



# VISION IAS

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## ETHICS COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Rahul Kumar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.		Registration Number	430778
Test Code	1416	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWELVE</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p>	
<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>				
			<b>Recommended</b>	<b>Strongly Recommended</b>

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. (a)

Ethical work culture ensures holistic progress of the company, the employees and the society at large.

### Significance

1. Ensures right attitude of the organization and employees towards social responsibility.

For example: not engaging in any financial malpractices.

2. Ensures healthy work culture through diversity, respect for all caste, creed, gender.

3. Ensures efficiency and right attitude, minimizes corruption.

### Ways to imbibe it

1. Right recruitment procedure - focusing on ethical values in

personality tests, other recruitment stages

2. Training process - i) Periodic ~~training~~  
sensitisation of employees through  
training.

ii). Focus on ~~right~~ value education in  
training of new recruits

3. Transparency through proper audit,  
also technological measures like CCTV in  
premises can lessen unethical practices.

A healthy work culture is  
sine qua non for a healthy  
economic and administrative structure  
in India.

1. (b)

Probity is a holistic concept that involves accountability, transparency, ~~and~~ honesty and right intent.

It is dependent on individual values:-

- i) It ensures right attitude - 1) cognitive,  
2) affective  
3) behavioural

that determines an officer's response to situations and ground realities.

- ii) It leads to good emotional intelligence.  
Only an honest officer can be connected with the plight of the people, probity also ensures dissemination of right facts for this purpose.

- iii) It ~~go~~ ensures 'role model' effect amongst subordinates in administration.

However it also depends on processes of institution:-

- i) Legislative provisions, like
- Benami Prohibition Act
  - Prevention of Corruption Act
  - Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
  - laws mandating social audit in various bodies (eg: MNREGA).

ii). Watchdog bodies like CBI, CVC,

CAG acts as a deterrent.

iii). Culture of probity in administration leads to grooming of young recruits in the right way through right guidance of seniors.

iv). It ensures public awareness, for example Citizens' Charter.

Both individual and institutional level probity is needed for SEVOTTAM in governance.

2. (a)

Business operations are a ~~major~~ part and parcel of modern life, hence they deeply influence the deontological and ~~also~~ teleological perceptions of ethics in modern world. For example - they influence public opinion through brand appeal and advertisements.

### Role of business ethics

1. It ~~states~~ complements government's efforts in social-economic upliftment through corporate social responsibility.
2. Business ethics ensure ~~the~~ right attitude of -
  - i) organisation towards employees (eg: social security provisions)
  - ii) organisations towards public
  - iii) employees towards public (efficient public service delivery).

3. It ensures level playing field by ending unethical practises like crony capitalism, predatory pricing.

4. It complements national development.  
(eg: ~~by~~ by working with NGOs to serve the needs of migrant workers in COVID crisis).

(b).

Honesty in administration involves transparency, probity, accountability and right intention.

An honest bureaucrat is often put to inconvenience:-

- i) ~~is~~ Resistance by corrupt officials, ~~leads to~~ frequent transfers.  
eg: Ashok Khemka.
- ~~ii) Moments of~~  
ii) Rewards to corrupt officials due to politician-mafia-bureaucrat nexus.
- iii) ~~is~~ less "friends" and "acquaintances".

However, an honest officer is likely to win these struggles, while a dishonest one suffers in the long run:-

i). Loss of reputation, self-respect amongst colleagues, subordinates and even society.

ii). Lack of inner satisfaction ~~and~~ in work.

for example. When a dishonest officer finds that numerous lives were lost due to corruption in a construction project.

iii). ~~penal~~ penal provisions and punishments / notices / suspensions also

has a negative impact on promotion and public service credentials.

3.(a)

A Ethical foreign policy is built on the ideals of :-

- i) sovereignty and equal status of all nations.
- ii) human rights of all
- iii) free and fair bilateral/multilateral ~~state~~ partnerships.
- iv) rules based global order

However, it downplays the realities:-

- i) international politics, ~~is~~ Morganthau opined lacks a central authority and hence all states try to maximise power and influence.

eg: Chinese expansionism.

- ii) defence is the best option over mutual trust, eg: PANCHSHEEL policy of India could not prevent India - China war, 1962.

- iii) morality at personal level and

national level is not the same.  
States focus on stability and "morality of success".

~~Machiavelli in The~~

- However, ethical foreign policy is crucial -
- i). it limits defence expenditure and also limits wars.
  - ii). it focuses on ~~complex~~ functionalist foreign policy - trade, commerce, culture, over militarisation.
  - iii). it creates foundation of mutual trust, eg: UN resolutions.

Nations must ~~to~~ ~~to~~ ensure peace and ethical foreign policy, but they must also be prepared for war.

3. (b)

Conscience is the inner sense of right and wrong.

It ensures categorical reasoning, understanding of deontological and teleological aspects in real world situations. It also leads to ethical dilemmas.

Conscience should never be silent nor delayed:-

i) it enables creation of right attitude - cognitive, affective, behavioral - towards real life situations.

ii) it leads to emotional intelligence and better management of i) our own emotions and ii) emotions of others.

iii). it aids in resolving ethical dilemmas.

For example, i) in Nazi regime, several government officials did not use their conscience and ended up being accomplice in genocide.

ii) a doctor in COVID-19, has to use his conscience to ascertain the patients in greatest need of ventilator (in event of shortage of ventilator) to save lives.

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4. (a).

The given quote highlights the primacy of ethical education in education focus.

i) Value education enables a person to use his aptitude and skills to the best use of the society.

For example - assistance to terrorists by common citizens can be stopped through emphasis on ethics.

ii) it enables people to look into deontological ~~and~~ and teleological aspects of their actions.

eg: a person will not employ a child labourer if he is ~~not~~ sensitized through education.

On the other hand, people ~~or~~ without value education are likely to -

i) involve any means to attain their end.  
(eg: deception, dishonesty).

ii) be less content and satisfied with themselves, focus on materialism and excess individualism.

iii) lack social responsibility and social awareness.

(eg: reports of dowry deaths in affluent families).

Value education makes one a human being in the real sense.

4. (b)

Right and wrong are definite terms, based on categorical reasoning through one's own conscience. It is independent of public-perceptions, social acceptance or other determinants of space and time.

For example i) child labour and trafficking of humans is wrong even in underdeveloped areas where people lack awareness of the same.

ii) domestic violence is a crime even if women in some areas, due to low self awareness, justify the actions of their violent husbands.

Right and wrong is dependent on the premises of -

~~i) acceptability~~

- i) equal human rights of all
- ii) adherence to constitutional ideals
- iii) one's own conscience

It is important to have value education,  
awareness amongst public through grassroot  
level campaigns to ~~determine~~ so that  
people have clearer understanding of right  
and wrong.

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5.1a)

'Role model effect' has often been highlighted in children's holistic development.

It ensures:-

- i) right attitude towards goals in life  
(for example: APJ Abdul Kalam's story of perseverance and dedication).
- ii) feeling of self-confidence and self-worth.  
(eg: Kamala Harris as an inspiration for black girls).
- iii). ~~development~~ development of ~~the~~  
emotional intelligence to analyse i) one's own emotions  
ii) emotions of others  
(eg: Gandhi's connection with grassroots through Satyagraha)
- iv). role models highlight the system of incentives/nudges/punishments/rewards to children.  
eg: a child receiving a bravery award for saving a life can inspire others.

Role models aid in the development of children's aptitude. They also aid development of attitude through inspiration, ensuring development of social awareness and right attitude in life.

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b).

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to tumultuous changes to normal lives:-

- i). feeling of anxiety — health  
— wellbeing of loved ones  
— economic prospects, jobs  
— loneliness
- ii). Physical distancing has often translated into social distancing, i.e., inability to meet family and friends.

Emotional intelligence is of prime importance:-

### 1) Personal development

- it leads to right attitude and adaption to "new" normal.
- ~~empathy~~ empathy limits anxiety.
- ensures self-care and proper maintenance of precautions.

### 2) Social significance

- i) empathy and support to the plight of less fortunate, eg:

migrants, unemployed, children facing  
the barriers of digital divide.

ii) Social Awareness by setting up "role model  
effect" through following precautions, social  
distancing, regular hand washing.

iii) ~~set~~ ensuring safety of subordinates and  
employees in administration, for example,  
by allowing pregnant women to work from  
home wherever possible.

iv) changing the norms of administration,  
eg: prioritizing the elderly so that they  
do not have to wait in ~~office~~ queue  
and risk getting infected.

6.

Social media is a part and parcel of modern life. It shapes opinions, beliefs and influences users - young or old.

It also shapes attitude:-

Moral attitude

- i) Interaction with people through public posts, messages etc shapes moral attitude according to the changing times.

ii) News, events and influence of celebrities who shape moral opinions.

eg. 1) celebrities appeals to stop ragging ensures negative attitude to ragging.

2) misogynist posts lead to objectification of women.

~~3) posts~~

iii) Social media ~~guide~~ shapes responses to ethical dilemma, by witnessing similar experiences of others.

## Political attitude

- 1) Politicians, celebrities etc. shape political attitude through posts, news etc on social media.
- 2) 'India Against Corruption' movement raised social consciousness through social media, similarly MeToo and Black Lives Matter raised awareness on sexism and racism through people-to-people interaction.
- 3) Bots, ~~also~~ on social media, also showing political advertisements according to user's preferences (just like other advertisements), contribute to political opinion formation and also political polarisation.

It is important to regulate social media in larger socio-political benefit.

7.

Environmental ethics is a holistic concept. It involves concern and care for the environment through environmental consciousness in every decision of life - from shopping and healthcare to tourism, food choices etc.

- eg: 1) abiding by WHO's 'One Health' Concept and limiting antibiotics' misuse.  
2) limiting the use of plastics.

It involves deontology - environment as an 'end in itself' (deep environmentalism), ~~tele~~ teleology (protection of environment through initiatives like afforestation) etc.

- 1) It involves right attitude of interlinkage of 'Purush' (humans) and 'Prakriti' (mother earth and the cosmos).  
2) moral responsibility for the history of environment degradation.

3). preservation of flora and ~~fauna~~ fauna  
through aim of carbon neutral economy.

Environment ethics is thus based on  
the larger interconnection of human beings  
of and the ~~environment~~ environment they  
inhabit.

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Citizen's Charter has been recommended in Second ARC in order to ensure people centric administration.

However, it is not an end in itself. Mere publication of Citizen's Charter ~~does~~ is not sufficient, it is important to -

i) ensure public awareness with respect to Citizen's Charter, their rights and conditions of service.

ii) ensure public participation in the larger end of transparency, accountability.  
eg: filing complains if Citizen's Charter is not being followed.

iii) development of right attitude and emotional intelligence in the employees.

iv) focus on underprivileged sections like women, disabled, elderly, "low" caste groups, minorities etc that face

hurdles in accessing public administration.

The goal of Citizen's Charter is to ensure probity and "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas".

For this, ~~can~~ ~~also~~ clarity of aims in Citizen's Charter and public consciousness is a must.

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9.

The given case study is similar to the situations of major cities in early transmission stages of COVID-19.

### Stakeholders

1. Me (DM)
2. residents
3. vulnerable sections, like migrant workers
4. administration

(a). Values of a civil servant in such times:-

1. attitude - cognitive, affective and behavioural, to deal efficiently with challenges.
2. leadership - to boost the morale of administration  
- to choose right course of action.

(eg: Bhilwara model, Kerala model)

3. emotional intelligence to understand the anxieties and emotions of underprivileged sections other residents and also administration.

4. Aptitude and skills of public administration.

## 5. dedication to public service

(b)  
(1)

To deal with current issue, measures:-

1. Analyzing other successful models worldwide, eg: Sweden's model, Bhilwara model, Kerala model and their applicability in present context.
2. ~~Talking to~~ Meeting with public health specialists to take their opinions and <sup>analyse</sup> course of action.
3. Enforcing lockdown to limit the  $R_0$  (reproduction number) of virus.
4. Utilising the time to expand healthcare services, COVID-19 wards etc.
5. Identifying key concentration areas of migrant workers.
6. Focus on ~~to~~ meals and rations to all migrant workers, unemployed sections etc for free.

7. Opening temporary shelters for migrant workers with collaboration of NGOs.
8. Community awareness drives on COVID 19 protection.

(ii). In the long term, focus will be on -

- 1) increasing capacity of public healthcare system by - ~~+ more bed caps~~
1. more bed capacity in hospitals
  2. more ventilators, medical equipments
  3. bringing doctor population ratio to 1:1000 and nurse population ratio to 3:1000 (as per WHO norms).

2) focus on sanitation as a ~~part~~ public movement, integrating it with

'Swaccha Bharat Mission'.

3) ~~The~~ Better implementation of ~~Swaccha~~ Ayushman Bharat Mission to cover underprivileged households.

It is important to train public administrators  
to respond to biosecurity issues like  
pandemics in larger national security  
interest.

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10.

The above case study reflects on reasonable restrictions on Right to Freedom under Article 19.

(a). Issues of public importance at stake

- 1). ~~public~~ public order and maintenance of law
- 2). protection of lives and property, including public property
- 3). right to protest ~~and to~~ through peaceful means
- 4). right to privacy of all citizens, including those accused of violence and vandalism.

b). There are several ethical dilemmas :-

- 1). freedom to protest versus maintenance of public order and security  
(~~reasonable~~ what are the limits

2).

of freedom of protest).

2. right to privacy of those accused of vandalism versus government's highlighting names of rioters for public information and safety.

3. Property acquisition <sup>to compensate government</sup> without any legislative sanction versus right to property as constitutional right

c).

The ~~democratic~~ democratic state should be guided by the following principles:-

1. freedom to protest in administration-sanctioned places without obstructing public life and endangering safety. (as noted by High Court)

2. deliberation with social factions in order to clear misunderstandings and

and ruin trust.

3. Focus on maintaining law and order by punishing violent rioters in accordance to law.

4. Bringing out legislative legislation to deal with damage to public property so that -

1). public awareness <sup>of consequences</sup> in case of damage to public property in protests in there.

2). Punishment is proportionate to crime and privacy of accused is maintained.

It is important to take tough and proactive measures to prevent damage to public property in riots.

11. The given case study highlights the need for a coherent policy on financing development, financing and distribution of vaccines in the wake of COVID 19.

(a) Stakeholders

1. public
2. people in high-risk category
3. people unemployed, people in poverty due to COVID 19.
4. policy makers
5. vaccine development firms and research institutes
6. various countries
7. financers of vaccine development.
8. governments worldwide

b) Ethical issues likely to emerge:-

1) order of precedence - who should get the vaccine first in any ~~can~~ country  
(high risk groups - to limit COVID 19 severe cases or healthy people - lower side effects and better monitoring of side effects)

2) issue of distribution of vaccine across countries esp. Third world countries.  
Vaccine development is most likely to come from developed nations - do they have prior access to vaccine.

3) Monetary Quantum of monetary benefits to vaccine developers, cost of vaccine to general public.

4) vaccine distribution by governments.

- c). Options for first recipients :-
1. people of developed nations
  2. some people from multiple nations
  3. high risk groups
  4. healthy people

1. People in developed countries getting first access

Pros

1. return on their research and development, budgetary allocation.

Cons

1. pandemic can be over only if everyone has equal access.

2. developing countries also share experts, talents, analysis etc with developed world.

2. People of all nations getting equal access

Pros

1. faster production of generic vaccines by developing countries.

2. early eradication of pandemic.

Cons

1. low incentive of vaccine race by developed nations.

3. High risk people getting vaccines first

Pros

1. low COVID 19 mortality

2. herd immunity attainment will be less deadly

Cons

1. how to determine who is high risk person -

possibility of corruption through fake prescriptions etc.

4. Healthy people getting vaccine first

Pros

1. ~~less~~ better extended monitoring of vaccine

Cons

1. high ~~mass~~ mortality.

Thus high risk category people should first get the vaccine through a transparent people-friendly procedure. Also, all countries should get equal access in order to ~~and~~ eradicate the global security hazard.

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12.

The given case study presents an ethical dilemma ~~between~~ ~~among~~ among 3 values - budgetary prudence, upliftment of underprivileged and environmental consciousness - all of which are crucial for a civil servant.

### Stakeholders

1. Me (head of PSU)
2. slum dwellers
3. residents of the nearby areas (where airport is constructed).
4. PSU.

(a)

### Pros

1. protection of livelihood of slum dwellers, an underprivileged group

### Cons

1. huge cost for PSU
2. need to ~~create~~ construct all civic amenities

(b). Pros.

1. low cost for PSU
2. no need to ~~see~~ construct civic amenities from scratch.

Cons.

1. loss of livelihood of slum dwellers.

(c). Pros.

1. ~~low~~ reasonable cost
2. ~~not~~ protection of livelihood of slum dwellers due to appropriate distance

Cons.

1. loss of green forests.
2. pressure from environmentalists.

I would go for the Third Option, as it would be a right decision from the point of view of slum dwellers' livelihood and budgetary estimates of

PSUs.

Measures I will take:-

1. Earmark another piece of land for compensatory afforestation as per the rules.
2. Engage with citizens' groups, environmentalists etc. to provide them holistic understanding and win their trust.
3. Begin compensatory afforestation before deforestation of the area to highlight the dedication of administration towards environment protection.

It is important to make light and  
sustainable ~~choices~~ choices in public interest in  
the event of ethical dilemmas.

13

The given case study highlights ~~an~~ ethical dilemma between development and environment protection.

### Stakeholders

1. Me (IFoS officer)
2. residents of the area
3. traditional forest dwellers.
4. government
5. forest and environment

(a).

### Principles and values

1. Public service to determine the best course of action in ethical dilemma.
2. Environmental consciousness to preserve and conserve forest and wildlife.
3. right attitude - to listen to the perspectives of various stakeholders.

4. emotional intelligence - to analyse opinions and emotions of public and other stakeholders.

(b) Course of action.

1. Constituting a committee to analyse the effects of the project on environment.
2. If ~~community~~ committee ~~is~~ strictly prohibits the proposal, bring it to the notice of higher authorities, otherwise take suggestions from committee on modifications in order to minimize environmental impact.
3. Public meetings with influential members of resident committees, traditional forest dwellers to build their opinion and win their trust, get their suggestions etc.

4. Meetings with ~~to~~ interested & common people, environmentalists, women members etc to ally their concerns.
5. Acquiring forest land with modifications as deemed necessary.
6. Focus on compensatory afforestation in suitable area in accordance to law.
7. Focus on rehabilitation, if any, of traditional forest dwellers.
8. Infrastructural changes, including fences, street lights, also community awareness to limit human animal conflict.
9. Focus on giving employment to displaced people in order to alleviate their problems.

It is important to ensure environment-sensitive development in ~~order~~ the larger interests of the people.

14.

The given ~~case~~ case study highlights the realities of resistance of administration from providing information, and, at times, vested interests of information seeker and also lack of public consciousness pertaining to RTI Act.

(a) Importance of transparent government

1. It ensures accountability to citizens in financial, administrative and social matters.  
eg: by social audit of schemes
2. It deters corruption in bureaucracy
3. It develops right attitude of
  - i) 'SEVOTTAM' in bureaucracy.
  - ii) public consciousness in citizenry.
4. It gives citizens informed opinion w.r.t. their elected representatives and thus builds democratic culture.

5. It ensures equitable upliftment of deprived sections like women, tribals, SC/ST, disabled, minorities.

(b) Challenges in context of information seeker:-

1. administrative resistance to information disclosure.

eg: by arbitrarily refusing to provide information, categorising daily matters into official Secrets Act etc.

2. bureaucrat - politician - criminal nexus leads to threats ~~and~~ on asking information.

2. mindset of the i) bureaucracy and ii) public

deters information disclosure.

Challenges wrt information giver

1. incomplete applications, also

applications asking arbitrary information.  
(eg: educational qualifications of public representative)

2. politicisation of RTI Act by certain groups for vested, often political interests, that is counter to aims of RTI Act.

(c). Legislations are expected to:-

1. validate and legalise the culture of public accountability and transparency.
2. ~~change~~ deter public servants from corruption.
3. ~~but~~ build public awareness regarding their rights on administrative information.
4. change mindset of bureaucracy.

However, mindset change and public awareness also require concerted grassroot level approach.

For example-

- 1). mukhad natahs
- 2). inculcation in school syllabus
- 3). public debates, use of media

This can ensure cultural change  
and ensure effectiveness of RTI Act.

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