

TEST CODE 6 6 0 1 0 3

FIAS - Ethics+ For Mains 2023 - Ethics+ Test

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Garima Mundra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103295	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	28 Feb. 2023

*Center Code : For Online -- 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
2			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4			4. 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, परीचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Section - A

Q.1) a) "Ethics is a luxury for which states and their leaders have no time." Discuss. What is the relevance of ethics in International affairs in the present times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Henry Kissinger said, 'There is no permanent friend or enemy in International Relations. Only interests are permanent.'

Ethics is a luxury

① Multipolar world

Every nation works in its own self interest and forms need-based alliance.

eg - Difference in India-US relation from 1971 war to 2020 QUAD association.

② Realism theory

Puts national interest over global interest.

eg - Justification of war by Russia.

③ Increasing inequality

Rich nations get richer exploiting poor nations.

eg - Non-following of common-but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR)

④ Protectionism approach of countries like USA (America First policy)

Relevance of ethics in IR

① Common goods

Global commons like space, Antarctica require rational and ethical approach

② Transitioning global scenario

Rise of countries like India and China and development of multilaterals.

eg - demand for reform in UNSC

③ Global challenges

Climate change, energy security, GHG emissions require fixation of responsibility.

eg - Donald Trump quitting Paris Agreement.

④ Increasing war crimes and human rights violation.

eg - Rohingyas in Myanmar and Uighurs (China)

ethical approach to IR requires following of India's philosophy of Vasudev Kutumbakam.

b) Differentiate between Coercive and Collusive corruption and critically analyze the measures that are available to fight each of them. (10 marks, 150 words)

As Pope Francis said, corruption is paid for by the poor. It refers to personal gain using professional position.

Difference between coercive and collusive corruption

Coercive corruption

Collusive corruption

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① one party uses official position to harass another party. | Both parties combine to get unethical gains |
| ② It relies on positional power | It relies on synergy of power |
| ③ Prevalent in India before LPG reforms | Prevalent post opening up of the economy |
| ④ uses measures like extortion, threatening | uses measures like illegal joint ventures |
| ⑤ causes mental harassment to weaker party | causes harassment to wider public |
| ⑥ easy to detect | Harder to detect |
| ⑦ eg - license raj in India | eg - Bureaucrat - politician nexus |

Measures available

① Against coercive corruption

- Use institutional mechanism
 - ↳ CVC, CBI, Lokpal
- Use legal mechanism
 - ↳ Prevention of corruption act
- spread awareness about rights
 - ↳ Citizen charter
- Provide protection to whistleblowers

② Against collusive corruption

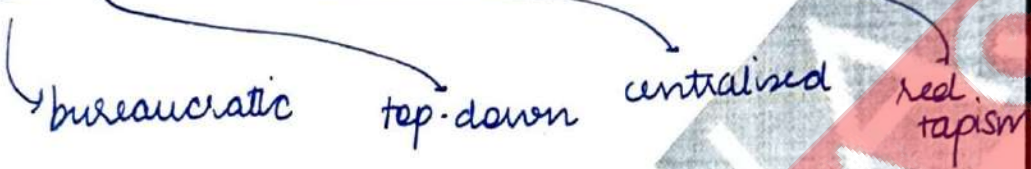
- Necessary to create behavioral change
 - ↳ ethical training of officers
- Promote transparency and accountability
 - ↳ RTI Act, 2005
- Increase morality of society
 - ↳ value education in schools
- Social influence: set leadership example
 - ↳ Armstrong Paine example

As per 2nd ARC report, corruption has both social and economical impact. It needs to be nipped at bud.

Q.2) a) If you were asked to design a new framework for defining work culture in Government agencies, what would the basic tenets of such a framework be? (10 marks, 150 words)

Work culture refers to the combined set of behaviours exhibited by employees at workplace.

Current work culture in Govt. agencies



New framework for work culture

- ① Decentralised and participatory
 Moves citizens to not just be recipients but contributors to growth.
 eg - suggestions through MyGov platform.
- ② Bottom-up approach
 Follows principle of subsidiarity to enable grassroot level impact
 eg - Participatory budget
- ③ Transparency of highest standards
 Open work culture and quick grievance redressal
 eg - low rank in Transparency Index.

④ servotam model

move from bureaucratic apathy and red tape to red carpet approach.

eg - citizen charters

⑤ Human-resource centric

People-centric and not problem-centric. Allows everyone to contribute efficiently.

⑥ Specialists, not generalists

On-the-job learning, development and capacity building to make job attractive

eg - Mission Karmyogi

⑦ Transformational leadership

Allow for lateral entry to keep new blood flowing and innovation being strong.

As mentioned in 2nd ARC, people have low reliability on government servants. It requires an attitudinal shift.

b) Technology has brought private affairs of people in the public space today. Do you think people have become more unethical today, as compared to the past? (10 marks, 150 words)

Technology is acting as the invisible hand meddling into people's private lives due to increasing usage.

Private affairs into public space

① Blurring lines between private and public
eg - Finland PM San Marin reprimanded for partying

② Increased sharing of details
live streaming on social media
eg - IAS officers violating code of conduct.

③ 'Internet personality'
Influencer culture has led to rise of publically earning money out of private life.

Ethicality of people in present

More unethical

→ lower societal ethics

eg - corruption is taken as a necessity rather than evil - 'greasing' the wheels.

→ increasing ethical dilemmas - no right or wrong
eg - Abortion rights, euthanasia, etc.

→ lack of rules and regulations covering all aspects - gives space to be freely unethical.
eg - New areas like cryptocurrency unregulated.

→ Increasing materialism
leads to unethical practices to gratify needs.
eg - IAS couple in MP with assets over ₹300 crores

Ethicality is intact

→ Just form of unethical behaviour has changed
eg - lack of ethics in merchants like Jagat Seth during EIC rule

→ Ongoing debate: hard to qualify as unethical
eg - even suicide was criminalized earlier.

→ Decreasing tolerance leads to false accusations and increasing sensitivity
eg - Even Bangladesh liberation war can be called unethical.

We should follow ethical relativism and not absolutism to judge the ethicality

Q.3) What do you understand by the "doctrine of double effect"? Discuss with an example.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The doctrine of double effect is based on the utilitarian principle of maximum good for maximum people.

It means that if an action was undertaken with good intention but has a negative outcome unintentionally, then it may be moral to undertake it.

This is restricted by the condition that the negative outcome was not the primary intention and doesn't outweigh the intended outcome.

Examples

→ reforestation of a small land for power generation of an unelectrified village can be justified as the primary outcome (electricity for villages) outweigh the side-effect of deforestation.

→ Independence movements like non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

Primary outcome → freedom struggle
unintended negative consequence → harm
to Indian capitalists due to strikes.
can be justified.

Challenges with double effect principle

- ↳ subjective thought process
can be seriously negative for one party
and side effect for another.
- ↳ violates deontology (Kant)
wrong means for right end cannot be
justified
- ↳ In conflict with Paulini's principle
An action is unethical even if done with good
intentions if it had a bad outcome.

The principle of double effect can be used to
resolve ethical dilemmas if all the stakeholders
are on the same page.

How do legal and moral aspects of tax evasion and tax avoidance differ? Are all things legal, always moral? Explain with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tax evasion refers to the practice of knowingly avoiding taxes by using illegal practices.

For eg - Under reporting of income by round tripping

Tax avoidance is also practice of avoiding taxes, but by using legally allowed means.

eg - deductions under section 80C.

Difference in legal and moral aspect

legally, tax evasion can lead to legal action as it is not allowed under law.

Tax avoidance, on the other hand, is not illegal explicitly, and hence cannot attract legal action.

morally, both tax evasion and avoidance can cause moral dilemmas.

- Being a tax-paying citizen is part of our duty (Swaran Singh committee)

- It can be termed as violation of duty to find loopholes in law to avoid taxes.

Relation between legality and morality

legal, but not moral

- Multiple times, they don't overlap.
- law made on societal ethics, but morality is more personal.

Eg - Apartheid policy of South Africa was legal, but morality was lacking.

- even practices like sati and infanticide didn't attract legal penalties in early India.
- denying euthanasia to a patient can be legal but against doctor's morality.

legal and moral

- individual morality can become societal ethics and which leads to formation of appropriate laws.

Eg - Forest Right Act for tribal rights is both morally and legally correct.

law isn't needed if people are abiding.

- Aristotle

Q.4) Discuss the role of family in inculcating values in your life. What modifications would you like to make in such values while passing it on to your children? Illustrate with examples from your life. (10 marks, 150 words)

Family is the first place of socialization in a person's life and is extremely important for value inculcation.

Role of family

① Father

- managing responsibilities of members
- usage of emotional intelligence (eg- better at managing emotions)
- Thinking objectively, and not haphazardly.

② Mother

- unrelented love and kindness
- multi-tasking and time management
- selflessness and value of sacrifice.

③ Siblings

- value of sharing and
- Team work and group-work.

④ Grandparents

- mixing of modernity and traditional- adaptation
- gratitude for life.

But at times, value inculcation can also be negative.
↳ patriarchal values of Indian families
↳ blind following of elders : respect over logic.

Modifications in passing on values

① Gender equality

Equal respect for women's work and equal freedom of choices.

eg - Mom expected to make tea for guests always and never dad.

② Rationality

Balancing respect for elders and standing up for what is right.

eg - Prevalent dowry system even in 2022 as part of 'traditions'.

③ Quick adaptation with time and let go of old ways

eg - normalising talks about menstruation, sex, gender identity.

The three most important people who can change a person's life - the mother, the father and teacher.

- Albert Einstein.

b) E. Shreedharan has listed four values that are cherished by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation which have helped in DMRC success story. DMRC has punctuality of 99.6 per cent. These values are Intellectual Integrity, Social consideration, Punctuality and Moral conscience. Explain each of them with one contemporary example. (10 marks, 150 words)

E. Shreedharan, the Metro Man of India, is an exemplary personality of highest ethics. The values highlighted by him are as follows:

① Intellectual Integrity

- It refers to doing what is right and not what is easy, no matter the circumstance.
- Intellectual integrity refers to sticking to one's ideals in conflicts of interest.

eg - Mahatma Gandhi suspended the non-cooperation movement due to Chauri-Chaura violence to maintain integrity with non-violence.

- Sachin walked out even before umpire decision.

② Social consideration

- It refers to making choices based on societal factors, and not personal convenience.
- It involves selflessness, dedication to work and commitment to duty.

eg - Extension of PM Anna Yojana during pandemic, even if high cost to exchequer and stopping when required.

③ Punctuality

- It means being on time for a pre-defined commitment.

- Punctuality is a sign of a disciplined and committed person.

eg - Bollywood stars blamed for coming on sets hours late.

- Narayan Murthy coming to office at sharp 9am to set an example.

④ moral conscience

- conscience refers to the inner voice that helps differentiate between right and wrong.

- moral conscience allows a person to make right choices during ethical dilemmas.

eg - Whistleblowing by Satyendra Dubey at NHA, to avoid crisis of conscience and avoid collusive corruption.

All the four values have helped DMRC to achieve distinguished success.

5) a) Differentiate between the following using suitable examples:

- i) Attitude and Aptitude
- ii) Empathy and Compassion

(10 marks, 150 words)

i) Attitude

① It refers to predispositions to react to a given stimulus.

② Attitude is formed by value and beliefs.

③ Attitude is temporary and can change through social influence, persuasion, etc.

④ Attitude affects our behaviour.

⑤ A person can have positive attitude, but still no aptitude.

⑥ Eg - Ethics is a paper of attitude, not aptitude.

Aptitude

Aptitude refers to innate ability to acquire skill.

Aptitude is mostly god-gifted.

Aptitude is mostly in-built, but can be enhanced through training.

Aptitude affects our attitude.

A person with good aptitude mostly has positive attitude.

Eg - Aptitude tests for hiring, CSAT exam.

ii)

Empathy

① It refers to understanding what others are feeling.

② Empathy may or may not lead to action.

③ Empathy can be for all sections.

④ Empathy precedes compassion.

⑤ Short-term

⑥ eg - Barkha Dutt traveling with migrants during Pandemic

Compassion

It refers to active desire to alleviate others' sufferings.

Compassion always leads to some action.

Compassion is usually for weaker sections.

Only empathetic people can be compassionate.

Longer lasting

eg - Sonu Sood helping migrants during pandemic.

Differentiate between the following using suitable examples:

Responsibility and Accountability

Intelligence and Emotional intelligence

(10 marks, 150 words)

Both responsibility and accountability are desirable traits for good governance, but they are inherently separate.

Responsibility

Accountability

① Responsibility refers to obligation for fulfillment of duty

Accountability refers to answerability for consequences.

② Responsibility can be delegated.

cannot be delegated

③ Informal in nature

more formal in nature

④ It is mostly self-imposed

It exists due to a certain position.

⑤ It is subjective and cannot be codified

It is objective and can be codified

⑥ Eg - Bureaucrats are responsible for execution

Eg - Politicians are accountable for result.

- ii) While intelligence is most sought after to prove effectiveness, emotional intelligence adds to the gaps left by intelligence.

Intelligence

① Refers to cognitive component of a person's mind

② It provides short term gains

③ Necessary for profession like scientists, teacher.

④ Focuses on professional progress

⑤ Lack of intelligence leads to difficulty in making a living

⑥ can be built by formal study

⑦ Eg - GS papers of UPSC exam

Emotional Intelligence

Refers to ability to regulate own emotions and those of others.

It provides long term gains

Necessary in all aspects of life

Focuses on personal progress

Lack of EI leads to mental health challenges

Difficult to learn theoretically

Eg - Ethics paper tests EI

a) There exist a perceived mistrust between the people and administration. What negative attitudes do the people and officials hold against each other? How to bring change in these attitudes?
(10 marks, 150 words)

As per 2nd ARC, bureaucracy is held in low light by people and there is extensive gap between citizens and public servants.

Negative attitudes

Of people

- Public servants act as masters, not servants
- There is high bureaucratic apathy - no real concern for welfare
- Ivory tower approach of bureaucrats
- Nexus of politicians & bureaucrats
- Inability to pay attention to public concern - busy with perks of office

Of officials

- citizens are over-demanding and not contributing to change
- They see everything in bad light - fault finding nature
- Create more problems
- Doesn't appreciate good work, only focus on mistakes.

It is important to change this attitude to allow both sides to contribute synergistically to development of country.

Ways to bring change in attitude

- ① Continuous and consistent dialogue
Allowing citizens to become participants and not just recipients
eg - suggestion scheme
- ② citizen-centricity in behaviour (2nd ARC)
- ③ citizens should be more appreciative approach
eg - heralding officers for good work to boost morale
- ④ effective grievance redressal mechanism
eg - citizen charter
- ⑤ following transparency and accountability
eg - Right to recall public servants.

Bureaucracy should have values of servitude, kindness and commitment to duty

Why is objectivity considered a foundational value in civil services? Is it possible for a civil servant to always be objective? Justify your answer with an example. (10 marks, 150 words)

Objectivity means that decisions should be based on observable phenomena and uninfluenced by emotions. It focuses on reason and rationality.

Foundational value for civil servants

① Work without fear and favour

Objective thinking can help tidy over feeling of greed, selfishness or even intimidation.

eg - merit based recruitment and not favouring minister's son.

② Effective decision making

Prevents biases and prejudices to mess with judgement.

eg - Allocation of food grains equally

③ Give right advice to political masters

Not get swayed by personal opinion, but act in public welfare.

eg - Helps avoid vote bank politics by relying on freebies.

- ④ Reduces dilemmas in day-to-day functioning
 Helps choose the right means

Always objective

It is difficult to always be objective in your decision making due to:

→ Presence of exceptions: conflict with sympathy
 eg - destitute without ration card

→ leads to rule obsession: may do more harm than good by not allowing for discretion

→ may ensure justice but fairness maybe compromised.

eg - judge awarding death sentence for a mentally-ill person.

→ Pressure of political masters - Harm to personal interests.

Even then, objectivity is sine-qua-non for civil servants and can be inculcated by training, critical thinking and transparency.

e) "You can't teach good judgment through general rules, because you already need judgment to know how rules apply."

(i) What do you understand by 'good judgment'?

(ii) How can it be ensured among civil servants, if not through rules?

(10 marks, 150 words)

i) 'Good judgement' refers to a decision based on objectivity, empathy and rationality.

- one factor overpowering another may lead to a 'compromised' judgement.

- Good judgement helps in

↳ ensuring public welfare

[welfare state as per DPSP]

↳ satisfying different stakeholders

↳ avoiding conflict of interests

(personal v/s professional gain)

↳ maximising happiness for maximum people - utilitarian principle.

For example,

- Migrant crisis happened due to objectivity overpowering empathy.

- But free food grains was an example of good judgement.

ii) Rules-based judgement can be flawed as it is coercive, not out of conscience.

eg - only formation of civil service conduct rules cannot ensure a 100% efficient service.

Ensuring good judgement among civil servants

① Behavioral and attitudinal change

It requires our conscience to be our basis for judgement, rather than rules.

② Ethical training

using innovative methods like role plays to experiment with different judgements.

③ Reinforcements

Rewarding positive judgements can create situation like Pavlovian conditioning.

④ Gandhi's principle of Sarvodaya and Antyodaya can help remember the face of those in dire need.

Civil servants require good judgement skills to achieve upholding their dharma.

Section - B

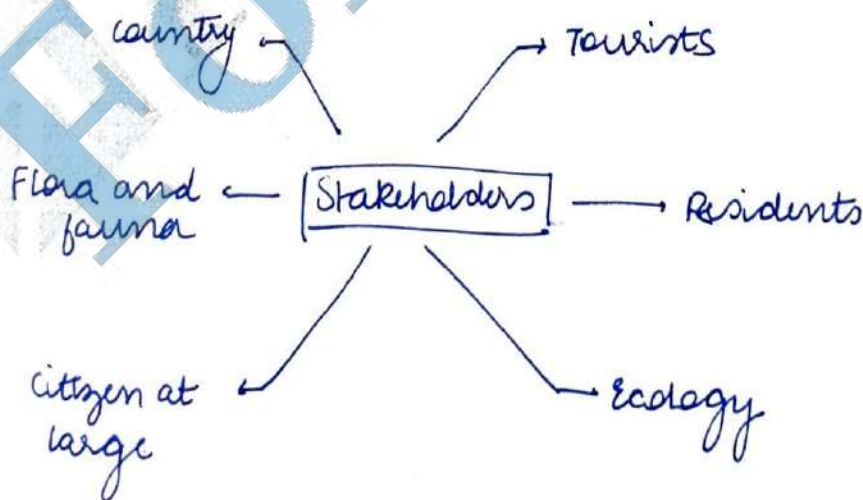
Q.7) Jomath is known as the winter abode of lord Badrinath. Tourists visit for religious pilgrimage as well as for its scenic beauty. One of 6 tehsils, it was all quiet and business as usual in the city until the last few months of 2022 when forces of nature began to push back and residents began to protest. Their homes -- and other manmade structures in the city -- started developing cracks. Upon consultations with experts, it was determined that the town sits atop ancient glacial debris, and the region is hit by a geological phenomenon known as land subsidence, which is a gradual settling, or sinking of the surface due to the removal of water, oil, natural gas, or mineral resources from the ground. Jomath was always vulnerable to earthquakes as the region falls in the seismic zone V. What made things worse is the weak foundation of the city. Every structure needs a strong foundation, but Jomath, which houses over 20,000 people, apart from the heavy tourist influx, has none. In the last several decades a boom in construction has made this region extremely vulnerable and susceptible to major land deformation. Experts blame the rapid rise in construction activities in the area to the widening of the Yatra road and National Highway 7, which runs through the town taking tourists and cargo to the holy shrine every year. The land subsidence was also triggered by an incessant spell of rain in the region in the last few years, which deposited more water on the surface.

There is an increasing thrust on economic development all around the globe after the pandemic. At the same time, there is also an increasing concern about environmental degradation caused by development. Many a time, we face a direct conflict between development activity and environmental quality. It is neither feasible to stop or curtail the developmental process, nor it is advisable to keep degrading the environment, as it threatens our very survival.

- What are the ethical issues involved in the conflict between development activity and environmental quality?
- Discuss some possible strategies which could be adopted to eliminate this conflict and which could lead to sustainable development.

(20 marks, 250 words)

The above case highlights the never-ending dilemma between environment protection and development activities.



i) Ethical issues involved

- ① Unscrupulous use of natural resources
Violates living in harmony with nature and not overpowering nature
- ② Violation of Art 21 (Right to Life) and DPSP Article
Protection of environment is both a directive principle and a fundamental duty.
Supreme court has also highlighted in cases like Char Dham Yatra.
- ③ Violation of Gandhi's Trusteeship Model
Belief that we are all trustees of natural resources and it is our duty to repay the debt
- ④ Lack of environmental jurisprudence
Violation of laws like EIA and unsustainable development procedures.
- ⑤ Harm to safety of residents and tourists
can lead to loss of life, property and hamper demographic dividend.

⑥ Compromise on development requirements
 Strict environmental laws can restrict hilly regions' right to develop.

⑦ violates environmental justice and distributive justice

There is lack of balance between capitalism forces and environmental requirements.

ii) Strategies for sustainable development

① Follow international conventions

Sticking to commitments under Paris Agreement - INDC targets and initiatives like COP1 by India.

② Idea of compassionate capitalism (Narayan Murthy)

Businesses should follow trusteeship model of Gandhi and triple bottom line of people, planet and profit.

② Follow environmental jurisprudence

Proper Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) needs to be done.

④ Stakeholder approach

consultation with civil society, tribal, residents of hilly areas is necessary to form a holistic and consultative policy.

⑤ Research on sustainable development methods

Initiatives like ecotourism, nature camping, etc. can help boost sustainable tourism.

⑥ scientific planning

Zonation of unstable areas and mitigative and preventive measures to take care of safety of citizens.

There is enough for every man's need, but not every man's greed.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Q.8) You are a young, aspiring and sincere employee in a government office working as an assistant to the director of your department. Since you have joined recently, you need to learn and progress. Luckily your superior is very kind and ready to train you for your job. He is a very intelligent and well-informed person having knowledge of various departments. In short, you respect your boss and are looking forward to learning a lot from him. Since you have good tuning with the boss, he started depending on you. One day due to ill health he invited you to his place for finishing some urgent work. You reached his house and before you could ring the bell you heard shouting noises. You waited for a while. After entering the house the boss greeted you and explained the work. But you were constantly disturbed by the crying of a woman. At last, you inquired with the boss but his answer did not satisfy you. The next day, you were compelled to inquire further in the office and found out that his behavior is very bad at home with his wife. He also beats up his wife. His wife is not well educated and is a simple woman in comparison to her husband. you see that though your boss is a nice person in the office, he is engaged in domestic violence at home. In such a situation, you are left with the following options. Analyse each option with its consequences.

- Just ignore thinking about it because it is their personal matter.
- Report the case to the appropriate authority.
- Your own innovative approach towards the situation.

(20 marks, 250 words)

The above case study depicts violation of values of gender justice, patriarchy and toxic masculinity.

Almost 60% of Indian women have faced some sort of abuse in their life.

Various options available

- Ignore thinking about it because it is a personal matter.

Merits

- Right to privacy of every individual (Puttaswamy judgement)
- Protect personal career progression - otherwise may create hostility between you and boss
- Maintain good relation with boss

Demerits

- Crisis of conscience
- Silence = complicity : makes me a pseudo accomplice to the crime
- Violation of law by the boss
- may create mental pressure on lady → suicidal
- doesn't set right example for leadership (violates categorical imperative)

b) Report the case to appropriate authority

Merits

- allows law to take its route
- ensures gender justice
- clear conscience is the softest pillow
- will motivate others to come forward in future

Demerits

- lack of evidence about the crime
- may sour relation between boss and me : stop career growth
- Difficulty in getting hired for any job in future
- no right to interfere in personal matters

c) My approach

① firstly, I would try and talk to my boss again about it at the right time.

→ If his reply is still not satisfactory, I would try and talk to his wife to come forward courageously and file an FIR.

→ I would also suggest her to talk to her husband about it and take couple therapy.

→ If wife is also hesitant, I would try and collect evidence and submit to appropriate authority.

→ I will rope in NGOs and civil society to provide appropriate mental health support to the wife after abuse.

Justification

→ I cannot not act and act as a silent perpetrator to the crime. It is my duty to be an aware citizen and bring wrongdoings to limelight.

- Talking to both parties allows them enough space to sort it out privately, before I take any unilateral action.
- I will be displaying values of compassion, integrity and high moral standards by acting in the right manner.
- I will be following deontological ethics by choosing the right means (reporting the crime) and not worry about the end (hampers professional growth).
- This will also encourage women to speak up for their rights.

The primary reason for evil to thrive is for good men to do nothing.

Q.9) You are a civil services aspirant and often engage in rousing discussions with your friends on issues in news. One of your close friends, who is also a fellow aspirant, comes to you for discussing some of the issues related to ethical conduct in public service. He raises the following points:-

- In the present times, when unethical environments are quite prevalent, individual attempts to stick to ethical principles may cause a lot of problems in one's career. It may cause hardship to the family members as well as risk to one's life. Why should we not be pragmatic and follow the path of least resistance, and be happy with doing whatever good we can?
- When so many people are adopting wrong means and are grossly harming the system, what difference would it make if only a small minority tries to be ethical? They are going to be rather ineffective and are bound to get frustrated.
- If we become fussy about ethical considerations, will it not hamper the economic progress of our country? After all in the present age of high competition we cannot afford to be left behind in the race of development.
- It is understandable that we should not get involved in grossly unethical practices, but giving and accepting small gratifications and doing small favours increases everybody's motivation. It also makes the system more efficient. What is wrong in adopting such practices? Critically analyze the above viewpoints. On the basis of this analysis, what will be your advice to your friend?

(20 marks, 250 words)

The above discussion highlights lack of commitment towards duty, selfishness and lack of integrity. 2nd ARC report mentions that citizens hold bureaucracy in low light.

Analysis of arguments

① It is true that being honest in a dishonest world can be daunting.

For eg - Murder of RTI activists and whistleblowers like Satyendra Dubey.

But in reality, one bad fish can rot the pond. We have to stick to our conscience and not compromise on values because we see others doing the same.

Service to nation is above service to our family or ourselves. We need to establish right leadership and examples for others to follow.

For eg - Ashok Khemka transferred more than 50 times

② It is rightly said that a single drop makes the ocean. It is not about the quantity of good, but the quality.

There have been multiple examples in history of single-handed changemakers.

For eg - Mother Teresa - the epitome of compassion
- Verghese Kurien - single-handedly brought the White Revolution

Be the change you wish to see in the world.
- Mahatma Gandhi

③ development and ethics are not two sides of the coin, but a continuum. Both can coexist, and even contribute to each other.

While countries like China have been growing on unethical means (debt trap diplomacy, violation of minority rights), there are countries like Scandinavia with highest level of human development indices and lowest corruption levels.

④ The ideology that corruption is required to grease the wheels of the nation has been brought forth in 2nd ARC report.

In reality, even a small act of gratification can create a crisis of conscience. Evil cannot be judged as small or big. Smaller acts motivate to do bigger acts in future.

for eg - A bribe of ₹100 is as bad as worth a lakh, because both are inherently wrong.

Advice to friend

- ① While majority opinion about civil services and governance focuses on power and authority, it is our duty to use that power wisely.
- ② Change in public perception is required, which can be achieved through actions.
- ③ We need to have positive attitude, high emotional intelligence and fortitude and resilience to resist the perks of power.
- ④ Follow the right role models (Armstrong Pame, APJ Abdul Kalam) to take inspiration.
- ⑤ We are answerable only to our own conscience and nothing else.

Service to mankind is service to God.

- Swami Vivekananda

Q.10) In late November, as a thick layer of smog settled on the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, patients began to experience extended wait times. Long lines snaked along the vast building and backed up for several yards. Computers at the hospital had stopped working, so medical reports could not be generated. Though patients were still being treated, paper bills were being handed out. After a few days, people who feared that traveling back home would be too expensive began to sleep under a nearby overpass to wait it out. A massive cyberattack had compromised the health data of millions of patients, from those who live in extreme poverty to high-profile politicians, bureaucrats and judges.

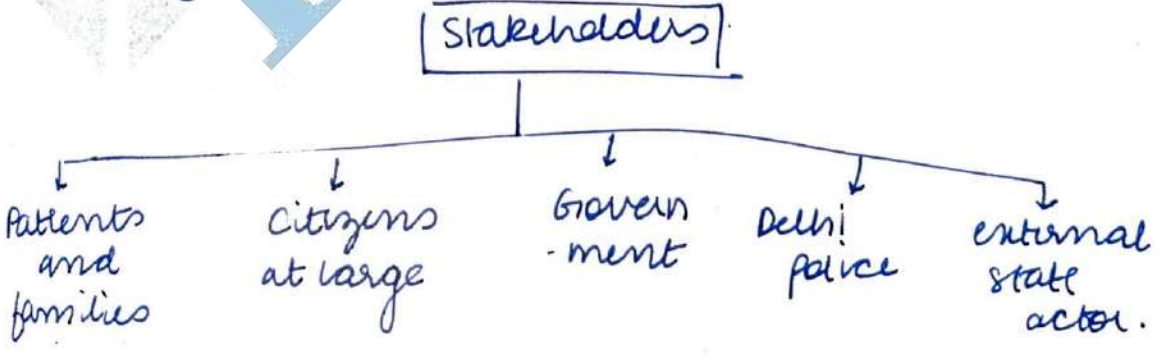
The Delhi Police had a bigger problem at hand. They were in possession of an email that read, "What happened? Your files are encrypted? What is the price to repair? The price depends on how fast you can pay to us," reported news sources. The police soon confirmed that the servers at AIIMS were attacked and data was being held for ransom. Police sources were quoted as saying the attack originated outside the country.

Cybersecurity experts express larger concerns. Since India does not have robust cybersecurity systems or strong data protection laws, the breach has made observers uneasy about plans to digitize the health records of all Indians. Cybersecurity experts are doubtful about getting informed consent as that concept is relatively new in the country. With plans for ubiquitous sharing of health records across hospitals, doctors, insurance agencies and health tech firms, Indians' health data is expected to be more prone to leaks, data breaches and exploitation.

Currently, the safety of a patient's data will depend on how safe the hospital servers are. Under the present regulatory regime, all hospitals will be responsible for storing and protecting the patient data they collect.

- Identify the ethical issues associated with ransomware attacks on critical infrastructure.
- What measures would you suggest to pursue digitization while balancing the risks of scaling up? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

The above case highlights the increasing vulnerability of daily lives to technology and difficulty in balancing cyber ethics. India faces an average of 200000 cyber attacks in a day.



1) Ethical issues associated with ransomware attacks

① Violation of citizens right to privacy

Uphelded as a fundamental right under Article 21 in the Puttaswamy case.

② Hampers inclusive growth

Puts a stop to functioning of critical infrastructure and halts growth process.

③ Difficulty in identifying source

The anonymity provided by computer screens leads to misuse of responsibility

④ Violates multiple rights

↳ Right to Health: attack on hospitals

↳ Right to Education: attack on schools

↳ Right to movement: attack on air navigation

↳ Right to communication: attack on telecom.

⑤ Unethical use of technology

Ransomware, hacking and cyberattack violates cyber ethics.

⑥ Distinction of haves and have-nots
usually done by technologically developed nations
on those with lack of proper infrastructure.
eg - china: one of the largest originator of
cyber attacks

⑦ creates security challenges
Non-functioning of critical infra like telecom,
banking can create internal security issues

ii) Digitization balanced with risk of scaling up

① Digital jurisprudence
Strong legal backing to unregulated areas
of technology.

For eg - IT Act, ~~Inf~~ Intermediary Guidelines

② Institutional Structures

Dedicated workforce to upscale India's IT
infrastructure.

eg - CERT-IN, NCIPC, Cyber Swachta Kendras

③ Increasing awareness on cyber hygiene

Citizens need to be well aware of their digital rights and duties

Eg - Hackathons, mockdrills, cyber volunteers.

④ Balancing freedom with regulation

Regulation of digital space should not result in over-regulation and allow for freedom of speech.

⑤ collaborate on global level

Cyberspace has no boundaries. Following Paris call for Trust on Cybersecurity, Technology transfer with countries like Australia.

⑥ Proactive, not reactive measures

For eg - Cyberdome Project of Kerala.

Technology is a double-edged sword. It is necessary to inculcate values of cyber ethics.

Q.11) Sita is a young woman living in a small village in rural India. She belongs to a lower-caste community that has traditionally been associated with manual scavenging. Sita's parents were manual scavengers, and as a child, she had often accompanied them on their rounds, collecting and disposing of the excreta of their higher-caste neighbours.

When Sita turned 18, she decided that she didn't want to continue with this degrading and unhealthy work. She wanted to break free from the cycle of poverty and discrimination that had trapped her community for generations. However, finding alternative employment was not easy. Sita had little education and few skills, and the only jobs available to her were in the informal sector, where wages were low and working conditions were poor.

One day, Sita heard about a job opportunity at the local municipality. The municipality was looking for a "safai karamchari" to clean the streets and dispose of the garbage. Sita applied for the job and was selected.

At first, Sita was excited about her new job. She earned a regular wage and had the satisfaction of doing work that was important to the community. However, as time went on, Sita began to realize that her job involved much more than just cleaning the streets. She was often asked to clean and dispose of the excreta of people who were unable to do so themselves, either because of age, illness, or disability. Sita was uncomfortable with this aspect of her job and found it demeaning and degrading. She knew that manual scavenging was illegal and that it violated the rights of the individuals she was asked to serve. She also knew that it carried serious health risks, as she had to work without protective gear or equipment.

However, Sita was afraid to speak out or to refuse the tasks that were assigned to her. She needed the job to support her family and was afraid of losing it if she complained or refused to do the work. She also feared social ostracism and discrimination if she went against the traditional roles and expectations of her community.

- Identify the ethical issues involved in this case
- What role do the municipality and the community play in addressing the issue of manual scavenging in this case?
- What can be done at the societal level to address the root causes of manual scavenging and to promote the rights and dignity of those affected by it?

(20 marks, 250 words)

Manual scavenging, even though criminalized under Prohibition of Manual Scavenging Act, is prevalent under the shadows.

The case study highlights the violation of right to equality, discrimination and living with dignity.

i) Ethical issues involved in the case

① Inter-generational cycle of poverty

Manual scavengers unable to get out of the vicious loop and poverty as lack of opportunity (Amartya Sen)

② Violation of Right to live with dignity (Art 21), Right against discrimination (Art 15) and Right to employment opportunities (Art 16)

③ Violates Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to which India is signatory

④ Lack of equal opportunity for education and skilling - limits future growth

⑤ Violates right to health - due to lack of protective gear.

⑥ Perpetuates casteism and violates law

Even though illegal, the difficulty to break away from established identity leads to continuing casteism.

b) Role of municipality & community

Role of municipality

- ① Provide social security to the safai karmacharis.
- ② conversion of man hole to machine hole
 - ↳ mechanized cleaning
 - ↳ bandicoot robots (Tamil Nadu)
- ③ enable upskilling and adult education opportunities
 - ↳ night schools and colleges
 - ↳ enrolment in government schemes of Skill India, Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- ④ ensure safe working conditions
 - ↳ provide protective gear and extra remuneration for such tasks
- ⑤ monitor citizen behaviour with karmacharis and effective grievance redressal

Role of community

- ① Inculcate values of tolerance and inclusiveness : treat karmacharis as equals.

② May seek of active citizenry by bringing such cases to notice of municipality, petitioning for mechanization.

③ Inculcate Gandhi's idea of sarvodaya and follow his talisman.

④ Form community groups to spread awareness among karmacharis about rights available to them and file PILs.

⑤ CSR fund utilisation by companies in their locality.

c) Measures at societal level

• Addressing root cause of manual scavenging

↳ Not only following of law by compulsion and coercion, but going a step ahead to cause behavioral change.

↳ Break inter-generational cycle by providing adequate opportunity for education and skilling.

- strict implementation of laws already formed, rather than new laws.
- start mainstreaming of such groups in public spaces and positions of power.

Promote right & dignity

- change in identity: Gandhi's usage of 'Harijans'
- Formation of committee on Manual Scavengers to work for their upliftment.
- make them aware of their rights
- provide opportunities at government jobs or tie-ups with private sector to initiate a behavioral change in outlook.

Political equality without social equality has no meaning.

- BR Ambedkar

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.12) You are the manager of a company X, in which you have worked since last 15 years. It is known for its unique values and the work culture which is very healthy and encouraging. You and your team work synergistically with each other and also enjoy harmony with personal and organizational values, a bond which has evolved over years. Recently, you got to know that your company has been acquired by another company Y and you along with your team would now be employees of company Y. After interacting with the top management of company Y, you realize that the core values followed by company Y are completely different and opposite to that of the value system of company X. For example, the core value of company X is 'customer satisfaction' but that of company Y is 'profit maximization'.

- What conflicts do you think you will face in this situation?
- Examine the merits and demerits of the options available to you, and which option would you choose and why.

(20 marks, 250 words)

The above case highlights mismatch of values during merges and acquisitions and the culture shock that follows.

a) conflicts faced by me

① dilemma of economic security v/s professional ethics.

Sticking to the job will violate developed ethical principles, whereas leaving will remove the economic cover.

② Adaptation v/s True-to-self

I can choose to adapt with the new management's values or choose to be consistent with my ideology.

③ Profit maximization v/s customer satisfaction
 While both are fair goals, difference lies in the primacy of goals.

④ Compassionate capitalism v/s crony capitalism
 The company X's values showed the good side of corporate culture

⑤ Moral relativism v/s absolutism
 Absoluteness of moral values will cause uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the change in management.

b) Options available

Option 1: leave the job and try to find another

Merits

- Stick to one's moral values and no need to adapt
- Avoid culture shock
- Prevent dissatisfaction at workplace

Demerits

- No guarantee of finding required work culture at new job.
- Loss of economic security.

Option 2: Stay for some time and eventually adapt to company Y's ways

Merits

- Full economic security
- change is the only constant
- True to moral relativism

Demerits

- can lead to crisis of conscience
- lack of job satisfaction
- might not be able to adapt.

Option 3: utilize power of old team members to create a cultural shift

Merits

- win-win situation
- increased satisfaction at job
- contribute to growth of company

Demerits

- slow and time taking process
- may not be appreciated by company Y
- might lead to cultural clashes.

My choice of action

Actions

Justification

- I would choose to spend a few days at the new firm to see the level of unease I face
- Along with my previous team mates, we will try and create a new cultural environment
- Commence management of new firm for ethical training and ice-breaking sessions to ease the change
- As a tool of last resort, I would quit and find a new job that matches my requirement.

- I would be showing rationality, and not haphazard decision making
- Optimistic way to fight challenges and not run from them.
- Utilise power of group to create social persuasion
- Flexibility in way of thought, and not rigidity
- Quitting can relieve the pent up crisis of conscience.

Mergers and acquisitions should be preceded by bicultural audit to see compatibility.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	