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ETHICS COMMENT SHEET

1525

Name of Candidate	Ankita Puwar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	511795
Test Code		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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)।
2.	There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3.	All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4.	The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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।
6.	Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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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

Ques. 1 (a)

Administration discretion is the use of wisdom and knowledge by the administrator in absence of defined rules and procedures.

BLESSING IF USED CORRECTLY

1. In absence of set procedures, discretion helps administrator to use his values like compassion, Integrity etc.

Eg. In Aadhar based PDS, & due to fingerprint mismatch, when beneficiary not able to get his share, District magistrate can be COMPASSIONATE to do justice.

2. Better service delivery :

~~It~~ Beneficiaries and society at large can benefit by discretion of civil servant. Eg. implementing citizen charter

3. Helps in Good governance.

Since at all times, rules are not penned, thus discretion can bring good governance.

Eg. Pro active disclosure of information

MISUSE IS A CURSE

1. According to 2nd ARC, Discretion is recipe for corruption.

$$\text{Corruption} = \text{Monopoly} + \text{Discretion} - \text{Accountability}$$

Eg. SC garg used his discretion in 2006 coal scam to allocate the mine which led to corruption.

2. Discretion may lead to diversion of funds and MISUSE of POWER.

eg. using office resources for personal use.

3. Discretion may also prevent good governance and prudence in decision making.

Thus discretion is a doubled edged sword and depending on its uses, it may be blessing or curse.

Thus, An Administration should use HIGHEST STANDARDS OF VALUES, like efficiency, service delivery, COMPASSION, integrity to serve the public.

Ques 1(b)

'Once the snowball of corruption sets rolling, it only grows bigger'

It is believed by many, that corruption is a necessary evil in India because :

1. It greases the wheels of administration.
Eg. Bribing an official will help in faster transfer of file.

2. It is culturally acceptable to bribe and indulge in corruption.

There is RENT SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

3. People tend to use corruption to bypass stricter punishments.

Eg. bribing policeman after traffic challan.

TO SHIFT THIS 'ACCEPTANCE' TO 'REJECTION'

1. Stricter implementation of various laws like 'Prevention of Corruption Act', 'Civil Services Code' etc.

2. Bring Behavioural change in people by social awareness. They

need to be awakened that it is the DUTY of OFFICIAL to provide SERVICE DELIVERY and not bribes.

3. Training of public servants.

Like Gandhiji said, "A citizen/customer is very important for organisation and it is duty of officials to serve him/her".

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Ques. 2(a)

While businesses are mostly driven by profit motive and efficiency, ETHICS are equally important for any organisation.

IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS FOR LONG-TERM SURVIVAL OF COMPANY

1. Motivates the employees by ~~keeping~~ ^{meeting} their ~~satisfied~~ satisfactions.
Eg. If partiality in promotion, it demotivates employees.
2. Builds an ethical work place ~~environment~~ required for growth of an individual and meeting deadlines.
3. Invites best -talent and merit in company
Eg. ethical workplace as followed by Tatas have helped them retain best minds.
4. Builds a good public ~~as~~ image and brand name.
Eg. CSR activities (an ethical and legal practice)

5. makes employees loyal to the company by BUILDING TRUST
6. Ethical workplace also ensures EFFICIENCY and TIMELY ~~meeting~~ DEADLINES
7. Compassionate capitalism as proposed by Narayan Murthy also advocates for ETHICS in BUSINESS.

Thus, while Profit drives the company,
ETHICS SUSTAINS it.

(Ques. 2(b))

Law are the legislatures and acts to bring order in society and enables functioning in proper manner.

It is the social CONTRACT theory that demands state to form laws that are ETHICAL.

LAWS ENCOURAGE ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR
WHEN GUIDED BY INDIVIDUAL CONSCIENCE

1. While laws have deterrent mechanism by punishments, but when individuals' conscience guide them, it leads to highest standards of CONDUCT.

Eg. When one follows traffic signal, out of his moral duty and not out of fear, it will lead to ORDER in SOCIETY.

2. If the actions of individuals are not guided by his conscience, even law won't help.

Eg. A company may find way around environment laws if its motive is only profit and greed and not ~~social~~ eco INCLUSIVE development.

3. According to PLATO, an ethical law abiding man doesn't need laws and an unethical person will find way around law.

~~Thus, laws~~

$$\text{LAWS} + \text{ETHICS} = \text{Holistic Competence.}$$

Thus individual ethics and
conscience must guide one to
follow law and ensure ETHICAL
SOCIETY

Ques 3 (a)

The above quote of Martin Luther King Jr. signifies that one should be courageous to stand by TRUTH, JUSTICE and HUMAN VALUES.

Gandhiji fought for Indian independence against British imperialists because they were unjust, Exploitative and denied basic human rights to Indians. He stood up to them, rather than being their slave.

It is this value of JUSTICE that separates humans from animals and today humans from Artificially intelligent (AI) robots.

Martin Luther also fought against SLAVERY since HUMAN DIGNITY and RESPECT was denied to slaves.

The inhumane and unjust conditions made him raise his voice and fight for their rights.

Even the Indian constitution in Article 39 talks about creating a

just and equitable society and
inspires citizens to be rational
and respect women (Article 51A).
which is FUNDAMENTAL DUTY.

Aristotle also gives this reasoning
that MAN without VALUES and
ABIDING THOSE values is ANIMAL.

Our Supreme Court has rightly said
that we must ensure just and
INCLUSIVE society and raise voice
against INJUSTICE.

Eg. Surendra Dubey, IES, who raised
his voice against corruption was
HIGHLY ETHICAL man, ~~but~~ and
even sacrificed his life for his
ideals and ethics.

Thus ~~courage~~ one should be courageous
to fight for justice and righteousness.

Ques-3(b)

Immanuel Kant gave theory of DEONTOLOGY where means are the ends.

He emphasised on following proper means to achieve any goal.

While the laws are OBJECTIVE and depend ON EVIDENCE, ethics rely more on CONSCIENCE and INNER SELF.

Eg. If a man kills other person, he can be convicted by law.

But if he only thinks about committing the crime of murder, he can't be charged by law.

Though this person can be charged by his CONSCIENCE, since he even thought of such a ^{heinous} crime.

Gandhiji says, "What we think becomes our actions".

Thus one should be noble, compassionate and just even in their THOUGHTS.

For it is the thoughts, that become speech and ACTIONS.

Ethics aim to achieve the HIGHEST STANDARDS i.e. SUMMUM BONUM even in thoughts, speech and action.

There is a congruence in actions and thought, thus, purity in thought must be ensured to have peaceful and just society.

Ques 4(a)

Social intelligence refers to ability of person to understand others' emotions and manage interpersonal relationships.

Social intelligence (SI) is very important to have healthy and cordial relations with others.

Man is a social animal and thus SI is important for his survival in society.

Eg. Politicians usually have high social intelligence to better manage their constituency and represent their people's interest.



RELATION WITH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI)

David Goleman defined emotional intelligence as ability of individual to understand and manage his own emotions as well as that of others.

SI is only a subset of EI as social intelligence ~~xsqs~~ doesn't deal with one's emotions.

$$\text{SI} + \text{Managing \& understanding own's emotions} = \text{EI}$$

Eg. A bureaucrat is expected to have high EI to serve society better.

Eg. TN sesham was a man of high Emotional ~~or~~ Intelligence who brought great electoral reforms

Ques-4(b)

Code of conduct refers to the written set of values, dos and don'ts to be followed in an organisation.

code of ethics, on other hand, is an informal set of values to be followed in organisation to maintain HIGH BEHAVIOURAL STANDARDS. and ethical work culture.

Code of Conduct ~~are~~ provide a STRUCTURE to organised values. They are source of EXTERNAL MOTIVATION. and should be followed to avoid CHAOS and INEFFICIENCY

Eg. Discipline: i.e. Arrive in company at time.

Eg. Delivering work before deadline

on the other hand, code of ETHICS, are INTERNAL MOTIVATORS and guide the conscience.

They help in ensuring long term adherence to the values of the

company.

Eg. Respecting women at workplace

eg. Building trust with seniors and juniors.

eg. Efficiency in work.

Thus Code of Ethics and code of conduct are important for foundation of any organisation

Ques. 5(a)

Gautam Buddha defined 2 qualities of a perfect man: Wisdom and Compassion.

Wisdom is the knowledge and ability to apply it.

Compassion is the value of understanding others' emotions and taking steps to address their problems.

Thus, while wisdom is the intelligence and helps one to take RATIONAL and WISE decisions, compassion is the EMOTIONAL part and prevents any INJUSTICE in society.
Eg. APJ Abdul Kalam.

One without other will make man imperfect:

1. WISDOM without COMPASSION

It creates an emotionless being.

Eg. Aadhar based PDS, ~~for~~ some beneficiary ^{who were} left out were denied grains and thus died out of abject poverty.

2. COMPASSION without WISDOM

It prevents the human to take informed and knowledgeable decision.

Eg. Saving a ~~person~~ drowning person while ~~or~~ not knowing swimming.

Thus, Gautam Buddha was right in referring to the 2 values important for humans.

Ques. 5(b)

APJ Kalam led an ~~life~~ ethical life, thus serving an inspiration and motivation to others.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNT

1. HUMILITY

Even after he became President, he remained close to people and children and personally addressed their grievances.

2. DEDICATION TO WORK

He was a disciplined man who ~~was~~ was dedicated to whatever work he did — be it Project Manager at ISRO or distributing newspaper (as child)

3. COMPASSION

He was compassionate to one and all. ~~and tried to~~ He donated most of his salary as CHARITY.

4. SCIENTIFIC TEMPER and ever learning attitude.

He motivated students to be rational, objective and curious and love SCIENCE

5. RESPECTING OTHERS

He was respectful of others, their views and opinions

6. LEADERSHIP

His life is perfect example of leadership skills - guided by vision for betterment of all.

7. LIVING LIFE FOR OTHERS

He was SELFLESS and cared for all.

8. PATRIOTISM

He was a patriot and served the country to his last breath.

Thus, his life - from birth to death is great source of INSPIRATION to all.

Ques. 6 (10)

Citizen charter is an official document outlining the commitments of an organisation about service delivery, ^{standards} quality, and time duration for service delivery and addressing public grievances.

INFORMATION BY CITIZEN CHARTER

1. Vision of the organisation.
2. Standard of the service delivery.
3. Fees to be charged for the service
(to avoid corruption)
4. Time for service delivery.
Eg. Citizen charter at passport office should mention the time duration of issuing passport.
5. Quality of service delivery.
6. Complaints mechanism in case of non delivery of service.

① Citizen Charter is an important component of SEVOTTAM MODEL and helps in ensuring RIGHTS of PEOPLE.

STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. There should be Public Awareness

about their rights of service delivery.

2. Regular Updation

According to 2nd ARC, only 6% of citizen charters are updated.

3. They should be FORMULATED with proper citizen partnership and involvement of civil society, NGOs.

4. Currently it is only MORALLY binding, thus if made legal binding, its implementation will improve.

5. It should be made available in VERNACLAR language.

Thus, the aim of public service is Delivery of service, and citizen charter is important means to ensure it.

Ques ~~Q1~~ 7

An Important Human value is RESPECT and DIGNITY of all HUMAN BEINGS, irrespective of their nationality, Ethnicity or Race.

Today because of war, communal dashes and even environmental changes, Refugee crisis has become global Problem.

Eg. Rohingya refugees being shifted to unhabitable Bhashan char island.

Eg. Syrian crisis refugees in Europe.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATES

1. Provide basic facilities - Health, Medical Facilities of shelter, food and clothing to be provided to refugees, as it their basic HUMAN RIGHT.
2. If possible, they should try to create favourable conditions for their repatriation.

Eg. India building colonies and basic infrastructure in Rakhine state for return of Rohingyas.

3 ~~The~~ otherwise, they should be
assimilated with society

by providing education, skilling
and employment, they should
be adapted and given SECOND
HOME

Eg Bm settlement in Tripura

Thus, Refugees should be treated
with same respect and DIGNITY
and states should collectively work
according to UN Commission on
Refugees

Ques. 8

Red Tapism refers to the ~~controlling~~ inefficient and slow system created due to excessive rules and procedures.

~~Ques~~ In the pre 1991 era, Indian economy suffered from this red tapism ~~because of~~ because of Inspector Raj, License Raj, Quota Raj and Permit Raj.

HURDLE IN CITIZEN CENTRIC GOVERNANCE

1. INEFFICIENCY

There is delay in public service delivery.

2. PROMOTES RENT - SEEKING ATTITUDE

To bypass or hasten process, the rent seeking attitude is developed.

3. WIDESPREAD and INSTITUTIONALISATION OF CORRUPTION

Since red tapism creates inefficient system, corruption is promoted.

4. POOR GOVERNANCE

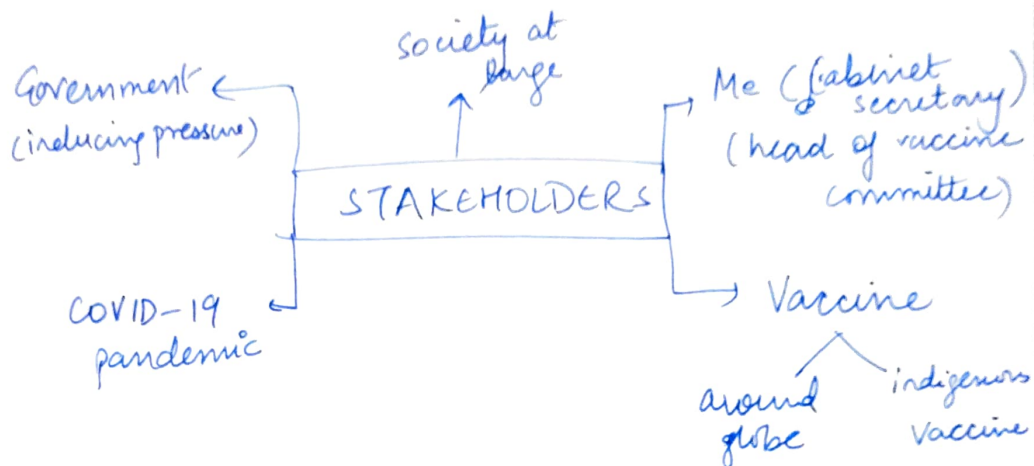
There is poor participation of people in decision making process.

5. Rather than serving people, they seek services from people.
6. Quid pro quo mentality is developed.
7. There is overall decline in value system.
8. Economy suffers as Ease of Doing Business and Investments fall.

Thus, RED TAPISM needs to be addressed at war footing basis to have GOOD GOVERNANCE.

Ques-9

The above case presents the challenge of pressure of bringing a COVID vaccine at earliest, while maintaining the Health of citizens at same time.



Maintaining the health (life) of citizens is to ~~be~~ be ensured under Article 21 of constitution.

Also safety of citizens is equally important.

a) CRITICAL ISSUES -

1. The COVID induced fatalities are on rise.

Thus citizens are losing lives to the disease and SOME IMMEDIATE solution is needed.

2. Vaccines available around the globe are INADEQUATE and

EXPENSIVE.

While these vaccines can save precious lives of citizen, their LIMITED SUPPLY and HIGH cost is an obstruction in their procurement.

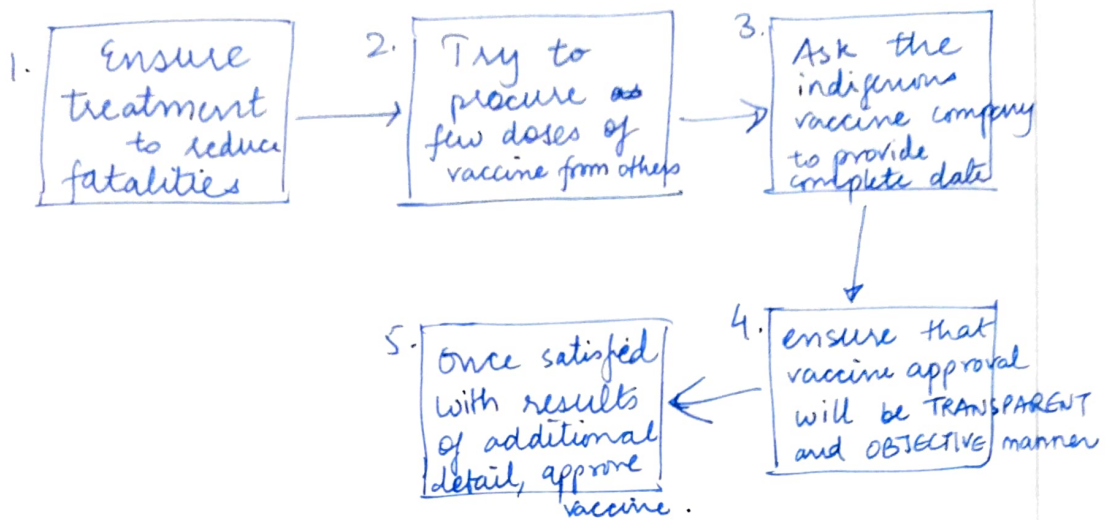
3. The indigenous vaccine ~~has~~ is in INITIAL STAGES. Moreover there are concerns about its SAFETY and EFFICACY and METHODOLOGY for approval.

Due to lack of COMPLETE DATA, it may have HARMFUL - UNINTENDED SIDE EFFECTS, thus approving this vaccine would mean JEOPARDISING LIVES OF PEOPLE

4. There are other vaccines still in developmental stage, which may take MORE TIME TO COME TO MARKET.

Thus, the health emergency has posed a multiple critical issues. — allocation of public resources, health of citizens, do objective approval to vaccine.

b) COURSE OF ACTION :



I would take the above course of action because:

1. My first priority is to reduce casualties.

Thus treatment for serious patients would be ensured.

2. though, foreign vaccines are costly and limited, still I will try to procure a minimum vaccines from friendly countries, to address the vulnerable population and frontline workers.

3. At the same time, the indigenous vaccine developer, would be asked to provide additional

details of efficacy and safety during trials.

The approval shall be granted only after the COMMITTEE is completely sure about its efficacy. Since ~~the~~ life of population is at stake.

4. Apprehensions of Health Experts shall also be ADDRESSED. to maintain TRUST and FAITH of people.

5. Ensure that vaccine distribution and approval is TRANSPARENT.

Ques. 10

The given case is

Education is a fundamental right under Article 21A.

Literacy rate which was 11% at time of independence, increased to 74% by 2011.

But a recent survey by ASER reports that 38% of Class 5 students can't read class 2 books, and 47% can't solve simple addition.

The case also talks about inability of education to inculcate ETHICAL and HUMAN values.

a) ROLE OF EDUCATION -

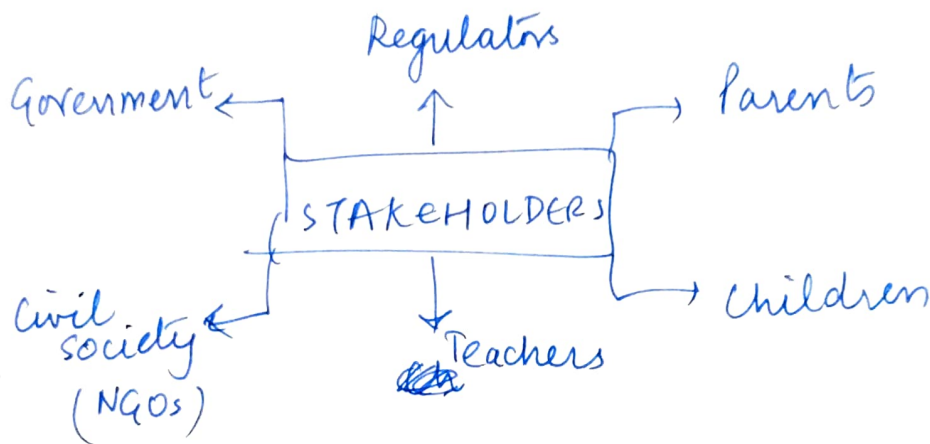
"Education without morals, is like educating a menace to the society".

1. Education, apart from teaching maths and science, is expected to make humans compassionate, honest and upright.

2. Children learn basic values of discipline, punctuality, sharing and respecting others at school only.
3. Since school are the first socialisation outside ~~human~~ home, it plays crucial role to inculcate values like LEADERSHIP, and INTERACTION.
4. Keeping this in mind, CBSE even introduced MORAL EDUCATION in schools to ensure that students are ETHICAL in conduct.
5. Teachers also ~~to~~ act as role model for children, and thus HONESTY, INTEGRITY and IMPARTIALITY influences children.
6. Education, by not only makes person rational but also helps in feeding his inter conscience about RIGHT and WRONG values.

Eg. Jataka ~~value~~ stories taught at school.

- b) While government and regulators decide curriculum and syllabus, and is responsible for schools under Article 21A; parents and society at large are equally responsible.



1. ~~Article~~ one FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES, require ~~our~~ parents to educate their children and provide them with basic education.
2. NGOs like PRATHAM, AKSHAY PATRA foundation etc. are also contributing to the education of children.
3. Teachers have moral obligation to provide Quality Education

to children, who are the future of our nation.

4. Regulators have responsibility to provide ~~have~~ relevant content and skill set useful to obtain jobs.

The New Education Policy by government is a step in right direction to address educational needs of 21st century.

Ques: 11

After the industrial revolution, the pollution levels in environment - be it air pollution, water pollution or land pollution have gone up.

And this ~~p~~ problem has only become serious in recent times.

REASONS -

1. Air is perceived to be free resource and thus polluted without any sense of responsibility.

Eg. Not installing filters in chimney of industries.

2. Indifferent Attitude

People feel that if others are doing it, why should they stop?

3. Old practices continued

eg. Stubble burning

and unsustainable agricultural practices.

People fail to realise that today there is increased pressure on Natural Resource.

2. Growing Consumerism, and Commercialisation and Crony capitalism

5. Lack of proper accountability and taking responsibility for their actions.

Eg. USA pulling out of Paris Climate Deal shows IRRESPONSIBILITY

6. Cultural practices are often cited as excuse for their practices.

Eg. Bursting crackers (Diwali,
Christmas.

or wasting water during Holi.

7.

MEASURES for PRO-ENVIRONMENT BEHAVIOUR

1. "We are the first generation to experience global warming, and last one that can do something about it."

2. Attitudinal change

It is needed to educate people that we need to save planet before its too late.

3. Governments should set example for people. (Leadership)

Eg - Politicians using cycles to go to work.

4. Social Influence

Use of Actors like Amitabh Bachan and sports personalities like Saina Nehwal, to nudge people for better actions.

5. Measures and schemes like

i) cycle 4 change.

ii) Use of BS VI vehicles.

iii) Use of cleaner fuels like CNG, H_2 buses.

iv) Graded Response Action Plan .

6. Fines to be imposed in case of non compliance.

Eg. fines for stubble burning
fines for violating cracker rules.

7. Incentives for eco friendly methods.

Eg. Tax exemptions on bikes
and e-vehicles.

8. Consume only as much as we need, to reduce pollution.

Thus, it is high time to ACT
and SAVE planet earth by GLOBAL
efforts .

Ques. 12

~~With~~ In this digital age, even civil servants have come out of their anonymity.

Instances of District Magistrate posting videos of raids, civil servants voicing their opinions on contentious issues and regular use of social media has become a regular phenomenon.

a) ISSUES ~~Ques~~

1. It may lead to conflict of interest.

2. They may try to impose their views on others. ~~or~~

Also if someone criticises them, there is ABUSE of POWER

3. They are affected by likes/dislikes on their posts.

This SOCIAL VALIDATION affects their work.

4. Instances of suicides, depression are rising due to excessive use of social media by Civil Servants.
5. They may even divulge some sensitive information only.
6. their impartiality is affected by ~~their~~ facts say who likes their ~~posts~~ or follows them on social media may get preferential treatment.
7. Against Civil Service Ethos.

b) Civil servants are expected to be NON-PARTISAN.

They are the implementing agency of government policies.

If they differ with government on any matter, i) they may raise matter with their seniors or

ii) ~~also~~ give in writing to government.

But openly criticising government policy on social media is not responsible behaviour.

It shows their IMMATURITY and lack of EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Also there is a need to amend civil services rules to take social media into account.

c) CONDUCT ON SOCIAL MEDIA

1. Their conduct should be professional and mature.

2. They can use social media to redress grievances of people

Eg. like Sushma Swaraj used Twitter to address problems of Indians in abroad, similarly civil servants can use it to solve problems of people.

3. They should not indulge in

criticising government policies.

Rather they should be NEUTRAL.

4. They can use social media to influence people to follow best ethical practices.

Thus, the use of social Media should be as limited as possible and should not obstruct their functioning.

Ques 13

Economic growth of any country is the reflection of its progress.

It helps in determining the standard of living of people, their disposable incomes and overall position of a country.

a) RATIONALE FOR GDP AS PILLAR OF ECONOMIC POLICIES

1. It denotes the amount of goods and services produced in a country in given year.

Thus reflects its MANUFACTURING capacity.

2. It ~~is was~~ earlier believed that more GDP $\Rightarrow$ more wealth with people

$\Downarrow$
better standard of living

$\Downarrow$
Higher development indicators.

3.

b) NEED TO GO BEYOND GDP —

1. It reflects only Quantitative growth.
2. However Qualitative growth of people is ignored.
Eg. Their health and education standards are not reflected in GDP calculations.
3. The negative externalities eg. damage to environment, pollution caused etc.

are not taken into account for GDP growth

3. It fails to reflect on the INEQUALITIES in society.

Eg. The 89% of resources are concentrated with top 10% population. But this is ignored in GDP numbers.

4. It doesn't reflect the status of people, and their standard of living.

COMPONENTS TO BE INCLUDED -

1. Various social parameters -

- i) Health
- ii) Education
- iii) Nutritional wellbeing.
- iv) Equality

Gender / Income

v) Sanitation standards

2. Political parameters

- i) Representation of all
- ii) Vulnerable population be included

3. Sustainable and Equitable growth

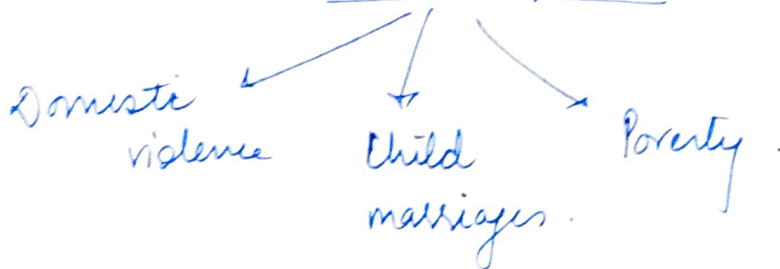
Thus Human Development Index is as important as GDP.

Countries like BHUTAN, rather than focussing on GDP, focus on Gross Happiness Index and it needs to be followed across countries.



c) CHALLENGES :

1. ~~to~~ There have been loss of lives.
2. Economy is in peril. India entered TECHNICAL Recession.
3. People lost jobs, livelihood etc.
4. Migrant crisis.
5. Food insecurity.
6. Increased social problems.



Ques 14

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced various challenges — from job losses, to economic slowdown to increasing suicides and depression. With unlocks, more caution is needed.

a) BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE NEEDED

1. The problem of COVID-19 can be contained by i) better sanitation
ii) Handwashing
iii) Covering mouth and nose.
iv) Maintaining social distance.

Thus a behavioural change is needed — from hugging and handshakes to social distance.

As PM says "Do Gaj Ki Doori"
Mask Hai Zaroori

ie. "2 Gaj Distance, Mask is important"

~~Also~~

b) ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS