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margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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DATE - 23/7/22

Q 1.(a)

Public morality refers to rightness or wrongness about specific behaviours held by society. Eg. giving bus seat to the needy.

Ideals of Dhamma by Ashoka present key learnings on public morality

1. Respect for all religions will instil ideals of communal harmony, social coherence and fraternity in public.
2. Respect for all organisms teach us about animal rights and compassion.
3. Respect for elders, respect for weak & slaves give lessons about empathy, compassion & ideals of Sarvodaya & Antyodaya

4. Abjuring violence leads to
a peaceful, sustainable and
nurturing society.

Although public servants are
guided by Constitution, laws, DPSP
etc, "Dhamma" still has

Relevance for public servants as

it will lead to :

- (a) their character development
eg. dedication to public service.
- (b) Resolving ethical dilemmas - eg.
speedily allocating ration cards.
- (c) citizen centric governance.
- (d) courage of conviction.
- (e) satisfaction.

☞ Dhamma also has potential
to bring social peace & coherence.

(b) II ARC highlights the issue of collusive bribery between public officials and private sector.

Private Sector	Bribes	Government officials
1. Awarding of contract 2. Profits		1. Private gain of money 2. Political left & nexus

In this quid pro quo, both private sector & public officials gain, but it is the public that suffers.

Ways in which Corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks

(a) Signing of integrity pacts : between

all the parties to tendering process.

(b) Evolving a code of ethics (IARC).

(c) Narayan Murthy's concept of compassionate capitalism.

(d) Adopting fundamental pillars of good corporate governance as per Cadbury Committee.

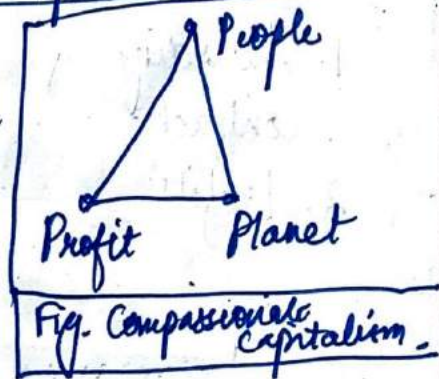


Fig. Compassionate Capitalism.

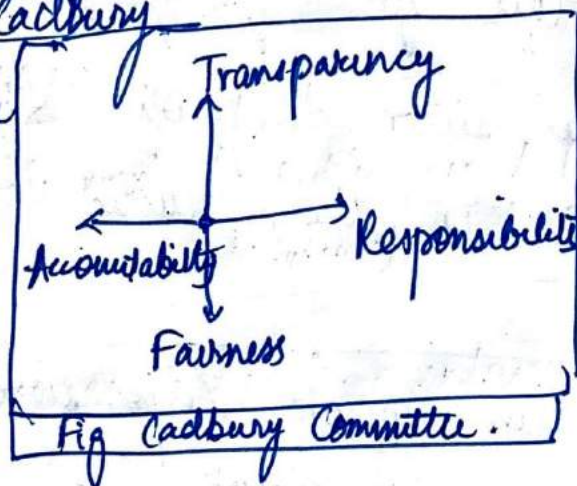


Fig Cadbury Committee.

In addition, private companies involved in government contract need to be brought under POCA, 1988 (IARC)

2(a)

Indian bureaucracy performs key functions of service delivery, development, and regulation.

However, it also suffers from Indecision eg. pendency of files, red tapism, delay in implementation of projects and.

Risk aversion - lack of initiatives, proactive governance; focussing on rules rather than outcomes.

The reasons for above two diseases are:

1. Legal & policy directions - which focus more on rules rather than outcome.

2. No incentive for performance as pay & promotions are time bound.

However, penalties & punishments are there in case of failures.

3. Low citizen participation for accountability.

Way Forward

1. 360° performance assessment
(IF ARC)

2. Involvement of public in AER reports (BR Subramaniam Committee)

3. Performance Related Incentives
(6th CPC).

4. Outcome budgeting on the lines of NPM, ~~But~~ UK.

Above measures will lead to decisive, firm and confident bureaucracy.

2 (b)

In the recent years, open and transparent governance has gained ground. Legislations and practices like RTI Act, 2005, social audit etc have brought this into practice.

It is needed to ensure accountability of the government to the public who are the sovereign in our democracy.

It is also a fundamental right as per Article 19(1)(a).

However, there is merit in withholding some information from people

(a) In the interest of national ~~security~~ ^{integrity}:

eg. information about military
postings, weapons, doctrines etc.

(b) to maintain security: eg.

live telecast of 26/11 attacks
was used by terrorists to
improvise.

(c) to maintain privacy of individuals:

as per Article 21 - eg. health
records etc.

However, it must be ensured
that such ~~with~~ withholding of
information must fall within
"reasonable restrictions" as per

Article 19(2)

3(a)

As per the doctrine of anonymity, the public servants are supposed to not reveal their achievements, political inclinations etc to the public.

On the one hand it may seem destructive that it takes away Right to liberty (21) & Right to freedom of speech & expression Article 19(1)(a) from the public servant; On the other hand

It is also one of the greatest strengths of the civil services

1. It ensures ~~pub~~ neutrality of the public servant.
2. It prevents politicization and

polarization of the services -

3. It maintains discipline, chain of command & service ethos.
4. It prevent subversion of democratically elected governments.

In the context of growth of social media like facebook, twitter, it is even more relevant as :

1. Large number of public is directly in touch with the public servants.
2. Two way communication is easily possible.
3. Instant communication is there.
4. Low surveillance possible unlike TV/newspaper.

Thus, principle of anonymity needs to be relooked in the era of social media to strengthen it.

3(b)

Although the Constitution, various laws & code of conduct, 1964 guide the conduct of civil servants, service presents various discretions to the civil servants.

In this context, legally enforceable code of ethics - a codified list of ethics & principles which a civil servant must follow during discretion is the need of the hour, as it will:

1. Ensure constitutional morality.
2. Reduce corruption.
3. Ensure delivery of service & justice to the rightful citizens.
4. Lead to citizen centric & compassionate bureaucracy.



II ARC proposes for code of ethics to be legally enforceable as it will lead to accountability ~~and~~ ~~legality~~ to citizens & punishment in case of ~~depar~~ discrepancy.

As per II ARC, the code of ethics must include values of empathy, tolerance, objectivity, compassion towards weaker section.

It will lead to emergence of a compassionate & public centric bureaucracy.



Q (4)(a)

Various developed countries like USA, UK & France provide aid to developing nations. India also provides aid to neighbouring countries. Eg recent aid to Sri Lanka.

Positives of foreign aid

1. Helps in poverty reduction & inclusive development.
2. Social & economic development of the recipient countries.
3. Helps control social unrest & leads to internal security of the nation.
4. Leads to environment conservation eg. REDD+.

Ethical Issues

1. Often funds may be tied to certain conditions like change of laws.

2. It may act as kickback for awarding of tenders to donor countries' companies.
3. It may lead to erosion of autonomy in foreign policies eg demand for support in UN.

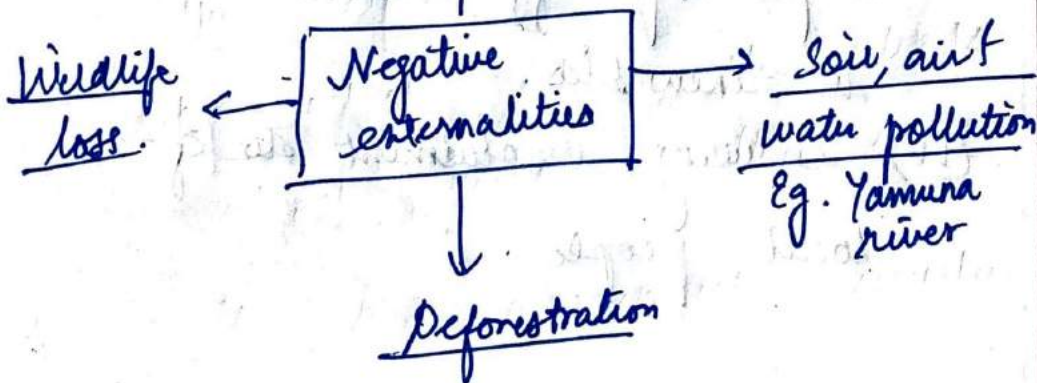
While the philanthropy behind foreign aids is welcome, it must conform to ethical standards of benevolence, and end in itself.

4(b)

Corporate governance refers to the set of rules, culture & vision which guides a company.

Private companies may have several negative environmental externalities, eg. through mining, industries etc.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions eg. CO₂ from chimneys.



These externalities cause loss to the people & ecosystem, most notably to the poorer nations and poorer sections of the society.

Thus, there is a need for
an effective climate governance
structure within broad framework
of corporate governance. It ~~to~~ needs
to incorporate:

- (i) minimum climate harm through
impact assessment.
- (ii) alternate pathways for economic
projects to ~~the~~ avoid harm.
- (iii) Compensation for loss eg.
compensatory afforestation; R+D
in renewables.
- (iv) Ensuring involvement ~~to~~ of
local people.

This will lead to compassionate
capitalism leading to benefit for
profit, people & planet and
sustainable development.

5(a)

Emotional intelligence refers to our ability to use emotions in reasoning and decision making.

A well developed emotional intelligence is an important tool in accomplishing goals.

- (i) it guides us to understand what we really want.
- (ii) It helps us in motivating ourselves in long and hard tasks.
- (iii) enables effective communication leading to good team work.

But it also has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason

Well developed EI → understanding others' emotions

↓ may lead to ↓

Manipulation

eg. → lying and misguiding others.

→ withholding information to prevent others from working for their best interests.

→ instigating others for self benefits eg. brainwashing innocents ~~to~~ for jihad

→ 'gaslighting' in personal relations to use him/her as means to an end.

These tactics have a negative impact on the life outcomes and self esteem of the victim.

5(b)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the emerging ability of computers to make sense of real world information and make decisions.

AI has created variety of threats as well as opportunities:

Opportunities

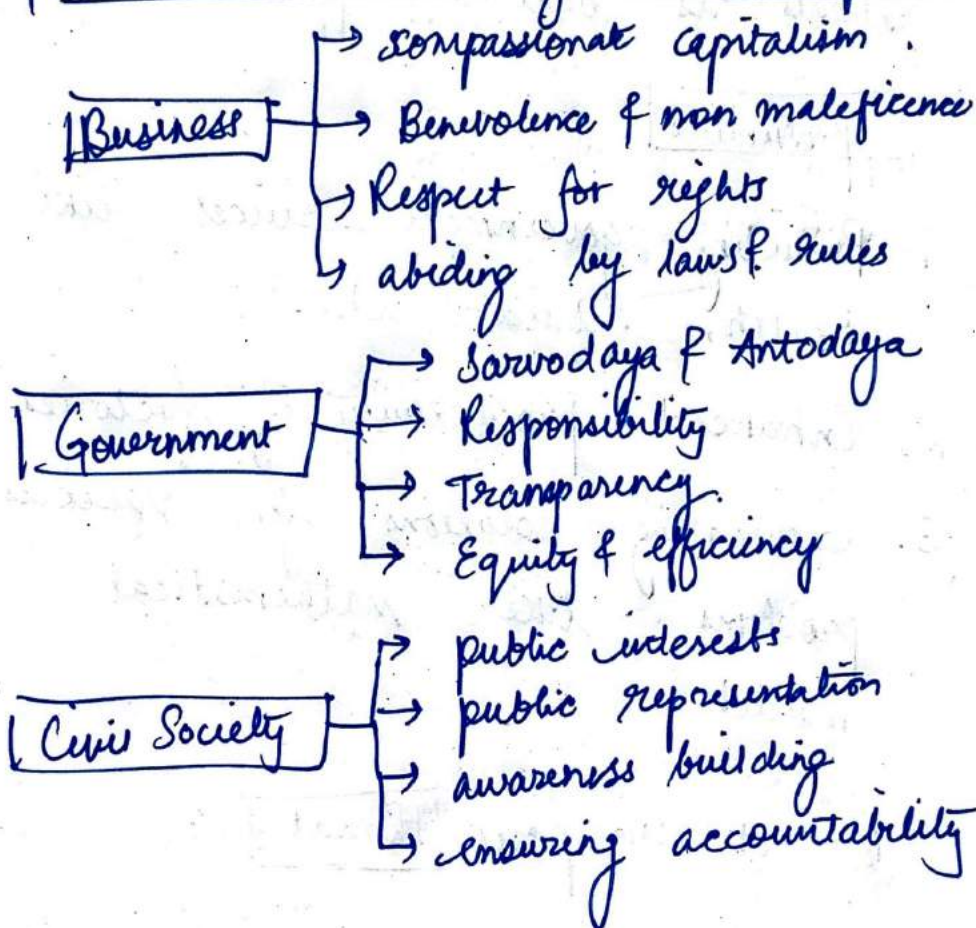
1. Providing government services like health, subsidies etc.
2. Enhanced productivity of factories.
3. Generating solutions for various problems like mathematical models.

But it also poses Threat:

1. Loss of privacy of individuals.
2. Concentration of power in few corporations & subversion

- of governments.
3. Widening of wealth gap.
 4. Low accountability of private players.

Thus AI requires leaders ~~not~~ to understand the importance of values & ethics in technological development.



This will act as check against threats posed by AI & ensure that its benefit reach all for development of all.

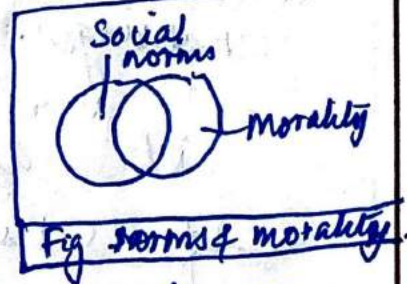


6(a)

"All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right & not what is established." - Aristotle.

Personal morality & social norms both act as guide for human behaviour.
As per Aristotle, a person must follow his morality & not the social norms.

It is because social norms may be immoral -
eg dowry, caste system.



Also social norms may not cover all aspects of morality eg. ethics in biotechnology, ~~entertainment~~ AI etc.



On the other hand, morality transcends norms. It included good aspects of social norms and then some more. ~~for~~

Following morality or what is right leads to delivery of justice in the society.
Eg. Iskwarchand Vidyasagar's attempts for girl education & widow remarriage.

It also leads to personal ~~self~~ satisfaction.

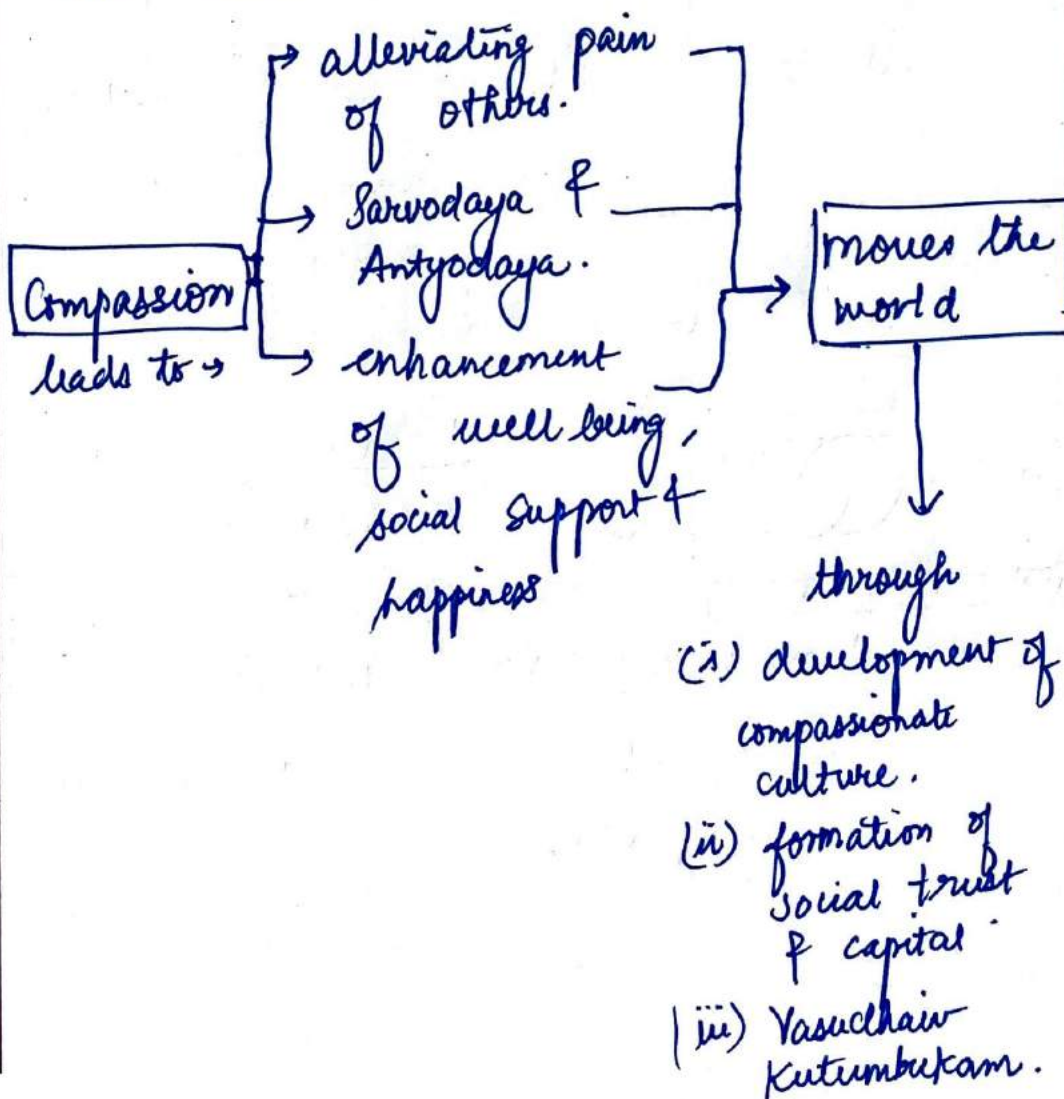
Overcoming norm of "Jo Bane raho pagle, kaam karega agra" in administration, & following morality of justice, service & efficiency will bring justice & trust in the society.

G(6)

"It is compassion, the most gracious of
virtues, which moves the world."

Tiruvalluvar, Kurai

Compassion refers to understanding
of the pain of others along with
an active desire to alleviate it.





Compassion is a cardinal virtue.
It can be enhanced through
value education in families,
schools, media and festivals.

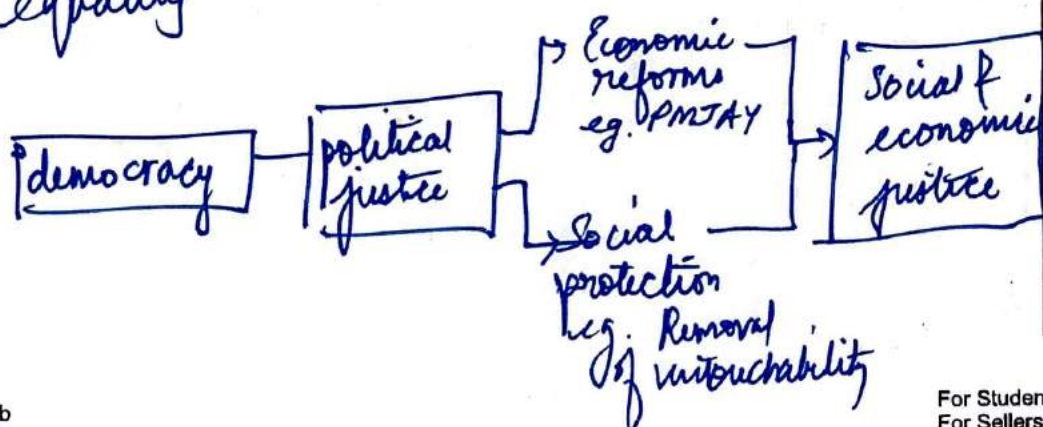
6(c)

"I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." - Mahatma Gandhi.

People have varying strengths in terms of economic & social power.

However, democracy acts as a great equalizer. It provides political equality & justice through universal adult franchise & 1 person - 1 vote.

It also leads to social & economic equality.





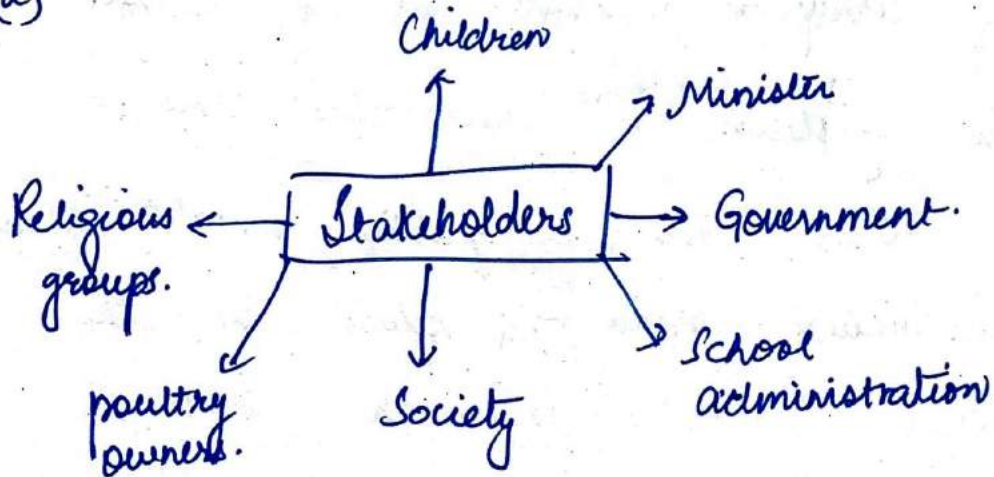
Thus democracy is a beacon of
equality. It provides dignity to
each individual and justice
& sustainability to society.

Q7.

The case study shows how traditional ~~and~~ values and attitudes are sometimes incompatible with rationality and scientific temper.

It also shows the tendency of elected representatives to succumb to populism.

(a)



Q8.

(b) Options available

(i) Succumb to ~~irrational~~ demands of protest groups.

Merits	Demerits
1. Utility - helpful in winning election. 2. Secures the religious sentiments of a group.	1. The nutrition & well being of children is compromised. 2. The right to health of children is denied. 3. Against principles of <i>Amyodaya</i> & <i>Sarvodaya</i>. 4. Slipping Slope - so many such irrational demands may come up.

(ii) Ignoring the protests and continuing the policy.

Merits	Demerits
1. Securing right to health for children & achievement of SD SDGs. 2. Securing justice 3. Antyodaya & Sarvodaya realised	1. Loss Loss in elections 2. A section of population remains dissatisfied and unhappy. 3. Some people may pull their children out of school.

(iii) Balancing the demand of & both for and against groups.

Merits	Demerits
1. Children get access to nutrition. 2. The conscience of religious group remains preserved.	1. Requires more effort & resources.

(C) Course of action - we need to balance the interests of all the groups so that the protesting people feel satisfied and children are not denied their rights.

1. Changing the attitude of people :
through views of experts/doctors about ~~the~~ the usefulness of egg's nutrition.

2. Persuading that it is not compulsory to eat eggs and providing fruits to vegetarian children.

3. Separate utensils for preparing eggs to placate protesting population.

This will ensure that competing interests of both the sections will be satisfied.

Q8.

Capital punishment has constitutional status in India and the criteria for awarding ~~death~~ death sentence were laid down in Bachan Singh case (1980).

(a) Arguments

In favour	Against
1. It is in line with <u>retributive justice</u> - punishing according to severity of the crime. 2. It acts as deterrence to future perpetrators	1. It is against the principles of <u>reformatory justice</u> - every persons can be reformed given chance. 2. Studies have shown that it is the swiftness & severity of punishment rather than severity of punishment that creates deterrence.

3. People who break social contract lose right to life

3. Right to life is sacrosanct.

4. It provides a sense of justice to the societal members.

4. It creates a sense of violence among people.

(b) Capital punishment is recognised in many modern states including India and many states of USA.

It has several moral implications:

1. There is a risk of executing an innocent. Since we can't bring such lives back, moral foundations of capital punishment are shaky.

Eg. SC admitted that it erred

in majority of capital punishments
awarded between 2000-2015.

2. Disproportionately affects weaker sections - Eg. NALSAR Study has found that majority of death convict are illiterate / poor / SC/ST. This is due to inability to defend themselves in complex and costly legal system.

3. It has a dehumanizing effect on the society, state and criminal justice system.

4. Slippery Slope: Disregard for due process of law may become a norm and people

may call for summary executions
eg. of police encounters. This poses
serious threat to life and liberty
of citizens.

5. There has been no conclusive
evidence backing the efficacy
of capital punishment as
effective deterrence.

Thus, a modern civil society
must explore ~~diff~~ other methods
as punishment eg. psychological treatment.
We also need
to focus on reforming Criminal
Justice system as per Mahmath

Committee recommendations. SC's

Bachan Singh case directives need
to be followed.

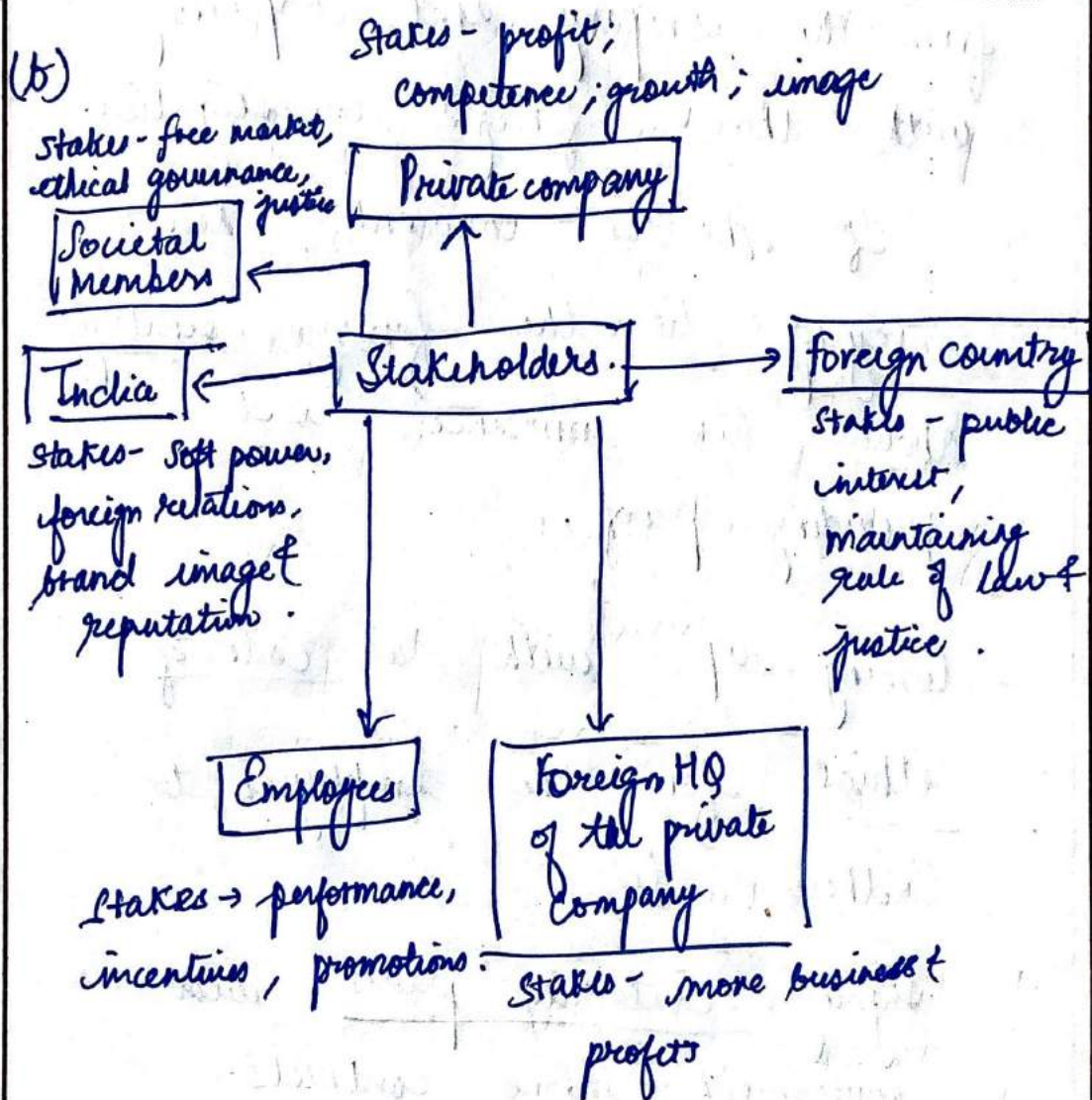


Q 9.

Corporates are important members of the society & their actions can have large & far reaching ethical repercussions.

(a) Ethical challenges

- (i) Ethical challenge for government officials to maintain integrity.
- (ii) Challenge of jurisdiction ~~to~~ and ethical responsibility for transnational transactions.
- (iii) Ethical challenge for private companies to be competitive & profitable without negative externalities (corruption in this case) for society.
- (iv) Challenge of bureaucrat - business - politician nexus.



(c) As the CEO of the firm; Response

1. Ordering a fact finding enquiry about real events.
2. If the employee is guilty of malpractice then firing him & his nexus

from the company and cooperating
with the foreign investigation.

If s/he is innocent, then
conveying to the foreign country
about his innocence and
providing proof.

3. Coming up with a Code of
ethics for the employees to
adhere to.

Signing integrity pacts with
government before contracts.

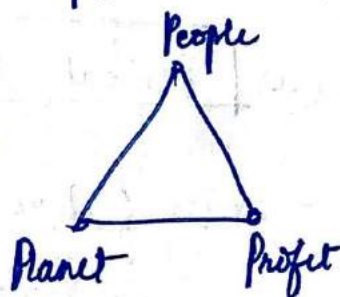
4. Improving personnel selection
tests to include personality
& integrity tests.

5. Public outreach campaign in
the foreign country owing up
the responsibility and assuring

benevolence.

Above steps will ensure that the company conducts itself in an ethical manner. It will ensure that:

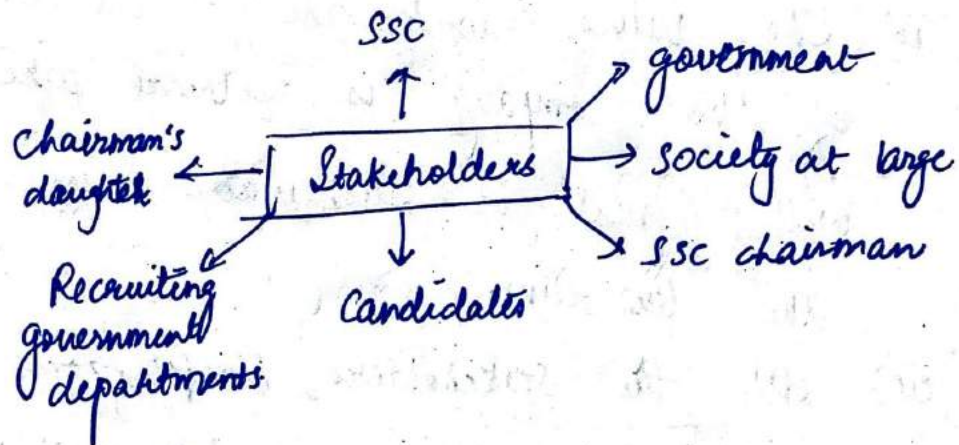
- (i) The company has a good brand image.
- (ii) The values, work ethic & culture of the company is ethical which will make it sustainable in the long run.
- (iii) All the stakeholders benefit from maximization of general happiness.
- (iv) Compassionate Capitalism of 3 Ps of Mr. Narayan Murthy.



Ethical behavior is a win-win for all the stakeholders in long run, said Socrates.

Q10.

Many cases of cheating, paper leaks etc. have come forward in recent years. It reflects the ~~erosion~~ erosion of public values & morality.



(A) Ethical issues

- (i) failure of SSC in discharge of its functions
- (ii) Effort, time, livelihood & morale of honest candidates is at stake.
- (iii) Loss of social capital and public trust in governance.

(iv) public welfare vs private interests
for the chairman.

(b) Reasons for prevalence of cheating
in examinations

(i) Corruption in government
machinery. Eg. Vyapam Scam.

(ii) Erosion of public morality.

(iii) Following wrong means
(cheating) to achieve desirable
end (employment).

(iv) population explosion, unemployment,
competition for scarce resources
driving public to desperation.

(v) Inadequate value education
in education system -
failure to inculcate character



building

(c) Measures to take to avoid future
recurrences

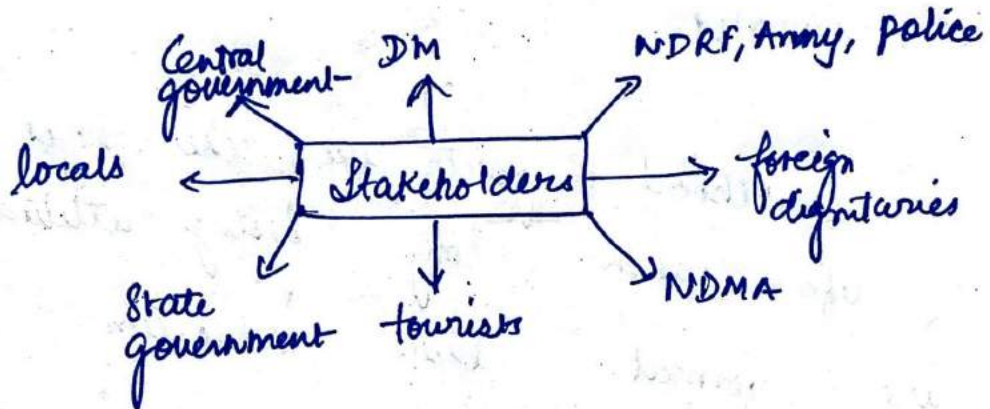
1. Cancellation of the examination and rescheduling it at early date.
2. Investigating the cheating incidents and taking strict action - police case, debarring from examination.
3. Coming up with SOP to maintain integrity in the department - eg maintaining secrecy, strict division of responsibility etc.
4. Use of technology at the exam centres - eg. Signal ~~jam~~ jammers; CCTV, metal detectors etc.

5. Integrity pacts to be signed by
candidates to not indulge in
cheating / unfair means otherwise their
candidature is liable to be
cancelled.

Childhood & youth are the stages
of life when long lasting attitudes
are formed. Value education
must be emphasised in school for
their character development &
foundation of a just society.

Q11.

A Disaster presents an atypical, urgent & grave set of challenges to governance.



(a) Issues being faced by Sunit

- (i) tourists and locals are trapped ;
- (ii) foreign dignitaries need to be rescued.
- (iii) Roads and basic infrastructure are damaged. → hindrance to rescue operations.
- (iv) Supply of food, drinking water, medicines are not secured

(v) Flooding of ~~emergency~~ complaints & overwhelming of emergency helplines.

(ii) Course of action

Expediate rescue operations

1. Requesting manpower from NDRF, army, police etc.
2. Roping in the help of local volunteers, private agencies for cranes etc.
3. Setting up local relief and rehabilitation camps
4. Building important bridges & roads in emergency mode with army/BROs assistance

Maintain law & order

1. Stationing of beat officers at all the critical functions.
2. Quick response to calls of distress.
3. Urging public to maintain law & order; ~~stage~~ flag marches
4. Field inspection/visits to boost morale.



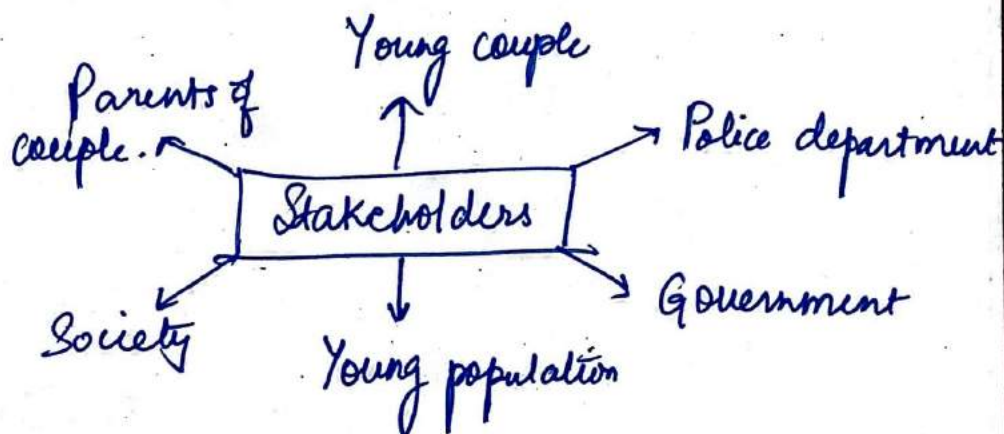
5. Use of technology to geotag critical areas for search & rescue operations. and oversee situations.
6. Enhancing capacity of the emergency helpline office - increasing number of devices & manpower.

A strong leadership is sine-qua-non to handle disaster situations.

Q12.

It is unfortunate that even in 21st century, notions of caste exercise strong influence over our lives.

Diktats of caste norms and Khaps have taken away liberty & life of many of our youngsters.



(a) There is not much dilemma in this case, as the facts of case are clear.

The right to life & liberty
(Article 21) ~~are~~ of young couple

are under threat. SC in various judgements has given validity to right to choose one's partners and freedom to live in.

Thus, the rights of young couple are to be protected

(b) Succumbing to the pressure of parents, of ~~one~~ whom one is a political leader may be useful in ~~avoiding~~ ~~resisting~~ pressure; but it amounts to inflicting emotional damage to the couple, taking away their rights, setting a wrong precedent in the society. It will also lead to guilty conscience

of the SP & other police members.

~~Therfo~~

Course of action

1. Providing assurance and protection to the couple.
2. Persuading parents to ~~also~~ accept the reality: as it is the well ~~of~~ & happiness of their children.
 - ↳ seeking help of influential members of society like senior politicians, judges, officers etc to encourage acceptance among the parents.
3. Taking action against the concerned police official for not filing police complaint; giving strict instructions to all subordinates.

(c) It has been seen many times that such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killing. Eg. recent beheading of a man by govt in Hyderabad.

Reasons

1. Favourable attitude towards caste system.
2. Caste identity is a major part of social identity.
3. Breaking away from caste system brings in social rejection, "dishonour" & "shame" to family.
4. Lack of individuation.
5. Low belief in constitutional values. Eg. ~~Dr.~~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar -
"Democracy is a top dressing on soil that is largely undemocratic".

Education, attitude change, role modelling, urbanization are the way forward.