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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

ETHICS ASSESSMENT TEST-18

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC319

Name of Candidate : Abhishek Singh

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCL1035 **Date of Examination :** 22-10-2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 28 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES 4

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1 (a)	1			
1. (b)	3			
2. (a)	5			
2. (b)	7			
3. (a)	9			
3. (b)	11			
4.	13			
5.	18			
6.	24			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Q-1

(a) What do you understand by term 'Ethics' & 'Integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship b/w ethics & Integrity in context of public administration.

As per Mackenzie, ethics is about studying the right & wrong conduct of an individual.

Integrity refers to Consistency in thought, speech & actions of an individual. It also refers to uncompromising adherence to one's principles.

for eg: Being uncorrupt is honesty (ethics) but being uncorruptible is Integrity.

Interrelation between Ethics & Integrity :

① A person of Integrity may not be ethical.

for eg: A criminal is consistent in his thought, speech & action when he commits a crime but

he is not ethical.

② An ethical person may not have integrity.

for eg: A person may not lie in office (Ethics) but may lie at home (No integrity)

③ Both ethical & integrity can happen together for eg: Gandhiji lived what he preached.

Relationship in Context of public administration

① Professional Code of Ethics prescribes certain rules like following seniors orders, not taking gifts beyond a level.

② But Integrity of a person is challenged when he is asked by seniors to favour some entity disproportionately.

③ A person may have ~~no~~ environmentalism as a value but he is given order to cut trees \Rightarrow Creates Cognitive dissonance.

④ Conflict between two can create problems in life of civil servant for eg: Ashok Khemka (IAS) transferred more than 50 times in his career.

The relationship is complex, the civil servants should be emotionally intelligent to take a middle path (Buddha).

- (b) With regard to morality of actions, one view is that means is of paramount importance & the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate? Justify your answer.

The debate of 'means' vs. 'ends' is as old as human imagination.

One view is given by scholar Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism (or Consequentialist). It states that ~~the~~ end is more important than the means followed.

for eg: → Applying AFSPA in North east, J&K for National Security (end goal).

→ Culling of birds to prevent Spread of swine flu.

On the other hand Scholars like Kant, Gandhi preach school of Deontology. In this view end is equally important as means & both should be ethical & moral.

for ex: Gandhi's vision of achieving
Independence (end) through Non-
 violent means would give violent freedom-gandhi Violence (means).

Which view is more Important?

① It depends upon the nature of the problem one is trying to solve.

for ex: In policy formulations government uses utilitarian principle of benefiting maximum people even if hurts a minority Section
 (CAA, Sedition act etc)

eg-2: Violating traffic light to save an accident.

eg-3: Gandhi wanted to remove untouchability (end goal) by changing hearts (means) of upper caste people & not by bringing ~~law~~ Coercive law or abolition of varna system.

eg-4 Gautam Buddha's emphasis on morality, non-violence, rationality (means) to solve practical problems of life (end)

So it is not about which view is more right but how to respond to a particular problem without being rigid & narrow minded.

2. (a) Man cannot do right in one department of life whilst he is occupied in doing wrong in any other department. — Gandhi.
Do you think an individual's personal ... examples.

Ans The above quote of Gandhi invokes the debate between moral relativism & moral absolutism.

Moral absolutist scholars like Socrates, Gandhi preach that ethics is universal and in all areas of life same type of values are equally applicable.

for e.g.: Love, honesty is needed in both private & public life

On the other hand Moral relativist scholars like Protagoras, Jain Mahavir (anekantwad) argue that ethics are relative.

for e.g.: Protagoras gives case of Salty water. Salty water is good for fish but not for humans (Context).

Moral relativist say that we can have separate, compartmentalized ethics in private & public/professional life.

Relation between individual's personal & professional life

① They cannot be put in a watertight compartment, as it is the same person who has to play two different roles & inherent biases will come into play.

for eg: Judges recusing from cases due to Conflict of interests.

② Ethics in private life helps humanize the professional life.

③ Work-life balance can only be maintained when we know how to manage the private & professional life.

④ Despite above they do not fully overlap because personal life is driven by Ethics of Care & professional life is driven by 'Ethics of Justice'.

So it is not about whether personal & professional life impact each other but about how best we can manage it.

(B) Goodness is the result of Internal Imperatives to do what is right, not sanctions from moral rules or rewards from expected consequences. Do you agree? Discuss.

Debate between Utilitarianism of Jeremy Bentham and Deontology of Immanuel Kant is as old as hills.

Bentham argue that goodness is result of end results. It says that people behave in a good manner to avoid punishment, social backlash or to gain reward i.e. minimizing pain & maximizing pleasure.

On the other hand, Kant argues that we should have goodness because 'Being good' is an end in itself. further to add in it Sri Swami Vivekananda said that we should be pure & behave in good way because

finity & goodness is our fundamental nature of Soul.

There is a third perspective also of Nihilist scholars like Nietzsche, Alber Camus etc. They argue that there is no such things as good or bad in life and everything depends on a particular situation. Good for someone may be bad for others.

The debate on goodness is inconclusive but taking a broader perspective we can say that there should be goodness in our nature, our surroundings for bringing harmony in society. We should teach values to people which enhances goodness. It can come from both Internal Court of Conscience or external fear for rule of law or punishment. But certainly it is desirable.

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③

(a) Every work has got to pass through hundreds of difficulties before succeeding. Those that persevere will see the light, sooner or later.
S. Vivekananda.

Perseverence is the quality of never giving up. Difficult times require this quality to succeed.

① When we start a work, we enter into unchartered territory, which has many unexpected obstacles, turns & twists.

② One option is to run away another is to procrastinate or give up. But life is Beautiful because it is unpredictable, otherwise it would have become robotic & mechanical.

③ We need Courage which brings perseverence to deal with such unpredictability.

for ex: Gautam Buddha persevered for six long years before achieving enlightenment.

Another example is of Dusharath mangi who is also called Mountain man of India. Manghi persevered for 20 long years to defeat the difficulties & achieve success.

④ for some people Success comes sooner & for some later but it comes definitely for those who never give up.

for e.g. KFC founder achieved success when he was past 60 years age while some like Bill Gates got success early.

⑤ Difficulties come in our life to make us better & not bitter - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

⑥ Difficult times transform us into new beings. Khalil Gibran has said that 'Time's test of coal is diamond'.

Bhagvat gita has prescribed 'Nishkam Karm' during difficult times.

- (b) we can never obtain peace in the outer world until & unless we obtain peace within ourselves
— D. Lamq.

Ans

"Your world is the projection of your own consciousness"

— Buddha

- ① peace within self refers to Self realization, Contentment, a sense of satisfaction, victory over vices like dishonesty, Cruelty, Jealousy etc.
- ② Human being is a social animal — Aristotle. We interact with each other while interaction we transmit and learn other values. we imitate others & influence our Surrounding.
- ③ If we have peace within it will reflect in our actions, our relationships our professional life. we will :

be more emotionally intelligent & compassionate to others. we treat others with kindness as we understand that next person may be fighting harder battle (NATO).

④ They say happiness is Contagious Just like any positive values of peaceful existence.

⑤ for example: mother Teresa showed love to everyone. she spread peace by helping others as she has peace inside.

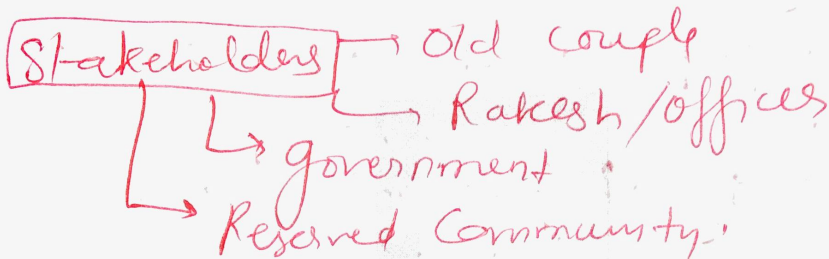
⑥ on the other hand a person like Osama bin Laden who is frustrated will only spread terrorism.

⑦ So peace in outer world depends upon collective peace of humankind within.

Many great leaders who worked hard to spread peace outside are Raja Roy, Swami Vivekananda; Buddha, Narayana etc. They had obtained peace within.

[Section B] - case studyQQ

This case is related to challenges in implementation of schemes, exclusion error in a scheme, value of compassion, public service etc.

Challenges before Rakesh/Ethical dilemma

- ① Value of Compassion towards the Couple Vs. Objectivity
- ② Public welfare Vs. strict rules
- ③ Helping the elderly Vs. Helping the system
- ④ Rights of Reserved Community Vs. Rights of general public
- ⑤ Free riders Vs. Genuine victim

Ethical issues involved in this case

- ① Defects in policy formulation
- ② Rising out of pocket expenditure for Healthcare.
- ③ Non-inclusive schemes.
- ④ Less freedom to officers → weberian bureaucracy.

Response of Rakesh

- ① first step is to assure the couple that all possible help would be provided to them
- ② Search for alternative schemes for this category of couple.
 & if scheme not available then :
 (a) write to government for the issues in existing schemes

- ③ Contact Civil Society, NGOs etc who are working in healthcare.
- ④ crowdfunding → using social media, offline collection etc
- ⑤ Rakesh can also contribute some money from his own pocket if needed.
- ⑥ Can use department fund if such funds exists & provisions allow for it
- ⑦ This step of Rakesh may invite future applications which are not genuine. So it's important to constitute better screening mechanism to identify true beneficiary.

⑧ Also Rakesh would inform them about Pradhan mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra from which they can get cheap medicine.

⑨ Enrolling couple into PM Ayushman Scheme for present & future insurance.

In this way Rakesh can help them by going beyond official rigidities.

Service of Jina & Service of Shiva
→ Suami Vivekananda

⑤ This Case is Case of profiteering and poor Corporate governance.

(9) Actions to be taken by Competent authority:

- ① Establishing Investigation Committee.
- ② Following punishments can be given
 - ↳ Compensation to Consumers
 - ↳ Compensation to government
 - ↳ Banning the defective products.
- ③ ↳ Ensuring that Company takes corrective measures within stipulated time.
- ④ Holding members (executives) of Company at key positions accountable
- ⑤ Stopping any incentives or tax concessions given to Company
- ⑥ Conducting meeting of all Shareholders to discuss future action

- (b) Course of action for food Company
- ① Acknowledging what has gone wrong.
 - ② Firing Employees / executives responsible for grave mistakes.
 - ③ public apology.
 - ④ If fine imposed by regulatory authority is disproportionate then it can go to court.
 - ⑤ Recalling back all its defective products.
 - ⑥ Ensuring transparency in future product details.

(c) Ethical dilemma of the case

- ① Ethicality Vs. Profitability,
- ② Stakeholders Vs. Shareholders.
- ③ Trust of Consumers breached

- (4) Short term gains Vs. long term loss.
 - (5) Rule of law Vs. profit
 - (6) International reputation Vs. Domestic reputation
 - (7) Health of Consumer Vs. Health of Company.
 - (8) Personal growth Vs. public welfare.
- "Commerce without morality" is a
Gandhian Sin. So business should
be done with ethical principles.

⑥ This case pertains negative aspects of outsourcing, Bioethics, declining Corporate governance: Standards.

⑦ Ethical issues in case

- (a) Profit making at the cost of general public/workers health & safety.
- (b) Greed, attitude of Indifference towards others
- (c) Violation of the Law
e.g. fire safety norms, Labor laws
- (d) Challenges in Contract manufacturing.
- (e) Lack of Communication between Supplier & Contractor
- (f) Moral Corruption of Company's

officials

(g) Blame game on each other

(h) Loss of life to workers family

→ May get driven into poverty.

(2)

Company is refusing to take the liability as they were not involved directly. let us analyze

Why they should pay	Why not
→ Supreme court in M.C. Mehta case laid down principle of <u>'absolute liability'</u> . Under this Company should pay \$ as they were indirectly involved.	→ Against the <u>Capitalist market rules</u> .
→ <u>Indian Contract act</u> mandates Companies to properly check safety standards of firms to which they	→ Discourage other Companies from outsourcing
	→ Such incidents can occur <u>naturally</u>
	'Act of God'
	→ To meet such high demand during emergency

have outsourced.

→ Moral responsibility of Company.

→ sets good precedent for other Companies

→ long term ~~loss~~ ^{gain}

Such incidents are very common.

→ Short term gains

from above discussion Company should pay damages b/c ^{of}

① Commerce without morality is a gandhian sin

② Builds trust of Consumers & may help company in long term

③ Respect for laws of the land

④ Moral responsibility

→ It refers to taking responsibility when our 'Court of Conscience'

declares us guilty.

→ As per Immanuel Kant, In law one is guilty if he commits the crime, but in Ethics one is guilty even if he thinks of committing the crime.

→ Moral values make us virtuous & by taking responsibilities we grow in life & internal changes happen.

Person/entity becomes morally responsible if :-

- ↳ A law violated by mistake
 - ↳ Someone got hurt without intention
 - ↳ Negligence by a subordinate
- ↳ Some existing ethical norms got violated
- ↳ upon failure in any endeavour of life.

Hence, Although As per Milton Friedman Business of Business is only business but we can follow Ethics in Business as per amartya sen.