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ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

ETHICS ASSESSMENT TEST-20

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC321

Name of Candidate : Abhishek Singh

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCL1035 **Date of Examination :** 11-11-2023

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

Invigilator's Sign. :

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

Section - [A]

1(a) What is meant - - - - - Interest?

2nd ARC has given primacy to public interest & suggested various principles & procedures to uphold it

Public Interest means that any action of the civil servant should be purely driven by welfare of people without getting influenced by any external pressure, bias, prejudices etc.

for eg: Armstrong Lane gave primacy to public interest & collected funds through crowd funding & built 100 km road for welfare of people.

eg 2: Government can tap phones of people (Telegraph act) to secure public interest. [Public Interest in a reasonable restriction [Art 19(2)] against freedom of speech]

Principles & Procedures (2nd ARC + Nolan Committee)

① Transparency — openness

"Sunlight is the best disinfectant"
— to avoid Corruption.

② Dedication to public duty : Going extra mile to help.

for e.g.: S.R. Shankaran (Tribal welfare)

③ Follow Code of conduct & Ethics in letter & spirit.

④ Objectivity & Impartiality : Decision based on merit / facts.

⑤ Non partisanship : Not succumbing to political pressure (Ashok Khemka)

⑥ Others: honesty, Integrity, Accountability etc.

"When a public servant holds public office he should be solely guided by public interest" — Thomas Jefferson.

Above values should be followed for correct Interpretation & application of Public Interest.

2(b) In looking for — — — — — Explain

Above quote of Warren Buffet beautifully encapsulates the message to human resources department of any organization.

$$\underbrace{\text{Integrity}}_{\text{Character}} + \underbrace{\text{Intelligence} + \text{Energy}}_{\text{Skill}} = \text{Ideal Employee}$$
Holistic Competence

Present day Significance

- ① Integrity is uncompromising commitment to thought, speech & action. It is what we do when nobody is watching.
- ② Intelligence and energy are the application of knowledge in a particular way.
for e.g. Weberian Bureaucracy's value neutral approach.

⑤ All the three qualities bring best out of a person.

for eg: Holistic Competence of A.P.J Abdul Kalam, Mahatma Gandhi et:

⑥ Lack of Integrity: Gandhi said knowledge without character is a sin. for eg: Hacking Computer for Ransom, Corruption ^{in office}.

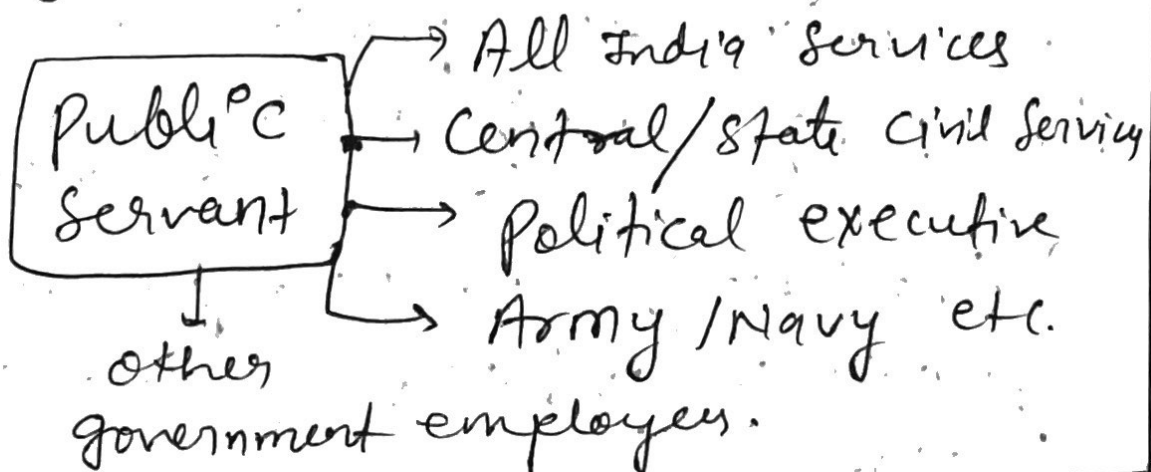
Intelligence & Energy alone are not sufficient to deal with emerging challenges of Climate Change, terrorism, new forms of Corruption.

Moreover in administration all the three are required to develop Emotional intelligence, Compassion, etc towards weaker section of the society. IInd ARC's recommendation of Ethics Commissioner & Mission Karmyogi should be used to develop all the three components.

2(a) what do — — — — — Servant.

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Public servant is a broader
term which includes all the
personnel deployed for welfare
of the public in Governance



Expected Role of public Servant

① Dedication to public duty:

Dedication means going extra
mile, commitment with passion
about one's duty.

for eg: T. N. Seshan's Role as CEC

② Implementation of laws/policies

They are the instrument

of the state through which public welfare is achieved

(3) following Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct in their behaviours
es: AFS rules 2004.

(4) Should not engage in the Publicity stunt which misleads & idealises the public services
for e.g.: Royal entry reels of new recruits

(5) Shouldn't be criticising government policies in public or social media (against Coc)

(6) Provide right, well informed & objective advice to seniors, political executives etc.

Challenges → Corruption / Nepotism
↓
lack of Compassion etc. → Crony Capitalism
→ Ivory tower attitude (New Brahmanical System) - C.P. Bhambini

There should be mid-career review, training (Mission Karmiyogi), technology deployment etc to bring best out of public servant.

Q(6)

Identify ten - - - - - servant.

An effective public servant is guided by some fundamental values, principles given by various reports like II ARC and Nolan Committee of UK.

Ten essential values

- ① Objectivity: Data/facts/merit based decision making
e.g. Lady Justice's Blindfold → represents objectivity
- ② Honesty & Integrity:
Being uncorrupt is honesty but
Being uncorruptible is integrity.
e.g. Ashok Khemka
- ③ Compassion: feeling pain of others & desire to help
e.g. Teresa, Gandhi
- ④ Non partisanship: Not succumbing to political pressure

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⑤ Emotional intelligence
(Daniel Goleman)
- self, others emotions awareness

⑥ Tolerance → good behaviour towards diversity

⑦ Fortitude: Courage of conviction

⑧ love for all creatures (Bio centric)

⑨ Truth: Satyagraha of Gandhi

⑩ Loyalty to the constitutional morality

⑪ Transparency & Accountability

Ways & means to prevent non-ethical behaviour

↓
Gandhian talisman
(Recalling face of protest)

↓
Mission Karmayogi
- Training
- Skills

↓
IndARC
- Ethics Commission

↓
Mid Career review

↓
Strengthening
PCA act, CVC, CIC & CBI (3Cs)

↓
Increasing Salary, Incentives

↓
Deploying technology to reduce discretion

An effective public servant knows that 'Service of Jivā [creature] is service of Shiva [God]' so he dedicates himself ethically in public duty.

3(a) The Russia & Ukraine - - - - - State of affairs

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Saying goes that "If you want peace, prepare for war". But this war poses several ethical issues and can't be seen in isolation.

Ethical issues : Thomas Aquinas has given 'just war theory' which analyses ethical issues.

(A) Starting war

Just ad-bellum (before the war)

↳ war should be used as a last resort

↳ Responsibility of International Community to assist in solving crisis

↳ Use of dialogue & diplomacy, economic & political Sanction.

Justification

① Vashudhair kutumbham (The world is one family)

② Right to protect principle of UNSC

⑤ Domino & Butterfly effect if war starts unethically, for
e.g. Non state actors may gain power

⑥ Continuation of war

Just in bello (During the war)

- ↳ Civilians (non combatants) should not be targeted
- ↳ Treatment with prisoners of war should be as per Geneva Convention
- ↳ Doctrine of proportionality: use of force should be proportional to objective

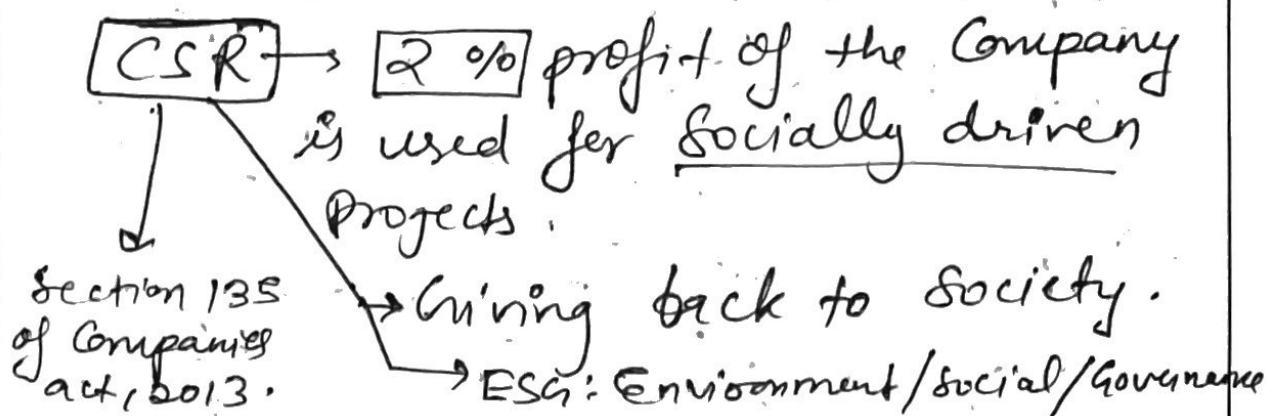
Justification

- ↳ Natural rights & human rights of John Locke (of citizens)
- ↳ Cosmopolitanism / Internationalism of Figure
- ↳ Prisoners are just following orders
So humane treatment (Hate the sin not the sinner) •
- ↳ Spill-over effect on other Nations economies

'No war is a good war & No peace is a bad peace' - Leo Tolstoy

3(b) In the Contemporary - - - - - Examine.

Corporate governance is driven by "passion to profit" & not the "Compassion to share" & through this causing huge cost on society & environment.



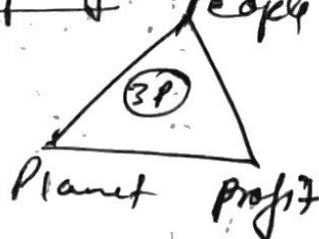
Benefits of CSR:

① Polluter pays principle: Taking care of people, Planet & profit.

② Distribution of wealth

Principle of trusteeship of Gandhiji

ex: Ajit Premji donated 72% of all his wealth



③ Helping Health, Education, Environment

(Tata's Cancer hospital)

(Scholarships by Ajit Premji)

Greenpeace NGO receives fund from Reliance

- ④ Healthy Society $\Rightarrow$ Healthy
Employees $\Rightarrow$ better productivity
- ⑤ Brand Building, Attracting more
investment & giving Competition

However, there are Certain Challenges

- ① Greenwashing: Through deception,
smart advertising Companies fool
Customers as being Environment Conscious
- ② Regional disparity: Most of the
CSR fund flowing to only few
sectors & in few states
Education Maharashtra
Health etc. Gujarat etc.
- ③ License to pollute: CSR acts as
justification to unsustainable business
practices
- ④ Under reporting of revenue by Companies
- ⑤ Hence what we need now is
"Compassionate Capitalism" (Narayan Murthy),
value creation (Cadbury Committee) &
diversification of CSR with strict
regulation & Compliance

Q(9) "The true rule - - - - - demanded" A. Lincoln

Above quote of Abraham Lincoln beautifully encapsulates the importance of best judgment between wholly good or wholly bad. This is also true for government policy where satisfaction of all the section of people is needed.

As per utilitarian philosophy Government policy should aim for "Maximum benefit to Maximum number". A policy should have more good than evil to be embraced.

for eg: 'VAPA act' may have some evil elements but good part is "National security" so it is embraced.

Here the ends justify the means.

The preponderance of evil &

good is required to obtain a middle path (Aristotelian mean)

for eg: Environmental Impact assessment tries to find a balance between evil of Economic growth & good of Environment Conservation

However above philosophy is opposed by Deontological approach of ethics. It says means should be equally important as ends. Humans should be trated as an end in itself. many government uses utilitarianism to justify minority persecution, polluting industries & nuclear development.

So our best Judgement should depend on the merit of a particular case & of one size fits all approach should be avoided.

4(b) Life doesn't make sense — — —
— — — — all "— & word

The above quote beautifully encapsulates the importance of Cooperation, teamwork in our lives.

With time we are getting 'Independent as an individual' but 'Interdependent as a species' — Yuval Noah Harari (Sapiens)

Man is a Social Animal as per Aristotle. We are dependent on each other for various reasons which includes social, economic, cultural & political needs.

Through dependence we feel strength. Vivekananda also said 'United we stand & divided we fall'.

Due to rising globalization we are dependent on other countries for export & import of goods, services,

technology, men & material.

Any incident at one part of globe affects other parts. For instance, Russia-Ukraine war has increased food inflation globally, federal rate increase by USA bank affect economies of all countries.

This poses a great responsibility, not only globally but locally at individual level to have Compassion, help other people & countries (Humanitarian Aid) to have a Harmonious living.

Plato has highlighted the need for Teamwork for harmonious functioning of any society. He compared society with organic human body where each part works in cooperation to another to sustain the life.

"If you want to go fast, go alone but if you want to go far, go together".

- African Proverb.

[Section - B] - Case Study - 5

⑤ SDG goal-9 talks about Sustainable infrastructure project. Above case study Overlooks environment while infrastructure development. Also case of Corruption / crony capitalism, external influence can be seen in above case.

① Issues & violations of values

- ① Environmental degradation
- ② Unholy nexus of Business and Corporates (distorts free market)
- ③ Challenges in the bidding process (favouritism)
- ④ Pressure from Seniors to remain silent (truth vs. loyalty)
- ⑤ Involvement of higher level & hierarchical corruption.

[Corruption perception Index - India]
ranks at 85/180 - 2022]

⑥ Environment Impact assessment is ineffectiveness (Violation of right to environment - Article 21).
healthy - SC order

⑦ Anthropocentric development instead of Biocentrism (Against Stoic ethics of living in harmony with nature)

⑧ Options Available

① Do what has been instructed to do without raising issue or creating any hindrance

② Cancelling the bid & asking to submit fresh bid with proper environment impact assessment report. Also warning Contractors about potential consequences

③ whistle blowing in department & then public if second step fails

⑥ Evaluating the options

Option ①

<u>merit</u>	<u>Demerit</u>
→ revenue targets of ministry (teleological approach)	→ Huge biodiversity & environment <u>loss</u>
→ loyalty to <u>department</u>	→ loyalty to <u>public welfare</u> suffered.
	→ Against <u>Constitutional morality</u>

Option ②

<u>merit</u>	<u>Demerit</u>
→ Deontological approach (<u>means equally important</u>)	→ May hinder <u>Career growth</u>
→ long term gain over short term pain	→ missing revenue targets

Option ③

<u>merit</u>	<u>Demerit</u>
→ Public has <u>right to know</u>	→ Departmental reputation damage
→ Pressure to take EIA → benefits to all	→ Threat to <u>Career</u> , <u>life</u>

my chosen course of action would
by option ② (if failed $\Rightarrow$ option 3)

Reason $\Rightarrow$ Loyalty to Constitution & not
 $\Downarrow$ department
(DPSP Article 98-A)
(Kero of citium $\Rightarrow$ "goal of life is to live
in harmony with nature")

①

Environmental Considerations are
equally important as development.

Striking a balance (Buddha's
middle path) is necessary for
sustainable development.

Environment is not oversaked
because the damage is already
visible in the world with
climate change, forest fires, climate
refugees, development induced
displacement etc. [Pavan Sukhdev
gave TEEB-UNEP.]

Gruha & Gadgil in the book
"The firewood land" highlight the
consequences of ignoring environment
hence it must be given due
diligence.

[Case Study - 6]

As per the UN report, India has highest number of diaspora around 18 mn across globe. Often the interests of diaspora comes in Conflict with economic, political & bilateral relations.

(A)

Issues involved in the case

- ① Economic interest and Cultural interest conflicting
- ② Need of citizens in Conflict with need of diaspora who are only ethnically related to country of origin.
- ③ Nationalism vs. Cosmopolitanism
- ④ Rising Intolerance towards other race.
- ⑤ Effect of local politics on

International politics.

⑧ Natural Rights & Human Rights of 'John Locke'

i.e. Right to Culture is getting violated.

⑧

Ambassador's position: Analysis

① Ambassador has a duty to uphold the 'National Interest' of the Country. (Kautilya's view)

② At the same time Government sees diaspora as an important part of its foreign policy.

③ From utilitarian point, Economic trade deal will benefit citizens of whole Country over the miniscule diaspora.

④ Also the matter of cultural rights of diaspora is going on in the Court of foreign Country. The law of the land of that Country would protect rights. (Not interfering in internal affairs) — Panchshul

⑤ Ambassadors position, though, could have been better. He should have requested to provide Security to Indian diaspora without jeopardizing economic deal. (A standard practise in International Ethics) — middle path approach.

Hence, I think Ambassador has done right but could have taken a broader view of the issue. (Dehyphestration policy)

⑥ Appropriate perspectives to guide foreign policy

① Care Ethics:

This approach tries to care for

the rights of all stakeholders.
Ethics of Care given by Carol Gilligan upholds rights of all i.e.
a Humanistic approach

② Consequentialism

- Supported by Kautilya, Machiavelli.
- "National Interest" is the only guiding light, even if it harms a minority section or citizens of other country.

③ Duty based

- Supported by Immanuel Kant, Tagore.
- One should take decisions based on duty given to them without worrying about consequences.

I think our approach should be pragmatic and mixture of all the above approaches. International relations are very complex and no one method can work in all cases. Each case should be dealt on its own merit. But the prime among them should be National Interest.