

VAJIRAM & RAVI

GENERAL STUDIES Ethics Enrichment Program-2024 Ethics Full Length Test

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

UPSC Roll NO.

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE:

**UPSC CSE 2024
AIR-46**

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:
There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.
The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.*

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q6 c)	/10	Q13	/20
Q2	/10	Q7	/10	Q14	/20
Q3	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/20
Q4	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/20
Q5	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/20
Q6 a)	/10	Q11	/10	Total	/250
Q6 b)	/10	Q12	/20		

(+ 10 min)

Evaluator Code: _____

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

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(Date of ...)

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions

The technical committee is the primary body to review all technical matters at the request of the committee and to provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

There is a committee to determine the technical matters.

① Evaluate the technical matters and provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

② Oversee the technical matters and provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

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③ Advise the committee on technical matters and provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

④ Advise the committee on technical matters and provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

⑤ Advise the committee on technical matters and provide the committee with the necessary information to make a decision.

Section - A

Answer the following in not more than 150 words each: Each Question carries 10 marks (10marks x 13 = 130 marks)

1. Write short notes on the following in 75 words each:

(i) Role of Intellectual Integrity in administrative decision making.

(ii) Role of Citizen Charter in good governance.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Intellectual integrity is the quality to remain committed to pursuit of truth through critical thinking and willingness to change opinions.

Role in administrative decision making:

- ① Evaluate options available - by taking into account all pros and cons.
- ② Overcomes biases & prejudices - decisions solely on merits
- ③ Avoids political partisanship - advises to political executive without fear/favour
- ④ Upholds integrity. \Rightarrow Not changing road route because of local MLA's pressure.

Citizen charter is a document which outlines details of services provided by an organization along with grievance redressal mechanism.

Role in good governance:

① Promotes responsive governance - by providing fixed timelines

Ex) India Post charter

② Fixes responsibility among officials by making citizens aware of rights

Ex) IT charter → faceless assessment → reduced tax harassment

③ Promotes transparency and accountability through grievance redressal mechanism

But, challenges → Lack of enforcement
→ Content not in vernacular

Sevottam model (2nd ARC) of

public consultation & regular feedback can strengthen effectiveness of citizen charters

2. Compare and contrast the roles of family and educational institutions in value inculcation. How can these two institutions complement each other? (10 marks, 150 words)

Fr. P. J. Abdul Kalam's observation that "Father, Mother and Teacher" can shape nation of beautiful minds encapsulates importance of family & educational institutions.

Roles:

Family

Educational Institutions

① Observational learning

↳ Child imbibing empathy seeing mother donate clothes

② Parent's love & affection - child decides to not indulge in unethical behaviour to not hurt them

③ Instrumental conditioning:

↳ Reprimanding for using foul words

① Classroom discussions

Promote critical thinking ↳ enhance sensitivity on issues like patrilarchy.

② Group activities:

Sports, cultural events - promote solidarity, Team spirit

③ Lessons on history, politics, etc. teach values like integrity (Gandhi - Chauri Chaura)

Complementing each other:

① Family providing informal early education \Rightarrow Moral stories like Panchtantra

② Teachers contributing to emotional stability of students through love & affection

③ Regular parent-teacher interactions to ensure that families are aware of child's moral behaviour in schools

④ Recognizing & rewarding ethical behaviour in family life in school

\Rightarrow claps for student who celebrated birthday in orphanage in school prayer.

Family and educational institutions are primary agents of socialization.

They must discharge their duties with sincerity.

3. "Tolerance is not just about accepting differences; it is about appreciating and celebrating diversity." Discuss the importance of tolerance for governance. How can civil servants foster a culture of tolerance and inclusivity in a diverse country like India? (10 marks, 150 words)

Tolerance is the quality to endure and appreciate diverse opinions.

Importance for governance

- ① Respecting cultural sensitivities of people :
Eg Tamil Nadu excluding Jallikattu from animal rights law
- ② To avoid social injustice
Eg Lack of tolerance → criminalizing same sex unions until Navtej Singh ruling
- ③ Celebrating diversity enhances social capital
Eg Organizing Hunar haats - with diverse cultural exhibitions
- ④ Promotes public trust in govt
Eg Resentment against U-P govt's

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(Don't write anything in this part)

Kanwar Yatra earlier's orde → lack of tolerance

Ways to foster culture of tolerance:

① Exposure to diverse cultures through Bharat Darshan, etc.

② Developing empathy - makes one see from others perspective

↳ Divya Dewarajan IAS - Adilabad tribals renamed village after her

③ Cultivating Emotional Intelligence - to manage anger and hatred.

④ Inclusive work culture - ensuring no caste / religion / gender bias in recruitment.

India's values of "Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava" must be the ethos

of civil servants to serve culturally diverse people.

4. "A person's character is most accurately revealed in their private life, not their public persona." Critically examine this statement in the context of public servants and their ethical conduct. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ethical behaviour cannot be separated into water tight compartments. One's behaviour in private life reveals their public persona.

Public servant's behaviour in private life becomes important

① Virtue ethics suggest that what we become what we practice consistently

↳ M.P police officer caught beating wife cannot be expected to work for women cause

② Values like Integrity - cannot be turned off/on selectively

↳ Delhi IAS couple dog walking in stadium → shows lack of integrity (abuse of power)

③ Public trust requires ethical conduct in private life too

↳ Social media backlash against

Tripura DM slapping priest

④ Slippery slope: If one indulges in unethical conduct in private life, tendency to repeat in public conduct too.

⑤ Avoiding conflict of Interest: requires prioritizing public interest over personal interests. \Rightarrow Mumbai hearing collapse

IPS officer gave permission without due diligence

But, sometimes ethical conduct cannot be determined from private life alone.

① Context is different: Private life governed by love, empathy, etc.
Public life \rightarrow objectivity, impartiality

② Responsibilities different: \Rightarrow A father can be biased towards his son, but when he is judge, and son a litigant, he must remain impartial.

Thus, ethics in private and public life are intertwined.

5. Accountability mechanisms are essential for ethical governance but often lead to bureaucratic delays and inefficiencies." Critically examine this statement in the context of Indian administration. Can a balance be struck between accountability and efficiency? Discuss with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Accountability and efficiency are usually considered anti-thetical to each other.

Accountability → delays & inefficiency

① Multiple levels of approval : eg Under National Health Mission - 22 levels of file movement - (Accountability Initiative)

② Policy paralysis due to fear of (BI) ED, etc. (eg Implicating Coal Secretary for Bona fide mistake)

But, it is not true. In long run, accountability ensures efficiency :

① Reduced leakages : eg DBT saved govt exchequer over ₹ 2 lakh cr

② Prevents abuse of power

➤ Eg 2k scam, common wealth scam.

③ Promotes responsibility : (Eg) CPRAMS

portal - citizens can complaint for fraction.

Striking balance between accountability & efficiency

① Prioritizing tasks : Lower level ones

can be left to officer discretion

② Ensuring standard operating procedures for quick decisions

③ Adopting e-governance (Eg) TS-iPAs :

approval deemed to be given if more than 20 days.

In this way, twin principles of accountability & efficiency can be balanced.

6. What does each of the following quotations convey to you in present context?
- a) "Reason is, and ought only to be the slave of the passions, and can never pretend to any other office than to serve and obey them." - David Hume

(10 marks, 150 words)

Passions are powerful desires in human mind. They can cloud our decision-making and reasoning abilities.

Reason is slave of Passions

- ① Greed and lust force men to commit unethical acts like corruption and adultery.
- ② Impulsive decisions under the influence of emotions.
eg Delhi CRPF SI shoots superior over an argument
- ③ Many vices like rapes, juvenile delinquency, etc. are the result of passions dominating reason.
eg Kolbatta Doctor rape

But, reason can also help in overcoming passions like how Buddha showed through eight-fold path

Reason can overcome passions:

① Realising consequences of actions

eg) Not indulging in mob violence because it may lead to imprisonment

② Reason helps in prioritising our values

on emotions.

eg) Dr P Chetan Singh - sang national anthem to disperse CAA protestors - instead of using violence.

By developing emotional intelligence,

we can ensure that reason takes precedence over passions.

"I am not at the mercy of my emotions, I want to use them and dominate them" -
os car wilde

6. b) "The ultimate measure of a person is not where they stand in moments of comfort and convenience, but where they stand at times of challenge and controversy." - Martin Luther King Jr. (10 marks, 150 words)

True personality of an individual comes out when they are in their vulnerable state.

Why moments of comfort is not a measure?

- ① Everyone can act kind when they have plenty of happiness, wealth, etc.
- ② In state of inner peace, we can easily see consequences of our actions & prioritize our values.
- ③ Practicing altruism is easy when we are in our comfort zone.

Why challenging times bring out our personality?

- ① Adversity quotient determines how well we can persevere in

times of adversity.

↳ Doctors during Corona period followed their line of duty despite fear of Death.

② Remaining calm, empathetic amidst emotions like anger, sorrow and frustration is challenging.

③ Possibility of compromising on means to come out of adversity.

↳ Pune Police case: Parents bribed driver to take blame.

It is thus said, we are what we are when have nothing. To remain ethical in times of adversity needs integrity and adherence to voice of conscience.

④ Integrity is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. It is the state of being whole and undivided.

6. c) "In matters of conscience, the law of the majority has no place." - Mahatma Gandhi. (10 marks, 150 words)

Conscience is our inner sense of right and wrong. Gandhi says that, conscience depends on individual's perception of right and wrong and not on external factors.

Law of majority has no place:

① Majority can be ethically unacceptable

▶ Eg Gandhi's conscience told him that salt law is unethical.

② Internal accountability: If we comply with external law, but ignore our conscience → crisis of conscience

▶ Eg Whistle-blower Satyendra Dubey

③ Laws are made through rational principles but conscience can be guided by subjective factors

Law may say → alcohol illegal
but conscience → right (cultural influence).

④ Conscience is influenced by individual's values, whereas law → collective morality

▶ Raja Ram Mohan Roy → conscience
against Sati

However, conscience cannot be
the sole criteria for ethical action:

① Subjective: can lead to inconsistent behaviours

② Influence of social conditioning

▶ Kasab's conscience justified killing innocent people in name of god.

Hence, conscience must be refined through Socratic method (dialectics) to ensure character development

7. "Empathy is seeing with the eyes of another, listening with the ears of another, and feeling with the heart of another." How can emotionally intelligent civil servants utilize empathy to improve governance and service delivery?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the ability to observe and regulate our own emotions and that of others.

EI helps civil servants utilize empathy to improve governance in following ways

- ① Listening to citizen's needs with
Patience \Rightarrow Praja Darbar.
- ② Understanding unique culture of
Tribals to serve them better
 \Rightarrow Divya Devarajan, IAS learnt Gond
language
- ③ Understanding special needs of
vulnerable sections
 \Rightarrow Making office spaces - disabled
friendly

④ Empathy towards subordinates -

helps build mutual trust

↳ Kerala - open discussion sessions in administrative services.

⑤ Helps officer see from others

perspective

↳ Social Impact Assessment during relief operation.

However, empathy cannot be the sole criteria:

① Objectivity & impartiality needed

to prevent discrimination.

② Prudence: to not get carried away by empathy (↳ IPS officer - if necessary must order lathi charges).

Empathy brings humane character to governance making it citizen-centric

8. Analyse the ethical implications of the widening gap between rich and poor nations. Is there a moral obligation for developed countries to assist developing ones? (10 marks, 150 words)

67 countries which are part of global north amount for nearly 90% global GDP. This highlights widening gap between rich & poor nations.

Ethical Implications:

① Injustice to poor nations → due to lack of equitable development

② Refugee crisis from poor to rich nations in search of livelihood

eg 'Boat deaths' in English Channel.

③ Common good of equitable & prosperous world at stake.

④ Political instability & economic

crisis due to poverty

eg sub-Saharan Africa

Is there a moral obligation for developed countries to assist developing one?

No :

- ① Ethical egoism (Henry Sidgwick): countries should maximize own interests.
- ② Realism: countries should solely be driven by national interests.

Yes :

① Historical responsibility for colonialism and resource exploitation.

② Valudhes kutumbam: whole world is one family.

③ Universalism (R. Tagore): inherent oneness of humanity.

It is high time that developed countries realize their moral obligation and contribute to development of developing countries.

9. "We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children."
Discuss the ethical responsibilities of individuals, corporations, and governments in protecting the environment for future generations. (10 marks, 150 words)

With globe already warming by 1.2°C, ethical responsibilities of present generation are of importance.

Ethical responsibility towards future generations

Individuals :

- ① Stewardship : Use earth's resources as custodians, than masters.
- ② Responsible consumption & production

(LIFE) : to minimize waste

Corporations :

- ① Social responsibility : eg Treat emissions before release into atmosphere.

② Polluter pays principle : to minimize harmful effect on environment.

Governments :

① Precautionary principle : While deciding environmental clearance projects

eg) Ravi Chopra committee warned against Char dhara project

② Prioritising sustainable development over merely GDP growth
(Bhutan - Green GDP)

As handlin said, "earth has enough resources to meet anyone's needs, but not anyone's greed"

10. "Impartiality is not neutrality; it is about treating everyone fairly based on merit and evidence." Explain the difference between impartiality and neutrality in the context of civil service. (10 marks, 150 words)

While impartiality is not discriminating between citizens on arbitrary grounds, neutrality is about maintaining equi-distance

Impartiality

① Prohibition of discrimination on caste, gender, etc.

↳ No caste bar to avail govt benefits

② Treating everyone fairly - special treatment for those historically disadvantaged

↳ Reservations (IS (4))

③ Positive concept - to avoid injustice

Neutrality

① Remaining neutral to all political ideologies - no bias/favouritism.

↳ Ban on political participation for civil servants.

② Remaining at distance from political parties

↳ ECI not favouring one political party over other.

③ Negative concept - to avoid injustice.

④ Required to uphold
public confidence

⑤ Upholds public trust

④ To uphold confidence
of political executive.

⑤ Upholds trust of
political executive

Some commonalities:

① Aim is to insulate bureaucracy
from biases / prejudices.

② To uphold objectivity in decision-
making

Impartiality & neutrality are

thus cardinal virtues of Weberian
bureaucracy.

11. The teachings of the Bhagavad Gita offer valuable lessons for ethical conduct in public service. Discuss the relevance of these teachings in navigating the ethical issues of administration in contemporary India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Bhagavad Gita offers valuable moral lessons that hold huge relevance to public servants.

Teachings & their relevance :

① Nishkam Karma : To do one's duties without worrying about consequences.

↳ T. N. Seshan's proactive role in enforcing rule.

② "Yogah Karma Su Kaushalam" -

Your welfare is our responsibility

to be the guiding ethics of public servants

↳ Avinash Saharan IAS - mobile ambulance in remote tribal areas

③ Adhering ~~has~~ to dharma (righteous conduct): acts as a check on abuse of power and upholds integrity.

↳ Ashok Khemka IAS didn't compromise on morals despite 50+ transfers.

Gita offers valuable guidance to public servants to resolve ethical dilemmas and prioritize public interest.

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④ (Ethical Issues)

① Resolving Ethical Issues and maintaining integrity in public service. (a) Integrity is the backbone of public service.

Section - B

Answer the following in not more than 250 words each: Each Question carries 20 marks (20marks x 06 = 120 marks)

12. In the aftermath of the devastating landslides in Kerala, you, the District Collector, face an arduous task: overseeing relief and rehabilitation efforts amidst widespread destruction and loss. While the immediate priority is to provide aid and shelter to the affected, the complexities of the situation demand a delicate balancing act between transparency, accountability, and community empowerment. The disaster has drawn intense media attention and public scrutiny which places immense pressure on you to ensure that every action is transparent and accountable. However, the urgency of the situation and the sheer scale of the devastation make maintaining meticulous records and following standard procedures a challenge. Further, you receive reports of irregularities in the distribution of relief materials, with some influential individuals and communities allegedly receiving preferential treatment. You also recognize that true recovery lies in empowering the affected communities to take ownership of the rehabilitation process. However local communities express concerns ^{not on board} about the long-term sustainability of proposed rehabilitation plans. Media reports highlight instances of communities resisting relocation to safer areas, citing cultural and emotional attachments to their ancestral lands.

- What are the ethical issues involved in the case study?
- How do you navigate the sensitive issue of balancing the imperative of safety with respect for community sentiments and cultural heritage?
- How do you ensure equitable distribution and maintain transparency in the allocation process, all while under intense media scrutiny? (20 marks, 250 words)

The case draws attention to the aftermath of a devastating calamity. It calls for prudence and empathetic governance to ensure proper rehabilitation.

(a) Ethical issues :

① Balancing Transparency and accountability in relief operations (vs) requiring quick response

② Absence of impartiality - some influential individuals & communities received preference

③ Justice to victims of landslide who suffered for no fault of theirs

④ Gandhi's Talisman: Impact of the decision

I am going to take on 'weakest man'

⑤ Responsive governance as common good under stake

⑥ Public trust in government at stake.

⑦ Balancing safety with community sentiments

No rehabilitation plan can be effective without community participation

Measures to ensure community's confidence

① Representative committee will be formed with community elders to discuss the govt's plan in detail

② Conducting Social Impact Assessment

of proposed plan with community participation

③ Seeking feedback from youth, women, elderly & disabled members to meet their special needs

④ Short videos - to explain the long-term consequences of residing in same place (eg repeat of landslide)

⑤ Work with faith-leaders to persuade members that safety and survival more important than sentiments.

⑥ Ensuring equitable distribution & maintaining transparency

① Committee based mechanism to decide criteria for relief distribution

② Establishing a grievance redressal mechanism to address concerns

- ③ Forming independent oversight committee with help of NAO & media to monitor process
- ④ Ordering probe into allegations of preferential treatment - putting findings in front of media, taking action against corrupt officials.
- ⑤ Prioritizing distribution - by ensuring due importance to those with special needs.
- ⑥ Seeking community youth participation in ensuring transparency.

In this way, I can demonstrate decision-making skills to ensure quality of service delivery in testing times.

(Don't write anything in this part)

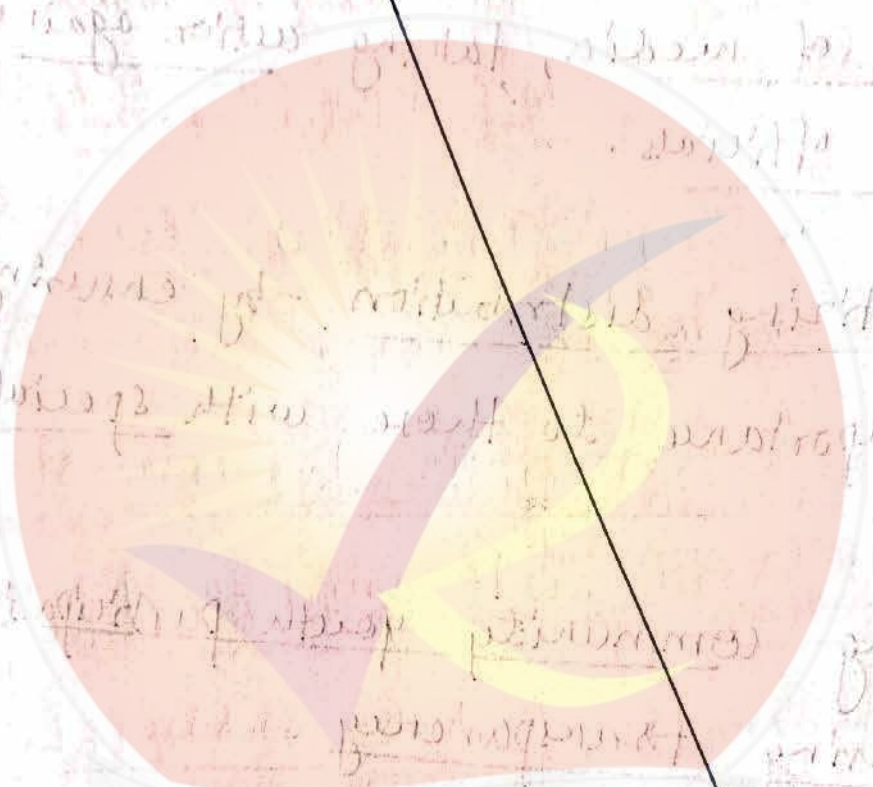
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① Training of students in the field of...

② Continuation of the work...

③ Formation of a committee...

④ Seeking...



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In the year 1950...

...at the...

...of service...

13. You are a senior bureaucrat in the Ministry of Rural Development. A flagship program aimed at empowering women in rural areas through self-help groups (SHGs) and micro-enterprise initiatives is being implemented. While the program has seen success in providing financial assistance and skill development, you observe that women's participation in decision-making bodies within these SHGs and village councils remains limited. Despite legal provisions for women's participation in local governance, traditional patriarchal norms often prevail, relegating women to secondary roles. This results in their voices being unheard and their concerns being overlooked in decision-making processes. Further, Years of social conditioning has led to internalization of gender bias, where women themselves underestimate their abilities and hesitate to participate in decision-making. Many rural women are unaware of their rights and the opportunities available to them. Lack of education and information has further hindered their participation in decision-making bodies. Moreover, Male members within the community and even within the SHGs resist women's participation in decision-making. Some men cite traditional gender roles and norms while some question their abilities. They also try to control access to resources and information, limiting women's ability to participate effectively in decision-making processes. Women who attempt to challenge traditional norms face social ostracism or pressure from their families and communities to conform.

- Identify the ethical issues in the given case study.
 - How can you engage with male members of the community and SHGs to address their concerns and encourage them to support women's participation?
 - What institutional and policy changes can be made to create a more enabling environment for women's participation in decision-making, ensuring that their voices are heard and valued?
- (20 marks, 250 words)

Despite legal provisions like
73rd constitutional amendment providing
for women empowerment through
reserving seats in gram panchayats,
traditional patriarchal norms result
in phenomenon like 'pati-panchayat'.

① Ethical issues:

- ① Injustice to women who are relegated to marginal roles due to patriarchy
- ② Violation of women's right to equality (article 14) and right to liberty (21)
- ③ Kant's categorical Imperative : treating women as means to an end
- ④ Absence of ethical egoism in women - not prioritizing their needs & rights
- ⑤ Prejudices and stereotypes against women - violates fundamental duty (SIA)
- ⑥ Lack of empathy towards women's challenges
- ⑦ Violates Confucius Golden rule - will men be fine if the roles are reversed?

- ⑤ Engaging with male members to change attitude
- ① Persuasion targetting reason and heart (showing movies like Dangal)
- ② Demonstrating role models like Ela Bhatt who not only empowered women but also men (SEWA banks, etc.)
- ③ Gender sensitization modules in gram sabha meetings
- ④ Showcasing successful models like Kudumbashree (Kerala) → women empowerment
→ rural prosperity
- ⑤ Pledge ceremony: asking them to make voluntary promise that they don't discriminate against women
- ⑥ Nudging through incentives: →
Additional work days under MGNREGA
if women participate in SHG decisions

⑦ Social proofing by showing how other villages like Mulkaanoor (Telangana) are progressing by benefitting from women's contribution

⑧ Institutional & Policy changes

Institutional:

- ① Tie-ups between Gram Sabha and NGOs like SEWA to train women in leadership skills
- ② District level women commission in lines of NCW to investigate cases of discrimination
- ③ Rural women vocational training centers - to impart skills
- ④ Confederation of all women SHGs in state (in line with Jeevika-Bihar) to enhance bargaining power.

Policy changes:

- ① Regular skill-development workshops to women.
- ② Celebrating 'women emancipation week' in line of 'vigilance awareness week'
- ③ Targetting attitudinal and behavioral change - Beti Jansmotsav
- ④ Leveraging cultural arts to promote Nari Shakti (eg) Odisha - ~~Bhar~~ Kottayam performances on child marriage

As sociologists say "law only decides direction which society should take; actual direction is decided by society itself". So, targetting patriarchal value-system is needed to ensure women empowerment

14. India stands on the brink of a transformative AI revolution. The government's "Digital India" initiative and the private sector's enthusiasm for AI applications across various sectors hold immense promise for economic growth and societal development. AI-powered solutions are being explored to revolutionize healthcare diagnostics, streamline financial services, enhance agricultural productivity, and even aid in law enforcement and disaster management. However, this rapid advancement has also raised critical ethical questions. As AI automates tasks once performed by humans, concerns about job losses and widening economic disparities loom large. While new jobs might emerge, the skills required could leave many behind. Further, the vast amounts of data collected and analyzed by AI systems raise serious privacy concerns. The potential for misuse of personal information, mass surveillance, and profiling by both government and private entities poses a significant ethical challenge. Moreover, AI systems are trained on historical data, which can perpetuate and amplify existing biases in society. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring, lending, and even criminal justice, unfairly disadvantaging certain groups.

As AI systems become more complex and autonomous, determining accountability for their actions and decisions becomes increasingly difficult. The "black box" nature of many AI algorithms makes it challenging to understand their decision-making processes, raising concerns about transparency and the potential for misuse.

You are the head of a newly formed government task force on Artificial Intelligence (AI). Given the multifaceted ethical challenges associated with the growing influence of AI, formulate a comprehensive national AI policy framework for India. (20 marks, 250 words)

As the head of task force on AI, I must be mindful of various ethical challenges posed by AI.

Multifaceted ethical challenges :

- ① Threat to privacy of individuals
(Puttaswamy verdict - fundamental right)

② Potential biases in algorithm - \rightarrow Amazon AI recruiting algorithm preferred male applicants

③ Accountability concerns

\rightarrow accident by self-driving car - who is accountable?

④ Threat of job loss - goes against utilitarianism (greatest happiness of greatest number)

⑤ Science without humanity - Gandhian fin.

[Comprehensive national AI policy] !!

[Impact assessment] !!

① Assessing how each sector like education, manufacturing, etc. is impacted

② Prioritizing sectors where positive impacts outweigh negative like healthcare

- ③ Seek stakeholder inputs to ensure their grievances are factored in

Ensuring Safeguards :

- ① Transparency in algorithms to prevent bias through independent auditing (Sam Altman - open AI)
- ② Minimizing job disruption - deploying AI in less disruptive fields first
- ③ Skill development to workforce to seek alternative employment

Stakeholder specific suggestions :

- ① Educational institutions : Introduce AI courses (Eg IIT Hyderabad)
- ② Companies : implement data security standards

③ AI-researchers : Adhere to Digital Data Protection Act & respect user privacy

④ workforce : continuous skill upgradation

Legal framework changes :

① New AI law in lines of EU - to fix accountability

② Defining AI-driven crimes in BNS.

↳ Hit and run by self driving car → company accountable

③ Defining citizen rights - right not to be tracked through AI algorithms, right to know if output is human/AI generated, etc.

Through multifaceted AI policy we can tackle the challenges brought about by AI and ensure that ethical AI contributes to human development.

(Don't write anything in this part)

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① Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

② Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

③ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

④ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑤ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑥ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑦ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑧ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑨ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.

⑩ Defining AI - AI is now defined in BRIS to fix accountability.



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(Don't write

(Don't write anything in this part)

15. You are a mid-level manager at 'GoodLife Pharma,' a leading pharmaceutical company in India. After years of research and development, the company is on the cusp of launching a revolutionary new drug, Revivol, which promises to significantly improve the lives of patients suffering from a debilitating chronic illness. The drug is projected to be a blockbuster, generating billions in revenue and potentially saving countless lives. You've been an integral part of the Revivol team, and its success could significantly boost your career prospects. However, just weeks before the scheduled launch, you stumble upon disturbing evidence suggesting that Revivol may have serious, potentially fatal, side effects in a small percentage of patients. These side effects were not adequately disclosed in the initial clinical trial reports, and further investigation reveals that some data points indicating adverse reactions were deliberately omitted from the final report submitted to the regulatory authorities.

You are deeply troubled by this discovery. You understand that the drug is likely to receive approval based on the existing data, and the company is already heavily invested in its marketing and launch. However, the potential harm to patients weighs heavily on your conscience.

To add to the complexity, you discover that your direct superior was aware of the data discrepancies and chose to ignore them. Confronting them directly might lead to retaliation, jeopardizing your job and career. You're also the sole breadwinner for your family, and losing your job would have devastating financial consequences.

- What are the ethical dilemmas faced by the manager in this scenario?
- What will be your course of action and why?
- How could stronger corporate governance mechanisms have prevented or mitigated this situation?

(20 marks, 250 words)

Good life pharma has developed a revolutionary drug, but deliberately omitted potential fatal side effects to seek regulatory approval.

a) Ethical dilemmas faced by manager

- ① Upholding professional integrity and speak out against lapses (vs) responsibility to family (sole breadwinner)
- ② Loyalty towards company (vs) listening to voice of conscience
- ③ Prioritizing potential health benefits to many (vs) being worried about fatal side effects to few
- ④ Short-term benefits of ignoring side effects (vs) long-term consequences on human health
- ⑤ Prioritizing public interest (vs) personal interest
- ⑥ Utilitarianism (greatest happiness of greatest number) (vs) De-ontology (purity of means)

① My course of action:

- ① I will persuade my direct superior to reconsider the decision to omit side effects in clinical trial report
- ② If superior doesn't listen, I will take up issue with higher management
- ③ I will tell them how "good ethics is good business"
- ④ I will remind them that "shelf life of lie is small" - truth will eventually be out with legal consequences
- ⑤ If higher management doesn't listen, I will prepare report and submit to Drug Controller of India

Justification:

- ① Medical ethics require me to uphold Prior Informed Consent of users. by providing them information

(Don't write anything in this part)

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on side effects.

② If I do not stand up, the guilt of prioritizing my self-interest over lives of innocent people leads to crisis of conscience

③ Commerce without morality is a sin as pointed by Gandhi

④ ~~can~~ We shouldn't see humans merely as ~~ends~~ ^{means} to our profits (violates Kant's categorical imperative).

⑤ Stronger corporate governance could have mitigated this

⑥ Internal risk management systems would've flagged the discrepancy

⑦ Powerful Independent Directors would've brought pressure on board to avoid unethical act

③ Internal Quality Control mechanisms - would've included safety data in clinical trial report.

④ clear code of ethics prioritizing customer safety would've promoted a culture that treats customer as end in itself

⑤ Internal grievance redressal mechanism - would've ensured prompt response to Manager's complaint.

Corporates must not just aim to be 'profit-generating machines'.

Gandhi's Trusteeship calls for ethical Capitalism

16. You are a young, enthusiastic IAS officer recently posted as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of a rural subdivision. Eager to make a positive impact, you embark on a series of field visits to various government offices under your jurisdiction. However, the sight that greets you in most offices is disheartening. Employees stroll in well past the official start time, and once in, seem to prioritize leisurely tea breaks and idle chatter over their duties. The physical manifestation of this lethargy is evident in the towering stacks of unattended files gathering dust on desks. This backlog translates to agonizing delays in processing applications for essential services and benefits, leaving citizens frustrated and disillusioned. As you interact with the local populace, you hear disturbing accounts of bribery and favoritism plaguing the administrative machinery. It appears that those with influence or willing to pay under-the-table 'fees' can expedite their requests, while the marginalized and less privileged languish in the system's inefficiencies. The most distressing aspect of the situation is the impact on ordinary citizens. You witness firsthand their exasperation as they navigate the labyrinthine bureaucracy, often facing indifference, rudeness, or demands for bribes.

- What are the ethical issues in the prevailing work culture in the subdivision?
- As the SDM, what specific steps would you take to improve the overall work culture and quality of service delivery in your subdivision?
- Discuss the challenges you might encounter in implementing these changes and how you would overcome them. (20 marks, 250 words)

The case draws attention to laxadaisical attitude of govt officials and failure of good governance due to corruption & indifference of officials.

a) Ethical issues

- ① Lack of empathy towards common man
- ② Injustice to citizens - forced to pay bribe to get work done
- ③ Responsive and good governance - common good at stake
- ④ Lack of dedication to public service
- ⑤ Breach of social contract (John Locke) - Govt should be like a trustee of people
- ⑥ Officials prioritizing self-interest at expense of public interest
- ⑦ Violation of Kant's categorical imperative - treating citizens as means to earn money

⑤ Steps to improve things :

Work culture :

- ① Bio-metric : to ensure punctuality
- ② Surprise inspections to catch those demanding bribe and giving show cause notice
- ③ Sensitivity training to officials to make them responsive
- ④ Bribe aware redressal mechanism to ensure deterrence

Quality of service delivery :

- ① Improve transparency - citizens charter, RTI, etc.
- ② Promote public participation -

by encouraging social audit (Meghalaya)

③ Collecting Citizen feedback reports and including them in ACR of officers.

④ Challenges I might encounter

① Reluctance from officials to change

② Low public demand for change in existing state of affairs

③ Infrastructure & resource constraints

④ Potential resistance from local politicians who may also have share in bribe

Ways to overcome:

① Leading by example: I will myself come to office on time & discharge duties sincerely

② Role modelling exercises for officials to make them realize enormous responsibility on them

③ ICE campaigns to make people aware of their rights

Eg IT charter ads on Youtube

④ Persuading local politicians how such inept governance would lead to loss of public trust & impact voting

As SDM, I have to be driven by my duty towards public interest. I should do my duties in the spirit of Nishkam Karma

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(Don't write anything in this part)

17. You have just been appointed as Additional Director General of Central Public Works Department. The Chief Architect of your division, who is to retire in six months, is passionately working on a very important project, the successful completion of which would earn him a lasting reputation for the rest of his life. A new lady architect, Seema, trained at Manchester School of Architecture, UK joined as Senior Architect in your division. During the briefing about the project, Seema made some suggestions which would not only add value to the project, but would also reduce completion time. This has made the Chief Architect insecure and he is constantly worried that all the credit will go to her. Subsequently, he adopted a passive and aggressive behaviour towards her and has become disrespectful to her. Seema felt it embarrassing as the Chief Architect left no chance of humiliating her. He would very often correct her in front of other colleagues and raise his voice while speaking to her. This continuous harassment has resulted in her losing confidence and self-esteem. She felt perpetually tensed, anxious and stressed. She appeared to be in awe of him since he has had a long tenure in the office and has vast experience in the area of her work. You are aware of her outstanding academic credentials and career record in her previous organisations. However, you fear that this harassment may result in compromising her much needed contribution in this important project and may adversely impact her emotional well-being. You have also come to know from her peers that she is contemplating tendering her resignation.

- What are the ethical issues involved in the above case?
- What are the options available to you in order to complete the project as well as to retain Seema in the organization?
- What would be your response to Seema's predicament? What measures would you institute to prevent such occurrences from happening in your organization?

(20 marks, 250 words)

The above case draws attention to unhealthy work culture which is hurting productivity and efficiency of employees.

④ Ethical Issues :

- ① Self-centric attitude of Chief Architect leading to humiliation of Seema
 - ② Right of Seema to equal and dignified treatment
 - ③ My duty to ensure well-being of all employees
 - ④ Inclusive work culture at stake
 - ⑤ Chief Architect using Seema as means to boost his ego
- (Kant's categorical imperative).

⑤ Options available to me :

Option 1 : Fire Chief Architect and continue with project

Option 2 : Ask Seema to bear with Chief Architect for few more months

Option 3: Shift Seema to other department and use her competence elsewhere

Option 4: Talk to chief architect & Seema & reconcile them.

② My response:

I will choose option 4 because:

① I will talk to each of them separately, so they will feel heard.

② I can encourage Chief Architect to be sportive and support Seema with his experience rather than feel threatened

③ I will remind Chief Architect that a true leader will empower others.

(Don't write anything in this part)

Measures to prevent such occurrences

- ① Team cohesion activities - sports, cultural events
- ② Sensitivity training to employees
- ③ Code of conduct for acceptable behaviour
- ④ Training in Emotional Intelligence
- ⑤ Grievance redressal mechanisms.

Healthy work culture is key to bring out best in employees.

With the experience of I will become a true leader

Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in

(Don't write anything in this part)

