

Ethics Full Length Test_TS - 2 (APSC Mains 2023)

NAME:	Bikram Sharma	PHONE NO:	
DATE:	24-04-23	APSC ROLL NO:	1300224
Email ID:			

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium ☒

English ☐

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are NINETEENTH questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 20 marks. - Content is more important than the number of words. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
Section A			
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	10		
12	10		
13	10		
Section B			
14	20		
15	20		
16	20		
17	20		
18	20		
19	20		
TOTAL	250		

Remarks:

Signature of the Student

B



SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

SECTION A

Q1. Probity in governance is an essential requirement for good governance and socio economic development. Discuss. Also mention ways to enhance probity in governance. [150 words]

Ans:-

Probity in governance means adherence to ethical integretical values such as honesty, compassion etc.

Probity is an important character in governance. It can help in good govern-nance in many ways:-

I) For Good Governance:-

i) Reduce Corruption:-

As, probity values would decrease corru-
-ption due to the ~~the~~ honesty of the
official.

ii) Uplift Marginalised section:-

As, with compassion the marginalised
section of the society can be uplifted.

iii) Ensure accountability:-

As, the accountability can be ensured.

ii) For Socio-Eco development:-

- i) Poverty Alleviation:- As, with values of probity the poor section of society can be uplifted. Eg:- BPL facilities.
- ii) Control on black money:-
 With corruption in control black money in the economy can be reduced.
- iii) Infrastructure development and Investment friendly governance

There are many ways to enhance probity in governance:-

- i) Training programme:- For making the public official probity friendly.
- ii) Citizen Charter:- To work according to and for citizens demand.
- iii) Social Audit:- As, this would help reduce irregularities in the functioning of officials.
- iv) Awareness among citizen:- This would increase the pressure to official and belief of public with public official.

As, mentioned by 2nd ARC report probity in governance is one of the fundamental pillar of good governance.

Q2. What is the difference between happiness and pleasure? Explain with suitable examples. [150 words]

Ans:

Happiness is the feeling of joy from the heart and mind to a particular object, thought, work etc.

Pleasure is an ecstatic feeling of ~~joyousness~~ majority of physical type.

Difference between happiness and pleasure:

Happiness	Pleasure
i) Mainly felt in mind.	i) Mainly a type of physical pleasure.
ii) More broad term.	ii) More of an narrow term.
iii) Happiness is mainly more lasting.	iii) Pleasure is mostly for short time
iv) Felt for oneself and other.	iv) Only felt for oneself.

v) Am more of a mental state.

v) A more of a physical state.

vi) A person can feel happy for himself without any reason as an control of one's will

vi) A person cannot have pleasure himself just for sake of his will.

Eg of Happiness:-

i) If one's family or loved one succeed one can feel the happiness.

ii) If I get selected as an ACS officer I would be happy along with family and friends would feel happiness.

iii) India got freedom in 15 August, 1947 all the nation felt happiness

Eg of pleasure:-

i) I had a good tour to Goa. I had felt pleasure.

ii) I had a feeling of pleasure with my girlfriend.

Q3. There is almost a dichotomous relation between values for a civil servant in personal and public life. Yet a civil servant must balance the two set values to discharge their duties in a sincere manner. Discuss. [150 words]

Ans:

The values for a civil servant in personal and public life varies, sometimes correlates and sometimes clash with each other.

Values in Personal Life:

- i) Love:- For family, friends etc.
- ii) Empathy:- Against the downtrodden people.
- iii) Compassion:- For the marginalised section of the society.
- iv) Honesty:-
- v) Respect to elders

Values in Public Life:

- i) Discipline.
- ii) Respect for seniors i.e. Code of Conduct.
- iii) Integrity.
- iv) Duty dedication.
- v) Probity in governance.

These two personal and public relationship values clashes arising a ethical dilemma for the civil servants.

Ethical dilemmas:-

i) Conflict of interest:-

e.g:- Stake of family and friends with oneself as decision maker.

ii) Personal belief Vs Office rules:-

e.g:- Punishment to elder subordinate etc.

iii)

Measures to avoid the dilemmas of this values:-

i) Avoid conflict of interest.

ii) Follow Voice of conscience.

iii) Follow office rules and constitutional values.

iv) Follow Gandhi's Tallisman rule i.e. decision making to effect the lowest rung of society.

As, we can see that with following certain values and avoiding some we can keep a balance in the conflict of the public and personal relationship values for a civil servant which is fundamental for effective and objective administration.

Q4. Discuss the concept of integrity pact and its significance in Indian administration.
 [150 words]

Ans:

Integrity pacts are certain agreement a person in administration has to sign to abide by certain ethical values of the administration he is to join.

Some of Integrity pact:-

i) Accept National Pension Scheme (NPS):-

As seen recently the person in administration, sign this agreement.

ii) Termination if found guilty:-

They are signed to constraint officials from misusing power for corruption, personal profit etc.

iii) Follow values of administration:-

That is to follow Code of conduct and other administrative rules.

Significance of Integrity pact:-

i) To ensure ethical administration:-

To help administration tackle corruption,

abuse of power etc.

ii) To ensure Code of Conduct:-

The administrative functioning needs to follow certain rule.

iii) To restrict abuse of power:-

Decrease the corruption and personal indulgement in illegal activities.

Ways to ensure following of Integrity pact:-

i) Training of officials:-

e.g. Mission karmayogi.

ii) Office rules, 1972:-

To abide by rules of administrators.

iii) Introduction of ethics in civil service exam:-

e.g. recent 2019 amendment of APSC.

iv) SP's Conference exam:- with C.M:-

e.g. In Assam first held in Kaziranga.

Integrity pact is an effective step to ensure ethical functioning of the administration of India. Administration should follow the model of good governance for the welfare of citizens and country as a whole.

Q5. Citizen charter will naturally lead to empowerment of citizens. In this regard discuss benefits and issues associated with Citizen charter. [150 words]

Ans

Citizen charter is a document prepared with wide consultation and advice from the subjects to govern them by the administration.
 e.g:-

These Citizen charter empower the citizen as it makes them part of the process of policy making. There are but both benefits ~~issues~~ and challenges to it.

Benefits of Citizen Charter:-

i) Transparency with Accountability:-

As, the administration becomes transparent and accountable.

ii) Citizen's role in policy making:-

As, citizen feel as a part of the administrative process.

iii) Democratic values increased:-

As, the democratic values of the gover

nance increase.

iv) Less room for exploitation:-

As, it would be in advisory of the subject to be governed.

II) Challenges associated with Citizen Charter:-

i) Representation of already represented:-

As, most of the time the influential and powerful are involved.

ii) Might go towards majority benefit:-

As, populist suggestions could be made.

iii) Partisanship promoted:-

As, ideological values of particular ideology can be promoted.

iv) Vested Interest promotion:-

By powerful civil societies and NGO's.

Citizen Charter if taken properly and honestly can improve the democratic governance and can give people the real form of democracy. It should be used as a model of good governance.

Q6. Emotional Intelligence is an important trait to imbibe in a highly competitive and achievement oriented environment. Elucidate. [150 words]

Ans

Emotional Intelligence is a phenomenon of knowing and controlling ones emotion and also emotion of other.

Emotional Intelligence can be used in various sphere of life be it personal, professional, societal levels. It helps in surviving the challenging and competitive environment that we live in. Its utility helps in every aspect of life.

Role in Personal Life:-

i) Maintain personal relationship:-

In a time when most relationship are weakening emotional intelligence helps us build personal relationship with family, love, friends.

ii) Manage one's emotion:-

Emotion such as fear, Anger, frustration can be maintained through emotional intelligence.

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Role in Professional Life:-

- i) Solve ethical dilemmas:-
Such as conflict of interest etc.
- ii) Manage subordinate and seniors:-
This is fundamental for effective performance of duties.
- iii) Avoid personal Vs professional values conflict
With emotional intelligence we can avoid this conflict.
- iv) Stay away from vested interest:-

The personal and professional life are the foundation to imbibe in this competitive environment.

Role in Society:-

- i) Stay connected to society.
- ii) Have values such as Empathy, Compassion.
- iii) Address and solve societies concern.

So, we can see that ^{with} emotional intelligence we can maintain all the three major pillars of our life.

Q7. Differentiate between Integrity and Honesty by giving suitable examples to distinguish between the two at the workplace. [150 words]

Ans:

Integrity is the phenomenon of following certain values in life such as honesty, compassion, probity etc.

Honesty is the character to say and stand to what is the truth in any given situation.

Integrity	Honesty
i) Is more of a broad term -	ii) Not as broad term as integrity.
ii) Always have to be the right step.	ii) Sometimes may not be the right step
iii) Includes a set of values such as <u>honesty</u> , <u>compassion</u> , <u>empathy</u> etc.	iii) Honesty itself is a values.
iv) May differentiate considering <u>time</u> , <u>place</u> .	iv) Same for all.

v) Not a universal value.

v) It is a universal value.

Example of Honesty and Integrity:-

Integrity:-

- i) Ashoka inspite of being the most powerful king started the "Dhamma" policy for peace and developement.
- ii) M. Vishwerao the dewan of Mysore one of the moderithitech of modern India lived a simple life inspite of such luxury.
- iii) Mahatma Gandhi's walked half naked with khadi cloths and stick because the people of country couldn't afford the same as he could.

Honesty:-

- i) B.R Ambedkar being honest about his dislike to hinduism inspite of he loss the election.
- ii) Mahatma Gandhi confessing his ill deed to his father about his youth days.
- iii) Ashok Khenka exposing the influential scam, 2g scam.

Q8. Explains why youth are unwilling to join politics. Suggest steps to motivate them to come forward. Also highlight the ethical concerns of youth joining politics.
[150 words]

Ans :-

India has one of highest demographic dividends i.e. 61%. But, one of oldest legislative body in parliament and most of state legislature.

Most of the youth are unwilling or are not that motivated to join politics:-

Reasons:-

i) Criminalisation of politics:-

As, around to 40% of legislative representative have cases against them. (NSSO).

ii) Corruption:-

As, due to criminalisation and greed there is widespread corruption in politics.

iii) Nepotism:-

As, most of the place are taken by the future generation of leaders. eg. DMK in T.N, S.P in Uttar Pradesh.

iv) No place for intellect:-

As, the youth feel there is no place for intellect in Indian politics.

v) Very less success rate:-

As, there is very less success rate for a normal youth in Indian politics due to the above reasons.

Measures to motivate youth in Indian politics

- i) De-criminalisation of politics.
- ii) Proper debate and discussion in assembly.
- iii) End nepotism in Indian politics.
- iv) Remove the money power from politics.
- v) Awareness of the citizen.

Ethical Concerns of youth joining politics:-

- i) Personal values Vs Professional values.
- ii) Conflict of interest.
- iii) Personal ethics Vs Professional ethics.
- iv) Personal ideology Vs Party's ideology.

☞ The youth should be brought forward in Indian politics to make India a "Vibrant democracy" and build "New India".

Q9. "I count him as a braver who overcomes his desires than he who overcomes his enemies."—Aristotle.
[150 words]

Ans

Aristotle in this quote:-

"I count him as a braver who overcomes his desires than he who overcomes his enemies" tries to mention about a person's character.

That the one who overcomes his desires than who overcomes enemies. Because that person would have controlled himself and won against his mind. Than the one that overcomes against enemies only overcome against a certain someone.

The overcome one's desire is to have control over oneself and one who has control over himself has potential to utilise this to others.

Values of one who controls ^{ones} desire:-

- i) High emotional intelligence.
- ii) Patience

- iii) Discipline .
- iv) Peace .
- v) Leadership .
- vi) Self-control .

Values who overcome enemies:-

- i) Aggressive .
- ii) Passionate .

So, we can see that why aristotle mentioned about ~~the~~ why he considered the one having control over his desires as braver than the one who overcomes ones enemy.

It is the emotional intelligence of a person that ascertain a persons victory over his desire while such is not guaranteed in case of overcoming enemy.

Q10. Explaining the concept of political neutrality, discuss its significance in administration. Also highlight how Civil Services Code of Conduct rules seek to ensure political neutrality in civil services. [150 words]

Ans

Political neutrality in administration means keeping one's belief i.e. political away from administration i.e. non-partisanship i.e. equal distance from political ideology or party.

Significance in administration:-

i) To avoid conflict of interest:-

As if aligned to political parties ~~you~~ in administration may face conflict of interest.

ii) To serve the public interest:-

As political neutrality helps serving public which is the main job of administrator instead of political party interest.

iii) To preserve the Code of Conduct:-

As, political neutrality would help in code of conduct.

iv) For swift transfer of power:-

As, ~~the~~ in a democracy the political party keeps changing. So, for swift transfer of power.

- v) Avoid nexus of administrator and politics:-
Political neutrality would restrain this nexus.

Civil Services conduct rules seek to ensure political neutrality through various process. Some of them are:-

- i) Promotion on basis of seniority.
- ii) Promote Non-partisanship.
- iii) Avoid conflict of interest.
- iv) Non-involvement in government contracts share in PSU's etc.
- v) No government business license like liquor, petrol pump.
- vi) Not allowed to join political party during tenure.

Political neutrality is one of fundamental value i.e. Non-partisanship according to recommendation of 2nd ARC report for an effective administration. So, it should be promoted and further highlighted for smooth functioning of civil service.

Q11. Ethics gets meaning essentially in a social context. But not all social norms can be called ethical. Discuss. [150 words]

Ans:

Ethics is the behaviour or action that the society puts upon oneself as right or wrong.

But, ethics vary according to many factors. Such as :-

- i) Time.
- ii) Geography.
- iii) Society etc

i) Time:-

The practice of Sati was considered to be ethical during the medieval times. But, in modern India it was banned in

1829

ii) Geography:-

The right of women for education is an inalienable right. But, still in many places such as afghanistan it is ethically incorrect for women to take education.

iii) Society :-

The age of marriage vary according to different society. As, even in India 18 years is taken as age but in Islamic society puberty age i.e. 15 is taken.

So, we can see that ethics vary from society to society. Not all societal norms are ethical in nature. Some are exploitive and discriminating.

E.g.:

i) Caste system:- It is an highly unethical but shared norm.

ii) ~~Pub~~ Menstruation period as purity:- This is a contested topic and is mainly follo-
wed by the hindu society.

iii) Genital vagina cut of Bohra muslim female:- This is followed by Bohra muslim society which is highly unethical.

So, we can see that not all ~~ethics~~ social norms are ethical. We should follow the positive social norms and move towards progressive society leaving the unethical behind.

Q12. Explain the ethical issues involved in spending government funds for advertisements campaigns and publicity. [150 words]

Ans:

The government advertisement industry today is a billion dollar industry with electronic media, print media, portal etc.

Though mentioned as publicity of the schemes for public awareness there are many other ethical issues involved in this spending of government fund for advertisements.

Ethical Issues:-

i) Media ethics hampered:-

As, the media in lieu and greed of the advertisement work as an agent of government which is against media ethics.

ii) Non-partisanship:-

As, in order to attract more and more advertisement partisanship approach is seen.

iii) No accountability:-

The government spend huge amount without being accountable to the citizen.

iv) Tools of false promises - dishonest, lack of probity :-

This advertisement have become an publicity of the political parties instead of awareness about the campaign.

v) Conflict of interest :-

Of the government ~~and~~ Vs the political party of the government.

vi) Model ^{Code} of Conduct violated :-

As, political parties find loopholes in the Representation of people act 1951 to promote their electoral profit.

vii) Misuse of fund .

As, in a country such as India were the awareness of public about the welfare scheme is limited. The advertisement should be promoted but ~~the~~ they should be held accountable and strictly be monitored that the welfare of the people should be at the forefront not only political benefit.

Q13. The phenomenon of "Vaccine Nationalism" presents an ethical conundrum in the Age of Global Pandemic. Analyse. [150 words]

Ans:

"Vaccine Nationalism" is a term used when a country tries to limit the vaccine or vaccine technology to only within its country only for benefit of its people.

e.g. Recently during Covid-19 pandemic the European countries were stockpiling vaccines and fighting against the universalisation of Intellectual Property rights of the Covid-19 Vaccine.

In this age of globalisation where every country is connected to other through trade - culture - services etc a phenomenon such as "Vaccine Nationalism" presents an ethical conundrum that too in this "Age of Global Pandemic".

Ethical concerns about "Vaccine Nationalism":

i) Universalism:

As, the globe is moving towards universalism with no borders. So, this would hamper the process.

ii) Compassionate:-

The value of compassion preached by the western world was exposed during this "Age of global pandemic".

iii) Empathy:-

No, empathy shown by the developed world for the third world countries with their aggression in vaccine nationalism.

For Vaccine nationalism:-

- i) Rights of the pharma companies.
- ii) To help its citizen first-foremost duty of leaders.
- iii) Demand of subjects in democracy.

India dealt well in the time when the world was following a policy of "Vaccine Nationalism". India not only vaccinated its own population but also provided vaccine as aid to developing countries such as Nepal, Ethiopia, Ghana in its "Vaccine Maitri" programme. Showing true leadership in this "Age of Global pandemic".

SECTION B

Q14. You are a young honest IAS officer who has been recently posed as an SDM in a district of a state in western India. The state has high incidence of agricultural poverty and farmers' suicide. This year has been especially bad for the farmers. The Covid induced lockdown drove down prices of food commodities, reduced purchasing power of people and restricted the supply of many agricultural inputs. During summer months the state witnessed locust attacks. Standing crops of farmers were destroyed. The government launched a loan waiver programme for the affected farmers. Many of the farmers whose crops were destroyed were compensated. After a few months, your district witnessed another agricultural disaster. A sudden hail storm severely affected the standing crops in your district. Given the widespread agricultural distress, the state government again launched a loan relief scheme. The state government laid down certain criteria for eligibility under the scheme. One of the criteria was that farmers can claim loan waiver only once. The process for the loan waiver started and you paid special attention that all eligible farmers get benefited as early as possible. One day, a group of distressed farmers approached you. They told you that due to a hail storm their house collapsed and all the documents were lost. They pleaded that you use your discretion and approve their name for the loan waiver scheme. They told you that if they don't get any help from the state, they have no other options but to commit suicide. You were moved by their plight and approved their name in the beneficiary list for loan waiver on compassionate grounds.

After some days, you saw a headline in your local newspaper mentioning scam and corruption in loan waiver schemes. The report mentioned multiple cases where a farmer was able to secure benefit under both loan waiver schemes: one for the locust attack and other for the hail storm. Many farmers who did not even have standing crops during the hail storm, as it was destroyed in locust attack, got the benefit of the loan waiver under hail storm related scheme. You have been accused of using your discretionary power and benefiting some undeserving farmers. A corruption enquiry has been started against you for your alleged role in this multi crore rupee scam.

a) The entire episode has come as shock to you, where a decision in good faith has landed you in

trouble. What approach will you adopt to handle the situation in hand? Justify.

b) What measures can be taken to ensure that honest civil servants are not punished for bonafide mistakes on their part? [250 words]

Ans:

The above situation involved the following values of:-

- i) Empathy .
- ii) Compassion .
- iii) Bottom-up approach .

The approach that i can make :-

i) To plead guilty and resign from the service;

I wouldn't do that because that wouldn't be justice to myself. It would be a wrong lesson to future honest and compassionate civil servant.

ii) The second approach;

a) I would first accept my mistake;

But, I would give the reason behind my action in front of the corruption inquiry committee.

b) I would then show the respective proof in my side;

That of my senior and subordinate about my discipline and ~~not~~ my complete non-compliance in corruption.

c) I would request the corruption inquiry committee to give me time to identify the farmers that tricked me and proof myself innocent.

d) I would accept the punishment or order of the enquiry committee because though not involved in corruption it was wrong from my side ~~to~~ as law in my discretion power.

I would follow the second approach as that would bring justice to myself, identify the real scammers and be an good example for future honest civil servants and people involving in corruption.

Such above mentioned cases are not uncommon as many honest civil servants are punished for others scam in various cases.

Steps to be taken to prevent:

i) Proper monitoring committee:

for enquiry of civil servants involvement in this kind of cases, so, that the corrupted are not spared and the honest civil servants get awarded.

ii) High training to equip civil servants:-
To deal with in such cases the civil servant should highly be trained.

iii) e-data:-

Availability of e-data would make the job of civil servants easy. As, they cannot be scammed easily.

iv) Values of anti-corruption, honesty:-

To be cultivated not only in civil servants but also the citizens of the nation.

v) Strict law against corruption:-

Strict law would incite a fear among the people involving in corrupted activity.

vi) Legal protection for honest civil servants:-

As, the civil servants are vulnerable to such bonafide activities punishment.

As, a civil servant there would be mistakes and that should be the basis of future improvement. This action

shouldn't stop a civil servants from
having the fundamental values of compass
-ion, empathy which are fundamental to
administration.

Q15. You are a senior manager in one of a MNC. One day you receive a harassment complaint from one of your female employee against Mr. X, a star performer of the software development unit. Mr. X is leading a major project of the company after which the company will be eligible to bag government contracts. On preliminary investigation you find that Mr. X is liable for the offence. At this juncture, serving a suspension notice to him or setting up a departmental inquiry will have serious repercussions on the project in particular and image of the company in general. You have the following options.

- Ignore the issue as giving warning or initiating an enquiry will have repercussions on the company's image.
- Giving a warning to Mr. X.
- Assure the female for a stringent action so that she may remain quite till the completion of Project and then initiating an action.
- Initiating an action against Mr. X as the act done by him should have zero tolerance. What will be your stand in the above mentioned scenario? [250 words]

Ans :

The above case involved the following ethical dimensions:-

- Personal value.
- Professional duty.
- ↑ Social justice.
- Women rights.
- Voice of conscience.

The stakeholders are:-

- Myself as senior manager.
- Mr. X
- The female employee
- Company
- Society
- Women in general and women in workplace

ii) Give a warning to X

Result

- a) He may or may not take my warning.
- b) Not assured of not repeating the same in future.

I wouldn't do this.

iii) Assure the female for a stringent action so that she may remain quiet till the completion of project and then initiating an action

Result

- a) Ignorance of female employee concern over company's future.
- b) Taking knee for financial profit against company ethics.
- c) Against social justice.

iv) Initiating an action against Mr X
as act done by him should have zero tolerance

Result

- a) Strong example for future molestar.
- b) Company ethics over financial profit

The Ethical dilemmas involved are:-

- i) Personal value Vs Professional duty.
- ii) Company rule Vs Women rights.
- iii) Personal/Company profit Vs Societal values

The options that I have:-

- a) Ignore the issue as giving warning
as initiating an enquiry will have
repercussions on the company's image:-

Positive:-

- i) The company would get the major project.

Negative:-

- i) Injustice to the female employee.
- ii) Bad example for future.
- iii) Danger to women in workplace.
- iv) Societal values ignored.

I wouldn't do this as this would be against my personal value and the perpetrator would be free and danger to other female employee.

- iii) Zero tolerance against exploitation of female.
- iv) ~~High~~ social and moral boost in office work culture.

I would stand with (iv) option as that would though in short term result in loss of the company. But, in the long term would boost the morale of the female employee and invibe a positive work culture in the company. Further, anybody with such intention would have fear of the company's strict rule and zero tolerance against molestation of women at workplace.

Q16. Sunita is a brilliant student with a lot of interest in biology and medical sciences. She wants to seek admission in medical stream in a private college because she missed the cut off to get admission in government run medical colleges. Her father has sufficient wherewithal and he has no objections to pay the heavy fee structure for private medical education. However, Sunita's grandfather as well as mother say that, what is the use of spending so much money on a daughter as eventually she would go to somebody else's family. It is better to keep money for her marriage or for their son's requirements, who will look after the family.

Assess the attitudinal differences between father and daughter on one side and grandfather and mother on the other side and its repercussions on society. How Sunita can persuade her family to allow her to become a doctor? [250 words]

Ans:

The above case throw light to the societal stereotyping and prejudices of the society and family.

Attitude of father and daughter

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| i) Progressive. | v) Equality |
| ii) Women empowerment. | |
| iii) Love and empathy. | |
| iv) Encouraging. | |

Attitude of grandfather and mother :-

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| i) Stereotyping. | vi) Discrimination. |
| ii) Prejudice. | |
| iii) Conservative. | |
| iv) Regressive. | |
| v) Patriarchial. | |

Difference between the Attitude:-

i) Father and daughter:-

The attitude of them is progressive as they want the other to progress in life with education. They ~~do not~~ have stereotyping of women and believe in equality of all. Their values are non-discriminatory. Encourage the daughters to progress in life i.e. Love and care.

ii) Grandfather and Mother:-

They act on prejudices believe of their and have a patriarchal mindset. They are against social justice. Their attitude is regressive and discriminating in nature.

Ways in which Sunita persuade her family:-

i) Awareness to Grandfather and mother:-

About their discriminating attitude that they are doing wrong and injustice to her.

As, most of the time the people of the family are doing this out of their conservative belief not because of doing bad to their family member.

ii) Take father's help:-

As, father is in the side of Sunita. So, she can persuade father to help her in convincing other member of family for her admission.

iii) Give example of employed women:-

Draupadi Murmu, Indira Gandhi, Indira Nooyi, Gita gopinath, Violet Baruah such famous example can be given to them to change their stereotyping of women.

iv) Believe that you are their for your brother expenditure:-

Make them believe that you will help them and your brother in future activities and expenditure -

v) About future help:-

How you could help during illness of the family and society as a whole.

vi) Tell it is your right:-

If nothing works you too fight for your right. As, it is not only Sunita but all the girls you are representing.

Q17. Saraswathi has been recently appointed as a Labor Enforcement Officer (LEO). Saraswathi has always lived with her family in a metropolitan area. Due to her new posting, she has shifted to a suburban area and this is the first time that she is living away from her family. Though Saraswathi is enjoying her work, some cultural difference, especially related to gender discrimination, has come as a rude shock to her. One day, Saraswathi was inspecting a construction site as part of her official duty of protecting the rights of labourers and ensuring a safe work environment. Upon her arrival on the project site, she was greeted by Ajith, the chief contractor of the project. Ajith showed her around the project site and everything appeared sound at first. However, when she was about to leave, she saw an injured woman, Shanti. Saraswathi initially assumed that Shanti was injured in some work-related accident.

She asked Shanti about her injury and what Shanti revealed to Saraswathi shook her. Shanti told Saraswathi that she was a 17-year-old girl belonging to a tribal community and the contractor had brought her to the construction site with a promise of a decent working wage. While the male labourers were paid 25 rupees/day, Ajith paid Shanti just 15 rupees/day for her back breaking manual labour. Shanti approached Ajith and demanded an increase in her daily wage to 20 rupees/day or she would go back to her village. Shanti was accompanied by some other women labourer. Not only Ajith refused to accept her demand but also thrashed her with a steel rod to set an example for the other labourers. Further, Shanti was forced to work on the construction site and not allowed to go back to her village, so that she can serve as a constant reminder of terrible repercussions for defying the contractor.

Saraswathi, who had never witnessed such barbarism in her sheltered urban life, was overwhelmed by emotions. Saraswathi was furious with the contractor Ajith and demanded an explanation on the incident. Ajith brazenly replied that he pays his employees what they deserve implying gender and the caste status of the employees. Saraswathi decided to initiate legal action against Ajith. However, her subordinates advised her against taking any action as Ajith is a local strongman and politically well-connected with the ruling dispensation. Ajith also threatened Saraswathi, who lives all by herself in a small town, of dire consequences for her activism. Considering this case, answer the following questions:

- What explains the widespread gender-based pay gap in jobs across sectors?
- Highlighting ethical issues involved in this case, evaluate different courses of actions available to Saraswathi.
- If you were in Saraswathi's position, what would you have done? Justify.

[250 words]

Ans:-

a) The widespread gender-based pay gap in jobs are the result of :-

i) Patriarchal society:-

As, our society is patriarchal i.e male dominated society,

ii) Stereotype of women:-

As people stereotype women and act on prejudice of their belief.

iii) Lack of awareness in women:-

Due to illiteracy, family pressure, society restrictions women are not aware of their rights.

iv) Lack of representation of women:-

As, only 14% of women in parliament so their ~~are~~ issues are not raised or even if raised. Shown an ignorant attitude.

v) Lack of skill development in women:-

As, in a patriarchal society the women are less equipped than male counterpart.

vi) Restriction on women:-

like society, family etc.

(b) The different ethical issues involved are:-

- i) Women empowerment.
- ii) Social justice.

- iii) Discrimination on basis of gender
- iv) Exploitation of women.
- v) Personal values like empathy, compassion
- vi) Professional values like probity, integrity

The options available to Sarasu
-ati are :-

- i) Leave the site and move on with
office :- As, this would be against
all the values of civil servant and
personal values ethics.
- ii) Take action against Ajith according
to the law :-
As, this would align with the
ethics of civil service and also will
be an ethical response to the
brazzen criminal activities.

(c) If I was in place of Sarasu
-ati I could have taken the
following action :-

i) Take action against Ajith the contractor :-

Steps to be followed :-

a) I would arrest Ajith with the help of law and order official immediately.

b) Mention ~~the~~ my seniors, and S.P and D.M of the happening.

c) I will myself attempt as witness to the case against him.

d) Provide evidences of the injured girl Shanti and other workers as proff.

e) ~~SC/ST~~ Prevention of SC/ST act 1989 against Ajith. As, it would result in non-bailable warrant.

f) Other section of IPC and other act too punish Ajit as long as possible. So, that he could be an example to all proprietors of such crime.

Q18. According to some reports, gambling and betting together, while illegal, have evolved into a multi-billion dollar industry in India with one estimate pegging the market at \$60 billion. Added to this is the wide reach of cricket as a sport and the periodic cases of betting in it making to news. It has been suggested by some that making gambling and betting legal would resolve many issues and also contribute to the exchequer.

On the other hand, there remains a strong opinion against doing so.

(a) What is your opinion on the matter?

(b) Also, identify the merits of the arguments in opposition to the stand you have taken. [250 words]

Ans:

The ~~Game~~ Public Gambling Act, 1867 describes gambling as a punishable offence. Though with many amendment gambling involving skills are legalised in India. But not as gambling but that of games. E.g. Dream11, Fantasy Cricket etc.

Issues involved in gambling:-

- Immoral activities
- Against principle of society.
- Risks of addiction.
- Loss of economic resources.
- Exploitation of citizen
- Gambling as other immoral activities

like crime, drugs, terrorism etc.

My stand on the issues are:-

- i) Gambling should be legalised looking into the socio-economic condition of the society.

As, ifor e.g in cities like Mumbai, state govt etc the socio-economic condition suits casino and other activities. These would further help in growth of the areas as global economic towns and strengthen ~~a~~ respective state and population.

- ii) Gambling should not be legalised and should be punishable in people with less awareness, illiteracy and an conservative society. As, there would be more chances of exploitation in

this areas.

Merits of my arguments over other decisions :-

I) Complete ban on gambling

i) loss of exchequer.

ii) The increased number of criminals.

iii) Freedom to people to choose.

iv) The taxes can be used for

welfare :- In case of ban no taxes.

v) Formal employment :-

As, in case of ban no employment generated.

Merits of my argument over complete legalising :-

i) Social values degradation :-

As, the law should go with the ethics of the people of society.

ii) Exploitation of rural masses:-

As, the rural illiterate masses cannot be exploited.

iii) Law in accordance with ethics:-

If the legislating or ban is carried out in town or area where it would mostly be in accordance to majority subjects principle of ethics.

'Ban or legislating absolutely will not be a good option according to me. As, we have to read the ethical standard and nature of society and act in accordance to their respective values.

Q19. You are a District Education Officer in the Tribal District of the Country. On a survey of the district you found a need of setting up schools in several zila panchayats as they have only private schools run by zila panchayats members. When you proposed the setting up of new schools to the zila panchayat, they denied the proposal citing land acquisitions concerns as it being a tribal district. But the real motive is that they have their own schools and their business will be hampered. Convincing the gram sabhas for acquiring a village land seems a tough job as many members of gram Sabha are affiliated to zila panchayat.

- a) What options do you have? Explore each option vis-à-vis constraints.
b) What will be your course of action?

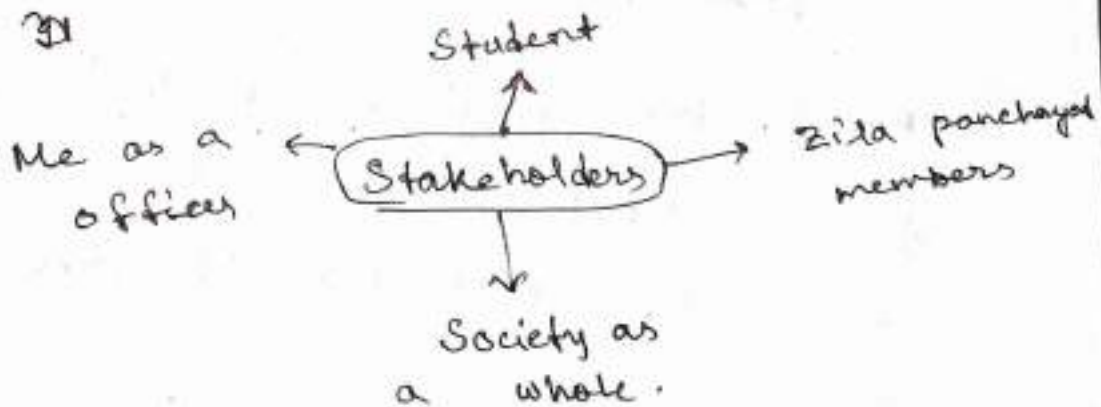
[250 words]

Ans.

The above case involves the following ethical dimensions:-

- i) Social justice.
- ii) Personal value.
- iii) Public service duty.
- iv) Public demand.

Q1



The Ethical dilemma involved are:-

- i) Public demand Vs Public duty.
- ii) Social justice Vs Exploitation.

a) The options that i have:-

i) Bowing down to their demands:-

This would be the easiest action to do as it wouldn't involve any further drama. But i wouldn't do it because:-

a) Against the right of tribal people.

b) Against social justice.

c) Against civil service values.

d) Bowing down to wrong not an option for a civil servants.

ii) Build the required schools in the

gram sabhas:- I would f

The steps that I would take for this is:-

a) Consult with the leading civil societies and elder literate people of the gram sabhas.

- b) Tell them the situation and take them with me for awareness campaign in the gram sabha's.
- c) Try to persuade the Zilla parishad members and mention them about the advantages of government schools for society.
- d) Persuade and influence the local tribal people making them aware of their exploitation.
- e) Lastly, using the law ~~on~~ when and where necessary considering the tribal sensitive sentiment.
- f) Acquire the land with legal and honest compensation to the tribal population.

Go

b)

The option number (ii) would be my actions. As ~~the~~ follower of Gandhi's principle and following "Gandhi's talisman" i.e. when you are in an ethical decision making situation remember "what your decision would result to the weakest and the most marginalised"

As, to build the schools with proper procedure would be a step towards social justice and the welfare of the tribal population in the Zila Parishad.