



**NOTE: Please remember that the following 'answers' are NOT 'model answers'. What we are providing is content that both meets the demand of the question and at the same time gives you extra points to attempt similar questions. Diagrams/Images have been provided for your understanding.**

### SECTION A

**1. (a) The application of Artificial Intelligence as a dependable source of input for administrative rational decision-making is a debatable issue. Critically examine the statement from the ethical point of view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

#### **Introduction:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly being integrated into decision-making processes to **improve efficiency, accuracy, and objectivity in administrative functions**. By using algorithms and data-driven insights, AI enhances rational decision-making, yet raises ethical concerns around bias, transparency, and accountability.

#### **Body:**

##### **AI's role in administrative rational decision-making**

1. **Efficiency and accuracy:** AI-driven systems streamline bureaucratic processes, significantly reducing manual interventions and minimizing errors.

**E.g.** India's Passport Seva Project.

2. **Objectivity:** AI technologies mitigate human bias, promoting fairness in administrative decisions such as recruitment practices.

**E.g.** UK AI recruitment guideline.

3. **Scalability and data-driven insights:** AI's capability to process extensive datasets allows for scalable solutions, exemplified by predictive analytics for agricultural outputs.

**E.g.** Applications like Kisan Suvidha.

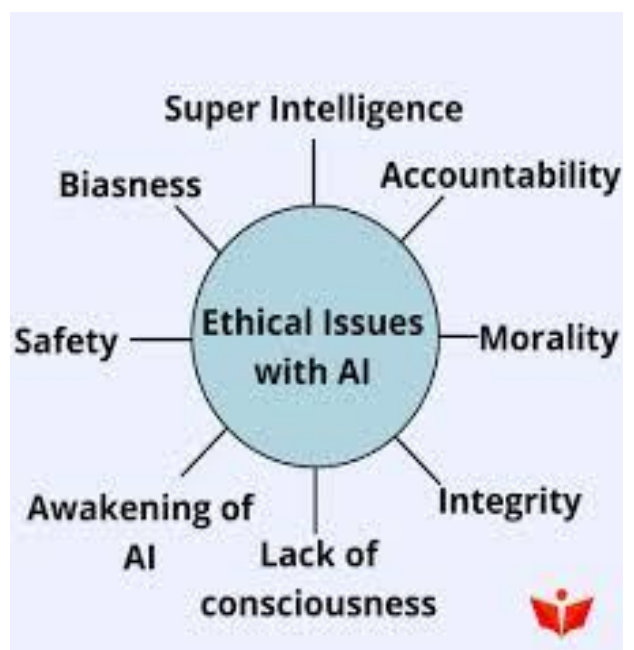
4. **Fairness and justice:** AI systems can enhance justice delivery by implementing algorithms designed to reduce bias in legal contexts, contributing to a more equitable judicial process.

**E.g.** High Court Reports (e-HCR)

5. **Public engagement:** AI facilitates enhanced citizen engagement through personalized service delivery, allowing for more responsive governance.

**E.g.** AI chatbots in public service.

##### **Limitations and ethical concerns:**



1. **Bias in data and algorithmic decision-making:** AI systems often reflect societal biases embedded in training datasets, leading to outcomes that reinforce inequities.

E.g. COMPAS system's racial bias.

2. **Transparency and explainability:** The opacity of many AI algorithms creates a barrier to understanding how decisions are made, undermining public trust.

E.g. Google's Gemini AI biased output issue.

3. **Accountability and ethical responsibility:** The delegation of critical decision-making to AI blurs the lines of accountability, raising concerns about ethical responsibility when outcomes are harmful.

E.g. Tesla Autopilot accidents.

4. **Social impact and job displacement:** AI technologies poses significant risks of job displacement, challenging the ethical obligation to protect workers' rights and livelihoods.

E.g. Amazon's warehouse automation.

5. **Privacy and surveillance issues:** The implementation of AI can lead to intrusive surveillance practices, threatening individual privacy rights and civil liberties.

E.g. China's Social Credit System.

### Conclusion:

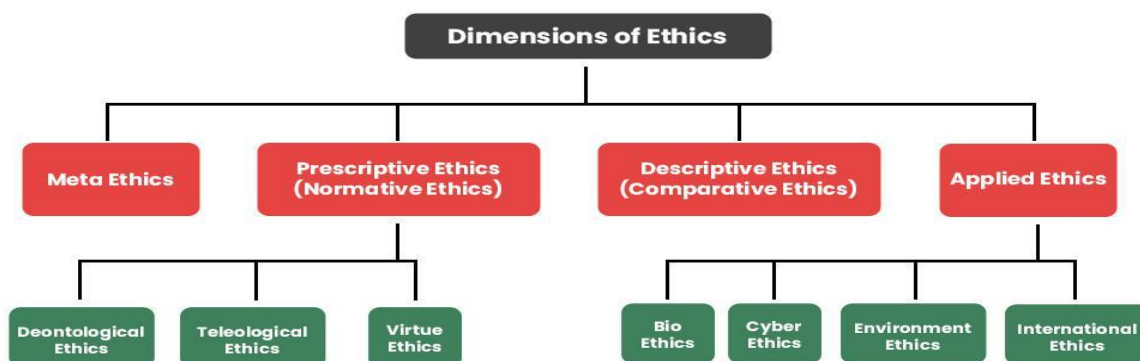
While AI holds potential for enhancing rationality in administration, ethical principles like fairness, transparency, and accountability must guide its application. A balanced approach, as emphasized in the **Hiroshima AI Declaration and Bletchley Park Summit**, ensures AI serves humanity without undermining ethical values.

**(b) "Ethics encompasses several key dimensions that are crucial in guiding individuals and organizations towards morally responsible behaviour." Explain the key dimensions of ethics that influence human actions. Discuss how these dimensions shape ethical decision-making in the professional context. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

### Introduction:

Ethics refers to the principles that govern individuals' behavior and decision-making based on what is right or wrong. It encompasses several dimensions such as normative ethics, meta-ethics, teleology, deontology, and applied ethics, all of which provide frameworks for evaluating actions and guiding responsible behavior.

### Body:



### Key dimensions of ethics

1. **Normative ethics:** Focuses on defining standards of right and wrong behavior, providing guidelines for moral conduct.

E.g. A doctor following the Hippocratic Oath to prioritize patient well-being.

2. **Meta-ethics:** Examines the nature of ethical principles and questions their origins and meaning.  
**E.g.** Debates on whether morality is subjective or universal when considering global human rights.
3. **Teleology:** Assesses the consequences of actions to determine if they are morally right based on outcomes.  
**E.g.** A policymaker considering the greater good when implementing welfare reforms.
4. **Deontology:** Emphasizes the importance of following moral duties and rules regardless of outcomes.  
**E.g.** A judge refusing bribes to uphold justice, even if it involves difficult decisions.
5. **Applied ethics:** Applies ethical principles to real-world issues such as business ethics, medical ethics, or environmental ethics.  
**E.g.** Companies adopting corporate social responsibility (CSR) to ensure ethical business practices.

#### **Ethical decision-making in professional context:**

1. **Balancing outcomes and duties:** Teleology and deontology guide professionals in balancing the consequences of their actions with adherence to moral duties.  
**E.g.** An administrator ensuring that both the law is upheld and public welfare is prioritized.
2. **Clarity on ethical principles:** Meta-ethics helps professionals understand the source and validity of ethical rules, ensuring consistent application in diverse scenarios.  
**E.g.** A lawyer questioning the moral foundations of laws while defending human rights cases.
3. **Setting ethical standards:** Normative ethics provides a framework for professionals to set ethical standards and adhere to them in their practice.  
**E.g.** A civil servant ensuring transparency and accountability in governance.
4. **Evaluating impact:** Teleological reasoning helps professionals assess the broader impact of their decisions on society.  
**E.g.** A healthcare manager allocating limited resources for maximum public health benefits.
5. **Application in complex scenarios:** Applied ethics assists in resolving ethical dilemmas in specialized fields like medicine, law, or business.  
**E.g.** A pharmaceutical company adhering to ethical guidelines during drug trials to ensure patient safety.

#### **Conclusion:**

**"Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do." – Potter Stewart.** Ethical dimensions serve as guiding principles, shaping professional conduct and ensuring morally responsible decisions for the greater good.

**2. (a) "It is not enough to talk about peace, one must believe in it; and it is not enough to believe in it, one must act upon it." In the present context, the major weapon industries of the developed nations are adversely influencing continuation of number of wars for their own self-interest, all around the world. What are the ethical considerations of the powerful nations in today's international arena to stop continuation of ongoing conflicts? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

#### **Introduction:**

The ongoing conflicts in **the Middle East and the Russia-Ukraine** war have highlighted how major weapon industries in powerful nations fuel these wars. The influence of arms manufacturers in prolonging wars, coupled with the strategic interests of powerful nations, raises serious ethical concerns.

#### **Body:**

##### **Impact of major weapon industries on wars worldwide:**

1. **Fueling conflicts in the middle east:** The arms trade between Western countries and the Middle East has intensified conflicts, especially in countries like Yemen and Syria.

**E.g.** The US and UK supply billions of dollars worth of arms to Saudi Arabia, contributing to the Yemeni conflict.

2. **Russia-Ukraine War:** The continuous flow of military aid and arms from Western nations to Ukraine has prolonged the conflict, further escalating tensions.

**E.g.** The U.S. has sent military aid worth over \$50 billion to Ukraine, indirectly sustaining the war.

3. **Profiting from instability:** Global arms manufacturers profit immensely from wars, with arms sales skyrocketing during periods of conflict.

**E.g.** Lockheed Martin saw its stock rise by 15% in 2022 due to the ongoing conflicts.

4. **Arms deals in Africa:** Arms sales to conflict-ridden areas in Africa, such as Sudan and Libya, have worsened civil wars and humanitarian crises.

**E.g.** Russia has been a key supplier of arms to African war zones, exacerbating internal conflicts.

5. **Perpetuating conflict through lobbying:** Defense contractors lobby for increased military spending and intervention, directly impacting foreign policies that favor war over diplomacy.

**E.g.** In the U.S., defense contractors spent over \$125 million in lobbying efforts in 2022.

#### **Ethical considerations of powerful nations to stop ongoing conflicts:**

1. **Humanitarian responsibility:** Powerful nations must prioritize the protection of innocent civilians in conflict zones by restricting arms sales to warring factions.

**E.g.** Switzerland recently hosted the Peace Summit on Ukraine to encourage diplomacy over warfare.

2. **Conflict of interest (Self-interest vs. Global good):** Nations must balance their economic interests in arms sales with the global need for peace. Profiting from war contradicts ethical governance.

**E.g.** The U.S. arms industry's ties to conflicts in the Middle East represent this ethical conflict.

3. **Promoting accountability and transparency:** There should be strict monitoring of arms deals to ensure they don't contribute to conflicts. Lack of transparency demonstrates an ethical failing.

**E.g.** Calls for transparency in Saudi arms deals have intensified due to the Yemen crisis.

4. **Addressing root causes of conflict:** Instead of fueling wars, powerful nations should invest in development assistance, governance reforms, and human rights protections in conflict-prone areas.

**E.g.** India's support for the Afghan peace process shows how diplomatic intervention can address root causes.

#### **Way forward to prevent conflicts:**

1. **Stricter arms export controls:** Implement strict regulations to prevent arms sales to regions prone to conflict, with penalties for violations.
2. **Promote diplomatic solutions:** Powerful nations should use their influence to mediate peace talks, fostering dialogue instead of conflict.
3. **Invest in post-war reconstruction:** Financial and logistical support for rebuilding war-torn societies can reduce the likelihood of recurring conflicts.
4. **International peacekeeping support:** Increase funding and logistical backing for international peacekeeping missions to stabilize conflict zones.

#### **Conclusion:**

**"It is not enough to talk about peace, one must believe in it; and it is not enough to believe in it, one must**

**act upon it.”** Powerful nations must balance their strategic and economic interests with their moral duty to promote peace, fostering a world where diplomacy and justice prevail over war.

**(b) Global warming and climate change are the outcomes of human greed in the name of development, indicating the direction in which extinction of organisms including human beings is heading towards loss of life on Earth. How do you put an end to this to protect life and bring equilibrium between the society and the environment? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

**Introduction:**

The recent breakaway of **Iceberg A-68 from Antarctica, Dubai abrupt rain, and Europe Forest fire**, serves as a stark reminder of the alarming pace of global warming. This catastrophic event is a direct consequence of human-induced climate change and unchecked development.

**Body:**

**Global warming and climate change: Outcomes of human greed**

1. **Relentless industrialization:** Unchecked industrial activities have contributed to vast carbon emissions, significantly escalating global temperatures.  
E.g. US-EPA report shows rise in atmospheric pollutants.
2. **Deforestation for economic gain:** The large-scale clearing of forests for agriculture, urban expansion, and logging has destroyed biodiversity and vital carbon sinks.  
E.g. Amazon forest clearance issue.
3. **Overexploitation of natural resources:** Human greed has led to the unsustainable extraction of resources such as fossil fuels, minerals, and water.  
E.g. OPEC and OPEC+ competition
4. **Loss of biodiversity:** Rapid habitat destruction and climate shifts have accelerated the extinction of species.  
E.g. Issue of pollinator decline.

**Strategies to End Global Warming and Climate Change**

1. **Technological strategies:**
  - **Green energy transition:** Shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower can drastically reduce carbon emissions.  
E.g. One sun, one world, one grind and Global biofuel alliance.
  - **Carbon capture and storage (CCS):** Implementing technologies to capture carbon emissions before they enter the atmosphere and store them underground.  
E.g. Iceland Mammoth carbon sequestration unit.
  - **Smart agriculture and reforestation:** Utilizing precision farming techniques and large-scale reforestation projects to sequester carbon and restore ecosystems.  
E.g. Precision agriculture and Hydroponics.
  - **Sustainable infrastructure:** Developing energy-efficient urban systems, eco-friendly transport, and green buildings that minimize environmental impact.  
E.g. Blue green infrastructure.
2. **Ethical Strategies:**
  - **Coordination of commons:** Managing shared resources collectively to prevent overexploitation requires global cooperation, stricter regulations, and community stewardship for sustainable ecosystems.

E.g. UN treaty on High seas.

- **Intergenerational equity:** Ensuring the current generation meets its needs without compromising future generations promotes long-term environmental stewardship.

E.g. Participation of youngsters like Great Tunberg in decision making.

- **Responsible consumption:** Shifting behavior towards sustainable consumption patterns prioritizes resource efficiency, low waste, and renewable alternatives to minimize environmental impact.

E.g. India push for Renewable energy especially solar.

- **Deep ecology model:** This philosophy advocates for intrinsic respect for nature, emphasizing the inherent value of all living beings and promoting eco-centric conservation over exploitation.

E.g. Eco-centric development

### Conclusion:

As Mahatma Gandhi once said, **“The Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed.”** Only by embracing sustainability, ethics, and technological innovation can humanity strike a balance between development and environmental protection, ensuring the survival of life on Earth.

### 3. Given below are three quotations of great thinkers. What do each of these quotations convey to you in the present context?

(a) **“Learn everything that is good from others, but bring it in, and in your own way absorb it, do not become others.” – Swami Vivekananda (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

#### Introduction:

Quote encapsulate the essence of balancing **personal growth with the preservation of self-identity**. In an interconnected world, the ability to learn from others without losing one's individuality is vital for authentic growth and development.

#### Body:

##### **Importance of self-identity and personal growth:**

Self-identity serves as the foundation of personal growth. Maintaining one's unique individuality while learning from others allows for the absorption of diverse knowledge while remaining true to personal values and beliefs. By **integrating the wisdom of others in our own way, we nurture creativity and innovation, strengthening our ability** to contribute meaningfully to society. Authentic personal growth occurs when we adapt new ideas to suit our perspectives rather than imitating others, thus fostering self-awareness, emotional intelligence, and a sense of purpose.

E.g. Gandhiji held his own individuality both internally and externally during the freedom struggle.

##### **Challenges associated with maintaining self-identity:**

The pursuit of self-identity amidst external influences poses several challenges. In a world saturated with information and the **constant comparison fueled by social media, there is a risk of losing individuality by conforming** to societal norms or mimicking others' success. This can lead to a **lack of authenticity, self-doubt, and diminished self-worth**. Striking the balance between adopting valuable knowledge and maintaining one's core principles requires critical thinking, self-reflection, and the courage to uphold one's own path in the face of external pressures.

E.g. Fear of missing out increase due to social media influence.

### Conclusion:

The ethical philosophy of **interconnected individuality teaches us that while learning from others is**

**essential, maintaining our unique path** is key to meaningful growth. In this balance, personal fulfillment and societal contribution coexist harmoniously.

**(b) "Faith is of no avail in the absence of strength. Faith and strength, both are essential to accomplish any great work." – Sardar Patel (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

**Introduction:**

Sardar Patel's quote powerfully encapsulates this **dual necessity, asserting that faith alone is insufficient without the accompanying strength** to realize one's ambitions. It underscores the idea that both elements must coexist to drive meaningful progress.

**Body:**

**Faith is useless without strength:**

1. **Abstract vision:** Faith offers motivation but remains theoretical without action.

E.g. A person dreams of starting a business but fails to take steps without the resilience to face risks.

2. **Overcoming challenges:** Navigating obstacles requires strength; faith alone can't provide solutions.

E.g. Activists may advocate for change, but without the strength to mobilize resources, their efforts may falter.

3. **Social movements:** Great beliefs need action to effect change.

E.g. Environmental activists must not only believe in sustainability but also have the strength to organize campaigns.

**Faith and strength together accomplish great work:**

1. **Inspirational leadership:** The combination inspires collective action and significant movements.

E.g. Mahatma Gandhi's faith in non-violence united people.

2. **Pursuing innovation:** Faith drives vision, and strength ensures perseverance despite setbacks.

E.g. Elon Musk's faith in space exploration and his strength to push through failures led to successful SpaceX missions.

3. **Achieving goals:** Together, faith and strength facilitate reaching ambitious targets.

E.g. Chandrayaan mission and ISRO struggle.

**Inculcating faith in life:**

1. **Set clear goals:** Establishing achievable objectives creates a sense of purpose and direction.

E.g. Quantitative goals setting.

2. **Reflect on past successes:** Regularly acknowledging previous achievements reinforces self-belief.

E.g. Reviewing a successful project boosts confidence for future endeavors.

3. **Surround yourself with support:** Engaging with inspiring individuals enhances belief and motivation.

E.g. Joining a community group provides encouragement and shared experiences.

4. **Practice mindfulness and affirmations:** Engaging in mindfulness and positive self-talk cultivates resilience and faith.

E.g. Daily affirmations, "I am capable of achieving my goals" help foster a positive mindset.

**Conclusion:**

Together, they create a **powerful synergy essential for overcoming challenges and achieving meaningful goals**. This duality is vital not just in individual pursuits but also in collective efforts towards societal and national progress.

(c) "In law, a man is guilty when he violates the rights of others. In ethics, he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so."  
– Immanuel Kant (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

**Introduction:**

Law which was made by nation, constitution or an entity to govern in the way it expects, whereas ethics deal with **subjective moral conscious of an individual at societal level**. Later one denotes subjectivity which includes actions as well as thoughts and former one avows its objective essence to actions only.

**Body:**

**Man is guilty if he thinks of violating rights because:**

1. **Intent shapes moral character:** In ethics, intentions matter because they reflect the moral fiber of a person.

E.g. Thoughts of corruption inevitably lead to corruption.

2. **Thoughts lead to actions:** Ethical frameworks suggest that wrongful actions often stem from unethical thoughts, making intentions morally relevant.

E.g. Thought shape attitude which in turn shape behaviour.

3. **Harmful intentions can foster negative culture:** Society can be affected by widespread unethical thinking, even if not all harmful thoughts lead to actions.

E.g. A leadership like Hitler lead to unethical officials.

**Counter argument: ethics reflect societal change**

1. **Evolving social norms:** Ethics are not fixed and can change with societal progress, making some thoughts ethically neutral over time.

E.g. Adultery was once considered both illegal and unethical, but it is no longer criminal in India.

2. **Private thoughts vs. public actions:** Not all thoughts should be ethically judged, as individuals may have harmful thoughts without acting on them.

E.g. Someone imagining tax evasion but choosing to pay taxes ultimately causes no harm, making their private thoughts irrelevant to public ethics.

3. **Ethics are subjective:** Unlike law, which is objective and enforced, ethics can vary by individual belief, making it difficult to judge a person solely on their thoughts.

E.g. Different cultures may perceive similar thoughts, like divorce, differently ethically acceptable in one society but wrong in another.

**Conclusion:**

While Kant's distinction highlights the significance of moral intent, ethics must account for evolving social values and the subjective nature of thought. Nevertheless, upholding ethical standards that evaluate intent ensures a higher moral framework that guides behavior beyond legal obligations.

4. (a) "The concept of Just and Unjust is contextual. What was just a year back, may turn out to be unjust in today's context. Changing context should be constantly under scrutiny to prevent miscarriage of justice." Examine the above statement with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

**Introduction:**

The concept of "just and unjust" is dynamic and evolves with changing social, cultural, and legal contexts. What may be considered just at one point in time may become unjust as **societal values and norms progress**. Therefore, justice must be seen through the lens of context, keeping in mind the **fluidity of time and circumstances**.

**Body:**

**Changing social values and context leading to miscarriage of justice:**

1. **Decriminalization of homosexuality:** Homosexuality was once criminalized under Section 377 of the IPC, seen as a "just" law in colonial times.  
**E.g.** In 2018, the Supreme Court of India decriminalized it, reflecting a shift towards individual freedoms and dignity.
2. **Gender discrimination in religious practices:** Practices such as the exclusion of women from Sabarimala Temple were once justified by religious customs.  
**E.g.** The Supreme Court ruling in 2018 allowed women entry, signaling progress towards gender equality.
3. **Economic reforms and licence raj:** The Licence Raj was initially seen as just to promote social equality through state control of the economy.  
**E.g.** It was later viewed as unjust, with economic liberalization in 1991 opening up markets for greater efficiency and growth.
4. **Gender-based violence (marital rape):** Marital rape laws once seemed just, upholding marital sanctity over individual consent.  
**E.g.** Modern debates demand these laws be revised to protect women's autonomy and rights, addressing outdated views of justice.

#### **Adapting to changing contexts to prevent miscarriages of justice:**

1. **Recognizing the right to privacy:** As digital surveillance expanded, what was once seen as justified for national security now faces scrutiny for infringing privacy rights.  
**E.g.** The Supreme Court of India recognized privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21.
2. **Ensuring equal representation:** Discriminatory practices like the Triple Talaq were socially accepted but were criminalized to ensure gender justice.  
**E.g.** The Triple Talaq law of 2019 protected Muslim women from arbitrary divorces.
3. **Balancing religious sentiments with free expression:** Films like Padmaavat faced backlash for hurting religious sentiments, but banning artistic expression can be unjust.  
**E.g.** The movie was released after legal scrutiny, reflecting the balance between expression and religious sentiments.
4. **Redefining dissent in a democracy:** Dissent was historically viewed as part of healthy democratic discourse.  
**E.g.** Recent arrests under laws like UAPA for dissent have highlighted the need to protect freedom of expression and prevent its misuse.

#### **Conclusion:**

**"Laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind." – Thomas Jefferson.**

Constant re-evaluation of legal and social norms is essential to ensure justice aligns with evolving societal values, avoiding the pitfalls of outdated practices.

**(b) Mindless addiction to Form, ignoring the Substance of the matter, results in rendering of injustice. A perceptive civil servant is one who ignores such literalness and carries out true intent" Examine the above statement with suitable illustrations. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

#### **Introduction:**

The dichotomy between the letter and spirit of the law often poses challenges for civil servants. A **rigid adherence to rules can sometimes overshadow the true intent of policies**, leading to unintended consequences. Perceptive civil servants, however, focus on the larger goal of justice and public welfare.

#### **Body:**

### **Addiction to form leads to injustice because:**

1. **Red Tape and Delays:** Excessive focus on procedures can result in delays, undermining essential services.  
E.g. Bullet train delayed project.
2. **Exclusion errors:** Strict interpretation of laws can deny rights to deserving individuals.  
E.g. Denial of EWS admissions despite being allotted seats undermines the Right to Education.
3. **Hindrance to innovation:** Rigid rules can stifle innovative approaches, especially in emerging sectors.  
E.g. The ban on cryptocurrency in India led to missed opportunities in financial inclusion.
4. **Denial of services:** Failure to update systems can lead to denial of services for beneficiaries.  
E.g. Many under Ayushman Bharat were denied cashless treatment due to outdated records.

### **Civil Servants Prioritize Intent Over Rules**

1. **T. N. Seshan – Electoral Reforms:** Seshan enforced election reforms, focusing on democratic integrity over procedural rigidity.
2. **Armstrong Pame – Community-Driven Infrastructure:** Bypassed slow bureaucratic processes to build a crucial road through crowdfunding.
3. **E. Sreedharan – The Delhi Metro:** Cut through bureaucratic red tape to achieve the modernization of urban transport.
4. **Empathy in document verification:** A civil servant using discretion ensures that elderly individuals receive pensions despite missing documents.

### **Cultivating such behaviour:**

1. **Empathy within the legal framework:** Civil servants should exercise discretion to focus on outcomes that align with public welfare.  
E.g. Prioritizing pension disbursement for an elderly person despite incomplete documents.
2. **Continuous training:** Regular training can transform rigid rule-following into a focus on justice.  
E.g. Workshops emphasizing the spirit of the law for civil servants.
3. **Public-centric governance:** Encouraging civil servants to prioritize service delivery over procedures.  
E.g. Streamlining processes to ensure faster public service access.
4. **Balancing rules with intent:** Civil servants should always weigh the rule's intent against its literal application.  
E.g. Ensuring Aadhaar issues do not deny food subsidies under the PDS.

### **Conclusion:**

Civil servants are tasked with serving the public, not merely following rules. **Dedication to justice, empathy, and understanding the intent** behind laws will ensure that governance is aligned with public welfare and true service.

**5. (a) "The 'Code of Conduct' and 'Code of Ethics' are the sources of guidance in public administration. There is code of conduct already in operation, whereas code of ethics is not yet put in place. Suggest a suitable mode for code of ethics to maintain integrity, probity and transparency in governance. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

#### **Introduction:**

The '**Code of Conduct**' provides a set of rules for public servants, ensuring compliance with laws. However, a '**Code of Ethics**' focuses on moral principles like integrity, transparency, and fairness, crucial for value-based governance. While a Code of Conduct exists, an ethical framework is essential for improving public trust and accountability.

## Body:

### Code of Ethics is necessary because:

1. **Moral decision-making:** Guides officials in choosing ethically sound actions.  
**E.g.** The ethical lapse in the NEET scam highlights this need.
2. **Public trust:** Fosters transparency, increasing public confidence in governance.  
**E.g.** Trust was eroded during the Pegasus controversy.
3. **Preventing corruption:** Encourages integrity and prevents misuse of power.  
**E.g.** Karnataka Valmiki ST development frauds.
4. **Bridging the gap:** Complements the Code of Conduct by focusing on values, not just rules.  
**E.g.** The 2G scam reflected a lack of moral oversight.
5. **Self-regulation:** Encourages personal responsibility in decision-making.  
**E.g.** Unethical practices in public tenders demonstrate the need for such self-regulation.



### Suggested Framework for the Code of Ethics:

1. **Core values:** Focus on principles like honesty, impartiality, and public interest.  
**E.g.** Inspired by the UK's Nolan Principles of ethical governance.
2. **Clear accountability:** Set clear penalties for ethical violations.  
**E.g.** Lokpal's role in holding officials accountable.
3. **Ethics committees:** Establish ethics bodies to review and ensure adherence.  
**E.g.** Public Sector Units' ethics officers help institutionalize this process.
4. **Training programs:** Mandatory ethics training for public servants.  
**E.g.** DoPT's focus on ethics training for IAS officers.
5. **Whistleblower protections:** Ensure safety for those reporting ethical breaches.  
**E.g.** Sanjiv Chaturvedi's challenges highlight the need for strong protection.
6. **Periodic audits:** Conduct regular ethical audits of public institutions.  
**E.g.** Periodic audits can prevent future lapses like the Satyam scandal.

## Conclusion:

A robust Code of Ethics is essential for enhancing transparency, integrity, and accountability in governance. It will promote **value-driven decision-making, improve public trust, and prevent corruption**, ensuring a more ethical, responsible public administration.

**(b) The soul of the new law, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) is Justice, Equality and Impartiality based on Indian culture and ethos. Discuss this in the light of major shift from a doctrine of punishment to justice in the present judicial system. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

## Introduction:

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) which replaced the colonial-era Indian Penal Code (IPC), marked a significant reform in India's criminal justice system. It seeks to create a **more human-centric judicial system, focusing on fairness, rehabilitation, and restorative justice**, instead of merely punitive measures.

### Body:

#### **Provisions of BNS in line with justice, equality, and impartiality based on indian culture and ethos:**

1. **Restorative justice focus:** BNS encourages mediation and conciliation in minor offenses, reflecting India's tradition of resolving disputes through dialogue.  
**E.g.** Offenses like petty theft may be resolved through compensation and reconciliation.
2. **Equality before law:** The BNS ensures all citizens are treated equally, regardless of caste, creed, or gender, aligning with constitutional values.  
**E.g.** The use of gender-neutral language ensures fairness in legal processes.
3. **Cultural sensitivity in law:** The BNS acknowledges India's socio-cultural diversity and includes provisions for culturally appropriate law enforcement practices.  
**E.g.** It respects tribal community dispute resolution methods in certain cases.
4. **Rehabilitation over retribution:** Reflecting spiritual values of forgiveness, the BNS emphasizes rehabilitating offenders, particularly the young.  
**E.g.** Young offenders may receive educational programs instead of imprisonment.
5. **Proportional sentencing:** Inspired by dharma, the BNS ensures punishments are proportionate to the crime, balancing justice with fairness.  
**E.g.** Serious crimes receive severe penalties, while minor offenses are treated leniently.

#### **BNS shows shift from doctrine of punishment to doctrine of justice:**

1. **Victim-centric focus:** BNS prioritizes victim welfare, offering compensation and psychological support, moving beyond punishing offenders alone.  
**E.g.** Violent crime victims can receive compensation under the 'Victim Compensation Scheme'.
2. **Opportunity for offender reform:** BNS promotes rehabilitation by offering educational programs and community service as alternatives to prison.  
**E.g.** First-time offenders in theft cases may perform community service if the value of stolen goods is minimal.
3. **Community-based sentencing:** Reflecting ancient practices, BNS encourages community service for minor crimes, emphasizing rehabilitation over incarceration.  
**E.g.** Minor crimes are punished with community service instead of jail.
4. **Alternative dispute resolution:** BNS encourages mediation and reconciliation to resolve disputes, promoting restorative justice over strict punitive measures.  
**E.g.** Family disputes are settled through mediation, reducing the burden on courts.
5. **Proportionality in sentencing:** BNS eliminates overly harsh punishments, ensuring sentences fit the crime and focus on justice rather than deterrence.  
**E.g.** Minor civil offenses are decriminalized, focusing on fair penalties rather than punishment.

### Conclusion:

The BNS seeks to restore the equilibrium between crime and consequence. This aligns **with contemporary justice theories that prioritize the dignity of both victims and offenders**, aiming for social harmony through reform, rehabilitation, and restorative practices rather than merely punitive approaches.

6. (a) "In Indian culture and value system, an equal opportunity has been provided irrespective of gender identity. The number of women in public service has been steadily increasing over the years. Examine the gender-specific challenges faced by female public servants and suggest suitable measures to increase their efficiency in discharging their duties and maintaining high standards of probity. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

**Introduction:**

According to the Gender Gap Report, 2024, India ranks 129 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity. In 1970, women made up 9% of those entering the IAS, that proportion **currently 21% of serving IAS officers** are women.

**Body:**

**Gender-specific challenges faced by female public servants:**

1. **Stereotyping women's leadership:** Female officers often face resistance and criticism in male-dominated environments.  
**E.g.** Kiran Bedi, India's first female IPS officer, faced opposition when introducing police reforms.
2. **Glass ceiling:** Despite increased participation, few women reach top positions like Cabinet Secretary or Chief Secretary.  
**E.g.** Women constitute only a small percentage of top-level bureaucracy.
3. **Motherhood penalty:** Work-life balance is harder for women, especially with frequent transfers and postings.  
**E.g.** Female officers often struggle to balance career progression with family responsibilities.
4. **Male-dominated work culture:** Senior positions are often dominated by men, leading to exclusionary environments.  
**E.g.** Women are frequently underrepresented in decision-making forums.
5. **Work-life imbalance:** Long working hours and a lack of family-friendly policies exacerbate challenges for women.  
**E.g.** The absence of policies like Australia's Right to Disconnect affects women's personal lives.

**Measures to improve efficiency and probity for women**

1. **Work-life balance:** Introduce policies similar to Australia's Right to Disconnect, ensuring no work-related calls or emails post-office hours.  
**E.g.** Such measures help women manage family responsibilities better.
2. **Code of ethics for public servants:** Implement a public services code of ethics to guide employees and ensure gender-sensitive decision-making.  
**E.g.** The code would provide clear guidelines on ethical behavior and work culture.
3. **Addressing the glass ceiling:** Enforce policies to increase female representation in top leadership roles.  
**E.g.** Reservation for women in senior bureaucratic positions
4. **Flexible work policies:** Provide flexible working hours and remote working options to support female public servants.  
**E.g.** Work from home options.
5. **Ethical leadership and mentorship programs:** Promote ethical leadership and mentorship for women to foster an inclusive environment.  
**E.g.** Leadership of Smita Sabharwal and Durga Shakti Nagpal.

**Conclusion:**

**"A nation's progress is measured by how it treats its women."** Achieving gender parity in public service

requires a comprehensive approach that removes structural barriers, enhances probity, and fosters an inclusive environment where female public servants can excel.

**(b) Mission Karmayogi is aiming for maintaining a very high standard of conduct and behaviour to ensure efficiency for serving citizens and in turn developing oneself. How will this scheme empower the civil servants in enhancing productive efficiency and delivering the services at the grassroots level? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks**

**Marks**

**Introduction:**

**Mission Karmayogi' - the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB)** aims to transform capacity-building in the bureaucracy through institutional and process reforms.

**Body:**



**Key features and objectives of Mission Karmayogi:**

1. **Holistic capacity building:** Focuses on developing civil servants' skills, attitudes, and competencies to address 21st-century governance challenges.
2. **Competency framework:** Introduces a framework identifying necessary competencies for various civil service roles, aligning with evolving governmental needs.
3. **Digital learning platform – iGOT Karmayogi:** Offers a centralized online platform for civil servants to access courses, training, and resources for continuous learning.
4. **Individual development plans (IDPs):** Emphasizes personalized learning by creating tailored development plans for each officer based on their specific needs and goals.
5. **Collaboration with institutions:** Encourages partnerships with top national and international institutions to provide cutting-edge training and best practices.
6. **Behavioral training:** Focuses on instilling ethics, innovation, and accountability, fostering a citizen-centric approach in governance.
7. **Annual capacity building plans (ACBPs):** Departments must prepare yearly plans outlining their strategies for training and capacity building.
8. **Civil services competency atlas:** Provides a detailed mapping of required competencies at various levels of governance within the civil services.
9. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Implements mechanisms to assess and ensure the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives.

**Mission Karmayogi will strengthen efficiency and service delivery at the grassroots level:**

1. **Holistic capacity building:** By developing civil servants' skills and competencies, the scheme ensures they are better equipped to address governance challenges, especially in rural and underserved areas.

E.g. Tech-savvy officers tackling digital divide in rural administration.

2. **Competency-based training:** The competency framework aligns the civil servants' roles with their skills, enabling them to be more effective in delivering services tailored to specific community needs.

E.g. Rule-based to role-based administration for better public service.

3. **Personalized learning and development:** IDPs allow officers to focus on specific skills they need for grassroots governance, ensuring more targeted and efficient service delivery.

E.g. Curated programs enhancing on-ground administrative efficiency.

4. **Digital platform – iGOT Karmayogi:** Provides civil servants with easy access to continuous learning, improving their problem-solving abilities and responsiveness at the local level.

E.g. E-HRMS module for streamlined HR practices in administration.

5. **Improved accountability and transparency:** Behavioral training instills ethics and citizen-centric approaches, ensuring that civil servants are more accountable and efficient in grassroots governance.

E.g. e-governance initiatives improving service delivery in rural areas.

### Conclusion:

'Mission Karmayogi' acts as a **tool to prepare Indian civil servants** for the future by making them more creative, constructive, imaginative, innovative, proactive, professional, progressive, energetic, enabling, transparent and technology-enabled.

### SECTION - B

**Q7. There is a technological company named ABC Incorporated which is the second-largest worldwide, situated in the Third World. You are the Chief Executive Officer and the majority shareholder of this company. The fast technological improvements have raised worries among government authorities, regulatory authorities, environmental activists, and the general public over the sustainability of this scenario. You confront substantial issues about the business's environmental footprint. In 2023, your organisation had a significant increase of 48% in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the levels recorded in 2019. The significant rise in energy consumption is mainly due to the surging energy requirements of your data centres, fueled by the exponential expansion of Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI-powered services need much more computational resources and electrical energy compared to conventional online activities, notwithstanding their notable gains. The technology's proliferation has led to a growing concern over environmental repercussions, resulting in an increase in warnings. AI models, especially those used in extensive machine learning and data processing, exhibit much greater energy consumption than conventional computer tasks, with an exponential increase. Although there is already a commitment and goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2030, the challenge of lowering emissions seems overwhelming as the integration of AI continues to increase. To achieve this goal, substantial investments in renewable energy use would be necessary. The difficulty is exacerbated by the competitive environment of the technology sector, where rapid innovation is essential for preserving market standing and shareholders' worth. To achieve a balance between innovation, profitability, and sustainability, a strategic move is necessary that is in line with both business objectives and ethical obligations.**

- a) What is your immediate response to the challenges posed in the above case?
- b) Discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.
- c) Your company has been identified to be penalised by technological giants. What logical and ethical arguments will you put forth to convince about its necessity?

**d) Being a conscience being, what measures would you adopt to maintain balance between AI innovation and environmental footprint? [20M]**

**Introduction:**

**"The earth does not belong to us: we belong to the earth." – Chief Seattle.**

In the face of rapid technological advances, balancing innovation with sustainability has become a critical ethical concern for businesses. Companies must act as stewards of both progress and the environment, ensuring that their actions do not harm future generations.

**Body:**

**Stakeholders involved are:**

1. **ABC incorporated:** The management, shareholders, and engineers developing AI technologies.
2. **Government authorities:** Regulators monitoring environmental compliance.
3. **Environmental activists:** Advocating for reduced emissions and energy use.
4. **General public:** Consumers and citizens concerned about climate change.
5. **Competitors in the tech sector:** Facing similar sustainability challenges.

**a) Immediate response to the challenges posed are:**

1. **Assess emissions:** Conduct a thorough audit to identify the key sources of the 48% rise in emissions since 2019.
2. **Strengthen sustainability commitments:** Reaffirm the company's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2030 by accelerating interim targets.
3. **Renewable energy investment:** Establish partnerships with renewable energy providers, focusing on transitioning data centers to green power sources like solar and wind.
4. **AI efficiency research:** Launch a dedicated R&D division to focus on energy-efficient AI models, reducing computational and energy demands.
5. **Engage stakeholders:** Organize transparent dialogue with environmental groups, regulators, and the public to address concerns and propose collaborative solutions.

**b) Ethical issues involved are:**

1. **Environmental responsibility:** The company has a duty to minimize its environmental footprint and not contribute to climate degradation.
2. **Corporate accountability:** ABC Incorporated must act responsibly, balancing profit with its obligations to society and the planet.
3. **Balancing innovation and sustainability:** The ethical dilemma of maintaining innovation in AI while controlling the environmental impact must be resolved.
4. **Social responsibility:** As a major player in the tech industry, the company sets a precedent for others in corporate environmental practices.
5. **Intergenerational equity:** The company's actions impact future generations, making it essential to align its strategy with long-term environmental sustainability.

**c) Logical and ethical arguments against penalties are:**

1. **Proactive efforts:** ABC Incorporated is not ignoring the problem. It has set ambitious targets for net-zero emissions by 2030 and is taking steps toward it.
2. **Innovation commitment:** Penalizing the company would hinder its capacity to invest in AI innovations that can create energy-efficient technologies benefiting the entire sector.
3. **Long-term sustainable investments:** Investments in renewable energy and green technologies will have a more significant long-term impact than short-term penalties.

4. **Collaboration over punishment:** Encourage a collaborative approach with government and environmental authorities to set industry-wide standards, driving sustainability across the sector.
5. **Ethical arguments:**
  - The company is willing to prioritize **ethical business practices** without compromising shareholder interests or its market position.
  - Penalizing ABC may unfairly burden a company already making efforts, **potentially demoralizing other companies** from pursuing sustainability targets.
  - Penalties focus on punishment rather than enabling a **positive shift towards sustainable technology**.
  - As the second-largest tech firm in a developing country, ABC's growth also **contributes to socio-economic development**, making a balanced approach to penalties more ethical.

**d) Measures to maintain balance between AI innovation and environmental footprint are:**

1. **Optimizing AI algorithms:** Focus on more energy-efficient AI models that require fewer computational resources, similar to efforts by companies like DeepMind.
2. **Shift to green data centers:** Transition data centers to 100% renewable energy, as seen in Google's carbon-neutral data centers powered by wind and solar.
3. **Carbon offsetting programs:** In the short term, invest in afforestation and carbon capture projects while working towards actual emissions reductions.
4. **Collaborative R&D:** Partner with universities to develop energy-efficient AI hardware, like neuromorphic chips, which consume less power than traditional processors.
5. **Circular economy practices:** Recycle outdated servers and hardware to minimize e-waste, reducing both environmental impact and operational costs.

**Conclusion:**

Ethical business practices require a **harmonious balance between innovation, profit, and sustainability**. Companies like ABC Incorporated must demonstrate that ethical obligations to society and the environment are inseparable from their pursuit of technological advancement.

**Q8. Raman is a senior IPS officer and has recently been posted as D.G. of a state. Among the various issues and problems/challenges which need his immediate attention, the issue relating to recruitment of unemployed youth by an unknown terrorist group was a matter of grave concern. It was noted that unemployment was relatively high in the state. The problem of unemployment amongst graduates and those with higher education was much more grave. Thus, they were vulnerable and soft targets.**

**In the review meeting taken by him with senior officers (DIG range and above), it came to light that a new terrorist group has emerged at the global level. It has launched a massive drive to recruit young unemployed people. Special focus was to pick young people from a particular community. The said organization seemed to have the clear objective of utilizing/using them for carrying out militant activities. It was also gathered that the said (new) group is desperately trying to spread its tentacles in his state.**

**A definite/reliable intelligence tip was received by the State CID and Cyber Cell that a large number of such unemployed youth have already been contacted by the terrorist outfit/group through social media and local organizations and other contacts. The need of the hour was to act swiftly and check these elements/designs before they assume serious proportions.**

**Discreet inquiries made by the police, through the Cyber Cell, revealed that good numbers of unemployed youth are very active on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. On an average, many of them were spending 6-8 hours each day, using electronic devices/internet. It also came to light that such unemployed youth were showing**

sympathy and endorsing the messages received from certain persons, allegedly the contact persons of the global terrorist group. Their social media accounts revealed their strong affinity to such groups inasmuch as many of them started forwarding anti-national views on their WhatsApp and Facebook. It seemed that they succumbed to their play, and started propagating secessionist ideology. Their posts were hyper-critical of the government's initiatives, policies, and subscribing to extreme beliefs and promoting extremism.

- a) What are the options available to Raman to tackle the above situation?
- b) What measures would you suggest for strengthening the existing set-up to ensure that such groups do not succeed in penetrating and vitiating the atmosphere in the state?
- c) In the above scenario, what action plan would you advise for enhancing the intelligence-gathering mechanism of the police force? (Answer in 250 words)

#### **Introduction:**

In today's digital age, terror outfits exploit social media platforms to radicalize vulnerable youth, leveraging their frustrations and grievances. The case of Raman, a Senior IPS officer, underscores the need for swift and comprehensive strategies to counter the recruitment of unemployed youth by a global terrorist group.

#### **Body:**

##### **Stakeholders involved in the case:**

1. **Raman (DG of the state):** Responsible for ensuring law and order in the state.
2. **Unemployed youth:** Being radicalized through social media by terrorist groups.
3. **Families of radicalized youth:** Concerned about their children's well-being and future.
4. **State CID and Cyber Cell:** Tasked with tracking digital activities and providing intelligence.
5. **Social media platforms:** The primary medium through which recruitment is being conducted.
6. **General public:** At risk of facing terrorism or radicalized violence.
7. **Terrorist organization:** Actively targeting and recruiting unemployed youth.

##### **a) Options available to Raman in the situation:**

1. **Strengthen cyber surveillance**
  - Raman can enhance the Cyber Cell's monitoring of social media activities, collaborating with national agencies like NIA and IB to track extremist sympathies. This can uncover recruitment nodes and target extremist propaganda.
2. **Launch employment and skill development programs**
  - Raman can work with the state labor department to introduce employment and skill-building programs, particularly targeting areas where youth unemployment is high. Offering viable alternatives can mitigate the vulnerability of youth to recruitment.
3. **Implement targeted counter-terrorism operations**
  - Using the intelligence gathered, Raman can identify key actors within the state working for the terrorist organization. Covert detentions and investigations can disrupt recruitment chains before they grow.
4. **Community engagement and de-radicalization campaigns**
  - Raman can organize community-based awareness programs, partnering with local religious and community leaders. Involving families and educating them on radicalization signs will help counter the ideological influence.
5. **Enforce legal and regulatory actions**
  - Raman can invoke anti-terror laws, such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), to arrest individuals who are found spreading extremist views or engaging in activities supporting terrorism.

##### **b) Measures suggested to strengthen the existing setup:**

1. **Upgrade cyber monitoring:** Invest in AI tools to detect suspicious online behavior, streamlining extremist activity tracking.

E.g. AI in cybersecurity for threat detection.

2. **Collaborate with social media platforms:** Partner with Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to report and remove extremist accounts in real time.

E.g. Twitter's counter-extremism policies.

3. **Expand de-radicalization programs:** Establish counseling centers for at-risk youth, involving psychologists and religious leaders.

E.g. UK's "Prevent" strategy.

4. **Implement community policing:** Create forums where locals can report radicalization activities, boosting trust and cooperation with law enforcement.

E.g. Community forums in anti-terror initiatives.

5. **Increase government transparency:** Clearly communicate programs addressing youth unemployment to prevent extremist manipulation.

E.g. Public outreach programs in counter-terrorism efforts.

**c) Action plan for enhancing the intelligence-gathering mechanism of the police force is:**

1. **Establish cyber-terror unit:** Create a unit to track online recruitment, collaborating with national agencies.

E.g. Anti-terror cyber units in national agencies.

2. **Use predictive analytics:** Analyze unemployment, education, and social media data to identify radicalization hotspots.

E.g. Predictive policing used in pre-emptive actions.

3. **Expand HUMINT network:** Recruit informants from vulnerable communities with rewards and protection.

E.g. HUMINT success in Mumbai's counter-terrorism.

4. **Conduct digital footprint audits:** Regularly audit flagged individuals' social media for behavior anomalies.

E.g. Social media audits in threat detection.

5. **Enhance coordination with national agencies:** Work closely with IB and NIA for joint intelligence operations and resource sharing.

E.g. IB-NIA coordination in anti-terror operations.

**Conclusion:**

By fortifying intelligence-gathering capabilities, improving community engagement, and disrupting recruitment efforts, Raman can safeguard his state against the growing threat of radicalization. This **multi-pronged approach will protect vulnerable youth** and preserve the state's security from extremist influence.

**Q9. With a multipronged strategy of the Central and State Governments, especially in the last few years, the Naxalite problem has been resolved to a large extent in the affected states of the country. However, there are a few pockets in certain states where the naxalite problem still persists, mainly due to the involvement of foreign countries. Rohit is posted as SP (Special Operations) for the last one year, in one of the districts which is still affected by the naxalite problem. The district administration has taken a lot of developmental works in the recent past in the naxalite-affected areas to win the hearts and minds of the people.**

**Over a period of time, Rohit has established an excellent intelligence network to get real-time information regarding the movement of naxalite cadre. To instill confidence in the public and have moral ascendancy over the naxalites, a number of cordon and search operations are being conducted by the police. Rohit, who himself was leading one of the contingents, got a message through his intelligence source that about ten hardcore naxalites**

were hiding in a particular village with sophisticated weapons. Without wasting any time, Rohit reached the target village with his team and laid out a foolproof cordon and started carrying out a systematic search.

During the search, his team managed to overpower all the naxalites along with their automatic weapons. However, in the meantime, more than a hundred tribal women surrounded the village and started marching towards the target house. They were shouting and demanding the immediate release of insurgents since they are their protectors and saviors. The situation on the ground was becoming very critical as the tribal women were extremely agitated and aggressive. Rohit tried to contact his superior officer (IG Special Operations) of the state on the radio set and on mobile phone, but failed to do so due to poor connectivity. Rohit was in great dilemma since out of the naxalites apprehended, two were not only hardcore top insurgents with prize money of ₹10 lakhs on their heads, but were also involved in a recent ambush on the security forces. However, if he did not release the naxalites, the situation could get out of control since the tribal women were aggressively charging towards them. In that case, to control the situation, Rohit might have to resort to firing, which may lead to valuable loss of lives of civilians and would further complicate the situation.

- a) What are the options available with Rohit to cope with the situation?
- b) What are the ethical dilemmas being faced by Rohit?
- c) Which of the options, do you think, would be more appropriate for Rohit to adopt and why?
- d) In the present situation, what are the extra precautionary measures to be taken by the police in dealing with women protesters? (Answer in 250 words)

**Introduction:**

Naxalism remains a **significant internal security challenge in India, deeply rooted in socio-economic grievances**. This case study highlights the ethical and operational complexities faced by police officers like Rohit, where balancing justice, law enforcement, and community trust becomes crucial.

**Body:**

**a) Options available with Rohith to cope with the situation are:**

Option	Merits	Demerits
<b>1. Release the Naxalites</b>	1. Prevents immediate conflict and loss of civilian lives.	1. Undermines the authority and credibility of law enforcement.
	2. Avoids a potential confrontation that could escalate into violence.	2. Empowers the Naxalites, strengthening their hold over locals.
	3. Restores calm temporarily, preventing further chaos.	3. Demoralizes security forces who risked their lives for the operation.
<b>2. Use of Force</b>	1. Asserts authority and upholds law and order, preventing Naxalites' release.	1. High risk of civilian casualties, especially women, resulting in public outrage.
	2. Prevents the insurgents from escaping, ensuring the integrity of the operation.	2. Further alienates local communities, deepening resentment towards the police.
	3. Demonstrates the state's non-tolerance for insurgency.	3. Violates human rights, harming police-public relations in the long term.
<b>3. Negotiate with the Women</b>	1. Non-violent approach that prevents bloodshed and de-escalates tension.	1. Risk of taking too much time, allowing the situation to worsen.
	2. Builds trust with the local community by showing empathy and understanding.	2. May fail if the women refuse to negotiate without release of Naxalites.

	3. Helps maintain long-term cooperation between locals and the authorities.	3. Tribal women may not trust law enforcement due to past incidents, making negotiations hard.
<b>4. Stand Ground and Wait</b>	1. Avoids any immediate confrontation, preventing potential casualties.	1. The crowd may become more aggressive, leading to loss of control.
	2. Allows time to establish contact with superiors for further instructions.	2. The delay may result in the insurgents escaping or the crowd escalating its demands.
	3. Buys time to reassess the situation and make a more informed decision.	3. Weakens the perception of law enforcement's authority in the eyes of the insurgents.

**b) The ethical dilemmas being faced by Rohit are:**

1. **Rule of law vs. public safety:** Rohit must balance his duty to uphold the law with ensuring the safety of civilians, especially the women protestors.
2. **Use of force vs. Non-violence:** Using force may save his team and enforce the law, but at the cost of civilian lives, which raises serious ethical concerns.
3. **Professional duty vs. Human rights:** Rohit's professional responsibility to arrest criminal's conflicts with the potential violation of human rights if force is used.
4. **Short-term gains vs. Long-term consequences:** Releasing Naxalites may calm the immediate situation but could strengthen insurgency in the long term.
5. **Accountability vs. Expediency:** Failing to act decisively might lead to criticism, but rushing into decisions might result in irreversible harm.

c) The most ethical and practical course of action for **Rohit would be Option 3: Negotiating with the tribal women.** This aligns with the **principles of Gandhian non-violence** and utilitarian ethics, aiming for the greatest good for the greatest number of people. By engaging in dialogue, Rohit can emphasize the legal consequences of insurgency while showing empathy to the local community's concerns. He could also offer assurances of fair trials and discuss how the apprehension of Naxalites aligns with the **region's long-term peace and development goals.** This approach not only minimizes violence but also builds trust with the local populace, fostering long-term cooperation.

Using force could irreversibly damage relations with the community, while standing ground without action risks losing control. **Negotiation allows for a balanced, ethical solution that upholds justice without compromising on human rights.**

**d) Extra Precautionary Measures for Dealing with Women Protestors:**

1. **Deployment of female officers:** Female officers should be at the forefront to engage directly with women protestors, reducing the risk of escalation.

E.g. Pink squads.

2. **Cultural sensitivity and dialogue:** Ensure officers are trained in gender and cultural sensitivity to avoid exacerbating tensions through insensitive actions or statements.

E.g. Intensive training of subordinates.

3. **Non-lethal crowd control:** Use non-lethal methods such as tear gas to control the situation if violence escalates.

E.g. Water cannon utilization to dispose crowd.

4. **Clear communication:** Continuously communicate with the protestors through loudspeakers, explaining the situation and legal steps being taken.

E.g. Assam rifle handling Manipur women protesters.

5. **Documentation of the event:** Record all interactions and actions taken for transparency and accountability in case of any disputes later.

E.g. Collar cameras to record incidents.

### Conclusion:

Rohit must prioritize **non-violence and negotiation** while ensuring that law enforcement's integrity remains intact. Balancing law and order with empathy for the local community will pave the way for sustainable peace in the long run.

**Q10. Sneha is a Senior Manager working for a big reputed hospital chain in a mid-sized city. She has been made in charge of the new super specialty centre that the hospital is building with state-of-the-art equipment and world-class medical facilities. The building has been reconstructed, and she is starting the process of procurement for various equipment and machines. As the head of the committee responsible for procurement, she has invited bids from all the interested reputed vendors dealing in medical equipment. She notices that her brother, who is a well-known supplier in this domain, has also sent his expression of interest. Since the hospital is privately owned, it is not mandatory for her to select only the lower bidder. Also, she is aware that her brother's company has been facing some financial difficulties and a big supply order will help him recover. At the same time, allocating the contract to her brother might bring charges of favoritism against her and tarnish her image. The hospital management trusts her fully and would support any decision of hers.**

- a) What should be Sneha's course of action?
- b) How would she justify what she chooses to do?
- c) In this case, how is medical ethics compromised with vested personal interest? (Answer in 250 words)

### Introduction:

Ethical dilemmas often emerge when **personal interests intersect with professional duties, particularly in healthcare**, where trust and transparency are vital. In this case, Sneha, a Senior Manager overseeing procurement at a reputed hospital, faces a conflict of interest as her brother, a supplier, bids for a contract.

### Body:

#### **Stakeholders involved**

1. **Sneha:** Senior Manager and procurement head for the new hospital centre.
2. **Her brother:** A supplier struggling financially, bidding for the contract.
3. **Hospital management:** Trusts Sneha's decision-making.
4. **Procurement committee:** Responsible for evaluating the bids fairly.
5. **Patients:** End-users of the hospital services, impacted by the quality of the equipment purchased.

#### **a) Actions Sneha should take are:**

1. **Recuse herself from the bidding process**
  - Sneha should withdraw from evaluating her brother's bid to prevent any appearance of bias or favoritism.
2. **Disclose the conflict of interest to the hospital management**
  - Transparency is essential, and Sneha should inform the management about her personal relationship with one of the bidders.
3. **Propose an independent procurement committee**

- Forming a neutral committee to review the bids ensures fairness and accountability.
- 4. **Ensure a competitive, quality-driven evaluation**
  - Encourage the committee to assess all bids based on quality, not just price, prioritizing patient care and safety.

**b) Justification of Sneha's action are:**

1. **Utilitarianism:** By recusing herself, Sneha promotes the greatest good for the greatest number, ensuring that the decision benefits patients and the institution rather than her family.
2. **Deontological ethics:** Her duty is to uphold the principles of integrity and impartiality. Recusing herself aligns with Kantian ethics, where moral actions are governed by duty, not consequences.
3. **Virtue ethics:** By being transparent and avoiding favoritism, Sneha upholds virtues such as honesty, fairness, and accountability.
4. **Ethical egoism (rejecting it):** While helping her brother may benefit her family, it conflicts with the higher good of her professional role and the hospital's reputation. Prioritizing the institution over personal gains promotes ethical integrity.

**c) The medical ethics is compromised by personal interest through:**

1. **Perception of favouritism:** Even if Sneha's brother provides quality equipment, the mere appearance of favouritism erodes trust in the procurement process.
 

E.g. If chosen, employees and patients might perceive the decision as biased, even if it isn't.
2. **Conflict of interest:** Sneha's dual role as a decision-maker and family member inherently creates a conflict, undermining the fairness expected in hospital procurement.
 

E.g. Such conflicts of interest, if unchecked, could lead to compromised quality and patient care.
3. **Erosion of trust:** Trust in healthcare relies on transparency. Allowing personal interests to interfere damages the institution's credibility.
 

E.g. If stakeholders suspect favouritism, future decisions could be scrutinized, leading to loss of public confidence.
4. **Professional integrity at risk:** Her professional image might be tarnished if she allocates the contract to her brother, even with the management's support.
 

E.g. Accusations of nepotism can stain Sneha's career, affecting her future leadership roles.
5. **Compromising patient care:** The hospital's primary obligation is to its patients. Selecting a supplier based on personal interests, rather than quality, could compromise patient care.
 

E.g. Substandard equipment could lead to misdiagnoses or poor treatment outcomes.

**Conclusion:**

As noted by Transparency International, "Corruption in healthcare leads to a deterioration in the quality of care." Upholding ethical standards through transparency and impartiality is essential to maintaining public trust and ensuring that patient welfare remains the top priority in healthcare decisions.

**Q11. With the summer heat being exceptionally severe this year, the district has been facing severe water shortages. The District Collector has been mobilising his subordinate officials to conserve the remaining water reserves for preventing the district from plunging into an acute drinking water crisis. Along with an awareness campaign for conserving water, strict measures have been taken for stopping the over-exploitation of groundwater. Vigilance teams have been deployed to tour the villages and find the farmers who are drawing water from deep borewells or from the river reservoir for irrigation. The farmers are agitated by such action. A delegation of farmers meets the District Collector with their issues and complaints that while they are not being**

allowed to irrigate their crops, big industries located near the river are drawing huge amounts of water through deep borewells for their industrial processes farmers allege that their administration is anti-farmer and corrupt, being bribed by the industry. The district needs to placate the farmers as they are threatening to go on a prolonged protest. At the same time, the District Collector has to deal with the water crisis. The industry cannot be closed as this would result in a large number of workers being unemployed.

- a) Discuss all options available to the District Collector as a District Magistrate.
- b) What suitable actions can be taken in view of mutually compatible interests of the stakeholders?
- c) What are the potential administrative and ethical dilemmas for the District Collector? (Answer in 250 words)

**Introduction:**

With global warming intensifying, India is facing a severe water crisis, especially during summers. **A report by NITI Aayog highlighted that 600 million Indians face acute water shortages.** The district in question is grappling with a similar issue, raising ethical dilemmas around resource allocation among various stakeholders.

**Body:**

**Stakeholders involved in the case are:**

- 1. **District Collector:** Responsible for managing the water crisis and ensuring equitable distribution.
- 2. **Farmers:** Require water for irrigation, crucial for their livelihood.
- 3. **Industries:** Depend on water for operations, providing local employment.
- 4. **General Public:** Need drinking water for survival amidst the water crisis.
- 5. **Government:** Sets policy guidelines for resource management and industrial regulation.

**a) Options available to the District Collector as a District Magistrate are:**

Option	Merits	Demerits
<b>1. Water Rationing for Farmers and Industries</b>	- Promotes fairness by equally distributing water.	- Could lead to job losses in industries.
	- Addresses farmers' concerns of inequality.	- Difficult to ensure strict compliance from industries.
	- Balances economic and agricultural needs.	- Potential unrest if farmers perceive the rationing as inadequate.
<b>2. Dialogue with Farmers and Industries</b>	- Builds trust and reduces tension.	- Delays in decision-making could worsen the water crisis.
	- Allows stakeholders to voice concerns, promoting transparency.	- Farmers may still feel their immediate needs are unmet.
	- Can lead to collaborative water-saving strategies.	- No guarantee of a concrete resolution.
<b>3. Prioritize Drinking Water Supply</b>	- Ensures public health and safety.	- Severe backlash from both industries and farmers.
	- Aligns with the ethical principle of prioritizing essential needs.	- Economic impact due to industry shutdowns.

- Maintains social order by safeguarding critical resources.

- Long-term resentment from the farming community.

**b) Suitable actions that can be taken by the District Collector are:**

**Immediate actions:**

1. **Water allocation plan:** Implement a time-bound water rationing system, ensuring transparency in distribution.

E.g. a temporary 30% reduction for industries can be enforced.

2. **Increase transparency:** Publish real-time water consumption data of industries and farmers online, ensuring public trust.

E.g. Water utilization portal.

3. **Dialogue platforms:** Organize bi-weekly meetings with farmer and industry representatives to address concerns and build a cooperative environment.

E.g. Water Adalats.

4. **Strict monitoring:** Deploy more vigilance teams to ensure adherence to water restrictions and identify illegal groundwater extraction.

E.g. Smart water meters.

**Long-term actions:**

1. **Promote drip irrigation:** Incentivize farmers to adopt drip irrigation through subsidies, reducing water consumption significantly.

E.g. Rajasthan implemented such a model.

2. **Industrial water recycling:** Mandate industries to adopt water recycling technologies through government schemes.

E.g. the Zero Liquid Discharge policy.

3. **Strengthen groundwater regulation:** Create local water management committees for better regulation of groundwater use.

E.g. Ground water tax or fee.

4. **Rainwater harvesting infrastructure:** Encourage both industries and farmers to invest in rainwater harvesting, promoting sustainable water conservation.

E.g. Chennai like compulsory rainwater harvesting model.

**c) Ethical dilemmas for the District Collector are:**

1. **Water allocation dilemma:** Balancing the right to water for farming vs. conserving it for essential drinking purposes.
2. **Equity vs. economic growth:** Ensuring equitable distribution without disrupting industrial activity, which provides significant employment.
3. **Public trust:** Addressing accusations of favoritism and corruption, especially when industries appear to benefit more from water resources.
4. **Short-term relief vs. Long-term sustainability:** Resolving immediate water needs without compromising the future availability of water for essential needs.
5. **Rule of law vs. Social harmony:** Enforcing stringent water laws on farmers might lead to protests, but overlooking them undermines legal authority.

### Conclusion:

**Circular water management, such as greywater recycling in industries and drip irrigation in agriculture,** can help mitigate the water crisis while addressing the needs of all stakeholders. Through careful resource allocation, transparency, and technology adoption, the district can develop a sustainable water management framework, preventing future conflicts.

**Q12. Dr. Srinivasan is a senior scientist working for a reputed biotechnology company known for its cutting-edge research in pharmaceuticals. Dr. Srinivasan is heading a research team working on a new drug aimed at treating a rapidly spreading variant of a new viral infectious disease. The disease has been rapidly spreading across the world, and the cases reported in the country are increasing. There is huge pressure on Dr. Srinivasan's team to expedite the trials for the drug, as there is significant market demand for it, and the company wants to get the first-mover advantage in the market. During a team meeting, some senior team members suggest taking shortcuts to expedite the clinical trials and obtain requisite approvals. These include manipulating data to exclude negative outcomes, selectively reporting positive results, foregoing the process of informed consent, and using compounds already patented by a rival company, rather than developing one's own component. Dr. Srinivasan is not comfortable taking such shortcuts, but at the same time, he realises that meeting the targets is impossible without using these means.**

- a) What would you do in such a situation?
- b) Examine your options and consequences in light of the ethical questions involved.
- c) How can data ethics and drug ethics save humanity at large in such a scenario? (Answer in 250 words)

### Introduction:

**"A good decision is based on knowledge and not on numbers."** This quote by Plato emphasizes the importance of ethical decision-making, especially when dealing with sensitive areas like public health and scientific research.

### Body:

#### **Stakeholders involved:**

1. **Dr. Srinivasan:** As the head of the research team, he faces pressure to meet deadlines while maintaining ethical standards.
2. **Research team:** Senior members of the team suggest unethical shortcuts.
3. **Company management:** They are driven by profit motives and market competition.
4. **Patients and society:** The potential users of the drug, whose health and safety depend on the integrity of the research.
5. **Regulatory authorities:** Responsible for ensuring that the drug approval process follows ethical guidelines.

#### **a) In the given situation I would take following step:**

1. **Uphold scientific integrity (Deontology):** Reject any data manipulation or lack of informed consent, prioritizing truth and patient welfare over outcomes.
2. **Engage in transparent dialogue:** Address leadership about the long-term ethical and reputational risks, promoting honesty and moral courage.
3. **Seek extended timelines/resources:** Request more time or resources to meet goals, ensuring a safer, more effective outcome for society (utilitarian).
4. **Consult regulatory authorities:** Report pressures for unethical actions if internal solutions fail, safeguarding public health and ethical standards.
5. **Encourage ethical innovation:** Promote creative solutions that respect intellectual property, embodying fairness and respect for others' work.

**b) Options and consequences in situation are:**

Options	Consequences
1. Take shortcuts to expedite trials	Short-term profit but long-term reputational damage, legal consequences, and risk of harmful side effects to patients.
2. Report the issue to regulatory authorities	Potential delays in drug development but maintains ethical standards and protects patients from harm, preserving trust in the industry.
3. Request more time/resources from management	Might lead to missed market opportunities but ensures ethical integrity, long-term success, and regulatory approval without manipulation.
4. Step down from the project	Loss of professional role but protection of personal ethical standing, leaving the responsibility to others who may or may not act ethically.

**c) Data ethics and Drug ethics save humanity through following ways:**

**Data ethics:**

1. **Transparency in reporting:** Accurate data collection and reporting ensures that patients receive safe and effective treatments, building public trust.

**E.g.** Ethical trials during the COVID-19 vaccine rollout provided transparent and reliable data on efficacy.

2. **Informed consent:** Upholding patients' rights to informed consent preserves their autonomy, which is crucial in preventing exploitation and harm.

**E.g.** Informed consent protocols during cancer drug trials are essential to patient safety.

3. **Data integrity:** Avoiding data manipulation ensures the reliability of scientific conclusions, leading to better health outcomes for society.

**E.g.** The Thalidomide scandal in the 1960s showed the dangers of ignoring data integrity, leading to global reforms.

4. **Public accountability:** Ethical data practices foster accountability, ensuring that companies are held responsible for the safety of their products.

**E.g.** Regulatory bodies rely on accurate data to monitor drug safety and efficacy.

**Drug ethics:**

1. **Patient safety:** Ensuring ethical drug development reduces risks of harmful side effects, protecting patient lives.

**E.g.** Ethical standards in HIV drug research have saved countless lives by ensuring safe treatments.

2. **Innovation in drug development:** Ethical competition promotes innovation rather than reliance on unethical practices like patent infringement.

**E.g.** The race to develop insulin led to major innovations, benefiting millions without compromising ethics.

3. **Long-term trust in pharmaceuticals:** Ethical drug development builds public confidence, which is critical for widespread acceptance and usage of new drugs.

**E.g.** Trust in COVID-19 vaccines stemmed from the rigorous and ethical testing procedures.

4. **Compliance with global health standards:** Following international drug ethics standards prevents legal issues and ensures global cooperation in health initiatives.

**E.g.** The World Health Organization's ethical guidelines for drug trials ensure global safety.

**Conclusion:**

In the words of Immanuel Kant, "Act in such a way that you treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of another, always at the same time as an end, and never merely as a means." Upholding ethical standards in drug development and data management ensures that human dignity and well-being are placed above profits, saving lives and safeguarding the future of humanity.

