

generic and not compelling

Ans 1

In contrast, morality is an internal compass of right and wrong, shaped by personal beliefs, religion, or culture

Ethics refers to a set of standards and principles formed through various sources like Religion, Culture, Education etc. helping an individual to distinguish between right & wrong actions or good & bad behaviour.

generic intro

Ethics refers to a set of external principles or rules that govern behavior, often shaped by society, institutions, or professional standards.

Ethics vs Morality →

- Though used interchangeably in general parlance but differs in meaning slightly.
- Ethics is a broader set of standards applicable to both, one's personal as well as professional life e.g., Professional Code of Conduct of Doctors,

simple & plain ans .. need to write examples

Ethics is more objective & systematized, morality is subjective and emotionally driven. ex-a doctor is ethically bound to treat all patients equally, even if morally they may feel a criminal does not deserve the same compassion.

Often considered the Latin version of Ethics is, "Morales"

E.g., Respecting Elders is part of one's morality while fulfilling one's professional obligations is part of Ethics.

Values, are deeply held personal beliefs or ideals that influence an individual's choices and behavior.

Ethics vs Values →

If Ethics is a toolbox, values are considered as tools within it as they help in shaping one's ethical perspective.

- Values help one in reaching an ethical judgment. ex-a journalist may follow ethical guidelines to report impartially, even if their personal value system favors a particular ideology. In essence, ethics tells us what we ought to do as members of a society, while values explain why we choose to act a certain way as individuals.

Eg., Value of Compassion and kindness results in one's ethical behaviour towards other, especially in

public service.

Law, is a codified system of rules created and enforced by the state to regulate conduct and maintain order.

Ethics vs Law →

- Unlike Ethics, which refers to broader set of standards working through societal acceptance of them, law refers to legal statute formulated by an authorized institution with a motivation to maintain order & ensure public welfare.

- Compared to Ethics, Law deals with limited subjects and is often born out of ethical principles in society.

Eg., Respecting women's dignity & ensuring a protective space for them has been an age old ethical principle but law adopted it in 2012 through POSH

3marks

Ex speaking the truth is an ethical obligation, but not always a legal one unless under oath in court. Conversely, some actions may be legal but ethically questionable, such as tax avoidance through loopholes.

intro: this statement distinguishes legal

Ans 2)

"Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do & what is right to do" →

generic intro

The above statement refers to fundamental balance between an individual's perspective of what is right & a societal perspective of what is right.

Ethics as a set of standards though tries to ensure a "good life" for everyone but also restricts individuals to make it ethical.

though addressed every part properly but need depth understanding with examples

permissibility from moral responsibility, emphasizing that ethical conduct often transcends the boundaries of law. Just because an action is lawful does not necessarily make it ethical.

Ex a business may legally exploit tax loopholes to avoid paying taxes, but ethically, it may still be seen as shirking its social responsibility.

from threatening others similar endeavours.

As M. Gandhi rightly observed, "There is enough good point

for everyone's need but not for anyone's

greed." implying, We have a right to

ensure that our requirements are met but
not in a way that hinders others similar

press.

need to improve
intro, conclusion
part & body content

improve
handwriting
lack of content
though having clarity

E.g., Freedom of Speech in a democracy enables
citizens to convey their opinions & feedbacks
regarding governance to the government & law
makers but knowing the limits of this freedom
& staying within them as "what is right to do".

People defining "hate speech" often forget the
difference between what is right to do & what
they have a right to do, entering into sphere of
unethical actions & behaviours.

conclusion:
A just
society
is not only
built
on rights,
but
on doing
what is
ethically
right,
especially
when
no one is
watching

Ans-2) Ethical dilemma is a situation in which, a
decision maker has to give priority to one moral
value over other. It arises when two or more values or
duties are in conflict.

ans incomplete
not addressed
the significance
part

Approaching Ethical Dilemmas in Civil Services

1. Gathering Facts → Collecting relevant data, particularly
tracing the point from where the dilemma started.

dear student you wrote more than sufficient

points in addressing part 2 of the question but

not addressed part 1

avoid such silly

mistakes

1. Identify the issues involved → Identify whether it is an ethical issue or Administrative issue.
Eg., Protest against an official's corrupt activity is an Administrative issue, needs to be handled as per law while an official's own losses towards a matter is part of an Ethical issue.

3. Identifying stakeholders & determining impacts over them, probably.

4. Identifying short term & long term consequences →
Eg., "Thalidomide" when rolled out, was not evaluated for its long term impact for "fetuses abnormalities" though it provided short term relief to pregnant women.

Apply Ethical Theories and Principles

Utilitarianism:

Deontology:

Virtue ethics:

5. Identify the obligations w.r.t position one holds →
Particularly, if it requires consulting seniors or experts.
6. Considering one's character & integrity → whether decision maker's integrity will be affected positively or negatively.

Refer to Constitutional and Legal Frameworks

1. "Wherever possible," thinking creatively to
have an "innovative solution" Eg., Police officials
serve as the primary compass. Adm. & NHAI started
upholding public interest, rule of law and
non-partisanship is essential.
Example: Refusing political pressure to favor a
contractor, citing rules and transparency
norms.

Use of Ethical Decision-Making Models

Four-Box Method: Analyze from legal, moral, emotional, and practical perspectives.

Kidder's Dilemma Paradigm: Distinguish "right vs wrong" from "right vs right"

2marks

be turned into an opportunity.

Ans 4)

Determinants of ethical behaviour in individuals

is an answer to the question that "what determines whether an action is just/ethical/moral or not."

not good

Key Determinants of ethical behaviour in individuals →

1) Deontological → Also called Kantian Approach,

Decides whether an action or behaviour is ethical/moral based on the individual's "duty or obligations"

Religion and Spirituality:

Duties, according to Kant are the obligations one is bound to perform, regardless of consequences.

Family and Upbringing: socialization

Eg, "Hengeman in Sals isn't a killer but a professional performing his duty."

• India sent Aid to Countries in distress like Turkey, out of its duty as per the principle of Vasudha Kutchumbakam.

Education and Moral Training:

Societal and Cultural Norms:

• Serving Public Interest is the primary duty of public servants & that determines ethical correctness of their action.

5. Professional Ethics and Codes of Conduct:

Ethical codes in public service (e.g., civil service conduct rules) provide a structured moral framework for officials to follow.

2) Virtue → As per Virtue Ethics, one's Character qualities determines the ethical correctness of one's judgments.

- The list of character displayed in one's habitual actions is called "Virtue".
- Some essential virtues in public service are → Benevolence, Compassion, Fairness, Patience, Tolerance etc.
Eg., "Self-Control" is one of the several essential virtues required in public service as it enables a public servant to resist temptation or desire and employ reason to make a decision.

3) Teleological → According to this, the consequences of one's action determines the ethical correctness of them.

Public Trust and Legitimacy:

Effective and Equitable Governance:

Consequentialism has two ways to perform ethical analysis of actions → a) Utilitarianism
b) Egoism

- Promoting one's self interest but not at disadvantage to others is Egoism while Utilitarianism makes one action right if it brings happiness to all concerned.

Eg., Nehru: taking help from Hitler during freedom movement was a Utilitarian approach.

Rule of Law and Integrity:

Ethical officials uphold the rule of law, ensuring impartiality and legal compliance in administrative functioning.

2marks

note :
dint address
the ques
properly
you wrote
what u knew
not what
you asked
stick to the
ques
avoid
irrelevance

Resistance to
Corruption:

Ans)

Consequentialism vs Deontology →

intro
missing

Deontology

- Right action is one that involves fulfillment of one's duty/obligations.

means
must be
ethical

As Immanuel Kant observed, performing one's duty for duty sake rather than for personal gain/emotional desires makes one's actions ethically right.

Consequentialism

Right action is one that either brings happiness to all concerned or promotes one's self-interest while enlarging other's self-interest.

End justify
means

- It's not about producing favorable consequence but about producing best possible consequences that makes a decision ethically correct.

Deontology guiding Administrative decisions →

1. Focusing on one's duties & fulfilling obligations helps in resolving ethical dilemmas.
2. Allows one to understand the best of their knowledge & expertise and thus encourages to gather support & coordination from seniors & experts.

3. Helps in guiding one's emotions to overcome the new law, Promotes rule-based conduct, integrity, and duty to law, from compromising the factual standards of system.

Ensures impartiality and procedural fairness in public service.

Prevents moral compromise by adhering to constitutional and legal duties even under pressure.

Encourages policy decisions based on public welfare and maximum utility.

Helps prioritize resource allocation where it benefits the majority.

Useful in crisis management - e.g., during pandemics or disasters, utilitarian logic can justify

strict lockdowns for the greater good

conclusion : must balance both frameworks - using consequentialism to maximize public interest, and deontology to uphold moral and legal principles.

conclusion missing

2marks

Ans 6

"Ethical Values are Universal but their application is Contextual" →

Ethical values are indeed the foundation as well as monitor of a just, fair and ethically driven society

but often the context of situations makes one to prioritize and modify few ethical values over other.

intro lengthy

Contextual Application of Universal Ethical Values →

1. Ethical values of "Compassion" & "hospitality" are indeed Universal & driven by principle of Humanity but in the context of National Security, can be prioritized over citizen's security. E.g., India sending back refugees from Bangladesh & Myanmar.

valid points

2. Ethical values of Benevolence & Courtesy are required for a harmonious assimilation of diversity within society but can't be applied in the context of Paper leaks & Cheating in Exam hall as their, Value of Transparency is prioritized.

3. Ethical Values of "Ahimsa" or Non-violence is a universal value but in case of self-defence, resorting to violence is permitted by law in order to (minimum) save one's life.

good
incomplete
ques
2nd part
not
addressed

4. "Abiding by the law of the land" is a universal value to prevent anarchy in the country but at the same time, democracy permits people to resist and raise voice against unjust laws like Civil Disobedience Movement provided, it doesn't threaten the stability of the state.

5. "Donating for Good" is an ancient ethical practice but Government can't formulate policies "mandating" people to donate organs or blood as it would be violation of their bodily autonomy.

Thus, Public policies are often required to make a way through conflicting ethical values but the results after careful contemplation and application of ethical approaches helps in maintaining public order in a just manner.

4marks

Ans-77

Ethical relativism refers to an idea that what is right or wrong in action or behaviour varies based on the perspective of a culture, society or individual morality. Thus rejecting the concept of single "universal ethical standards" applicable to everyone, everywhere.

intro
very well
written

Prevents
moral
imperialism.

"Reasons for Considering Ethical relativism in a culturally diverse democracy like India"

1.) Ethical relativism Imparts Tolerance to the members of a culturally diverse democracy like India. E.g., "Adjustments and support" by diff. members of society during "religious processions" of any culture or Religion.

issues like
LGBTQ+ rights,
triple talaq,
or beef
consumption
show the
dynamic
interaction
between
ethical
relativism

2.) Helps people to perceive things from reality to logical point of view, than considering only the "cultural or social aspects".

Eg., Debate over Vegetarian & Non-vegetarian food shops existing together in market is often influenced by the need of brotherhood of individuals & people's right of preference.

3.) Communal violence is often instigated when there is dominance of people belonging to Ethical relativism in society.

Constitutional ethos of India respects diversity, as seen in Article 29 and 30, promoting protection of cultural and educational rights.

Personal laws
based on
religion
reflect a
relativist
approach
to morality
in family
matters

challenges
May justify regressive practices like caste discrimination, child marriage, or honour killings under cultural pretext.

3marks

Conflicts with universal human rights and constitutional values like equality, dignity, and justice (Articles 14, 15, 21)

Ans 8)
When [Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam] said, "Ethics Power Controls you or you control the power", he was indeed referring to "Human Conscience" which plays a significant role in helping one to make an ethical decision.

intro
very well

Inner
Moral
Check:

- Conscience helps an individual to resist the temptation or urge to deviate from the path of ethical standards and indulge into unethical behaviour or actions.

'Ways, One should ensure their Conscience remains Active & Informed' →

Resolving
Ethical
Dilemmas

e) In situations where temptation to act unethically is intense, adopting a consequentialist approach "enables" reflection on long-term impact of actions on public trust & welfare, personal & family life etc.

5. Supports
Moral
Courage:

d) Deontological approach i.e., based on duties & obligations which defines boundaries, helping one in strengthening integrity & accountability → both of which acts as pillars of a well-informed Conscience.

Reflection and Introspection:

Learning from Role Models:

1) Willingness to course correct when actions are not in line with moral principles - Ex., Gandhi's withdrawal of non violence against "Apartheid" was used as a tool by few.

2) Continuous self reflection, ethical mentorship, training and case studies of upright seniors helps commitments in resolving their conscience.

6. Mindfulness and Emotional Intelligence:

3marks

Ans 97 Ethical Values are sourced from several sources like "Religion, Culture, Educational Institutes" etc. All of them helps in shaping ethical perspective of an individual in their own way.

Role of →

1. Family → a) Values like "Respecting others" and "Particularly women" are usually "ingrained in children" from an early age "by their families" plays significant role later in their public life.

b) Values like Adjustments, Control & Emotional understanding are also developed in an individual through their family.

2. Society → a) Values like tolerance, Compassion & Benevolence comes through societal principles of Humanity.

b) Society also develops the values of Courage in individuals to stand against the unethical actions & practices within society.

3. Educational Institutes → a) Professional Code of Conducts are part of Ethical Standards and taught through Professional Courses like in Engineering, Medical & Law Colleges.

b) Professional etiquettes shapes one's ethical behaviour at workplace, often trained through education.

Ans 10)

Conflict between Self Interest & Public

Interest in Governance →

• Philosophers like "Jonathan Haidt" calls actions driven by "Self-Interest" as ethical provided, they don't harm the interest of others while principles of "Utilitarianism" aims for greater happiness for greater no. of people.

• Governance involves humans working for other humans thus seldom resulting into Conflict of interests of the two.

Eg., Due to their shorter span of tenure, Chief Ministers often take up the tasks which are quick to deliver results for their personal career benefits while leaving the tasks or projects which holds potential to bring greater impact on ground reality.

* Ways to Reconcile Public Interest & Self-Interest In Governance →

- 1) Analysis of Governance projects based on quality,
not only quantity. "Social audits" plays a crucial
role in this regard → emphasizing on values like
equity, dignity & social justice etc.
- 2) Increasing span of control & servants postings
recommended by "2nd ARC report" → Administrative
Continuity & Accountability
- 3) Strict Adherence of Civil Servants
to Code of Ethics helps in making decisions by
going beyond personal gains & serving larger good.
- 4.) Ethical Training & Mentorship Programs

conclusion
part
missing

3.5marks

Ans-11)

"Being ethical is not a choice; it is a necessity
in public Administration" →

Above statement implies the importance of ethics in
public Administration as without ethics, it ~~will~~ ~~lose~~
will eventually lose its essence of being
"public in nature".

Importance of Ethics in Public Administration →

1. Public Administration deals with human
life and thus requires ethical behaviour &
actions to do just with the humans involved.

Promotes
Inclusive
and
Equitable Governance

2. Ethics in Public Administration is important to keep a check on one's actions especially when no one is watching them except their conscience.

3. Ethics itself helps in resolving ethical dilemmas which often arises in Public Administration.

4. Public Administration's attitude & response to people's grievances impacts "Public Trust" and "Public Support" to Administrative work. Unethical behaviour hampers both and thus challenges the smooth functioning of Administration.

Rule of Law
and
Constitutional
Values:

5. Temptations to satisfy one's self interest over public interest is the root cause behind several problems including Corruption. Ethical values helps in building individual conscience capable of resisting such temptations.

Thus, Ethics in Public Administration is a "defacto requirement" which keeps the Public Administration People-Centric.

4marks

Ans-127

Ethical blind spots are like individual drops in an ocean "minor unethical act" that seem justifiable or negligible in isolation but collectively erode "Institutional Integrity".

good intro

Eg, Vyppam scam was a result of several
"ethical blind spots" which collectively resulted
into erosion of public trust over institutions.

⇒ Ethical blind spots in "decision-making" are
considered as unconscious biases or gaps in one's
moral perception, preventing them from recognizing
their unethical acts or behaviours and making them
believe they are acting rightly.

Strategies to Overcome ethical blindspots in
decision-making →

1. Period ethical training especially based on
"Case studies" to enable people reflect on their
actions in similar situations.
2. Strict Adherence to Code of Ethics &
Conduct → Checking "even minute deviations"
can help preventing normalization of an ethical
behaviour.
3. Institutional mechanisms like Social Audits & RTI →
helps in improving accountability through
vigilance by people.
4. Promoting Ideals & Role Models → Making
people imitate the ethical behaviour praised
in past by departmental role models through

Ideals of respective institutions helps in encouraging people to overcome their ethical blind spots.

5. Protection to whistle blowers and Active Journalism → helps in making people form within system to outside of it, to constantly guide it towards its Code of Conduct.

Thus, blind spots reduces system's efficiency & (ethical)

transparency and hence needed to be unveiled for having more people-centric Governance.

5marks

Ans 13) Ancient Indian ethical thoughts like Dharma, Nishkama Karma, Ahimsa, Asteya, Satya etc. have been guiding humanity towards a more ethical society since centuries, tracing their origin from various philosophies of Jainism & Buddhism etc.

good intro

Dharma and Public Duty:

Dharma refers to righteousness and fulfilling one's duties with integrity and justice.

Relevance of these thoughts in Contemporary

Public Service →

1. As public service involves dealing with human lives thus values like "Ahimsa" helps

public service to remain "human-centric" and
valuing human life.

Eg. Custodial tortures and illegal detentions

✓ Goes against the value of "Ahimsa" while
"writ of Habeas Corpus" and Judicial precedents

promotes this value.
Nishkama Karma and Selfless Service.

Nishkama Karma promotes performing one's duty
without attachment to results or personal gain.

2. Value of "Satya" requires Public Administration

to be truthful to people for whom the
policies are being made. It involves revealing
relevant information to public to
"make them participate in governance".

3. Value of "Dharma", also found in Deontology,
a determinant of ethics, encouraging public
servants to follow their obligations (to fulfill)

which they have been appointed by Govt.

4. "Nishkama Karma" includes several values like
Honesty, Action without desires or passions etc.
which are indeed relevant in public service
where one's temptations to get favours in return
of their actions often leads to failure of
institutional integrity.

5. Value of "Asteya" refers to "nonstealing".
Public service makes one present within
an ocean of resources, meant to be delivered
to the eligible citizens. Under such scenario,
Officials often end up "misusing" those
resources for personal purpose & thus
violating the value of Asteya.

5marks

Ex., "Chennai Police Officers' Official vehicle"
was found misused by their family members
in "Coimbatore".

Dharma and Public Duty:

Dharma refers to righteousness and fulfilling one's
duties with integrity and justice.

Hence, Ancient Indian Ethical thought holds
immense navigational value in journey of
Contemporary Public Services, to keep the
path clear.

Ans-2) Private vs Public Ethics →

Set of standards & principles used by
an individual in checking his/her actions &
behaviour in private or personal sphere like
with family & friends is called "Private Ethics"
while that in public sphere is called,
"Public Ethics".

- Both Public & Private Ethics "requires" Certain Common Ethical values to be practised by individuals like Honesty, Truthfulness, Compassion etc. While some values like "Dharma" have diff meanings e.g., Dharma in Private Ethics refers to fulfilling one's obligations towards family & friends while, that in Public Ethics involves fulfilling obligations towards public and department concerned.

Possibility of Being Ethical in Private life but unethical in public office →

- Misuse of Govt vehicle for dropping one's children to school may sound unethical in public space but may sound ethical in private space.
- Use of Influence by a public official to procure contracts for their family members may sound ethical in private space especially from "Self-Interest" point of view but is purely an unethical behaviour in public space.

Thus, generally the two domains employ similar ethical standards for analysis but in case of conflict, one must give preference to public ethics as

an ethical society is must for individual ethics or personal ethics to be practised.

Ans-15)

4marks

Rapid Technological Progress has been recently observed. Surveillance tools such as facial recognition and biometrics can violate the right to privacy (as recognized in Puttaswamy judgment).

*Ethical Concerns posed by tech like AI & Surveillance tools in Governance →

1. Violation of Principles of Privacy, "hardship" one's ability to have a "good life" as propounded by Socrates to be essential.

2. Tech like AI lacks values like Compassion, Reverence, Care, Emotional Sensitivity etc. which are core part of Governance as lack of them may deprive people with genuine exception of tenders they deserve.

AI-based decision-making (e.g., in predictive policing or welfare distribution) often lacks explainability, making it difficult to hold anyone accountable for errors or biases.

3. Advance Tech is weakening the social value of "Dignity" and "Respect" through spread of Fake news which by the time is curbed by Governance Institutions, due to their limited capacity, causes lesser damage. This erodes public trust, making them feel hopeless & helpless.

Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:

AI systems trained on biased data can reinforce social prejudices, leading to discriminatory outcomes in areas like recruitment, policing, and justice delivery.

4. Rising potential & numbers of Cyber crimes
as eroding public trust in sharing information,
often making it challenging for the institutions
to garner support from people.

Consent and Autonomy:

Citizens often lack informed consent over how their data is collected, stored, and used.

Over-reliance on automation may reduce human oversight in critical decisions.

5. Default Biases & Discrimination in Tech Apps

AI is also a cause of concern, demanding
evaluation of the data it's being trained on.

Thus, Emerging technologies though offer
potential for transformation and needs to be
(for)
regulated through these frameworks to ensure
values like Dignity, respect, Benevolence etc.
"Rights protected" which is "essential to ensure"
that tech "serves rather than subverts" public
good.

Undermining Democratic Freedoms:

Mass surveillance can create a climate of fear, curbing dissent, free speech, and political participation.

Authoritarian misuse of such tools can erode democratic checks and balances.

way forward

Robust Legal Framework: Enact comprehensive laws like the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, with strict safeguards.

2. Ethical AI Standards: Mandate human-in-the-loop mechanisms, algorithmic transparency, and fairness audits.

4marks

Ans-16) Case Study 1 →

- * Stakeholders →
- a) Me (as District Magistrate)
 - b) Contractors (Carrying out Illegal Sand Mining)
 - c) Local MLA (Acting in favour of Contractor carrying out Illegal Sand Mining)
 - d) Local Villagers & Environment
 - e) District Administration

Conflict between duty and political pressure
– Upholding rule of law vs. yielding to MLA's "suggestion."

Integrity vs. Career Security – Taking action may risk transfers or career stagnation.

* Issues involved in the situation

- a) Protecting Personal Career v/s Environment and local villagers
On behalf of whom, I bear my responsibility
Public interest vs. vested interests
Protecting environment and villagers vs. economic interests of the powerful.
- ii) Carrying out duty by continuing roads & Cancellation of Contracts or "Considering Personal Safety" (as well as of my family)
- iii) Securing villagers' life or risking district Administration as [political patronage] to contractors
may pose challenges in getting approvals for "works of District Administration".

Administrative accountability vs. systemic inertia – Lack of support from seniors indicates institutional apathy.

Possible Course of Action →

1. Abiding by the advice of seniors and stopping raids & Cancellation of Contracts.

Merit → I will have a secure career & stress free life.

Demerit → Well compromise my ethical standards, village life and environment's ability to sustain itself which in future may end up into a big catastrophe disaster.

2. Align with local MLA, asking him to allow me few courtesy raids & few cancellation of contracts for himself & showing people that Administration is concerned about them and allowing the rest to go on as usual.

Merit → Fame in Media, Support of Politician & secured Green growth along with additional benefits.

Demerit → Total collapse of "Public Trust", violation and broke down of my accountability, Unability to expect fairness from my children in future.

3. Bringing the whole situation to notice of much higher level bureaucracy, proceeding forward with raids & Cancellation of Contracts

Merit → I will preserve my ethical standards &

will be able to walk in front of my family
keeping my head high.

Dement → may invite risk to life, hurdles
in Green ahead and disadvantage to District
Administration.

I would like to go with third option as
Career skewed by "Compromising Character"

Is equivalent to keeping someone alive on
ventilator as Body without Character is Body
without soul.

Ans-17) Case Study 2 →

Stakeholders →

- Me (CMO)
- Doctors in his family
- High Profile Citizens
- NGOs & Media, Civil Society

Ethical Issues Involved →

1. Career vs Duty (Deontology) → As threatened by
MLA, I may have challenges in future posting if
opt to go with my obligations as per post.
2. Saving life as per risk or in general →
In case a family member of local MLA dies,
his ~~the~~ concern may turn out genuine despite
they being under 40.

fair understanding
of case study
keep it up

10marks

3. Medical Ethics vs Career Growth →

Support of MHA may help in future progress in career despite supporting private practice side work but ~~on~~ through violation of Medical Code of Conduct.

Handling Pressure from Politician →

- I would request him to understand the requirement of "high-risk citizen" who need vaccines more than his "below 40" family members.
- If required, he may arrange the vaccines through private retailers for his family.
- Despite conveying the restrictions, if the pressure persists, I would go with the option of providing vaccines to deserving citizens & not bothering much about career hurdles ahead.

Ensuring Transparency & Fairness in such public health decisions →

1. "Going by the rules" i.e. following Deontological Approach of Ethics.

10marks

2. Handling unwanted pressure & influence by being morally upright & professionally aligned to the Medical Code of Conduct i.e. "saving one who is in danger" while keeping precautions for others.

Ans-18) Case Study 2 →

Stakeholders → I) MC (SDM)

Corrective measures:

II) Junior Officer

III) Beneficiaries of Rural housing

Update the central database with accurate figures and submit a report with explanations to higher authorities to avoid abrupt funding cuts.

IV) Government

Unethical means →

i) As per "Consequentialism", actions are justified by ends as in case, end is people in flood-prone region getting houses which may make

System Strengthening.

ii) But, as per "ontology & virtue ethics", the Junior Officer violated ethical principles of "Dharma" & "Satya" by not revealing exact figures. Introduce digital tracking of construction progress using geo-tagging and real-time monitoring to minimize reliance on manual reports.

iii) Non-revelation of exact figures is also a hint towards inefficiency to finish the task on time and thus inflating no.s to perform the functions in more than stipulated time. This overshadows the "good" being intended to be done.

Institutional Safeguards:

Setup a grievance redressal and ethical oversight mechanism to encourage reporting of unethical practices.

Responding to the situation →

I will ask the Junior Officer to make an official statement in his authority revealing the right figures to Senior Administration while accepting the older

Policy Reforms:

In case of hesitation from his side, I will

Recommend changes to the reporting and fund disbursement mechanism to include flexibility for genuine delays without penalizing the district.

i) Conveying the message to the team that

Slight deviation from ethical standards, eventually results into normalization of unethical behaviour.

ii) Officers concerned must be aware of possible consequences as per law for inflating numbers & misguiding Government to release funds, may amount to "Treason"

11 marks

Training and Sensitization:

iii) Maintaining an ecosystem among colleagues that

Conduct ethics workshops and training sessions for junior and senior staff on integrity, whistleblowing, and handling pressure without resorting to falsification.

Ans 19) Case Study 4 →

Stakeholders →

i) Me (CEO of Zila Parishad)

ii) Widow and her children

iii) General Public especially one looking for precedents to make their case

iv) Government of concerned State.

Justifying Bending rules for Compassion →

- Public Policies hold their essence as long as they are "Public oriented".
- Acc. to Virtue ethics & Consequentialism, upholding virtues like Benevolence, Compassion, Care etc. and finding end results to be good & just, "makes the path ethical"; even if there has been a bending rules, provided it remains an exception to do so.
- In the given case, I may obey rules which will keep me "professionally upright" but the life of widow legally & her two young children are "at stake".

"Ethical resolution to the problem which maintains integrity while being humane" →

1) Asking approval for making an exception from Senior Administration like Principal Secretary by presenting a strong case involving "life of individuals at stake".

2) Being CEO of Zila Parishad, educational help to the children can be provided under RTE.

~~scribbles~~

11marks

very well addressed every part of questions

Ans-207 Case study 5 →

Stakeholders →

- Mc (Head of SA Governance Project)
- Political Leadership
- Tech Team
- Civil rights group, digital activists & Minority Communities

good

"Ethical tensions between Public Safety & Individual Rights" →

i) Advanced Tech (things) provide ~~under~~ ~~the~~ broader surveillance; ensuring higher level of security but "influx of data" poses challenge of leak of personal information without consent.

ii) Individual rights demands [freedom to access public spaces "freely" and "anonymously"] but anonymity is often misused by unethical elements of society to cause greater damage.

[Balancing efficiency with ethics in given scenario]

i) Concern of Digital activists, Civil rights group & Minority Communities is genuine & "out of fear" which needs to be maturely & sensitively recognized.

ii) Ensuring their trust through demonstrating security arrangements to restrict data leaks and who handles authorization of the data collected.

iii) Keeping "Social Audits" gateway open during implementation of Tech will garner enhanced trust of "minority community".

"Safeguards to ensure ethical implementation of Technology"

i) Restricted Authorization of data access to "limited no. of people"

ii) Strict punishment & penalty provisions for data leaks, if happens

9marks

iii) "Confidentiality & Accountability Agreements" with the service providers supporting the implementation.

balanced
urans

while solving
remember

constitution, laws, ethics & morals