

UPSC Mains GS - 4

Ethics

Theory Questions Analysis

1.(a) Wisdom lies in knowing what to reckon with and what to overlook. An officer being engrossed with the periphery, ignoring the core issues before him, is no rare in the bureaucracy. Do you agree that such preoccupation of an administrator leads to travesty of justice to the cause of effective service delivery and good governance? Critically evaluate.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Definition of Wisdom and Prudence

Types of Peripheral issues officer has to deal with

Core Issues

Impact of preoccupation with peripheral issues on

(i) Service Delivery (ii) Good Governance

Definition of Wisdom and Prudence

Prudence

- Prudence literally translates to "practical discretion."
- Prudence guides and establishes the rules and justifications for the other virtues.
 - E.g. - Courage in the pursuit of a bad policy, can result in disaster.
- Prudence is an indicator of a wise person

Types of Peripheral issues officer has to deal with

1. Red Tapism
2. Complex Rules and Laws
3. Funding
4. Resource utilization
5. Politicization of Issues
6. Media Attention

Core Issues

1. Maintenance of law and order
2. Creation of Implementation of Rules and Laws
3. Creation and Implementation of Policies
4. Financial Administration
5. Keeping a check on Corruption
6. Protecting interest of vulnerable
7. Welfare Measures

Impact of preoccupation with peripheral issues on

(i) Service Delivery

Example 1

Example 2

(ii) Good Governance

Example 1

Example 2

1. (b) Apart from intellectual competency and moral qualities, empathy and compassion are some of the other vital attributes that facilitate the civil servants to be more competent in tackling the crucial issues or taking critical decisions. Explain with suitable illustrations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Definition and Need of -

- (i) Intellectual Competency or Intelligence
- (ii) Moral qualities or Public Ethics

Definition and Need of -

- (i) Empathy

Example -

- (ii) Compassion

Example -

Balancing both set of attributes

Definition and Need of -

(i) Intellectual Competency or Intelligence

Intelligence

- It is a set of cognitive abilities that enable us to learn, acquire information, and solve problems.
- It is a general mental capacity that implies being able to reason, plan, resolve problems, think abstractly, comprehend, learn quickly, and learn from experience.
- It is not just related to learning or to academic abilities, or talent but it rather refers to the capacity to understand our environment.

(ii) Moral qualities or Public Ethics

Public Ethics

- Public Ethics are ethical standards that should govern different areas of law and policymaking.
 - E.g. - A policy that excludes a group of people on the basis of caste, religion, gender, etc. will be considered unethical policy.
- Public Ethics also relates to the conduct of elected officials, government agents, and ordinary citizens.
 - E.g. - Accepting gifts from a contractor is an unethical conduct.

Definition and Need of -

(i) Empathy

Empathy

- Empathy arises when you are genuinely attempting to comprehend or experience the emotions of another person as if they were your own.
- E.g. - Gandhi renouncing luxurious life since majority Indians were poor and hungry.
- E.g. - Buddha, Mahavir, Guru Nanak, Kabir were people who possessed extraordinary empathy.

Empathetic attitude of a civil servant

- India is one of the world's fastest-growing emerging economies, but it nevertheless boasts the world's largest population of destitute people.
- To pull many people out of poverty, a well-balanced development is required.
- A government official who is sensitive and empathetic would understand the problems of the poor who approach him and take appropriate action.
- Adopt a more rapid approach and actions to address societal concerns.
- Respect affirmative action for the underprivileged and put it into practise with a positive attitude.
- Make oneself available to all citizens and solicit their input

Definition and Need of -

(ii) Compassion

Compassion

- Compassion is an emotional response to empathy or sympathy and creates a desire to help.
- E.g. - When someone falls you have an immediate desire to pick them up and show compassion for other beings.
- It's a higher level of empathy that shows a genuine desire to help the individual who is suffering.
- E.g. - Many aspire to become IAS officers with a genuine desire to help people.

Significance of compassion in civil service

- It helps to understand the needs of marginalized and disadvantaged people.
- It pushes one to resolve the issues in a timely manner and with respect.
- It brings un-biases in one's handling of issues.
- It makes one aware of the risk or concerns in meeting community requirements.
- It helps to understand the value of affirmative action towards the marginalized.
- It makes one seek information from all sections to understand their needs and expectations.
- It makes one accessible to all citizens.
- It brings realization of the importance of feedback from the community about the services provided.

Maxim of Compassion

- An administrator, without violating the prescribed laws and rules, should demonstrate compassion for the poor, the disabled and the weak while using his discretion in making decisions.
- E.g.
 - While demolishing unauthorised houses an officer can arrange temporary place for old people to stay put.

Balancing both set of attributes

2. (a) The Rules and Regulations provided to all the civil servants are same, yet there is difference in the performance. Positive minded officers are able to interpret the Rules and Regulations in favour of the case and achieve success, whereas negative minded officers are unable to achieve goals by interpreting the same Rules and Regulations against the case. Discuss with illustrations.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Rules and Regulation as source of guidance

Interpretation of the Rules and Regulation by –

(i) Civil Servant with Positive Attitude

Example -

(ii) Civil Servant with Negative Attitude

Example -

In case of dilemma Conscience as source of guidance

Rules and Regulation as source of guidance

Rules as the source of Ethical Guidance

Rules are made by organizations and individuals.

- E.g. - Confidentiality in Workplace (Organisational Rules)
- E.g. - Not to waste food / Not to waste money unnecessarily

The term "rules" refers to a set of guidelines for specific situations.

- E.g. - Rules from school do not necessarily apply in college

In their formal form, they are codified and invite sanctions

- E.g.- Service rules, Office timing

In their informal form, they are unwritten and invite reprimand

- E.g.- Right time to come home

In Government, parlance rules are called delegated or subordinate legislations

- E.g. - Rules created by the local authority during Pandemic

Regulations as the source of Ethical Guidance

Regulations are a subset of rules.

Regulations are generally written.

- E.g. - Limit on the emission from industries

The executive branch creates regulations through numerous agencies such as the departments of state, agriculture, and treasury, among others.

- E.g. - Truthful labeling of ingredients or date of expiry on the food packets

Interpretation of the Rules and Regulation by –

(i) Civil Servant with Positive Attitude

Catch spirit of law

Contextualization (discretion)

Public Interest

Example –

(ii) Civil Servant with Negative Attitude

Abide by letter of law

Driven by fear and self preservation

Private Interest

Example –

In case of dilemma Conscience as source of Guidance

Conscience as the source of Ethical Guidance

- Intellect and Will are the two faculties that make us rational beings
- Further Intellect has two functions - "to know" and "to judge"
- Our conscience is associated with the second function "to judge".
- Thus, conscience is the function of the intellect to judge the morality (goodness, badness) of one's action (past, present, future)

It is also called inner voice or inner light.

It is the inner sense of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives.

- E.g. - It would be wrong to roughly handle the elderly during the lockdown.
- E.g. - It would be wrong to give five-star treatment to Covid infected judges.

It impels one toward the right action: to follow the dictates of conscience.

- E.g. - Distributing food and water to migrants going back to their homes.

Thus, it acts as a guide to doer's behavior.

2.(b) It is believed that adherence to ethics in human actions would ensure in smooth functioning of an organization/system. If so, what does ethics seek to promote in human life? How do ethical values assist in the resolution of conflicts faced by him in his day-to-day functioning? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Define Ethics in human actions

Discuss how it ensure smooth functioning of an organization/system

What ethics seek to promote in human life

Ethical values assist in the resolution of conflicts

Define Ethics in human action

- Ethics is a **set of standards** that society places on itself and which help guide behaviour, choices, and actions. They have an impact on how people make choices and live their lives.
- E.g. - Ethic of honesty - A person chooses to return a wallet that they found on the ground to the lost and found department.
- Ethics may be defined as the **systematic study of human actions** from the point of view of their rightfulness or wrongfulness.
- E.g. - Theft is ethically wrong.
- Helping the elderly to crossroads is ethically right.
- In short, Ethics is an **integral part of our society** that guides human behaviour and actions in different realms of life.

Discuss how it ensure smooth functioning of an organization/system

	Positive Consequence	Negative Consequence		Positive Consequence	Negative Consequence
Society	Harmony: Ethics addresses how to mend societal relationships that have been shattered by crimes, oppression, and political violence. Ethics and values aid in the prevention of communal violence and the promotion of religious harmony among individuals of various faiths.	Violence: Violence due to various reasons. E.g. Killings, Extermination of a tribe	Organization	Credibility and Trust: People who are ethical and virtuous are trusted by others, and their words and actions carry more weight than those of ordinary people. For example, leaders with a track record of integrity	Nepotism: Prevalent in all organizations for ages. E.g. Mahabharata, Cinema, Companies
	Security: Ethics helps in safeguarding society by creating ethical laws or conventions. E.g. "Cyberethics" refers to the code of responsible behavior on the Internet.	Communalism: the absence of an ethical value of tolerance leads to communal behaviour. E.g. Riots		and honesty have a larger influence on the public than leaders with a shady past. Political parties solicit endorsements from well-known public figures.	
	Integration: Nonviolence, respect for democratic institutions, pluralism, and other ethical concepts have long drawn individuals from all over the world. Ethics of Co-operation in matters such as law and order, terrorism, and environmental challenges, among others, also contribute to a country's soft power.	Infanticide: The gap in gender equity increases the rate of infanticide.		Bring Efficiency: Ethics provides a clear roadmap for an organization by minimizing disagreements on ethical dilemmas and improving the organization's ability to accomplish tasks with the least amount of wasted time, money, and effort while maintaining work quality.	Inefficiency: It is a lack of organization or skill that wastes time, energy, money, etc.



What ethics seek to promote in human life

Let us apply what we have learned till now

- What does ethics seek to promote human life? Why is it all the more important in Public Administration? (Previous year Question 2014).

Ethics promote the following things in human life

- It promotes qualities such as compassion, honesty, respect, integrity, a reasonable approach, a feeling of fairness and justice, courage, and other virtues.
- It promotes a shared point of view from which we can all agree on what we should all do.
- It promotes quick decision making process thus increasing efficiency.
- It promotes societal peace and harmony. (To respect others' opinions, lifestyles, religions, and ideals).
- It supports societal prosperity and progress. (To improve one's own and others' quality of life).

How ethical values assist in the resolution of conflicts:

Values – Empathy, Compassion, Prudence, etc.

Conflict resolution

- EI helps to *distinguish* people's *emotions* and *empathize* with their *perspectives*.
 - E.g. - Two teammates coming from different socio-economic backgrounds trying to solve the problem of poverty.
- This helps to *resolve the conflict* and at times *avoid them* before they start since IE helps predict how people react.
 - E.g. - Not clubbing people with completely different ideologies on a sensitive topic to work together.
- EI helps to understand people's needs and desires thus helping us to make better negotiators.
 - E.g. - A boss who knows that an employee wants a promotion will be in a better position to negotiate with the pay raise.

3.(a) Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have the right to do and what is right to do.'- Potter Stewart .

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Definition of Ethics

Right to do (what you can do as per Law)

Issues with first approach

Right to do (what you should do)

Examples -

Definition of Ethics

- Ethics is a **set of standards** that society places on itself and which help guide behaviour, choices, and actions. They have an impact on how people make choices and live their lives.

Right to do

(i) Rights as per Natural Laws

(ii) Rights as per Positive Laws

Natural Laws

- It claims that human being has an innate power to understand good and evil
- God has written moral laws in the nature
- God has created humans with the innate ability to know what morality is.
- This he has done by creating instincts or inclination to perform actions that are good for them.

Positive Law

These are human-made laws

They are laws that have been duly enacted by a properly instituted and popularly recognized branch of government.

Thus, positive law regards law from the position of its legitimacy.

Issues with first approach

Ethical issues with Laws

Many acts that are widely condemned as immoral are not prohibited by law,

- E.g. - lying or betraying a friend's trust.

Furthermore, penalties for breaching the law can be severe, and sometimes even violate ethical standards.

- E.g. - the death penalty

What is Right to do

The Utilitarian Approach

- Principle behind the approach is
 - An action that provides the most good or that does the least harm is an ethical action.
 - It deals with the consequence of the action.
- Example
 - Assume a hospital has four people whose lives depend upon receiving organ transplants: a heart, lungs, a kidney, and a liver. If there is a patient who has all these organs working perfectly, except that he is in a coma and no one is there to claim him. In that case, going by the Utilitarian approach, his organs could be harvested to save four lives at the expense of one life.

The Fairness or Justice Approach

- Principle behind the approach is
 - An ethical action will treat all human beings equally - or if unequally, then fairly based on some standard that is defensible.
- Example -
 - It would be unethical to have different wage rates for different people based on gender for the same work.

The Rights Approach

- Principle behind the approach is
 - An action is ethical if it protects and respects the moral rights of those affected.
 - It believes that humans have a dignity that needs to be protected.
 - Besides they have the ability to choose freely what they want to do with their lives.
 - Humans should be treated as ends in themselves and not as means to other ends.

The Common Good Approach

- Principle behind the approach is
 - An ethical action should benefit all members of the community.
- Why?
 - Members of a community share certain common conditions and institutions upon which our welfare depends. For society to thrive, we need to safeguard the sustainability of our community for the good of all, including our weakest and most vulnerable members.
- Example
 - When we go out to public places it would be unethical to litter around.

3.(b) “If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher.” – Abdul Kalam. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Same question was asked in 2017

Definition of Corruption

Corruption, Ethics and Values

Role of Family

(i) Father

(ii) Mother

Role of Teacher

Definition of Corruption

Corruption

- Corruption is defined as the direct or indirect exploitation of one's position, status, or resources for personal gain.
- It is whether in terms of material gain or enhancement of power, prestige, or influence beyond what is legitimate or sanctioned by commonly accepted norms.

Corruption related to Ethics and Values

Corruption, Ethics, and Values

- Corruption is one of the most visible manifestations of a lack of ethics.
 - The word "corrupt" comes from the Latin word "corrupt," which means "to break or demolish."
 - The term 'ethics' comes from the Greek term 'ethikos,' which means 'arising from habit.'
-
- When it comes to dealing with corruption and abuse of office, there are two ways that are somewhat diametrically opposed.
 - The first is an overemphasis on values and character.
 - The underlying notion is that nothing can be done to modify human behavior until values are restored.

Role of Family

(i) Father

(ii) Mother

Role of Family in inculcating values

- Parents are first teacher and role models for the child
- Value system practiced in the family becomes automatic to the young ones to emulate.
- Family shapes the child's attitude towards people and society.

When it comes to the development of moral values, two places are critical: school and home. Examine.

Role of family in development of moral values in children:

Family is the first institution of socialisation for a person.

1. A child learns the values of love, affection, honesty and sacrifice from parents especially mother. E.g., Mahatma Gandhi said that his satyagraha was inspired by his mother's practice of fasting.
2. S/he learns the value of discipline, leadership and objectivity from parents especially working parents.

Role of Educational Institute in inculcating values

- Education necessarily involves the transmission of values

Three agents in the educational institute that helps in the development of values are

- **Teachers**
 - Acts as a role model
 - Also, inculcate the values such as hard work, punctuality, commitment, discipline through the use of reward and punishment
- **Curriculum**
 - The stories that children read at a very young age leave a mark on them (ex - Panchatantra)
 - The curriculum that incorporates cultural diversity helps build values such as sensitivity, tolerance, acceptance
- **Extracurricular Activity**
 - They develop values such as Team-building, cooperative behaviour, responsibility assumption
 - It is through education that society seeks to preserve and promote its cherished values

3.(c) "Judge your success by what you had to give up in order to get it." Dalai Lama.
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Introduce with general understanding of success

Then discuss how living ethical and virtuous life is true success

Talk about vices that you have to give up to live ethical life

How to achieve this feat

Introduce with general understanding of success

Then discuss how living ethical life is true success

Plato's concept of virtues / Cardinal Virtues

- Plato identified four "cardinal virtues" that are required for a happy individual as well as a good society.
- He also believed that the ideal state would be populated by people who possessed such qualities.
- Prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude (or courage) are the four cardinal virtues.

Mention what you have to give up to live ethical life

 T.me/Sleepy Classes

 **Sleepy Classes**
Free. Regular. Quality.

Panchasila

- These are five precepts that people choose to follow in order to live in civilized communities where they may trust and respect one another.
- These are not commandments or rules, but rather 'training principles' that must be put into practice with intelligence and training.
 1. Not killing,
 2. Not stealing,
 3. Not lying,
 4. Avoiding sexual misconduct, and
 5. Abstaining from intoxicants.

How to achieve this feat

 T.me/Sleepy Classes

 **Sleepy Classes**
Free. Regular. Quality.

Golden Mean

- For him, every ethical virtue is a condition intermediate (a “golden mean”) between two other states, one involving excess, and the other deficiency.
 - E.g. - Courage is the midpoint of the extremes of cowardice and recklessness.
- Thus a courageous person judges that some dangers are worth facing and others not.
 - E.g. - Honesty is the midpoint between brutal honesty and failing to say things that need to be said.
 - E.g. - Generosity is the midpoint between prodigality and stinginess
- Thus virtue is a matter of striking a mean between two vices (Vice of excess and vice of deficiency)
- For him, virtue is practical wisdom that can only be learned through experience.
- Character is developed through habituation - If you do virtuous things over and over again it will become part of your character
- One needs to identify and emulate moral exemplars who possess these virtues.

**4. (a) What do you understand by term 'good governance'? How far recent initiatives in terms of e-Governance steps taken by the State have helped the beneficiaries? Discuss with suitable examples.
(Answer in 150 words) 10**

Discuss what you understand by Good Governance

Initiatives related to e-Governance

Benefits of the initiatives

Examples -

Discuss what you understand by Good Governance

Good Governance

As per World Bank, Good Governance is defined as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development".

- E.g. - Power exercised in a transparent, predictable manner. (Democracy)
- E.g. - Power exercised in an opaque, unpredictable manner. (Autocracy)

United Nations Principles of Good Governance

1 Participation

People should have the ability to express themselves through genuine local organisations or representatives.

2 Rule of Law

Governance should be based upon rules and regulations.

3 Consensus Oriented

The winner-take-all approach is not used in ethical governance.

4 Equity and Inclusiveness

Good governance ensures a just society and equitable society.

Discuss what you understand by Good Governance

5 Effectiveness and Efficiency

Processes and institutions should be able to provide results that are in line with the community's needs

6 Accountability

Accountability refers to the ability to be held accountable (answerable) for one's actions.

7 Transparency

The literal meaning of the word is "openness."

People should have access to information about the decision-making process and how it is carried out.

8 Responsiveness

Institutions and processes should provide service to all stakeholders in a timely manner.

Initiatives related to e-Governance

Benefits of the initiatives

Examples -

4.(b) Online methodology is being used for day-to-day meetings, institutional approvals in the administration and for teaching and learning in education sector to the extent telemedicine in the health sector is getting popular with the approvals of the competent authority. No doubt it has advantages and disadvantages for both the beneficiaries and system at large. Describe and discuss the ethical issues involved in the use of online method particularly to vulnerable section of society.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Benefits of online methodology (especially during corona)

Ethical issues in online methodology

Cybercrime, cyber bullying, cyber racism, digital divide, sexual content, etc.

Vulnerable section - Women, children, poor, old age, LGBTQ, etc.

5. (a) Russia and Ukraine war has been going on for the last seven months. Different countries have taken independent stands and actions keeping in view their own national interests. We are all aware that war has its own impact on the different aspects of society, including human tragedy. What are those ethical issues that are crucial to be considered while launching the war and its continuation so far? Illustrate with justification the ethical issues involved in the given state of affair.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Introduce with the Ethics in International Relation

Ethical Issues in war time

Ethical concerns w.r.t Russia-Ukraine conflict

Introduce with the Ethics in International Relation

Ethics in International Affairs or International Relations

Ethics is defined as the study of the nature of duties beyond community boundaries.

Ethics is the study of how members of 'bounded' societies, usually nation-states, should treat strangers and outsiders, and if such distinctions are justified.

- E.g. - Kafala system in gulf countries like Kuwait

International ethics refers to -

the benefits that international interactions, exchanges, and relations can offer to our world as well as how unfriendly, aggressive, and uncooperative behaviour can hurt them.

International ethics shed light on how countries and other entities treat other countries and their citizens.

- E.g. - N. Korea a hostile country to many and does not tolerate disruptive behaviour by tourist.
- E.g. - Switzerland has no major disputes in its bilateral relations and is also great tourist destination.

As a result, international ethics allows one to take a more active role in developing and constructing a good international community.

Ethical issues in war time

1. No discrimination between enemy combatants and non-combatants
2. Harms not proportional to the gains
3. Disregard to Rules of War
4. Human right violation
5. Violation of rights of War Prisoner
6. Proxy wars – terrorism
7. Refugee crisis
8. Military expenditure trumps domestic needs
9. Hunger and poverty

Ethical concerns w.r.t Russia-Ukraine conflict

Ethical Issues in International Relations and Funding



What are vacuum bombs? Russia accused of using them in Ukraine conflict

- **Russian forces** in Ukraine may have used **thermobaric weapons and cluster bombs**, according to reports from the Ukraine government and **human rights groups**.
- While **cluster munitions are banned** by international convention, thermobaric munitions – also known as fuel-air explosive devices, or “**vacuum bombs**” – **are not explicitly prohibited** for use against military targets.
- These devastating devices, which create an **oxygen-eating fireball** followed by a **deadly shockwave**, are far more powerful than most other conventional weapons.

Explained: What Is Phosphorus Bomb And Why Russia Is Accused Of Using It On Ukraine

- Ukraine's human rights ombudswoman has accused Russia of attacking the village of Popasna in Ukraine's eastern Luhansk area overnight with illegal phosphorus munitions.
- "According to the **Rome Convention**, the **bombardment of a civilian city** by Russian troops with these weaponry is a war crime and a **crime against humanity**," she stated
- As per the **International Committee of the Red Cross**, the lighted phosphorus flames at levels above 800 degree Celsius, and fires can spread over enormous areas, up to several hundred square kilometres.

Ethical Issues in International Relations and Funding



India's Silence on Russian Invasion: Why 'Morals' Matter in Foreign Policy

- India's position, thus far, has been broadly of ‘**abstention**’ and ‘**silence**’.
- India has shown **inability to call a spade-a-spade** given how Russia's military aggression in Ukraine is both unprovoked and in clear violation of basic tenets and principles of international law.
- If A's friend commits murder and A maintains a position of ‘silence’ or gives the friend a free pass, what does it say about A and her/his moral character?
- India (like many other democratic nations) has a **moral responsibility** to say more – and do more – to counter Putin's Russia.



Has India's morality in the international sphere suffered against the backdrop of the crisis between Russia and Ukraine?

Answer: India acquired a neutral stance on the recent Russia-Ukraine issue by not siding with western sanctions on Russia.

India's morality in the international sphere suffered: how?

- India has always voiced the concerns of weaker nations since its independence e.g African decolonisation, WTO for developing world etc.
- India's stand to be neutral towards an aggressor (Russia) was indirectly criticized majorly by western nations and its public commentators.
- Even in India some sections termed it as opportunism and unethical.
- It was said that Indian security and economic interests trumped its ethics of voicing for Ukraine.
- US diplomats indirectly threatened India of similar fate as Ukraine in case of India-China conflict.
- On social media there was open criticism for India's stand from the public of Ukraine and the west.

5. (b) Write short notes on the following in 30 words each :

- (i) Constitutional morality
- (ii) Conflict of interest
- (iii) Probity in public life
- (iv) Challenges of digitalization
- (v) Devotion to duty

6.(a) Whistle blower, who reports corruption and illegal activities, wrongdoing and misconduct to the concerned authorities, runs the risk of being exposed to grave danger, physical harm and victimization by the vested interests, accused persons and his team. What policy measures would you suggest to strengthen protection mechanism to safeguard the whistle blower?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Definition of whistleblowing

Values demonstrated by whistleblower

Issues with whistleblowing

Indian laws pertaining to whistleblowing

Policy measures to strengthen protection mechanism

Definition of whistleblowing



What is a Whistleblowing:

- Whistleblowing refers to calling attention to wrongdoing happening in an organization.
- Whistleblowing has to do with ethics because it represents a person's understanding, at a deep level, that an action his or her organization is taking is harmful – that it interferes with people's rights or is unfair or detracts from the common good.

Values demonstrated by Whistleblower

Values demonstrated by whistleblowers



- **Courage** – It takes moral courage to stand against your organization and be ready to lose out on stability in one's life.
- **Self-sacrifice** – They work for the public interest at the cost of themselves.
- **Duty bound and respecting the law** – However, there is a dilemma of breaching the ethics by breaching the contract with the organization as well.



Issues with Whistleblowing:

- Being disloyal towards organization v/s sharing knowledge of wrongdoing for the benefit of others and moral commitment towards society.
- He may also gain mistrust of his fellow workers.

Indian laws pertaining to whistleblowing

Indian laws pertaining to whistleblowing



- For the logging of complaints about alleged corruption or abuse of office by a government officer or department, the government introduced the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution.
- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was chosen to handle complaints, which are still frequently forwarded to the appropriate division after the whistleblower's identity has been concealed.

Indian laws pertaining to whistleblowing



- The Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2011 was created to give citizens a legal means of reporting claims of public officials' alleged corruption and abuse of their positions with the organization as well.
- It provides a mechanism to investigate alleged corruption and misuse of power by public servants and also protect anyone who exposes alleged wrongdoing in government bodies, projects and offices

Policy measures to strengthen protection mechanism

6.(b) In contemporary world, corporate sector's contribution in generating wealth and employment is increasing. In doing so, they are bringing in unprecedented onslaught on the climate, environmental sustainability and living conditions of human beings. In this background, do you find that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is efficient and sufficient enough to fulfill the social roles and responsibilities needed in the corporate world for which CSR is mandated? Critically examine.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Definition of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Need of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Its reach and impact.

Issues with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Shortcomings.

Suggestions for improvement

One's business's success is determined by the society around it. In light of the preceding statement, evaluate the need for Corporate Social Responsibility.

Approach:

1. Define Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
2. Give various reasons why we need CSR, especially from societal point of view.
3. Conclude appropriately.

Solution:

According to UNIDO, Corporate Social Responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.

According to the concept of CSR, companies spend a percentage of their profits towards the welfare of the community they are operating around.

Need for Corporate Social Responsibility:

1. **Trusteeship principle:** Given by Gandhiji, it says that corporates are trustees of people and should take away from the society only that much as is required and their profit should be shared with all stakeholders.
2. **Promotion of a better society:** CSR helps in protecting society in a better way than even the legal system of the country. CSR spent on education and health is helpful for building a better future for our society.

E.g., In 2009, Saraikela (Jharkhand), neonatal mortality was 96%. Tata Steel invested in awareness generation and healthcare services. This helped bring down neonatal mortality rate to 32.7% and infant mortality rate upto 26.5% within 3 years.

3. **Greater reach:** The corporates through their wide network and deep pockets can reach areas which have been neglected by government overtime. This can help increase the reach of basic services to the most downtrodden.
4. **Sustainable development:** Different activities like cleaning rivers, solid waste management, electrification, water harvesting under CSR are helpful for the sustainability of the environment.
5. **Acceptance at local level:** The activities of a company impact the people situated around it. If the company wants to succeed in the long term it needs to have the acceptance from social actors affected by the company's operations.

Issues with the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Shortcomings.

1. Companies evading CSR and using it to promote their business.
2. Lack of Community Participation
3. Transparency Issues
4. Lack of NGO's in rural areas

Suggestions for improvement

1. Clear CSR Guidelines
2. Strict enforcement

Thank You