

TRAITS	EXAMPLES
<p><b>1)SELF REGULATION</b> -Civil Servants that are emotionally intelligent would regulate themselves ,are able to control the temptations and do not compromise on their values .</p>	<p><b>1)U. SAGAYAM (IAS)</b>- He was the first IAS officer in Tamil Nadu to publicize his financial information.</p> <p><b>2)Mr. Ashok Khemka (a 1991 batch IAS officer of the Haryana Cadre)</b> who has been transferred 51st times in his 24 years of Civil Service career. He was awarded the S R Jindal Prize in 2011 for ‘crusade against corruption’ for his effort in exposing corruption in high places.</p> <p><b>3)P Manivannan (IAS)</b> - Today corruption is rising in India, officials are not ready to allow common citizens to look into their chambers or show them files easily.Here is the great example of working, which P Manivannan is showing it by doing it and not only talking about it.</p> <p><b>P Manivannan</b> has installed CCTV in his office, this way Indian citizens can watch him What he is doing in his office, in his chamber.</p>
<p><b>2)EMPATHY</b> - An administrator should be aware of the needs and feelings of others and be able to see things from the prism of citizens.</p>	<p><b>1) Swarochish Somavanshi- An IAS officer posted in Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh</b> got AC removed from his office and had them installed in Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to save around 100 malnourished children from scorching heat.</p> <p>Moved by the initiative of the young collector, people started donating and in three days Rs 5 lakh has been collected as donation.</p> <p><b>2)Bringing Warmth During Harsh J&amp;K Winter</b></p> <p>Meet The Police Officer Who Set Up 'WALL OF KINDNESS' in Kashmir</p> <p>SP Sheikh Aadil Mushtaq from Baramulla district, posted in Traffic Police, Srinagar has started 'Wall of Kindness', an initiative to help the needy in Kashmir.</p> <p>Despite the chilling harsh weather, hundreds of people still come &amp; donate items such as woolen clothes, food, blankets, etc.for the needy</p> <p><b>3) S.R sankaran-</b> This former IAS officer was</p>

	<p>commonly known as "an ideal people's IAS officer". He played a crucial role in creating pro-poor policies and <b>was the man behind the abolition of bonded labor, the creation of the special component plan for SCs &amp; STs</b> and the assigning of resources for marginalized communities in the rural development programmes.</p>
<p><b>3)MOTIVATED</b> - It includes one's personal drive to improve and achieve commitment to one's goals, initiative, or readiness to act on opportunities. Further an emotionally intelligent individual can motivate his/her subordinates towards a particular goal.</p>	<p><b>1)PARAMESWARAN IYER ( IAS )</b>  <b>Changing age-old habits of millions of people through persuasion:</b> It was through his efforts to make this programme a Jan Andolan that more than 100 million toilets have been constructed in rural areas and the national rural sanitation coverage, which was 38.7 per cent in October 2014, increased to 100 per cent in October 2019.</p> <p><b>2)Prashant Nair, District collector of Kozhikode</b> started Compassionate Kozhikode, a volunteer driven project to provide various public services.</p>
<p><b>4)INNOVATIVE</b> - Emotionally intelligent people are able to move their feelings to a space where they can help to come up with new ideas.</p>	<p><b>1)ARMSTRONG PAME (IAS)</b>-Known as the 'Miracle Man', this IAS officer from Manipur, is famous for single-handedly being responsible for building a 100 km road famously known as the "Peoples' Road". The road connects Tousem with the rest of Manipur, as also with Assam and Nagaland.</p> <p><b>2)RUBY AHLUWALIA (IRAS )</b>- She used her expertise to raise Rs. 3,000 crore from the market through structured financial products for the construction of a new Konkan Railway line.</p> <p><b>3)Prasanth Nair (2007 batch IAS officer of Kerala cadre)</b>  His innovative ideas such as-  <b>Operation Sulaimani</b>, a decentralized participatory project to address hunger in urban areas;  <b>Tere Mere Beech Mein</b>, a project to tackle waste management at Kozhikode Beach  <b>Yo Appooppa</b>, an attempt to improve the quality of life of the elderly - were huge runaway successes, thanks to large and wholehearted participation of people</p>

	<p>of the coastal city and beyond.</p> <p><b>4)IAS officer Smita Sabharwal</b> adapted to the financial crunch and launched a campaign—Fund Your City—appealing to residents to help her build the infrastructure of Naxal-affected areas.</p>
<p><b>5)RESILIENT</b> -Emotionally intelligent administrators, because of their calmness, control over emotions etc. are able to adapt to different and even challenging situations.</p>	<p><b>1)U. SAGAYAM (IAS)</b>-He carried out a probe which revealed looting of high-value granite from private and government land, destruction of water bodies, diversion of rivers and irregularities in the export of granite.</p> <p><b>2)D ROOPA (IPS)</b>-In July 2017, She found irregularities inside the jail. She alleged that AIADMK (Amma) general secretary V K Sasikala was enjoying VIP treatment at Parappana Agrahara central prison, in exchange for a Rs 2-crore bribe to jail officials. Thus showing resilience against the Political pressure.</p> <p><b>3)DURGA SHAKTI NAGPAL (IAS)</b>-She came into public view after launching a massive drive against corruption and illegal sand mining within her jurisdiction of Gautam Buddha Nagar.</p>
<p><b>6)SET AN EXAMPLE</b> - Emotionally intelligent administrators set their targets and get them done. By doing this, they set examples for others.</p>	<p><b>1)R. Anandakumar, the Collector of Erode</b>, who put his child in a government school. As soon as it was known that his daughter was studying there, officials of Veerappanchatram Panchayat inspected the school to ensure that it had all basic facilities in place. The Collector's action will encourage more parents to admit their children in government schools.</p> <p><b>2) Pankaj Jain, the district collector of Katni in Madhya Pradesh</b> could have sent his daughter to a high-profile play school but sent her to Aanganwadi for play-schooling.</p> <p><b>3)Dr. Aja Shankar Pandey</b>-Away from VIP culture, IAS officer Dr. Ajay Shankar Pandey reaches his office 10 minutes early everyday and cleans his cabin himself. According to Dr. Ajay, in 1993, when he was the SDM (Sub-</p>

	<p>Divisional Magistrate) in Etmadpur, Agra, one day the sweepers went on strike. In such a situation, he himself reached his office with a broom and cleaned the room.</p>
<p><b>7)SOCIAL SKILLS</b> - of an emotionally intelligent administrator improve interpersonal and intergroup relationships by facilitating better communication within the organization and between the individuals.</p>	<p><b>1)Arif Sheikh-In 2017, Bastar's Superintendent of Police - awarded the prestigious International Association of Chief of Police (IACP) Award 2017</b> in Pennsylvania in the 'Homeland Security' category for his campaign 'Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police!.</p> <p><b>Sheikh's 'Amcho Bastar, Amcho Police' initiative</b> is aimed at bridging the gap between the police and tribal communities by assimilating their unique traditions and culture. At the same time, the police also focus on neutralizing left-wing extremism by bringing back surrendered Maoists into the mainstream by giving them alternative earning opportunities.</p> <p><b>2)IAS Office OP Choudhary</b> solved the problem of lack of availability of skilled labor with the education initiative 'Choo Lo Aasman'.</p>

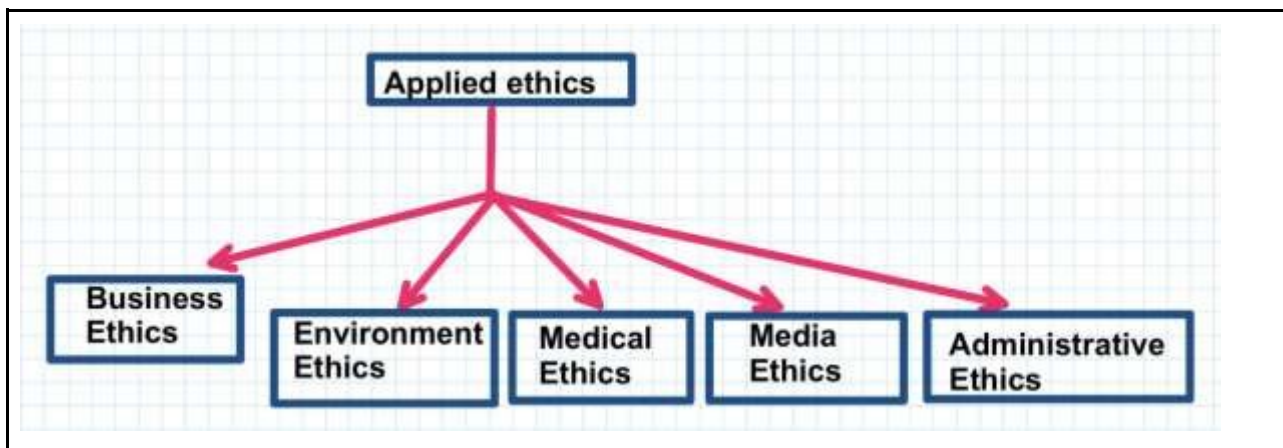
# Applied Ethics

- **Applied ethics**, also called **practical ethics**, is the application of ethics to **real-world problems**.
- It attempts to answer the question of how people should act in specific situations.

## Examples

- Applied ethics deals with the moral issues like – Abortion, pre-marital sex, euthanasia, death penalty, LGBTQ rights, war tactics, censorship, etc.

## Dimensions of Applied Ethics



## Significance of Applied Ethics

- It **addresses the moral permissibility** of specific actions and practices.
- It deals with **difficult and controversial moral issues** that people actually face in their day to day lives.
- Applied ethics is **more specific than normative ethics**, (i.e. how people should behave)
- It is also **different from metaethics**, (a branch of philosophy that asks questions about the nature of ethics such as, —what is morality?||)
- With a practical approach to ethics, people don't need to agree on a moral theory. Instead, they can **agree to solutions to ethical dilemmas** by reviewing the facts and related harms of a specific situation. This is one of the key strengths of applied ethics.
- Applied ethics thus helps make the decision-making process easier, quick and ethical particularly in the tricky situations of day-to-day life.

## **Bioethics**

- Bioethics is a field within applied ethics that focuses on **ethical issues that relate to biology and biological systems**.

### **Scope of Bioethics**

It addresses moral issues pertaining to -

- **beginning of life issues** such as abortion and surrogacy;
- **end of life issues** such as euthanasia; and
- **medical research** such as clinical trials

Some of the important bioethical issues have been covered in detail as described below :

### **1. Abortion: Right or Wrong?**

- So long as a foetus is a person (or counts morally), it would be morally wrong to abort it. However, another argument is that - even with a **foetus being a person, with all of the rights** we would confer to any other person, it would still be permissible to abort, under certain conditions.
- For example, it's permissible for a pregnant woman to abort a foetus under the circumstances that she was raped, even with the granting that the aborted foetus is a full-fledged person.
- In India, under the new rules, **seven specific categories** will be eligible for termination of pregnancy up to 24 weeks:
  - survivors of sexual assault or rape or incest;
  - minors;
  - change of marital status during the ongoing pregnancy (widowhood and divorce);
  - women with physical disabilities;
  - mentally ill women;
  - foetal malformation that has a substantial risk of being incompatible with life or if the child is born, he/ she may suffer from serious physical or mental abnormalities;
  - women with pregnancy in humanitarian settings or disaster or emergency situations.

### **Arguments in support**

1. **Right to Privacy:** It is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether to terminate her pregnancy.
2. **Right to Equality:** Reproductive choice empowers women by giving them control over their own bodies. The choice over when and whether to have children is central to a woman's independence and ability to determine her future. The ability of women to participate equally in the economic and social life of the Nation has been facilitated by their ability to control their

reproductive lives. Undue restrictions on abortion infringe upon “**a woman’s autonomy to determine her life’s course, and thus to enjoy equal citizenship stature.**”

3. **Rational Argument:** Personhood begins after a foetus becomes —viable (able to survive outside the womb) or after birth, not at conception. Embryos and foetuses are not independent, self-determining beings, and abortion is the termination of a pregnancy, not a baby. A person’s age is calculated from birth date, not conception.
4. **Foetuses are incapable of feeling pain when most abortions are performed:** The cortex does not become functional until at least the 26th week of a fetus' development, long after most abortions are performed. Modern abortion procedures are safe and do not cause lasting health issues such as cancer and infertility.
5. **Legal Permission:** Access to legal, professionally performed abortions reduces maternal injury and death caused by unsafe, illegal abortions. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 2021 provides the legal framework for making comprehensive abortion care services available in India.
6. **Availability of new technologies:** Modern abortion procedures are safe and do not cause lasting health issues such as cancer and infertility.
7. **Mental Health Perspective:** Women who receive abortions are less likely to suffer mental health problems than women denied abortions. Abortion gives pregnant women the option to choose not to bring foetuses with profound abnormalities to full term.
8. **Unemployment and Domestic violence:** Women who are denied abortions are more likely to become unemployed, to be on public welfare, to be below the poverty line, and to become victims of domestic violence.
9. **Future wellbeing of the baby:** A baby should not come into the world unwanted. Having a child is an important decision that requires consideration, preparation, and planning. The unintended pregnancies are associated with birth defects, low birth weight, maternal depression, increased risk of child abuse, lower educational attainment, delayed entry into prenatal care, a high risk of physical violence during pregnancy, and reduced rates of breastfeeding.
10. **Abortion reduces crime:** legalised abortion has contributed significantly to recent crime reductions. Women who have abortions are those most at risk to give birth to children who would engage in criminal activity,<sup>11</sup> and women who had control over the timing of childbearing were more likely to raise children in optimal environments, crime is reduced when there is access to legal abortion.
11. **Supreme Court of India’s Judgment:** A bench headed by Justice J.S. Khehar said: —In view of the clear findings of the medical board whose examination showed that contained pregnancy could endanger the petitioner’s life, we are satisfied that it may be permissible to terminate pregnancy.<sup>12</sup>

### Arguments against

1. **Abortion is Immoral:** The killing of an innocent human being is wrong, even if that human being has yet to be born. It is immoral to kill an unborn child for convenience.
2. **Right to Life:** Life begins at conception, so unborn babies are human beings with a right to life.

3. **Against the Will of God:** Abortion is the killing of a human being, which defies the word of God. Traditional Buddhism rejects abortion because it involves the deliberate destroying of a life. The Bible does not draw a distinction between fetuses and babies: the Greek word *brephos* is used in the Bible to refer to both an unborn child and an infant.
4. **Abortions cause psychological damage:** The women who underwent an abortion had —significantly higher anxiety scores on the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale up to five years after the pregnancy termination.
5. **Abortions reduce the number of adoptable babies:** Instead of having the option to abort, women should give their unwanted babies to people who cannot conceive.
6. **Overt discrimination:** Physical limitations don't make those with disabilities less than human.
7. **Doctor's Oath:** The original text of the Hippocratic Oath, traditionally taken by doctors when swearing to practise medicine ethically, forbids abortion.
8. **Social Perspective:** Abortion eliminates the potential societal contributions of a future human being and promotes a culture in which human life is disposable.
9. **Health complications:** Abortion may lead to future medical problems for the mother.
10. **Increase in female-foeticide:** the demand of baby boys led to an increase in female-foeticide. This in-turn affects the sex ratio.

**The Horrific story of remote village on the border of Punjab and Haryana about female-foeticide:**

- Dr Harshindar Kaur was on her way to a remote village on the border of Punjab and Haryana. The villagers in this area were deprived of even basic medical facilities and Dr Kaur, a child specialist, along with her medical specialist husband, Dr Gurpal Singh, volunteered to serve in a camp.
- The village was just minutes away when the couple heard strange shrieks coming from an area reserved for the carcasses of animals. Curious about the source of the noise, Kaur and Singh changed directions and headed towards the dumping ground. What they witnessed was nothing short of horrific.
- They saw a few stray dogs tearing apart some living thing, and the shrieks were coming from there. On further investigation, we beheld a shocking site. There, atop a heap of bones, lay a newborn girl who was then dead. The scavenging dogs had torn her apart.
- Shaken at that gory scene, the couple approached the villagers, questioning as to how this could happen.
- It was even more shocking for them when one of the villagers indifferently told them that the baby might have belonged to a poor family who probably did not want a daughter.
- Although the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PCPNDT) had been passed in 1994, thousands of female foeticide cases were recorded in the two states every year. Between 1996 and 1998, 51,000 sex-selective abortions were recorded in Punjab and 62,000 in Haryana.

**2. Surrogacy**



Surrogacy is an arrangement, often supported by a legal agreement, whereby a **woman agrees to bear a child for another person** or persons, who will become the child's parent after birth.

### Arguments in support

1. **An act of Compassion:** Surrogate mothers are usually women who are caring and compassionate with a strong urge to help those in need. Making it possible for those who struggle with infertility to have a baby and complete their family can be a life changing experience, resulting in happiness and satisfaction for everyone involved.
2. **Surrogacy completes families:** For those who have struggled with infertility, LGBT couples, and those with medical conditions that make pregnancy unsafe, surrogacy is often the answer to years of unsuccessful attempts to create a family. (However, with respect to India, it can be availed only by married couples who have proven infertility and divorced/widow of certain age)
3. **Feeling of joy or happiness:** Most women who chose to become a surrogate mother truly enjoy being pregnant. One requirement for surrogates is to already be a mother. By choosing to carry for someone else, you can enjoy the experience of being pregnant once more without the duty of having to raise the child yourself.
4. **Emotional Bonding:** Gestational surrogacy often enables one or both parents to maintain a biological relationship with their child.
5. **Legal Protection:** A legally binding contract outlining everyone's expectations will be negotiated and signed prior to the embryo transfer, so everyone will know exactly what to expect during the surrogacy process. A court order is obtained prior to birth of the child, confirming the intended parents' legal rights.

### Arguments against

1. **Physically and emotionally demanding:** Choosing to be a surrogate is an emotional challenge. Carrying a baby for someone else is a big responsibility and most surrogates will experience ups and downs throughout their journey. In addition to the typical physical challenges of pregnancy, you will need to undergo additional screenings, appointments, fertility treatments, and more.
2. **Life at Stake:** Just as any other pregnancy, there is always a risk involved in carrying a child. You might not get pregnant on the first transfer and there's a chance of pregnancy complications that could have a negative effect on your health.
3. **Stigmatization:** Although attitudes of most people are becoming more positive towards surrogacy, there are still those who hold negative thoughts towards the idea of surrogate mothers. A lack of information, misconceptions and social stigma can result in some people close to you not giving you the support you were hoping for.
4. **Feminist concerns:** Ethics also come into play when thinking about the gendered nature of surrogacy and intended parenting. Biologically, the surrogate must be someone with the capacity to gestate and give birth – usually a woman. As gendered labour, surrogacy triggers important feminist concerns, such as about **bodily autonomy, vulnerability, inequality, and rights**.

5. **Altruistic Surrogacy:** Feminist have criticised the new surrogacy law for romanticising altruism and denying women the right to livelihood.
6. **Exploitation:** The UK, Ukraine, US, Australia and India have different regulations about surrogacy. Some countries see the surrogate, while others the intended mother, as the legitimate mother. Some favour altruistic forms of surrogacy, while others allow commercial forms. Some countries give parental rights to intended parents before or at the birth of the child, while others only after six weeks. In particular, the country-specific approach opens up the potential to exploit legal loopholes, intended parents, and, ultimately those doing the majority of the labour – surrogates.
  - For Eg. in Chennai, a single mother of two decided to become a surrogate mother in the hope that the payment would help her start a shop near her house. She delivered a healthy child, but her troubles bore little fruit for herself. She received only about Rs 75,000, which comprised only 50% of the total sum. An auto-rickshaw driver, who served as a middleman, took the rest of the money. Hence, Surrogacy act is passed recently.

### 3. Clinical Trials

The **potential benefits** of participating in a clinical trial may include the following:

1. **Access to promising new treatments** often not available outside the clinical-trial setting
2. Treatment that may be **more effective** than the standard approach
3. **Close monitoring, advice, care, and support** by a research team of doctors and other health care professionals who understand your disease or condition
4. The opportunity to be the **first to benefit** from a new method under study
5. The chance to play an **active role in your own health care** and gain a greater understanding of your disease or condition
6. The chance to help society by **contributing to medical research**. Even if you don't directly benefit from the results of the clinical trial you take part in, the information gathered can help others and adds to scientific knowledge.
7. People who take part in clinical trials are vital to the **process of improving medical care**.

The **potential risks** of participating in a clinical trial may include the following:

1. The clinical trial may **require more time** than a non-clinical trial treatment such as more visits to the clinical trial site, more treatments, hospital stays, etc.
2. There may be **unpleasant, serious, or life-threatening side effects** to experimental treatments.

#### Role of ethics in clinical trials:

- Ethical considerations have a multiplicity of roles during the conduct of clinical trials. These roles span a broad range—from matters **related to the design of a study, to the conduct** and even **to the reporting of the results obtained**.

- **Philosophical, legal, and even religious and moral beliefs** have a direct influence on the ethical approach to clinical trials. Customs and morals that reflect on disclosure of the subject's disease or state thereof, have, in the past, heavily influenced all ethical considerations when treating subjects and when approaching them to be included into clinical trials.
- A large number and a significant variety of issues come to the fore when preparing to conduct a clinical trial. Many of them are easier to pinpoint and deal with by means of precise rules. These include **the issues of conflicts of interest such as the one already noted above on the potential conflict of the role of the clinician as an investigator**. Others are more subtle such as the **vested interest of the investigator to publish, to gain prestige, to yield to commercial pressures and interest**.
- Another important point is that the lives of participants in clinical trials are at stake. For eg. **Six people died during trials of the coronavirus vaccine produced by the American pharmaceutical company "Pfizer" and the German "BioNTech" company**.

#### 4. Euthanasia and Physician-Assisted Suicide

Euthanasia can be termed as the intentional killing of another person, where the intention is to benefit that person by ending their life, and that it, in fact, does benefit their life.

Types of euthanasia -

- **Voluntary euthanasia** is where the person killed consents to it.
- **Involuntary euthanasia** is where the person actively expresses that they do not give their consent, or where consent was possible but where they were not asked.
- **Non-voluntary euthanasia** is where consent is not possible – for example, the person is in a vegetative state.
- **Active euthanasia** involves doing something to the person which then ends their life, for example, shooting them, or injecting them with a lethal dose.
- **Passive euthanasia** involves denying assistance or treatment to the person that they would need to otherwise live.

**E.g.** Smothering a person with a pillow **would be active**, even if it technically denies them something they need to live – that is, oxygen. Refusing to continue a breathing device, by unplugging the person from the device, **would be passive**.

#### Arguments For

1. **Matter of Right:** The right to die should be a matter of personal choice.
2. **Doctor's Perspective:** When healing is no longer possible, when death is imminent and patients find their suffering unbearable, then the physician's role should shift from healing to relieving suffering in accord with the patient's wishes.
3. **Voluntary death from the historical and philosophical perspective:-** Hinduism allow **prayopaveshan** since it is a non-violent, calm and much time taking way of ending life and it occurs by starving oneself to death at the right time, i.e. – when the person has achieved his aims in life and finished performing all the duties and responsibilities that were assigned to him and his body becomes a burden. Similar practice in Jainism is k/a Santhara.

4. **Active euthanasia is more humane than passive:** For E.g., if the only way to end the life of a terminally ill person is by denying them life-supporting measures, perhaps by unplugging them from a feeding tube, where it will take weeks, if not months for them to die, then this seems less humane, and perhaps outright cruel, in comparison to just injecting them with a lethal dose.

### Arguments Against

1. **Hippocratic Oath:** It clearly states: ‘I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody if asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect.’
2. **A terminal diagnosis is rarely predicted:** The Mayo Clinic discovered that only one of every five patients received a correct number during a 2005 analysis of terminal disease diagnoses. 17 percent of people in this situation live for much longer than the doctor initially recommends. That is why, even though legal definitions allow for its use, euthanasia is met with such resistance. What else is possible if one in every five people overcomes their diagnosis?
3. **Loss of Dignity:** Most patients request the lethal drugs not due to pain (or even fear of future pain), but due to concerns like ‘loss of dignity’ and ‘becoming a burden on others’ – attitudes that these laws encourage.
4. **Responsibility of killing an individual:** Euthanasia could readily be extended to incompetent patients and other vulnerable populations. The involvement of physicians in euthanasia heightens the significance of its ethical prohibition. The physician who performs euthanasia assumes unique responsibility for the act of ending the patient’s life.
5. **Threat to the lives of the vulnerable:** Legalizing euthanasia would have a wide range of profoundly detrimental effects. It would diminish the protection offered to the lives of all. It would allow the killing of people who do not genuinely volunteer to be killed, and any safeguards, although initially observed, would inevitably weaken over time.

### Following points should be kept in mind while allowing euthanasia:

1. The request for euthanasia must come only from the patient and must be entirely **free and voluntary**.
2. The patient’s request must be well **considered, durable and persistent**.
3. The patient must be experiencing **intolerable (not necessarily physical) suffering**, with no prospect of improvement.
4. Euthanasia must be the last resort. Other alternatives to alleviate the patient’s situation must be considered and found wanting.
5. Euthanasia must be performed by a physician.
6. The physician must consult with an independent physician colleague who has experience in this field.

### Euthanasia and Dignity in Kantian Perspectives:

- Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, argued that human beings are rational, so we have a choice to do things not 'just do things' but do the maxim. (Do the good)
- Kant's maxim means individual intentional action. It is our personal choice to do our maxim. His major metaphor is categorical imperative which means unconditional command.
- It mainly focuses on an individual's duty. The doctor's duty is to save the patient at any cost.

### Aruna Shanbaug case:

- Aruna Shanbaug was a nurse working at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, Mumbai. On 27 November 1973 she was strangled and sodomized by Sohanlal Walmiki, a sweeper.
- During the attack she was strangled with a chain, and the deprivation of oxygen has left her in a vegetative state ever since. She has been treated at KEM since the incident and is kept alive by feeding tube.
- On behalf of Aruna, her friend Pinki Virani, a social activist, filed a petition in the Supreme Court arguing that the "continued existence of Aruna is in violation of her right to live in dignity".
- The Supreme Court made its decision on 7 March 2011. **The court rejected the plea to discontinue Aruna's life support but issued a set of broad guidelines legalising passive euthanasia in India.**

### Medical Ethics

- It deals with the **right choices of conduct in the field of human health.**
- It is an applied branch of ethics
- Describes the **moral principles governing the conduct of the medical practitioner.**

### Quotes

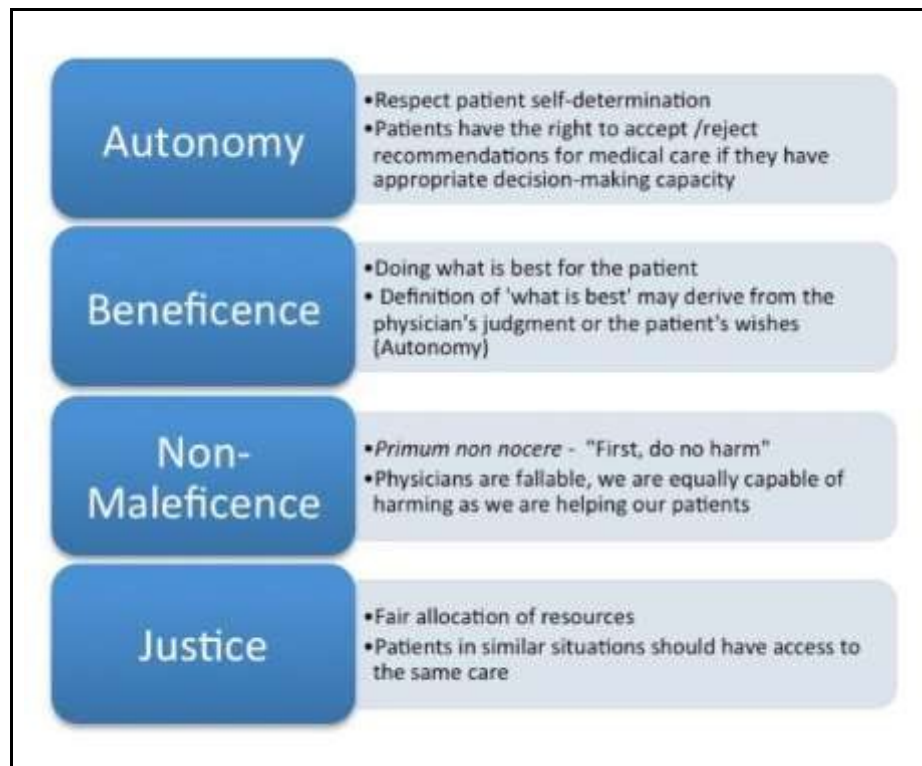
- —A life saved is a family saved. ||
- —MEDICINE means Mercy – Empathy – Dare – Integrity – Care – Ingenuity – and Ethics. ||
- 'Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity' – Hippocrates

### Examples

- ***Example 1 : Dr Govind Nandakumar was on his way to perform an emergency laparoscopic gallbladder surgery when he got stuck in a nasty traffic jam in the city. He chose to run for 3 km to reach the hospital in time to carry out a crucial life-saving surgery.***

- **Example 2 :** *The Federation of All India Medical Association (FAIMA) demand of withdrawing a SOP for special medical care arrangements of sitting Members of Parliament. The association stated that through such SOPs, VIP culture is being promoted in the country.*
- **Example 3 :** *Dr. Arvind Goyal has donated his property worth Rs 600 crore to the Uttar Pradesh government to help the poor people of the country. During the COVID-19 pandemic too, Dr. Goyal provided free medical services to 50 villages around Moradabad. Dr. Goyal has been honoured by the President four times.*

### Pillars of Medical ethics



**Charaka** also outlined four ethical principles of a doctor :

1. *Friendship towards the sick;*
2. *Sympathy towards the sick;*
3. *Interest in cases according to one's capabilities; and*
4. *No attachment with the patient after his recovery.*

### Significance of Medical Ethics

1. **health is the necessary aspects of human life** is hence medical practitioners are duty bound to take care for the health needs of the populace.
2. Medical practitioners face various challenges in the course of their work
3. **Medical ethics guides in the decision-making process, medical practices, medical education, and research in medicine.**
4. It promotes **health and wellbeing, dignity, justice, and accountability** in the medical profession.
5. Realising its importance, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2002 established an ethics team known as the global Health Ethics Unit.

### Ethical issues

1. **Malpractices:** There are several cases of lack of ethical standards in behaviour of hospitals and doctors, prescription of unnecessary tests, violation of ethics in clinical trials, etc.
  - **For eg: involvement of senior doctors of Apollo hospitals in organ trade racket**
2. **Resource Scarcity:** Doctors in public hospitals are overburdened and work in stressful conditions. Also, it is the doctors who often face public anger in case of any mishappening.
  - For eg: During Covid Wave due to scarcity of resources, doctors faced public backlash.
3. **Euthanasia:** The Hippocratic Oath states: 'I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked, nor suggest any such counsel'. This has been ordained to maintain sanctity and dignity of life so that doctors' professional capabilities are not abused.
  - Nevertheless, during a terminal illness and in the care of patients with irreversible life-threatening disease, a time comes when it is appropriate for the doctor to stop further attempts to prolong misery and allow death with dignity.
  - In this light, the Supreme Court of India allowed passive euthanasia in **Aruna Shanbaug case 2011** and recently, it also allowed 'advance directive' or 'living will' for terminally ill patients.
4. **Incentives to Doctors:** Doctors should not indulge in giving any gifts, bonuses, or 'kickbacks' for referring patients for consultation and investigations. Also, it is unethical for them to receive favours and gifts from manufacturers or suppliers of equipment and pharmaceuticals.
  - For eg : recent Dollo scandal where allegations of unethical" benefits, including gifts and entertainment, sponsored international travel, hospitality, and other benefits, were provided to doctors for promoting and prescribing the drug.
5. **Research:** Fraud in research by plagiarizing should be condemned and adequately punished.
6. **Violence committed by the patient"s family:** Many cases of assault on doctors after loss of lives by the deceased family is making doctors reluctant to serve in public hospitals.
  - For eg : recent instance of death of a family member in Kolkata ,led family members attack doctors on duty and further vandalise the hospitals .
7. **Informed Consent:** Patients should be provided complete information about the procedure they are about to undergo, and consent should follow based on true and complete information.
  - For eg : removing kidneys from patients without their consent is blatantly unethical.

8. **Prescription:** Doctors must ensure that they prescribe the most available, accessible, affordable, and effective medicines to the patients, basically generic drugs instead of expensive patented drugs. The purpose is to help the needy and ensure public health.
  - For eg : the Government of India runs the Jan Aushadhi Yojana to increase supply of generic medicines.
9. **Rising commercialization:** This results in loss of trust between doctor and patients.
  - For ex: Doctor of Government hospitals doing private practice and charging patients hefty fees.

<b>Steps to be taken to improve the condition</b>
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1. **Strict Implementation of regulations:** The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prescribes -
  - Physicians are to prescribe drugs with generic names as far as possible.
  - The prescription and use of pharmaceutical drugs should be rational.
  - It prohibits disbursement of gifts.
2. **Regular training and support** should be given to imbibe the feeling of sympathy and compassion among doctors.
3. **Focus on Emergency Medicine (EM):** sensitization of workforce to ensure better handling of emergency rooms for eg: breaking the bad news or handling agitated relatives
4. **Confidence building measures with the doctors** by assuring their safety and security.
5. **Learning from the roots:** The Charaka Samhita has extensively emphasised the values that are central to the nobility of this profession thus, „Those who trade their medical skills for personal livelihood can be considered as collecting a pile of dust, leaving aside the heap of real gold‘.

Rapid privatization and commercialisation of the health-care system have strained the age-old good relations between the patient and the doctors. Thus, there is a need to uphold the legal, ethical, and moral liabilities for both the doctors and the patients. Few of **Gandhi's Seven Sins – „commerce without morality“ and „science without humanity‘** highlight the need for reviving the spirit of medical ethics in India.

## **Media Ethics**

- Media acts as a **watchdog and a fourth pillar** in a democracy.
- It plays an important role in upholding spirit of democracy both in letter and spirit
- It provides the platform to voice the concerns of all the stakeholders
- It serves as an agency to create active and informed citizenry

**Media ethics** is a branch of ethics that **addresses moral issues arising in connection with the acquisition, presentation, dissemination, and reception of information** through the means of mass media.



It includes **ethical values** of impartiality, objectivity, balance, privacy, and the public interest.

### Quotes

- *Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.” -Thomas Jefferson*
- *The sole aim of journalism should be service. The newspaper is a great power, but just as an unchained torrent of water submerges the whole countryside and devastates crops, even so an uncontrolled pen serves but to destroy.” -Mahatma Gandhi.*
- *Journalism is what maintains democracy. It’s the force for progressive social change. – Andrew Vachss*

### Ethical Principles of Journalism

1. Journalists should convey the **news without any prejudice**, and it should not reflect opinion.
2. They should be answerable to the public and **should not indulge in lobbying with the corporates and politicians.**
3. **Veracity is indispensable**
4. **Independence is the** cornerstone of true Journalism
5. One should not **trivialize** the significant content neither should **sensationalize** the information
6. Information should be completely and accurately shared with the public and No sort of information shall be withheld even if it goes against the interest of the media outlet itself.
7. Media ownership should be as publicly distributed as possible to reduce the possibility of **murdochisation of media**. For instance, **BBC** is a public corporation of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport.
8. Right means should be used to obtain information and the privacy, dignity, trust etc. should be maintained. Methods like **sting operations** should be only used when they are found clearly in larger public interest and there should be clear guidelines for the matter.

The case of **‘Pentagon Papers’**, a major investigative story, is a great example of the need for journalism ethics.

- The stories were published in 1971 and based on classified documents leaked by military whistle-blower Daniel Ellsberg.
- The documents showed that the U.S. government had escalated the Vietnam War and kept information about its true aims and actions hidden from the public.
- On one hand, journalists had a duty to reveal the truth, as it was in the public interest. On the other hand, they also had a duty to protect the people named in the classified documents.
- In this case, the two newspapers were guided by public interest. They decided Americans’ need to know about the government’s deceit outweighed the risks of revealing certain information.

## Need of media ethics

1. **Objective journalism is the need of the hour**
  - For e.g. - Cambridge Analytica case, the biased news coverage on social media platforms affected the Presidential elections in the U.S.
2. **Sensationalism and higher TRP rating should not form the basis of journalism**
  - For e.g. - coverage of 26/11 terrorist attacks in India risked the internal security of the nation.
  - Many times, the sensationalism-driven reporting has compromised the identities of rape victims and survivors despite Supreme court guidelines.
3. **Trial by media**
4. With the proliferation of technology, the impact of media on life of people has significantly increased as there has been a famous statement —one who controls the media controls the mind|| **(As said by Jim Morrison)**

## Ethical issues in Indian Journalism

1. **Paid news and fake news:**
  - For instance, fearmongering through the media has led to mob lynching, attacks on the migrant population.
2. **Opaque private treaties with corporates** and political parties which ensures favourable coverage for them.
3. In the name of **investigative journalism** often media houses resort to **blackmailing and extortion** which defeats the purpose of journalism
4. **Lack of laws and regulations**
5. **Lack of objectivity**
  - For example, recently Qatari government-owned news channel Al-Jazeera was restricted from operating in Jammu and Kashmir by the Government of India for its biased coverage.
6. **TRP Manipulation:** Recently, various claims have been made about the manipulation of TRPs (Target Rating Points) by some TV channels by rigging the devices used by the Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) India.
7. **Trial by Media** - Engaging in one-sided media trials as done in the Arushi Talwar case

## Measures to be adopted to reform Indian media

1. **Journalistic oath** in the same manner as the Hippocratic Oath in medicine.
2. **Ensure Transparency, Accountability, and responsibility in the functioning of media**
  - Eg - recent imposition of fine of Rs 50,000 on news channel for debating on hijab issue on communal basis is a right step in this direction.
3. Creating a **conducive environment** where a journalist understands their professional responsibility and can ensure ethical standards in their reporting and observe sensitive, restrained, and responsible journalism

## Reforms in US

- **Earlier due to yellow journalism**, newspapers in the USA were riddled with sensational crime stories with exaggerated headlines, pictures, and sketches. There was cutthroat competition and a mad rush to attract more readers and maximize the profits for newspapers' owners.
- **Canons of journalism**: In the US, in 1922, the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) adopted a set of ethical principles titled "Canons of Journalism", which was later revised and renamed "Statement of Principles" in 1975.
- Key principles: The ASNE proposed six key principles: **Responsibility, Freedom of the Press, Independence, Truth and Accuracy, Impartiality and Fair Play.**

## Envy:

Envy is a distinct dislike of others, even to the point of resentment, because of the wealth and success of the other persons. Envy has been called one of the **7 deadly sins** in Christian tradition.

Any person who is envious of others wishes them ill fortune. Bhagwad Gita calls envy to be the enemy(*ripu*) of soul and states that it consumes the person from within.

## What causes Envy:

**Aristotle has defined** Envy as pain at the sight of another's good fortune. We live in a **highly competitive world that is increasingly interconnected**. This is allowing people to make comparisons across the social and economic spectrum.

With increased comparisons and the feeling of inadequacy for self, being envious is a natural outcome for many.

## Envy as a negative emotion:

**As per Kant**, Envy is a propensity to view the **well-being of others with distress**. Envious person wants what others have but he himself lacks the skills and doesn't make efforts to reproduce the success of others. Thus, it becomes the source of misery for them.

Envious attitude and the behavior arising thus, goes against the larger dictum of Categorical imperative. Envy has widely been called one of the most negative emotions and many philosophers have considered it to be irredeemable.

## Examples of Envy:

Competition and envy are very common among the members who belong a similar social group. They often compare themselves with each other and their behavior manifest envy, when they see the others getting ahead of them. Thus, envy can arise out of perceived injustice.

- Siblings often complain about inferior treatment by parents, while favoring other children.
- In schools and classrooms, students complain about the favourable and unfavorable bias of teachers.
- Social groups are envious of each other and the competition for upward mobility might turn ugly, as was observed during the earliest days of caste census in India.
- In the workplace, colleagues refuse to celebrate the success and achievement of their teammates.

- Unhealthy market competition is an example of corporate envy.
- Even countries can get envious of the success of each others. Historically, the citizens of Athens and Sparta have been called envious of each other.

***Expressing envy in healthy ways:***

Envy has been called irrational since the well being of others doesn't impact our own lives. Psychologists tend to make a distinction between ***malicious (invidious) envy and benign envy***. Malicious envy results in wishing harm for others, while benign envy makes us willing to acquire success for yourself.

Like many other emotions, ***envy can be channelised positively***. It involves emotional intelligence and a willingness to improve self, with a healthy outlook. ***Evolutionists have credited*** evolution of species partly to envy itself. Thus, positive channelisation of envy can make one strive for success and hard work.

Except for its motivational utility, envy should not become a part of our worldly outlook. It goes against the moral injection of loving our neighbors. Hence, it has rightly been advised to focus on self rather than others.

## **Greed:**

Greed or avarice, is an **insatiable desire** for material gains. It is the desire to possess more than what one has need for. Greed is not limited to material possessions alone. It also **extends to social values**, such as power or status.

Throughout known human history, greed has been called undesirable as it creates behavior-conflict between personal and social goals. Sanskrit Dharmashastras, such as Manu Smriti, have called **Greed (lobha)** to be the **root cause of all immorality**.

## **Greed vs Desire of Money**

While greed has been considered a vice always, the desire of having money to satisfy one's basic needs has been called a virtue.

In Hindu philosophy, **Artha (wealth) acquisition** and its management has been called the Dharma of the household. The age old Sanskrit dictum "**Dhanmulam Idam Jagat**", which translates to - Money lies at the base of the world, is an apt justification of the worldly need of money. Without money, one cannot live happily. And one **cannot fulfill the other aspect of Dharma** i.e. Charity.

The distinction between greed and a desire for money lies in the **instrumental value** of these. For a greedy person, acquisition of money becomes the final goal, rather than money serving as a tool of satisfying worldly needs.

Greed dominates the whole character of a person and becomes their sole aim. One is reminded of the **legend of King Midas**, who was starved to death because of his greed for gold.

## **Examples of Greed:**

A single minded pursuit of wealth or status deflects individuals from a virtuous path. This leads them to unfair and foul means.

- The **greedy fox** in Jataka stories, loses the bread in her mouth because she wanted to grab the bread of her reflection.
- A greedy family prioritizes hoarding of money over providing essential things and good education for their children.
- The greed of nations for quick wealth led to **colonization of Africa** and the evil of **Atlantic slave trade**.
- **Faustian bargain** in literature is a well known example of greed, where Faust sells his soul to the devil for power.

Greed of monarchs and rulers have resulted into revolutions throughout history. The French Revolution was a result of the **greed of Louis XVI and Mary Antoinette**. It is therefore necessary to control greed.

### **Controlling greed:**

**Epictetus advises** the greedy to take pride in letting go of the desire for wealth and pursue moral richness. Greed as an individual vice can be controlled by developing virtues of charity and philanthropy. For the **magnanimous individual of Aristotle**, charity and generosity are a primary virtue.

**Gandhi observes** that wealth is a trust which the rich hold on behalf of the poor. It is their moral duty to share the fruits of their wealth. The foundation of many socialist principles in the constitution of India lies in the virtues of charity and shunning away from greed. Finally, one is reminded of the charity of **great Karna or King Bali**, who gave away their material possessions, even in the face of extreme adversity.

## **Humility:**

In simplest terms, humility is equated with being humble. It means having a modest view of oneself, recognising his own limitations, and a genuine acceptance of the capabilities of others. Humility is not self debasement or denying one's own merits. Its simply not keeping ourselves at a pedestal higher than others.

Socrates' famous statement "I know that I am intelligent because I know that I know nothing" is a testament on humility. Socrates and Plato ask us to recognise our own ignorance and pursue wisdom with a search for knowledge. Thus humility as opposed to pride, pushes us to become wiser.

## ***Necessity of Humility:***

Humility often serves as course correction for those who are in power. As Lord Acton famously opined that Power corrupts absolutely, humility becomes a necessity for those who hold powerful positions.

Whether it is financial power or political power or even minutest of responsibility like being leader of a small group, humbleness is a sign of a great leader. In absence of humility, leaders become complacent and addicted to flattery.

Not just for pursuit of knowledge or leadership, humility is necessary even for those aiming for personal excellence. An athlete, who keeps on striving for getting better and better eventually sees a long career. Michael Phelps, is an excellent example of how despite getting the highest of success as a professional swimmer, he kept striving for more and valued his competition.

## ***Examples of Humility:***

- Narayan Murthy and Sudha Murthy can often be seen traveling economy class, despite being the founders of Indian tech giants Infosys.
- In traditional martial arts, the opponent bow before each other, recognising the capabilities and talent of each other.
- During the war of Mahabharata, it was the absence of humility that got Duryodhana and his entire family killed.
- Lord Ram asks Laxman to show humility towards Ravana, even after he was defeated in the battle, as Ravana was the most knowledgeable person on the entire earth.
- Mark Twain, after reading Indian history extensively, called India to be the cradle of civilisation, as opposed to the prevalent Eurocentric view.



### **The Philosophy of Humility:**

Pride and arrogance have been considered to be a vice in almost every religion. As opposed to them, humility has therefore been recognised as a virtue. Whether it is the teachings of Bhagavad Gita or the Bible, humility has been called an essential quality.

Gandhi's ideas of Ahimsa were partly inspired by the teachings of Leo Tolstoy, in whose stories the characters with humility often turn out to be the eventual winners. Jean-Paul Sartre viewed humility as an essential element in the search for authenticity and individual meaning.

The ancient Indian Gurukul system was highly revered as it brought down princes and kings from their palaces and imparted in them value based education, equating them to their subjects. The prince would eventually become a humble king. The modern world can help itself by imbibing the value of humility in our daily discourse.

## Anger:

Anger is an intense emotional state, in the form of strong annoyance and hostility towards somebody or something, that makes us feel wrong. It is very much required to control anger, as **Seneca calls** anger to be more dangerous than the hurt that caused it.

### Manifestation of Anger:

Everyone manifests anger in a different manner. It can either be mental expression or physical or both. For some, it may involve shouting, showing emotional expression, loud voice while for others it may result in quarrel.

A worrisome situation is when people express anger physically, like breaking things, or even worse causing physical hurt.

### Why is it a negative emotion:

Anger is a negative emotion, as it leaves people with unpleasant feelings.

Firstly, it leads to a sense of bodily discomfort, such as increased heart rate, high pitch voice, tears, and rising blood pressure.

Secondly, the state of anger affects us mentally, leaving with negative or even violent thoughts. Anger impacts our conscience and leaves it with guilt.

Stoicism calls anger to be **inconsistent with moral life**, as it disposes us to cruelty and vengeance.

**Buddha has called** anger as being in a situation where we are holding a burning coal, with the intent of throwing it at others. It is bound to impact us.

Modern psychologists have tried to explain anger in terms of normal human behavior, **even serving a utility function**. Plato called anger reasonable, and showing anger for the right cause at right time was called a virtue by him.

For example, a monarch punishing an accused against natural justice espoused justified anger from his subjects.

### Examples of anger:

- An individual gets angry and may quarrel with people causing anger. For example Andrew Simond threw his cricket bat at Harbhajan Singh.
- Anger within a family may result in a family feud. Ex: The Ambani Business family split due to this.

- A society may see an upsurge of mass incidents, violent clashes, even riots, due to antagonism between sections. Ex: The Hutu Tutsi clash resulted into Rwandan Genocide in 1994.
- Even a country and its leadership can respond in a very hostile manner. Ex: The US actions in the Middle East, after the 9/11 incident.

**Uncontrolled anger is a vice** and it is unwise to give free reins to it. **Gandhi** has called anger to be an enemy of Ahimsa and advised for anger to be restrained.

### **Positive and Negative channelisation of Anger:**

**Plutarch has called anger** to be a disease that needs to be cut away from the body. This can be done in a positive or a negative manner.

- Gandhi channelised the anger of the nation in a positive manner, leading a truly non violent struggle that brought the perpetrators, ie British, to its knees.
- Duryodhan, on the other hand, was angry at the verbal insult caused to him, and he led his clan into the **fierce war of Mahabharata**, leading to the destruction of Kurus.

### **How to manage anger:**

An ideal person, **as per Marcus Aurelius**, will understand that anger and grief in long term cause more agony than the actual cause of anger. Pent up anger prompts negative response and hence it becomes necessary to manage anger. This can be done by

- Acceptance and forgiveness. As Gandhi advises to hate the sin and not the sinner.
- Releasing anger in harmless channels, such as positive physical activity, workout etc.
- **Yoga and Meditation** have been known to give an inner state of peace.
- Dialogue and discussion. Eg: Family feud in family courts.
- Taking legal recourse and seeking justice.

Sometimes, when things aren't under control, an individual may also seek support of a professional regarding anger management. It's indiscriminate expression has never been fruitful and hence rightly called a vice.

## Empathy:

Empathy is a quality of being able to feel for the suffering of others. It is **compassion in action**. Thus not only can we feel for the pain and the torments of others, we become one with them. We begin to **share their grief and pain** and therefore **empathizing is the first step** towards resolving the distress of others.

**Walt Whitman** wrote in one of his essays that “I do not ask how the wounded person feels. I become that person”. Therefore empathy involves putting oneself in another person's shoes.

A person with empathy tries to **comprehend the emotions and thoughts of others** and he tries to respond in a **compassionate and supportive manner**. Therefore empathy requires openness, attentiveness, and a willingness to **suspend our own judgments** and biases. Mahatma Gandhi has called being empathetic a religion in itself.

## Examples of Empathy:

Empathy is a very broad ranging emotion. Therefore, the acts of empathy covers a diverse range of actions.

- An empathetic individual **attentively listens to the grievances** of others. They provide a safe space for others to express their emotions.
- The work of volunteers during natural disasters is an example of empathy by the masses and ordinary people.
- **Good Samaritans** who save the lives of people who have met road accidents and go out of their way to donate blood.
- Empathy has been called a **virtue of the state** and a part of natural justice. Gandhi himself preached to **hate the sin and not the sinner**.
- Modern day work environment puts stress on the capability of empathy in those who are in managerial roles. It helps the team to perform better.
- The philanthropist attitude towards giving it back to society. Such benevolent actions are rooted in empathy.

## Role of empathy:

Empathy plays a major role in personal as well social life. Daniel Goldman recognized that empathy helps to put us cognitively in touch with what others are feeling. Thus empathy as an

emotion and a virtue, enables us to look beyond ourselves. It helps us in breaking down the barriers that our ego enacts.

Human beings, as per Hobbes, are self centered and preoccupied with domestic troubles. It's a world of "Dog eats dog". It becomes necessary to calm these self-centered tendencies with a compassionate attitude towards others. Thus empathy enables social harmony.

The role of empathy has been accepted by not only philosophers but also by men of science. Albert Einstein famously asks us to not limit our interest by personal desires but open ourselves to the beauty of the world and nature.

For a ruler or a bureaucrat, empathy goes a long way in ensuring just and kind administration. Not only does an empathetic attitude make the administration desirable, it also harbors the formation of social capital. Fairness, justice, and empathy play a major role in deriving social change and creating a just society.

## Corporate ethics

- also known as **business ethics**.
- refers to the “moral principles and values that guide the behaviour and decision-making of individuals and organizations within the context of the business world”.
- It involves considering not only **financial profitability** but also **ethical considerations** and the **impact of business actions on stakeholders, society, and the environment**.

### Issues in Corporate Ethics:

- **Unfair Labour Practices:** Treating employees unfairly, such as underpaying them, providing poor working conditions, or violating workers' rights, can raise ethical concerns.
- **Environmental Impact:** Irresponsible resource use, pollution, and other harmful practices that damage the environment can raise ethical questions about a company's commitment to sustainability.
- **Dishonest Marketing:** Misleading advertising, false claims, and manipulation of information to deceive consumers can undermine trust and ethical integrity.
- **Bribery and Corruption:** Offering or accepting bribes, kickbacks, or engaging in corrupt practices to gain business advantages undermines fairness and transparency.
- **Product Safety:** Selling products that are unsafe, poorly tested, or pose health risks to consumers can have severe ethical and legal implications.
- **Unfair Competition:** Engaging in anti-competitive practices, monopolistic behaviours, or unfair business tactics can harm competitors and consumers.
- **Data Privacy:** Mishandling or unauthorized use of customer data raises concerns about privacy and data protection.
- **Conflicts of Interest:** Failing to disclose personal or financial interests that could influence business decisions can lead to biased or unethical choices.
- **Executive Compensation:** Excessive executive pay, especially when not commensurate with company performance or employee compensation, can be viewed as ethically problematic.
- **Supply Chain Ethics:** Ignoring or being unaware of unethical practices in the supply chain, such as child labour or unsafe working conditions, can reflect poorly on a company's commitment to ethical behaviour.

### Examples of Corporate Ethics Issues:

- 1) Rana Plaza Collapse (2013): The collapse of a factory building in Bangladesh, which resulted in over 1,100 deaths, brought attention to the ethical responsibilities of companies to ensure safe working conditions in their supply chains.
- 2) Volkswagen Emissions Scandal (2015): Volkswagen's deliberate manipulation of emissions data in its diesel vehicles raised concerns about corporate honesty, environmental impact, and adherence to regulations.
- 3) Facebook Cambridge Analytica Scandal (2018): Facebook's mishandling of user data, which allowed a third-party firm to access and misuse data, highlighted issues of data privacy and the ethical use of personal information.
- 4) Nike Sweatshop Controversies: Nike faced criticism for poor working conditions in its overseas factories, prompting discussions about ethical treatment of workers and labour practices.
- 5) Satyam Computer Services Scandal (2009): Satyam's founder and chairman confessed to a massive financial fraud, inflating profits and falsifying accounts. The scandal highlighted the importance of transparency, ethical financial reporting, and corporate governance.
- 6) Nestle Maggi Noodles Controversy (2015): Tests revealed excessive levels of lead in Nestle's popular Maggi noodles, raising concerns about product safety, quality control, and ethical responsibility toward consumers.
- 7) Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984): The Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) gas leak disaster resulted in thousands of deaths and long-term health impacts. The incident highlighted corporate negligence, environmental ethics, and the responsibility of companies toward local communities.
- 8) PNB-Nirav Modi Scam (2018): The scam involving jeweller Nirav Modi defrauding Punjab National Bank of billions of dollars showcased issues of corporate governance, fraud detection, and ethical banking practices.

**Solutions to address corporate ethics issues**, along with examples that demonstrate their implementation:

#### **Strengthening Corporate Governance**

- **Solution:** Implement robust corporate governance practices, including independent boards, transparent reporting, and effective oversight mechanisms.

- **Example:** The Companies Act, 2013 in India mandates stricter corporate governance norms, such as the requirement for independent directors and enhanced disclosure requirements.

#### **Ethical Training and Education:**

- **Solution:** Provide regular ethics training to employees to create awareness about ethical behaviour and decision-making.
- **Example:** Tata Group offers ethics training programs to its employees, promoting a culture of integrity and responsible conduct.

#### **Whistle-blower Protection:**

- **Solution:** Establish mechanisms to protect whistle blowers who report unethical behaviour, ensuring their anonymity and preventing retaliation.
- **Example:** SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) introduced a framework to encourage and protect whistle blowers in the securities market.

#### **Sustainable Business Practices:**

- **Solution:** Adopt environmentally sustainable practices to minimize the environmental impact of business operations.
- **Example:** Hindustan Unilever's "Project Shakti" empowers rural women entrepreneurs while promoting sustainable consumption patterns.

#### **Responsible Supply Chain Management:**

- **Solution:** Implement due diligence in supply chains to ensure fair labour practices and ethical sourcing.
- **Example:** Nestle India launched the "Nestle Cocoa Plan" to promote responsible sourcing of cocoa and improve farmers' livelihoods.

#### **Ethical Marketing and Advertising:**

- **Solution:** Ensure that marketing and advertising campaigns are truthful, transparent, and do not mislead consumers.
- **Example:** The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) monitors and regulates advertisements to ensure they adhere to ethical standards.

#### **Transparency in Financial Reporting:**

- **Solution:** Ensure accurate and transparent financial reporting, avoiding manipulation or concealment of financial information.
- **Example:** Infosys, an Indian IT company, received praise for its transparent financial reporting practices and commitment to ethical behaviour.

#### **Philanthropic Initiatives:**

- **Solution:** Engage in philanthropic activities that benefit local communities and address social challenges.
- **Example:** Wipro's "Santoor Scholarship" program provides financial aid to underprivileged girls pursuing higher education.

#### **Adherence to Labour Standards:**

- **Solution:** Comply with labour laws and provide fair wages, safe working conditions, and employee rights.
- **Example:** Tata Steel's "Samvaad" program involves dialogue with local communities and stakeholders to address social issues.





**Environmental ethics** is a field of ethics that delves into the interaction between humans and their environment while considering ethical principles. It's a practical philosophy that examines the arguments supporting the protection of natural entities and the responsible utilization of natural resources.

Within environmental philosophy, **environmental ethics** is an established branch that **reconstructs various argumentation styles advocating for the conservation of nature and sustainable resource use**.

The scope of environmental ethics encompasses several paradigms, including **anthropocentrism** (human-centeredness), **physio centrism** (ecocentrism), and **theocentrism** (theocentric perspectives).

**This scope involves:**

- Challenging the human-centeredness ingrained in traditional Western ethical thought, known as anthropocentrism.
- Exploring the link between deep ecology, feminist environmental ethics, animism, social ecology, and political considerations.
- Attempting to apply conventional ethical theories like consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics to address modern environmental issues.
- Advocating for the preservation of biodiversity as an ethical objective.
- Addressing wider concerns related to wilderness, the built environment, poverty politics, and their ethical dimensions.
- Addressing ethical aspects of sustainability and climate change.
- Paving the way for potential future developments in this field.

**Example 1:** Barbados Prime Minister Mia Mottley's speech at COP26 in Glasgow gained worldwide attention when she stated that the failure to provide essential adaptation financing and accurately measure the losses caused by climate change in terms of "lives and livelihoods" is morally unacceptable.

**Example 2:** Tulasi Gowda, a 72-year-old tribal woman from Karnataka, was honoured with the Padma Shri award for her remarkable contributions to environmental conservation. Despite lacking formal education, her dedication to fostering forest growth led to new opportunities.

**Example 3:** India's Prime Minister Modi launched the LiFE Movement (Lifestyle for the Environment) with core ethical principles: responsible consumption, responsible production, and responsible living.

### **Key Characteristics of Environmental Ethics:**

1. Environmental ethics **acknowledges** the interconnectedness of humans with society and all living beings, encompassing plants and animals.
2. It follows a **teleological approach**, seeking the well-being of both humans and other species, employing diverse methods to achieve this goal.
3. It embraces an **interdisciplinary nature**, encompassing elements from politics, science, ethics, the environment, and more.
4. It holds a **global perspective**, involving participation from all countries, irrespective of their economic status, in addressing ethical concerns related to the environment.

### **Types of Environmental Ethics:**

1. **Social Ecology (Balancing Development and Environment)**: The current dilemma of environment versus development is multifaceted. This perspective raises several concerns:

- Environmental problems continue to escalate, marked by increasing pollution and decreasing forest cover.
- The need for inclusive development must be balanced against the imperative to protect the environment.
- While natural resources are renewable, their wastage threatens the Earth's well-being.
- Economic growth is essential for meeting the basic needs of growing populations in developing nations.
- Developed countries should not preach conservation to poorer nations without addressing their own practices.

2. **Deep Ecology Ethics**: The "deep ecology movement" advocates for "biospheric egalitarianism," valuing all living things intrinsically, irrespective of their utility to others. Deep ecologists respect this inherent value and take precautions not to cause unnecessary harm to nature. For instance, when traversing a mountainside, they avoid causing undue damage to plants.

3. **Eco-Feminism (Intersecting Feminism and Environment)**: Human exploitation of nature can be viewed as an extension of the oppression of women. This approach reveals:

- The association of nature with the female perpetuates the subordination of women by male-dominated cultures.
- Women significantly manage natural resources at family and community levels and are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation.
- Women's roles in managing water, fuel sources, food, forests, and agricultural terrain are critical.
- Inheritance laws and customs often restrict women's land ownership, leasing, and access to loans or insurance.
- Global movements such as the 1992 UN Earth Summit, India's Chipko movement, and Kenya's Green Belt Movement highlight the importance of women's voices and perspectives in sustainable development.

## **Issues Under Environmental Ethics:**

**Climate Change:** The ethical dimensions of climate change involve questions of responsibility, justice, and how to mitigate and adapt to its impacts. It also involves considerations of how developed and developing nations share the burden of addressing climate change.

**Biodiversity Loss:** The ethical implications of biodiversity loss revolve around the responsibility to protect and conserve species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity. It raises questions about the intrinsic value of species, the impacts of human activities, and the potential consequences for ecosystems and human well-being.

**Resource Depletion:** Environmental ethics examines the responsible use of natural resources, including water, forests, minerals, and fossil fuels. This includes discussions about the ethics of overexploitation, equitable distribution, and sustainable management.

**Pollution and Waste:** Environmental ethics addresses issues of pollution and waste disposal, exploring questions about who should bear the costs of environmental clean-up, how to prevent harm to ecosystems, and how to hold polluters accountable.

**Animal Rights and Welfare:** The treatment of animals is a significant concern within environmental ethics. This includes discussions about the ethical treatment of animals in agriculture, research, and entertainment, as well as the broader consideration of animal rights.

**Land Use and Habitat Destruction:** The ethical dimensions of land use involve decisions about urbanization, deforestation, and habitat destruction. It raises questions about the rights of indigenous communities, conservation efforts, and the preservation of unique landscapes.

**Environmental Justice:** Environmental ethics also addresses issues of social justice, as environmental problems often disproportionately affect marginalized communities. This involves considerations of equitable access to resources, environmental risks, and the distribution of environmental benefits and burdens.

## **Solutions:**

### **Climate Change Mitigation:**

- Solution: Transition to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, reduce carbon emissions, and promote energy efficiency.
- Example: India's National Solar Mission aims to increase solar energy capacity and reduce carbon emissions. The country has set ambitious targets to achieve a certain percentage of its energy mix from renewables.

### **Biodiversity Conservation:**

- **Solution:** Establish protected areas, implement sustainable land-use practices, and promote habitat restoration.

- **Example:** The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in India is home to diverse species and ecosystems. Conservation efforts involve protecting habitats and involving local communities in sustainable management.

#### **Waste Management:**

- **Solution:** Implement comprehensive waste management systems, promote recycling and composting, and reduce single-use plastics.

- **Example:** The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" (Clean India Campaign) focuses on improving sanitation and waste management across India. It aims to make India clean and open defecation-free.

#### **Water Conservation:**

- **Solution:** Implement water-efficient agricultural practices, promote rainwater harvesting, and reduce pollution of water bodies.

- **Example:** The "Jal Shakti Abhiyan" in India aims to conserve water resources through watershed management and efficient irrigation practices.

#### **Environmental Education and Awareness:**

- **Solution:** Integrate environmental education into school curricula, raise awareness about environmental issues, and encourage responsible behaviours.

- **Example:** The "Green Schools" program in India promotes environmental education and encourages schools to adopt sustainable practices.

Swapnopuron Shiksha Niketan School in Bengal has introduced environmental pedagogy to make children sensitive to the needs of the environment.

#### **Indigenous and Community Involvement:**

- **Solution:** Involve indigenous communities in conservation efforts, respecting their traditional knowledge and land rights.

- **Example:** The Bishnoi community in Rajasthan has a long history of protecting wildlife and forests through their cultural and spiritual beliefs.

Addressing the challenges posed by environmental ethics necessitates humans reaching a shared set of values and collaborating across various scales – individual, national, regional, multinational, and global.

Effective environmental protection on a global scale hinges on comprehensive global governance. Consequently, an environmental ethic commonly embodies a worldwide moral framework with a global outlook.

## **Ethical issues in artificial intelligence (AI)**

- revolve around the moral implications and potential consequences of developing and deploying AI systems.
- As AI technologies become more advanced and integrated into various aspects of society, several ethical concerns have emerged.

### **Bias and Fairness:**

- AI systems can inherit biases present in the data they are trained on, leading to biased decision-making. This can result in unfair treatment and discrimination, particularly against marginalized groups. Ensuring that AI systems are fair and unbiased is a critical ethical consideration.
- Example: In 2018, it was revealed that an AI-powered recruiting tool developed by a major tech company had a bias against women, resulting in unfair gender-based discrimination in candidate selection
- Solution: Develop and implement algorithms that actively identify and mitigate biases in training data.
- Example: Google's "What-If Tool" helps identify bias in machine learning models and enables developers to address fairness issues.

### **Transparency and Explain ability:**

- Many AI algorithms, especially deep learning models, operate as "black boxes," making it challenging to understand how they arrive at decisions. Lack of transparency and explain ability can hinder accountability, especially in high-stakes applications like healthcare and criminal justice.
- Example: Deep learning models used in medical diagnosis can be challenging to interpret. Doctors might be hesitant to trust AI recommendations without understanding the reasoning behind them.
- Solution: Encourage research and development of explainable AI systems to ensure transparency in decision-making processes.
- Example: The "LIME" framework provides insights into the decisions made by AI models, making them more understandable to users.

### **Privacy Concerns:**

- AI systems often require access to large amounts of data, raising privacy concerns. Collecting and analysing personal data can compromise individual privacy and lead to surveillance, unauthorized data use, and potential breaches.
- Example: Voice assistants like Amazon Alexa and Google Assistant raise privacy concerns as they constantly listen for activation commands, potentially capturing and storing private conversations.
- Solution: Implement strong data protection regulations and consent mechanisms for AI applications.
- Example: Europe's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) sets guidelines for data protection and user consent.

### **Accountability and Responsibility:**

- Determining responsibility when AI systems make errors or cause harm is complex. Should the developers, users, or the AI itself be held accountable for negative outcomes? Establishing clear lines of accountability is a crucial ethical challenge.
- Example: In 2016, a Tesla Model S operating on Autopilot mode was involved in a fatal crash. The incident raised questions about whether the driver, Tesla, or the autonomous system should be held responsible.
- Solution: Establish clear guidelines and frameworks for assigning responsibility in case of AI-related failures.
- Example: The Partnership on AI is a consortium of companies, non-profits, and academic institutions that work together to address AI's global challenges.

### **Autonomy and Control:**

- As AI systems become more autonomous, questions arise about how much control humans should have over their actions. Balancing automation with human oversight is important to prevent unintended consequences.
- Example: Autonomous drones with AI capabilities raise concerns about their ability to make decisions in complex environments, such as identifying targets in military operations.
- Solution: Design AI systems with human oversight and intervention mechanisms to ensure control over AI actions.
- Example: OpenAI's "GPT-3" language model has a "prompting" mechanism that allows users to guide its outputs and decisions.

### **Job Displacement and Economic Impact:**

- Automation driven by AI has the potential to disrupt industries and lead to job displacement. Ethical considerations include ensuring a just transition for affected workers and addressing economic inequality.
- Example: The automation of routine tasks in manufacturing and service industries can lead to job loss for workers who are not trained for roles that require specialized technical skills.
- Solution: Invest in reskilling and upskilling programs to equip workers with skills for AI-driven roles.
- Example: IBM's "Skills Build" platform provides free online training in AI and other digital skills to help individuals adapt to the changing job landscape

### **Lethal Autonomous Weapons:**

- The development of autonomous weapons raises concerns about the potential for AI-powered machines to make life-and-death decisions on the battlefield. Ensuring human control over these systems and adhering to international humanitarian laws is an ethical imperative.
- Example: The development of AI-driven military drones and robots capable of making autonomous decisions to engage in combat raises ethical questions about maintaining human control over life-and-death decisions.

- Solution: Implement international agreements to ban or regulate the use of autonomous weapons.
- Example: The United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons is discussing the regulation of lethal autonomous weapons.

### **AI and Manipulation:**

- AI can be used to create fake content, including deepfakes and misinformation. This raises ethical concerns about the spread of false information and the potential for AI-enabled manipulation.
- Example: Deepfake technology allows for the creation of realistic videos that manipulate the appearance and speech of individuals. This has been used for spreading false information and fake news.
- Solution: Develop AI-powered tools to detect and combat fake content and misinformation.
- Example: Facebook and other social media platforms use AI algorithms to flag and remove fake news and content.

### **AI in Healthcare:**

- Ethical challenges arise when using AI for medical diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient care. Ensuring patient consent, data security, and the accuracy of AI-driven medical decisions are crucial concerns.
- Example: AI-powered diagnostic tools in healthcare can provide accurate predictions of disease, but ethical concerns arise when patients' data is used without their informed consent.
- Solution: Implement robust consent mechanisms for using patient data in AI-driven medical applications.
- Example: The "General Data Protection Regulation in Health Research" project focuses on ensuring data privacy in health research involving AI.

### **Social Impact and Inequality:**

- AI technologies can exacerbate existing social inequalities by favouring certain groups or reinforcing biases. Ethical considerations include addressing these disparities and ensuring that AI benefits all segments of society.
- Example: AI algorithms used in hiring processes might disproportionately favor candidates from certain backgrounds, leading to unequal access to job opportunities.
- Solution: Prioritize diversity and inclusivity in AI development teams and algorithms.
- Example: The Algorithmic Justice League advocates for transparency and accountability in AI systems to prevent bias and discrimination.

### **Environmental Impact:**



- AI technologies, particularly energy-intensive ones like deep learning, contribute to increased energy consumption and carbon emissions. Ethical discussions involve finding ways to develop more energy-efficient AI solutions.
- Example: Training large-scale deep learning models requires substantial computational power, which can contribute to increased energy consumption and carbon emissions from data centres
- Solution: Develop energy-efficient AI algorithms and promote the use of renewable energy in AI infrastructure.
- Example: OpenAI's "CLIP" model uses fewer computational resources compared to its predecessors while maintaining high performance.

**Addressing these ethical issues requires a collaborative effort from researchers, policymakers, industry stakeholders, and society at large.**

**Striking a balance between technological advancement and ethical considerations is crucial for harnessing the potential benefits of AI while minimizing its potential harms.**