

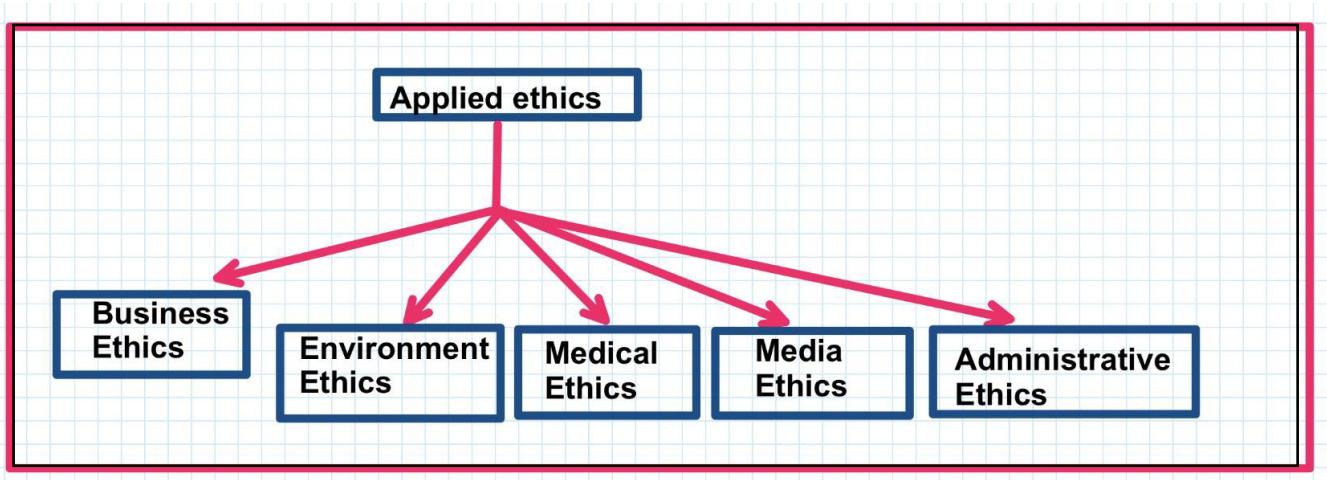
Applied Ethics

- 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,” 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.”

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 foetuses and babies: the Greek word *brepbos* 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

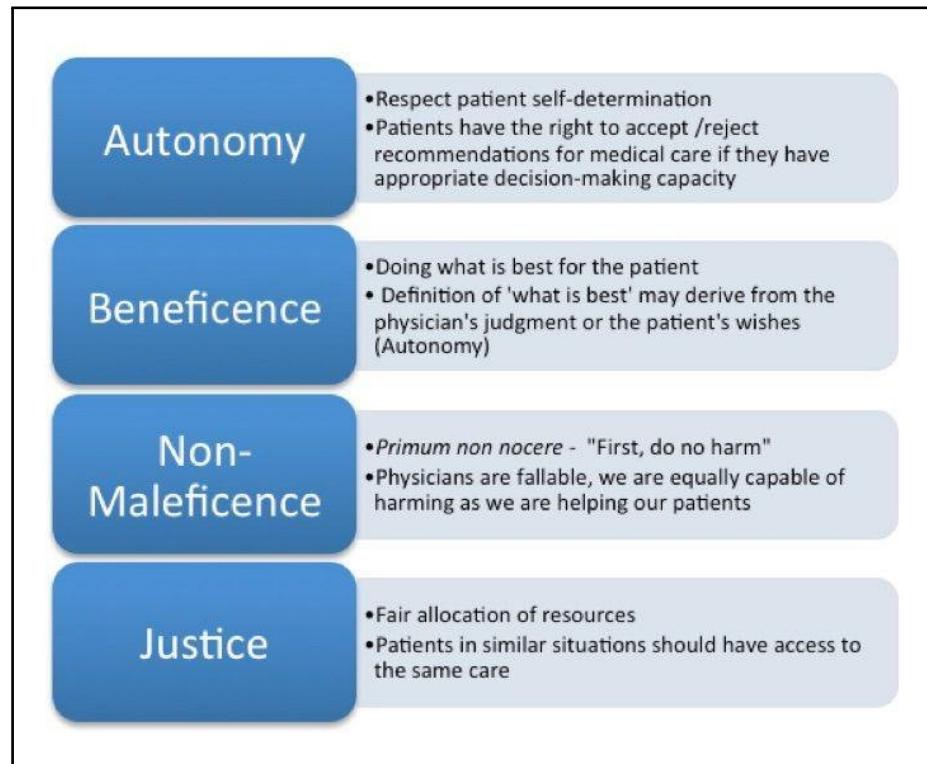
- "A life saved is a family saved."
- "MEDICINE means Mercy – Empathy – Dare – Integrity – Care – Ingenuity – and Ethics."
- 'Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity' – Hippocrates

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.

- Realising its importance, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2002 established an ethics team known as the global Health Ethics Unit.

Ethical issues

- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Research:** Fraud in research by plagiarizing should be condemned and adequately punished.
- 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 .
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Steps to be taken to improve the condition

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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 Vachas

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**

- 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

- Paid news and fake news:**
 - For instance, fearmongering through the media has led to mob lynching, attacks on the migrant population.
- Opaque private treaties with corporates** and political parties which ensures favourable coverage for them.
- In the name of **investigative journalism often media houses resort to blackmailing and extortion** which defeats the purpose of journalism
- Lack of laws and regulations**
- 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.
- 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.
- Trial by Media** - Engaging in one-sided media trials as done in the Arushi Talwar case

Measures to be adopted to reform Indian media

- Journalistic oath** in the same manner as the Hippocratic Oath in medicine.
- 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.
- 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.**

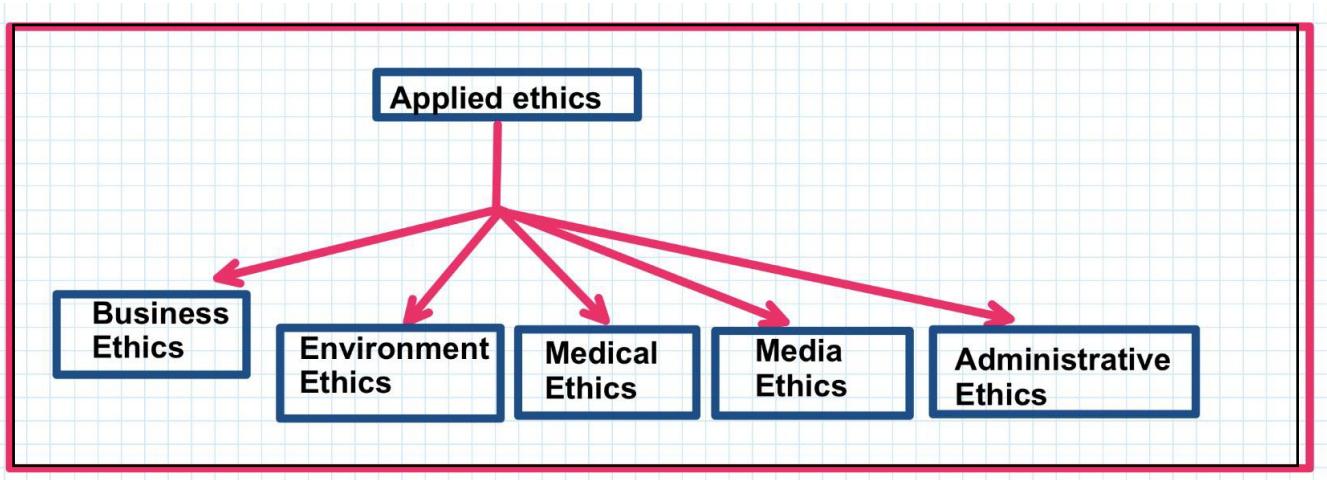
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- Applied ethics is **more specific than normative ethics**, (i.e. how people should behave)
- It is also **different from metaethics**, (a branch of philosophy that asks questions about the nature of ethics such as, “what is morality?”)
- With a practical 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,” 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.”

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 foetuses and babies: the Greek word *brepbos* 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

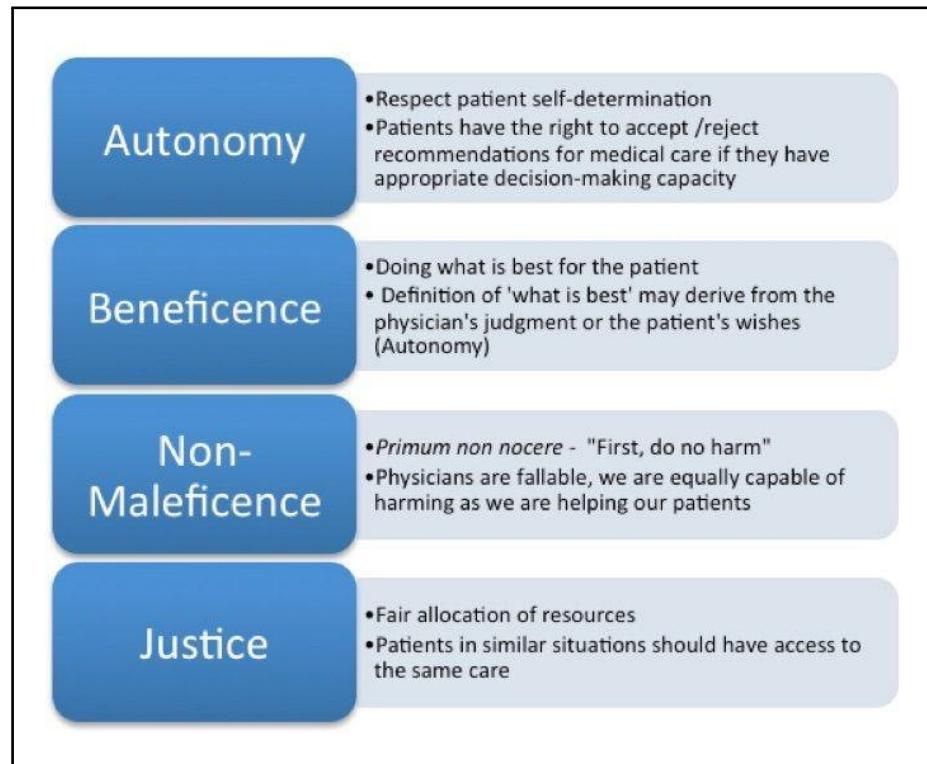
- "A life saved is a family saved."
- "MEDICINE means Mercy – Empathy – Dare – Integrity – Care – Ingenuity – and Ethics."
- 'Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity' – Hippocrates

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.

- Realising its importance, the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2002 established an ethics team known as the global Health Ethics Unit.

Ethical issues

- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Research:** Fraud in research by plagiarizing should be condemned and adequately punished.
- 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 .
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Steps to be taken to improve the condition

-
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 Vachas

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**

- 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

- Paid news and fake news:**
 - For instance, fearmongering through the media has led to mob lynching, attacks on the migrant population.
- Opaque private treaties with corporates** and political parties which ensures favourable coverage for them.
- In the name of **investigative journalism often media houses resort to blackmailing and extortion** which defeats the purpose of journalism
- Lack of laws and regulations**
- 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.
- 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.
- Trial by Media** - Engaging in one-sided media trials as done in the Arushi Talwar case

Measures to be adopted to reform Indian media

- Journalistic oath** in the same manner as the Hippocratic Oath in medicine.
- 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.
- 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.**

Q 8- Attitude is an important component that goes as input in the devⁿ of human being.

How to build a suitable attitude needed for public servant?

Answer :- Defⁿ of attitude :-

- .) Attitude are learned, enduring predisposition to respond consistently either in favourable or unfavourable manner towards objects | event | person or class of objects | events | persons.
- .) It is readiness of psyche to act or react in a certain way.
- .) Attitude is how we look at things on day-to-day basis.
- .) Example :- "Half-full glass"
(person's attitude determines whether it is half-full or half-empty)

② ↳ **Linking para** 8- It is an imp^t component in dev⁺ of human being :-

- .) It enables you to find opportunity in adversity.
- .) It creates difference b/w success & failure in various stages of life.
- .) It determines Interpersonal relations.

↳ For a public servant, right attitude instills

- .) Confidence of Initiative
- .) problem solving opp.
- .) Courage
- .) Compassion

∴ Attitude is specific determinant of behⁿ. So public servant attitude towards subordinate, seniors, needs of marginalised etc will play a significant role in determining the approach to challenges

↳ **BODY** :- Hence, to build a suitable attitude for a public servant becomes paramount need. It can be inculcated through the following :-

•) **Instrumental Conditioning** :- Attitudes are sometimes formed by a desire to **maximise rewards** + **minimise punishment.**

•) **Democratic Parenting** :- i.e R'ship is based on equality, openness, receptivity of feedback. Parents exhibit values of tolerance, patience etc provide (+ve) re-inforcement of display of desired beh'�. ↳ dev⁺ of **compassion**, **rationality**, **tolerance** among kids.

•) **Social Influence for attitude formation** :- The attitude of a person in **social setting** (family, religion, community) is greatly influenced by the env⁺ in which he/she lives.
eg:- A person born in secular society is more tolerant of diversity.

Agencies of Socialization

-) Media :- Vicarious Re-inforcement.
-) Educational Institutes :- formal agency to inculcate attitude of excellence, brotherhood, leadership, team spirit etc.
-) Peer group :- It influences individual occupational goals, life goals, interpersonal goals.
-) Religion :- It can teach spirit of service + devotion to people.
-) Role Models :- Exposure to great personalities.

• Team building exercises :- Team events which involve participation of public ⁽⁵⁾
sevante like Team training, Bhart Darshan, Remote
Village Internships help dev^p right attitude of service

• Institutionalising Code of Conduct :- If precise & pragmatic set of guidelines for
inculcating right attitude among public sevante.

• Imbibing moral values :- through teachings of religious scriptures.
eg: Nishkama Karma (Bhagwad Gita)

⑥ Conclusion :- Recently launched 'Karmyogi scheme' is a step towards inculcating right attitude

A public servant, who is responsible for welfare of nation, good govt., devt of right attitude is essential.

Q8- "Integrity is a value that empowers the human being".
Justify with suitable illustration.

(14)

Answer :- [Int] :- It is a [quality] of being [honest] + having strong moral
principles
It is the practice of being honest + showing consistent +
uncompromising adherence to strong moral + ethical principles
+ values.

→ Features of a person with Integrity :-

- .) taking [resp.] for own action above one self.
- .) putting [other's need] above one self.
- .) manifesting [humility]
- .) choosing [honesty in all things].

Linking statement :- Hence, when a person is able to maintain Integrity, he is destined for greatness as it empowers him in many ways :-

- Body :-
- 1) Integrity as a value in family is very crucial in building character of children. as it will empower them to face any adversity with honesty.
 - 2) Practicing Integrity at work makes it easier to build trust, take on responsibility + advance in career. as a person of integrity own's up for his mistakes + doesn't even accept praise for ele's work.
⇒ Professionalism in Ind^{uat}
eg: RATAN TATA .

.) Integrity helps in conducting [one's professional duties] in accordance with [prof. code of ethics] & place public interest over personal foreg: TN Seshan (he est. himself as an icon of transparency + efficiency)
He said :- "I cherish my rigid intention to Integrity".

.) Integrity gives you courage (as you have nothing to fear).
 ↳ Helps in challenging corrupt practices
eg:- F shankh Khenka (epitome of right conduct + Integrity).
Durga Shakti Nagpal etc.

.) It provides peace of mind (spiritually empowers).
 as with Integrity \Rightarrow you do right thing \Rightarrow NO Sense of Guilt.

- ① ↳ Integrity empowers a person in establishing good relations as one of feature of integrity is being appreciative of people around you eg:- Acc. to H. Sheridan (PS to & API Abdul Kalam) mentioned how Dr. Kalam used to acknowledge contribution of others.
- ↳ Integrity helps in establishing Credibility of an individual. as they are considered trustworthy + dependable.
- ↳ It enables an individual to emerge as leader. Since most undisputable trait of L'ship is Integrity
- eg:- Suspension of NCM, post Chauri Chaura incident by Gandhiji, due to his commitment to Non-violence.
- eg:- Lal Bahadur Shastri: resigned as railway minister post a train accident.

→ It helps in enhancing social prestige, respect in society
eg:- Sachin Tendulkar (Klf his Integrity)

→ It empowers an Ind'val in resolving conflicts, / dilemmas
empower to make quick decision making etc.

CONCLUSION 8- Integrity enables an Ind'val to follow path of righteousness

(BR),
across time + space
↳ Enables to build

Honest character

Consistent Commitment

strong moral principles

uncompromising personal choice

⇒ These are Founding pillars for an Ind'val to achieve success in future.

Q- "Every work has got to pass through hundreds of difficulties before succeeding. Those that persevere will see the light, sooner or later." (B)
- Swami Vivekanand

Answer :- Int :- Define Perseverance :-
↳ Referred as "continued effort to do / or achieve something despite difficulties, failure or opposition".

(6R), \Rightarrow By explaining the quote, acc. to your understanding. [for example]
One is likely to face many challenges throughout life while pursuing goals / doing any day to day task.
Each step can bring new expectations & obstacles to overcome.
These obstacles should not be feared as.

\Rightarrow they are normal part of life

\Rightarrow It stimulates growth (as they provide experience)

\Rightarrow facing them + navigating through them build resilience

of its ability of overcoming obstacles & learning from struggle
② lays solid foundation for success in life.

OK, Premise :- The COVID pandemic has ravaged whole world & affected millions
The human race has witnessed such pandemic in past as well
but we have been able to overcome these challenges through
Perseverance.

The key to success is to perform action
& essential aspect in action is perseverance:
ie showing persistence + courage towards achieving goal
despite challenges.

↳ **Linking statement** :- There have been numerous eg's of great personalities in history who faced challenges but persevered. (2)

↳ **Body E- Give eg's**

•) **Jack Ma** :- He failed primary school twice, middle school three times. He was rejected by police force + then KFC. He applied for Harvard ten times but was rejected. But he showed perseverance + now, he is founder of ALIBABA. (One of biggest e-commerce company).

•) **JK Rowling** :- 1995, was the year that defined Rowling's life in so many ways. Around 12 major publications rejected script of Harry Potter. She was shattered but not defeated. She kept approaching diff' publication + finally succeeded.

④ [Thomas Edison] :- He tried 2000 diff⁺ material in search of filament for light bulb. But failed, His assistant complained, "All our efforts in vain".

[Edison] replied, "We have come a long way as now we know that there are 2000 elements we cannot use to make good bulb" It was his perseverance, which earned him merit of being most prolific inventors of lifetime.

↳ **Mahatma Gandhi** :- He pioneered Indian freedom struggle. + faced all the challenges that British empire could throw. He kept persevering + finally gained Ind^{ce} for India (23)

↳ **Sandeep Singh** :- He made his Int'l debut in 2004. At peak of his career, he had best speed in world in drag flick. However, 2006, he was injured due to accidental gun shot in Shatabdi train which left him paralysed + on wheelchair. But it was his perseverance, which enabled him not only to make glorious comeback. but est. himself as vital cog in Indian side.

(Give other eg: Ahirubhai Ambani, E. Sreedharan, Trunima Sinha (1st female amputee to scale Mt. Everest).

etc.

Illy eg: At Nation level : challenge for young Ind^t nation India in 1947 to survive all the inimical forces)

Ques. 2)
→ How to dev^P perseverance :- It is a key characteristic of person with positive attitude. which is dev^d as a result of socialization by diff^t agencies eg: family, peer group, L'ship, self belief It is one's attitude that enables him to keep walking despite falling multiple times.

Acc. to Mark Cuban, "Winners make most errors as they never quit""

→ Conclusion :- A wise man once said "try & try again till you succeed".

Mt. Everest was not climbed in first attempt
Space mission were not successful in 1st attempt for many
Social change is not achieved in first attempt

It takes years of effort & perseverance.
Hence, Perseverance is a tool which enables us to see the light at the end of tunnel.

(6) "We can never obtain peace in the outer world until & unless we obtain peace within ourselves." - Dalai Lama. (25)

Answer :- Intⁿ :-

↳ Explain the meaning of quote | Context

- .) Dalai Lama was awarded peace prize (Nobel, 1989) ^{ee} for advocating peaceful solⁿ based upon tolerance + mutual respect in order to preserve the historical + cultural heritage of his people.
- .) He defines peace not merely as absence of war, but where human rights are suspected, where people are fed & where Ind^{ral} + Nation are free.
- .) While defining peace, he talked about peace in outer world ie outer peace which can be achieved by peace within ourself. ie inner peace.

Ques

Define Inner Peace

- ↳ state of being mentally & spiritually at peace.
- ↳ It doesn't mean that there is no noise or adversity, It means to be in midst of all those & still feel the peace + Calmness in your heart.
- ↳ It is a state of Calm, serenity such as anxiety, greed, desire, hatred, ill will etc. that arise due to having no sufferings.

Advantages of Inner Peace :-

- ↳ Can easily trust Believe in yourself.
- ↳ One can stay calm in all situation
- ↳ Reduces mental + physical illness
- ↳ It creates path towards Happiness
- ↳ Helps to avoid negative thoughts.
- ↳ Helps to stay focussed on your goals.

(develop patience, tolerance)

→ **Body**: Hence through Inner peace one can achieve Outer peace. (27)
ie Not Lack of Conflict but Calls for.

-) **Societal Harmony** :- absence of hostility b/w social Groups.
-) **Equality** :- Respect + equity b/w unequal Identity group.
-) **Fraternity + Brother hood** :- b/w diff⁺ religion, groups + nation
-) **Sustainable future** :- where everyone have equal rights & equal access to resources & live a dignified life.
-) **Religious Harmony** :- All religions agree upon the necessity to control the indisciplined mind that harbours Selfishness + each teaches a path leading to a spiritual state (ie Peaceful, ethical, disciplined etc)

(Q)

↳ How one can dev^P Inner peace. :-

.) Compassion :- Compassionate people have balance of mind & phy Health which led to positive emotion in life

.) Tolerance :- It is a threshold of achieving peace & develop mind for absorbing multiculturalism
It is essential to realization of Human Rights (UNESCO)

.) Emotional Intelligence :- Through EI, one can control negative emotions.

(OR)

Strategy to ensure
Inner peace :-

- ↳ Remember your own worth
- ↳ Avoid doing things who your will
- ↳ Distant the toxic people
- ↳ Meditate Regularly.

↳ Eg's to justify above mentioned arguments.

.) [Fshoka] After the carnage at Kalanga, devoted himself to the pursuit of Dhamma. (Renunciated War)

.) On the Contrary [Duryodhan] (who heart was filled with desire , anger, Hatred) through his actions led to war of Kurukshetra.

CONCLUSION :- Acc. to [Nehru] lasting peace can come to peaceful mind & its through compassion, tolerance & EI one can achieve peaceful mind ==

(c) "Life doesn't make any sense w/o Interdependence. We need each other, and the sooner we learn that, it is better for us all".

- Erik Erikson

Answer :- **Qnt** :- Explain the quote with eg.

- 1) This quote underlines an essential virtue of human & animal existence on the earth which follows the principle of interdependence.
- 2) The Imp^{ce} of Interdependence was realized during the COVID-19 lockdown phase, where people came together voluntarily to help the needy with oxygen cylinder, food grains + other essentials.
- ④ DR) Interdependence is a fact. We humans are social beings, we cannot thrive in isolation. + the kind of life we will lead depends upon how soon we accept this fact.

④ ↳ **BODY :-** Different manifestation of Interdependence

-) **At Ind val level.** :- Right from birth till old age, person play diff⁺ role of interdependence as son/daughter, adult, husband/wife etc.
- (Life Cycle of Interdependence) → How Ind val are dependent on Various agencies such as family, school, peer group, media etc for their socialization & how the values of Ind vals shape the moral fabric of society.
-) **At Societal level.** :-
-) The society works as a organic whole. + Interdependence plays a vital role.
 -) **for eg** :- In Crisis of COVID, society contributed immensely to tackle emergency protocols placed due to pandemic.
 -) Eg's wrt Caste groups (eco Interdependence)
wrt Rural + Urban.
wrt Regions
wrt Natives + Migrants.

↳ At National level :-) the Interplay b/w Central & state govt is another eg. (32) of Interdependence. Be it policy making, executive action Conflict Resolution, serving the poor, Interdependence is core underlying feature

-) To Sustain Dem., system of checks & balances, distⁿ of power b/w L, E, J is necessary.
-) Similarly, devⁿ of social Capital is imp^t for nation's progress.

3)

At Global level :-

) Glob is def. as growing Interdependence of world's economies, culture, ppⁿ, brought about by cross-border trade in goods & services, tech^{qy}, flow of investment, people & information.

) eg :- India has upheld the value of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam' in its engagement with world.

) India's upper hand in generic medicines has been helpful in tackling diseases like HIV AIDS in poorer countries of Africa, by wrt COVID vaccine.

) wrt Gadgets :- Apple (designing : California chip manufacturing : Taiwan assembling : India/China).

↳ **At environmental level** :- the Human greed to accumulate wealth has led to environmental crisis, which in turn threatened human survival (which depends on ecological balance). 34

④ **Conclusion**: Thus **paradigm shift** from competitive, individualistic approach to a cooperative, Interdep⁺ one is incumbent on us as humans today, Not just for our happiness & well-being but our very survival. Its failure of humans to accept this fact has resulted into various conflict

- ↳ **Social Conflicts** b/w diff⁺ groups - , within family (disintegration)
- ↳ b/w **Countries**
- etc.

Q:- In case of 'Gisis of Conscience' does emotional intelligence help to overcome the same w/o compromising the ethical or moral stand that you are likely to follow? Critically examine.

Answer 8- [Int] :- Define CoC + EI briefly

) Conscience is an inner voice that helps in deciding what is ethical/moral.

) [CoC] :- It refers to a situation, "when someone is worrying because they think that they have done something unfair or morally wrong"

↳ Occurs, when there is a dilemma b/w two choices & individual is compelled to take action against his/her voice of conscience.

↳ It is a state when individual is going through feeling of guilt, remorse, unrest, dissonance etc.

④ Eg :- [state of Arjuna] before Kurukshetra
(felt guilt of waging war against his own family members, guns etc)

↳ [EI] :- It is the ability to identify, use, understand + manage one's emotions as well as others to relieve stress, communicate effectively, empathize, overcome challenges, diffuse conflict.

↳ [Linking statement] :- In case of CoC, which is an undesirable psychological state of mind, EI can help in overcoming it w/o compromising ethical stds as :-

Body

8- There are 5 elements of EI which can enable an individual to face any crisis. Self awareness, motivation, self-regulation, empathy, social skills.

- .) An EI person is not a "prisoner of his own feeling", has the ability to control impulses. hence wrt situation of crises arising whether do your personal interest OR public interest.
- .) EI person posses social skills, hence has ability of persuasion & resolving conflicts :- when CoC arises due to different demands of diff⁺ communities
eg:- for a DM, CoC occurs when an order is to be executed to clear dwellings from patch of forest for wildlife conservation.

⑩ ↳ when moral values goes against the order of seniors
eg: Wet Public servant, order of lathi charge / tear gas / pellet guns on
protesting public.
EI provides Courage + Inner Strength to act with integrity + withstand
adverse situations.

↳ EI can help in reconciling divergent values which may be causing CoC.
eg:- In a situation of disaster, Public servant ultimately has to decide
who should be saved considering std time to act.

↳ EI enable in taking rational stock of situation and helps in resolving
CoC which arises due to Conflict b/w short term & long term interest.
eg:- officer-in-charge of clearing forest for construction of Metro
may face CoC as they may believe preservation of forest is
imp+ in long run.

- ↳ EI person is empathetic, hence, will stay away from causing pain + suffering to others.
- ↳ EI people are self-aware
ie aware wrt values + principles
Hence will not be swayed away by materialistic goals.
- ↳ EI people have self-control
ie control over anger, desire
which is main reason for an Ind^{val} downfall
as it makes an Ind^{val} delusional
2 their ability to distinguish b/w R + wrong gets crippled
4 CoC arises

- (12) # However sometimes EI may not be sufficient in resolving CoC.
- while following professional ethics :- eg: wrt abortion, doctor due to prof. ethics might be performing action against moral stand
- In absence of laws or ambiguity of laws :- CoC arises in such cases like Surrogacy, Euthanasia where Ind'l often stands at crossroads + faces such CoC where moral stand is compromised.
- In advent of scarcity of goods :- people have to then resort to unethical means like Purchasing essential goods from black market compromising the moral stand in such a CoC.
- Surveillance Vs Privacy :- Intel agencies of govt engaged in surveillance activities compromising value of privacy at behalf of national security.

→ Case of Compulsion :- In case of loved one, a person need to arrange ⑬ huge amount of money to meet medical expenses & save their life compromising the ethical stand in CoC situation.

Conclusion :- Despite being Imp^t, sometimes EI may not be sufficient in resolving CoC. In such cases, clear laws, rules, regulation & social values can act as a guide to ethical conduct & help resolve CoC.

OR : Despite insufficiency in some cases, otherwise EI plays a significant role in resolving CoC. gts through 'Nishkama karma', one can develop EI.

Q8- Apart from intellectual competency + moral qualities, empathy + compassion are some of vital attributes that facilitate the civil servants to be more competent in tackling crucial issues / taking critical decision. Explain with suitable illustration.

[Answer] :-

Introduction

Premise :-

Responsibility of civil servants have tremendously increased given the nature of societal complexities due to :-
1) changing technology
2) pluralistic nature
3) Inequality

Hence there are certain attributes which will facilitate civil servants to be more competent in dealing with critical issues.

Body

8- **Intellectual Competency**

- i-) It is required for effective **policy formulation.**
-) It not only refers to **knowledge** but also **wisdom**
-) Enables officials to **understand situation** & provide effective + **Innovation** w.r.t setⁿ.

eg:- Rolling out **Digital India law**
Implementation of **Data protection bill**
(Required Competence)

Moral Qualities

8- **Competence w/o Morals** is detrimental.
Hence, moral qualities ensure action in right direction
ie directed towards public welfare.

Prudent:- **Indulgence in Corruption**

) **Abuse of Power** etc.

eg:- Alex Paul Memon

- ↳ Apart from three qualities, **Empathy + Compassion** is required to ensure democratic governance.
 - ↳ It helps to **connect with people** on deeper level.
 - ↳ **Empathy** is the capacity to experience what other people feel on emotional level (ie placing oneself in position of others)
 - ↳ **Compassionate** goes beyond empathy by willing to learn the suffering of other person. (focus on action)

- ↳ It is seen that bureaucracy is confronted by challenges from within such as
 - .) **Top down** approach
 - .) **Corruption**, **Red tapism**
 - .) **Elitism**
 - .) **Apathy** towards people.
 - .) **Frivolization** of citizen's issues.
by Admin + Citizens
 - .) **Power substance**

these issues can be addressed through the values
of Empathy + Compassion

↳ It helps in resolving problems of 'Common man'

eg: Shyamashwar Mulay: 'passport movement', which streamlined process
+ made easier for people to get passport.

↳ It helps in understanding the hardship of vulnerable sections
and provide relief to them.

eg: Sandeep Nadvi (launched cafe exclusively run by
differently abled people)

Franish Saran (bike ambulance at tribal door steps)
Reduce medical cost by 90%.

↳ Ensuring good governance, by establishing Infrastructure
(as they tend to understand the root of problem).

eg: Shashanka Ala (My School, My farm)
to fight Malnutrition

↳ Helps in Safeguarding the Rights

eg:- Prashanth Nail (Operation Sulemani)
(Right to food with dignity)

eg: IPS, Renna Rayeshwari (Rescued 1200 child brides)
(Rt. to life with dignity)

Hence, it helps the officials to make quick + strategic decision w.r.t
critical + crucial issues.
which not only ensures effective governance, empowerment but also helps in
becoming a morally virtuous person.

A/s. John Connolly says,

the nature of Humanity, its essence is to feel the pain
of others + to act to take that pain away.
there is Nobility in Compassion + Beauty in Empathy"

Q.2(b): It is believed that adherence to ethics in Human Actions would ensure in smooth functioning of orgn. If so, what does ethics seeks to promote in human life? How do ethical values assist in resolution of conflict faced by him in day-to-day functioning?

Answer

E-

- Qnt** E- **Def of Ethics** :- Prescriptive **Code of Conduct** for an actor in a situation wst wrong/rightness of an action.
- .) Adherence to ethics helps in differentiating b/w r/w, good/bad fair/unfair, acceptable/unacceptable which enables in **smooth functioning of society**.

Linking Statement

- E- Ethics seeks to promote **right conduct** both in ^{ind^{val}} as well as societal level.

- Body :-
- At Individual level :-
- It promotes virtuous quality
 - Leads to character building
 - Sense of fulfilment.
 - peace of mind | joy | happiness
 - Improves credibility, act as Role model for others
 - Helps in Resolving dilemma.
 - Quick dec. making
 - Reduce cognitive dissonance.

- At Societal level :-
- Promote order + stability in society
 - Social cohesion is promoted through common values.
 - Promote progress + prosperity by values of productivity, efficiency
 - Guides orgⁿ in setting up goals/purpose etc promoting ethical work culture.
 - Reduce Societal conflict, ↑se tolerance.

Role of Ethics in Conflict Resolution

- 1) Wrt **dilemmas** such as → public duty vs personal interest
→ dev't work vs Env't sustainability
→ Information vs National Interest
values such as **Integrity, courage, probity** etc helps in dec-making.
- 2) Values such as **empathy, compassion, justice, fairness** etc helps in overcoming bias of conscience | employing faculty of conscience wrt dec-making during crisis situation
eg:- of poor / needy mising out on ration owing to exclusion case.
- 3) Values such as **courage, Integrity, wisdom** helps in overcoming loc.
eg: Ignertia to appear as a witness in criminal cases.
OR, To report case of violence / crime witnessed in everyday life.

↳ Values such as (compassion, Integrity) helps in fulfilling duty in daily life

eg:- Dilemma faced by doctor wrt prescribing generic / branded medicine

↳ Values such as objectivity, Impartiality, Integrity helps in solving day to day issues wrt resource crunch, prioritization of beneficiary

eg: relief work during disaster

↳ Ethical values such as fairness, tolerance, equality etc helps in weeding out cultural conflicts & promote harmony, unity in society.

eg: challenging of prejudices in society

→ Ethical values helps us in **overcoming vices** such as greed, lust, anger, jealousy.
as ensure adherence to both **'right means + ends'**

Q4(b)) Online methodology is being used in day-to-day meetings, Instal approvals in Admⁱ, for teaching, learning in eduvⁱ sector, telemedicine in Health sector is getting popular. No doubt it has Adv. & disadv. for both beneficiary & system. Describe & discuss ethical issues involved in use of online method particularly to Vulnerable section of society.

Answer :-

Introduction :- Digital sphere has transformed our day to day lives with onset of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Web 3.0. COVID-19 has further gave impetus to online methodology in various sectors..

#

Advantages

e-

→ Better service delivery: e-gov^{ce} → quality gov^{ce}
eg: UMANG app
(Single platform for citizens to access pan India e-gov services)

- Enhanced Social Bonds, breaking down traditional BoL due to WFH.
- Better accessibility, availability and affordability wrt essential services such as edu", health etc (ensured fairness + equity)
- Efficiency e- greater transparency, ac, responsibility through online methodology ⇒ enhanced efficiency.
eg:- Service Delivery through DBT.

#

Disadvantages

- Social Depersonalization
- Cyber sickness / Health problems.
- Relative Deprivation
- Anonymity, false profiles, troll, cyber bullying
- Digital learning gap.
- Privacy concerns :- Int' of biometrics for service delivery
↑ See probability of losing control over sensitive info.
- Negative Impact of WFH on women.
- Cyber security issues.

(+) #

Ethical issues

→ Digital Gender Inequality

- e- NFHS-5 suggests only average of 42.6% women used Internet as against 62.16% of men.
↓
Gender gap in access of Internet has reduced avenues of learning & earning for women.
- b- Reports of Internet addiction among children reflecting poor concentration power.

→ Wst tribes :-

Lack of gadgets, lack of Internet connectivity, lack of ability / awareness to use tech by tribes will further widen the gap.

→ Privacy :-

Since data / information transfer takes place in big amount high chance of disclosing inf & violating privacy.

→ **MisInformation** :- people can disseminate opinions on social media w/o fact checking which can aggravate the vulnerabilities of marginalized sections.

→ **Misuse** :- acc. to NY times, various concerns of facial recognition eg: misuse, racial bias, restriction of personal freedom.

→ **Cyber breach** :- Found 18 million cyber attacks in first quarter of 2022 witnessed by India (Google).

→ Vulnerability to phishing, hacking, threat to dignity, Radicalization etc esp. in context of younger pop, women etc.

→ **Digital illiteracy** : prevalent among rural areas, esp among older generation.
acc. to govt data, only 20% Indians knew how to use digital services.

Conclusion :-

"While technology is important, it's what we do with it that truly matters". Mohd. Yunes

- Hence, Need of Govt. :-
- .) Educate, Inform the citizens
 - .) Address digital divide
 - .) Mechanism to check misuse
 - .) Value Based "edu" to Inculcate ethics to prevent frauds, crime etc.

(a) "Ethics is knowing the difference b/w what you have the right to do + what is right to do" - Potter Stewart

Answer :-

- Int :-
- .) Ethics define std of morality that represents boundary of appropriate behavior + conduct.
 - .) Ethics act as an instrument of behⁿ regulation by placing restriction that are considered socially appropriate.
 - .) Hence, in present rights based order, one must be aware to what extent one can take their rights before transgressing unto what's considered wrong.

BODY

- 8- Individual has various rights (legal, ~~nat~~ right) however what one has right to do does not always equate with what is right
↳ Ethics helps us to use our rights responsibly.

eg:- One has right to speech but not to offend someone's sensibilities
or indulging in hate speeches is not right.

) helps in differentiating what is permissible to do from what should be done
eg:- choosing not to report a crime witnessed by you.

) On matter where 'law is silent'
eg:- Doctor prescribing branded medicine instead of generic medicine

) One has the right to consume goods, but culture of consumerism is not considered right as it reduces the availability of resources for others.

) You don't have obligation to donate from personal wealth but it is ethical to be compassionate towards vulnerable.

- .) Adm' has right to remove illegal encroachment
but doing it on winter night is not right.
- .) Breaking promises in conjugal relation (you may do that)
but its not right thing to do.
- .) eg:- Moonlighting, minkading, capital punishment etc.

Conclusion

8- everyday we face dilemma wst what are our rights | and what is right.

.) Doing 'what is right' requires immense commitment & willingness to sacrifice oneself for others.

.) Hence, Value Edu' is need of hour.

(b) "of a country is to be corruption free + become nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are 3 key societal members who can make difference. There are father, mother + Teacher." - APJ Abdul Kalam

Answer Q- Int' e- Many social problems confronting our nation like discrimination, violence, intolerance etc. can be attributed to lack of values.

- .) Corruption in society + system is reflective of absence of these values.
 - .) Similarly desirable Values: courage, equality, conviction, compassion, empathy, justice, are result of right socialization.
- The role of parents, teachers are critical in inculcation & re-enforcement of values in individual through socialization process.

Role of Parents

- ;) Role models :- positive role models influence our actions + motivate us to uncover our potential + overcome weakness.
- ;) Socialization :- set Values of Honesty, compassion, love, courage etc through their conduct (Walking the talk).
- ;) Through Democratic parenting, instill Values of rationality, patience, tolerance, cooperation, objectivity etc.
- ;) Parents through constant encouragement + motivation via story telling, sharing life experiences, positive re-enforcement of desired behv can instill courage, risk taking abilities, responsibility assumption among kids.

.) **Mother** : through 'secure attachment'
↳ warm r'ship
↳ Rational role model.
↳ consistent mothering
can help in shaping value system of child in desired direction
eg: Bold behavior, high self efficacy, compassion, kindness
achievement orientation etc.

eg:- "All that I am, or hope to be
I owe to my angel mother".
(Abraham Lincoln)

.) **Father** :- Through observation learning + Conditioning shapes Value system
of child. (eg: Responsibility assumption, discipline, leadership etc).
eg:- Phogat sisters
father gave courage to break shackles of Patriarchy
specially, **Girls** : learn heterosexual adjustments
Boys : gender appropriate beh. is learned from father

.) **Respect for Culture + tradⁿ** :- Practices adopted by parents in cultural sphere
develop sensitivity & respect in children towards same
(eg: tolerance, peace, harmony, respect etc is
dev'd).
eg:- Gandhiji's mother imparted in him strong sense of ethics + compassion

Role of Teacher

-) Great Role model for children
-) leaves great impact on children in their impressionable age.
-) They use Obs. learning, Conditioning, Role taking to shape Value system of children.

Can Influence beh. of children

- ↳ Through Unbiased treatment
(fair & just treatment towards all)
which can be imbibed by children in later prof. lives
- eg:- Late Mr. Sambath Kr, coach of Mithali Raj.
(Reason why she could play cricket & take women's cricket to new heights)
↳ Shaping Ideas & learning into reality
(Invoke curiosity, positive/constructive feedback,
dev'g critical thinking, empower them to solve problems
with right guidance, wisdom)
- ↳ Helps not in just developing cognitive Intelligence
but also emotional Intelligence
by making them self aware, impacting social skills,
dev'g empathy in them through story telling, experiences etc.

eg:- Role of Chanakya
in Making Chandragupta the Emperor

↳ character building :- By 'Walking the talk'
By life lessons of Great personalities

- Conclusion :- Corruption is a result of degradation of Values
.) & lack of moral + intellectual Integrity
.) These factors not only build a person's character
but also strengthen it.
.) Influencing child to become trustworthy, motivated
& a/c in dec-making.

(C) "Judge your success by what you had to give up in order to get it" Dalai Lama

Answer :- Int :- Barometer of success can be defined in many diff⁺ ways :

- 1) Favourable or desired outcome
- 2) attainment of wealth, favor, eminence

However, these defⁿ leave a lot of room for variation

In the above quote, it says success should not be judged based on what you have achieved but in the terms of 'trade off' ie what one has to give up in order to achieve it.

) Dalai lama, teaches us :-)
1) about living in moment,
2) gentle with planet Earth
3) creating loving atmosphere at home

He mentioned these words about how you must judge your success by what you give up in order to get it.

Desirable success

- ↳ When individual give up comfort and chose hard work.
- ↳ When success is achieved by delaying gratification
- ↳ Giving up on high paying job to follow ethical principles / serve nation
 - eg:- Mahatma Gandhi (barrister, he could have chosen a comfortable life by practicing law but decided to give up comfort + serve nation)
 - eg:- S.C. Bose (cleared ICS, opportunity to lead comfortable life, however chose to give up all + only had goal of independence)
 - eg:- Bhagat Singh, (who infuses patriotism in people)
he had choice to lead his entire life
but chose to give up his life at such young age
just to give msg of India's freedom to world.
 - eg: Honest, upright officers who don't get swayed by corruption
and work hard to ensure good governance.

Success at a cost

e.g.:- Can you be truly successful by leaving your family behind

- .) God did not create greedy, self-centred beings however, this competitive, materialistic world made people ruthless.
- .) If an Individual committed crime to be successful.
- .) Compromised self-respect to gain promotion / hike.
- .) In order to be successful of cause pain to others.
(fraud, deceit)

"JUDGE YOUR SUCCESS ON MORAL GROUNDS"

e.g.:- Success of Ashoka in Kalinga war.
(loss of life & property)
Cost of success was so much that success lost its significance.

.) **Corruption** & It may give easy access to wealth
but cost associated + path chosen is such
that success itself become meaningless

.) **Developmental projects** if lead to **Foibal displacement**
will that be considered success.

.) If to gain material success, in person compromise
[health, mental peace, social r'ships]. Will that success be
meaningful.

eg:- Misappropriation of funds by official while Implementing
govt. policy of welfare for Vulnerables

- .) Sedentary lifestyle, Over-reliance on Tech^{gy}, lack of work-life balance
- .) clearing patch of forest to construct Mall.
- .) Not being sceptic + acting like sycophants with superior (any field)
to gain promotion

Hence, one must give up
excuses, unhealthy lifestyle, shortcuts, stereotype belief,
Self-centred attitude etc to be successful.

However, never give up on family, friends, being a good person

'Be kind, Work HARD, NEVER COMPROMISE MORALS'

Gandhi's ethical philosophy encompasses several key principles:

1. Ahimsa (Nonviolence): Gandhi believed in the practice of nonviolence, extending beyond physical harm to encompass thoughts, emotions, and behaviour's that cause harm to others. This included avoiding evil thoughts, hatred, harsh words, dishonesty, and lying.

For example: use of this principle to fight Manipur violence, mob-lynching etc..

2. Satyagraha: Satyagraha refers to the use of soul-force or nonviolent resistance against injustice, oppression, and exploitation. It involves suffering and trust as attributes of soul force, seeking to appeal to the heart and overwhelm opponents with the power of innocence.

For example: Chipko movement, Anti-corruption movement etc

3. Swaraj: Swaraj, meaning self-rule, represents an integral revolution that encompasses all aspects of life.

At an individual level, it involves dispassionate self-assessment, continuous self-purification, and self-reliance (swadeshi).

Politically, swaraj advocates for self-government based on pure moral authority and independence from both foreign and national government control.

Economically, it emphasizes full economic freedom for the masses.

4. Trusteeship: Gandhi proposed the concept of trusteeship, wherein the wealthy consider themselves as trustees of their possessions and utilize their wealth for the benefit of society.

This idea is based on the belief that everything belongs to God and should be used for the service of God's creation, without coveting what belongs to others.

Trusteeship aims to reduce social and economic disparities through equitable distribution of resources.

(example: Bhoojan and Gramdan movement by Vinoba Bhave)

(example: Corporate social responsibility)

5. Sarvodaya (Welfare of All): Gandhi stressed the importance of promoting the welfare and upliftment of all individuals in society, particularly the marginalized and oppressed. Sarvodaya focuses on achieving universal uplift and progress for the betterment of society as a whole.

For example: welfare state, reservation policy etc

6. Simplicity and Selflessness: Gandhi advocated for a simple and minimalist lifestyle, highlighting the importance of overcoming greed and embracing simplicity. He believed that there is enough on the planet to fulfil everyone's needs but not everyone's greed. Simplicity leads to selflessness and encourages individuals to consider the well-being of others.

For example: Mission LiFE, i.e. lifestyle for environment

These principles form the foundation of Gandhi's ethical philosophy, emphasizing nonviolence, self-rule, equitable distribution, welfare of all, and the virtues of simplicity and selflessness.

Gandhi outlined the "Seven Deadly Sins" as follows, emphasizing the need to avoid them:

1. Wealth without Work: Gandhi criticized the act of acquiring wealth through manipulation and without putting in genuine effort or creating value. He advocated for fair economic practices and discouraged exploiting others for personal gain. **Example: Tax evasion, corruption etc**

2. Pleasure without Conscience: Gandhi cautioned against seeking personal pleasure without considering the ethical consequences and its impact on others. He believed that mindful decision-making and responsible actions should prioritize the well-being of all. **Example: Drug Abuse**

3. Knowledge without Character: Gandhi recognized the dangers of possessing extensive knowledge without having a strong, principled character. He believed in the importance of education that nurtures both intellectual abilities and moral virtues, ensuring that knowledge is used ethically and for the betterment of society. **Example: unethical scientific research, plagiarism, fabrication of research data etc..**

4. Commerce (Business) without Morality: Gandhi emphasized the need for business activities to be guided by principles of fairness, honesty, and social responsibility. He condemned unethical practices, exploitation, and the

disregard for the welfare of others. **Example: engaging in child labour to maximize profits.**

5. Science without Humanity: According to Gandhi, scientific progress should be directed towards benefiting humanity and promoting social welfare, rather than being driven solely by ambition or profit. He considered it a grave mistake to pursue scientific advancements without considering their impact on human well-being. **Example: weaponization of science, unethical clinical trials.**

6. Religion without Sacrifice: Gandhi stressed that true religious devotion goes beyond mere rituals and involves selfless service and sacrifice for the betterment of others. He believed that religious beliefs should be translated into actions that positively impact society and foster harmony. **Example: too much focus on rituals without focussing on embodying the values of religion.**

7. Politics without Principle: Gandhi cautioned against engaging in politics devoid of moral principles, as it could lead to violence and moral decay. He advocated for political leaders to be guided by ethical values, integrity, and a genuine commitment to the welfare of the people they serve. **Example: partisan politics, criminalisation of politics. etc**

By highlighting these "Seven Deadly Sins," Gandhi underscored the significance of integrating material pursuits with ethical considerations, prioritizing the well-being of others, and upholding moral integrity in various facets of life, such as wealth, pleasure, knowledge, commerce, science, religion, and politics.

B.R. Ambedkar's ethical philosophy encompassed the following principles:

1. Social Justice: Ambedkar strongly advocated for social justice, recognizing that all individuals are born equal and that the caste system and the practice of Untouchability were social constructs that perpetuated inequality and discrimination. He championed human dignity, liberty, equality, and fraternity through legal provisions. His perspective on social justice was grounded in the principles of social democracy, emphasizing the importance of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Ambedkar called for the equitable distribution of resources, equal access to opportunities, and fair representation in all aspects of life.

2. Human Rights: Ambedkar firmly believed in the equality and universality of human rights. He held a deep faith in the fundamental principles of human

rights, including equality and the dignity of every individual. He advocated for the promotion of a higher standard of living, peace, and security in all spheres of human life. Ambedkar emphasized the right of every person to live a life free from discrimination, oppression, and exploitation.

3. Education and Empowerment: Ambedkar recognized the transformative power of education in overcoming social inequalities. He viewed education as a vital tool for uplifting individuals and communities from the constraints imposed by social disparities. Ambedkar emphasized the need to provide free education to all Dalits and highlighted the importance of agitation, education, and organization as key dimensions for empowering marginalized communities.

B.R. Ambedkar's ethical philosophy focused on the pursuit of social justice, the promotion of human rights for all, and the transformative potential of education and empowerment. He dedicated his efforts to challenging and dismantling oppressive social structures, advocating for equality, and striving for a society that values the dignity and well-being of every individual.

Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar had distinct views on various aspects, highlighting their differences in ethical philosophy.

1. Caste Approach:

Gandhi advocated for reforming the caste system from within, believing that education, moral persuasion, and upliftment of lower castes could eliminate Untouchability. He aimed for inter-caste harmony and unity. In contrast, Ambedkar called for the complete eradication of the caste system. He viewed it as inherently oppressive and discriminatory, emphasizing the need for legal and political measures to challenge caste-based discrimination and achieve social justice.

2. Freedom Concept:

Gandhi primarily focused on political freedom from colonial rule, emphasizing the transfer of power to local elites. Ambedkar, however, saw freedom as liberation from the cultural bondage imposed by the caste system. He stressed the importance of social and cultural transformation for true freedom among marginalized communities.

3. Approach to Social Change:

Gandhi advocated nonviolence and civil disobedience to bring about social and political transformation. He aimed to win over oppressors through love and nonviolent resistance, emphasizing individual self-purification and moral transformation as the basis for societal change.

On the other hand, Ambedkar focused on political rights and legal reforms to address social inequalities. He advocated for affirmative action and reservation policies to provide representation and upliftment to marginalized communities, recognizing the need for structural and systemic changes.

While both Gandhi and Ambedkar worked towards the welfare of marginalized communities and fought against discrimination, their approaches diverged in terms of their views on the caste system, the concept of freedom, and the strategies for social change. These differences reflect the complexities of addressing social and political challenges in India.