

2015

General Studies Paper-4: Insights Secure Compilation December 2015

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General Studies - 4

Topic: *Accountability and ethical governance*

1Q. What do you understand by ethical governance? What measures should be taken by an organization to improve ethical guidance?

Examine. (200 Words)

When the manner, in which power is exercised for the management of an organization's social and economic resources, is acceptable to all stakeholders and is ethically good, ethical governance takes place. It could range from ensuring individual human rights to effective service delivery for all.

Every organization has distinct tasks to perform and targets to achieve. But basic ethical governance can be ensured by the following measures:

- The authorities should uphold the rule of law and respect for human rights, acting towards the interests of all stakeholders. They must maintain the highest standards of probity and integrity
- The decisions and recommendations made by the governing body should be objective, transparent and not calculated to promote improper gains for power
- Accountability to the beneficiaries has to be maintained. Accountability in terms of quality of service, timeliness, grievances and partnership with people is one of the utmost priorities of the organization
- The governing bodies should maintain independence and impartiality by not approaching outsiders in respect of service matters and no conflict of interest should let them abuse their official positions

As the organization expands its ambit, it gets harder to satisfy all stakeholders as far as ethical governance is concerned. Still, ethics in every micro decision can lead to good governance holistically.

Topic: Ethics and values

1Q. With suitable examples, differentiate between Ethics, laws and Values. (150 Words)

| ETHICS | VALUES | LAW |
|--|--|--|
| Guidelines or rules that are set for a society or an organization rather than for an individual. | basic beliefs that an individual thinks to be true | made by governments in order to protect its citizens and enforced by government. |
| By country or organization | By individual | By judiciary, legislature, and public officials of country |
| Based on moral values with respect to rights, obligation and virtue. | Based on one's belief | Based on societal ethics |
| Guiding principles in society | Guiding principles in one's life | Principles are protected by punishment monetarily and physically. Less component of ethics |
| Upholded by people's awareness and participation of what is right and wrong. | bridge by which an individual makes a decision regarding good and bad, right or wrong, and most important or less important. | Enforced by governments to its people AND judiciary will what is right and wrong. |
| Societal | personal | Country or territorial area |
| Not mandatory to follow | Differs with person to person | Mandatory |
| Ex: obligation to refrain from crimes, killings, and rape is an ethical aspect. | Ex: Being Honest | Ex: IPC, RTE |

2Q. Discuss the relationship between science and human values. (200 Words)

Human quest for knowledge manifested itself in the emergence of science as a discipline. Broadening its wings, science has entered with its inquisitiveness in the domain of "Human values" too.

Positive relationship between science and human values:

1. Science explains the need for compassion, helpfulness, cheerfulness as a mean to calm human mind and avoid the stress and related side-effects of anger, hatred etc.
2. Both have the same purpose of "welfare of mankind"
3. Need of human values in science is evident from the fact that trust, leadership, truthfulness, objectivity etc, are inevitably needed for cooperation among scientific community.
4. At personal and professional level many great scientists had imbibed the human values like dedication, perseverance, fortitude to pursue their scientific works. Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein among other proved this.

Negative relationship:

1. At times science is unable to explain some aspects of human values like believe in God, enlightenment
2. Many a times science had been misused going against the spirit of human values. Dropping of atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, use of internet by terrorists are some of the worst incidents in this regard.

The widening gap between science and human values will be devastating for entire world. It high time we realise the importance of human values all sphere of human life. Science should be no exception to that.

3Q. What impact does culture have on ethics? Are ethics subject to cultural differences? Examine. (200 Words)

Culture is the set of practices or behavior which is generally expected out of an individual.

It is the way of society to control the action of individual so that it may remain cohesive.

Culture is impacted by the factors like geography, religion, primary economic activities etc.\

There are certain ethical practices which are universal in nature like love, honesty, truthfulness etc.

However what comprises day to day ethics can vary depending upon the culture of the place.

For. eg drinking wine may be unethical in India society but it is a necessity in European society keeping in mind the warmth needs in its frigid climate.

Similarly the ethics are subject to change with change in the structure of the society which in turn affects the culture.

For eg. in old India society women were not supposed to work outside their homes. But in modern society there is a need for wide scale participation of women in mainstream economic activity.

This change in the socio economic structure has changed the culture and hence the ethics which comes attached with it.

Thus we can see that that culture and ethics do have close relation and is prone to change with change in the social, economic, geographical and climatic circumstance.

4Q> Do you think absence of religion can ensure better ethical behaviour in a society? Critically comment. (200 Words)

Religion provides a base for ethical behaviour by setting a code of conduct, value system by conduct of Gods or as prescribed in holy books.

Also, religion has other important role in society. Some roles are:

~ Religion binds people and creates sense of oneness/unity. It also develops a support ecosystem in society with festivals, belief system and sense of fear for wrong virtues.

~ Religion codifies concept of good and bad which is easy to understand as compared to atheism which is much of self-assessment of everything and very subjective.

~ Religion protect society from going in path of self-degeneration.

~ Religion can also help in creating awareness in society. Like campaign in Bihar which increased literacy in villages sighting that Maa Saraswati will bless families sending their children to school.

But at the same time, Religion may let society take communal color. Often such situation arises by flaming questions like “My Religion is better than your religion”

propagated by certain element of society for vested interest. Certain wrong interpretation of religious book for vested interest leads to

~ Untouchability, discrimination among castes.

~ Sati and Devdasi pratha which are no more existing because of social awareness countered by religious arguments !.

If there will be no religion, The question that automatically comes is “what will replace Religion ?”

Society consists of diversified people ranged in economical status, thinking, cultural priorities and stand in social hierarchy. Leaving everyone on their own conscience to follow atheism will create moral chaos and conflicts.

Hence, religion is necessary, but making it free of ill-effects, wrong effects, rigidity to change attitude and promotion of co-existence of all religions.

5Q. What do you understand by environmental ethics? Discuss the importance of human values in solving environmental problems. (200 Words)

the moral correctness of the human beings towards the environment to protect, preserve, sustain while using it and develop if being damaged, can be related to environmental ethics. it includes both living and non living creatures. it includes having respect for the lives that are non-human and empathizing with them and nurturing them to live along with humans.

human actions and decision making choice depend on human values. strong values always help reduce the confusion. if these are coherent with the surrounding environment nature and wildlife, then it will certainly be helpful for sustainable development.

- empathy :: without empathy for all lives, there will always be selectiveness and selfishness among humans towards different lives. feeling and bonding with nature and its creation is important.

- love :: love transcends only human-human interaction. its also between other lives and nature's beauty.

- common sense :: a little common sense if prevails, then humans will understand that damaging environment is damaging human life prospects.

- development concept :: a reorientation in development definition that always includes environment and nature as a third party.

strong ethical values are must to solve any problems not only environmental. right orientation will help in a sustainable earth.

6Q. The need for standard-setting action in the field of bioethics is felt throughout the world, often expressed by scientists and practitioners themselves and by lawmakers and citizens. Examine the relationship between bioethics and human rights, and what states can do to ensure bioethics in research. (200 Words)

Bioethics is a field of study concerned with the ethics and philosophical implication of certain biological and medical procedures ,

technologies and treatment .

As we know that rapid development in science and technology which have global impact definitely effect our lives for eg clones , IVF stem cells etc strongly demand ethical standards to such developments.

Human rights and bioethics are close related as the ethical issues in medicines , life science and new innovations have impact on humankind.If human right involves privacy , no discrimination , justice ,freedom same also applies to bioethics. It is true that innovation and creativity necessary for human kind but that should not comes at expense of human rights. Recent debates on 3 parent baby on ethical issues , lethargic behavior of developed nation on spread of ebola virus in Africa until it pose threat to themselves , issues of surrogacy all showed violation of bioethics and ultimately human rights as both are interrelated.

Measure needed:-

-State, private and public institution should associate with transnational activities to ensure human dignity and freedom.

-state should take appropriate measures at national and international leve to curb bioterrorism and illicit traffic of organs , tissues etc

-legislative and administrative measures to give effect to principles of bioethics .

-ethical committee should be established to assess ethical ,legal ,and scientific issues related to research project involving human beings

7Q. “It is forbidden to kill; therefore all murderers are punished unless they kill in large numbers and to the sound of trumpets.” Discuss the meaning of the quote in the context of contemporary times. (200 Words)

It is a quote by Voltaire. This can be explained as below:

Murder is a crime and illegal.It is unethical as well. But all of these are applicable only when murder is done for pure personal motives. Would you call 1857 revolt as illegal? Would you call chauri-chaura incident as illegal? According to Voltaire "mass murder by masses for a noble cause" is not illegal. Hence storming of Bastille was not immoral or illegal. so was Indian national movement.

In contemporary times this quote has higher chances of misuse and misinterpretation.In a country like India which is "principally independent" still fragmented between different communities this can be used as a justification for rioting and communal murders by one class of people against others. Hence mass lynching,train burning, demolition by masses etc can be taken as "doing in the name of God and for our community". Thus the interpretation bereft of moral and ethical dimensions equate to anarchy.

The right interpretation must consider wider issues of equality, tolerance and respect for each-other. Hence what IS is doing today to establish a caliphate can never be justified,Paris mass killing is also illegal,immoral and atrocious. These all again lead to the end-means debate. The ends must be noble,so should the means. Thus the dichotomy b/w end-means vanishes when we have to apply Voltaire statement in current context.

8Q/ Differentiate between the following (200 Words)

(i) Law and ethics

(ii) Ethical management and management of ethics

(iii) Discrimination and preferential treatment

(iv) Personal Ethics and Professional Ethics

i) Law is a system of rules imposed from above by some external authority whereas Ethics are behaviour regulation standards that come from within an individual. For eg. Some african colonial countries had white-only jobs which was a law but ethics dictate that there be no discrimination on the basis of race.

ii) Ethical Management is managing your work the right way whereas Management of Ethics is being ethical in your day-to-day life.

iii) Discrimination is preventing someone to do something which is otherwise allowed to all others whereas Preferential treatment is giving someone preference on the cost of others. For eg. Discrimination on the basis of caste in India had resulted in dalits not being allowed to access temples but preferential treatment in the form of reservation allowed dalits to get some seats reserved in public employment & education.

iv) Personal ethics are a set of behaviour regulation standards to be observed at personal level (individual & family level) whereas professional ethics are a set of behaviour regulation standards to be observed at your workplace and your work. For eg. As an IAS officer, one may not agree with the govt policy that Land may be acquired without consent from farmers but at a professional level, an IAS has to implement the govt policy notwithstanding his/her personal feelings

Topic: Role of educational institutions

1Q. Should it be made mandatory for educational institutions to enforce inculcation of values among students? Comment. (150 Words)

Some rightly say "Education is what you remember after your school". When question are being raised on what outcomes we want to derive from our education system one answer is that of value based education. Why? Because the role of emotional intelligence is increasing and lack of social capital in our society has tapped the growth of human capital. All this interplay of emotions, empathy and ethics in our life requires inculcation of values. These values are a moral compass that guides one to the righteous path. Emphasizing on values have become even more important in this era of intolerance, radicalization and violence that has demised the traditional values of thinkers and philosophers that held our society together.

But values can't be taught it can only be learnt . So when the institutions are incapable to provide quality education with their pedestrian pedagogy, asking them

to impart values may be a another failed attempt. Certainly such education should not be imparted through books and classes but through practical interventions like sports, games and social activities with a trained guide.

Topic: *Strengthening Ethical and moral values in governance*

1Q. What initiatives has government taken to strengthen ethical values in governance and what more should be done in this regard? Discuss. (200 Words)

Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 issued by Central Government to regulate the conduct of government employees are mere a list of “do’s” and “don’t” and doesn't lay down a broad code of ethics and values. First such initiative was attempted by The Department of Administrative Reforms of Government of India in 1997. They prepared a Code of Ethics for public services which was to prescribe standards of integrity and conduct that are to apply to public services. Unfortunately it couldn't become a reality. In 2006 the department Of Personnel drafted a Public Service Bill which enumerated fundamental values of Public Services, a Code of Ethics, a Management Code etc. with the objective of developing public services. The Bill intended to fulfil too many objectives and has not made any headway and seems to be in cold storage. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th report in 2007, extensively covered the issues of ethics in public service, problems with the current bureaucratic structure and how to make it responsible to the public. Government would do good if 2nd ARC recommendations are implemented at earliest.

If we want public servants to follow certain ethical standards, problems should be addressed in three spheres. Firstly, their interface with public. Charter for every public department, Quick and effective grievance redressal, Fixing various bottlenecks, customer feedback etc. Everything should be done to make government department responsive to the customer needs. If they fail to do so, proper authority must be held accountable. Secondly, the way whole organization functions internally. They must be open to questions, transparent in their operations, accountable for the decisions they take, proper demarcation/delegation of works to departments and protocol for communication etc must be established. Thirdly, incentive and punishment system. Government should design proper incentive system for public servant along with rewards for good and dedicated service and punishment for those who rejected to serve the public. They need protection from harassment but that shouldn't create a rigid organisation which is not willing to work efficiently.

2Q. You are working as Superintendent of Police. Recently an NGO complained against your department to the government accusing you of not taking any action to curb the sale of spurious liquor in your jurisdiction. A cabinet minister who is also in-charge minister of the district calls for a review meeting. In the meeting, after hearing public complaints, the minister gets furious and starts behaving harshly with you. You try to explain him of the actions you have taken so far and why sale of spurious liquor is difficult to curb unless there is a change in government policy, but the minister is rude and is indifferent to your explanation. At one point, he asks you to get out of the meeting. Your subordinates and officers from other departments are all witnessing the scene.

The following options are available to you. Analyse their merits and demerits, and choose the best course of action for you (not necessarily the ones mentioned below):

- a) Shout back at the minister and ask him to mind his manners**
- b) Seek apology from him for defaming you in front of your subordinates**
- c) Tender an apology to the minister and walk out of the meeting as per his instruction**
- d) Remain silent, let the minister shout at you until he calms down.**

I am Superintendent of Police and hence it's my responsibility to maintain law and order in my allocated premise. As it is clear that There has been rise in sale of Spurious liquor and I couldn't take satisfactorily action to curb it. Hence, it's my fault at first place. If there was limitation due to Government Policy, I should have informed about that to my superior officers and departmental colleague to raise awareness and take measures.

Course of actions and their Merits/Demerits:

Shout back at the minister and ask him to mind his manners

Less Merits and More Demerits.

Merits

~I can save my respects and dignity in front of my colleague, officers and media persons.

~Such actions will let the Minister know the etiquettes in public meetings.

Demerits

~I will not get any cooperation from him now on. I need it to brief him about lax government policy which is the reason.

~Shouting will escalate the issue and I will not be sure of further actions taken by minister. It can be shaming my colleagues too or taking harsher actions. Replying an heated arguments with heated replies is never wise.

Seek apology from him for defaming you in front of your subordinates

It is a balanced approach

Merits

~It will give Minister a chance to reflect on his behaviour of shouting in public meeting. As public is also present and Minister is responsible and representative of public, hence an apology demand is anyway be coming.

~Staying calm at such situation is best policy. This will also set an example in front of my colleagues for not getting flown in anger during crisis.

Demerits

~An apology after shaming appears an obvious way out. Damage done by attacking one's dignity is one time. Apology can't rectify that damage.

Tender an apology to the minister and walk out of the meeting as per his instruction

More Demerits and less Merits

Merits

~Will reduce the chance of further heated arguments.

~Will also save hurting other sentiments and shaming.

Demerits

~It will mean that I admit my mistake and not put everyone's focus on the weaker government policy which are the main reason of failure to check Spurious liquor.

~It will set a bad example in front of my subordinates for not speaking up and presenting the real points and rather switching to damage control mode.

Remain silent, let the minister shout at you until he calms down.

This is best approach

Merits

~It will give me chance to speak my mind later.

~Minister will reflect on his fault later and may realise his mistake.

~An example set to subordinate about the duty of civil servant and to maintain compusre during such time.

Demerits

~Remaining silent may extend the shaming by Minister. He may cross his limit without us realising that shaming gone too far.

My course of actions

Remain calm and listen to minister, let him calm down and then ask for a joint meeting with superordinates and subordinates where we can discuss

~ Reasons for failures of checking Suprious liquor.

~ Steps taken by me so far.

~ Reasons why such actions/steps taken by me didn't work.

~ What changes in government policy need to be brought in.

This will require constructive cooperation between Police department and Legislature. Since he is Cabinet Minister, hence if convinced will solve the issue for long term, My maintaining calmness and compusure will yield an oppurtunity to get him under the moral pressure of taking Legislative actions to solve the issue.

Me being a Civil servant, my prime goal is to do More good for more number of people. Hence, personal shaming is of lesser importance here, which may later yiled to apology by Minister once he listens to my briefing about the root cause.

Topic:*Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.*

1Q. Whom do you consider your real teacher in your life and why? What qualities will you expect in a good teacher? Explain. (200 Words)

Kabir Das very aptly points out importance of Teacher when he says:-

“Guru Govind dono khade kake lagu paye,Balihari guru apne govind diyo bataye”

(In a state when Teacher and God both are in-front of me whom should I bow down first to ,I choose my Teacher as he was the one to let me know about God)

A teacher is one who:-

- # Shapes your value system:-What is a good human being and how to become one.
- #Gives knowledge:-not just to pass exam but for doing well at every stage of life.
- # Inspiration:- confidence of achieving your dream.
- # How to deal with failure and succeed again.
- # Setting example in real life

In my life my real teacher are my Parents. My Parent at every stage in life teach me:-

- #Lessons of sharing, caring,empathy, compassion, love, forgiveness, fairness by their own actions and also punished me in order to correct me when i was wrong.
- #Father's Punctuality,being responsible and accountable taught me being similar for everything I do.
- #Impartiality while distribution of everything in all kids taught me how all subject needs to be treated equally and given equal share.
- #Easiest form of learning through real, every day live examples.

A teacher plays the most crucial role in any body's life.But generally expected to impart book knowledge and give marks their role needs to expand more and need to more practical .A friend and guide who should really be able to shape the personality of his pupils.

Topic: *Emotional intelligence – concepts*

1q. “Relationships are at the heart of governance.” Write a note on the importance of emotional intelligence in civil service. (200 Words)

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to perceive and understand emotions, have empathy for others, and to be able to reflectively regulate emotions so as to enhance one's life emotionally as well as intellectually.

In today's environment, civil services work within following challenges:

- 1) fast changing social and structural values.
- 2) Increasing regional, economic and digital divide.
- 3) rising population and unemployment.
- 4) increased awareness of masses + simultaneous existence of voiceless marginalised poor. Add to it the proliferation of ICT, there's a greater chance of small issues to get politicised easily and quickly.

Therefore, it is important for a civil servant to be emotionally intelligent to easily manoeuvre through such difficult situations.

In civil services emotional intelligence can help in three ways :

- 1) to achieve amicable work environment - one gets the ability to gain a holistic approach and see long terms effects of one's actions; develop greater interpersonal skills; finding healthy ways to handle negative feelings by means of better communication.
- 2) Improvement in behaviour and performance of individual workers - it enables one to be motivated and motivate better; enhance group dynamics in terms of cooperation, collaboration and building bonds; he has the ability to appreciate diversity and value of others.
- 3) Improvement in organizational performance - a person equipped with good EQ has better leadership qualities as he knows when and how to lead and when to follow; he's the ability to be a change catalyst and maintain focus at the goal throughout.

Topic: *Empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections*

1Q. In your opinion, who constitute weaker sections in India? As a civil servant, in your personal and professional capacity, what measures will you take to help these sections? Explain. (200 Words)

Weaker section means people who are not strong enough to stand for their own rights or even if they dare to, they could easily be subjugated. That is to say the section of society which is historically oppressed and dominated by other sections can be called as weaker section. In India, weaker section implies women, children, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, religious and linguistic minorities and of late, sexual minorities - eunuch and LGBT community. Sometimes, senior citizens too are included in the group given weakening moral fabrics and waning social values in our society.

As a civil servant, responsibility towards weaker section becomes more important as I am supposedly responsible for care and protection of vulnerable sections of society, to ensure a just and fair society. The constitution provides for certain safeguards under fundamental rights and its directives to the state for the same. Under this, various legislative and institutional measures have been adopted, e.g. National and State Commissions for Women, SCs, STs, Minorities etc. So, in the first instance, I would make sure that provisions laid down for their care and protection are not only followed in letters but also in intent.

Other measures I would take to help these sections are as following :

- (i) Sensitisation Programme: Regular sensitisation programmes for all related functionaries to inculcate a sense of empathy and compassion in them.
- (ii) Quick Grievance Redressal: I would ensure for creation of one-touch grievance redressal points in all public offices and would undertake personal supervision of their functioning as well as any unresolved issues over them.
- (iii) Promotion of NGOs catering to their needs: I would financially as well as morally contribute a fair share of my salary and efforts, with due permissions of the government, towards NGOs working in the field. A positive thrust from administration would improve their impacts as well as the image of administration.
- (iv) Special team: I would entrust special responsibility to a team consisting of a senior officer of police, revenue administration, development administration and a renowned citizen in the district to have continuous vigil and suggest measures for the welfare of these sections.

Topic: *Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.*

1Q. Write a note on the teachings of any two moral thinkers from India and relevance of their teaching today. (200 Words)

Mahatma Buddha held desire to be root cause of all sufferings and this desire can be controlled by following an “Eight fold path”.

He emphasised upon being right in thinking, speech, actions, conscience, efforts, livelihood ,concentration.

Relevance:

- Failure to meet the greed results in the disenchantment in the present competitive world.
- Hate speeches, violence, ill trade practices like human trafficking, drug addiction, terrorism, etc. have become a hard reality.

Practicing Buddha’s “Eight fold path” can end all these evils.

Swamin Vivekananda emphasised upon the importance of compassion, courage, physical and mental strength, dedication, education, patriotism, religion (as a mean for betterment mankind), leadership, etc. He held it as the duty of every rich man to take care of the poor ones. Regarding religion he says-“I don’t call that as a religion which cannot wipe the tears of a widow and which cannot feed a hungry person”

Relevance:

- The disparities in present world can be eliminated if the well-off people take care of the poor and downtrodden ones. For example, teaching and providing livelihood to the masses. Being progressive need leaders having qualities of compassion, courage and strength to fight the challenges of

poverty, hunger, illiteracy, which has grappled the world.

- True understanding and respect for all religions can remove communal violence and unite mankind.

All we need is to abide and put these teachings into practice.

Topic: Probity in Governance

1Q. Why do you think some civil servants, recruited through a transparent selection process, tend to become corrupt? Critically comment. (200 Words)

Usually Civil servants start off their adventure with the view of changing the world and lives of people. They are ready to attack any hurdle that comes their way. They chase their dreams with courage and determination. But, not all those who start the race are able to finish them. Some of the reasons are as follows:

- 1) Deep rooted system: The system is inter connected in a way that forces one to indulge in corruption without which it is impossible to stay afloat. Some are able to withstand it.
- 2) Blackmailing: Some are then attacked by Political magnates who hire Goons to blackmail sincere officials in order to get their assignments cleared.
- 3) Lure for Money. A sentence in the Bible goes like this " Money is the Root of All Evil" . Luxurious lifestyles by compatriots force them to adjust on their ethical upbringing so as to change with the tides of big bucks
- 4) Some are not honest after all: Not all who get selected are really motivated to change our nation. They have selfish desires only and try to see the world only from their perspective. This of course is a result of not having a full proof method (practical demonstration) to check the credibility of those appearing for such exams.
- 5) Attraction to Power: Most of us are obsessed with Power. Power to do almost anything and at any time to change our way of living. This can be achieved only by supporting the already present corrupt officials without which a promotion is a far away dream.

As a man sows, so shall he reap. One can die bravely like the IAS officer in Karnataka or get kidnapped like Alex Paul by the naxalites. Others can simply satisfy their small world with their small dreams and be forgotten forever with the tagline of a corrupt officer. Some change the course of history forever and set a path for generations to follow. It is with such people that our Nation can change. Let us Lead ourselves before leading others

Topic: Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems;

1q. Is it morally right to join a political party and contest elections after serving as an IAS or IPS officer? Critically comment. (200 Words)

Morality is the differentiation of actions between supposedly proper and improper ones. For an IAS or IPS officer, joining a political party after services would be termed an improper path being taken to do so. A civil servant is supposed to work for

the public good during his tenure. If he joins a political party, it is quite possible that he had prior ambitions to the same while he was in his services and manipulated his work according to the party's requirements. Quid pro quo, the party was liberal with him and promoted him unusually leaving aside any deserve candidate.

On the other hand it is again perfectly possible that a civil servant took the same opportunity in a positive sense. Since the services are constrained to implementing the acts acceded by the political bosses, a civil servant might want to move a step further and hold the baton for a change in the society himself. Throughout his services, he makes contacts of influence and channelizes them positively to work for the public after his tenure s over, as a politician himself. Thus the morality of an act, at times can only be decided by the manner in which it is executed.

2Q. Do you think, civil servants, especially IAS officers, should be given more powers to serve people better? Critically comment. (200 Words

'with great power comes great responsibility'. With this in mind, civil servants have been given an enormous amount of workload and responsibilities to serve the citizenry under their jurisdiction. The IAS especially has an unmatched load of responsibilities to discharge and multitudes of departments to supervise and direct to ensure the safe and efficient running of their jurisdiction.

Such responsibilities tend to multiply manifold during times of crisis and special occasions. The advantage of giving more power to civil servants would be

- 1) Freed from political fetters they can act more objectively for the better functioning of various projects and schemes,
- 2) more discretionary powers would mean greater situation alacrity and faster and more efficient processes.
- 3) Larger kitty of powers, including the powers of oversight over all departments would ensure better coordination and cooperation.
- 4) Financial powers of sanction would encourage better allocation of funds and oversight of usage.

But care should be taken that the executive is not empowered too much at the cost of the elected members of the bodies as it is they who represent the will of the people and the cornerstone of democracy.

Also, there is a scope of misuse of power if provided to anyone in full measure as absolute power is known to corrupt absolutely.

Therefore instead of empowering one particular branch of government, there should be a concerted effort at consensus between various branches of public servants like the elected representatives, the administrative and police services and the judiciary with all of them having the primary goal of serving the nation and her people and not themselves.

3Q. Define and explain with examples the following terms:

a) Probity

b) Integrity

3) Objectivity

4) Accountability

- a) Probity:-Probity is adherence to the highest morals and ideals. It is an all encompassing virtue that a person must have. For example in administration a person with probity is the one who put service to people before anything else because of his firm adherence to the values of compassion, sympathy, honesty,etc.
- b) Integrity:-Integrity is the consistency in one's principles and values in all circumstances without being influenced by any kind of gratifications and not get bogged down by any threat/fear. For example, a person must not tell lie to hide his mistakes, rather accept them and work for their remedial.
- 3) Objectivity:-Objectivity is quality of making decisions based on concrete facts and evidences renouncing any kind of favouritism .A general examples is the case of recruitment, where the concerned agency must consider only the merit as the criteria for selection. Another example is the policeman who must treat all the accused equally no matter whether the accused is his family member or friend.
- 4) Accountability:- accountability is to perform one's duty in a fair and transparent manner feeling the responsibility of his/her actions. For example, in case a teacher is making false excuses to get leave from the school, then he/she is not upholding his accountability by not performing his duty as a teacher.

4Q. How do the virtues of trustworthiness and fortitude get manifested in public service? Explain with examples. (150 Words)

Trustworthiness is a virtue of earning faith of others in oneself regarding some purpose. Fortitude is a display of courage in a difficult situation. These virtues are very important in public service owing to the nature of job where the foremost priority is to work for the welfare of people. Sometimes the public service involve challenging situations which would require a test of character for the incumbent.

For example, a fund for rehabilitation of neglected old-aged people is setup. In such a situation, if a person of dubious character is put in charge of that fund, then it may cause great tragedy for the concerned people, furthering their pain. Here a trustworthy person is needed to be made in charge of it.

In another example, suppose you are the SP of your district and a person has committed rape of a poor girl. Now that girl's family has come to the police station to

lodge FIR but they were turned away as the accused was politically influential. When they come to you, you are also under pressure from the accused and high political levels. In this case, it would require courage to do the right thing even if it means transfer or some insignificant posting. Thus virtue of fortitude is desirable here.

5Q. Public servants are likely to confront with the issues of “Conflict of Interest”. What do you understand by the term “Conflict of Interest” and how does it manifest in the decision making by public servants? If faced with the conflict of interest situation how would you resolve it? Explain with the help of examples. (150 Words)

Conflict of interest is a situation that has the potential to undermine the impartiality of a person because of the possibility of a clash between the person's self-interest and professional interest or public interest.

Since a public servant has immense responsibilities and powers simultaneously, this phenomenon can manifest in his decision making whenever he portrays partiality towards a person or an organization or puts his personal interest above public welfare.

A public servant should resolve any such situation thinking about the public good first. For example, an IPS officer gets to know that one of his relatives is caught in a serious crime in the region of the former's ambit. In such a conflict, the officer tends to save his relative, but in order to be impartial as a public 'servant' he should deal with the case by the rule of law.

Similarly, an IAS officer has the option to be partial for a political boss who rewards him with greater authorities and promotion. But, while displaying non-partisanship, he should deal with every project keeping public interest in mind.

Topic: *Dimensions of ethics; ethical issues in international relations and funding*

1Q. Analyse the ethical issues in international trade and business. (150 Words)

Along with the economic issues involved in international trade, there are sometimes ethical questions which arise.

Ethical Concerns in international trade and business:

1. Wealthier countries generally seek to protect their own markets and agricultural sectors against cheap exports from poorer countries. This can be seen as being overly restrictive on poorer countries. It is known as Protectionism in trade policy.
2. Critics have argued that WTO is unethical for several reasons e.g places economic considerations ahead of concerns for the environment or human rights, takes power away from individual nations, is undemocratic.
3. There is no international ethical code of conduct, accepted and followed by all the countries; lack of governments' initiative to create ethical cooperation framework

and thus to enhance ethical behavior in international business; e.g: IPR Issues, GI tag issues etc

Way forward:

1. There is need of an international ethical code of conduct, accepted and followed by all the countries. Every individual and corporate body must outline its ethical values; should ensure understanding of ethical values and belief in their effectiveness and importance; must participate in creating a corporate code of conduct.

Developing countries, look to international trade as a potential solution to their economic problems. They want a 'fairer' system which lets them trade with wealthier nations and earn more money, so that their own economies can grow. This would then assist developing countries in funding their own infrastructure, education and healthcare.

2Q. At the international level, bilateral relations between most nations are governed on the policy of promoting one's own national interest without any regard for the interest of other nations. This lead to conflicts and tension between the nations. How can ethical consideration help resolve such tensions? Discuss with specific examples. (150 words)

Foreign Policies/Bilateral Relations in the modern World are guided by the principles of Self/Personal Interest, which often lead to conflict between the nations, as the Interests of one Contradict the other and try to suppress the other..

Examples of Personal Interest Guided Relations and Conflicts

- 1) India-Russia Defence Ties saw a low as it was claimed that Russia used to promote low quality equipments to India.
- 2) Developed Countries Promote their goods in the name of Globalization and destroy nascent industries of developing Countries.
- 3) In the name of Helping other countries putting Conditionalities are other manifestations of personal interests.

How Ethical Consideration Help Resolve Such Conflict

1) Deontological Perspective says Do unto others what you want others to do unto you. If relations are formed on Ethical lines then problems of Conflicts can be reduced.

Ex. If America and Developed nation think about well being of Developing nations, Issues of **WTO** can be resolved.

2) Bilateral Relations if Formed on Ethical lines will include the Principle of Utilitarianism i.e Maximum Good to Maximum number of Peoples. Which Will Include both the parties of Bilateral Relation and benefit both.

3) We see Many Conflicts arising out in International organizations like UNSC , IMF which clearly show that they are driven by the interests of one or two nations. Ethical Considerations and giving proper place to deserving countries will enhance relations and peace.

4) India - Nepal Relations recently hit a low due to various blockades and personal interest of Govt's, Both Govt. if focus on ethics can definitely overcome the differences.

We have enough in the world to meet everyone's need but not enough to fulfill a single man's greed, Hence if Selfish interests are set aside and nations start working towards achieving a global fraternal state, most of the troubles of this world will surely wipe out, Ethics Surely can act as the Lighthouse.