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8) In your opinion, what are the essential qualities of a good leader? Illustrate through examples of past and present leaders. (200 Words)

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Topic: Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values

8) “Children must be taught how to think, not what to think.” Discuss the meaning of this quote and its importance for contemporary India. (150 Words)

Topic: Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values

9) Is nationalism a value? In your opinion, does dissent and anti – India opinions amount to anti-national activities? Should such non-violent expressions be freely allowed to take place in educational institutions? Critically comment. (200 Words)

Topic: Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values

7) “An important part of education, particularly higher education, is to learn to ask questions and to develop the capacity for disobedience and reasoned arguments.” Do you agree with this view? Critically comment. (150 Words)

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8) Your very close friend who often visits you on weekends is disturbed by recent JNU row. He tells you that the government is on the wrong side and students should be allowed to debate any issue as long as it’s peaceful. He is agitated against the police action against students in the university campus. He says that he supports any sort of slogans as long as they do not incite violence. Your father who is listening to your friend’s arguments shouts at him and says that shouting any anti–India slogan is anti-national and affects the integrity of nation. He asks your friend to leave the house at once. Your friend leaves the house peacefully. Your father warns you that you should not be making friends who hold such perverse views. ........................................18

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Topic: Moral and political attitudes;

10) “War is fought over futile and feudal things. War is not about ideology, no matter how artfully framed, but it’s simply about power and money and control.” Critically comment. (150 Words)

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General Studies: Paper-3

Topic: Ethics values

10) “Integrity is telling myself the truth. And honesty is telling the truth to other people.” Discuss the meaning of this statement with suitable examples. (200 Words)

Integrity and honesty both are noble virtues. However the subtle difference lies in the way two are perceived and achieved.

Integrity is the way to honesty. Integrity means having highest moral convictions, adherence to the right and to the rule of law, it means respecting the institution and be completely dedicated to its cause. It is more related to convincing yourself as it is based on your own moral values and is not for pomp or external judgement. Honesty on the other front is perceived by others and has a greater visibility than integrity.

Examples: Don't take bribe is an expected behavior. If someone actually never takes it then it is an act of honesty. People respect him for his honesty to his work. But if the person secretly desires for such offer but is unable to take because of fear of law then there is a lapse of integrity there. Intentions and actions must commensurate in integrity and hence it is more of convincing yourself. In honesty the actions are visible and hence people are convinced of an honest person without knowing what goes on in his mind.
9) It is commonly perceived that police in India are violent and abusive thanks to violent methods they use to thwart many peaceful protests held by students, activists or opposition parties among many other violences they indulge in. Why do you think this violent culture has persisted and what needs to be done to make police more humane? Critically comment. (200 Words)

The reason can be explored from two sides: police side and people side.

Police side: Effect of colonial taste of power where police was used for suppression of masses and hence an inbuilt fear of police was formed in people's mind. No serious efforts have been taken to end this mistrust. Many police reform commission have been formed but behavioural changes have been hard to come by. Other reasons include political use of police and ideological biasness of policemen (castesist, communal, religious fundamentalists). Later is an individual level reason which is very hard to be identified and hence to be addressed.

People side: Compare to western counties people in our country are not very aware about their rights, especially legal and constitutional rights. Hence police is fearless of common men. Recently with RTI and civil society activism some change are visible at this front.

How to make police more humane:
- During training itself the values of empathy and sympathy to be given more focus along with weapons training. They don't necessary have to be robots.
- An accountability system (use of RTI and police establishment) to prevent misuse of power.
- Top officer, DGP to actively intervene and act as a role model, hence his selection becomes crucial. In this regard supreme courts directive issued in 2006( Model police act) to be implemented.
- Civic awareness about legal and constitutional rights and about where the boundary lies.

7) In the light of outbreak of Zika, it is argued that governments should lift the ban on dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane or DDT, the most powerful and effective pesticide against mosquitoes. DDT is banned in most countries thanks to its extremely adverse impact on ecology and human health. Is it ethical to lift ban of DDT to fight the possible pandemic of Zika? Critically comment. (200 Words)

A temporary positive result cannot be accepted if it is coming at the cost of a negative long term impact to larger number of people.
Lifting ban on DDT would be helpful for controlling breed of mosquito (carrier of Zika virus. This will be helpful in curbing the spread of Zika, which owing to its pandemic nature could engulf the whole of the world population if left neglected. So from this perspective lifting ban on DDT is acceptable, but as a whole it is unethical due to following reasons:

1. In terms of amount of “adverse impacts” on ecology and human health lifting ban on DDT would do more harm than good (helpful to fight spread of Zika)

2. In terms of “duration of impacts”, the move (if followed in an uncontrolled manner) would have more long term negative impacts than short term positive impact of control over spread of Zika.

3. It is unethical to opt for an extreme option (DDT) when we have options which, though less effective, are less harmful (like non toxic oil dripping, fogging)

The better way is to generate awareness among the people to follow anti-mosquito measures like cleaning the artificial containers (old tyres, pots etc) and use the relatively safer methods to curb the breed of mosquitoes.

**Topic:** Dimensions of ethics; Ethics in public administration

**10) Differentiate between public service and social service. Should public servants indulge in social service? Discuss. (150 Words)**

Public service and social service, both are for serving the common people, with a thin line of differentiation. Public service is often a job provided by a government. While social service can be by being associated with government, a private firm, with an NGO, or even at an individual level. A public servant may need to serve all classes of society, a social service is generally directed towards the welfare of poor and disadvantaged. While the driving force behind the public service may be both philanthropy and financial, social service is solely done for the sake of philanthropy and a feeling of satisfaction. Public servant is generally bound by stricter rules and regulations than a social servant. Eg : An IAS officer, a politician has to act within the limits set by the government or constitution, while an NGO is comparably free from such bounds.

Public servants, if perform their duties with utmost integrity and honesty, will be doing no less a social service. However, if they wish to do some social service, they must seek required permissions, act within the set regulations, and most importantly take care that their primary duty doesn't suffer because of the social service, else he might end up not serving the people on both fronts.
9) “To believe in something, and not to live it, is dishonest.” Discuss the meaning of this quote in the context of governance and public administration. (150 Words)

The quote emphasizes the importance of action over intentions. While all may believe in a thing, only some act, and most keep contemplating. The quote is of supreme relevance in governance and public administration.

As has become the common trend today, politicians emphasize on the importance of caste-free, a non-communal society, but still most fail to show their support in action. They either remain passive or some even fan such malign ideas. Many bureaucrats, though highly intellectual, understanding the actual meaning of public service fail to give their best to serve their personal interests. Doctors, teachers, especially in private schools teach equality and value of morality, but are still seen asking bribes and donations. Police, while trained with the highest of ethical values often fails to perform their duties in an unbiased manner.

The slightest of action is mightier than the strongest of intentions. To quote Napoleon - "The world suffers not because of the violence of the bad, but because of the silence of good".

10) Your close friend who is working as an officer in police department is known for his strictness in complying with law. He is the most feared officer in his department thanks to his clean image. But there are allegations that he treats criminals with an iron hand and is ruthless in dealing with anyone who breaks law. There are instances when he has beaten eve teasers and other rowdy elements in public. Barring few, the public, especially the youth have praised him often for his actions like beating and chasing criminals in public. In fact, instances of eve teasing, ragging and street fights have come down thanks to the fear he has instilled in criminals.

Do you encourage your friend to continue to behave in this way? Which qualities you think he should have in addition to what he already possesses? Comment. (200 Words)

Crime is a social evil. However, countering a crime by committing another crime, increases the total no of crimes to two, rather than making it zero.

The officer, in question, might be able to induce fear and reduce crimes at least in the short run. However, it still raises various question marks

1. Taking the laws in his hand- It is the job of the judiciary to punish criminals, and not that of the policemen
2. Instantaneous justice, denies the right of the offender to defend himself. It is quite possible, that the person was falsely abused or was accidentally involved

3. It promotes concentration of power and taking credit of the entire police's effort by one man. This can lead to clash of egos and lack of coordination in future

4. The mob justice method punishes the offender more than what he deserves

5. The act is an abuse of human rights

My friend is an upright officer. We need more people who have his quality of courage, conviction and leadership to tackle the moribund image of the police. However, this also needs to be supplemented by qualities such as

1. Respecting the criminal judicial system
2. Valuing the rights of every human being be it a common man or a criminal
3. More rationality before decision making

My friend has already induced fear in the minds of criminals. Now, transforming ethically could even allow the entire police to garner more respect, possibly leading to greater reduction in crime

**Topic:** Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; Ethics in public administration;

7) You are working as district collector of an impoverished district. For the past one year, this district is reeling under severe drought. The state and union governments haven’t released adequate funds to deal with the effects of drought. You often hear complaints from the public that they are unable to afford even a single meal daily and their children are dying because of hunger. Even drinking water has vanished from tubewells and other sources. You realize that the magnitude of the problem is huge and must be addressed immediately, however the district administration do not have neither money nor other resources to help people. Your requests for funds have fallen on deaf ears. The media is accusing you of insensitivity and some politicians are protesting against you. How will you deal with this situation? Discuss. (200 Words)

To tackle any situation, determination and dedication, rather than money are the most important prerequisites. As the district collector, I have to use my leadership skills for collective well-being.

My steps
1. Checking hoarding- I will lead a team and conduct surprise inspections to check against hoarding of food crops in violation of the Essential Commodities Act

2. Loan of additional crops/ seeds from nearby districts

3. Mid Day Meal- Ensure that children are sent to schools where they can at least feed themselves 1 time a day, through the MDM scheme

4. Would engage with Geological department to search for water resources, with the personal guarantee of future repayment

5. MNREGA- Using of labour and MNREGA funds for drought mitigating measures such as digging of wells where water is available, making small canals, etc

6. Industrialists in my district could be persuaded to provide funds under the Corporate Sector Responsibility (CSR) to tackle the money problem

7. Discuss the problem with the MP, the MLAs, the ex-collectors of district, intellectuals from civil society, media persons to enable greater collaboration and provide better solutions

In the meantime, I’ll continue raising the matter with the state and the central government. Further, as a long term measure, my priority would be to ensure that people construct rainwater harvesting units in their homes. Most importantly, the aim would be to keep the spirits of the people alive, as losing hope kills many more than the actual calamity

**Topic:** Challenges of corruption; Probity and integrity in public administration

7) Recently, the Tamil Nadu government mandated prior permission of the government for an inquiry into corruption charges against any State official. Do support this measure? Justify. (200 Words)

Bureaucratic corruption is the biggest stumbling block to development in India today. Tamil Nadu govt’s decision is an attempt to prevent harassing of the upright officers, and gives them greater flexibility to make difficult decisions. But, the move is retrograde on a whole because

1. Removal of hanging sword could be interpreted by the officials as legitimizing corruption. They could go fearless, and demand more bribe

2. It promotes Collusion between the officials sanctioning action and the perpetrator

3. Political dependence could increase. As a result, we might see political interference in routine decision making leading to inefficiency and Nepotism
4. It would increase the time delay between filing of compliants and persecution, if granted. This will deter the victims to approach the complaining authority.

5. The move goes against the National practise. Recently, the condition for prior sanction to persecute senior govt officials by the CBI was removed.

6. It will send a wrong message to society. Investors too will be worried and can drop off future expansion plans in the state.

Bringing corruption to light is extremely crucial to reduce leakage and check misuse of taxpayer’s money. The govt should use methods like greater use of technology, strengthening Lokpal and Whistleblower’s Act, community participation, instead of cutting out the existing checks from its roots.

Topic: Lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders;

8) In your opinion, what are the essential qualities of a good leader? Illustrate through examples of past and present leaders. (200 Words)

A leader needs to be confident, down to earth, soft-spoken, inspiring, ability to lead from front, ability to take responsibility in case of adverse situations, enthusiastic and visionary. He should make sure he infuses positivity with his presence and his subordinates don't fear him confessing their state of mind in case of failures.

Past - It takes vision to be able to lead your country in bad times and Abraham Lincoln led the country during the civil war from the front. He made sure the faith is instilled among the people and the country doesn't break into small parts.

Present: MS Dhoni is a man with less words and effective leadership. He has lead the team in both good and bad times, tasting success from the back and accepting defeats from the front. He has the ability to take responsibility in case of adverse conditions - the virtue of a true leader.

Topic: Ethics in governance; Ethical dimensions

7) Do you consider reservations or affirmative action as ethical imperative on the part of government and society? Substantiate with examples. (200 Words)

The idea of affirmative action or reservations for the depressed classes has been enshrined in the Indian constitution to further the welfare agenda of the government.

This idea is ethical in the sense because as part of 'social contract', the government derives its power to govern from all the sections of the society. It is duty of the government to ensure that no section of the society is neglected. This also helps ensure
historical discrimination meted out to these sections of the society are rectified and they are integrated back into the society. Bringing these sections at par with others through affirmative action also helps to further the notion of 'equality' and inculcates the values of 'brotherhood' rather than 'envy'.

The government has reserved seats for the depressed classes in educational institutes. This has ensured that these sections don't remain deprived from the frontiers of knowledge just because of socio-economic constraints. It provides an opportunity to the sections to harness their potential and to contribute to the growth of nation. Further, bringing them together with the better off sections ensures that these sections don't remain alienated and become an integral part of the society.

Thus, the idea of affirmative action is indeed an ethical one but government should also ensure that benefits of this idea should be extended to the deserving sections only. Careful analysis of the socio-economic status of different sections of the society to direct the benefits to the needful should be the way forward.

**Topic**: Ethics in governance;

9) As a future civil servant, discuss why it is important to implement the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 in its letter and spirit. (200 Words)

Sexual harassment at work place hampers the progress of society by sidelining merit. SHWWA, though biased towards women in its language, also holds the same spirit. It has to be followed for the following reasons:

1. In letter: It is a civil servant’s job to implement all laws under his authority, without being partial towards anyone. This is also the case with the SHWWA and it has to be implemented with the administrative machinery available. It shows the practical power of the law and reinforces the existence of rule of law.

2. In spirit: It is important to note that sexual harassment at work places- as a perceived exchange for other benefits like promotion or salary increment, destroys the work culture and in effect, the morale of the society and human dignity. This has an effect on the organisational progress, as the employees need to be collectively concentrated on the organisational goals. The law in spirit essentially recognises the merit in employees towards performing the assigned roles and disapproves the sidelining of it for sexual favours/harassment, in effect preserving the work culture of the organisation and the ethos of the society. Applying the law in spirit increases its scope by making its application on a case-to-case basis and upholding gender neutrality, as the law speaks the language of only harassment against women.
8) “Children must be taught how to think, not what to think.” Discuss the meaning of this quote and its importance for contemporary India. (150 Words)

As child’s mind is like a tabula rasa (Blank slate) where experiences, learning, knowledge will be written on it to grew up and adapt to the environment in harmony, this as a slate should not be used to make robots to specify the operations what to do? or what not to do? what to think? and what not to think? rather they should be imbibed with a mechanism which enhances “how to think”, this not only practise principle of liberty but also moves parallel with child’s free will.

However, there were tools to manifest this mechanism and education is the prime one among them, where teaches or family acts as a medium to reach it. In India most of the schools practise “Higher marks, Topper the one” which enables child to rote memorise of teacher thoughts/materials rather than real time practise of such learned material where western subjects used to do.

To ladder up such situations, Decision making, varied options should be given to a child especially girl child and scaffolding by family/school with values, ethics and rationality manifests the productive individual and certain feedbacks to children for futuristic/rational thinking reinforce child to do the same in future. India is already facing such situation by experiencing the facts like lack of indigenous materials, more rely on foreign parts/imports, unemployment rate, Intolerance, lack of scientific temper which leads section of people follows the path of Magic rather than Logic hence more number of godman’s than scientists will be visible, transformation in child/seed with liberty of thoughts and encouraging such attitude helps development of economic/political/cultural aspects.

9) Is nationalism a value? In your opinion, does dissent and anti-India opinions amount to anti-national activities? Should such non-violent expressions be freely allowed to take place in educational institutions? Critically comment. (200 Words)

Values reflect a person's or society's sense of right and wrong or what "ought" to be done. Nationalism is a sense of belonging and loyalty to a sovereign nation-state. Even though the world has become increasingly globalised yet the recognition of each person as a particular ‘national’ has only gained strength. Therefore, loyalty towards one's country is well accepted as a positive socio-political value in citizens of a county. It spreads goodwill in international relations.

Dissent means the holding or expression of opinions at variance with those commonly or officially held. It is a healthy form of discussion which aims to come to a middle ground contrary to ‘wrangling’ where sole intention is defeating/damaging the
opposition at any cost. Anti national opinions are not at all same as dissent. It aims to destroy state machinery and promote a negative image of a country in international platform.

As per me, ‘Dissent' should be freely allowed and not anti national opinions in universities. It is so because the former would inculcate the questioning attitude in the students and also make them capable to hold state accountable for its action, in short would make students responsible, enlightened citizens who can decide what’s wrong and what’s right to make informed choices - all of which is imperative for healthy democracy. However, anti-national voices can have the opposite effect on impressionable students where they start viewing state as the enemy without reasonable justification. Anti national activities should be curbed, but dissent should be allowed by means of student activism.

**Topic:** Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values

7) “An important part of education, particularly higher education, is to learn to ask questions and to develop the capacity for disobedience and reasoned arguments.” Do you agree with this view? Critically comment. (150 Words)

Questioning is the pre requisite for learning. It separates the rote learners from the learned, who went on to transform the respective fields. None of us, nor our institutions, are perfect. Questioning and reasoned argument then becomes necessary to bring to light these fault of ours and help correct them.

Could humanities’ space and missile programs have been possible had Galileo not questioned the existing belief of the time? Surely, our world would have been lot more primitive had he bowed down to the relentless opposition he faced. Gandhiji questioned, disobeyed and argued the atrocious British laws, and helped us gain independence. The students in the JP movement challenged the status quo imposed during the emergency. A Galileo, a Gandhi, a JP would not be possible today if the education system cut their wings of curiosity

At the same time, disobedience must not be allowed to turn into disrespect and anarchy. A thin line separates the two. Education system must therefore, inspire questioning and logical argument along with instilling greater moral and cultural values
**Topic:** Dimensions of ethics

6) Critically discuss the ethical issues arising out of practice of various forms of nationalism. (150 Words)

Nationalism is a belief of togetherness promoted by the founding fathers of any state to keep the people united. The most commonly found variety of Nationalism is based on Language, Religion and political ideologies like communism and liberalism.

Nationalism apart from liberalism have promoted themselves superior to others thereby leading to conflicts as evident from history.

Nazi Germany can be cited as one of the best examples of extreme nationalism based on LANGUAGE were glorying of German race led to mass extermination of Jews and other minority races.

RELIGIOUS nationalism is practiced in conservative countries like Saudi Arabia, were it has least tolerance for other beliefs and indulge in the persecution of people in the name of their belief.

Another kind of Nationalism that was found in erstwhile USSR was based on the political theory of COMMUNISM giving more importance to the state and curbing basic human rights and leading to totalitarianism of the communist party.

The most balanced form Nationalism that have been in practice is of LIBERALISM were the state respects the rights of Individuals and certain freedom is granted to the citizens as seen in USA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA.

**Topic:** Challenges of corruption

7) Do you think anti – corruption legislations, civic mobilization and vigilant enforcement can end corruption in India? Critically comment. (150 Words)

The root source of corruption is the greed in human to amass more wealth even at the extent of diverting from moral standards one is expected to follow. Anti - corruption legislation, civic mobilization and vigilant enforcement cannot end corruption completely but, reduce it to a limited extent.

Many legislation relating to corruption have been passed in India but its rank in corruption Perception Index of Transparency International have been bad due to the poor implementation of the same.

In the recent past there have been many anti- corruption campaign by civil society groups but nothing has changed on the ground due to the citizens acceptance of corruption as a way of getting things done quickly.
Vigilant enforcement should be supported by a strong judiciary to expedite the cases pertaining to corruption. But, pending cases and long period of trials is a sure sight of the deficiency in the system.

Corruption is a social evil and Human values of righteousness have to be imbibed in the young generation from the primary school level to make them better citizens in future.

Topic: Corporate governance

7) Write a note on the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. Why should these principles matter and how do they affect Indian companies? Examine. (200 Words)

Corporate governance means balancing the interests of stakeholders—shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government and the community, in a company.

OECD PRINCIPLES:

• Need for a corporate governance framework, empowering regulators through a fixed tenure, independent of the political cycle.

• Rights and equitable treatment of shareholders: Organizations should respect the rights of shareholders and help shareholders to exercise those rights.

• Interests of other stakeholders: Legal, contractual, social, and market driven obligations to non-shareholder stakeholders, including employees, investors, etc.

• Role and responsibilities of the board: Board needs sufficient relevant skills and understanding to review and challenge management performance.

• Integrity and ethical behavior: Code of conduct to promote ethical and responsible decision making.

• Disclosure and transparency: To provide stakeholders with a level of accountability.

Why these principles matter and how they affect Indian companies:

• Globalized world – India’s share in market is increasing and prosperity of world market depends on the performance and integrity of corporations worldwide

• Indian firms need capital to grow. Increasing investor trust in our companies will ensure global long-term capital inflow

India is an early adopter of the OECD principles, and has been proactive in setting new standards. Regulations relating to contribution of profits to corporate social responsibility and mandating women to be on boards are unique to Indian regulations.
But implementation is the key. For that, Indian companies must adopt a strong governance framework to make India an attractive investment destination.

**Topic:** Human Values – lessons from administrators

7) Which values would you like to see most in today’s administrators? Justify. (150 Words)

The values in an administrator needs to be based on the requirements expected in the fulfilment of his duties to the public and the organization of which he is a part. Such values can be seen under the following heads –

1. Parsimony and economy – They should be well-equipped to exercise thrift in utilization of public-money e.g. many Scandinavian PMs travel through public transport to minimize personal expenditure

2. Fairness, equity and rectitude – These values would ensure public trust in the administrator and the organization e.g. Verghese Kurien was acclaimed for developing Amul into a successful model of cooperative farming when other cooperatives were facing problems

3. Robustness, resilience and sustainability – These values would ensure that the administrator is capable of handling the myriad challenges and promote public confidence in the organization e.g. the DC in Nadia addressed the problem of open-defecation through an innovative programme Sabar Shaouchagar

Hence, these values can be seen as essential in helping administrators perform public-welfare duties with high levels of client and personal satisfaction.

**Topic:** Ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions

9) Recently the United States’ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) asked consumer electronics manufacturer Apple Inc to write a new operating system for it to access encrypted data from the iPhones of suspected criminals including terrorists. Do you think Apple should comply? What are the concerns involved in this case? Critically examine. (200 Words)

Recently the United States’ Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) asked consumer electronics manufacturer Apple Inc to write a new operating system for it to access encrypted data from the iPhones of suspected criminals including terrorists. Do you think Apple should comply? What are the concerns involved in this case? Critically examine.
Ans. The spat between Fbi and Apple addresses two vital issues: National security v/s Digital security. On one hand, a national organisation wants to seek data to ensure safety of nation on other hand a private enterprise whose credibility of business and brand banks on security features they provide to their users.

The concerns involved in the case are:

1: National security: the hacking of phone is crucial for identification and other information about San Bernardino shooters

2: Citizens right to privacy: once Fbi get access to OS to unlock this device, shall they stop at that or might snoop to all iPhones. The security features are the USp of the global brands as Apple.

3: the govt agencies might forcefully intervene into personal lives of people around the world with impunity, by forcing private enterprise to give the details (by imposing laws via legislature)

The options with Apple

1) to comply with fbi request and help out with national security

2) abide by business ethics at cost of guilt on ones conscience of not helping out to prevent future such attacks which might have been by hacking this devise.

Thus a mid way out can be created i.e. Revealing all the information on the phone without revealing the hacking encryption details, considering this a special case concerning national security.

8) Your very close friend who often visits you on weekends is disturbed by recent JNU row. He tells you that the government is on the wrong side and students should be allowed to debate any issue as long as it’s peaceful. He is agitated against the police action against students in the university campus. He says that he supports any sort of slogans as long as they do not incite violence. Your father who is listening to your friend’s arguments shouts at him and says that shouting any anti-India slogan is anti-national and affects the integrity of nation. He asks your friend to leave the house at once. Your friend leaves the house peacefully. Your father warns you that you should not be making friends who hold such perverse views.

What is your opinion on your father’s and friend’s views? Critically comment. (200 Words)

The JNU incident has spurred up the debate on the right to freedom of speech provided under article 19 of the constitution and the fundamental duty to uphold the unity and integrity of the nation
My friend is both legally and ethically correct when he supports the right to debate. However, he needs to understand that there are reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2) on freedom of speech. The freedom doesn’t give any person a right to incite violence or the freedom to stage chaos against the state. The values that the society believes in needs to be kept in mind before speaking in a public forum, especially on a sensitive issue that an potentially disrupt the spirit of the nation.

That is not to say that my father is right. By labelling my friend as anti-national, he too has fallen upon the narrow view the media has portrayed. The truth is that no one knows for certain what exactly happened on the day, especially, amidst reports of doctored videos. In such a time, one must protect himself/herself from falling into mob mentality.

In addition, his decision to ask my friend to leave is disrespectful and denies him the chance to speak.

I will talk to my father and my friend separately and ask them to step into each other shoes. None of them is entirely wrong. However, by not listening to each other, they are only aggravating the divide. This polarisation can do much more damage than a controversial speech. The sooner the two parties are brought together, the more prosperous and united we all can be.

**Topic:** Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.

7) **Discuss the importance of emotional intelligence for job performance in the workplace. (200 Words)**

Emotional Intelligence is the capability of an Individual to recognize his own, and other people’s emotions and to use such emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour.

The importance of Emotional Intelligence for job performance in a work place are as follows:

1) To build social capital among superiors, peers and subordinates.

2) Helps the leaders to understand the situation and adopt to a leadership behaviour suiting the situation.

3) Helps identify level of needs of an Individual and motivate them with appropriate incentives accordingly.

4) Formation of Informal groups in an organisation is inevitable, their functioning for an Organisation is important, EI maintains their peaceful functioning.
5) EI helps in conflict resolution (conflict tend to disrupt normal functioning of an organisation) as it is all about giving an ear and understanding the needs of others.

6) Helps an Individual in stress and anger management which negatively affect job performance in an organisation.

The need of EQ is felt more than IQ in an organisation as because an organisation is an amalgam of different personalities, with different set of needs, priorities, perceptions, etc. EI involves both heart and mind and thus leads both an Individual and the organisation towards superior performances.

**Topic:** Human values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators;

10) “Nothing in this world is harder than speaking the truth, nothing easier than flattery.” Explain the significance of this quote for a public servant. (150 Words)

You say what people want to hear, and there will be no cross questions. Public will be delighted and the speaker’s job, the job to flatter, becomes easy. In public services, we see many such “Yes Men” who blindly toe the lines of their superior authorities, and find themselves rewarded by plum postings. Or, there are others who present only the rosy side of the picture and receive appreciation in the process. It is these rewards that make flattery an easy task

However, speaking truth requires courage; courage to face questions, courage to take responsibility and courage to get punished. Not many can stand this, which makes speaking truth difficult for them. Ashok Khemka, the IAS officer had this courage to challenge status quo and unearth corruption. However, he was punished by frequent transfers. Many other whistleblowers even had to sacrifice their lives

Nonetheless, flattery works mostly in the short run Slowly, people realise the intent. Truth may hurt in the short run, but it at least does not give sleepless nights, not for long

**Topic:** Human values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators;

10) “In a time of deceit telling the truth is a revolutionary act..” Explain the significance of this quote to the present context in India. (150 Words)

Truth reveals the complete picture. It exposes the discrepancy, uncovers secrecy and reveals new dimensions. As society becomes aware, it leads to a series of debates, rise of emotions and challenge to the status quo. This is the revolutionary power of truth
In India, such a revolutionary change occurred after CAG, the chief auditor of India, exposed discrepancies in the 2G spectrum case and the “Coal gate” scandal. The sums involved were so high that it moved people on the streets. Finally, it was the impact of this truth by CAG that the Lokapal Act was passed, an act pending for decades. It was also revolutionary in the sense that it led to mass waves of protests by the common man, not seen after the emergency days.

In the corporate world, a whistleblower exposure of the data manipulation in a Ranbaxy plant, led to dramatic changes in the entire pharmaceutical industry. Greater checks were put and the entire industry started spending more on quality conservation.

Our ancient scriptures realised this power of truth when they rightly said, "Satyameva Jayate" or Truth Alone Triumphs.

**Topic:** Ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions

9) “Public health research is largely conducted on the poor and marginalised who are more susceptible to illness and disease and face greater barriers in access to healthcare. This poses a number of ethical challenges in research.” What are these ethical challenges? How should these challenges be addressed? Discuss. (200 Words)

We need to address ethical challenges in public health research which are being largely conducted on poor and marginalised, these challenges are:

**CONSENT BASED** – because participants from poor and marginalised sections are easier target to receive consent from, due to lack of knowledge they do not understand the severity. We need to educate participants regarding research first especially where failure of research can harm them.

**BREACH OF DIGNITY** – involvement of poor and marginalised largely for researches in comparison to other sections of society is undignified. As humans, rich and poor must be considered equal, even our constitution provides for a dignified life.

**BREACH OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL INTEGRITY** – due to lack of evaluation at all stages, failure of principle of totality of responsibility. It is required to maintain physical and mental integrity of participants.

**ENDS, NOT MEANS** – participants become a mere means for the betterment of others, participants who are subject to any medical research or scientific experimentation must be dealt in a manner conducive to and consistent with their well-being.

**BREACH OF PRIVACY** – specimens or samples collected from the participants are recorded and are accessible to various agencies as property of research organisation but such record holds genetic history and identity of participant which is very private. Organisations need to handle these records cautiously.
Maintaining ethical values as beneficence (doing good), non-maleficence (preventing or mitigating harm), fidelity and trust within investigator/participant relationship, personal dignity, privacy of personal information can improve worsening situation and in addressing challenges.

**Topic:** Moral and political attitudes;

10) “War is fought over futile and feudal things. War is not about ideology, no matter how artfully framed, but it’s simply about power and money and control.” Critically comment. (150 Words)

The relevance of waging a war is solely determined by the intentions behind it. The world has witnessed innumerable wars in the present as well as the past. Most of the wars had been solely born out of the desires to showcase one's power and extending his influence, be it economically or politically, thus bringing out the futility of such wars. No common ideology guides a war, but only the raging desire within to downplay and subjugate the weak. Examples for such wars are WWI, WW2, the wars fought in the ancient and medieval period to establish and expand one's political territory.

However, some wars have to be fought to seek ones pride and sovereignty, especially when it gets challenged at the hands of the powerful. The bangladesh war (1971), was fought to end the discrimination faced by people, Indo-Chinese war, Indo-Pak war, US-Philippines wars etc. took shape because of the need to safeguard the sovereignty and unnecessary intrusions, thus justifying their relevance and need.

Abraham Lincoln once said -"If you want to test a person, give him power". The power to overpower others is what converts into an irrelevant war, the same power when used constructively ensures the freedom, respect and dignity of the humankind.