

1. Action is the sole medium of expression for ethics. Do you agree? Critically examine.**Introduction**

Action in simple words refers to process of doing something. Ethics moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity, the branch of knowledge that deals with moral.

Body

The question first asks; do you agree? Then the second part of question says critically examine. So first part you should agree, then give examples and second part you should disagree and then give examples for the same.

Start with saying yes you agree and provide justification. A line or two explanations can be provided here.

Following examples can be used:

- Mahatma Gandhi's Chauri Chaura incident: He withdrew non-cooperation movement after Chauri Chaura incident as it violated the moral principles based on which movement started.
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel: He swiftly acted by sending police forces to Hyderabad or arranged for referendum in Junagadh, pursued many rulers of princely states to join Indian Union. Here his actions expressed his belief of one India.

Explain why you disagree for a line or two and then provide one or two examples.

One such example can be:

- Death penalty: There are certain crimes that recommend death penalty, but death penalty violates human rights. Many western countries have abolished death penalty altogether. So here action is not a medium of expression for ethics.

Note: Minimum 2-3 examples are required. Try to address the demand of question using examples.

Conclusion:

This is an incredible way of saying that "actions speak louder than words", anybody can talk whatever they want but what really counts is their actions. Who else, other than Sachin Tendulkar could be a perfect example for this, his actions in form of achievements on ground speaks louder than his words.

Best answer: Invincible

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2. In civilized life, law floats in a sea of ethics. Elucidate.

Approach:

This question demands a convincing explanation of quotation that in civilized community laws are concurrent with ethics. To explain this, we can give examples, some historical and some current.

Introduction

- Ethics is a system of moral principles which is concerned with what is good for individuals and society.
- Law is a system of rules and guidelines which are enforced through social institutions to govern behaviour.
- The quotation, “In civilized life, law floats in a sea of ethics”, implies that there is a foundation of ethical values for the law.

Body

Law and ethics

- In performing our legal duties, we are also satisfying our ethical obligations.
- While in an uncivilized society, enactments of tyranny or barbarism may motivate an obligation to obey the law.
- But in a civilized society, the obligation to act ethically is not a result of supposed obligation to obey alone, but a result of the binding ethical values that have informed the content of the law.

Laws were and are not always ethical

- It is well known that those nations of the world, which are deemed civilized and well-constrained by the rule of law, may be governed by laws that are not ethically sound.
- Slavery, apartheid, and torture, have been perpetuated pursuant to the laws of some of these so-called “civilized” countries.

- Western liberal regimes of property, contract and tort law include doctrines and principles, the applications of which result in predictable hardship for the poor and the vulnerable.
- Laws that permit environmental degradation, capital punishment of the innocent and political corruption are hardly ethical waters for any ship of state.
- As an aspirational idea, a rule of law based on strong moral and ethical values has appeal.
- The conservative and the very religious may find it appealing because they believe the law should be a tool for moral alignment—it should make us righteous.
- The progressive and the secular may find similar appeal in an ethics-based law because they believe the law should further extend freedom, equality and tolerance.

Laws and Ethics in India

- Modern India adopted foundation of ethics in framing the laws, respecting the rights and dignity of all.
- To mention one, voting rights to all including women at a time when even most modern states of then had not given such rights to their female and coloured citizen.
- There were and are historical wrongs in Indian statute, such as Section 377 (Homosexuality) and Section 497 (Adultery) of the IPC.
- A person's sexuality is his personal matter, it is ethically wrong to interfere in such personal matters. Therefore, SC struck down the legality of such interferences.
- Above mentioned aspirational quotation is very much in consonance with the concept of constitutional morality recently mentioned by SC judge in LGBTQ case hearing.

Conclusion

- Though there are concerns as we observe the protests on Sabarimala verdict or Triple Talaq ordinance, recent SC judgments give us hope.
- It can be concluded in the light of such other SC judgments that in the modern and progressive India we find the laws freely floating in a sea of ethics.
- There is need of flexibility for change, tolerance and adaptation with the moving waves in the sea of values.

Best answer: Invincible

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Shilpi

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3. Is it necessary that consequences of ethical actions shall be ethically correct? Critically examine.

Introduction:

Ethical actions are the one's based on values which society and individuals typically think are good values like honesty, fairness, equality, dignity and respect for individual rights.

Body:

When actions are performed based on these values, it is accepted that the consequences that follow will be ethically correct.

- Equality: when rich and poor, men and women, majority and minority are treated alike in the society it would lead to egalitarian society.
- Being honest would help individual to earn respect in both personal and professional life.
- Truth is a universal value. Truthfulness is essential to make social bonds and feel secure.

However, in reality this may not be true for example,

- Positive discrimination by state to bring disadvantaged sections at par with progressive sections of society through reservation has created further fragmentation in the society. Thus, quest for equality has resulted into negative consequence of division in the society, attributed to democratic polity where groups are mobilised on identities to secure votes. Ex: reservation for SC&ST, protection of minorities.
- In times of war or military action against terror sanctuaries, civilian casualties are likely to occur. Though in the larger interest of security of nation and its citizens, still innocent lives are lost.

Solution:

Thus, in a world that is entangled in a complex scenario (social, political, economical & security) it would be too idealistic to assume that ethical actions will automatically lead to ethical scenarios.

You can use following examples to explain your point of view:

- Domestic Violence Act.
- Maternity Benefit Act.
- Construction of dams.
- On speaking Truth.

Best answer: Mritunjay Kumar

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4. What is environmental ethics. Is it possible for a common man to adhere to its principles? Examine.

Introduction

Environmental Ethics is the applied branch of ethics. It incorporates environmental concerns in ethical behavior. It extends the realm of ethics from purely anthropocentric view to a more comprehensive view comprising of holistic care of the nature.

BODY

It is important that the responsibility of using the ethical behavior is not just at the level of the government. It does not remain in theory but common people as well shoulder the responsibility towards the environment.

Environmental Ethics believes that humans are a part of the society as well as other living creatures, which includes different plants, animals. With the changing dynamics of the world, with increasing brunt of the environmental hazards on the humans, it becomes very important for the humans to pay heed to the Environment and deal ethically with the issues of the environment.

However, in the neoliberal society a delinking has been seen between the Environment and humans. Humans have potentially abused and degraded the environment due to the following reasons-

- For developmental activities like –construction of roads, building of factories, For building large dams, expanding area of human habitation.

- For basic needs- such as food, clothing and shelter
- To make the economy sustain, to compete better with the world by exploring the national resources of the particular country.

It is imperative the common people are in sync with the efforts at the global and at the level of Central and state government and contribute to the preservation of the environment, for the following reasons-

- Increasing levels of Pollution.
- Degrading Standard of Life.
- Increasing dangers related to global warming and climate change.
- New dynamic issues like Environmental Refugees.

Though, it is of utmost importance and it is considered to be the need of the hour, it may not be possible for a common man to comply & adhere to the principles of Environmental Ethics due to the following issues-

- Poor people have no other option than burning fossil fuel for cooking, as it is vital for their survival.
- Most of the poor people are dependent on the forest resources for their survival like wood, food etc.
- Still many tribes are dependent on hunting and gathering, that is their only mode of survival.
- Natural Resources of the environment are the only sources of income for the people who otherwise don't have enough employable skills.

Thus, it is imperative that education about Environmental Ethics is spread to the common people. They are made to understand the importance of the Environment, the degrading nature of the environment and the effect of the same on the humans . Also, it is important to balance with the essentials of the ones who are most vulnerable.

Best answer: Aaditya

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5. Is it ethical to build a statue costing the exchequer millions of dollars in a country where more than 20% of the population lives below the poverty line? Critically comment.

Answer:

Sardar Patel statue was recently inaugurated on Oct 31st by Prime Minister of India.

The expenditure on the statue has ignited a debate among critics whether India needs to spend such amounts for construction of statue when more than 20% of its population is below poverty line

Arguments in favour of statue construction

1. It will help boost tourism as people learn more about leaders who have contributed immensely in the development of nation.
2. Help in development of area in and around the statue and will generate employment for people and promote local culture too.
3. Develop a sense of pride among Indians.

However, the construction of statues has been in for criticism too

- 1) Environmental Concerns: Sardar statue is built on a remote island and environmentalist have criticised its sustainability.
- 2) Displacement of tribes: Many tribes were displaced and they have been vehemently opposing the construction.
- 3) India has been ranked abysmally low in Global Hunger Index –there is an urgent need to provide food and health care to people over expenditure on statues.

The need is to balance spending in statue construction which will have long term benefits over challenges faced continuously like Hunger and poverty.

Best Answer: Arvind

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6. What lessons have you learnt from the life and ideas of Swami Vivekanand? How do you apply them in your daily life?

Introduction:

Swami Vivekananda was one of the most important thinkers of our times. He was responsible for liberalising Hinduism in 19th century India, he encouraged interfaith tolerance, and he helped introduce the philosophies of the Vedanta and yoga to the west, and dedicated his life towards uplifting oppressed classes. His modern yet spiritual approach towards life, and his profound teachings, made him an icon among the youth. His birth anniversary is celebrated as National Youth Day in India now.

Body

The life and ideas of Swami Vivekananda are immemorial. They continue to inspire generation of people

- “If you have faith in all the three hundred and thirty millions of your mythological gods, and still have no faith in yourselves, there is no salvation for you. Have faith in yourselves, and stand up on that faith and be strong; that is what we need”: This teaching of his stressed on importance of self-belief and to stand up to once belief even if alone
- Vivekananda said that “So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who, having been educated at their expense pays not the least heed to them. “This inspires us to work for the upliftment of poor and downtrodden.
- Purity, patience, and perseverance are the three essentials to success, and above all, love: These ideas of his stressed on the importance of virtues which are essential for success and happiness.

Conclusion:

The teachings and life of Vivekananda teaches us to work selflessly for others and at the same time to work towards our own personal development in order to become the best version of ourselves

Best Answer: Aspirant123

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7. Who is your favourite public servant? Discuss some of his/her qualities that you like the most.

Introduction:

Mention who is your favourite public servant and give a small introduction about him/her for 2-3 lines.

Body:

Points to be noted:

- In body, do not get carried away by emotions and end up giving unnecessary points.
- Give those points which can exhibit your personality and those you consider is important for public servant.
- So pick only that public servant who has below qualities and explain them with proper examples.
- Qualities like Honesty, Integrity, Compassion, Emotional intelligence, Aptitude, Probity, Transparency, Accountability, Empathy, Compassion, Objectivity, Impartiality and Non-partisanship.
- Pick any 3-4 from above and give suitable examples to prove from his/her life.
- When using any Women as your favourite, avoid stereotyping.

Note: These above points need 1-2 lines explanation.

Best answer: Beingbetter

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8. Can a person grow in a joint family? Critically examine.

Approach:

This question asked to “critically examine” growth of an individual in a joint family. There are many pros and cons of growing in a joint family, but since this question is of ethics, our focus will be on ethical values that affects the growth of an individual positively or negatively in a joint family.

Introduction

- Family is the first school for an individual. While growing up, individual consciously or unconsciously learns from his environment and the people around him.
- In India, joint family system prevails since ancient times. With the advent of western culture, modernisation, changing values and principals, nuclear families are taking the place of traditional joint families.
- For an individual to grow with all possible virtues, family system plays an important role.

Body:

Advantages of growing in a joint family

- One of the main advantages of a joint family system is the strong bonding it creates among siblings and other members of the family even while providing a sense of security to the children.
- It is believed that children, who grow up in a joint family, will imbibe the qualities of sharing, caring, empathy and understanding.
- The bonding and bonhomie one finds in close knit joint families has a positive impact on the emotional quotient of children.
- Family values play an important role in shaping the outlook of people. Respect and care for elders are among the central principles in Indian family system.
- Children who grow up in an extended family not only imbibe qualities of tolerance, patience, democratic attitude of accepting others' viewpoints, but also develop sportsman's spirit while playing with siblings and cousins.
- Various age-old traditions, customs and ways of living are all products of family system. In fact, the family system lays the seeds for social cohesion and democratic thinking.

Challenges of growing in a joint family

- Patriarchal values, Conservatism and such other negative traits are passed on to generations mostly via joint families.
- Caste discriminations, subjugation of women are some of the examples which plagued the Indian family system.
- In such environment it is certainly not possible for an individual (including women) to grow in holistic manner.
- Families tend to do decision making on the basis of common good, therefore there is less space left for an individual to make his own choices.
- In joint families most of the important decisions are made by the head of the household. Since all the individuals within the family don't get the opportunity to participate in the main decisions of the family, they often feel lost or develop a feeling of inferiority complex.

Conclusion

- Adopting our age-old philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which embodies the spirit of humanism, compassion, benevolence and tolerance, family becomes the basic building block of a harmonious, inclusive society.

- Family can shape the world view, foster and reinforce the value system of the individuals.
- The way some negative customs such as caste system and gender bias took roots due to joint families, we can start a new thread of good values and egalitarian traits via same joint family structures, need is of education and change in attitude.

Best Answer: Phoenix

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9. Have schools these days become mechanical and imparting knowledge sans morality

Introduction:

School is a place that provides education and education is the key to life. Schools prepare us for life through exposure to activities, ideas, and fields of knowledge that one might never encounter otherwise.

Body:

Today it is criticised that schools have become mechanical and impart knowledge that lacks morality, which is illustrated below.

Mechanical:

- Children's education has been reduced to mere numbers. Race for marks leading to malpractices in exams.
- No actual teacher-student bondage. While teachers are busy completing syllabus, students are busy completing assignments. In such scenario, potential of children is hardly recognized.
- Curriculum that hardly promotes holistic development. Students are emotionally too weak to deal with the realities of life. Ex: suicides due to lower grades, falling prey to online games.
- Education is just seen as a means to earn (students-job, institutes-business).

Knowledge without morality:

Mere accumulation of knowledge is not enough. One has to be inculcated values that contribute positively to the growth of individual and society as a whole. As the saying goes, "To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society" without value based education, education is only going to create a clever devil. Today, number of examples show moral foundation of students is not strong enough like

- Increasing crimes by Juveniles (lack of ability to comprehend consequences).
- Student attacking teacher (lack of respect) and student attacking other student just to postpone exams (least value to 'life').

Events like Private schools' reluctance to admit students from economically weaker sections (EWS) and Incidents of sexual harassment further send wrong message to children.

Conclusion:

As swami Vivekananda says "We want the education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded, and by which one can stand on one's own feet". Schools have significant role to play to realise this end.

Best answer: treadmill7

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10. The #metoo campaign is a reflection moral decline of Indian society. Comment.

Introduction

#MeToo is a movement which was initiated in 2006 by a social activist Tarana Burke against the dire concern of the masses on the matter of sexual abuse and harassment in America. It gain momentum in 2017 with twitter hashtag. Now it is global phenomena.

Body

India is experiencing second wave of #metoo movement. In it, several high profile people like journalist turned politician M.J. Akbar, actor Nana Patekar are facing harassment charges, also with the retrospective effect. By looking such scenario, it can be said that it reflects moral decline of society in following ways

1. Patriarchy – it shows patriarchal nature of the society where women took so long to come out and confront about abuse
2. Inequality – It shows the level of inequality present in society everywhere be it home or workplace.
3. Intolerance – Man dominated society cannot tolerate women to move forward. So men harass women to make them feel down.
4. Negligence attitude – Societal acceptance of laws such as Harassment of women at workplace is still negligible which in turn culminates into administrative failures.

Although, there are the contradiction to it also in following ways –

1. Support of men – Not only women but men also came forward to show solidarity. For eg actor Amir Khan exiting from Subhash Ghai's film following molestation charges against him.
2. Attitudinal change of women – Now next generation of women will not grow up with the belief that sexual harassment is the price that they have to pay for becoming a part of work force.
3. Coverage limited to upper strata – Since lower strata of women was not covered so giving such a statement would be quite far-fetched.

Conclusion

Gone are the days when social reformer like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Raja Ram Mohan Rai fought for the women rights. Now women herself taking charges and coming forward to overcome patriarchy and societal attitude through their firm stand on these issues. Even government's stand like dedicated e-mail id in this regard is highly commendable. This will also help us achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 of women participation in workforce.

Best answer : shilpi

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11. How does attitude influence behaviour and thought. Explain.

Introduction

A predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person or situation. Attitude influences an individual's choice of action, and responses to challenges, incentives, and rewards (together called stimuli).

Body

Four major components of attitude are

- (1) Affective: emotions or feelings.
- (2) Cognitive: belief or opinions held consciously.
- (3) Conative: inclination for action.
- (4) Evaluative: positive or negative response to stimuli.

Attitude influences behaviour in following ways –

Positive way – attitude of respect for elders is reflected whenever a person sees elder person.

Eg. Young boys/girls help elders in crossing road

Hard working nature and overcoming failure attitude is reflected in the behaviour of a person in critical situation

Eg. It was Gandhi 's positive attitude that did not deter him even after repeated failures, finally winning independence to the country.

Negative way – Aggressive attitude is reflected in the behaviour of person.

Eg. Sports person not playing with sportsmen spirit

Attitude of selfishness is reflected by the behaviour of person standing in the queue of atm/metro.

Attitude influences thoughts in following ways –

Positive attitude – This helps in countering negative thoughts in mind and pushes a man towards positivity.

Eg. Because of his positive attitude, Nelson Mandela could win freedom for blacks in south Africa even after remaining in a jail for several years.

Negative attitude – It pushes a man towards failure, depression and anxiety which makes person mentally as well as physically sick.

Eg. The reason of declining child sex ratio is because of negative attitude of society towards female.

Conclusion – Hence attitude forms a vital component of an individual's personality by manifesting itself in form of thought, behaviour and emotion. There is a need of better socialization and education of people in order to inculcate positive aspects of attitude and wipe out negatives.

Best answer shilpi

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12. Can right attitude make up for lack of competence? Critically examine.**Introduction**

Attitude can be defined as a mental or neural state of readiness organized through experience influencing dynamically or directly the individuals' response to all objects and situations with which it is related.

Competence on another hand is defined as ability to do something efficiently and successfully

Body

Attitude is more important

1) It is easier to train the people: When people have the right attitude they are both motivated and adaptable which makes them more open to learning new skills. With the right attitude and enough effort newest skills can be mastered quickly. Whereas improving attitude is often about changing behaviours which is always much more difficult to do, as people need to want to change and without the right attitude this is unlikely to happen

2) Right attitude can overcome obstacles: The famous saying "When going gets tough the tougher gets going" stresses on how right attitude can overcome hurdles

E.g.: The rescue of boys from Thailand cave: The boys lacked required competence to dive but with the positive attitude they could overcome their incompetence

Competence is as much needed as attitude

1) For a person to succeed at his job he need to have the required skill set E.g.: Doctor alone can treat a patient with illness and not a quack?

2) Helps in increasing efficiency

Right attitude and required competence are both needed for a person to succeed in his life. One cannot be substitute for other.

13. What is the right political attitude in a democracy? Discuss.**Introduction:**

Political attitude refers to the opinions and values individuals hold about political issues, events, and personalities.

Body:

The right Political attitude in democracy:

Content in the body can be split into various segments of societies like

1. For voters: Include their duties like active participation in the election of right candidates, holding representatives accountable, obedience to institutions of democracy, following the laws etc.
2. Political parties: Transparency and accountability, Ethical conduct, abiding by rule of law, upholding constitutional values and moral Principles, treating voters and supporters as stakeholders in democracy etc.
3. Ruling parties: Keeping up the promises, upholding the dignity of office and chair, Code of conduct and Ethics, Non-partisanship, Honesty, Integrity etc.
4. Oppositions: Holding executives accountable, help to Maintain transparency, expose unethical practices and corruptions etc.
5. Civil societies: Deliberating, debating, opinions, channel/medium of communication between elector and elected etc.

Note: All points need 1-2 lines explanation. Since it is ethics paper with 150 as the word limit, try to be as precise as possible and 4-5 points are enough in your body.

Conclusion:

Write a brief conclusion. For instance, end on a positive note by stating Switzerland as an example for the role of citizens in law-making, elections etc.

Best Answer: target19

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14. Examine the significance of persuasion as a tool to ensure behavioural change.

Approach

- In this question, there are two focus points viz. "Persuasion" and "Behavioural Change". Relationship between these two is, Persuasion is a means through which we have to achieve behavioural change (end).
- Thus, in introduction, simply define persuasion and write some points about it. In body of the answer focus should be on how 'persuasion can change behaviour'.
- Since 'examine' is asked, bring a critical view also, add negative examples of persuasion such as terrorism, radicalization or communalization, etc.

Introduction

- Persuasion is a method of changing a person's cognitions, feelings, behaviours, attitudes toward some object, issue, or person, through some kind of communication.
- Behaviour in its broader sense includes all types of human activities. It is very much evident from experiences and examples around us that persuasion is a significant tool for behavioural change.

Body

Significance of persuasion in behavioural change:

- Every day we are bombarded by advertisements of every sort. The goal of these ads is to sell us cars, computers, video games, clothes, and even political candidates.
- The ads appear on billboards, website popup ads, buses, TV infomercials, etc. It's been estimated that over \$500 billion is spent annually on advertising worldwide
- These advertisements do change our choices and preference which are part of our behavior.
- Significance of persuasion is also evident from experience of behavioural change due to TV advertisements on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Darwaza Band Movement.
- Frequent advertisement, designed with a humorous message to change people's behaviour for using toilets did had massive effect on public behaviour.

Persuasion is not limited to formal advertising; we are confronted with it throughout our everyday world. It has been used negatively also.

Negative behavioural change due to persuasion

- In the name of religion or Sanskriti (tradition), people were and are being radicalised or communalised.
- Various movements and schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti padhao were and are being launched to empower women and change the behaviour of society towards women, still violence against women, sexual harassment and such other incidences are increasing at an alarming rate.

Conclusion

- Persuasion is a tool, and tools are amoral. It can work as double-edged sword.
- Aristotle gave three main tactics to effectively use persuasion as tool for behavioral change. These are ethos (trust worthiness), pathos (emotions) and logos (logic).
- Keeping in mind these tactics we can use persuasion technique to eradicate many social evils, establish a favourable and positive work culture, and use it as a tool for good governance.

Best Answer: Shilpi

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15. How does social influence alter the behaviour of an individual. Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.

Introduction:

Social influence refers to the way in which individuals change their ideas and actions to meet the demands of a social group. Under social influence individuals agree to common beliefs, values, attitudes and behaviour.

Body:

Social influence occurs due to following reasons.

- Human's fundamental need to belong to a social group – to be accepted.
- Ambiguous situations make one go along with crowd thinking crowd knows more than we do.
- People are more easily influenced by those they like due to contact, similarity, attractiveness and certain qualities people hold.

Sources of social influence:

- Family.
- School.
- Friends.
- Religion.
- Social Media.
- Great Leaders.
- Movies & Celebrities.
- Authority.

Example:

Movies:

1. Swadesh: film related with the problem of electricity in the village, highly inspired from a real life incident when a NRI couple Ravi Kuchimanchi and Aravinda Pillalamarri returning from abroad actually built a power generating unit in a village of Maharashtra. It influenced youth for a good in number of ways

- On the need to take initiatives – “Hesitating to act because the whole vision might not be achieved, or because others do not share it, is an attitude that only hinders progress”- Mahatma Gandhiji.
- Values of compassion towards needy.
- Social service: Giving light to neighbour's House.

2.Dangal: movie had positive social influence of changing people's attitude towards girl child.

NOTE: You can illustrate social influence on individual behaviour by taking any of the above mentioned sources.

Conclusion:

People are likely to be socially influenced in all walks of life. Extent of influence depends on number of factors like strength of one's value system, age, education and experience that one has gone through life.

Best answer: Shilpi

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16. Differentiate between the terms 'impartiality' and 'non-partisanship'. Also examine their significance for public servants.

Introduction:

Impartiality is treating everyone equal. Non-partisanship is not being biased towards any particular ideology or political group.

Body:

Impartiality and Non-partisanship both form essential foundational values for civil services. While impartiality ensures equality without any bias and prejudices in the general, non-partisanship ensures a neutral approach in politics and a solid commitment to the government.

These attributes are necessary for a civil servant:

- Impartiality – With control of resources at one's dispensation, a Civil servant need to be impartial to plural group identities – religion, caste, creed, gender, social standing etc. They ought to be weighed equally much in light of "Right to Equality" enshrined in our Constitution.
- Non-partisanship – A civil servant should be apolitical as it's the bureaucracy which is the permanent executive. The government in power, irrespective of political party, must be provided the bureaucratic services in same spirit without any biasness and functioning of government stays effective.
- These values become more so important where laws or guidelines are absent or not defined clearly.

An impartial and non-partisan public service makes responsible, democratic government work by-

- Ensuring objective and evidence-based advice.
- Providing the information that ministers need to fulfil their accountability role to parliament and the public.
- Delivering services in an effective manner.
- Managing resources and programs effectively.
- Ensuring a legal and constitutional transition when democratic processes result in new administrations.
- Ensuring that once professional advice is given, there is a competent and able execution of those decisions which are lawfully made.

Conclusion:

However, it's a bitter truth that non-partisanship and impartiality is seldom achieved in public service. In a diverse country like ours it is important that civil servants uphold these values and become a true democratic interface.

Best answer: dazy rani

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16. Can a person without empathy become a good administrator? Examine.

Introduction

Empathy is a quality by which we can understand, recognize and respond to the feelings and emotions of others. As Alfred Alder said, "Empathy is seeing with the eyes of another, listening with the ears of another and feeling with the heart of another"

Body

Importance of empathy as a quality in public administrators:

1. Not everything is covered by the law, only if an officer could empathize with the public he/she could effectively implement the law. Eg: A law may require an administrator to demolish illegally constructed slums, he/ she must follow the rules but while doing so he/ she should be ethical enough to do so with empathy, giving the poor enough time to move out and suggesting them possible alternatives.

2. Being empathetic helps in building courage: Empathizing with the people would naturally build in courage to stand against powerful criminal forces.
3. Help in being innovative: Eg: Armstrong Pame, IAS, empathized with the people of Manipur and understood the hardships they are facing without proper roads, he came up with ideas to fund the same and is now hailed as the miracle man of Manipur.
4. It helps in understanding the depth of the situation which in turn makes delivery fast. Eg. Aruna Sundrarajan created sustainable employment prospects for working class women.
5. Administrator with empathy can come up with real practical solution to the weaker section. Eg . S .R. Sankaran was the person behind the obliteration of bonded labour, the making of special wage plan for SC/STs

But empathizing with the wrong side or beyond the limits of law can be detrimental:

1. Could make the officer partial and not hear the story of other side.
2. Could sometimes not effectively implement government policies which could be beneficial in the long run, though may have short term drawbacks.
3. Administrator without empathy may also lose patience in their response to action of people.

Eg – mob lynching recently in presence of UP police.

4. Administrator without empathy can never deliver services as required.

Eg – During British time , there were many ICS officers but they could not deliver services to Indians because they were not empathetic to them.

Conclusion

This is proved by Gandhi's Talisman that empathy is cardinal value for good administration. But it is also important that officers maintain a balance of this emotion and use it rightly at the right place and right time.

Best answer – Shravya Byri

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18. Examine the role of 'objectivity' in administrative decision making.

Introduction

Objectivity is a concept of having reason which is devoid of individual preferences, emotions, and opinions. For example preparing a Statistical analysis on Poverty in India by Tendulkar Committee based on basket of items and certain parameters and drawing conclusions based on it is Objective evaluation of Poverty.

Body:

Objectivity is considered one of the important values in public administration both by Nolan and 2ndARC report

1. To avoid emotions cloud our judgement: For e.g. the influence of family and friends while signing a contract or give favours to our kith and kin –leads to corruption, nepotism.
2. It helps in taking right decisions when confounded with ethical issues. Ex: Rescuing vulnerable people at the time of disaster.
3. Building consensus among stakeholders like citizens and civil society on issues. Ex: convincing slum dwellers near chemical industries to relocate based on threat to their lives.
4. Helps in inculcating honesty and impartiality among personnel. Ex: To deliver services and maintain equity and inclusiveness
5. Helps in maintaining situational awareness while discharging duties. Ex: during communal riots and maintaining law and order.

Conclusion

Along with objectivity other values like empathy, integrity are needed to take right decision.

Best Answer: Shri

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19. What is interpersonal emotional intelligence? Discuss.**Introduction:**

Emotional intelligence is the aspect of human intelligence that governs our ability to recognize, understand, control and use emotions in solving problems of a personal and interpersonal nature. According to Daniel Goleman, it has five key elements, namely, self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills. The last two elements together form what is called interpersonal emotional intelligence.

Body:

Significance of interpersonal emotional intelligence:

- Empathy- Sensing feelings of others and relating to them, makes a person better listener and enables effective communication.
- Conflict management- Difficult people and tense situations can be handled diplomatically to achieve a win-win solution for all.
- Group organization- Groups or teams are organized around a leader with good interpersonal emotional intelligence.
- Influence- People can effectively persuade others to build a consensus or garner support for a cause.
- Communication- It is easier to convey a clear message with least ambiguity using good communicators.
- Leadership- Without interpersonal skills a leader cannot exist. A good leader can guide others and helps bring a positive change in the society.
- Service orientation- Products and services are matched as per the needs of the customer or demand in the market.
- Personal relationships: Better able to build and maintain interpersonal relationships with the help of empathetic communication.

Use in administration:

- Resolving conflicts
- Understanding the need of the common man and acting accordingly
- Building effective leadership
- Conveying necessary information effectively, in a way that a layman can understand it
- Working through the diverse cultures and expectations
- Coordination within and between the organizations
- Social Networking, to help in situations of crisis

Note: Provide appropriate examples with at least 3-4 points.

Conclusion:

Interpersonal emotional intelligence, though being an important determinant of our social well-being and success, must be combined with a sense of reality and a socially responsible self-conscience to make sure that the social success is not achieved at the price of personal satisfaction.

Best answers: SASenapati

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20. Can one's emotions be directed to meet the goals of life? Critically analyse.**Approach:**

- Key word in this question is “Critically analyse”.
- In introduction, we can start with definition of emotions, and then in body of the answer, analyse the question asked with arguments and examples.
- Here we have to analyse whether one's emotions can be directed to meet the goals of life. These directions can be ethically right or wrong.
- In conclusion, take a clear stand of yours, whether or not goals can be achieved through directing the emotions.

Introduction

- Emotions can be defined as psychological states that comprise thoughts and feelings, physiological changes, expressive behaviors, and inclinations to act.
- Emotions are inalienable part of human behaviour. It affects everything we do.

Body**Can one's emotions be directed to meet the goals of life?**

- Many people allow their emotions to rule them or be in charge of their life rather than their rational reasoning.
- Deciding what to do with your emotions instead of allowing your emotions to decide what you should do is nothing but directing the emotions towards achievement of goals.
- An emotionally intelligent person can direct his/her and others' emotions to meet his/her goals of life.
- Emotional intelligence describes an ability to monitor your own emotions as well as the emotions of others, to distinguish between and label different emotions correctly, and to use emotional information to guide your thinking and behavior and influence that of others.
- Researches have proven that high level of Emotional Intelligence (EI) can ensure you to get the job more easily; 71% of top managers find EI more important for business than IQ.

- Other than career, there are many examples from various spheres of life where we find how individuals directed their emotions to achieve their goals.
- Those were the basic emotions of anger, fear and sadness which made successful leaders from Nelson Mandela to Martin Luther King and many others.
- It was Gandhi's mastery over emotions of the masses which gave a climax to Indian National Movement ultimately leading to independence, the final goal of his life.
- If not directed properly, emotions may lead to destructions of life goals too.
- A young engineer, with a bright academic history is joining terror outfits or a simple ignorant farmer is joining Naxal extremist groups are also examples of misguided emotions of anger and sadness.
- Hitler and such others are examples where emotions of the masses were directed to achieve destructive goals.

Conclusion:

- Self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills are the various types of emotional intelligences which contain various emotional competences.
- If these emotional intelligences are used properly then certainly emotions can be successfully directed to meet the goals of life. For this, one needs to move from Emotional Enslavement to Emotional Mastery; this means moving from being emotionally enslaved to being emotionally in charge of your life.

Best Answer: Sreelakshmy Vijayan Uma

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21. Health is the greatest gift, contentment the greatest wealth, faithfulness the best relationship. Comment.

Approach:

- This question is of GS paper IV: Ethics, under topic "Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world".
- Question here is the quote of Gautama Buddha on happiness. It has three parts: "Health", "contentment" and "faithfulness". We have to comment on these parts with the help of ethical arguments and examples.

Introduction

People are too accustomed to living superficially, without any understanding of the importance of the practice of ethics that the cultivation of virtues and the disciplining and training of the inner self are entirely neglected. On one hand, poverty, starvation and misery, and, on the other, sense life and sensuous pleasures have played havoc to such an

extent that chaos and confusion prevail throughout the world. Here comes the Gautama Buddha, who gave the key to success in this material world and beyond;

“Health is the greatest of gifts; contentment is the greatest wealth; faithfulness is the best of relationships.....”

– Gautama Buddha

Body

Health is the greatest of gifts

- A sound mind in a sound body, together they are the most useful instruments for the work of the soul.
- It would be difficult for the self-conscious human soul to achieve its task in an ailing body, which is like a musical instrument that is broken and out of tune, and therefore useless for a musician.
- So, naturally, to be born healthy and to preserve that health throughout the soul's sojourn on earth is, indeed, the greatest of gifts.

Contentment is the greatest wealth

- Today, in the prevalent atmosphere of gloom and despair all over the world, when people have such a craving for wealth, Buddha presents a different viewpoint in naming contentment as the greatest wealth.
- This is not passive contentment in the sense of submission without effort, but is rather the acceptance of whatever comes with a cheerful attitude.
- True contentment is the result of being devoted to one's own duties and responsibilities.
- The more one has of worldly wealth, the more one desires and the gate of greed is opened, and dishonest means to amass wealth such as corruption and exploitation are resorted to.
- True inner contentment comes, not by going into seclusion but by living in the world, going through the joys and sorrows of life.

Faithfulness is the best relationship

- Lord Buddha was a true psychologist, and therefore taught that all the relationships in the world can be sustained by real trust in one another.
- How many hasty divorces could be avoided by understanding the true relationship that marriage demands! Lack of mutual understanding has caused family feuds and communal strifes.
- If members of a family had full trust and confidence in one another, if different communities loved one another on the grounds of common humanity, if nations were not fearful of one another and races did not compete with other races, there would be no strifes or wars.

- Faithfulness in relationships should be like a new born baby. A new-born baby trusts its mother, because the personal self, or the sense of “I”, “me”, “mine”, had not yet developed. This is simply Altruism.
- So, in both individual and collective problems of home and office, societies and communities, faithfulness is a great asset, a real bond of peace and good-will.

Conclusion

Thus, Buddha's this quote on “Happiness” indicates how health, physical and mental, is a necessary requisite on the way to goals of life, how inner contentment is an invaluable possession, and how complete faithfulness in other human beings leads one to unity and harmony with all. These are the treasures of life which cannot be destroyed or corrupted, but they shine through small, plain duties.

Best Answer: Shri

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22. Examine the contribution of Chanakya in the area of administrative philosophy.

Introduction:

Kautilya was the prime minister of the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta and the author of the oldest text on public administration in the world. Arthshastra, the ancient Indian classic offers deep insights into politics, state craft and issues of governance.

Body:

Importance of his contribution to administrative philosophy is gauged from the following facts

- He was the first thinker to emphasize on the need for a strong political centre in India making its administration a major concern.
- First political realist in ancient Indian political thought.
- First Indian political thinker to separate religion from politics giving the outline of a secular polity.
- He focused on a professional bureaucracy based on merit, rather than caste considerations.
- Departmental system and a detailed job classification scheme were the other innovations of Kautilya.
- Recognized the needs of a strong military administration
- Saptanga theory is an original contribution to political science and practice.

Detailed explanation:

1. Kautilya advocates absolute monarchy though the King's powers are hedged in with restrictions.
 - He gives extensive list of duties which king must perform for the welfare of his people.
 - The King's foremost duty is rakshana (protection) and palana (nurture) of his subjects asserting "In the happiness of the subjects lies the happiness of the King and in what is beneficial to the subjects, lies his own benefit".
2. In Saptanga theory Kautilya enumerates seven essential organs of the state. They are Swamin, Amatya, Janapad, Durga, Kosha, Danda and Mitra.
3. Principles of administration
 - The principle of authority is the essence of administration. Authority is obeyed by the people on account of sanctions backed by a series of punishments.
 - Principles of motivation: Arthshastra identifies four different methods of motivation, viz, sama, dama, danda and bheda. Sama is the persuasion method, dama is the incentive method, bheda is the internal competition method and danda is the punishment method of motivation. The bureaucracy can be enthused by any one method or a mix of various combinations of these methods.
 - Other Principles: division of labour, coordination of administration, hierarchy – governs the machinery of administration. All are needed for the smooth running of government.
4. Another distinctive feature of the administrative system is the marked preference for a decentralized polity for administrative convenience and efficiency.
5. Kautilya lays down a series of qualities, differing in number and order of officers holding different positions in the administrative hierarchy. A strict code of conduct for civil servants was specified in Arthshastra.
6. The principles of legal and financial administration are spelt out with a detailed scheme of decentralization.
7. Governance was to be organized through codes of law which were completely secularized. Religion was not meant to interfere in matters of state and administration.
8. Arthshastra maintains that danda (the use of coercive power) is the symbol of sovereignty and is absolutely mandatory to prevent anarchy in a state. However, he also advises the King to exercise danda with utmost restraint. Its improper use turns the ruled against the ruler, a situation of revolt may also develop. This is in line with today's need for responsible, accountable government based on rule of law.

Conclusion:

Known as Machiavelli of India, Chanakya's administrative philosophy finds relevance even in today's administrative system.

Best answer: Sreelakshmy Vijayan Uma

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23. Do you agree with the Charvaka school of philosophy? Give your views.

Introduction

One of the revolutionary philosophy of the time was Charvaka school of philosophy, as it did not give emphasis to the concept of god and spirituality despite India being entirely religious and spiritual land. It is also known as Lokayatan philosophy. It also criticized Brahmanical traditions, which promoted yajnas and dakshinas to the extreme

Body

The key concepts of charvaka philosophy are:

1. Perception is the primary and proper source of knowledge and inference is either conditional or invalid
2. Man should live his life to the fullest and even Man should borrow to eat and live.
3. He denied the existence of any supernatural entity and considers man to be the centre of all activities.
4. He believed in the existence of a practical world and not in the life after death, soul ,karma – dharma and rebirth concepts.

“ Yavat jivet sukham jivet , rine kritva Ghritam Pibat”

Charvaka’s views hold a range of discussions in today’s era because: –

1. Man will be able to live without the fear of heavenly.
 2. More time and effort for betterment of human life and society because of man is centre of all activity concept.
 3. Reduction in communal problems and abolition of caste system can be achieved to the fullest.
 4. His philosophy of metaphysics denying led to growth of other ascetic religion like Buddhism and Jainism which are still preached worldwide.
5. The idea of perception and inference led to the idea of development of science and society. People began to think about the validity of present system
6. The life is meant for self-development and pleasure in terms of health and wealth. If we are happy only then we can think of pleasure of others. It is ethical to enjoy worldly pleasure without harming other. To quote Ambedkar,

“Man is not born only for social development but also for his own development.”

7. This philosophy promotes self-belief and discards superstition which is essential for succeeding in life.

Negative aspects of this philosophy

1. Decline in social capital – Excessive individualism lead to less social relationship impacting one's social being.
2. Exploitation of nature and natural resources – Everyone in the race of having material wealth creates ecological imbalance.
3. Pleasure and pain are two dualities which can't be ignored and can't be felt without one another. Thus one can't be in pleasure all time and ignore pain.
4. Away from spiritualism – Spiritualism is one of the important needs of mankind. Completely focussing on this world reduces spiritualism. Spiritualism also binds people and guides towards them wrong and right.

Conclusion

Chakravaka school of philosophy holds the key for a more rational society owing to its broader looking attitude, but lack of spiritualism could create a world of greed and lust, if left unchecked. Thus in today's society a balance between spirituality and utilitarianism is needed to achieve in order to function it well

Best answer Dazy Rani

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24. Love does not claim possession, but gives freedom. What do you understand by this statement? Elaborate.

The famous quote by Rabindranath Tagore talks about two most important necessity of life love and freedom. To love someone is not to possess them but to grant them freedom.

Throughout our life we come across examples where we are reminded of fact that to love someone selflessly is the most important trait

Ex: A mother's love towards child is most selfless form of love where mothers let the children have the freedom to decide what they want once they come of age

A soldier who lays down his life for country does with utmost love and respect for country and not to gain any possession.

There is another side to love where people become possessive and that leads sometimes to crimes and emotional torture to person who they claim to love.

E.g. The Nanavati case which led to murder in moment of rage was due to desire of possession.

The over possessiveness of parents which lead to killings of children if they dare to love outside the set boundaries.

As Buddha famously said “When u like a flower, u just pluck it. But when u love a flower, u water it daily..! “Love is also to give unconditionally.

Best Answer: Chiranjeevi Biswas

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25. Assess the contribution of Adi Shankara in the development of Hindu philosophy.

Introduction:

Adi Shankaracharya was one of the most important philosophers and religious leaders in the Indian history and the Hindu Sanatan religion and is widely revered as a religious reformer in the early 8th century.

Body:

His contributions in the development of Hindu philosophy:

- Advaita Vedanta- Vedanta marks the ‘end of Vedas’, which were polytheistic. Shankara however, shifted the centre from the God to the self (Atma). Advaita refers to Non-dualism, which perceives self (Atma) as the absolute reality (Brahman).
- Theory of Maya- It is the charismatic power that creates the world, and is inseparable from Brahman. Change is illusion, and it is visible to some only due to Maya.
- Logical reasoning- All his works are analysed through logical angles, and not even once he resorts to dictums for men to follow.
- Vedic thought- He re-introduced a finer form of Vedic thought. His traditions and teachings form the basis of the Smritis and have influenced Sant and Mutt lineages.
- Moksha- As per Shankara, moksha could be attained solely through concentration of the mind.
- Unification of deities- He also sought to unify the different groups of Hindus fighting over the gods of Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh, Surya and Shakti, through Panchayatana

form of worship, the simultaneous worship of five deities. He also explained that all deities were but different forms of the one Brahman, the invisible Supreme Being.

- Bhashyas- Shankara has written commentaries on the Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita and other prominent Vedic texts. These commentaries known as bhashyas stand at the pinnacle of Indian philosophical writing.

Conclusion:

Other than his philosophical contributions, he is also known for integrating the whole India through his concerted efforts by building temples at the strategic points of India. His mathas (monasteries), in the four corners of India have extended the wisdom of the Vedas till present age.

Best answer: Chetan R

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26. Are ethical concerns and standards different in private and public institutions? Critically comment.

Introduction:

Ethical standards are the principles that when followed, promote values such as trust, good behavior, fairness, and/or kindness. There is not one consistent set of standards that all companies follow, but each company has the right to develop the standards that are meaningful for their organization.

Body:

Ethical standards are same

- Integrity- Members of both private and public institutions should have highest sense of integrity and not be influenced by any outside individual or organization which might affect their performance.
- Accountability- Both public and private institutions and their employees are accountable for the decisions and actions taken to the public, economy as a whole.
- Honesty- Both have to have utmost honesty and sincerity to the work and both have to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that affects their respective institutions.
- Probity- Both institutions should have highest quality of strong moral principles, honesty, decency etc.

Ethical standards are different:

- Selflessness v/s private interests- Public institutions should take decisions only in the interest of public, whereas private take only for private interests like profit, revenue creation etc.
- Openness v/s secrecy- Public institutions work on the principle of openness whereas private institutions work on the principle of secrecy and guard their secrets from competitors and public.

Conclusion:

Provide a brief conclusion.

27. Do decisions driven by conscience always lead to ethical ends? Examine.

Introduction

- In the Kantian view, conscience is conceived of as an inner court. It is moral self-awareness that allows to apply the moral law suggested by practical reason to our moral conduct, and to judge whether we have complied with the moral law.
- While for some other thinkers, the concept of conscience does not bear any connection with any particular substantial moral view. The voice of conscience might suggest different principles and different behaviors to different people. In other words, there is no psychological or conceptual relation between conscience and any particular moral belief.

Body

- The independence of the notion of conscience from any substantial moral content can be understood in three senses.
- First, conscience is a pluralistic notion. To say that a person acted with conscience or that something violates someone's conscience does not entail anything about what this act consists of or what this person's moral or ethical values are. Although it might tell us that conscience is itself a value this person holds dear.
- To use a metaphor, conscience is like an empty box that can be filled with any type of moral content.
- For example, while some health practitioners raise "conscientious" objection to abortion and refuse to provide the service, someone's conscience might demand the exact opposite, i.e., to perform abortions in order to respect what is conscientiously believed to be a woman's right.
- Second, conscience is typically a morally or ethically neutral concept. Appealing to conscience does not usually add anything to the moral justification of any particular conduct or principle.
- For example, the morality of abortion has nothing to do with abortion being conscientiously opposed by some health practitioners or conscientiously supported by others.

- Finally, conscience only concerns the subjective dimension of ethics. There are ethical values that can be considered objective, conscience only refers to what individuals believe, independently of any external, objective proof or justification. And when people state what they subjectively and conscientiously believe, they acknowledge that other people might, and probably will, subjectively and conscientiously hold different moral views.

Conclusion

These three aspects related to the independence of conscience from particular substantial ethical views explain why appeals to conscience to justify one's decisions are usually made with the expectation that no further reason for the decision in question be required. Therefore it can be concluded that decisions driven by conscience may or may not lead to ethical ends.

Best Answer: Disha

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28. What measures can be taken to strengthen moral and ethical values in governance? Suggest.

Introduction:

Ethical and Moral values form the core of the governance and without them and with even one of them being compromised the very essence of the public service fails and what prevails is the corruption, anarchy and discretion, which is absolutely not acceptable and not good for the democratic society.

Body:

Ways to strengthen moral and ethical values in governance:

Though the Government has ensured numerous ways like Central civil service rules 1964, public service delivery bill 2006, RTI 2005 many feel that these are mere paper promises and a lot needs to be done.

The Second Administrative reforms commission has suggested the following methods

- Codification of ethics will ensure the minimum standards that public servants must follow.
- Strong vigilance systems to ensure that corruption is eliminated at the root like whistle blowers act etc.

- Digitization and e-governance is the way forward to ensure citizen centric governance.
- Values such as selflessness, honesty, integrity and objectivity if inculcated at early age through education will lead to Ethical leadership in the future.
- Delegation of work and responsibility in every organisation should be ensured similarly the standard protocols must be codified vide citizen charters.

Conclusion:

Public servants need to be fair and impartial; shall work to safeguard the well-being of citizens; take good care of the entrusted administrative tasks; exhibit positive characteristics such as diligence, kindness, patience, and humaneness. Strengthening moral and ethical values in governance is essential to achieve such high moral conduct by public servants.

Best answer: Chiranjeev Bishwas

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29. Does having profit maximisation as the sole objective lead to unethical practices in the corporate world? Critically examine.

Introduction

Corporate world functions on capitalistic principles which require profit maximization and hence was criticized during early times of Industrial revolution for being exploitative etc.

Body

However, this is the best model till date where efficiency, innovation and effectiveness is key ingredients. Consequently, per worker productivity is highest and hence profit to company and hence better salary for the employees'. Thus corporate world brings happiness for all employees.

However, it can lead to slippery slope. In the quest of profit maximization often it turns exploitative. Workers are forced to work long beyond duty hours while bosses take the chunk. On the other hand, company under license for industry will try to pollute more and more.

For example: Volkswagen quoted wrong emission standards. Ranbaxy quoted wrong drug ingredients. Johnson sold wrongs prescription of hip replacement therapy affecting millions of consumers. Union Carbide undermined gas leakage safety regulations only leading to death of thousands in Bhopal.

Profit maximization as the sole objective of corporate world would be detrimental for the society and the nation through several ways-

1.It leads to crony capitalism, and nefarious act of colluding with the government machinery in which country's political, and economic directions are dictated by the few.
2.Basic civic human rights of the subjects are being infringed upon. For instance, corporate operating in some informal sector pay no due rights to the interest and well-being of the workers.

3.When the haves pay no regards to the law of natural and re-distributive justice, inequalities bloom which hinders country's socio-economic growth and development.
4.If such unfortunate system left unchecked, it could possibly leads to an eventual collapse of the economy, and even open doors to violent revolution and turmoil.
In order to realign profit maximization in tune with ethical standards. several steps can be taken.

5.Corporate social responsibility should be strictly enforced and efforts should be taken to increase the amount of taxation so that commercial responsibility towards the society could be channelized effectively.

6.Corporate governance should be emphasized so that there is scope for accountability and transparency in companies' engagement with various stakeholders.

Suggestions for corporate and Government:

- 1.Strictly following laws.
- 2.Environment priority over materialistic gains.
- 3.Profit maximisation through credibility building.
- 4.Profit sharing and rewarding labours through eligible rights.
- 5.Charity works through cess.
- 6.Gains through healthy competition and innovation.

Conclusion

In this context profit maximization has led to sever unethical practices. Gandhi ji wanted for Corporate Citizenship and Policy based upon Trusteeship for corporate entities. Today many of corporate like TATAs are actively engaged into CSR and philanthropic activities

Best answer SAM

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30. What should be of greater concern for a statesman- national prestige or human development? Substantiate with the help of suitable illustrations. (Hint: Should the President of a Sub-Saharan African state receive international aid for its hungry and poor populace from an enemy country?)

Statesman is an experienced politician who is appreciated for taking good judgements for the benefit of his people, however even he is faced with dilemma many times when he has to make a decision either based on national prestige or human development.

National interest need to be of greater concern for statesman because

- 1) Aids come with caveat and can be withdrawn by the country which provides them at will.
- 2) The statesman act of accepting aid would not be appreciated by his own country and create issues for him.

Human development is more important for statesman

- A nation which has good Human development can work harder for its national prestige

Ex: Japan after the attack by USA in 1945 accepted their aid for reconstruction

A wise statesman is the one who works for both improving human development and also national prestige simultaneously without compromising on any of them.

Best Answer: Jay

Human development may refer to population's educational, health and well-being levels. National prestige is the perception of a country based on its hard and soft powers, economic growth etc.

National prestige achieved by bypassing human development is unsustainable as seen by resource rich but poor human development economies such as Nigeria, Brazil etc.

1) Problem with accepting aid

International aid is applied with caveats. The donor country asks for preferential treatment including access to mineral rights, political influence etc. that are worth more than the actual aid.

It is for this reason India refuses foreign aid. (Kerala Floods)

The aid might feed a few people, but then what? Also local corruption consumes foreign aid.

The core issues of illiteracy, poverty, disease etc. remain and the country is back to seeking aid in short order.

3) Better approaches

A better approach would be for the statesman to ask other countries to invest in roads, schools, hospitals, etc. These have long term benefits to both the donor and the donee.

For example: China develops Africa's infrastructure and in return gets access to resources.

The wise statesman would seek to create national prestige by pursuing human development. If he can achieve this in a mutually beneficial way, his 'enemies' become allies.

31. Examine the concept and application of 'probity in governance'.

Introduction

Probity is the act of strict adherence to highest principles and ideals (integrity, good character, honesty, decency) rather than avoiding corrupt or dishonest conduct. It balances service to the community against the self-interest of individuals. Probity in public life requires adherence to high moral and ethical standards like integrity, honesty, impartiality, commitment to constitutional principles, dedicated and selfless public service on the part of all public servants.

Body

Probity has been described as a risk management approach ensuring procedural integrity. It is concerned with procedures, processes and systems rather than outcomes.

The principle of probity in public life is the cornerstone of good governance. It is the sine qua non of democracy and sustainable development. Probity in public life is at the centre-stage of the United Nations millennium development goals and sustainable development goals. A well-functioning civil service helps to foster good policy making, effective service delivery, accountability and responsibility in utilizing public resources which are the characteristics of good governance.

According to Second Administrative Reforms Commission, apart from the traditional civil service values of efficiency, integrity, accountability and patriotism, it is necessary for civil servants to inculcate and adopt ethical and moral values including probity in public life, respect for human rights and compassion for the downtrodden and commitment to their welfare.

Probity in governance is the antithesis of corruption in public life. Probity is emphasised by the UN Convention against corruption. Probity is the evidence of ethical behaviour in a particular process

There are several generally accepted probity principles. They are:

1. Accountability
2. Transparency
3. Confidentiality
4. Management of Conflicts of Interest

Need for probity in governance is

- To prevent unethical practices like misconduct, fraud and corruption in governance. It will bring the lost public trust back.
- To ensure public interest and cooperation in governance which is the essence of participatory governance
- To cater to the needs of all sections of society. So that inclusive growth is achieved.
- To ensure the equitable distribution of resources
- To bring strong image of country around the globe
- To bring in good governance (Accountability, transparency, integrity, Confidentiality etc.)
- To ensure compliance with processes;
- The probity is closely linked to societal values. Probity ensures that a public servant is not influenced by those societal values which are unethical. Eg: When a corruption case is brought against a politician or bureaucrat, then the whole target is the 'individual'. The society to an extent shapes his values. A person who lives in a society which gives social standing/respect to a person who has more money, in turn will work to gain money by all means.
- The probity of governance is closely related to "equality before law". Eg: it is not wrong if a file before government is cleared within two days if all citizens with similar file status can get it cleared in two days. Here the concern is compliance with processes. Only a government that is based on probity can ensure that a normal citizen is not discriminated when someone powerful comes for the same.
- Something is legally right' doesn't always mean it is right. The law may be interpreted in ways that are suited. Probity of the public servant plays a crucial role in identifying the actual purpose of interpretation in such a manner and to act against it if it affects the larger public interest.

CHALLENGES TO PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE:

- Corruption
- Evils of coalition government
- Absence of transparency and accountability
- Unrealistic code of conduct
- Toothless laws and institutional arrangements

- Unholy politician bureaucratic businessman nexus
- General disintegration of ethics in the society
- Growth of materialism as a result of globalization
- Slow and tardy case disposals and justice delivery.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT PROBITY

- Reforming public service.
- Legally enforceable Code of conduct and code of ethics
- Combating corruption
- Strengthening social audit
- Empowering civil society (effective and efficient citizen charter, RTI etc.)
- Presence of vibrant and proactive media
- Promoting work culture etc.
- Framing effective laws, rules and regulations governing every aspect of public life and, more important, an effective and fair implementation of those laws, etc.
- The education should evolve as a system where morals, ethics, non-violence, truth, brotherhood, honesty, integrity and uprightness become part of the curriculum. Aim should be to channelize the youth in the right direction so as to establish an orderly society. An orderly society brings probity in public life and thus it becomes a norm.
- Revisiting the pledge of '97: At the Golden Jubilee of Independence, parliamentarians took a pledge to carry out meaningful electoral reforms to cleanse public life, ensure greater transparency, probity and accountability, so as to make legislative bodies balanced and effective instruments of democracy. This pledge is yet to be fulfilled. Parliamentarians should take initiatives wholeheartedly to fulfill the pledge and should set an example for other organs of the government.

Probity in governance is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development. Ensuring probity in public sector activities is part of every public official's duty to adopt processes, practices and behaviour that enhance and promote public sector values and interests.

Best Answer: DP

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32. How does information sharing lead to empowerment of the citizenry? Illustrate.

Introduction:

Information sharing that was earlier subjected to the government's discretion was brought to forefront and made an essential tool of our democracy through Right to Information Act

(RTI). Other than that present day activism has brought light on the importance of information sharing.

Body:

Empowerment through information sharing:

- Informed decisions- Information sharing helps in transforming citizens into informed citizens, who are capable of understanding and reflecting upon the public policy and programs and based on that are able to make informed decisions about the political future of the country.
- Active citizenry- RTI has helped in transforming the people from passive subjects to active citizens who are questioning about the aims, process and funding of the policies and programs.
- Rights of backward classes- Through information accessed through RTI SCs, STs etc. are asserting their rights by exposing misappropriation and corruption.
- Assertion of demands- Many of the demands from the socially and economically underprivileged sections are coming after they have received data and information through RTI, thus it has given voice to hitherto voiceless groups.
- Participative citizens- RTI allows any Indian citizen to participate in governance by enabling her or him to seek information about Central and state government activities.
- Ending corruption- From fighting “illegal” selection in jobs to favouritism in government contracts to getting the land meant for a public park back from the civic bodies, to eventually cancelling mining operations in Goa, information sharing has helped countering corruption.

Conclusion:

Information sharing can thus help empower citizens, however due caution needs to be exercised so that it does not create a havoc like use of social media to defame or filing fake RTI that drains resources.

Best answer: Shri

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33. Given a chance to prescribe code of ethics for civil servants, what suggestions would you give? Discuss.

Introduction

- There is no Code of Ethics for civil servants in India although such codes exist in other countries. What we have in India are several Conduct Rules, which prohibit a set of common activities. These Conduct Rules do serve a purpose, but they do not constitute a Code of Ethics.
- There is a concern that more 'generic norms' need to be added to the list of accepted conduct in the form of Code of Ethics.

Body

Suggestions for Code of Ethics

- The core values of integrity, objectivity, merit and excellence should form the basic framework of the Code of ethics.
- Conflict of interest should be comprehensively covered in the Code of Ethics.
- Also, serving officials should not be nominated on the Boards of Public undertakings.
- Provisions should inculcate a commitment to excellence, and determination to uphold the provisions of the Constitution, in public servants.
- 'Public Service Values' towards which all public servants should aspire, should be defined and made applicable to all tiers of Government organizations.
- Any transgression of these values should be treated as misconduct, inviting punishment.
- In all levels of public services, selection and promotion procedures should include the ethical principles also.
- While framing the Code of Ethics, remarks made by the Committee on Prevention of Corruption ('Santhanam Committee'-1964) must be remembered.
- "...The lack of moral earnestness, which has been a conspicuous feature of recent years, is perhaps the greatest single factor which hampers the growth of strong traditions of integrity and efficiency".

Conclusion

- For this moral earnestness and efficiency of civil administration, Hota Committee, Second ARC and various other commissions and committees suggested a Code of Ethics for Civil Servant.
- With the rising level of corruption and other incidences of questionable behavior of civil servants, it is need of the hour to implement the Code of ethics for public servants and organisations.

Best Answer: Shri

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34. The philosophical basis of governance is deeply engrained in Kautilya's Arthshastra. Elucidate.

Introduction:

Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, is India's most illustrious political economist of all time. He regarded economic activity as the driving force behind the functioning of any political dispensation. In fact, he went to the extent of saying that revenue should take priority over the army because sustaining the army was possible out of a well-managed revenue system, which is key for good governance.

Body:

Kautilya's philosophical basis of governance:

Good governance in Kautilya's literature ARTHASASTRA is aimed at fulfilling the welfare of the people. "In the happiness of the King's subjects lies his happiness, in their welfare, his welfare. Whatever pleases him personally, he shall not consider as good, but whatever makes his subjects happy, he shall consider good."

The jargon related to Human Resource Management was not prevalent then, but its essence was widely practised in Kautilya's times. "The King should look to the bodily comforts of his servants by providing such emoluments as can infuse in them the spirit of enthusiasm to work. He should not violate the course of righteousness and wealth. Thus, he shall not only maintain his servants, but also increase their subsistence and wages in consideration of their learning and work."

Kautilya said that good governance and stability go hand in hand. According to him, there is stability if rulers are responsive, responsible, accountable, removable, and recallable, otherwise there would be instability.

Principles of Economic Administration:

The cardinal principle of economic administration was laid down in Kautilya's Arthshastra in the following words – "The root of wealth is economic activity and lack of it brings material distress. In the absence of fruitful economic activity, both current prosperity and future growth are in danger of destruction. The King shall populate the countryside by creating new villages on virgin lands or reviving abandoned village sites."

Conceptualising Good Governance:

The Arthashastra equates political governance with economic governance. The end is economic governance while political governance is the means. But as economic objectives are not realised in the absence of political ones, then political governance becomes an end and economic governance the means. 'The end justifies the means', this is supposed to be the basis of Kautilyan and Machiavellian philosophy. Political power and material wealth according to Kautilya are the means and ends of governance. And good governance – political or economic – depends upon justifying the ends and means as the socio, economic and political conditions.

The three constituents of power are: intellectual power, military might, and enthusiasm and morale.

Conclusion:

Kautilya was a true statesman who bridged the gap between experience and vision. For Kautilya, good governance was paramount. He suggested built-in checks and balances in systems and procedures for the containment of malpractices. Many postulates of Kautilya's philosophy of political economy are applicable to contemporary times.

Best answer: P29

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35. What should be a 'good end' for a politician? Comment.**Introduction**

The word Politician is used to refer to person who is engaged in the practices of politics i.e. activities concerned with the general affairs of the community. The ultimate aim of politician

can be no different than that of politics i.e. promotion of the common good. For realizing this end a politician is expected to achieve many objects, some political others not.

Body

1. Firstly, the politician must strive to establish a just state – the principal instrument of public welfare in modern times. In a democracy this requires both, practicing a healthy electoral politics and formulation of effective policies ensuring liberty and opportunity to every member of the community.
2. Secondly, the politician must propagate Fair Economics – the chief source of material wellbeing of the community. This would entail securing distributive justice so that everyone get what they deserve.
3. Thirdly, he/she must strive for a Egalitarian Society and ensure that everyone has equal opportunity to pursue self-development irrespective of his religious, caste or gender identity. He must promote spirit of reconciliation and secure restorative justice those who had been historically wronged.
4. Also, he/she should promote ideals of Ethics and Morality in the community through deliberations, policy as well as by setting example himself. This is crucial as the affairs of a society may involve conflicting versions of right and wrong.

5. He/she must try to become “Philosopher king” that Plato said was essential for good governance. He must develop high administrative skill and attitude of public service like Pt Jawaharlal Nehru.

6. He/she must do ‘politics with principle’ as preached by Gandhiji. Vote bank politics and winning election based not false promise must not be done. If political parties talks about ‘gender equality’ then they must also support women reservation bill in the parliament.
7. He/she must inculcate professional values of integrity and probity for socio-economic development of nation. eg – Lal Bahadur Shastri taking moral responsibility, as railway minister after a rail accident.
8. He/she must try to bring spirit of constitution in politics. He/she must make constitutional goals of justice, equality and liberty as goal of politics and political parties.
9. He/she must follow the Indian ethos of “Vasudev Kutumbakam” and principles of “Sarvodaya through Antyodaya” to make politics not only efficient but also humane

Conclusion

Politicians are guardian and guide of development of a nation. They themselves must be guided by above “good ends” to play this role. To conclude the ultimate end of a politician is to enable every individual to realize a good life without affecting the capacity of others to do so.

Best answer: Juhi Tomar

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36. What laws can't enforce, citizen charters can. Do you agree? Critically examine.

Introduction

The Citizens' Charter is an instrument which seeks to make an organization transparent, accountable and citizen friendly. A Citizens' Charter is basically a set of commitments made by an organization regarding the standards of service which it delivers. While Law is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour

Body

BENEFITS OF CITIZEN CHARTER

- It enhances accountability by providing citizens with a clear understanding of service delivery standards, including timetables, user fees for services, and options for grievance redress.
- It increases organizational effectiveness and performance by making a public commitment to adhere to measurable service delivery standards.
- It creates a way for both internal and external actors to objectively monitor service delivery performance.
- It creates a more professional and client-responsive environment for service delivery.
- It fosters improvements in staff morale.
- It decreases opportunities for corruption and graft by increasing transparency and educating citizens about their rights.!
- It increases government revenues by ensuring that the money citizens pay for services goes into the government's coffers (and not into employees' pockets).

In contrast law mechanisms at times fail to enforce the measures required because

1. Law lacks checks and balances in most of the cases
2. Laws put in place lack wide publicity and lack of access to information
3. Law sometimes framed in such a manner that don't specialise citizen friendly manner
4. Law cannot be found in all domains of the situation as they arise

For eg complexity in RTI act

However, some major obstacles encountered in the citizen charter too:-

1. The general perception of organisations which formulated Citizens' Charters was that the exercise was to be carried out because there was a direction from the top. The consultation process was minimal or largely absent. It thus became one of the routine activities of the organisation and had no focus.
2. For any Charter to succeed, the employees responsible for its implementation should have proper training and orientation. However, in many cases, the concerned staff were not adequately trained and sensitised.
3. Sometimes, transfers and reshuffles of concerned officers at the crucial stages of formulation/implementation of a Citizens' Charter in an organisation severely undermined the strategic processes which were put in place and hampered the progress of the initiative.
4. Awareness campaigns to educate clients about the Charter were not conducted systematically.
5. In some cases, the standards/time norms of services mentioned in Citizens' Charter were either too lax or too tight and were, therefore, unrealistic and created an unfavourable impression on the clients of the Charter.
6. The concept behind the Citizens' Charter was not properly understood. Information brochures, publicity materials, pamphlets produced earlier by the organisations were mistaken for Citizens' Charters.

Conclusion

Write a suitable and apt conclusion

Best answer: Juhi Tomar

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37. Do you think 'work culture' as a component of governance is essentially a neglected domain in India? Comment.

Introduction

Work culture refers to the mentality of the employees which further decides the ambience of the organization.

Body

Work culture as a component of governance is largely seen as neglected domain due to:

- 1)Corruption: The menace of Corruption has led to decline in workplace ethics.
- 2) Focus on short term gains: Due to necessary to please the voters, the goals are often realigned neglecting long term goals
- 3) Lack of motivation to achieve targets: Good work is not recognised and talent is not appreciated.
- 4)Top Down approach: Local stakeholders are often neglected and their suggestions are not noted while taking major decisions.

Conclusion

However, government has now started taking efforts to improve work culture by recognising and encouraging talent, curbing corruption by increasingly going digital and taking stock of completion of projects through PRAGATI.

Best Answer: KP Chaudhary

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38. Why do private institutions deliver quicker and better than the government? Do a critical assessment.

Introduction:

Private sector dynamism versus public sector inefficiency has been the dominant political narrative of the last few decades. The comparative efficiency of the two has also been an important part of the arguments over privatization and outsourcing

Body:

Reasons for efficient service delivery by private sector:

- Different motives- Private sector is profit oriented which can only be maximized with efficiency whereas government is more oriented towards welfare maximization.
- Competition- Presence of a healthy competition forces private institutions to stay efficient. Government on the other hand has monopoly.
- Demand-supply mismatch- Government delivers public goods where supply is always short of demand like health care, but private institutions deliver products as per the demands only.
- Bureaucracy- There are no bureaucratic hurdles present in functioning of private sector.
- Specialization- Private players usually deal with a narrow spectrum of activities, thus improving their expertise and hence efficiency in delivery.
- Customer oriented- Private institutions tend to retain customers by providing them with a good customer experience. This is not the case with government.

However, what government is able to deliver cannot be expected from the private players:

- Social welfare- Affordable healthcare and education, sanitation etc. cannot be provided with profit motives, so these require government to deliver.
- Other services- Defense, space research, and critical infrastructure can only be supplied by the government due to lack of monetary returns.

Conclusion:

It is not that government cannot deliver efficiently, as can be seen in case of service by ISRO. There needs to be incorporated more professionalism and accountability for the public organizations to deliver at par with their private counterparts.

Best answer: Sreelakshmy Vijayan Uma (for first part only)

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39. Technology and innovation are the keys to effective utilisation of public funds. Elucidate.

Introduction

Effective utilisation of public funds is an important aspect of governance ethics. Technology and innovation can help to maintain effective, transparent and accountable utilisation of public funds in various ways. There are many examples of technology and innovative ideas already being implemented in India and the world.

Body

Minimum government maximum governance: Is the motto of current government. It is nothing but to make shrewd investments and expenditures from public funds with broader motives of transparency, accountability and swift service delivery.

Effective and efficient service delivery

There are various apps and online platforms for various public services which help in not only reducing the shoe-leather cost and time of citizen but also save ample amount of public money by reducing the physical infrastructure and manpower.

Transparency in functions and processes of governance:

An example to understand the role of tech and innovation is cVIGIL app; It is a mobile app launched by Election Commission of India (ECI) to ensure free and fair elections. Through it citizen can directly complain to ECI if they find any election malpractices.

Accountability

To understand relationship between Tech & innovation and accountability, best examples is of a multi-purpose and multi-modal platform PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation). The PRAGATI platform uniquely bundles three latest technologies: Digital data management, video-conferencing and geo-spatial technology.

The platform is aimed at addressing common man's grievances, and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing important programmes and projects of the Government.

Timely implementation of projects with accountability at every level will help in effective and efficient utilisation of public funds.

Welfare of all sections of the society:

Since welfare measures are taken with the help of public money, it is important to take scientific and innovative approach for it.

DBT, e-Education, tele-medicine and such other innovative ideas are nothing but with intent to use every penny of public fund in welfare of all sections of the society.

Curbed corruption and leakages

Corruption and leakages in the service delivery system that were the biggest roadblocks to inclusive growth and sustainable development have been tackled effectively by using the trinity of JanDhan Bank accounts-Aadhaar digital identity and Mobile phones or JAM trinity.

Direct Benefit Transfers of financial entitlements into the bank accounts of the poor have benefited 515 million people and has curbed corruption and leakages in the system.

Eco-friendly utilisation of public funds:

Renewable energy mission, innovative public transport system etc are again steps towards sustainable and effective utilisation of public funds. Development with none or minimum environmental externalities is moral and ethical duty of all.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from above observations that preferring technology and innovation over conventional methods of service delivery and governance will not only help in effective and efficient utilisation of resources but also establish corruption free and sustainable New India.

Best Answer: Ankur

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40. What are the institutional/ structural factors behind corruption in India? How can those be addressed? Examine.

Introduction:

Corruption is the deliberate and intentional exploitation of one's position, status or reserves, directly or indirectly, for personal aggrandizement, whether it is in terms of material gain, enhancement of power, prestige, or influence beyond what is legitimate, to the detriment, or, the interest of other persons, or the community, as a whole.

Body:

Corruption in India is all pervasive. There are very few activities in the nation that are perceived to be free from this malaise. This is reflected in India's poor ranking in corruption perception index place of 81st among 180 countries.

Institutional/structural factors behind corruption in India

- Cumbersome administrative process leads to delay which encourages the growth of dishonest practices such as giving speed money to dishonest officials.
- The system of governance which lacks transparency; accountability; grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Weak institutions. Example: CBI suffers from lack of autonomy and is termed as 'Caged Parrot' by Supreme Court.
- Discretionary powers available to public servants.
- Lack of proper education and training of civil servants.
- Low salaries.
- Inadequate and insufficient supervision.
- Political patronage of officials.
- Poor public opinion.
- Unwillingness of people to complain against the corrupt.

Measures to address:

- Instil values: best way to nip corruption in the bud.
- Electoral reforms: clean electoral sys = clean governance.
- Tax reforms: a reasonable and transparent tax structure will minimise evasion.
- Pay public officials well: most public servants are overworked and underpaid.
- Police and Judicial reforms.
- A faster and more efficient justice delivery system.

2nd ARC recommendations:

- Strengthen PCA, 1988 : Sanction for prosecution automatic for those caught red-handed expedite for other cases; Recognize and punish collusive bribery.
- Liability of corrupt officials: they must make good the loss caused and, in addition, be liable for damages
- Protection of Whistle-blowers: criminalize harassment, victimization of, or retaliation against whistle-blowers.
- Appointment of independent ombudsman.
- E-governance.
- Strengthen Right to Information Act.

Conclusion:

There is ample evidence to show that corruption has slowed down economic progress and poverty alleviation initiatives in India. It has adversely affected the national security system, too. The most affected by corruption are the poorest and the most vulnerable groups. We

need sustained efforts to address this menace by strengthening institutions, laws, improving governance.

Best answer: Abhishek Naik

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41. You are the head of the Ethics Committee on Genetic Engineering. Your job is to examine the ethical dimensions in the field of genetic engineering. One day you receive an application for ethical clearance from a big pharma company which is planning to launch the technology of embryonic gene editing. This technology shall help expecting parents to have children with desired traits and qualities. Moreover, it shall also reduce the risk of chronic diseases in the lifecycle of the newly born.

You get a feeling that allowing this technology will create a controversy. A section in the society feels that it would be immoral to interfere with God's creation. Moreover, such decision would also leave the poor and marginalised sections deprived of the fruits of the new technology as it is highly expensive. On the other hand, the scientific community backing this technology believes that such a ground breaking success should not be wasted on moral or ethical grounds. It has always been in the nature of human beings to innovate and invent, thereby, improving the quality of life. Gene editing would be immensely beneficial for humanity as it would open endless possibilities for improving human life and alleviate their sufferings.

What decision would you take in this regard? Substantiate your view point with suitable reasoning. (250 Words) (20)

Solution:

Gene editing is a new age technology offering immense potential in medical field. However, it is also mired with social, religious and economic repercussions.

The debate involves various stakeholders like

- Rich section of society
- Poor section of society
- Scientific community
- Disabled and diseased population
- Public health institutions
- Ethical committee
- Pharma companies
- Government

Pros of new technology:

- Reduced medical burden by curing chronic diseases and advancement in medical field.
- Prevents disabilities in children, both physical and mental.
- Strengthen the human resource of the nation, as more skilled people are available.

Cons:

- Violation of the law of nature that induces both good as well as bad traits in a human.
- Increased inequalities as poor cannot access this expensive technology and rich by using it can become better skilled.
- Increased misconceptions in society as bad traits will be considered undesirable and every one will run for a standard set of traits.
- Unending competition, as everyone will be more or less equally skilled might create chaos and is undesirable in a healthy functioning society.

Way forward:

With the involvement of a lot of stakeholders, it is better to adopt a consultative approach in this case.

- Involving stakeholders to brainstorm and provide their inputs and views regarding the technology.
- Enacting a stringent legislation to keep checks on malpractice and abuse of the technology.
- Appropriate and extensive testing of the technology before allowing it in commercial sphere.

Only when the above conditions are met, the technology can be allowed for public use while keeping checks on its usage.

Best answer: Swapnil

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42. You have been posted as an election observer in a remote district of a naxal effected state in central India. The political atmosphere in the district is highly toxic as the naxalites have threatened to disrupt the elections and kill the voters if they come out to

caste their voters. The government has issued special instructions to the field officers that polling has to be conducted at any cost. Your district is highly sensitive and therefore you request your superiors for added security. However, despite multiple requests and reminders, you have been denied adequate police reinforcement. Rather your superiors have instructed you to conduct the election with the available manpower. The situation has become quite frustrating and frightening to you and your colleagues. There is fear for life everywhere.

One day, you receive the news of a media crew getting attacked by the naxalites in your district. Three media persons and two paramilitary officers have died in the attack. This makes the situation even worse for you. You colleagues and subordinates have started to pack their bags and return to their homes. They don't want to risk their lives for the job.

In the midst of this chaos, one of the senior officers of the paramilitary force deputed in the district offers you a suggestion. He suggests that he can fake an attack on the base camp housing the election officers and show it as an emergency. This would force the government to send reinforcements to your district. It would increase the morale of the officers and they would be ready to perform their duties. The suggestion involves a small lie but it has got the potential to address the chaos.

What decision would you take in this situation? Also provide the reasoning for taking this decision. (250 Words) (20)

Approach:

- While solving case studies in GS IV, a good answer should have a proper flow to solution of the case. Try to include following aspects in your answer:
- Provide a brief summary of the case in few lines. We can mention the values which are at stake or being challenged in the case.
- Enlist ethical issues and stakeholders involved in the case. According to issues and stakeholders, start giving solutions.
- Sequence of the solutions indicates your priorities, so be careful while selecting course of actions.
- While elaborating course of action, build a strong case to justify your solutions. Do not neglect the consequences and mention possible demerits of your proposed course of action. Give sub-options to contain demerits of your course of action.
- Conclude with mention of ethical and professional values which your are trying to uphold by the prescribed course of action.

Introduction

During elections, violence and attacks on polling booths, voters and staff on duty are rampant in Naxal affected areas. Above case study is a typical example of ethical dilemma for a civil servant; duty versus security.

Body

There is limited manpower, with the coordination of whom, as an election observer, I have to make sure that election is being conducted freely and fairly despite the security threats from Naxalites.

Stakeholders and respective issues here are;

- Security personnel: Superiors denied adequate police re-inforcement.
- Polling booth team: Colleagues and subordinates do not want to risk their lives for job
- Voters: Naxalites have threatened to disrupt the elections and kill the voters
- Me as an Election observer: Polling has to be conducted at any cost

At the end in the given case, a suggestion is given by senior paramilitary force deputed in election bound district to fake an attack, it will force government to send additional force. At the face of it this suggestion provides a solution to all problems, but I will not choose this course of action, because;

- It is against my honesty and integrity as a civil servant/ election observer.
- It may create chaotic situation for general public, and will further demotivate them and they will abstain from voting.
- There may be some rationale behind superiors not sending additional force in my district.
- It will set a bad precedent for other colleagues, subordinates and public in general.

What else I can do?

Immediate actions:

- Try to get additional forces by sending reports of the ground situation and evidences of casualties of media persons and paramilitary officers to appropriate authorities.
- Using emotional intelligence, I will try to convince my colleagues that their job can help the voters to end the menace of Naxalism forever and that if we stay firm and united we can conduct elections safely.
- I will try to divide area under my observation into smaller pockets and ask available public transport and paramilitary forces to escort the voters safely in groups to and fro. And simultaneously I will keep doing radio and loudspeaker announcements for naxalites about consequences of any attack on civilians or personnel.
- Even after all these, if situation doesn't come under control, I will contact presiding officer and other respective authorities to consider for rescheduling of elections to a later date when more manpower will be available.
- For me as an empathetic and pragmatic officer, security of the voters is also important. Any loss to life of the voters will further aggravate the situation and people will lose faith in election or, broadly, in democracy.

Actions for long term:

- Days before elections, ground situation should be continuously monitored.

- Proper planning and adequate security manpower according to situation of the district should be readily available.
- Campaigning and announcements for all, public and naxalites, should be conducted to change behaviour and create awareness about potential benefits of participative governance.

Conclusion

- By taking all aforementioned steps, I can uphold my own integrity, people's right to vote, and my duty to ensure free and fair elections. Convincing my colleagues will be proof of my leadership qualities and success of teamwork.
- Conduct of election without compromising security will be the test of efficient utilisation of available and limited sources.
- I will not succumb to any such solutions or suggestions which are against my professional ethics.
- Throughout the process, I will ensure free and fair elections without any fear and favour and with fortitude.

Best Answer: SID

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43. The citizen welfare society of which you are the secretary, has organised a party. The chief guest of the party is the local leader who hails from a dominant community. You know that the leader has got extreme communal views on certain controversial issues and his presence in the party might vitiate the atmosphere. You request the invitation committee to cancel the invitation as it might disturb the communal harmony in the society. However, other members of the committee tell you that the leader has promised substantial funding for the society in lieu of support for his candidature in the elections. Cancelling his invitation will not only cut the funding but will also be counterproductive as he might become the future MP of the region. You know that the financial status of the society is precarious and it requires immediate support. However, inviting the leader would compromise the very foundational philosophy of your society that is based on brotherhood and fraternity. You have to choose between survival and principles.

Now, answer the following questions:

1. What values are at stake in this situation? Examine.
2. How would you tackle the situation? Analyse. (250 words) (20)

Solution:

In the above case, secretary of the citizen welfare society is confronted with following issues.

- How wise it is to invite a person with strong communal views as chief guest?
- Possible consequences, if invited, on people and the society (Citizen Welfare Society).
- Need to maintain his integrity as well as integrity of the Citizen Welfare Society.
- Address funding concerns as well as external threats to survivability of the citizen welfare society.

Stakeholders: Me as secretary, Invitation Committee, Local leader, Citizen Welfare Society and Community.

Values which are at stake:

- Integrity of secretary when he is aware about communal views of local leader which are contrary to principles of Citizen Welfare Society.
- Honesty and Integrity of invitation committee members as they are willing to invite and support local leader candidature in return for financial support.
- Citizen Welfare Society's commitment to the welfare of the people will be subject to question as they are willing to compromise on their objectives due to financial constraint.
- Values of Brotherhood and fraternity are likely to be undermined by the followers due to communal views of leader.
- Invoking communal sentiments and appealing to dominant community will undermine tolerance in the society disturbing peace.

How would you tackle the situation?

Though there is an option to request local leader to not to make communally coloured statements, with uncertainty in its acceptance, I would prefer to convince invitation committee to refrain from inviting local leader due to following reasons

- Likely possibility of leader making communally coloured statements would go against the values of brotherhood and fraternity which society stands for.
- Receiving funds and supporting his candidature will raise question on the integrity of the Citizen Welfare Society and will have negative impact in the long term.
- Showing political allegiance to someone who is communally biased will defeat the very purpose/principle on which the society was set up and surviving with such funding is no existence at all.

At the same time will come out with renewed and creative measures to meet financial needs of the society by strengthening fund-raising initiatives.

Best answer: Another Being

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44. As brand ambassadors of leading consumer products, it is the responsibility of celebrities to endorse the items manufactured by the big companies. In lieu of their endorsement, the celebrities are paid heavily by these companies. However it is no secret that the celebrities endorsing the products don't necessarily use the product themselves.

Now, answer the following questions:

- 1. Do you think such endorsements violate professional ethics? Substantiate your response.**
- 2. If something wrong happens with respect to these products e.g. complaints of adulteration, adverse health effects, poor or substandard quality etc, should in that case the celebrities be made accountable? Critically examine. (250 words) (20)**

Introduction

This case involves a conflict between private gain and large social interest and professional ethics.

Stockholders

1. Celebrities
2. Companies
3. Government
4. Society

Body

Endorsements violate of professional ethics –

Violation of professional standards some cases for e.g. Amitabh Bachchan advertising for Maggi noodle contains lead

Lack of curiosity about product and impact assessment about one's decision on customers' result in violation of professional ethics

It attracts public criticism when the issues like health, religious sentiments are hurt.

Endorsement not violate of professional ethics

1. Many celebrities have involved in public interest campaigns too using consumer products for eg: Saina Nehwal promoting herbal products

2. Conscious decision making and some awareness help achieve public good too.

Should celebrities be made accountable:

They cannot be held accountable fully because the private companies because the private companies don't disclose their chemical formula, environmental impact or health impact. But celebrities should be made answerable to a certain extent

1. They forget their public influence when money involved.
2. Lack of morality in public interest and utilitarian nature shows selfish nature
3. People and youth are blind followers too.

Conclusion

write a suitable conclusion

Best answer: swapnil

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45. A poor widowed mother is pained at heart to see her small baby cry daily for a bottle of milk. She can't afford the basic necessities of life and is frustrated to see her baby suffer from hunger. Even at the heights of personal pain and suffering, she doesn't want to beg on the streets. She has tried everything in her capacity to find some work to sustain her family. However, there doesn't seem a way out of her predicament. With each passing day, her hopes are getting dimmer by the ruthlessness of life and she is on the verge of being broken, from within.

However, as luck would have it, one fine day a neighbour approaches her and offers her money for a small favour. He wants her to deliver a parcel to a nearby locality. In return, she would be getting ten thousand rupees. She agrees to take up the job as she can't wait to finally see her small baby have some milk and food. She takes the parcel and leaves for the location mentioned by her neighbour. While crossing a foot over bridge, the idea of looking into the parcel strikes her mind. She wants to ensure that she isn't carrying anything illegal. However, to her utter surprise, she finds a kilo of heroin inside the parcel. She is shell shocked to see this. She stops walking immediately. Her thoughts start a battle in the mind. The image of her crying baby appears every second she thinks about abandoning the parcel. She tries to convince herself that if not her, then someone else would deliver the parcel. The heart of a mother seems to have overpowered her senses.

What should the mother do in this situation? Also comment upon the ethical dilemmas that she must overcome to make a decision. (250 words) (20)

Approach :

In a case study: It is better to analyse all available option and then chose one and justify why that is choice made by you

Introduction

The above case study highlights the dilemma of poor mother who has to choose between her self-interest and interest of society at large

There are various stakeholders involved who will be impacted by decision she made

1. She herself: She is caught between adhering to her principles and fulfilling her duty as a mother
2. Baby: Who needs to be taken care of
3. Neighbour: Who realised her vulnerability want her as a partner in crime
4. Society at large: The increase in number of users of banned drug leads to loss of productive lives but also law and order problem

Ethical dilemma a mother faces

1. Self-interest vs societal interest
2. Means vs Ends

The mother has following options available to her

1. To deliver the package as told:

Merit: She will get the desired money and she can fulfil temporary requirement of child

Demerit: She might be coerced by neighbour to continue the work and will be caught in vicious cycle of easy money.

1. To return the package to the owner:

Merit: She will be true to her conscience and not involved in any illegal work

Demerit: She might not be able to feed the child also raise the suspicion of neighbour

1. To rightfully inform the investigation authorities

Merit: She will alert the investigation authorities, who can also help her rightfully.

Demerit: She might get entangled in work of police, and will be called for questioning also might be taken in custody.

The mother in this scenario can inform the investigation authority also explaining her situation and requesting their help, Authorities can then act on her tip and provide the women with the required assistance to help feed her child

In every moral dilemma it is better to remember that a right part might not always be easy path but in the end it is best path to take

Best Answer: Manisha

The above case study revolves around dilemma between doing the right thing for a larger public interest versus fulfilling maternal duty as expected of the widowed mother. The consequences of taking a decision involves many stakeholders which she needs to consider while taking an action.

Stakeholders involved and their interests:

1. Widowed women: Providing basic facilities for her baby
2. Baby: Fulfilment of hunger
3. Neighbour: Delivery of parcel to the intended location
4. Society and Investigating agency (invisible stakeholder): Ensuring rule of law and stability.

Ethical dilemma:

1. Honesty versus self-preservation.
2. Means taken (Deontological ethics) vs End-goal (Teleological ethics)

Course taken:

1. Mother delivers the parcel

Merit: She receives the money which helps fulfil the basic demands while provides a better care for her child.

Demerit: Now she has become a drug mule. If she is caught, she cannot feign ignorance and might face trial and lose custody of her child.

2. Mother returns the parcel to neighbour

Merit: She stops her chance of being implicated in this chain. This ensures her continued innocence and continued interaction with her child.

Demerit: She has a threat both on her and baby's life. Since, she has returned the parcel she might raise suspicion of the neighbour who might create further difficulties for her.

3. Mother informs the investigative agencies

Merit: According to utilitarianism principle, by taking this decision she has ensured the greatest good for greatest number of people as she provides information.
Demerit: She might be taken into judicial custody which might deter her chance to be with her baby and also create future difficulties.

The most logical choice is to take the third option. This choice is quite difficult for the mother, but she can tell her situation to the authorities while seeking help for women help centre in procuring her baby and keeping the child in safe custody. Authorities might try to step in and help her while identifying the chain, which might help in catching the mastermind of the drug chain. So she fulfils her moral duty of being a responsible citizen.

46. In an unfortunate accident, one of your subordinates is hit by a car while riding his bike to office. He dies at the spot and his body is brought to the morgue of the city hospital. You and your colleagues visit the city hospital. The wife and kids of your subordinate are inconsolable. You are deeply disturbed to see all this. The kids are still in school and the wife is a homemaker. The savings aren't much to sustain the family for long. The only way out of the suffering can be the compensation paid by the life insurance company. However, the insurance company would require a report from the police about the accident that took the life of your subordinate. Your talk to the police and get to know that the accident has taken place on the highway passing right across the city. Two wheelers aren't allowed on the highway and if the police mentions the same in the report, the family would be denied any compensation from the insurance company. That would mean an effective end to the last hope for the family.

Your colleagues suggest that the only way out of this situation is to bribe the concerned police officer to fudge the report to show that the accident took place on the service road. The police officer has agreed to give a false report if paid Rupees Fifty Thousand in cash.

Now answer the following questions:

- 1. What kind of dilemma confronts you in this situation?**
- 2. How would you address this dilemma?**

Introduction

The case study is conflict between integrity, generosity vs. empathy

Stakeholders involved in this case study are

- 1) Family of subordinate: The one impacted by the tragedy
- 2) Insurance company: Those are entrusted with providing insurance

3) Other subordinate workers: Who will look up to the course of action followed by me?

4) Me: As my empathy and sense of judgement will be tested

The available options are

1) Bribe the police and get a favourable certificate to ensure amount is released by company

Merit : Will be able to solve the financial woes of family

Demerit: It is an illegitimate way to solve the problem , will also be bad role model to my other subordinates

2) Not bribe the police and let the family know the truth and excuse myself

Merit: Would not have compromised on my values

Demerit: Would make the family vulnerable as they have no other source of income

3) Not bribe the policy , encourage the employees from the company to contribute and speak to widow of subordinate and try to offer her a job in company , if found suitable , and if not suitable to help her upgrade skills and then work in company

Merit : Will be providing a short term and long term solution to problem and also sticking to moral values which is very important .

Demerit : It will be time consuming process and some employees might not agree for voluntary contribution and to provide a job might also be herculean task

The best course of action is option 3 which will address both short term and long term requirement of family along with no compromise of principles .

Best Answer

Shalashu:

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