

## 1. How does one's moral attitude determine his/ her opinion of people, events and ideas? Explain with the help of suitable examples.

### Approach

Candidates can start the answer with giving basic definition of moral attitude and simply write about its different facets and relate it to suitable real time examples.

### Introduction

Moral attitudes are grounded in moral beliefs of "Right" and "wrong" action. Moral attitudes are stronger than moral principles. It has been well documented that ethical values are the highest among all types of natural values.

### Body

Different facets of moral attitude:

- Goodness: Anything which is inherently bad even though may bring some positive effects can never be justified, as it is bad. Similarly, if a good thing brings about suffering, it should be tolerated just because the thing is inherently good.
- Reverence: One must hold reverence to all forms of life. Respect should not be limited to family members, peers, superiors but moral attitude should be such that one must be able to respect all forms of life and all kinds of good deeds
- Faithfulness: The greatest thing that one can earn is trust of others. So being trustworthy and investing trust on others requires a positive disposition towards faith to be able to perform our roles in all spheres of life.

Moral attitude determining opinion of people, events, and ideas:

- Ideas: - Moral attitude refers to how you feel about moral issues where society debates what is right and wrong. For example, how do you feel about euthanasia (mercy killing)? Do you believe it is correct? Moral attitudes are frequently shaped by an individual's moral values. Moral attitudes serve as the foundation for all moral behaviour.
- People: - Moral attitudes also encourage a person towards Altruism, volunteerism, social service. It encourages people to help others in which they find happiness for example Mother Teresa.
- It generates empathy we not only sympathies with an individual but also understand his/her pain and which led to action.
- Suppose Mr/Ms. X is DM of tribal area and government is planning to build a road through jungle and that's the only option available. Since s/he have above moral attitude then s/he will understand tribal people sentiment but at the same time knows roads significance hence will honesty try to pursue tribal to best of his ability in a peaceful manner.
- Events: - Moral attitude to maintains tolerance and peace will accommodate diverging views, be able to behave morally with others whose views are

diametrically opposite to that of ours. Lack of such attitude leads to fanatic behaviour leading to disputes, riots etc.

- Negative impact of moral attitude is that person can use such attitude to defend violence behaviour and insanity and still society will accept it because moral attitude is a strong emotion.
- It motivates a person towards riots, massacre and terrorism. Since moral attitude is tied with strong sentiments, people do not get along with those who do not share their moral attitude.

### Conclusion

Moral attitude is important aspect of good citizen and civil servant. This will help public servant to bring good governance practice in whole of his life and public service career.

**Q-2-Political neutrality is different from political abstinence. Do you agree ? substantiate your views .**

### Approach -

In this question candidates need to write their opinion on how political neutrality is different from political abstinence .In second part substantiate their views.

### Introduction-

If a person or country adopts a neutral position or remains neutral, they do not support anyone in a disagreement, war, or contest its called political neutrality however When an individual or country has the ability to vote, but chooses not to do so, and abstaining from voting its defined and political abstinence .

### Body -

Political Neutrality-

- It can be defined as the status of being detached or disinterested towards any kind of profit or self-gain.Like particular group rich vs poor and social pressure of caste and religion.
- In the context of public administration, neutrality refers to political neutrality or non-partisanship. It indicates that you are not owned or linked with any one group, party, or cause
- Non-partisanship is attitude. Impartially is behavior.
- Political impartially is neutrality-Civil servant must not be associated with any political party or ideology.
- Officer is expected to cooperate any political party in power. He must not allow his political values/ideology to interfere in day to day work.

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- He must faithfully implement the public policies, even if they're contrary to his beliefs.
- Neutrality is required to keep Public confidence in civil services.
- Political executives' confidence in civil services after regime is changed. If there is lack of mutual trust, they can't work for larger interest.
- Nowadays, 'trust' is lost. Therefore, after every election, the new ruling party will begin mass-transfer of the officers from previous regime.

Example -

- Sachin Vaze, was a so-called 'encounter specialist' in the Mumbai Police force. He was suspended from the force 16 years ago, due to a case of custodial death.
- After suspension he associated himself with Shiv Sena, which allegedly reinstated him in the Police force in 2020.
- Such cases of Civil Servants being associated with Politicians have come up many times throughout the length and breadth of the Nation.
- This requires civil servants to maintain political neutrality and Non partisanship.

Political Abstention -

- When an individual has the ability to vote, but chooses not to do so, that individual is abstaining from voting.
- A voter may abstain from voting for many reasons, e.g. they do not think they know enough about the issue at hand to make an informed decision, they believe voting on a particular issue represents a conflict of interests, they are withholding their vote in protest, etc.

Example-

- At various points throughout the Brexit process, parties have used abstentions to move/block measures and legislation. This tactical use of abstention can be a valuable political tool, though it can come with risks such as other parties passing legislation in spite of abstentions.
- Although abstaining from a vote may seem straightforward, its implications and consequences can be significant
- India's Stand on Russia-Ukraine War-India's response to Russia's invasion on Ukraine condemnation of the civilian killings without any name calling, and abstention from UN votes is not fundamentally different from this historic.
- India abstained on a US-sponsored United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution that deplores in the strongest terms Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Political Neutrality is different from political abstinence -

- In the context of public administration, neutrality refers to political neutrality or non-partisanship. It indicates that you are not owned or linked with any one group, party, or cause.
- Neutrality depicts that public officials are not slaves to either the politicians or any other authority other than the moral authority of the Constitution.
- It shows that the principle of neutrality implies a measure of independence both from the partisan interests of the government of the day and the exogenous agenda that prompts certain social groups to cow others down to humiliating vulnerability.

- However political Abstention is a term in election procedure for when a participant in a vote either does not go to vote or, in parliamentary procedure, is present during the vote, but does not cast a ballot.
- Abstention must be contrasted with "blank vote", in which a voter casts a ballot willfully made invalid by marking it wrongly or by not marking anything at all. A "blank voter" has voted, although their vote may be considered a spoilt vote, depending on each legislation, while an abstaining voter has not voted.
- Both forms may or may not, depending on the circumstances, be considered to be a protest vote also known as a "blank vote" or "white vote" .
- An political abstention may be used to indicate the voting individual's ambivalence about the measure, or mild disapproval that does not rise to the level of active opposition.
- Abstention can also be used when someone has a certain position about an issue, but since the popular sentiment supports the opposite, it might not be politically expedient to vote according to their conscience.

### Conclusion-

The principle of political neutrality, and political abstinence in which requires the state to remain neutral on disputed questions is an extension of traditional liberal principles of toleration and independence of opinion. Thus, political neutrality and abstinence's casts duties not only on constitutional offices but also on government of the day.

### Q-3 Persuasion is often more effectual than force. Elucidate .

#### Approach-

In this question candidates need to write about how persuasion is more effectual than force ,throw light on it .

#### Introduction-

Persuasion is a method of changing a person's cognitions, feelings, behaviour, attitudes toward some object, issue, or person, through some kind of communication.

#### Body-

Persuasion is symbolic process in which communicators try to convince other people through transmission of a message to change their attitudes or behaviour.

- Persuasion is one form of social influence on attitude; in fact, it represents the intersection of social thinking and social influence of everyday life.
- The key elements of persuasion are:
- Persuasion is symbolic, utilizing words, images, sounds, etc
- It involves a deliberate attempt to influence others.
- Self-persuasion is key. People are not coerced; they are instead free to choose. Coercive techniques are not scientifically proved to be effective.

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- Methods of transmitting persuasive messages can occur in a variety of ways, including verbally and non verbally via television, radio, Internet or face-to-face communication.
- Persuasive communications have a great impact on our attitudes. Every day, we come across hundreds of advertisements; Television, radio and the Internet all help spread persuasive messages very quickly.
- There is the consideration that persuasion is better than force in some cases. When a person is forced to do something, he/she is sure to meet the resistance. Aggression always gives rise to aggression. People do not like when somebody tries to impose something on them.
- Persuasion obviates the need of using force. It maintains the dignity of citizens. It contains the democratic spirit. Change in societal value is smooth and administrative burden is also reduced. Hence persuasion becomes an important tool in governance. Indian government has also been using persuasion and has resulted in following benefits:
- Easy transition of the country – Persuasion resulted in smooth integration of many princely states in union of India. This avoided army action, blood-shed and long term enmity. Similarly smooth transition of economy in 1991 was also due to persuasion of opposing parties.
- Land acquisition – A.P government used many persuasion techniques for land acquisition for Amravati. This eases developmental processes.
- Societal values - can be changed only through persuasion. Government persuades people to use contraceptives and condoms which are considered as a taboo among many. Law in this regard will not help.
- Smooth function of parliament – requires persuasion of opposition by the government.
- Subsidies and benefits – give-up campaign has reduced subsidy on LPG by Rs 10000 crore.
- Civic values – Swatch Bharat campaign where eminent leaders persuade citizens to keep country clean by hey themselves leading the cleanliness drive
- International negotiation – Climate change, public stock holding, IPR issues etc where developed countries are persuaded to look into the need of developing countries.
- Persuasion also be key to problems like liquor consumption, female foeticide, girl child education, caste conflict, giving up reservation by affluent families, surrender by Naxals and terrorists etc. Hence more innovative techniques of persuasion must be devised and used.
- Thus, it may be concluded that those who use politeness always win. It is human nature that shows when a strategy of kindness and favor is applied; people are eager to agree.

### **Conclusion-**

Persuasion can bring a lasting change in people's behaviour and is highly effective in implementation of public policies provided the tools are used in a right way. Those who try to force face power which does not allow them to achieve the necessary effect.