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General Studies Paper - IV

TOPIC: Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity;

Q) School and family are two important agents through which the child is develops moral values and evolves as an ethical individual. Elucidate. (250 words)

Why this question:

The question is to analyse the significant role played by school and family in the upbringing of moral values in a child.

Demand of the question:

This question seeks to examine the role of school and family in sculpting a moral and ethical behaviour in individuals.

Directive word:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction

Start with brief introduction of the context of the question.

Body

Explain the role played by school in sculpting an individual, how family has key role to play, what are the changes both bring in one's life etc. Give examples to justify and suggest ideal conditions that one must look for to bring up the best in an individual.

Conclusion

Conclude with significance.

Introduction:

- Values are “things that have an intrinsic worth in usefulness or importance to the possessor,” or “principles, standards, or qualities considered worthwhile or desirable.” Values constitute an important aspect of self-concept and serve as guiding principles for an individual. These human values have the effect of bonding, comforting, reassuring and procuring serenity.

Body:

Role of school in developing values:

- In school, children are members of a small society that exerts a tremendous influence on their moral development.
- Teachers serve as role model to students in school; they play a major role in inculcating their ethical behavior.
- Peers at school diffuse boldness about cheating, lying, stealing, and consideration for others. Though there are rules and regulations, the educational institutions infuse the value education to the children in an informal way. They play a major role in developing ethical behaviour in children.
- Accountability: The children should be encouraged to be accountable for their own actions and should learn to respect and treat others kindly.
- Role model: The teachers are the first role model to the children outside their family. When the children see the model showing concern for others, motivating them for their good deeds and cooperating and helpful with their academic issues, the children learn them by observing and imitate it with fellow peers.
- Helping: The children are taught basic morals and values in school. They should be taught by emphasizing the idea through many activities, stories and tales, which will encourage them to engage in more helping behaviours.
- Appreciation: The teacher should appreciate the children for developing pro-social behaviour, especially for any specific action they have done to help others
- Some values that can be taught by educational institutions are:
 - Punctuality, Commitment, Sincerity, Sharing, Caring, Fairness, Helping, Independence, Responsibility, Humility, Pride need to be inculcated in a child.



- Lessons of Honesty, Social Justice, Sensitising children with empathy towards vulnerable sections of the society.
- Teaching Gender Equality, Respect for elders, Truthfulness, Tolerance, Peace, Love for nature & mankind, Positive Attitude, Spirituality, Nationalist feelings, Patriotism, Discipline etc.

Role of family in developing values:

- Family is the first social organisation that provides the immediate proximity from which the kid can learn his behavior.
- The family and society is important in developing the moral values of child. There is a close contact between the parents and children, which determine the personality of child. Family is the foundation on which values are built.
- Moral values like truthfulness, happiness, peace, justice are instilled in children's thoughts, feelings and actions and they function as ideals and standards that govern their actions in their life.
- The value system practised in the family becomes automatic to the young family members if they are taught moral values systematically.
- The family, shapes the child's attitude towards people and society, and helps in mental growth in the child and supports his ambitions and values. Blissful and cheerful atmosphere in the family will develop the love, affection, tolerance, and generosity. A child learns his behavior by modelling what he sees around him.
- Family plays a major role in helping a child socialize and has great influence and bearing on the progress of the child. Joint family system, the presence of elders in the family plays the effective role in social and moral development of the children.
- It will also help young generation of the family to imbibe human values and eradicate their negative mental tendencies when they are among elders.
- Children identify themselves with their parents, other family elders and adopt them as their personal models for emulation and imitation. The behavioural problems are set correct only by the involvement of family in the child's life as they spend most of their time in adolescence with the parents.

Conclusion:

- Thus, both family and school play an imperative role in inculcating moral values in an individual.

Q) Discuss Gandhi's doctrine of Trusteeship. In what way can one relate the doctrine to the present day corporate social responsibility (CSR) ? Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

Mahatma Gandhi discussed corporate social responsibility (CSR) over several decades of the 20th century. His views are still influential in modern India. The question intends to evaluate the concept of trusteeship.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the concept of trusteeship and relate it to CSR.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines appreciate the concept.

Body:

Trusteeship is Gandhi's conceptualization of the contribution of business houses towards social well-being. Trusteeship is a theoretical construct seeking to redefine the relationship between indigenous business houses and the nationalist movement. That Gandhi succeeded in persuading the business men to participate in the freedom struggle, despite adverse consequences, suggests the extent to which Trusteeship was an effective mechanism in political mobilization.

Discuss its importance in today's life.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of it and provide for ethical aspects associated with it.



Introduction:

- Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general.
- Gandhi believed that the wealthy people could be persuaded to part with their wealth to help the poor. Trusteeship is not merely a principle not even a philosophy. His idea of trusteeship needs to be revisited in times of growing inequality

Body:

Gandhiji's doctrine of Trusteeship:

- **To Promote Relationship:** Trusteeship is the very stuff of life, the material of which life is made because life ultimately consists of relationships. There is no life without relationship.
- **Neighbourliness in all walks of life:** That's the basic idea on which the scheme of trusteeship has been based. It is not merely neighbourliness in certain walks of life, because in Gandhiji's concept, life could not be divided into water-tight compartments. Life has been conceived as whole, which cannot be divided into compartments. So trusteeship is not merely for business relations, but for all relationships of men as they go in everyday affairs of life.
- **A means of Radical Social Change:** Trusteeship is a means of revolution or radical social change. In the economic field there is the idea of description, which has been propagated by Marxist revolutionaries. There is the method of confiscation of all property by the state. Then there is the accepted method of taxation which has been universally accepted even in the democratic countries.
- **Change of heart:** Trusteeship was Gandhiji's peculiar contribution to the technique of social change. He called it "the technique of change of heart." Expropriation, confiscation and taxation are not calculated to conduct to this change of heart. Gandhiji is often quoted as saying that in the Ramarajya of his dream the status of the prince and the pauper will be the same.
- **Human Dignity and Charity:** Human dignity cannot be preserved on charity. If those who live in perpetual misery are condemned to live on the sufferance of those who are well to do, then no human dignity could be preserved and civilisation will come to an end sooner than later. This social change must in the main come through the efforts of those who are in misery and who need social change immediately.
- **Mutuality and Well-being:** Trusteeship does not conceive of a society in which the poor shall remain poor and the rich shall remain rich. Both poverty and affluence for a few shall be eliminated. Mutuality and well-being shall be the rule of the society, in which men learn to live together in goodwill for one-another.
- **Promote Relationship:** Relationship is the oxygen of life. Trusteeship is calculated to promote relationship. That is why trusteeship is the vital breath of all our social relationships, more particularly our industrial relationships.

Trusteeship and Corporate Social Responsibility:

- Gandhian economics is essentially the collection of Gandhi's thoughts on various economic systems.
- Gandhi's thoughts on economic systems evolved over time and they incorporated the good of both Capitalism and Socialism.
- "Corporate Social Responsibility", which can be traced to Gandhi's concept of "Trusteeship".
- Corporate Social Responsibility links Corporate Sector to Social Sector.
- The Gandhian Model of Trusteeship, while being uniquely Indian, provides a means of transforming the present unequal order of society into an egalitarian one.
- Under this principle surplus wealth needs to be kept in trust for the common good and welfare of others.
- It also specifies that everything we do must be economically viable as well as ethical – at the same time making sure we build sustainable livelihoods for all.
- It is becoming more relevant in our society plagued by increasing inequalities between haves and have-nots.
- Corporate Social Responsibility means that the corporate sector, which earns profit through the sale of its goods and services in the society also, has some responsibility towards it. This is essential to promote growth with equity and to achieve an inclusive society.
- Increasing number of industrial houses are taking active interest in the welfare of the employees, their families and society at large. Starting from the provision of basic necessities like drinking water, primary education, health facilities to the development of environment friendly technologies on regional/national or even international scale, they are working in various spheres.
- In taking up few initiatives, some of them also have enlightened self-interest in mind. They are not only able to advertise their products but are also selling them to the beneficiaries of their activities.



- Some of them are involved in the charity work like provision of mid day meals to school children. Many of them have their own NGOs operating at ground level, and in other cases they are involving the civil society in their activities
- Gandhiji, thus, wanted capitalists to act as trustees (not owners) of their property and conduct themselves in a socially responsible way.

Conclusion:

- The philosophy of Trusteeship believes in inherent goodness of human beings. The Gandhian perspective is more relevant today than it was ever before. Gandhi wanted to ensure distributive justice by ensuring that business acts as a trustee to its many stakeholders, and specified that economic activities cannot be separated from humanitarian activities. Economics is part of the way of life which is related to collective values.

Q) Discuss the contribution of John Locke to the field of ethics. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is direct and is about discussing the contributions of John Locke to the field of ethics.

Key demand of the question:

elaborate discussion is demanded about relevance of John Locke's works in field of ethics.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief on John Locke like how the English philosopher and political theorist John Locke laid much of the groundwork for the Enlightenment and made central contributions to the development of liberalism.

Body:

Give detailed discussion on the contributions of John Locke and relate it with real life examples to show its importance in ethics. Discuss how his contributions are relevant even today especially in the administration from ethical point of view.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting the importance of his work and its relevance today.

Introduction:

- John Locke was an English philosopher whose ideas had profound influence not only on French revolution but also in the making of various constitutions of the world. Indian constitution is no exception and had incorporated the ideas of liberty, right to property, separation of power, tolerance etc. One of his most famous book is, "**Two treatises of Government**".

Body:

Locke's contributions:

- **Natural Rights theory:**
 - Locke believed rights of individual are inalienable part of human existence and state has no authority to curtail them.
 - This assumes significance today in growing attacks against right to privacy in the name of national security surveillance by state.
- **Separation of powers:**
 - Locke strongly propounded the theory of separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.
 - To prevent the tyranny of the govt he advocated checks and balances
- **Laissez faire:**
 - Locke advocated for free market economy, free from government interventions.
 - In the backdrop of increasing deglobalization and trade protectionism, Locke's ideas remind us of dangers of inward looking economic policies
- **Tolerance:**
 - He argued that the govt should not resort to force to impose their will and should be tolerant to the dissent of the people



- **Freedom of speech and expression:**
 - Locke was an ardent supporter of liberty of thought and liberty of action.
 - This assumes significance in the backdrop of censorship of films by Central Film Certification Board and curbing of free speech by social activists against state authorities under the threat of criminal defamation.
- **Rule by majority:**
 - John Locke had talked about rule by majority. However, majority does not mean it's always right.
 - There are certain universal values like humanity itself which can never be sacrificed.
- **Punishment:**
 - This should be exercised only in case a man violates another man's right to life, liberty and property.
- **On patriarchy and women's question:**
 - In his 1st Treatise of Government, Locke is seen as criticizing Filmer's idea of a patriarchal government and divine rights of kings.
 - He also champions women's rights and demands equal opportunities for them.
 - It is important in the 21st century where women face inequality in all spheres of lives in many countries
- **On property:**
 - In the 2nd treatise, Locke says that man has a natural right over property, and also says that nature is entirely at the disposal of man for his comfort.
 - This can be examined by the fact that he was writing at the time of abundance, when America was recently discovered and Europeans were colonizing it.
 - His theory should be vastly modified in today's context, where resources are dwindling.
 - Also, if property were a natural right, why are so many people deprived of it, and why is there so much inequality? He also does not speak about inheritance, which is a major reason for inequality today

Conclusion:

- The ideas of John Locke are relevant still today. The right such as right to life, liberty, rule of law are enshrined in the constitution, right to property has become a legal right and various form of punishment act as deterrent to those who go against laws.
- Also there is separation of powers and govt takes the dissent of people constructively and never uses force to impose will. The ideas of John Locke have a profound impact on our lives.

Topic: Morality; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance;

Q) Abolition of untouchability in all its forms, including scavenging, remains an unrealized constitutional right, Discuss in detail the scope of constitutional morality in such conditions. (250 words)

The hindu

Why this question:

The question is about discussing the concept of constitutional morality, its scope in the context of social ills such as untouchability in all possible forms.

Key demand of the question:

Answer should discuss how the issue of the rights of sweepers and scavengers has never entered the mainstream legal consciousness in the country.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines explain the background of the question.

Body:

One must cover the following aspects in the answer –

- What do you understand by the constitutional morality?
- Why the above-mentioned social evils have remained as unrealized constitutional rights?
- Challenges in inculcating the constitutional morality.
- What needs to be done to further the utility of morality in such cases?



Conclusion:

Conclude with significance.

Introduction:

- Article 17 of the Indian constitution provides for abolition of untouchability in all forms. However, there are many instances of manual scavenging, death of manual scavengers found across India.

Body:

Reasons for such human rights violation:

- There is lack of legal aid and advice programmes to address exploitative conditions of work imposed upon the scavengers and sweepers.
 - Clear violation of fundamental rights that strikes at the root of their existence.
 - There is neither accountability nor due diligence on the part of the state.
- Constitutional morality means **adherence to the core principles of the constitutional democracy**. It specifies norms for institutions to survive and an expectation of behaviour that will meet not just the text but the soul of the Constitution. It also makes the governing institutions and representatives accountable.
 - In Dr. Ambedkar's perspective, Constitutional morality would mean an **effective coordination between conflicting interests of different people and the administrative cooperation to resolve the amicably without any confrontation amongst the various groups working for the realization of their ends at any cost**.
 - Thus the scope of the definition of Constitutional Morality is not limited only to following the constitutional provisions literally but vast enough to ensure the ultimate aim of the Constitution, a socio-juridical scenario providing an opportunity to unfold the full personhood of every citizen, for whom and by whom the Constitution exists.
 - The sanction for manual scavenging lies at the heart of majoritarian mindsets and structures. It is part of an ideological framework that permeates the institutional apparatus of government.
 - Challenges in inculcating the constitutional morality is that the social realities are steeped in prejudice, stereotypes, parochialism, bigotry, social exclusion, and segregation.

Way forward:

- Four important corners of the Constitution needs to be guaranteed to every citizen:
 - Individual autonomy and liberty
 - Equality without discrimination
 - Recognition of identity with dignity
 - Right to privacy
- The sustenance of fundamental rights does not require majoritarian sanction and call for constitutional-procedural deliberation on the progressive realization of rights.

Conclusion:

- The Supreme Court has shown through various judgements like abolition of Section 377 the challenges steeped in prejudices, stereotypes must be wiped out to uphold the constitutional morality as well as fundamental rights of individuals.
- The need of the hour is to sensitize people along with the better implementation of the laws to wipe out inhumane practices of manual scavenging and untouchability.

Q) Do you think politics and ethics are interwoven into the science of moral duty and are inseparable? Give your opinion with suitable justifications. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question intends to discuss the concept of utilitarianism.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the interrelationship between politics and ethics.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines appreciate the dependence of politics and ethics on each other.

Body:

Utilitarianism is a philosophic conception of politics and ethics. For the Utilitarian, politics and ethics are interwoven into the science of moral duty; in other words, political philosophy and ethics are inseparable. A political action is valuable only insofar as it keeps in mind the ethical good of the people



with which it is concerned; consequently, the welfare of the people in general was the supreme consideration of the Utilitarian philosopher.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of ethics.

Introduction:

- Ethics is a dimension that is inseparable from the daily life of men and women. Ethics and politics are complex concepts, and there is a close relationship between them. Politics has become an integral part of our lives.
- With the majority of the nation's turning into a democracy, the number of politicians has increased to a large extent, along with their influence in our daily lives

Body:

- **Utilitarianism** is a philosophic conception of politics and ethics. For the Utilitarian, politics and ethics are interwoven into the science of moral duty; in other words, political philosophy and ethics are inseparable.
- A political action is valuable only insofar as it keeps in mind the ethical good of the people with which it is concerned; consequently, the welfare of the people in general was the supreme consideration of the Utilitarian philosopher.
- For Aristotle, and for most subsequent thinkers about politics, political thinking is grounded in ethical thinking. Our assumptions and beliefs about politics or individual policies are inseparable from our ethical principles, and political debate necessarily requires ethical debate.
- When people have ethics, it means they have good morals and try to do the right thing regardless of the consequences. A person's politics reflect their ethics, politician or not.
- But the discussion of ethics is increasingly absent in contemporary political discourse. Politics is constructed as a sphere autonomous of ethics, and ethical concerns are often dismissed altogether. The dismissal of ethics takes many forms: from an emphasis on feasibility or practicality, to a narrow focus on supposedly value-neutral ends such as progress or security, to the belief that politics is ultimately about the winning and holding of power.
- Ethics have further been overlooked within nations themselves. Political leaders and governments have often used immoral methods as tools of power grabbing and establishing their dominance in the country. The military misadventures of Pakistan are a prime example of politicians throwing ethical standards into the drain. Entire generations have been also wiped out in the African nations.

Conclusion:

- To bring about this welfare, two courses of action must be pursued simultaneously: first, all hindrances to the betterment of the people must be removed; second, ideas and laws which will induce the betterment of the people must be promulgated.
- To accomplish these two outcomes there is needed, obviously, an adequate knowledge of human nature.

Q) What do you understand by Morality ? In what way it plays a significant role in public services ? Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is straightforward and is about discussing the significance of morality and its role in public services.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail what is morality, discuss the role played by it in public services.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief introduction on what are morals.

Body:

Discussion should include the following:

- Explain that the concept of morality pertains to the principles of right and wrong human conduct. Moral qualities in human are their character traits such as honesty, integrity, etc. The concept of ethics is quite complex for the mankind. It is related to the standards of conduct acceptable to a group, a profession or members of an organization. Since whole organization or group is concerned, it creates problem for the individual to choose between the right and wrong and also between do's and don'ts.



- The effective functioning of an organization rests on its manpower and leadership quality. Thus, an employee or an individual associated with the organization or a group establish the most important input in its administration. The manpower has to be converted into human resources using various systematic planning, adequate training and sufficient education. Using these methods, effective moral and ethics are inculcated among the members of the organization.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting its significance.

Introduction:

- Morality is a **particular system of values and principles of conduct concerning with the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour**. It is something which depends upon one's knowledge of understanding and ability to interpret.
- As **Mahatma Gandhiji** says, "**Morality is the basis of things and truth is the substance of all morality**". One's basis of moral values may differ from culture to culture or society to society or community to community, but at the end essence of it remains the same.

Body:

Role of Morality in public services:

- Ethical behaviour requires that we use our moral compass to guide us in our interactions with others. Ethical behaviour is also about the ability to inspire trust in others.
- The civil service enjoys permanence of tenure and has the attributes of political neutrality, anonymity, impartiality and commitment to the government policies.
- The nexus determines the quality of the services rendered to the country.
- A healthy Politico-administration nexus can do wonders in the delivery of the public services and the opposite can prove to be a debacle for the growth of nation.
- Public officials are given the trust of the public to develop and carry out policies that are in the public's best interest.
- Living up to this trust has a significant impact on the national will; public confidence is essential to the exercise of national power.
- Thus public officials have a moral duty to act in a trustworthy manner, which leads to good governance.
- Strong moral values like love and compassion help civil servants to work towards deprived section of the society.
- For e.g.: Truthfulness is very much important as it is directly related to a person's moral character. A truthful person is respected, trusted, regarded by people everywhere. Truth gives morality the strength to face the world For instance Martin Luther king was truthful to his mission against racial discrimination which was moral quality.
- By not being truthful a person's morality comes under question. If a person is corrupt he is not being truthful to himself so his integrity comes under question which is a moral trait. The society judges that some person is a criminal the basis on which evidence is found is the truth. A civil servant can be moral only when he/she can see the truth of the conditions of the society. So truth guides people to be moral and gives an ethical dimension to life.

Conclusion:

- Moral resilience in public service is often tested due to prevailing work culture, political interference etc. At such times it is necessary for public servant to uphold there moral values to work in true public interest. Ethics and morality should come from the soul, only then our society will emerge as a powerful entity.

Q) What do you understand by values and ethics ? In what ways is it important to be ethical along with being professionally competent ? (250 words)

Introduction:

- Values are **individual beliefs that motivate people to act one way or another. They serve as a guide for human behaviour**. Generally, people are predisposed to adopt the values that they are raised with. All values are **experiences of different degrees of importance** in the development of individuality.
- Ethics, on the other hand, is a branch of Philosophy which studies moral principles and helps an individual to determine what is right and wrong.

Body:

- In administration, there is always possibility of clash between personal and professional values. The professional values need an administrator to be objective and impartial. However, this is not possible always.



An administrator with ethical human conduct requires to act with compassion and treat people with human dignity.

- For instance, consider the Niyamgiri mining issue in Orissa. The private company Vedanta wanted to mine the resources, however the hills were the abode of primitive tribes who depended on it for their livelihood. Immediate displacement would leave them homeless and jobless pushing them into despair. The issue of development of industry and employment generation and increase in state revenue by way of taxation but on the other hand is the question of ethics where a minority community with hardly any voice of their own whose livelihood and culture could get completely destroyed by the mining project.
- The correct way here for an administrator would be to take into consideration the people's plight. This way the ethical conduct is upheld by lending an ear to the people. Thus, it is imperative to be ethical along with being professionally competent.

Conclusion:

- So, whether values are sacred, have intrinsic worth, or are a means to an end, **values vary among individuals and across cultures and time**. Both intrinsic and extrinsic values are needed to guide individuals and a society. However, values are universally recognized as a driving force in ethical decision-making.



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Q) Do you agree that most of the time it is the circumstances that justify morality and not the morality itself justifying morality ? Analyse and substantiate your stand with suitable examples. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is based upon the principle of Morality.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail in what way morality can be affected by circumstances using suitable examples and justify to what extent it is feasible and right to let the situations define morality.

Directive:

Analyze – When asked to analyze, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Define Morality in brief.

Body:

Such questions are best explained with case studies or examples, explain incidences where morality has been rightly guided by situations at the same time it has been misguided too, draw a fair and balanced opinion and substantiate your stand.

Conclusion:

Conclude with importance of Morality in life in general.

Introduction:

- Morality is a **particular system of values and principles of conduct concerning with the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour**. It is something which depends upon one's knowledge of understanding and ability to interpret.

Body:

- As **Mahatma Gandhiji** says, "**Morality is the basis of things and truth is the substance of all morality**". One's basis of moral values may differ from culture to culture or society to society or community to community, but at the end essence of it remains the same.

Note: You can give example of your own here

Sample e.g.: Killing a person in self-defence is not immoral as it is right of a person to life. However, on the other hand the age old practice of sati is considered immoral hence no circumstances such as backwardness, orthodoxy etc. can justify it.

Conclusion:

- Moral resilience is often tested due to prevailing culture, political interference etc. At such times it is necessary for people to uphold their moral values in society. Ethics and morality should come from the soul, only then our society will emerge as a powerful entity.

Topic: Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.

Q) One of the tests of integrity is complete refusal to be compromised. Explain with reference to a real-life example. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon Publications

Why this question:

The question is based on the aspect of the value of 'Integrity' and how it is essential to not to compromise on it.

Key demand of the question:

Explain the significance of the value – integrity in one's life.

Directive:

Explain – Clarify the topic by giving a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.



Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Explain in brief what you understand by integrity.

Body:

Explain that compromising means one is somewhere deviating from their path, may be out of necessity or compulsion or to do a favour to some body. In that deviation it may lead to any unethical practice or may derelict your duties. If one wants to maintain the integrity in their professional life one must stick to the ethics and values.

Elaborate on the above using suitable example to justify better.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of the Integrity.

Introduction:

- Integrity is the practice of synchronisation of thought, words and actions. It can be correlated to honesty but unlike honesty it's more a professional value. It's related to institution. It advocates sacrifice of personal gains in favour of organisational objectives

Body:

Integrity in its bare-bones essence means **adherence to principles**. It is a three-step process:

- Choosing the right course of conduct
- Acting consistently with the choice even when it is inconvenient or unprofitable to do so
- Openly declaring where one stands. Accordingly, integrity is equated with moral reflection, steadfastness to commitments, trustworthiness.

You can give your own example here.

Conclusion:

- Integrity requires a self discipline and will power capable of resisting the temptation. Its priceless reward is peace of mind and true dignity. A person with strong integrity is less likely to be influenced by those of a lesser moral value.

Q) "If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion." Analyse the statement with focus on value of compassion. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is statement based and is about analyzing the value of compassion.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail the significance of compassion, and how it is essential in happiness of self and even for others.

Directive:

Analyze – When asked to analyze, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Define compassion in brief.

Body:

Explain that Compassion is a deep feeling of wishing to alleviate the suffering of others, Compassion can serve as a fundamental basis for human values and ethics, precisely because a central problem of ethics is suffering and well-being, use examples to suggest how compassion is a necessary value to profess.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of the compassion.

Introduction:

- Compassion is the willingness to relieve the suffering of another. It is the sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others. It motivates people to go out of their way to help the physical, mental, or emotional pains of another and themselves.
- Compassion is often regarded as having sensitivity, an emotional aspect to suffering. Qualities of compassion are patience and wisdom; kindness and perseverance; warmth and resolve.

**Body:**

- Compassion takes empathy and sympathy a step further. When you are compassionate, you feel the pain of another (i.e., empathy) or you recognize that the person is in pain (i.e., sympathy), and then you do your best to alleviate the person's suffering from that situation. Thus, the emphasis here is on action and wanting to help.
- When you're compassionate, you're not running away from suffering, you're not feeling overwhelmed by suffering, and you're not pretending the suffering doesn't exist. When you are practicing compassion, you can stay present with suffering.
- For example, has anyone ever truly listened to you as you share a problem? This person listened without trying to fix your problem, and this person wasn't relating it back to his/her own life or emotions. He/she listened without judgment.
- Compassion and helping others gives a sense of satisfaction and fulfilment that makes the person in need and ourselves happy and satisfied.
- Compassion broadens our Perspective beyond ourselves. It helps us release Stress and Depression. People who are self focussed are more prone to distress and depression as compared to people who are open and compassionate to others.
- Compassion results in other people get attracted to ourselves. When we take interests in other's lives and solve their problems, they are naturally attracted towards you and consider your presence essential in their lives.

Conclusion:

- Compassion has a paramount importance to play in our lives. There is a golden rule attached to it- Do to others what you would have them do to you. A life with compassion is a life of meaning and purpose.
- Therefore the aim of life should be focussing less on satisfying ourselves and focussing more on other. This is essential for the betterment and well being of the Individual and Society as whole.

TOPIC : Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships.

Q) Humans roam the earth, not the heavens, so ethics are indispensable. Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by lexicon

Why this question:

The question intends to discuss the indispensability of ethics in human life.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the how humanity forces the need for ethics in everyday life.

Structure of the answer:**Directive:**

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines appreciate what you understand by ethics.

Body:

Such questions are best answered using examples, suggest and assert how humans err- sometimes with maliciousness in mind but most of the time humans make misjudgments out of ignorance, intolerance or due to inability of reasoning etc. Then move onto explain how ethics in such conditions can guide.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of ethics.

Introduction:

- Ethics are moral principles or values that govern the conduct of an individual or a group. Ethics is important to every society as it plays a critical role in shaping the individuals behaviours within a society. Since the dawn of human civilization, men have sought to keep human conduct in check to preserve the peace of society.



- Where written law is used to govern official businesses and happenings, ethics act as a self-governing system to keep human self-interest and the good of society at equilibrium because the eyes of the law are not always available

Body:

- **Make citizens law abiding:** It is ethics which stop us from breaking traffic signal, lying under oath, female foeticide etc. especially when the chances of conviction are very less.
- **Prevent selfish use of law:** eg: disruption of parliament for narrow political interest. It was legal but they could have waited till February. Hence ethics helps in building trust, credibility and social capital.
- **Leads to equality and inclusiveness:** equal opportunity to women in corporate world, giving up caste discrimination, welcoming tribal, LGBT, Aids patients in mainstream society.
- **Reduces corruption:** The incentive for corruption can only be countered by ethics; Empathy and compassion for poor who are worst affected by corruption.
- **Helps in private affairs:** Caring for old parents; Respecting spouse, no domestic violence or marital rape; Good upbringing of children.
- **Satisfying Basic Human Needs:** Being fair, honest and ethical is one the basic human needs. Every employee desires to be such himself and to work for an organization that is fair and ethical in its practices.
- **Securing the Society:** Often ethics succeeds law in safeguarding the society. The law machinery is often found acting as a mute spectator, unable to save the society and the environment. Technology, for example is growing at such a fast pace that by the time law comes up with a regulation we have a newer technology with new threats replacing the older one. Lawyers and public interest litigations may not help a great deal but ethics can.
- **Long Term Gains:** Organizations guided by ethics and values are profitable in the long run, though in the short run they may seem to lose money. For example Tata group, one of the largest business conglomerates in India was seen on the verge of decline at the beginning of 1990's, which soon turned out to be otherwise.

Conclusion:

- Ethics is shown to play an important role in moulding one's behaviour to identify what is right and wrong to do in a society, as it is a belief and standard that helps to create a harmonious and conforming environment.
- Not only that, in order to eradicate erosion of ethics among society one need to understand why ethics play a vital role to everyone as a whole, and not being bias to only a part of the community.

Q) What do you understand by war ethics ? Do you agree 'Everything is fair in love and war' ? Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question intends to discuss the indispensability of ethics in human life. One must discuss how the purpose of war ethics is to help decide what is right or wrong, both for individuals and countries.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the nuances associated with war ethics in detail.

Structure of the answer:

Directive:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines appreciate what you understand by War ethics.

Body:

Explain first the circumstances, ethical angles involved in wars. Then move to explain the meaning of Everything is fair in love and war. The ends justify the means when it comes to love and war. When you are fighting a war, it is important to do what you have to in order to win the war. You can't expect someone to play fair in war when their survival is on the line. When going for love it is also important to do as much as you can for the people that you love. Such questions are best answered using examples.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of ethics.

**Introduction:**

- The Ethics of War starts by assuming that war is a bad thing, and should be avoided if possible, but it recognises that there can be situations when war may be the lesser evil of several bad choices.
- The purpose of war ethics is to help decide what is right or wrong, both for individuals and countries, and to contribute to debates on public policy, and ultimately to government and individual action.

Body:

- War ethics also leads to the creation of formal codes of war (e.g. the Hague and Geneva conventions), the drafting and implementation of rules of engagement for soldiers, and in the punishment of soldiers and others for war crimes.
- However, many would argue that there are times when war is morally permissible, and even obligatory. The most famous way of ethically assessing war is to use 'Just War Theory'; a tradition going back to St. Augustine in the 5th Century and St. Thomas in the 13th Century. Just War theory considers the reasons for going to war (Jus ad bellum) and the conduct of war (Jus in bello). This distinction is important. A war might be ethical but the means unethical, for instance, using landmines, torture, chemicals and current debate is concerned with drones.

Just War theory sets out principles for a war to be ethical. The war must be:

- Waged by a legitimate authority (usually interpreted as states)
- In a just cause
- Waged with right intention
- Have a strong probability of success
- Be a last resort
- Be proportional

Everything is fair in love and war:

- The ends justify the means when it comes to love and war. When you are fighting a war it is important to do what you have to in order to win the war. You can't expect someone to play fair in war when their survival is on the line. When going for love it is also important to do as much as you can for the people that you love.
- However, not everything is fair. We live in a world with rules, and many of those rules are there for a reason. If we allow ourselves to be ruled by passion only without logic and rationality, the world would be in chaos. Yes, it's important to stick to what you believe in, be it to fight for your loved one or your country, but logic and reason are just as fundamental and necessary as passion and strong beliefs. Countries that drop bombs on innocent people and militia who kill innocent people on the basis of religion, spurned lovers who attacking or physically abuse girls is morally and legally never right.

Conclusion:

- The character of war is changing fast and the ethics needs to keep pace with that change. These particular principles might well need revision. But we should not imagine the fundamental ethical issues have changed.
- It is still the case that in a sense war is inherently unethical. To be justified, significant ethical reasons are required and although imperfect Just War theory continues to be one way to seek such reasons.

Q) Explain how ethics contributes to social and human well-being. (250 words)**Introduction:**

- Ethics can be described as those beliefs or standards that incline one to act or choose in one way rather than another. Role of ethics exists visibly in every aspect of life ranging from personal, political, national, social and so on.

Body:**Ethics and social and human well-being:**

- Acts and choices that one bases on ethical values serve social and human well being.
- Human well-being talks about different aspects of one's lives such as happiness, health, freedom, autonomy etc.
- Ethical choices promote social and human well-being by being impartial, i.e., no one person's well-being is regarded as more worthy than any other's.
- This can be in the case of business – not keeping profit as the sole objective, technology-making use of innovations and advancements that are constructive and non-threatening to humanity etc.
- Instead of being hedonist and materialistic, we care about the consequences of our actions on the lives of others.



- By living a virtuous life, not only does a person live a morally satisfactory life but also ensures that other people are not adversely impacted by his/her actions.

Conclusion:

- Therefore, ethics have an instrumental role in the social and human well-being by contributing to social harmony. The preamble of our constitution talks about justice, liberty, equality and fraternity is based on ethical and welfare principle.
- Society should focus on solidarity, equity, cooperation where sense of justice, responsibility and fundamental duties should be followed & inculcated by every individual, making the society “egalitarian”.



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Q) Compare and contrast the values of Impartiality and non-partnership. How are they different from each other ? Discuss with suitable examples. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is about discussing the values of impartiality and non-partisanship.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail what is impartiality, what is non -partisanship, how are the two different from each other etc.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief definitions of the above values.

Body:

There is not much to deliberate, one must analyse the interrelationship between the two values and explain how 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. Examples are must in such questions.

Conclusion:

Conclude by suggesting how nonpartisanship is an element of impartiality.

Introduction:

- Impartiality is a principle of justice holding that decisions should be based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice, or preferring the benefit to one person over another for improper reasons.
- Non-partisanship is not being specifically owned or affiliated with any group, party or cause.

Body:

Differences:

- Impartiality means that civil servants in carrying out their official work, including functions like procurement, recruitment, delivery of services etc, should take decisions based on merit alone.
- Impartiality connotes that the behaviour of, and treatment by an administrator to any individual or entity has to be solely on the basis of merit.
- An administrator has to take several key decisions such as recruitment, procurement and allotment.
- For these decisions to be effective and efficient, there has to be absolute impartiality
- Impartiality is the quality of an individual where one is unbiased while distributing any goods or services among several people or selecting a person from a set of people based on certain set of qualities and skills.
- However, non partisanship implies that the administrator is to do his task without any fear of, or favour to any political party. The values of the administrator will flow from the constitution not from the ideology of any political party.
- Non-partisanship is the practice of no involvement with any political party even if the person has strong belief in any political ideology.
- Non-partisanship can be called political neutrality.

Similarities:

- Both imply tolerance and restraint, particularly in dealing with political or religious convictions.
- Both values lie at the heart of public service and is the core of the commitments of a public servant.
- Both ensure citizen-centric administration and help in realizing the political and socio-economic justice.

Conclusion:

- Both impartiality and non-partisanship help civil servants to take rational and objective decisions and avoid nepotism and favouritism.
- The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission and the Nolan Committee have upheld the two as foundational values for civil servants.



Topic: Ethical egoism

Q) What do you understand by ethical egoism ? How does it influence one's ethical behaviour ? Discuss. (250 words)

Ethics by lexicon

Why this question:

The question is about discussing the concept of ethical egoism. discuss its pros and cons, explain how it impacts one's ethical behaviour.

Key demand of the question:

Answer should discuss concept of ethical egoism and its effect on one's ethical behaviour.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines explain what is ethical egoism.

Body:

One must cover the following aspects in the answer –

- Ethical egoism is the view that people should in fact act according to their self-interest. Ethical egoists argue that people do not often pursue their self-interest, but that they should in fact do so. Acting in self-interest means that we should do what maximizes our happiness and minimizes our unhappiness.
- This is a form of hedonism (derived from Greek word “hedon” which means happiness or pleasure); a doctrine which proposes that one should maximize one's happiness and minimize one's unhappiness.
- Then move on to discuss its positives and negatives.
- Explain how it influences one's ethical behaviour.

Conclusion:

Conclude with significance.

Introduction:

- Ethical egoism is the normative ethical position that moral agents ought to do what is in their own self-interest. It differs from psychological egoism, which claims that people can only act in their self-interest. Ethical egoists argue that people do not often pursue their self interest, but that they should in fact do so.
- Acting in self interest means that we should do what maximizes our happiness and minimizes our unhappiness. This is a form of hedonism; a doctrine which proposes that one should maximize one's happiness and minimize one's unhappiness.

Body:

Ethical egoism impacts ethical behaviour in both ways – Negative and positive.

Negative Impacts:

- **Universalisation of selfishness:** Ethical egoism is often equated with selfishness, the disregard of others' interests in favour of one's own interests. If everyone adopts ethical egoism, it will result in universalisation of selfishness and self centredness.
- **Contradictions with altruism:** Although ethical egoism has some appeal, the theory has been almost universally rejected as an acceptable ethical theory. One of the most basic criticisms is that ethical egoists typically misrepresent altruism, the doctrine that opposes ethical egoism and basis morality on a concern for others' interests.
- **Doesn't resolve conflicts of interest:** If ethical egoism were more widely followed, sooner or later, someone's interests would conflict with another's interests. In such a circumstance, it would be impossible for both to pursue their own interests simultaneously.
- **Against public service principle:** Ethical egoism put self interest before the public interests can lead to decline in the accountability, transparency and ethical standards of the organization.
- **Ignore interests of future generations:** For example, it is necessary to reduce GHG emission to guard against climate change. Ethical egoism will imply that, there is no need to worry about them.

**Positive impacts:**

- Ethical egoism cannot be coherently equated with selfishness because it is often in one's self-interest to help others or to refrain from harming them. For example, Ayn Rand (advocate of ethical egoism) contends that it would be absurd to claim that a husband who spends a fortune to cure his wife of an illness does so entirely on her behalf. For an ethical egoist, the motivation to help family members and friends is one's personal connection to them and the distress that would be caused by their misfortune or suffering.
- Mandeville put forth the view that self interest is the sole criterion of rightness. Self preservation is first law of existence. Individuals in pursuing their self interest also promote the society's general interests.
- All of our commonly accepted moral duties, from doing no harm unto others to speaking always the truth to keeping promises, are rooted in the one fundamental principle of self-interest. Following ethical values makes one happy and thus, ethical egoism promotes ethics values.


Conclusion:

- Even while pursuing selfish ends, people have to ensure that they can pursue such ends over the long term. If people are too brazen or aggressive in pursuing their selfish ends to the extent of riding roughshod over others, they will meet resistance, people will be wary of them and will avoid them.
- Then they cannot pursue their ends. Therefore, even while pursuing selfish ends, one has to be prudent and ensure that they do not lead to backlash from others

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TOPIC : Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.

Q) Discuss the institutions in India that promote ethical accountability in civil services and what are the challenges in ensuring the same. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is straightforward and is about discussing the role of institutions in ensuring and promoting ethical accountability in civil services.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the role of institutions in promoting ethical accountability.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Explain in brief about 'Accountability' in the beginning.

Body:

In brief discuss –

Accountability: Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

It helps achievement of ethical standard in the governance system.

What are the challenges in ensuring accountability?

Conclusion:

Conclude with what more needs to be done.

Introduction:

- Accountability in ethics is taking ownership for outcomes (successes or failures) while addressing performance issues fairly and promptly. The ability of citizens to demand accountability and more open government is fundamental to good governance.
- Ethics and accountability are important elements for modern government as in majority of the countries, there is a severe crisis of legitimacy.

Body:

Institutions in India that promote ethical accountability in civil services:

- Head of department review at institutional level
- Concerned ministry at ministerial level.
- Parliamentary proceedings at national level.
- Lokayukta and Lokpal.
- CAG
- CVC and CBI.
- RTI act
- citizens charter
- Social audit by people
- Media and civil society.
- Grievance redressal mechanism.

Challenges to Accountability:

- There is a more nuanced understanding that multiple actors – state and non-state, national and transnational – are heavily involved in the production of public goods, in all stages – from policy influencing to delivery.
- Immense protection enjoyed by civil servant by Article 311 of the Constitution.
- The influence of corporate interests in the provision of public goods as well as the entry of a large number of unregulated providers poses a big threat to both accountability and inclusion.
- Current political ideologies and religion are increasingly fracturing shared moral norms.



- Monitoring and surveillance of citizens and organizations including on the Internet and the use of nationalistic arguments to censor and silence people is a real problem as accountability work is basically about social actors challenging governments.
- Information is a core part of any accountability efforts. And evidence-based policy-making has gained credibility within a range of development actors.
- Powerful actors employ the “4D strategy – deny, distort, distract and dismay”.
- Inactive media and civil society considered more with populist measures.
- Delay in appointment of Lokayukta and Lokpal and restrictions on powers such as necessity to get prior approval.

Way Forward:

- To Ensure effective accountability, the following steps can be taken
- Protection of whistleblowers through legislation.
- Social Audits by local communities, NGOs. Example: As done in MGNREGA.
- Use of ICT in service delivery and maintenance of records
- Encouraging Citizens’ Participation through RTI in local languages.
- Promoting Competition and discouraging monopolistic attitude among the public service sectors

Conclusion:

- Accountability is intended to make public officials answerable for their behaviour and responsive to the entity from which they derive their authority.
- Accountability also indicates establishing criteria to measure the performance of public officials, as well as oversight mechanisms to ensure that standards are met.

Q) Peaceful protests and strikes are a basic human right, but for doctors, their proximity to life and death and the social contract between a doctor and a patient are stated as the reasons why doctors are valued more than the ordinary beings. Analyse the moral repercussions of strikes on patients versus the circumstances of doctors working in public sector hospitals of a developing country that may lead to strikes in the backdrop of the recent healthcare logjam in West Bengal. (250 words)

[Indianexpress](https://www.indianexpress.com)

Why this question:

Doctors’ protest erupted on Tuesday after an intern at the Nil Ratan Sarkar Medical College and Hospital was allegedly attacked by the relative of a patient who died on 10 June in West Bengal. The state’s health machinery is in chaos since then.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the moral conflicts involved in such situations; duty vs working condition and security of self.

Directive:

Analyse – When asked to analyze, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few lines describe the situation in the question.

Body:

The answer must discuss the following:

- Doctors are envisaged as highly respectable due to their direct link with human lives. Under Hippocrates oath, care of the patient is a contractual obligation for the doctors and is superior to all other responsibilities. From utilitarian perspective, doctors’ strikes are justifiable only if there is evidence of long-term benefits to the doctors, patients and an improvement in service delivery. Despite that, it is hard to justify such benefits against the risks to the patients. Harms that may incur to the patients include: prolongation of sufferings, irreversible damage to health, delay in treatment, death, loss of work and waste of financial resources. In a system of socialized medicine, government owing to greater control over resources and important managerial decisions should assume greater responsibility and do justice to all stakeholders including doctors as well as patients. If a doctor is underpaid, has limited options for career



growth and is forced to work excessively, then not only quality of medical care and ability to act in the best interests of patients is adversely affected, it may also lead to brain drain.

Conclusion:

Conclude with solutions.

Introduction:

- Medical doctors' strikes are a common global phenomenon. In the recent past, a number of strikes have been reported in various developing countries including India.
- Strike action is a right recognised by the UN, for without it employees have no choice but to accept the terms imposed by employers. However, strikes by doctors represent a conflict between their rights as employees, and their ethical and professional frameworks.

Body:

- Health is a very important human value and hence health care is a paramount social good. In this context doctors have more responsibility on health of every people.
- In many countries healthcare workers including doctors are unsatisfied with factors like payments and with non-monetary aspects such as healthcare policy issues, security and safety issues, better working conditions and hospital's physical and administrative infrastructure.
- In the context of doctors' strike, the significance and meaning of the Hippocratic Oath deserves more attention. The Hippocratic Oath, the first reflective code of professional ethics, is historically taken by doctors swearing to practice medicine ethically. It enables doctors to adopt a more humane and professional approach to the service.
- In a historic judgment in 2003 involving the striking government employees in Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court ruled that Government employees cannot take society at ransom by going on strike. This ruling refers to the moral duties of public employees, such as doctors, concerning the fact that they have no legitimate claim to go on a strike and take the helpless patients at ransom to meet their demands with the government.
- Doctors' strike may cause anger, resentment, fear, or mistrust in patients. The **principle of non-maleficance** is more important in this context. It imposes an obligation not to cause harm on others and in biomedical ethics it has been closely associated with the **maxim primum non nocere** meaning 'above all do not harm'. Considering this principle, it is apparent that doctors' strike definitely harms patients in one way or another.
- However, **doctors are autonomous** to do work or not, and have right to conduct strike [49] for their needs and resolving problems in their professional situations, especially in a democratic country.
- Perhaps an answer can be derived from a utilitarian perspective stated by J S Mill, "Actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness". Therefore, the short-term disruption in health care caused by doctors' strikes could arguably benefit greater numbers of patients in the long term by enhancing health-care services

Conclusion:

- In sum, Indian doctors' strikes are morally not acceptable and ethically not allowable based on deontological reasoning, Hippocratic tradition, different biomedical principles and ancient Indian philosophy.
- However, considering utilitarian reasoning, doctors' strikes for fair wage, better hospital infrastructure and working conditions are justifiable if it causes less harm to present patients and gives more good to the future patients.

Q) What do you understand by spirit of service? Explain why is it important in public services. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question intends to discuss the concept of spirit of service.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss in detail the concept of spirit of service and its significance in public service.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines define spirit of service as the quality of being committed to public service without any self-motives.

**Body:**

Explain that Spirit of Service; This quality in public service makes the foundation of such job requirement. Spirit of service towards the nation and its people is the cornerstone of pub. service and requires readiness to serve in all and every condition. Service to human is service to God – said by Swami Vivekananda gives more strength to this spirit as it calls on the pub. servant to observe public service as having its own sanctity and must find his/her satisfaction in service of the people.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of it in public services.

Introduction:

- Spirit of service is the **quality of being committed to public service without any self motives**. It includes **inculcation of love and compassion while delivering the duty**.
- It means **expecting nothing in return for the services rendered and brings true happiness and security for the service provider**. The spirit of service **protects, builds and nurtures the constitutional pillars** that give us legitimacy and purpose.

Body:**Importance of Spirit of Service in Public Services:**

- A civil servant works not for monetary benefits, promotion or easy postings but for the chance to work for the public welfare is a prize in itself.
- It will help him keep motivated and focused towards his ultimate goal.
- Without this value, a civil servant will be a machine working in the system.
- He/she should have feeling towards the downtrodden and poor citizens.
- Spirit of service will awake a power in him to transform the lives of million people living in poverty
- Helps civil servants to operate in a politically neutral way so that it can loyally and effectively serve successive Governments
- Is open and transparent so that citizens can see the working, engage, and hold to account the civil servants

Example: A high official from the Water and Sanitation Ministry took upon himself the responsibility to educate people about the safety of twin-pit system. This helped alleviate the notion of 'pollution' in the minds of people.

Conclusion:

- In the increasingly challenging environment of public administration it is necessary that civil servants maintain high moral without temptation or fear. Spirit of service is critical in realizing the objective of ethical governance and ethical society.

Q) What is the relationship between intuition and conscience ? How are they different from each other ? (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question intends to compare conscience and intuitions as traits with commonalities yet different from each other.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss in detail the concept of conscience and intuition.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

In a few introductory lines define spirit of service as the quality of being committed to public service without any self-motives.

Body:

The key difference between conscience and intuition is that conscience is the moral sense of right and wrong, chiefly as it affects one's own behaviour while intuition is obscure. The conscience is understood to be the discerning faculty that exists within each individual. This faculty of discernment that enables humans to distinguish between right and wrong is the basis of our reasoning. If humans could not discern right from wrong then they would not be able to reason whether a matter is right or wrong. The conscience is our internal unconscious faculty that enables us to recognize what is right to do and what is wrong to do. On the other hand intuition is the faculty of knowing or understanding something without reasoning or proof, the essence of intuition appears to derive from the ability to arrive at ideas without the use of reason or conscious perception.



Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of the two in one's ethical decision making and everyday life.

Introduction:

- Just as our body has many parts, so does our spirit and our soul. Our spirit is composed of three: conscience, fellowship, and intuition. Conscience is one of our inner voices that guides us toward "rightness" or "wrongness" of our thoughts and behaviours.
- We use our Conscience as a tool for judgment between right and wrong. Intuition is something we are born with. And the more we use it, the better we learn how to use it. It is the ability to understand something immediately without the need for conscious reasoning.

Body:

Relationship between intuition and conscience:

- Both intuition and conscience seem to come from within.
- They both act as our well wishers when we have to take decisions and act in our daily lives.
- Both evolve with our experience about the world and society.
- Intuition is often learnt as part of ways of culture and society we live in. Conscience too is what we get as moral and immoral ways of society and people we live in with.

Difference between intuition and conscience:

- **Intuition** may be defined as understanding or knowing without conscious recourse to thought, observation or reason. Intuition is currently understood to be the subliminal processing of information that is too complex for rational thought, e.g. mate choice. Intuition like imagination is an innate ability of mind that manifests when consciousness transcends the wall of logic build by of our empirical experiences. Sometimes, we know things that are to come, or to be, in our world even though we see no reason for them to be, which means that mind also contains the entirety of our sensory experience. However, it is still a cognitive process
- **Conscience**, on the other hand, is partly intuitive, but partly learned from interaction with others in our environment, primarily the teaching of our parents. A person who is unaware of the concept of crime or sin might not feel conscious reproaches, or sense of guilt, whereas a person that is sensitised towards moral and ethical significance of his actions through upbringing, education and experience will definitely feel the difference between right and wrong. And the innate or natural mechanism for this purpose is our conscience, the part of our mind that is to do with our being in relation to the world that we belong to. Our conscience cannot give a danger signal unless we have experienced something in the past that made us suffer and therefore left an impression of warning in the soul, which now the conscience is trying to recall to our waking consciousness.

Conclusion:

- Both conscience and intuition act like our guide and help us in our decision making and solving dilemma.

Q) Discuss the following concepts:

1. Persuasion

2. Perseverance

3. Fortitude (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

One has to discuss the three terms in detail with relevant examples.

Key demand of the question:

The answer is straightforward and is about discussing the concepts in detail.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief introduction on the need for these virtues in one's ethical behaviour.

Body:

Discussion should include the following:



- persuasion is a process aimed at changing a person's (or a group's) attitude or behaviour toward some event, idea, object, or other person(s), by using written, spoken words or visual tools to convey information, feelings, or reasoning, or a combination thereof.
- **Perseverance:** Perseverance is showing persistence and courage towards achieving a goal despite several challenges and difficulties. For example E Sreedharan, the metro man, displayed perseverance while completing the Delhi metro project before the stipulated time. Similarly, it was the perseverance of Mahatma Gandhi and other freedom fighters that helped India achieve independence.
- When someone has fortitude it means that they have emotional power or reserves and the ability to withstand adversity. People who have fortitude are described in an admiring way for their courage and this word comes from the Latin word fortitudo, meaning "strength."

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting their importance.

a) Persuasion: Persuasion is symbolic process in which communicators try to convince other people through transmission of a message to change their attitudes or behaviours. Persuasion is the process of changing or reinforcing attitudes, beliefs or behaviour of a person. People respond to persuasive messages in two ways: **thoughtfully and mindlessly**. When people are in thoughtful mode, the persuasiveness of the message is determined by merits of the message. When people respond to messages mindlessly, their brains are locked on automatic. Persuasion is mainly dependent upon the attractiveness of the speakers and reaction of the listeners. Persuasion is exclusively related with **communication, learning, awareness and thought**.

E.g.: The advertisements for polio drops for children are a form of persuasion.

b) Perseverance: Perseverance corresponds to persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success. It is the quality that allows someone to continue trying to do something even though it is difficult. It is the relentless and constant effort for achieving something. This quality in public service has its own importance as changes in societies or communities are very slow and require continuous efforts on the part of system.

E.g.: Gandhiji's adherence to the values of non-violence and truth; Fight against corruption in our society.

c) Fortitude: It refers to the strength of mind that gives one the capacity to endure adversity with courage. Any individual engaged in public service will face multiple challenges in the fulfilment of their goals. A person with fortitude will not give up easily, and despite disappointing results or setbacks, will continually fight to improve the system. adversities could be in form of "dilemmas", "conflicts of interests", "sound decision making", "to face fake cases against an honest officer", "time management", "striking a balance between personal and professional life", "to fight corruption"

E.g.: A situation where a disaster like an earthquake has taken place requires immense fortitude. This attitude ensures peace and attracts positivity. It leads to courageous people coming out to face the truth

Q) In what way are social values different from economic values? Discuss with suitable examples. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is to compare and contrast social values with that of economic values.

Key demand of the question:

One has to discuss in detail how social values are different from economic values.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief introduction on importance of values.

Body:

Discussion should include the following:

What do you understand by social values and what are economic values? – Social values form an important part of the society, account for the stability of social order. The values such as fundamental rights, democracy, equality, rationality, patriotism, human dignity are examples.

Economic values mostly deal with values related to monetary conditions.

Then move on to explain why Social values are important than economic values?

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting importance of social values over economic values.

**Introduction:**

- Social Value is created when resources, inputs, processes or policies are combined to generate improvements in the lives of individuals or society as a whole.
- Economic value on the other hand, can be described as a measure of the benefit from a good or service to an economic agent. It is typically measured in units of currency.

Body:**Social value:**

- It is in this arena that most nonprofits justify their existence, and unfortunately it is at this level that one has the most difficulty measuring the true value created. Examples of Social Value creation may include such “products” as cultural arts performances, the pleasure of enjoying a hike in the woods or the benefit of living in a more just society.
- Social Value is about inclusion and access. Social Value can be found in anti-racism efforts, some aspects of community organizing, animal rights advocacy and folk art. It has intrinsic value, but can be difficult to agree upon or quantify.

Economic Value:

- An entity creates Economic Value by making use of resources, inputs, or processes; increasing the value of these inputs, and by then generating cost savings for the public system or environment of which the entity is a part.
- An example of the practical application of economic value is the weighing of the merits of college degrees in different disciplines. There is a consensus that a college degree has more economic value than a high school diploma and that some college degrees have a higher economic value than others.
- There can be no inclusive growth if the nation is lacking in social values like gender equality, non-discrimination, brotherhood/sisterhood, cooperation, respect of rights of all, etc. For any nation imbibing social values must precede economic values to unleash the potential of masses and hence achieve the “inclusive growth”.

Conclusion:

- There can be no peace without social values and hence they are more important than economic values. What makes India far better as a nation than Bangladesh or Pakistan is our social values, the way we appreciate our diversity and live together despite having frequent clashes.
- Whatever people might say about the existence of intolerance in India, the fact continues to remain that we still continue to peacefully coexist at large

Q) “Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as it is to cooperate with the good”, explain in the context of civil services. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon Publications

Why this question:

The question is based on the aspect of strengthening of Ethical and Moral Values in Governance.

Key demand of the question:

Explain the necessity of ethics and morals in public services and significance of strong values of co-operation in doing good and standing strong against bad.

Directive:

Explain – Clarify the topic by giving a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

Explain in brief the background of the question’s context.

Body:

The quote is given by Mahatma Gandhi, such questions are best explained with examples. One must justify how Non-cooperation with evil, is as much a duty as is cooperation with good.

Explain how doing good is as important as not co-operating with the evil or evil doers.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting that the anecdote stands significant even in today’s scenario.

**Introduction:**

- Gandhiji used non-cooperation as one of the strategy to fight against the immoral laws of the British. At the same time, he made sure that he didn't co-operate with the violence either as seen during the Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Civil Services form the steel frame of public administration in India. The civil servants work in challenging conditions, where they need to uphold their integrity and morality constantly.

Body:

Cooperation with good is necessary for civil servants due to:

- The goal of serving the society, citizenry and the nation at large.
- They are endowed with the responsibility of nation's resources, whose judicious management depends on their probity and objectivity.
- Finally, it is also a moral duty of a civil servant to be honest, transparent and ethical in dealing with public transactions and follow the code of conduct.

Non-Cooperation with evil is also necessary due to:

- Rooting out evils like corruption, red tapism, nepotism. India still ranks poorly on Transparency International's Corruption perception index.
- Socio-economic challenges of poverty, illiteracy, inequality and unemployment that hamper India can be tackled only when civil servants follow ethics and have integrity.
- To ensure public trust and rights of people are upheld.

Conclusion:

- Civil service is intended to work for the welfare of the masses. They need to be objective in their choices and take decisions which are good for the citizens.

Q) Do you agree that corporate social responsibility makes companies more profitable and sustainable? Analyse. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is based on the concept of CSR and its analysis.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail the significance of CSR, how it itself makes the companies more sustainable and profitable in the long run.

Directive:

Analyze – When asked to analyze, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

Begin with brief introduction on what is the concept of CSR.

Body:

Corporate social responsibility is a program under companies act 2013, under which corporates have to spend 2% of their profit amount on social service. With this service reputation of those companies will increase, in order to gain good reputation companies are competing among themselves in spending money under CSR. With this their sale/ demand for the product increase because this scheme also works like an advertise promotion, people also believe that quality of product/ service might be good and even to invest in such company's people will come forward because of the trust they developed towards the company. It also motivates the employees of organization effectively, even govts also offer some benefits to companies, some financial institutions also provide the loans to such companies. In this way reputation converted into economic benefits of the company. This makes the company to run and gain the profits sustainably and even good will gesture of company also continues to raise.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting its significance.

Introduction:

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is referred as a corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects on the environment and impact on social welfare and to promote positive social and environmental change.

**Body:**

CSR is based on the philosophy of Trusteeship believes in inherent goodness of human beings. Companies have to spend at least 2% of last 3 years average net profits on CSR activities. This may sound costing companies on their profit but in reality it can make companies more profitable and sustainable.

- Corporate Social Responsibility links Corporate Sector to Social Sector
- **Promote Relationship:** Relationship is the oxygen of life. It enhances the “social quotient” of the company hence help in getting appeal for its product from people. Ex Lifeboy soap success story
- It imparts an ethical, responsible character to company’s profile, helps it to justify its product, growth and create a distinct aura of company in public sphere. E.g.: Nanhi Kali project of Godrej group.
- **Competitive advantage:** Businesses that show how they are more socially responsible than their competitors tend to stand out. TATA group enjoys much social appeal when compared with fellow competitor The Classmate notebooks which contributed Rs. 1 towards social welfare gained appeal over other brands.
- **Boosts employee morale:** CSR practices have a significant impact on employee morale, as it reinforces his confidence on Company’s empathy.
- Presence and involvement of company in CSR activity will provide a soft corner to it in government’s approval, preferences. Its active involvement to implement government flagship program like Swaccha Bharat Mission enhances company’s credibility in government’s eyes.
- **Promotes Socio-Economic Development:** If the company is engaged in CSR programs it attracts foreign investment and helps the country to get valuable foreign exchange. This in turn leads to socio-economic developmental activities.

Conclusion:

- Socially beneficial activities involve an element of welfare, charity and providing maximum good to maximum number of people.
- While doing them the donator will definitely get benefitted in terms of positive wishes, economic gains or prestige enhancement. Hence Corporate Social Responsibility makes companies more profitable and sustainable

Q) What do you understand by Corporate Governance ? Discuss the ethical issues with Corporate Governance in India ? Suggest measures to improve Corporate Governance in India. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is based on the concept of corporate governance.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail the concept of corporate governance, the issues associated with it in India. what needs to be done to set the path right for the corporate governance to work in the right direction.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

Begin with brief definition of corporate governance.

Body:

Explain what you understand by corporate governance in detail.

What are the challenges, issues and concerns in professing the same?

Discuss specific set of issues frequently witnessed.

Suggest what can be done?

Conclusion:

Conclude with way forward.

Introduction:

- Corporate governance is the **system of rules, practices and processes by which a firm is directed and controlled**. It includes the rules relating to the power relations between owners, the board of directors, management and the stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers as well as the public at large.



- It essentially involves **balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders**, such as **shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government and the community**. Ethics is at the core of corporate governance, and management must reflect accountability for their actions on the global community scale.

Body:

The ethical issues with Corporate Governance in India:

- It is common for friends and family of promoters and management to be appointed as board members.
- In India, founders' ability to control the affairs of the company has the potential of derailing the entire corporate governance system. Unlike developed economies, in India, identity of the founder and the company is often merged.
- Women director appointed are primarily from family in most of the companies which negates the whole reform.
- Appointed independent directors are questionable as it is unlikely that Independent Directors will stand-up for minority interests against the promoter. In the Tata case, these directors normally toe the promoter's line.
- An independent director can be easily removed by promoters or majority shareholders. This inherent conflict has a direct impact on independence.
- Data protection is an important governance issue. In this era of digitalisation, a sound understanding of the fundamentals of cyber security must be expected from every director.
- Board's Approach to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often found unsupportive.
- Conflict of Interest – The ICICI Bank Ltd fiasco demonstrates the challenge of managers potentially enriching themselves at the cost of shareholders in the absence of a promoter.

Measures to improve Corporate Governance in India:

- For the good corporate governance focus should be shift from independent director to limiting the power of promoters.
- Promote women from diverse background rather than from family as board of director.
- **A well composed Audit Committee** to work as liaison with the management, internal and statutory auditors, reviewing the adequacy of internal control and compliance with significant policies and procedures, reporting to the Board on the key issues.
- Risk is an important component of corporate functioning and governance, which should be clearly acknowledged, analysed for taking appropriate corrective measures. In order to deal with such situation, Board should formulate a mechanism for periodic reviews of internal and external risks.
- **A clear Whistle Blower Policy** whereby the employees may without fear report to the management about unprincipled behaviour, actual or suspected frauds or violation of company's code of conduct. There should be some mechanism for adequate safeguard to personnel against victimization that serves as whistle-blowers.
- Strengthening the power of SEBI, ICAI, and ICSI to handle the corporate failure. As for example in Sahara case, court has to intervene to bring justice.
- CSR projects should be managed with much interest and vigour.
- The board must invest a reasonable amount of time and money in order ensures the goal of data protection is achieved.
- A robust mechanism should be developed to mitigate risk. A better management of risk may avoid Kingfisher like debacle.
- Explicitly approved norms of ethical practices and code of conduct are communicated to all the stakeholders, which should be clearly understood and followed by each member of the organization.
- The objectives of the corporation must be clearly recognized in a long-term corporate strategy including an annual business plan along with achievable and measurable performance targets and milestones.

Conclusion:

- Currently, India accounts **nearly 3% of world GDP and 2.5% of global stock market capitalisation – with 5,000 listed companies and more than 50 companies in the global Fortune list.**
- Uday Kotak committee recommendations hold importance in growing concerns for corporate governance. The recommendations of the Kotak committee will enhance transparency and effectiveness in the way boards of listed companies function



Q) Public service is a privilege that must be based on pure moral foundations. Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is about discussing significance of good moral foundations for public services.

Key demand of the question:

Explain in what way moral foundations are necessary for the right exercise of the public services.

Directive:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with what you understand by moral foundations.

Body:

There is no fixed set of answer to it, one has to justify how and in what way strong moral grounds/foundations are necessary for a public servant to exercise his/her duty. Then explain in what way these moral foundations can be strengthened.

Conclusion:

Conclude by suggesting what needs to be done to ensure moral grounds in public services.

Introduction:

- A public service is associated with government and it is offered by administrative bodies to people living within its region and considered essential to modern life. It refers to the broad framework under which government personnel extend services with the aim of advancing greater public good.

Body:

Public service is a privilege because:

- It acts as the backbone of administration of any country and serves its own people in the form of facilitation, protecting rights, welfare schemes, maintaining law and order, etc.
- It helps reduce the inequality and bring all on the same pedestal.
- It gives voice to the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society.
- A proficient public service is vital for creating a favourable investment climate and facilitating people's participation in economic life.

For this to be fruitful, a public servant must ensure that he possesses the following virtues

- **Integrity:** It ensures that public servants work with the honesty of highest standards.
- **Non – partisanship:** this is a must to ensure an inclusive reach of services and that there is no injustice.
- **Objectivity:** This helps take decisions with rationality and logic.
- **Humility:** the actions must not be high-handed and should be free of any vanity.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** this increases the credibility and public trust on the public services.
- **Compassion:** this guarantees that the relationship between the citizens and service provider is firm and based on trust.

Conclusion:

- public service in both the developed and developing world has significant contribution in providing public goods, such as defence, public order, property rights, macro-economic management, basic education, public health, disaster relief, protection of environment, and managing private sector activity.

Topic: Work culture, Quality of service delivery, emotional intelligence

Q) “Emotional intelligence stands on the four pillars of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management”. Elucidate. (250 words)

Ethics by lexicon

Livemint

Why this question:

The article discusses in detail the importance of emotional intelligence at the work place.

Key demand of the question:



The answer must discuss why emotional intelligence is of prime importance at the workplace, how empathy can be more effective than anger at the professional level.

Directive word:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines appreciate the need for Emotional intelligence at workplace.

Body:

- Define – empathy and emotional intelligence
- Discuss how emotional intelligence is necessary for the functioning at workplace, emotional intelligence as the ability to accurately perceive and manage your own emotions and understand and navigate those of others, thus enhancing your ability to influence, manage conflicts, lead others and build relationships.
- Elucidate on the four pillars of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management.
- Provide for a case study/example to conclude better.

Conclusion:

Conclude by re asserting significance of such virtues.

Introduction:

- Emotional intelligence or EI is the ability to understand and manage your own emotions, and those of the people around you.
- Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth.

Body:

- According to Daniel Goleman, an American psychologist who helped to popularize emotional intelligence, there are key elements to it:

1. Self-awareness:

- The ability to recognize and understand personal moods and emotions and drives, as well as their effect on others.
- Hallmarks of self-awareness include self-confidence, realistic self-assessment, and a self-deprecating sense of humour.
- Emotional awareness: This deals with knowledge of one's emotions and their effects. People having this competency are more aware of their feelings and performance.
- Accurate self-assessment: This involves being aware of one's strengths and weaknesses. One is open to feedbacks, new viewpoints, etc.
- Self-confidence: This relates to complete affirmation of one's worth and abilities. They are usually more confident and are able to make sound decisions despite any uncertainties or pressures

2. Self-management:

- Ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods, and the propensity to suspend judgment and to think before acting. Hallmarks include trustworthiness and integrity; comfort with ambiguity; and openness to change.
- Adaptability: This involves flexible attitude towards change. People with this competency find it easy to handle changing routines, multiple roles and even shifting priorities.
- Innovativeness: This involves getting easy with and open to new information and ideas. People who possess this are able to gather new ideas from multiple sources, set challenging roles and are able to take calculated risks. They evolve original solutions to various problems.

3. Social Awareness:

- The ability to understand the emotional makeup of other people. A skill in treating people according to their emotional reactions.
- Empathy does not necessarily imply compassion. Empathy can be 'used' for compassionate or cruel behaviour. Serial killers who marry and kill many partners in a row tend to have great empathic skills.



- A passion to work for internal reasons that go beyond money and status -which are external rewards, – such as an inner vision of what is important in life, a joy in doing something, curiosity in learning, a flow that comes with being immersed in an activity

4. Relationship management:

- Proficiency in managing relationships and building networks, and an ability to find common ground and build rapport.
- Hallmarks of social skills include effectiveness in leading change, persuasiveness, and expertise building and leading teams.

Conclusion:

- Governance in modern times is becoming increasingly complex with affective components of behaviour having a major role to play. Intelligence quotient alone can't solve majority of problems an administrator faces, use of emotional intelligence is a must for better public service delivery as well as redressal.

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PREPARATION



Q) Rising mob protest and violence demand effective Emotional Intelligence from civil servants on ground. Provide measures for strengthening emotional intelligence in civil servants for their effective applications in such cases. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is being asked in the backdrop of the recent protests by the doctors that was witnessed in West Bengal.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the role played by EI in such situations.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief introduction on what you understand by EI.

Body:

Discussion should include the following:

Emotional intelligence of civil servants is essential to limit the spread of the crisis and also to calm down the tensions during riot situations.

Explain what measures can be taken to improvise on EI like – Inculcating the spirit of constitutional values in the civil servants. Creating frameworks for holding accountable on outcomes. Training and workshops focusing on the team and emotional aspects of work. Creating a broader code of ethics to enable their discretion in moments of doubt. Creating conducive work environment to balance professional and personal life.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting significance of EI in civil services and for public servants.

Introduction:

- Emotional intelligence or EI is the ability to understand and manage your own emotions, and those of the people around you.
- Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth.

Body:

Importance of EI during mob protests and violence:

- **Social responsibility:** When a leader cares about others, he is not a centre of attention and keeps everyone in the loop by making their intentions known.
- **Stress tolerance:** To stay focused, stress should be managed and it involves own reactions to stress or the reactions of others to the stress. Employees with high EQs are more likely to listen, reflect, and respond to constructive criticism
- **Impulse control:** Independent people evaluate the alternatives and initiate the work by taking appropriate action by executing the right options. People who manage their impulses avoid being distracted and losing control of the situation. Emotionally intelligent employees are more likely to keep their cool under pressure
- **Optimism:** Optimistic people have a target that they're aiming toward. These people are confident in their ability to carry out the required actions and meet the target by looking for successful solutions to problems.
- **Negotiation:** For being able to empathize and be creative in finding win-win solutions will consistently pay off to all the stakeholders involved.

Measures for strengthening emotional intelligence in civil servants

- Modern organizations now offer learning and development that is explicitly labelled as “emotional intelligence” or “emotional competence” training.
- In support, their leaders create and manage a working environment of flexibility, responsibility, standards, rewards, clarity, and commitment.

Implementing emotional intelligence training and overall culture in an organisation is done **in four phases:**

1. Preparation: Assessing the organization's needs; Assessing personal strengths and limitations; Providing feedback with care; Maximizing learner choice; Encouraging participation; Linking learning goals to personal values; Adjusting expectations; Gauging readiness;

2. Training: Once the organisation has plans in place, Phase Two is where it should start training. It should plan on:

- Fostering a positive relationship between the trainer and the learner
- Maximizing self-directed change



- Setting clear goal
- Breaking those goals into manageable steps
- Maximizing opportunities to practice emotional intelligence
- Providing frequent feedback on that practice
- Relying on experiential, hands-on methods
- Building in support for your staff
- Using models of desirable behaviour
- Enhancing insight into emotions and thought patterns
- Preventing relapse by preparing people for mental slips

3. Transfer: Phase Three is all about transferring and maintaining the skills learned. Make sure you build in opportunities for:

- Encouraging use of the skills learned on the job.
- Providing an organizational culture that supports learning.

4. Evaluation: Finally, Phase Four is focused on evaluating the change that has come about from training. In this phase, the organisation should be conducting ongoing evaluation research.

Conclusion:

- Governance in modern times is becoming increasingly complex with affective components of behaviour having a major role to play. Intelligence quotient alone can't solve majority of problems an administrator faces, use of emotional intelligence is a must for better public service delivery as well as redressal.

Topic: Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour

Q) What is scientific temper ? Discuss the need for inculcating scientific temper among the masses. (250 words)

Indianexpress

Why this question:

The question is about discussing the concept of scientific temper, Discuss the need for inculcating scientific temper among the masses.

Key demand of the question:

Answer should define what is scientific temper, importance of inculcating scientific temper, why is it necessary and what is its significance.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few introductory lines explain the concept of scientific temper.

Body:

One must cover the following aspects in the answer –

- The Scientific temper is a way of life (defined in this context as an individual and social process of thinking and acting) which uses the scientific method and which may, consequently, include questioning, observing physical reality, testing, hypothesizing, analyzing, and communicating (not necessarily in that order).
- Explain why is it important?
- What are the advantages?
- Challenges in inculcating the same.

Conclusion:

Conclude with significance.

Introduction:

- Scientific temper is a way of thinking and acting which uses a method, including observing physical reality, questioning, testing, hypothesizing, analysing and communicating.
- It involves the application of logic and the avoidance of bias and preconceived notions in arriving at decisions, and becomes particularly valuable while deciding what is best for the community or the nation.



- **Article 51A of the Constitution** lists the fundamental duties of citizens, which include development of scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform. It means the Indians must have an open mind to learn new things.

Body:

- Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the first persons to use and advocate this term, in Discovery of India. According to him, "...it is necessary, not merely for the application of science but for life itself and the solution of its many problems". Discussion, argument and analysis are its vital parts.

Need for inculcating scientific temper among the masses:

- Elements of **fairness, equality and democracy** are built-in in scientific temper.
- Twin features of **internal pluralism and external receptivity** have been woven into the development of Indian thought over the ages.
- This richness of the tradition of argument has shaped India's social world and the nature of Indian culture. It has deeply influenced Indian politics and the development of democracy in India and emergence of its secular priorities.
- To weed out the ignorance. E.g.: Even literate and well-educated people believe in superstitions and follow those.
- To reduce the intolerance in the society. E.g.: Killing of rational thinkers like Narendra Dabholkar, MM Kalburgi etc.
- To curb the fake news, rumours and wrong influence of Social Media. Instead of thinking rationally and researching about something, people blindly follow what social media propagates.
- Improve the status of women. E.g: Issues like temple entry during menstruation, child marriages, triple talaq etc. which are not based on rational thinking.
- Scientists are hitting the street because they feel the climate of scientific enquiry in India is at threat of being compromised by political and religious interference by the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and associated groups such as the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).
- Scientists are now concerned that instead of ring-fencing the Indian scientific community, the government has allowed intrusions that threaten to distract from areas of research that need the urgent attention of researchers, including in fields directly related to Indian economic development.
- For instance, the elite Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, has been told by the ministry of science and technology to conduct "verifiable scientific research to establish the benefits"—reportedly, medicinal and other—derived from Panchagavya, a concoction of cow dung, cow urine, cow milk, curd and clarified butter (ghee) that is used in some traditional Hindu rituals.
- We are seeing an increasing intrusion of theology into science. The influence of a variety of godmen and miracle makers is increasing alarmingly.
- In an age when man has travelled to the moon and returned safely, astrological predictions based on the movements of planets or the lines of one's palm or the number of alphabets in one's name, are widely believed. Food fads, irrational health practices are on the increase.

Methods to inculcate Scientific temper:

- In such a situation of social and cultural malaise, a major role of Scientific Temper is to revive confidence and hope and to dispel fatalistic outlook.
- The campaign to promote Scientific Temper must inculcate values like equality and dignity of all human beings, distributive justice, dignity of labour, and social accountability of one's actions.
- Although big science (space probes, cosmic ray physics, etc.,) has served India well, the nation must also look at areas that are less eyeball-grabbing, such as water resources, agriculture and the environment, he said, requesting anonymity because he is not allowed to talk to the press.
- science and scientists must have a position of pride in society which can influence many young students to move into scientific fields.
- A nationwide science policy which should be able to anticipate problem areas, devise course correction.
- Better funding of Science and Technology initiatives which would help in development of the society.
- All these are essential for bringing about social, economic and cultural transformation of our country.

Conclusion:

- Scientific temper needs to be promoted across all sections of the society systematically, using tools like National Knowledge Network. Public and political understanding of science should be based on evidence and debate with open mind.



Q) “Anger and intolerance are enemies of right understanding”, Elucidate. (250 words)

[Indianexpress](#)

Why this question:

The quote is my M K Gandhi, one has to analyse the quote from the perspective of the GS IV Paper.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must discuss the hidden meaning in the quote, one has to analyse in detail how anger and intolerance make the understanding opaque.

Directive:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In a few lines describe a general understanding of the question.

Body:

The answer must discuss the following:

Anger affects the person who is angry as well as all the people who are touched by that person's anger. An angry person is likely to speak harshly. In addition, anger affects a person's health. Doctors have discussed the relationship of anger to physiological complications such as high blood pressure. An angry person may also cause both psychological and physical damage to himself or herself as well as his/her family. Sometimes angry people hurt themselves if they are unable or out of reach of the people at whom they want to direct their anger. At other times, angry people may physically hurt their children, or other people.

Later on, explain how one can control anger and intolerance, bring change in attitude.

Conclusion:

Conclude with solutions.

Introduction:

- Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding.” rightly said by the great revolutionist of India Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- He was an ardent believer of non-violence and a practitioner of it.

Body:

- Anger and intolerance restricts the rational thinking of an individual, by making him/her biased. This results in lack of correct understanding. Correct understanding means, “a disposition to appreciate or share the feelings and thoughts of others.” Anger makes a person to lose his patience and thus slowly gets intolerant.
- Anger affects the person who is angry as well as all the people who are touched by that person's anger. An angry person is likely to speak harshly. Sometimes angry people hurt themselves if they are unable or out of reach of the people at whom they want to direct their anger.
- Examples: Rising cases of intolerance in society like Mob lynching, communal clashes, internet shaming etc. are because of the intolerance and anger which is causing biased and radical views among masses.
- Evils like honour killing, acid attack by spurned lovers is because of anger at the moment. Anger does not allow rational thinking and people take up extreme steps and kill their own children/love ones due to uncontrolled emotions.

Conclusion:

- Anger and intolerance can be controlled by speedy Justice Delivery, persuasion by leaders, celebrities and well-known personalities, check on social media and provocative sites/platforms, efforts of government, public awareness, and value based education etc.

Q) Discuss the role of ‘attitude’ in one’s life with suitable examples. (250 words)

[Ethics by Lexicon publications](#)

Why this question:

The question is about discussing the importance of attitude in one's life.



Key demand of the question:

Explain in detail the aspects related to 'Attitude' as a key attribute in defining one's behaviour and lifestyle.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Define attitude in brief.

Body:

Explain the following:

- What is importance of attitude?
- What is an example of an attitude?
- Why is attitude important in the workplace?
- How your attitude affects your life?
- Discuss its significance with suitable examples.

Conclusion:

Conclude by asserting importance of right attitude in one's life.

Introduction:

- Attitudes are views, beliefs, or evaluations of people about something (the attitude object). The attitude object can be a person, place, thing, ideology, or an event. Attitudes can be positive or negative.

Body:

- Attitudes are often the result of social influence, experience or upbringing. Attitudes have a powerful influence over behaviour. While attitudes are enduring, they can change, resulting in a change in behaviour as well.

Role of Attitude:

- Attitude defines life and life defines attitude.
- Attitude makes a big difference in our lives. One may have high IQ and a sharp logical mind but without the right attitude, both are rendered useless.
- Without a right attitude, one will be like a misdirected rocket reaching the wrong destination. Our right attitude can empower us.
- Attitudes direct our future feelings and thoughts about the objects of those feelings and thoughts. Attitudes are cognitive structures that guide perception and help us fill the gaps when information is lacking.
- Stereotypes are often associated with intense emotions which can sometimes lead to intergroup conflict.
- Attitudes serve an ego-defensive function when they protect us against our fears and anxieties.

E.g.: Hitler and Gandhiji, although both were powerful and revered by the crowd, their attitudes which defined their actions made them the personalities they are.

Note: Here we can quote two examples which bring out the difference between right and wrong attitude.

Conclusion:

- Dalai Lama says that "If you can cultivate the right attitude, your enemies are your best spiritual teachers because their presence provides you with the opportunity to enhance and develop tolerance, patience and understanding.
- Our attitude is what influences all our actions. It is only the right attitude, which gets us good results.

Topic : Environmental ethics

Q) Discuss the significance of environmental ethics in the context of present-day challenges that the world is facing. (250 words)

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is direct and is based on the concept of environmental ethics.

Key demand of the question:

One must discuss the concept of environmental ethics applied to current day conditions.

Directive:



Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Begin with brief introduction on what is environmental ethics.

Body:

Discussion should include the following:

Environmental ethics is a branch of ethics that studies the relation of human beings and the environment and how ethics play a role in this. Environmental ethics believe that humans are a part of society as well as other living creatures, which includes plants and animals.

It is about extending the traditional boundaries of ethics from solely including humans to including the non-human world.

Discuss the advantages of practicing environmental ethics.

Conclusion:

Conclude with way forward.

Introduction:

- Environmental ethics is a branch of ethics that studies the **relation of human beings and the environment and how ethics play a role in this**. Environmental ethics **believe that humans are a part of society as well as other living creatures, which includes plants and animals**.
- These items are a very important part of the world and are considered to be a functional part of human life. Thus, it is essential that every human being respect and honour this and use morals and ethics when dealing with these creatures.

Body:

Significance of Environmental ethics:

- It brings us closer and the help us understand the relationship.
- Provide better quality living to current generation
- Protect environment for future generation through regulated use of environment
- It will help spread awareness among people and thus protect the environment
- It sustains other species as well which is moral responsibility of one species i.e. humankind towards all others

Need for environmental ethics:

- Increasing levels of Pollution.
- Degrading Standard of Life.
- Increasing dangers related to global warming and climate change.
- New dynamic issues like Environmental Refugees.
- Cutting forests indiscriminately on large scale
- Releasing green house gases in atmosphere for industrial products
- Excessive use of fossil fuels like coal, petrol etc

Human values and environmental ethics:

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

- **Empathy:** without empathy for all lives, there will always be selectiveness and selfishness among humans towards different lives. Value of Nurturing and protecting biodiversity. Making way for flora and fauna to co-exist with us.
- **Love:** love transcends only human-human interaction. It's also between other lives and nature's beauty.
- **Sustainable development:** Saving resources for future generation .That is to stop over exploitation of resources specially exhaustible and non-renewable resources.
- Control over mining, deforestation in the name of "development"
- **Minimalistic living:** Sacrificing certain comforts for protecting environment. Example- reduction in use of polluting vehicles for good of all, car pooling, using public transport.

Conclusion:

- We must realize the biggest value that Earth belongs not only to humans but to other biodiversity too. Further, protecting this environment for future generation becomes our responsibility as part of environmental ethics.

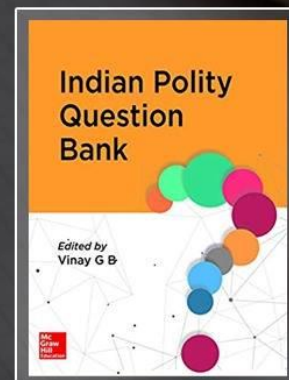
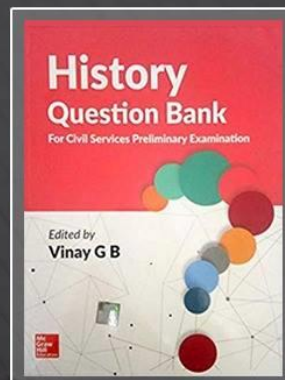
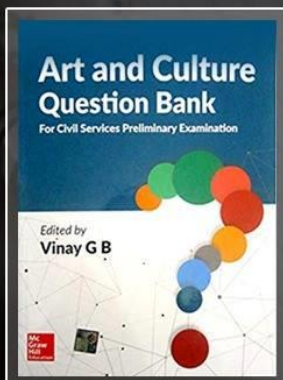


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