

DELHI CENTRE:

Old Rajinder Nagar: 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060 | Ph: 8081300200

Mukherjee Nagar: 1422, Main Mukherjee Nagar Road, Near Batra Cinema, New Delhi-110009 | Ph: 8081300200

BHOPAL CENTRE: Plot No. 46 Zone - 2, M.P Nagar, Bhopal - 462011 | Ph: 8827664612, 8081300200

JAIPUR CENTRE: A-1, Lion's Colony, Sitabari, Near The Theme Hotel, Tonk Road, Jaipur-302018 | Ph: 9358200511

E-mail: mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

ETHICS ASSESSMENT TEST-19

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC320

Name of Candidate : Abhishek singh

NEXT IAS Roll No. : AIM24GCL1035 **Date of Examination :** 02-11-2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 28 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

4

Invigilator's Sign. :

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

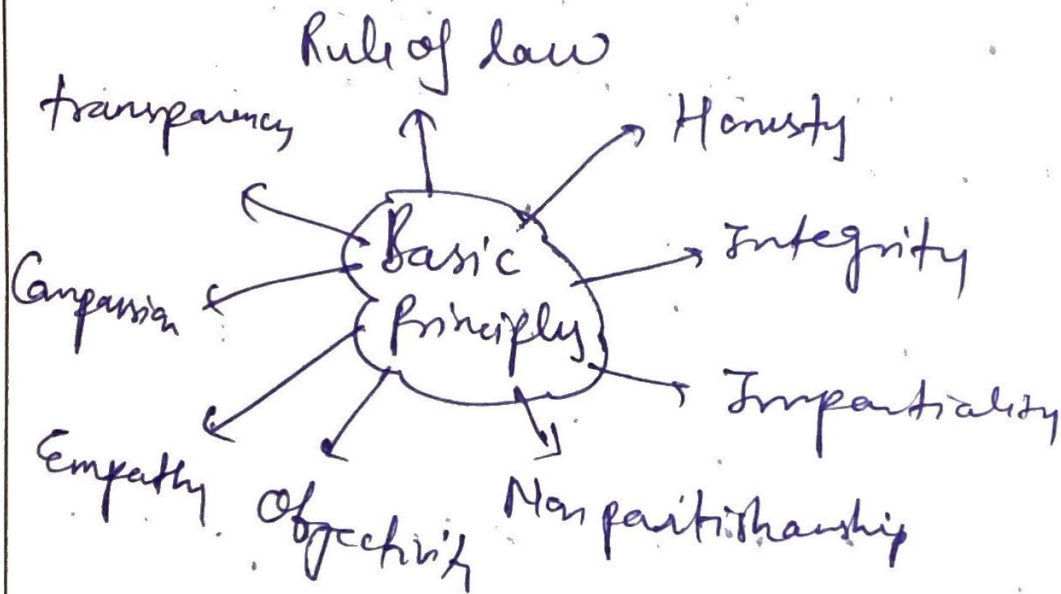
Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1 (a)	1			
1. (b)	3			
2. (a)	5			
2. (b)	7			
3. (a)	9			
3. (b)	11			
4.	13			
5.	18			
6.	24			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Q.1 (a) What are the basic principles of public life? Illustrate any three of these with suitable examples.

2nd ARC has suggested many basic principles of public life helpful in doing one's public duties.



① Integrity: It is having uncompromisable consistency in thought, speech & action.

for e.g.: Being uncorrupt is honesty but
Being uncompromisable is Integrity.
(Ashok Khemka, IAS)

② Compassion: It is Empathy in action. It includes desire to do something for others after understanding problems of them.

for eg: House allotment by officer on priority basis i.e first to old person even though rules are silent about it is compassion.

③ Transparency: Literally means 'openness'. Public servant should be open to making decisions public.

for eg: Jan Sookna portal of Rajasthan government is proactive disclosure of information.

Basic principles help in strengthening the 'steel frame of India' & bring democracy to people.

1(b) 'Emotional intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you'. Do you agree? Discuss.

"I do not want to live under the mercy of my emotions. I want to enjoy them, dominate them & direct them for my well-being"

— Oscar Wilde

Emotional Intelligence refers to having mastery over one's emotions and use it in decision making.

EI: Emotions working for you

① Self awareness: By being aware about one's strengths, weaknesses, thoughts etc. one becomes stable & makes emotions work for them.

For ex: B. M.S. Dhoni called as Captain Cool because of his Calmness in field (Self aware).

② Social awareness : Emotions help in knowing others and using them to build social capital
for ex: Dale Carnegie's book "17 Habits of highly effective people" $\Rightarrow$ Emotions used to build friendships.

③ Self regulation : we can use emotional intelligence to counter Anger, greed, jealousy & become equanimous (middle path)
for ex: Kabir das (Bhakti Saint) huge Command over self.

④ Empathy & Compassion : we can use our emotions to help others & ex: Mother Teresa, Gandhi. etc
It is useful but it should not be used to manipulate others & should only be used to help oneself & others.

2(a) What teachings of Buddha are most relevant today & why? Discuss.

Buddha was a great philosopher of 5th century BC who gave teachings of utmost importance, a timeless wisdom.

Teachings of Buddha & Relevance

① Non Violence: Buddha talked about being Compassionate towards all flora & fauna.

→ Today, we can use this in international relations to Solve war in Gaza strip, Ukraine etc.

② Middle path: We should avoid extreme values in life.

→ Today a Civil servant has to take middle path between Transparency & Secrecy to Serve people as well as National Interest.

③ Equanimity : Buddha gave Vipassana meditation to regulate our minds.

→ Today we can use this to Control our extreme desires of money, lust, materialism etc.

④ Knowledge path : Similar to 'Gyan Marg' of Bhagavad Gita, Buddha advised to acquire knowledge about world

→ Today through this we can create people with 'critical thinking' & not just 'herd mentality'

⑤ Team work : Buddha talked about acting together

→ Today Administration is Complex & needs team work & non interference in others work.

for his Contribution, Buddha is also called 'Light of Asia'.

2(b). A positive attitude is considered to be an essential characteristic of a civil servant who is often required to function under extreme stress. what contributes to a positive attitude in a person?

Attitude refers to predisposition to think, to feel & to behave in a particular way towards an object of consideration.

Positive attitude : Essential character

- ① Extreme stress → pressure from politicians, media, public, etc. Can be countered by positive attitude
- ② Work-life balance : Positive attitude is needed to find middle path between family & public duty.
- ③ High work load : Positivity brings motivation to act
- ④ Motivating subordinates & making good work culture through positive attitude

Developing positive attitude

① Family : "Charity begins at home"
Family should teach the values of positive attitude.

fr eg: How to deal under stress.

② Genetics : Genotype of a person as described in Tri-Guna Theory of Bhagavad Gita (Sattvik, Tamisik, Rajisik) also contributes to attitude.

③ Media : 4th pillar of democracy.
The ~~the~~ world is a perception created by media which shapes attitude.

④ Role models : we follow our Idols : fr eg: positivity of M.S. Dhoni on cricket field

⑤ Emotional Intelligence : A self aware person is more positive.

"Attitude is a little thing but it makes a big difference"

— Winston Churchill

3(a)

Humility is the most difficult of all virtues to achieve. nothing does harder than the desire to think well of oneself.

"Humility refers not to think oneself less, but thinking less about oneself" — Gandhi.

Humility is a virtue in which person is more concerned about others & is not self absorbed. It is being humble, emotionally intelligent.

for ex: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was an epitome of humility. He treated his subordinates with great respect.

Why most difficult to achieve

① It is said that one becomes

Good lawyer in one's case & good judge in others case.

② Self-Centeredness : An egotist person thinks about only one's feelings, thoughts & behaviour.

③ Envy : Envy generates hatred.
"Envy is a great leveller but it levels downwards" (Bhagavad GITA)

④ Narrow perspective : Indian Concept of koopmanduk (frog of the well) says that person who does not consider all perspectives has biggest ego.

⑤ Role of Society : Societal values, pressure to perform, succeed makes a person Self-centric.

Humility is needed to bring best out of oneself & others as well.

3(b) To tolerate is purely an act of the mind. That is the essence of virtue. To tolerate is a strength.

Voltaire, a great philosopher, has been the pioneer of virtue called Tolerance.

"Sir I may not agree with you with what you say. But I will defend till my death your right to say so" — Voltaire

Purely an act of mind

① Tolerance comes from our understanding of world in our own mind.

for ex: If our mind considers a particular religion to be degrading then it breeds intolerance.

② Dichotomy in mind :

Structuralist scholars said that our mind perceives things in binary opposites i.e. Good-Bad, Day-Night, Love-hatred etc.

So there is toleration towards what we consider good & intoleration towards what mind considers bad.

Toleration is a strength.

① Compromising our belief system!

It takes strength to re-evaluate, critically think about one's existing belief.

for eg: Difficult to deradicalize an Insurgent.

② Hurts our ego & brings us out of our Comfort zone.

③ Brings Best out of ourselves

④ Makes us emotionally intelligent

⑤ Brings Compassion which is a strength.

Toleration is needed today to solve issues like mob lynching, Discrimination etc.

Q9) Persuasion performs a number of positive, prosocial functions. However, people often equate persuasion with manipulation. Consider it unethical what are the ethical values a persuader must respect to ensure the ethicality of persuasion? Explain.

Persuasion refers to bringing attitude change in an individual or group of people about some idea or issue.

Positive - prosocial functions

↳ To remove social evils like untouchability, caste, dowry etc

for ex: Gandhi's Harijan Campaign

↳ To increase Tolerance in society about multiple perspectives.

↳ better decision making e: Panchayat

↳ Scheme implementation:

e: 'Beti-Bachho Beti Padho' requires persuading people

manipulation

↳ when an element of bad Intentions, Coercion, vested interests are involved it becomes manipulation.

for ex: Politicians manipulating voters during election campaign

Ethical values during persuasion

- ① Verified Information : Backed by Strong data, evidence should be given
- ② Should not invoke divisive politics
for ex: Caste, religion etc shouldn't be misused
- ③ Defaming others : Persuasion shouldn't defame others.
ex: civil / criminal defamation
- ④ Tone : Tone shouldn't be harsh
- ⑤ Objectivity in the Content
• Logos, Ethos & Pathos - Aristotle should be at centre of Persuasion

4(b)

"While Competence without Compassion can be brutal & inhumane, similarly Compassion without Competence can be meaningless for persons seeking help"
Explain in Context of civil services

Ans

Compassion refers to understanding the pain of others & having a desire to do something about it.

Competence refers to the ability, skills, aptitude that a person has to perform a specific job.

Competence without Compassion :-

① Underutilization & misutilization of funds :- Without Compassion for weaker section, scheme implementation would become inefficient.

for eg :- 'Ivory tower' & 'arm chair' attitude of Bureaucrats leads to Corruption & leakage of public services.

② Pure objectivity in decisions

Can hurt a marginal section
for e.g.: Not allotting house on a priority
basis to elderly because it is
not written in rule book.

Compassion without Competence

① Poor service delivery: Lack of
resources (funds, function, functionaries)
in panchayats & officer responsible
having compassion is meaningless.

② Poor resource optimization:
Not having Competence makes
one a poor decision maker.
for e.g.: not knowing how to
delegate work during disaster
events.

We need Compassion with Competence
to implement Good governance,
uphold democracy, win public
trust & above all strengthen
the steel frame of India's P. & C.
bureaucracy.

Section (B)

(5)

This case is related to degrading state of morality in governance. This has led to multiple ethical issues.

(A) Ethical issues

- ↳ Corruption in public projects
- ↳ Misuse of Law is POSH act.
- ↳ Balancing friendship and commitment to duty.
- ↳ Loss of life of labors due to non-adherence to codes of building, laws.
- ↳ Crony-capitalism → nexus of bureaucrats, politicians & businessmen.
- ↳ Threat to life & career of

honest officer involved.

③ Options available:

① Ignoring the issue & listening to corrupt people

merit	demerit
→ Friendship will be saved	→ Crisis of Conscience
→ Quicken the whole process	→ Injustice with labourers
	→ Promoting Corruption
	→ Domino effect
	→ Future incidents

② Taking strict action as per the reports of enquiry & ignoring external pressure

merit	Demerit
→ Justice will prevail	→ Threat to life & Career

→ prevent such actions in future.

friendship will be lost

→ living life with dignity after upholding rule of law

③ Recusing from the case & giving case to some other officers & also declare in Public the Conflict of Interest

merit

Demerit

→ friendship will be saved

→ Escapist tendency

→ Trust of public in process will improve

→ The new officer may be corrupt

→ Justice will prevail if strict action is taken on enquiry reports.

① Selected Course of action

→ Going with option ①.

→ Making sure that new officer is acting honestly.

→ Chosen because (above merits)

→ Middle path of Buddha & fighting Corruption.

→ I will help new officer in doing his duty.

→ Confronting my corrupt friend & Senior & telling them about Consequences.

Friendship should be based on Character & Commitment to duty is of utmost importance.

Case Study-6

6

This is a case study of poor work culture & relation between public & private ethics.

(A) Options to pauman

① Resigning from the job & take up some new job.

② Complain against senior officer in court of law.

③ Informally Confronting the senior officer & trying to talk out the issue & solve it amicably.

④ Whistle blowing in public.

Media about degradations in
office environment

⑤ Talking to friends, family,
colleagues, other good senior
officers etc to work out a
solution.

⑥ Approach at Office	Approach at home
→ Always Speaks one's thoughts backed by strong data, Evidence etc → Inviting Senior Officers at an <u>informal dinner</u>, family gathering. → Gandhiji's approach of '<u>Satyagraha</u>'	→ Trying to <u>talk with family</u> members about problems at office. → <u>Visiting to some</u> <u>tourist location</u> once a month with all family members → Behaving rightly i.e. with self

is fighting the
evil with 'truth'.

→ Developing strong
friendship with
like minded
employees

respect towards
his wife & family.

(C)

Suggestion to 'Boss'

↳ Trying to root of his family
life (charity begins at home) as

- Boss's private ethics is
disturbing public Ethics.

↳ Taking Counselling sessions with
an expert.

↳ Joining Vipassana Meditation
Course.

Suggestion to subordinates

↳ Be supportive to women as

he is going through difficulty & in future one of them can be a victim.

↳ Try to talk to your boss in solving pauman's issue.

① Trainings at various levels

① Sensitivity training : Inculcating values of Compassion, empathy etc

② Balancing work-life : how to approach family & public life

③ Emotional Intelligence development

④ Case-Studies of good work culture for e.g. kudumshree (Kerala)

⑤ Stakeholder/Consultation approach

⑥ Gandhi's principle of trusteeship of public office should be taught

Mission Karmyogi can help in achieving above objectives