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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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For
Practice
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मिर्क अभ्यास
के लिए

Q.1. Discuss the values that make people sail through times of distress and crisis. 150 words

Ans:- Values are ideas that a person cherishes in discharge of their duties.

Values help a person → distinguish between right and wrong.

→ help in resolving both cognitive and ethical dilemmas.

When beliefs of a person grow stronger, they turn into values.

Values → eg. honesty, truthfulness, integrity
Belief

Values also can help people sail through [times of distress and crisis]

Some of these values are:-

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1) Honesty

If a person stays honest it :-

↳ builds confidence

↳ helps prevent
cognitive dissonance

important to be able to find
solutions with a clear mind.

Honesty to → oneself : one's emotions and needs

→ others : acceptance of any
wrong doing

↓
helps a person strive through
difficult situations.

2) Integrity

Consistency between thoughts, speech
and action → would help a person
effectively manage any
crisis
↓

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As a person with integrity would not
waner, no matter the circumstances

3) Patience

↳ Very important value.

↳ Patience would make a person
calm — would make him Respond
rather than React

4) Compassion

↳ for oneself

breeding ↓ positivity

As negativity and fears only worsens
the situation

5) of Objectivity

↳ will ensure fair justice to
oneself and everyone involved

↓
Such a person is able to detach
from negative emotions

Such values would make a person
strong and capable of handling any circum-
stance

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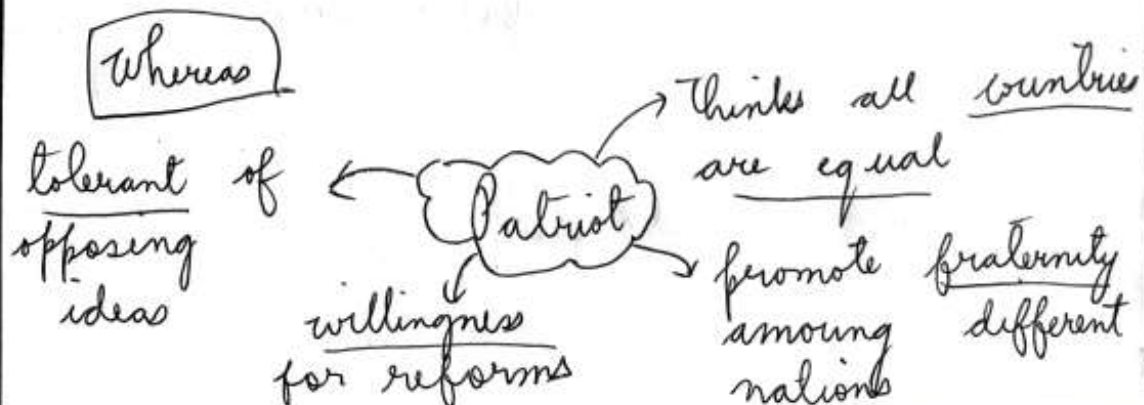
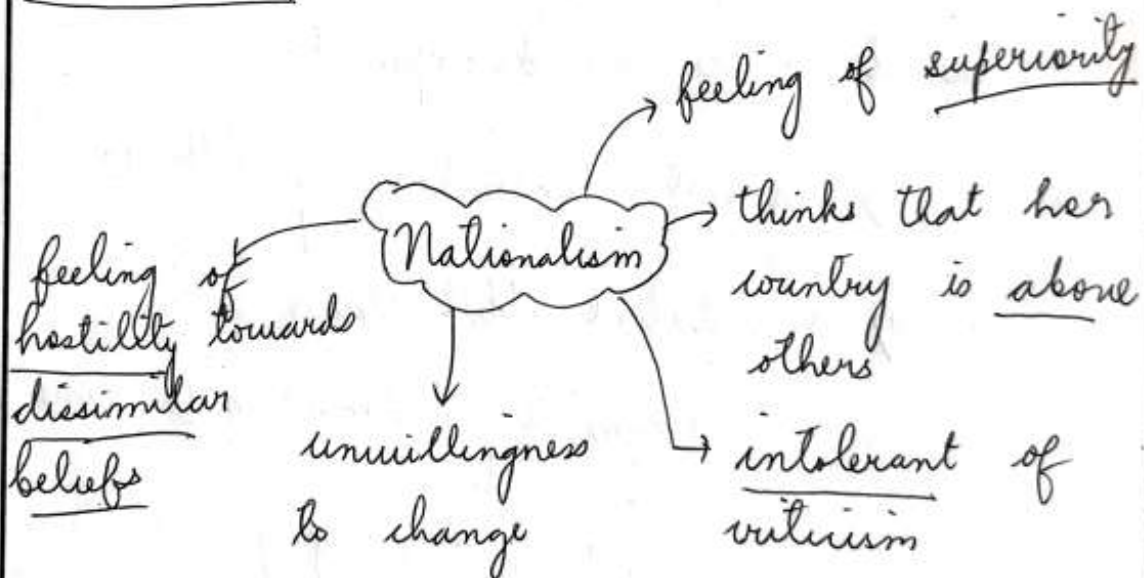
Q2. "True patriotism hates injustice in its own land more than anywhere else". Comment. 150 words

Ans:-

Patriotism is love and immense pride for one's nation and people.

A patriot → is proud of her country and the values it represents
→ promotes peace and equality

Patriotism should not be confused with nationalism.



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को लिएWhen But when time calls

A true patriot would rise against injustice and would be intolerant of anti-national ideas

Eg1) During Freedom Struggle Movement,

Mahatma Gandhi, apart from non-violent protests, also worked towards constructive development—

a) Against Untouchability → 'Harijans'b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike

↳ against Indian mill-owners
↓
for bringing justice
to the workers.

2) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

↳ Worked lifelong for the

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rights of depressed classes

3) Bhakti Movement

[eg] a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy → Abolition
↓
of
also championed for sati
widow remarriage

4) Modern Day

[eg] Satyendranath Dubey → Whistleblower
↓
against corrupt
practices

Birubala Rakha → fight against
witchcraft prac-
tices in Assam

These people and many more raised
their voice against injustice, but it
does not mean that they do not love
their motherland. On the contrary, it is
that very love, that made them do
what they did, ~~in~~ ^{whereas} ~~compar~~ nationalists ~~are~~
reluctant to accept issues, degrade the country

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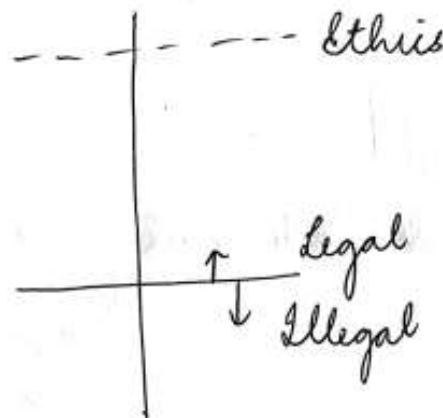
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Q. Law succeeds in encouraging ethical behaviour in a society only when it is backed by the conscience of its individuals. Discuss. 150 words

Ans:-

Law is ethical minima. It is least amount of ethical behaviour expected from individuals.



Law is codification of ethical values making it enforceable:

In the beginning

There must have been creation of certain consensus in society

↓
regarding issues like rape, murder

↓
But some members of society might have violated such

ethical behaviour



So in order to make it enforceable



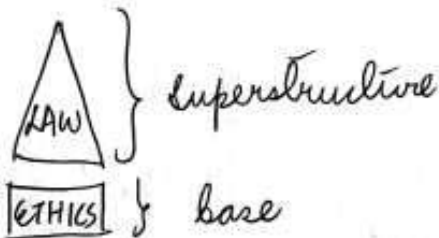
certain laws were brought.

[eg] IPC 302 (Murder)

IPC 375 (Rape)

But only codification of laws does
not guarantee ethical behaviour

[for eg]



Earlier, consensus supporting Sati might
have been prevalent in society.

Then Sati Regulation it was enacted
due to efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.



Law shifted in progressive lines, but consci-
ence of individuals were still in

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favour of Lati

Then slowly, ethics also shifted according to law, making Lati practice highly unethical today.

Other examples

1) Homosexuality



ETHICS



ETHICS

Earlier,

Law - Criminalization
under IPC 377

Ethics - Degenerated
and pathological

Now

Law → Homosexuality
decriminalised

Ethics → Yet to
shift
(Not backed by
conscience)

Thus, above example proves that compliance to law exists only when conscience shifts in the same direction. Supreme court thus commented that, regarding same sex marriage, ethics should be shifted first and laws made in 'incremental manner'

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को लिख

Q4. Our lines begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ans:- The above quote talks about ^{160 words} justification of social crime or injustices, that are readily swept under the carpet.

for eg

Historical

1) Slavery in US

↳ The Southern states were highly in favour of chattel slavery for their plantations -



~~But even those~~

The Northern States : were quiet about it for the longest time until it was finally abolished by efforts of Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King Jr.

The slaves : were quiet as well.

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They accepted it as a way of life.

2) Mahabharata → Public humiliation of Draupadi during game of dice.

↓
The Pandavas and other nobles present in court chose to remain silent

↓
which only encouraged Duryodhan further.

2) From Indian Freedom Struggle

a) After Government of India Act, 1853

↳ British gained loyalty of princely states

↓
who chose to stay away from freedom struggle movement.

b) The landlords

↳ were also largely not supportive of freedom struggle in the beginning.

3) Present Day

a) Issue of Rationalization of Corruption

↳ Corruption considered - 'done thing'
- grease for
effective
bureaucratic
machinery -

Above examples show that silence to
injustice is more dangerous than injustice
itself.

As per Karl Popper in his book, 'Para-
dox of Tolerance'

↳ if ~~everyone~~ people became tolerant of towards
injustice

↓
it would lead to rise of intolerance

Only when people raise their voice
against injustice, will there be a creation
of society where there will be peace and
equality. Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience
Movement by breaking salt law is the
best example in this regard.

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Q6) Why are some values considered as human values?
What relevance do they have for society? 160 words
Ans:-

Value refers to ideas that people cherish. It guides them in their discharge of duties.

Values → helps distinguish between right and wrong.
→ helps solve ethical dilemmas

Values ~~are~~ can be of different type.

↓
Among them, certain values can be termed as Human Values

↓
Values that make a person human

↓
and are at the core of individuals.

[eg]

1)

[Honesty]

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- ↳ ability to accept any wrongdoing
- ↳ truthfulness

[eg] Lal Bahadur Shastri → asking govern-
ment to reduce
Rs. 10 from his
salary of Rs. 40.

2) Integrity

- ↳ Helps in prioritizing values.

↓
improves interpersonal relations

[eg] M. Visvesvaraya → went on & office
car to tender resigna-
tion
↓
came back on foot.

3) Love

- ↳ universal value

↳ Swami Vivekananda attached love
with God

4) Loyalty

[eg] Karna's loyalty towards Duryodhan
made him reject Lord Krishna's offer.

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Q) Relevance for society

- ↳ Promote peace and harmony:
- ↳ Duty-oriented society
- ↳ Eg Gandhi's idea of swaraj
 - ↓
 - 'If everyone performs their duties,
rights will not be far to seek'
- ↳ Empathy for others
- ↳ Environment
 - ↳ sustainable use of resources
- ↳ Compassion / Altruism
- ↳ Lead to global peace.
 - ↳ respect / adherence to international treaties

Human values ensure maintenance of ethical standards in society, which in turn lead to peace and feeling of fraternity in the world.

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- Q.6. Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct are often taken as synonymous concepts. But they have different meanings and functions. Explain the difference between Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics with suitable examples. 250 words

Ans:-

Code of Conduct refers to certain dos and don'ts with respect to public administration. It represents minimum ethical code.

Sources : 1) Nolan Committee of UK

↳ most widely accepted.

↓
Honesty, Integrity, Leadership, Objectivity, Selflessness, Accountability

2) Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules

3) All India Services (Conduct) Rules

↓
Forms basis of rules of Conduct in India.

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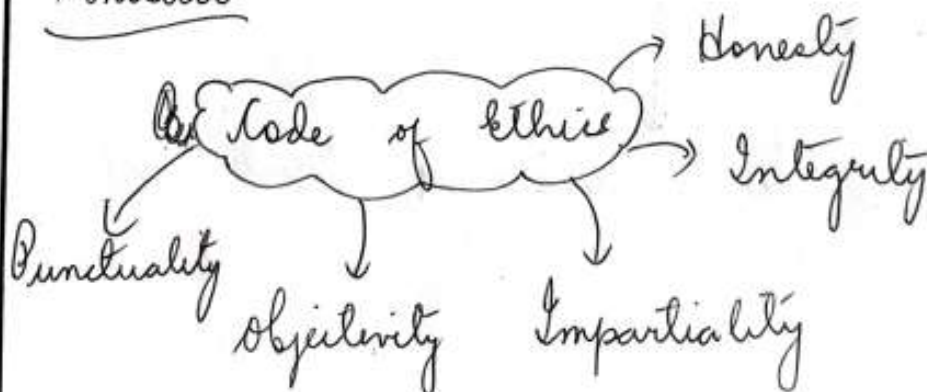
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For eg.

1) Code of Conduct for -

a) Political executives → efficient
upholding Rule of Law
in policy implementationsb) Political Representatives↳ disclosing financial
and legal history.c) Legislature → no foul language.d) Judiciary → impartiality, etc.But Code of Conduct alone does
not guarantee ethical governance.↓
2nd Report of ARC recommended Code
of ethics over and above Code of
Conduct

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They are
Both code of ethics and code of
conduct are considered almost synony-
mous to each other.

↓
Both talks about upholding Principle
of Popular Sovereignty

↓
But they are differences

Code of Conduct

- 1) Enforceable
- 2) Imposed externally

Issues: Non-compliance

Eg → Issues of Corruption
→ Use of money
and muscle power
during elections

Code of Ethics

- 1) Suggestion to make
it enforceable.
- 2) Has to be enforced
from within.

↓
issues with
defining code
of ethics

↓
If defined,
it becomes code
of conduct.

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Measures to resolve this dilemma

1) Training of civil servants

Eg Mission Karmayojni

↳ since civil servants are turning into 'Kalyogi'

2) Integrity Testing

↳ Random tests by officers

↳ Different from CBI raids which are harc

3) Suggestion of a respected police officer

↓

Introducing 'Nitipath' in line with Agnipath

4) Application of Operant Conditioning Theory

→ reward to honest officers

→ punishment to dishonest ones

Instillation of ethical values in civil servants combined with strict policy implementation is the need of the hour.

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Q7) RTI (Right to Information) Act is considered to be a hallmark of transparency and accountability in Public Administration. Discuss ethical issues associated with application of RTI. 250 words.

Ans:-

RTI (Right to Information) Act was enacted in the year 2005 - making way for more transparency and accountability in Public Administration.

Provisions

- 1) Right to citizens for information from public offices -
- 2) No reason need to be provided while filing RTI
- 3) Dedicated Public Information officer (PIO) in every office -
- 4) Complaints to be resolved & within 30 days -

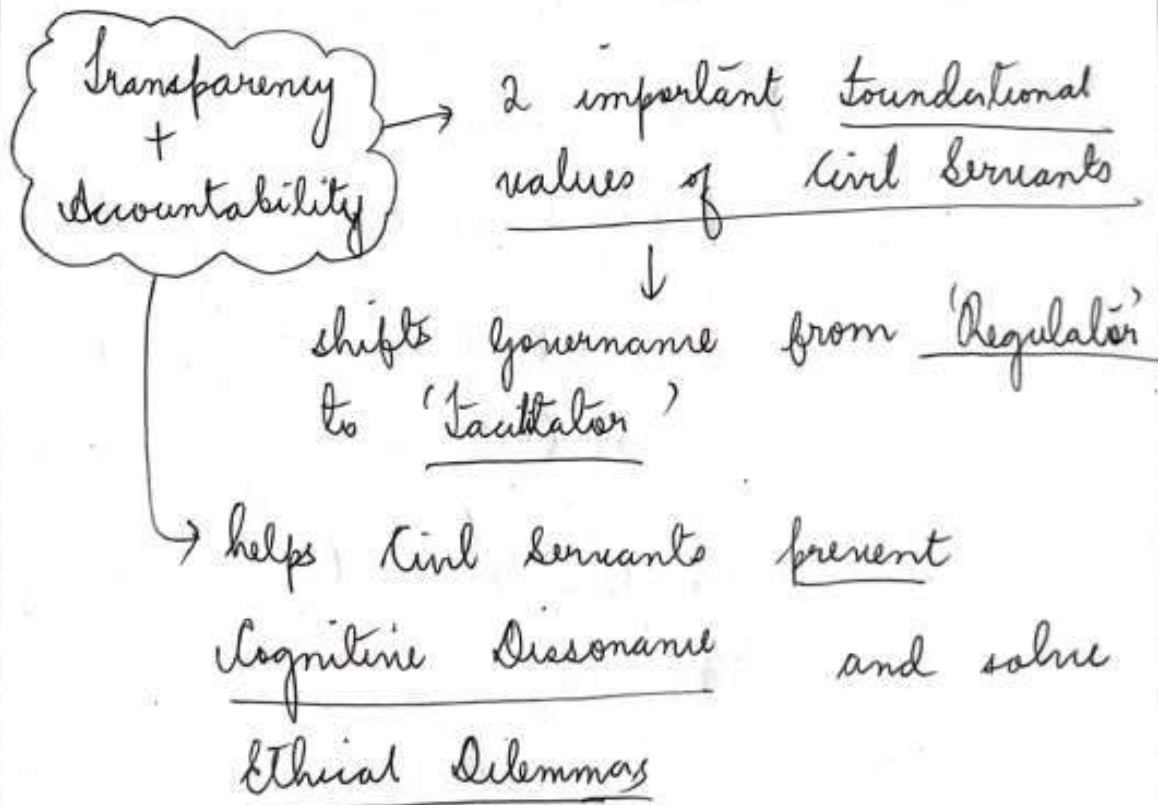
Benefits

- 1) More transparency and accountability

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- 2) Upholding Rule of Law
- 3) Prevent ethical cloud.
- 4) Maintenance of public trust
 - ↳ leading to compliance of law.
- 5) Increased legitimacy of government.

How does RTI ensure transparency and Accountability?



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But the idit is rife with ethical issues

1) Inefficiency

Concerns involving inefficiency of bureaucratic machinery

[eg] Rise of 'Push the file culture'/'sit on the file' culture after 2011-12

↓
due to fear of scrutiny
↳ bureaucrats developed cold belt.

2) Misuse of RTI

Some people extort money from  Contractors
↓
Bullying them using RTI

3) Whistleblower Protection Act, 2014

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2nd ARC recommended → provisions for
this Act.

↓
thereby making it statutory
giving
status on 2014

↓
New Provisions Issues

→ cannot make anonymous
filing

↓
Even though there are provisions for
information protection and penalties
for violation

↳ Information gets leaked

↓
putting life of whistleblowers in jeopardy

[eg] Case of Satyendranath Dubey

Despite issues, RTI Act is invaluable
as it promotes participative governance.
At the same time, whistleblowers Protection
Act need to be strengthened to prevent dilution.

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Q.8. "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" Comment with appropriate examples.
250 words

Ans:-

This phrase was given by Lord Acton, a British historian of the early 19th and 20th century.

The above quote means that power corrupts individuals and the more power they have, the more corrupt they become.

[eg] 1) Medieval Assam History

a) Radan Chandua Barphukan grew corrupt because of the position given to him

↓
leading him → commit atrocities on people
→ stealing ornaments of Kamakhya temple and their misappropriation.

leading to entry of British in Assam

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b) Also the political instability we see
during Adhom rule after Chakradhraj
Singha → result of lust for
power.

↓
corrupting everyone in the
& holding important positions.

As per Chanakya/Kautilya,

Just as it is impossible to taste the
honey on the surface of tongue, it is
not possible for the person in charge
of king's money not to taste it!

↓
This can be seen in India in
the form of Rationalization of Corruption

↳ Corruption → considered
→ a 'done thing'
→ Rise of
'Dalal Raj'

But if power increases, it
corrupts an individual completely.

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As per former UK Prime Minister, William Pitt → 'Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it'.

Eg

2) In the movie franchise 'Lord of the Rings', we see Gollum completely being corrupted by the influence of the Ring.

2) From World History

↳ Cambodian Genocide

↓
dictatorship of proletariat
against the rich
lower

↓
led to death of thousands of innocent civilians

3) Structure of British over Indians

↓
result of unchecked and unlimited power.

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4) Issue of 'Morality Police' in Iran
↓
death of 'Mahsa Amini', a
22 year old girl due to torture

5) Plight of North Korea under
dictatorship of Kim Jung Un

How can this corrupt power be checked?

1) Principle of Popular Sovereignty } enshrined in
2) Principle of Separation of Powers } the Constitution

3) Code of Ethics → implementation
in Public administration.

4) Inculcation of values in children
by socialization and sanction.

Integrity and power seems to have a
dialectical relationship, which can be resolved
by the concept of Philosopher king by Plato.

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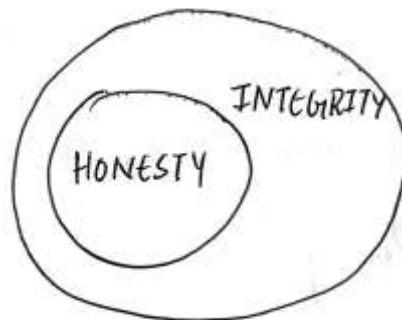
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Q9. Discuss the significance of integrity in Public Administration and steps taken to foster it as a culture in administration. 250 words

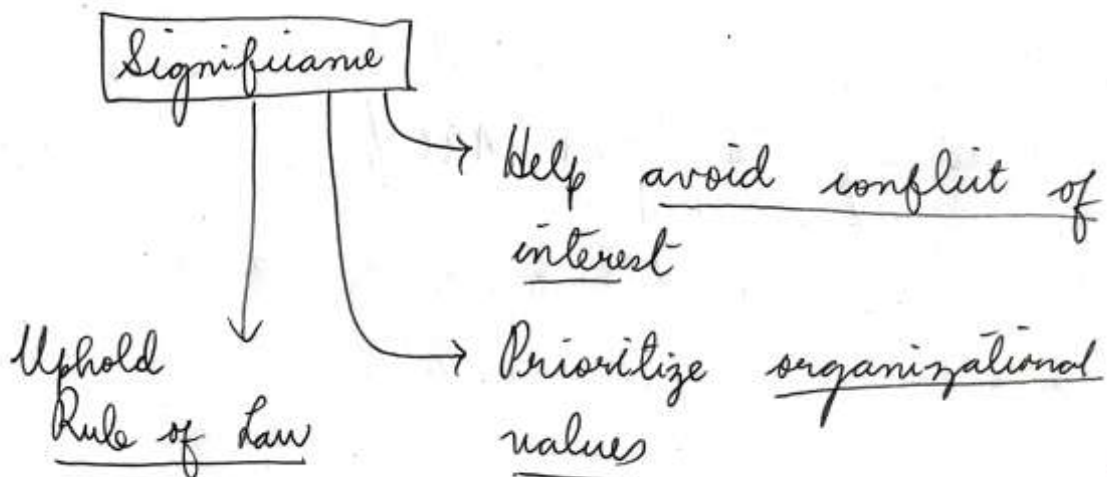
Ans:- Integrity is consistency between one's thoughts, speech and action.

It is a superset of honesty.



A person of integrity would not waver irrespective of outside circumstances. [Eg] Lal Bahadur Shastri, M. V. Vireswaraya

Integrity as a value has huge significance in Public Administration.



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How to uphold Integrity?

According to Nolan Committee

↓

A public servant must never
→ place herself under any financial
constraints

→ Discharge of duties in unbiased
manner, objectivity

↓

In India, home district posting is
not given to civil servant
↓
to help them uphold
integrity and avoid
conflict of interests.

According to 2nd ARC,

↓

Code of Ethics, over and
above Code of Conduct

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Steps taken to foster it as a culture in Administration

2) Training of Civil Servants

[eg] Mission Karmayogi

↳ Civil Servants are turning into 'Falyogi'

2) Introduction of 'Nilipath' in lines with Agnipath

↓
Suggestion to recruit around 9000 new bureaucrats.

↓
and over a course of time, only few deserving ones would stay ↑ and move to higher ranks.

ensure effective and ethical discharge of duty.

3) Seva Setu

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↳ by Assam Government.
↓
to bring government ~~gover~~
services to doorstep of people.

4) Integrity Testing

↳ Frequent tests by officers under
disguise → check by offering
bribes

5) Integrity pact

Between government and private
contractors → Breach of integrity
would lead to cancellation
of contract

Inculcation of integrity in public
administration would go a long way
in ensuring transparency and
a citizen - Oriented governance.

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Q10) Which philosophy should in your view work as the golden rule for people in deontology or teleology? Give justification to your view. 250 words

Ans:-

Deontology and teleology are two dimensions of Prescriptive / Normative ethics.

↓

Deontology prescribing norms on which ethical actions of a human should be based.

↓

It focuses on two ideas

a) Nature $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{good : Ethical} \\ \text{bad : Unethical} \end{array} \right\}$ according to Deontology

b) Consequence

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{good : Ethical} \\ \text{bad : Unethical} \end{array} \right\}$ as per Teleology [irrespective of nature]

Deontological Philosophy

→ more emphasis on 'means' than 'end'

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Strongest proponent → Immanuel Kant

↓
gave 2 dictums

1) 'Duty for the sake of duty'

→ Performance of duty irrespective of outcome / reward.

2) Every individual is an ~~means~~ end in itself themselves, not means to attain higher goal.

[Ex] Criticizes development of Nuclear weapons

↳ ~~cannot~~ dismisses the idea of 'collateral damage'

Merits → rule based
→ strong faith in process
→ no deviation
→ also called religious ethics
→ beneficial for sportspersons / students

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~~On~~ On the flip side

Teleology → more emphasis on 'end'
than 'means'

If 'end' is justified → then it
justifies 'means'
as well.

Strongest proponent → Bentham
→ Patrick Howard Novell
Smith.

Eg) Nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
justified under this.

2) Kevin Carter's photography → using flight
of the starving
child to gain
world's attention

also justified under this.

Merits → reasoning based
→ flexibility or adaptability to
changing needs.
→ also called secular ethics
→ beneficial for framing policies (Utilitarianism)

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But both philosophies have demerits as well

Deontology → rigid
↓
orthodox
↓
communal ideas
↓
procedural correctness

[Eg] UN failure's to
adapt to changing
geo-political needs
↓
warranting reforms

Utility

Teleology → instinct
↓
may take place of reasoning
↓
justification of immoral acts.

[Eg] Hannah Arendt's
'Banality of evil'
↓
attributed by German
soldiers
US's ~~invasion~~
Russia's war on
Ukraine.

Which philosophy to adopt?

→ find a common ground

concept of threshold deontology

↙ [Eg] Hannah Arendt's 'Banality of evil'
a threshold above which it can no longer be justified.

As per Margaret Walker, too much of everything is as bad as too little - implying a balanced approach, which should be utilised here.