

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.,

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 20 questions:All questions are compulsoryThe number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.Content of the answer is more important than its length.Answers must be written in the space provided.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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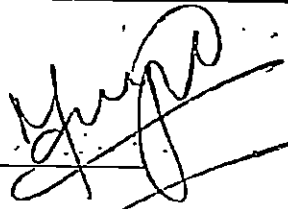
Name ELCAYEE CRIDHAR

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Date 23/7/2017

Signature Elcayee Cridhar


EA02

SECTION - A

Q1. Hume says 'reason is the slave of the passion', is it so? Discuss.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Reason is not the slave of the passion. Reason is rather the focal point over passion. This is the thought reflected in the ideas of Plato, M. N. Roy, Aristinto Orholt and many other thinkers. Plato's idea of a just state is dependent on the soul of a just king who is the philosopher king. According to Plato, the philosopher king is the Men of Reason. They are men of wisdom. It is that reason which will help them in overcoming their passion and desires for power and money and help them in establishing an ideal state.

M. N. Roy talks about reason at a more individualistic level. He says that reason is the basis for the development of a scientific society and will help in the overcoming of our desires and superstitious beliefs.

Remarks

Aristotle also says the same about reason.
 John Rawls idea of justice is also based on the
 individuals driven by being as rational negotiators
 in order to achieve the perfect criteria for justice.

Only when the value system is weak,
 reason becomes slave of the passion.

Discussing of various thinkers
 is not the demand of question

→ You should rather define
 passion & its essence
 → What is the limitation
 of passion?

Remarks

Q2. How do rising expectations, social comparisons, and relative deprivation explain why increased income does not bring happiness? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

The materialistic aspect of human nature is best explained by the scholars like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. They term man as a possessive individual who is selfish in nature. It's also natural for man to be selfish and they are in continuous search for material desire. Thomas Hobbes says that such desire does not satiate. He explains the concept of felicity where an individual attains an object will want to acquire more. Man seeks to expand his pleasure and desires and this ceases only in death. Kautilya and Machiavelli also explain that man is greedy and selfish.

Also Herbert Marcuse explains the concept of one-dimensional man, where in this consumerist era, man has lost all his dimensions except for the consumerist dimension. The various aspects like media and advertising keep him as a successful

Remarks

consumer. We have also lost the aspect of good life. Good life today means material, power and prestige and this is seen in education and at work. Life is in that state and we would like to keep enjoying our pleasures. In such a situation just increased income does not bring happiness. According to Gandhi, an ideal system is where the needs are minimalised. But we are expanding our needs and greeds which can never be satisfied even by infinite wealth.

(1 1/2)

→ you must not emphasize quoting various thinkers only. you should focus on concept too.

→ you should discuss happiness pertaining concept.

Remarks

Q3. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of human needs, why most of the human beings get engrained in the basic necessity of life rather than moving to the self-actualization stage which reflects that human beings are not simply a biological machines?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Q4. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality is the ability to act without bias or favor. It involves objectivity and non-partisanship. While non-partisanship is considered to be an attitude, impartiality is the behaviour that reflects it.

1/2

Remarks

9 8

GS SCORE

Remarks

Q5. Discuss few criterias used to define a trait as positive? (75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Trait is slightly different from character. When a character is consistently portrayed it becomes a trait. Eg: Only when an individual resolves hostility and pressure or stress using his composure on a consistent manner emotional maturity becomes a trait of the person.

Few criteria to define the trait as positive are

(i) It should be consistent in nature.

(ii) It should contribute to the building of other values like integrity, honesty and so on.

(iii) The trait should contribute to good of the society as well as his ownself. Eg: Non-violence by a Satyagrahi.

(iv) Should be able to fuse with the existing values of the organisation he works for and contribute to positive work culture.

Give example of some positive traits.

Remarks

Q6. How does optimism work and what positive functions does it serve?

(75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Optimism is the ability to stay positive especially during the times of crisis. The optimism has many positive functions

- (i) It keeps the morale of the person high.
- (ii) Provides determination to face adverse situations.
- (iii) Provides resilience and the ability to bounce back.
- (iv) Provides leadership qualities. The people around him/her would trust in the individual's ability to lead through.
- (v) Helps in overcoming dilemma and making decisions.
- (vi) Enables the person to back the persons of his organisation.
- (vii) Enables better performance.
- (viii) Necessary for continuous improvement and efficiency of personality and also one's work at office.

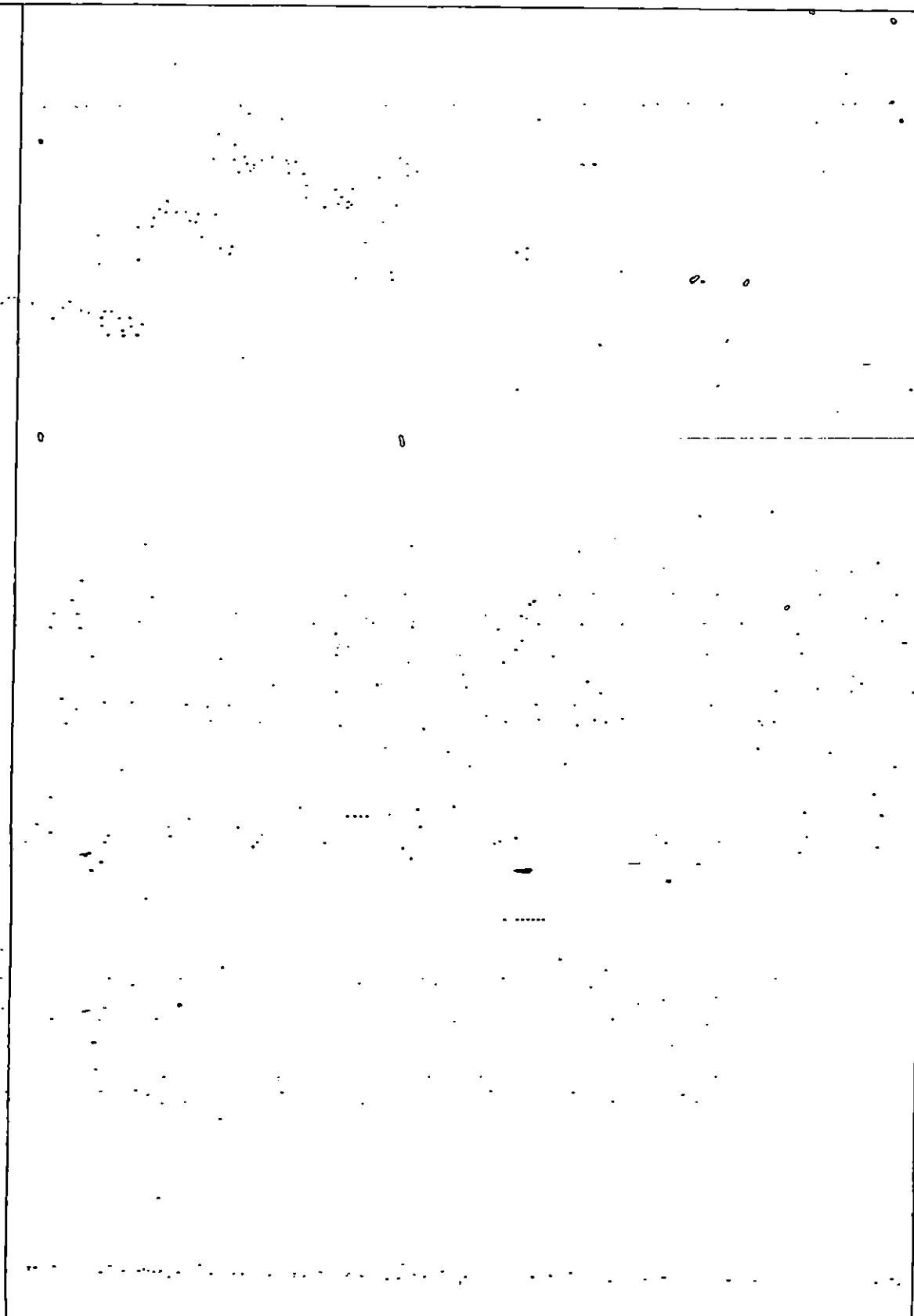
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good

Remarks

Q7. How do we develop rational morals feelings? Explain the two rationality conditions. Can we ever be fully rational in our moral thinking? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

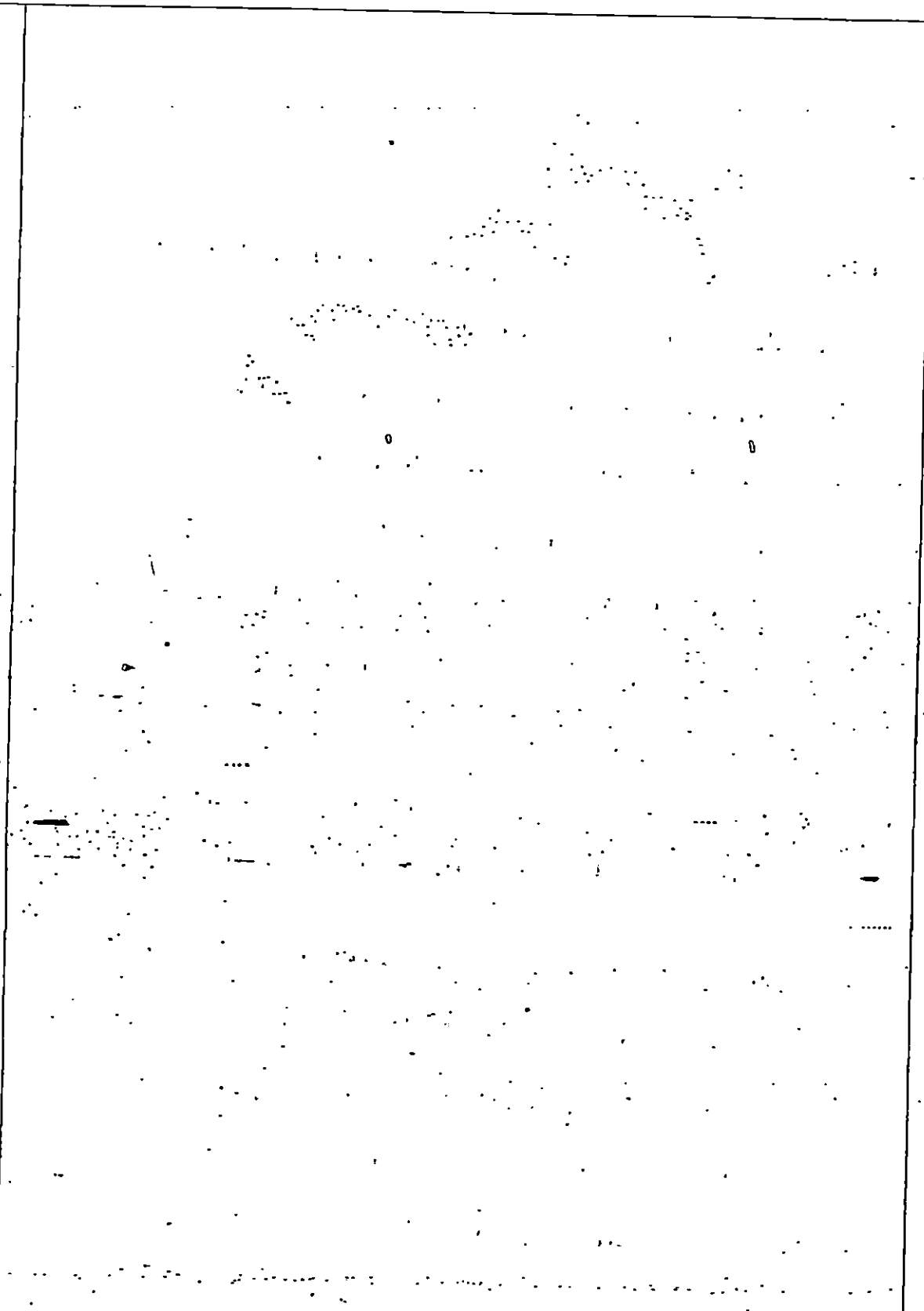


Remarks

Q8. On what grounds might it be considered right to sacrifice one's own welfare for the benefit of the another person? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

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Remarks



Remarks

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between dilemma and problems.
 (b) The answer to a dilemma is always both/and never either/or. Do you agree? Give reasons.
 (75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

(a) Dilemma occurs when a person is confronted with two solutions which are both sought but may be competing in nature. Interests of someone will be sacrificed in either of those solutions. Dilemma also occurs when there are two adverse solutions or when there is no sought solution but a decision has to be made. Dilemma is a problem with no concrete solution. but all problems are not necessarily dilemmas. There might be a problem but there might also be solutions available which does not make it a dilemma.

(b) The answer to dilemma is never both always.

There can also be either or solution to a dilemma.

In fact, it is because of the nature of the dilemma that either one of the solution has to be chosen which makes it a dilemma. Eg: In a difficult situation of choosing between my parents as a son or

Remarks

1 1/2
 Define
 problem
 100

to group of orphans during a disaster rescue mission, I have to choose either one of them to save first. There is little scope or opportunity to save both of them at the same time. It is largely an either or answer to a dilemma.

What should be given priority in such case?

2

Remarks

Q10. Answer the following questions related to the leadership quality:

- (a) Charisma is the result of effective leadership, not the other way around. Discuss.
 (b) Why Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last long?
 (c) What is being authentic? Why a leader needs to be authentic?

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

(a) Charisma is not always the result of a effective leadership. The legitimacy that Gandhi held in the eyes of the masses was due to his morality and the values that he portrayed and practised. ~~But~~ He did not gain charisma out of effective leadership. But that is not always the case. In case of many authoritarian rulers like Hitler or Mussolini, it was their charisma that made them leaders. The demagoguery, the promises and their ability to exploit the feeling of the masses to ^{achieve} their ends that made them the leaders.

(b) Charisma as a trait and its longevity is based on an individual's other traits like leadership, commitment, the ability to stick to his/her values, integrity and so on. When any of these values or traits get affected, the effect of Charisma wanes.

Remarks

Where does it come from?

①

Also charisma is largely based on the foundation of emotions. Eg: Hitler or most of the authoritarian rulers. Hence it doesn't last long as soon as later people will understand the individual's true colour.

(c) Authentic is being the true self. It is showing our true nature instead of living under another garb of personality. A leader needs to be authentic or it ?

leads to deceit. The leader may seem approachable, supportive, efficient, honest and full of integrity. But when a crisis occurs the leaders will stack down like a pile of cards. The leader would have failed in his accountability, responsibility, and staying true to his ownself. It will lead to falling everyone.

1½

2

What does it imply?

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

Q11. What are socio-emotional skills? Why are they important in education sector? How teachers can have a detrimental influence on students' socio-emotional development, even if unintentional?
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Socio-emotional skills are set of emotional skills that are required from the society. The socio-emotional skills are crucial as it plays a crucial role in the development of a child's value system.

Education is one of the most important factors in socialisation. It is considered to important that they are placed under primary socialisation along with parents and not under secondary socialisation.

The importance of teachers in one's life cannot be understood from the Indian tradition of matha (Mother), pitha (Father), Guru (Teacher), God. This is an emphasis on their importance and arranged in terms of hierarchy. The teachers are considered to the parents outside home. Good teachers inculcate good values. Most of the values I possess are largely learnt from the moral instruction classes and the values professed by my teachers. I have developed various

2 1/2

Remarks

you should discuss every aspect of the question.

values sincerity, finishing the duty, staying obedient,
respectful of ~~elders~~ and many other such things.

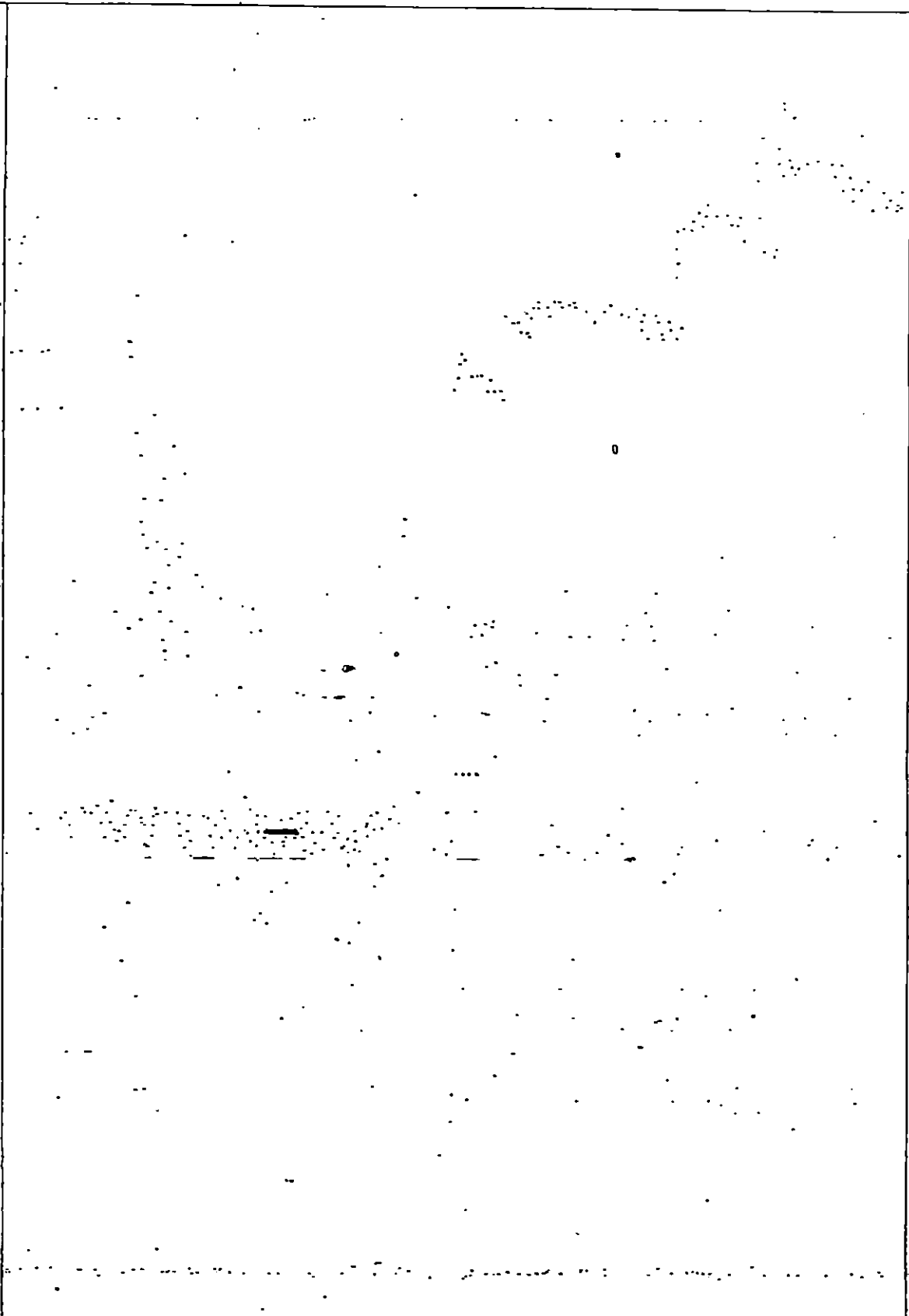
Remarks

Q12. Difference between the following terms:

- (a) Emotion and Sentiment
- (b) Liberty and Freedom
- (c) Duty and Obligation

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

The harm principle cannot be applied in the family system. The family is the first point of socialization of an individual. The individual needs to be properly guided by the family which has the biggest role in value inculcation especially between 1-6 years of age where the who foundation is laid. Nevertheless it should never be to the extent that the individual starts not living his own life but ^{according to} their parents wishes.

Your explanation does not gratify your stand.

2 1/2

It can be applicable in family system anyway

Remarks

Q14. 'Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue'. Critically examine the thesis in the context of human life in general and governance in particular. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

* Courage is the value of temperament. It stands between 'cruelness' and 'cowardice' and holds the path of golden mean.

* Courage is highly important in practising other

virtues. For example: let us say as a civil servant

I am facing extreme stress from men of power and wealth. It will be courage that will help me in

facing the situation. Only if I portray courage

I would be able to show other virtues like, honesty,

integrity and accountability. The public office will

encome difficult situations where a person should

develop the ability to say NO to even the

on highest. Only then other values like objectivity,

Neutrality, Integrity, Transparency, Accountability

could be upheld. Without courage every other

value will be compensated.

Remarks.

What
should
usher
it
into
a
right
direct

Courage also does not mean violence. Gandhiji said Non-violence and Satyagraha could only be practised by the bravest.

2½

Remarks

Q15. In your own words, explain Kant's principle of ends. Do you think that this could be a useful moral principle for you in everyday life? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Immanuel Kant is one of the most influential moral philosophers. According to Kant's principle of ends every human being is an end in himself/herself. They can never be the means to someone else's ends.

The principle of Kant provides one of the strong basis for how far can a person's freedom or rights stretch. In this age where people are asking for more and more freedom and forget their duty, consciousness to the others and the society, this principle would provide an effective constraint. We perform all our actions mostly with the idea of utility and what is there in it for us as an individual. But when we apply this principle we take care of others needs too. It reduces the scope for exploitation. If this principle is adopted, the like child labours, prostitution, caste and untouchability

Remarks

and many other issues could be solved. This could lead to more humanitarianism among the members of the society. It would lead to refinement of economic and political systems and to the betterment of polity as a whole. Kant's principle definitely has its utility in our everyday life. It can take us to a higher pedestal.

3½
How does it assist individual in everyday life?

Remarks

SECTION - B

In the following questions carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follows:

Q16. A Cabinet rank Minister has been assigned the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas. He is aware that it is both an opportunity as well as a great responsibility. Yet he is very confused regarding his priorities because of the following situations. You have to observe the situations and state whether the minister should go forward or not by giving adequate reasons.

- (a) His family members, relatives and party members come to him for allotment of retail outlets - a sure source of regular income. They make their point on the argument that the minister will not do any dis-service to public because whether outlets are run by minister's people or others, service will still be available to the people.
- (b) The minister has been indicated by the head of his political party that he should use his powers to mobilize funds for the party, because every 'party in power' does it and elections today are 'very expensive'. Also by doing the same, he will come in the 'good books' of the people in command of the political party he belongs to.
- (c) He should focus on implementation of the running projects and carrying out reforms needed to improve the performance of the petroleum and gas producing and marketing companies, as that is the main task mandated to him.
- (d) Since he feels that it would be difficult for him to reconcile personal, party and official interests, he should resign. Is it possible for him to reconcile all these interests?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(b)(a) The minister is faced with various dilemmas due to the conflict of various values like accountability, loyalty, conflict of interest, transparency, his duty towards the party and so on.

In the first situation it is a clash of his loyalty towards the family and responsibility towards

Remarks

the office he holds. The minister should not allocate the ~~retail outlets~~ contracts to his known members because

(i) It leads to favouritism. Any contract should be lent or done on the basis of objectivity. It should be based on facts and figures and accruing profit to the government and not on the basis of known or unknown people or favouritism.

(ii) It also leads to conflict of interest. It is mandated that public office holders or their family members should not have any involvement in government projects.

(iii) "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" - Achan. Sooner or later there is a scope of his family members getting involved in malpractices. This violates his responsibility towards his office.

(b) The minister could use his authority to mobilise party funds. It is one of the key sources of funds. But there shouldn't be any use of coercion or his office power. He should gain funds for party out of his excellent and competence at work and gaining the good faith.

2 1/2

Remarks

What about his public responsibility?

1 1/2

Also the funds should be properly accounted and should be as per the norms to Election Commission. There should no scope of failure in his probity.

(c) The cabinet minister should work as the per the mandate of his office. He should exhibit competence, Excellence, transparency and good governance values. But at the same

1 1/2

time he should also realise that he is a member of the party and owes responsibility and duties towards the party. Since he belongs to that organisation. He should make sure that there is unison of his values and organisational values. What should the priority?

(d) Any political or administration office has to be faced with varying complexities. They are accountable to various persons and it has to be managed with 'emotional maturity'.

2

The emotional maturity is the ability to handle various challenges and stress with a calm mind. If he resigns his office it would should his weak value system and betray the faith of the party as well as the people who voted him to the office.

It reflects his escapist tendency.

Remarks

Q17. There was a conflict between the students of upper castes and Dalit community in a central university. The Dean and Vice Chancellor called a reconciliatory meeting, but it did not yield any result. The other day violence erupted in some parts of the university and some hostels. Examinations are very close. Some students have to submit their Ph.D thesis or M.Phil dissertations. Some politicians from a certain section put pressure on the Vice Chancellor to take action against the agitating students.

(a) Discuss various options available to the Vice Chancellor.

(b) Justify why these options are worth considering?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The various options available to Vice Chancellor are

(1) Immediate measures:

(a) Curb violence:

(i) Involving the state force in containing the violence

The police or the respective law and order forces help should be sought.

Merits:

* Violence could be controlled immediately.

* The other students would not get affected and submit their thesis and dissertations on time.

Demerits:

* The use of force against the students may lead to hatred against the Vice-Chancellor.

* The violence instead of being subdued could aggravate further and other college students may also get involved since it is a caste based sensitive conflict.

Remarks

It is a highly emotive component and would easily lead to more violent behaviour.

* Not a peaceful way of resolution.

(b) Announce leave for university and postpone deadlines

Merits:

* The violence may subside after a while.

* There is no use of force.

De-merits:

* There is delay in deadlines which could affect many of the students' further academic plans.

* The microelements may involve in violence whenever they want to shut down the university.

(c) Push for further talks through student union or political parties

Merits:

* The only available way of bringing the different communities together.

* Could lead to a permanent solution.

* No scope for violence or hatred against the Vice-chancellor.

De-Merits:

* The students' unions and affiliated to political

Remarks

parties may further politicise the issue.

Of the above measures, the best approach would be to push for talks as it is the least damaging and does not hinder the academic process.

6

→ More conciliatory method can be sought for.

Remarks

Q18. You are a senior civil engineer in charge of a very big road project. You find that project contractor is working honestly and strictly as per the work schedule and also maintaining the quality of work. Suddenly his only son met with an accident and hence he is preoccupied in his treatment. The project got delayed and the quality of work slightly get affected. Your subordinates are putting pressure on you to take strict action against the contractor.

- (a) What are the various options available to you?
- (b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of each option and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons.
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

The situation here involves a very big road project and has to be handled adeptly by the senior civil engineer. The various options available to them are

(a) Taking strict action against the contractor:

Merits:

- * The Engineer will stay duty bound to his office.
- * Shows my integrity and no lenience ~~for~~ shortfall in quality standards.
- * Decision based on objectivity and absence of emotions
- * The project will be completed on time due to fear of further action in case of further lapses in quality or deadline.

Demerits:

- * There is no scope for compassion.

Remarks

* Also does not provide a chance to contractor to fix the shortfalls and achieve the quality prior to the accident of his son.

* Lack of empathy.

(ii) Taking no action at all:

Merits:

* The contractor would be able to ~~be~~ work better since he is relieved of any strict action.

* Might realize the kindly act of the civil servant and show further improvement in efficiency by realising his mistakes.

De-Merits:

* Leads to loyalty and favouritism between the officer and the contractor.

* Will lead to conflict of interest or lapses in transparency in the future contracts due to rapport between the engineer and contractor.

* If no action is taken, there is a loss incurred on the lapses of quality by the contractor. This affects engineer's accountability to his office and public purse.

Remarks

Some scholars have said being kind is more important than being right. Also a civil servant or any public office holder cannot work in a mechanical manner simply following the laws. Compassion, empathy, Rule of law and many other values are a part of civil servant. The best course of action would be to make sure that any quality lapses are restored by the contractor at his own cost and at the same time to receive guarantee for his future quality for the further work to be completed or else to face strict action.

→ Sub-contractor can be questioned for delay & lowering quality of work.

Remarks

Q19. Ratandeep, an orphan, is a 30 year young who lives in small town of Punjab. Ratandeep does not have much for sustenance. He does some part-time work in a Real Estate Industry as he is incapable of holding a full-time job due to the drug habit.

He has also served jail too for quite some time for possessing drugs, which he kept for his own consumption. He never sells it, nor involve in any further crime. But community members of his locality do not like him at all.

Few senior people from his colony have approached you as you are Police Inspector of that area. Community members have put pressure on you to arrest him, as he is a threat to society. Since that community is a potential vote bank of ruling party, so you are quite aware that sooner-or-later you will get instructions from political quarter also to do the same.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- As a Police Inspector, which ethical dilemma will you face?
- Is it ethical to have strict action against him? Does he has freedom to consume drugs until he is not harming anyone else?
- In what ways can you intervene in the life of such drug addicts?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) As a police inspector the core dilemma would be between 'Rule of Law' and 'the security and interests of the society'. It has to be proven that Ratandeep is in possession of drugs to arrest him. On the other hand the security of the community which is the primary duty of the inspector is also at stake.

(b) According to J.S. Mill's Harm principle, an individual should be at full liberty as long as his actions do not affect other members of the society. But this principle does not provide a strong basis for letting

Remarks

Ratandeep consumes drugs. Drugs is not pertained a single person and it affects the whole society. At some point of time it is mostly the drug consumers who become peddlers themselves. So he does not have the freedom to consume drugs as it compromises the interests of the whole society.

3½

It is not ethical to take strict ^{action} against Ratandeep based on the pressure from community or may be even the politicians. Unless or otherwise Ratandeep is proven of possessing drugs or is unlawful, he cannot be liable to strict action. This would lead to violation of equality, rule of law and equity. At times accountability to the office or the responsibility towards the post one holds also involves ^a saying strong NO to the external pressure and maintaining emotional maturity.

(c) The drug addiction is successfully tackled using 3 good strategies in many countries. It involves minimisation or cutting of supply, minimisation of demand and rehabilitation. As a police inspector I can find out the suppliers of drug and capture the whole network with higher officials and community support.

Remarks

As Gandhi told, the policemen should be the friend of the community. Awareness measures and educating the community and showing care towards the drug addicts in order to prevent socialism would be taken by the police inspector.

1 1/2

How can you facilitate their lives?

Remarks

Q20. You are a S.P of a district. There is a project of infrastructure development in your area. This project is related to the widening of road. This project has been pending for long time but no civil servant wants to touch it as it is a very sensitive issue because for widening of road, removal of illegal religious construction done on the government land, has to be done.


One particular political party is also supporting these illegal structures due to political interests. Your senior officials have also given a blind eye to these constructions for long. Members of the committee who runs that religious structure went to court, but lost the case.

High Court has directed the state government to remove all such illegal religious structure which has mushroomed on government land. But no official want to burn their hands. One day District Magistrate has asked you to remove all the illegal structures using force. Being the SP you understand that removing the religious structure may lead to violence, even it can spark communal violence also. Some junior officers also showing their reluctant attitude to participate in their work as they belong to same community. Political parties have their particular interest in it. Being the first responder to any public anger, Police may also lose the lives of some of its men.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.
- What steps will you take to address the situation?
- Which course of action is best and why?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) Though, it is the duty of my office to remove the illegal construction, the issue ^{it} being religious, is  highly sensitive. The lives of some police might be lost. As a leader, I am also responsible for their lives. It would also lead to riots which would affect public interest and law and order, which again is the important responsibility of any policeman. So there is a conflict between ^{on one hand} duty and my responsibility towards the lives of the policemen ~~on~~ the other.

Remarks

(b) The various options available are

(i) Remove the structures as per the court order:

Merits:

(i) The right ful act is carried out.

(ii) No scope for any lapse of Rule of law.

(iii) The project ^{will} would be implemented leading to benefits.

Demerits:

(i) Not carried out based on consensus, which is one of the important competency of a civil servant.

(ii) Could lead to law and order problem and loss of lives.

(iii) Political parties could politicise the issue.

(iv) Peoples religious sentiments are deeply affected.

(ii) Not removing the structures:

Merits:

(i) No chance of any law and order issues.

(ii) ~~Depends~~ the people, political parties feel satisfied.

Demerits:

(i) Absolute failure of duty.

(ii) Leads to Contempt of court.

(iii) Deprivation of people of their development.

Remarks

(1) The integrity, probity, emotional maturity, problem solving ability is all under question, putting my whole competency at peril.

(2) Persuasion and consensus building

Persuasion is the ability to change one's attitude and consensus building through persuasion is considered to be one of the key requirements of a civil servant. The persuasion has 6 principles. One such principle is scarcity.

Another principle is social proof. By explaining to people that the construction is illegal and what they would lose if the infrastructure project did not come up is an effective way of persuasion. Also the other instances of such infrastructure development could be highlighted.

If there is social proof there is more chances of successful persuasion. The illegal structures should be definitely taken down, but it should be done through persuasion and consensus building which is one of the key traits of a civil servant.

Remarks

Demote the order of question properly

3

3