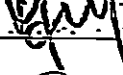


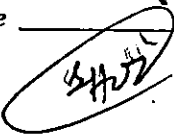
ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 1.5 hrs.

Max. Marks: 125

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 11 questions. • All questions are compulsory • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • Content of the answer is more important than its length. <p>Answers must be written in the space provided.</p> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____ 


2. Invigilator Signature _____ 

Name Naveen Choudhary

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXX

Date 18/07/17

Signature 

Roll No. _____

Q1. Why it is, sometimes believed that feelings are better guide to action than reasons?
Critically analyze. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Feelings of an individual can sense
a means to guide action than reasons sometimes.
They exhibit said intuition about co

Percentage

Remarks

Q2. Mob violence, also referred to as "Mob Justice" highlights a striking paradox - it approves the dispensation of justice by people, who usurp the authorities of constitutionally delegated bodies and apply a process they define as speedy. Answer the following questions related to it:

- (a) Do you see principal of justice being followed in the 'Mob Justice'?
- (b) How is it interrelated to attitude of any society?
- (c) Analyze why there is increasing incidence of Mob Justice in the recent days?
(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

2) Principle of justice is hardly being followed in the 'Mob justice' as actions of mob are instantaneous in nature rather than well thought. Although it is approved by the people who are part of mob, but they are generally mobilised for the vested interests. It tries to unseat the constitutionally approved bodies unlawfully and hence drive their actions against the 'law of the land'. Further it only considers the instantaneous will of aggrieved persons swayed by their emotions and hence hardly considers the impact of their actions on society as a whole. Interests of minority are most probable to be compromised via these means.

b) In any society decisions are based on interests of majority but at the same time these should not compromise with those of minority. So although in society collectivism is preferred but that should not be against law and via violent means.
There is a general attitude is

Remarks

some of society to perceive majority interests via their imposition for minorities as well. That needs to be checked through maintenance of law and order in society to make it livable and to provide upliftment of all.

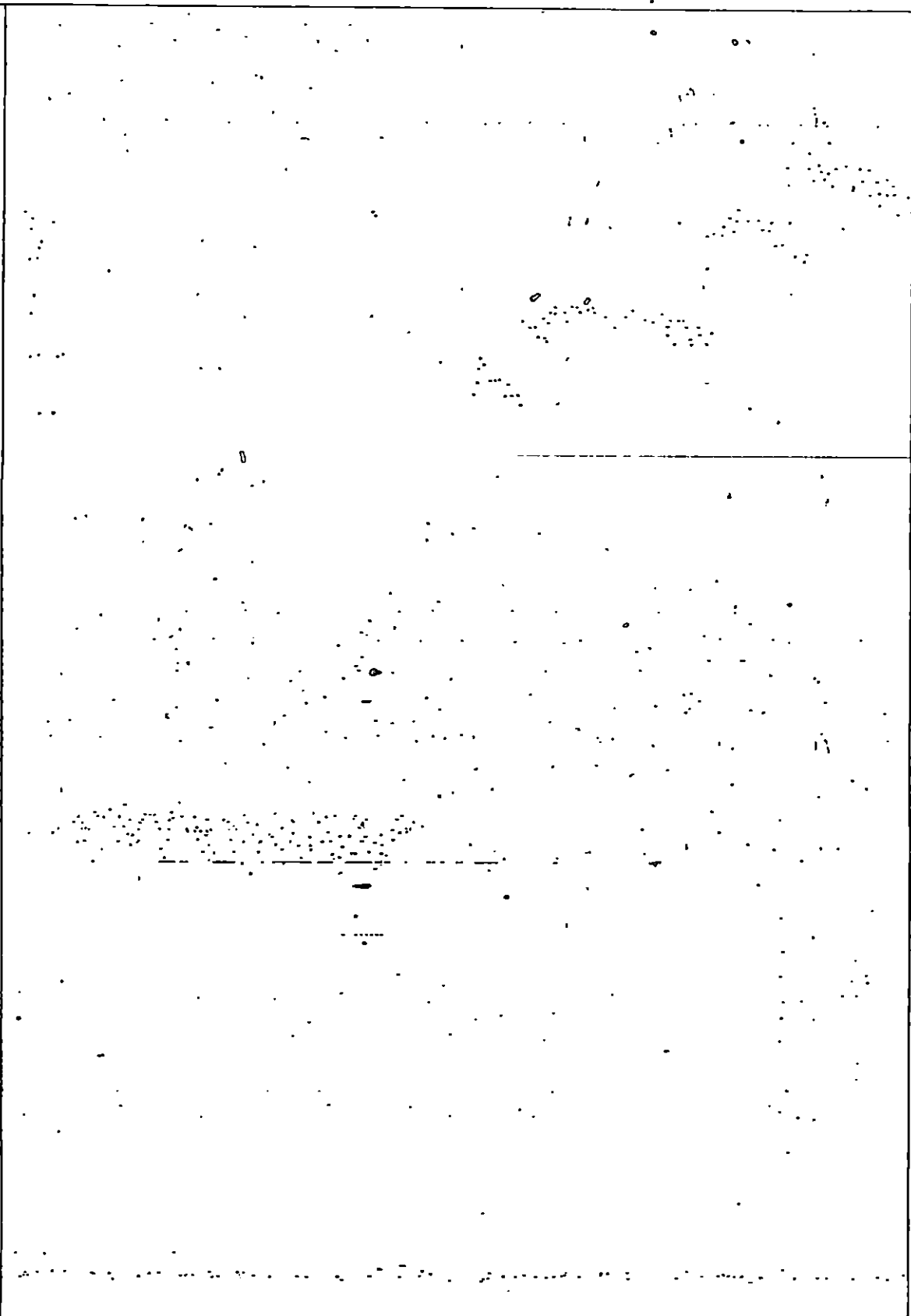
12

9) There are increasing incidences of mob justice in recent days due to increasing adaptation of social engineering, where individuals for pursuance of self interests try to mobilise mob to make their voices heard. Like in case of Cauvery Water Crisis recently, political leaders of Karnataka swayed the feelings of farmers of Karnataka against SC's decree of release of adequate amount of water as awarded by Cauvery water tribunal. For vested political interests farmers were made to adopt violent means to exert their decision. Similar was the case of Jat violent protests for reservation in Haryana and Petidar in Gujarat.

1

You are asked to cite reasons for such incident but not various incidents.

GS SCORE



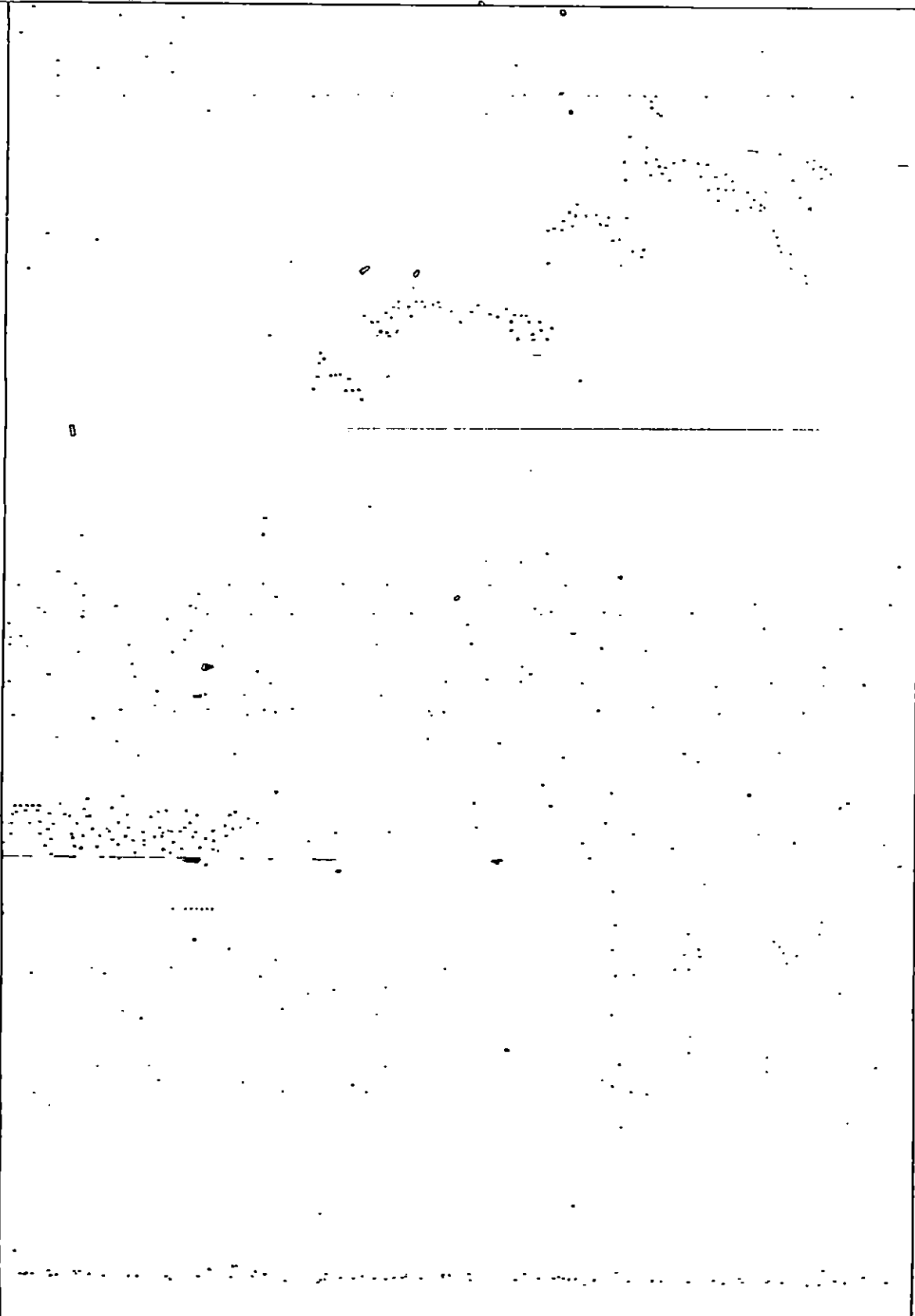
Remarks

Q3. Answer the following questions based on the virtue ethics:

- (a) What is virtue ethics? Can knowledge be equated with virtue?
 - (b) If evil or bad actions are the result of ignorance according to the virtue ethics, then why educated people get indulge in White Collar Crimes?
 - (c) Give the argument supporting self-control as a master virtue? How the failed-control is evident in the 'social sin'?
- (75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

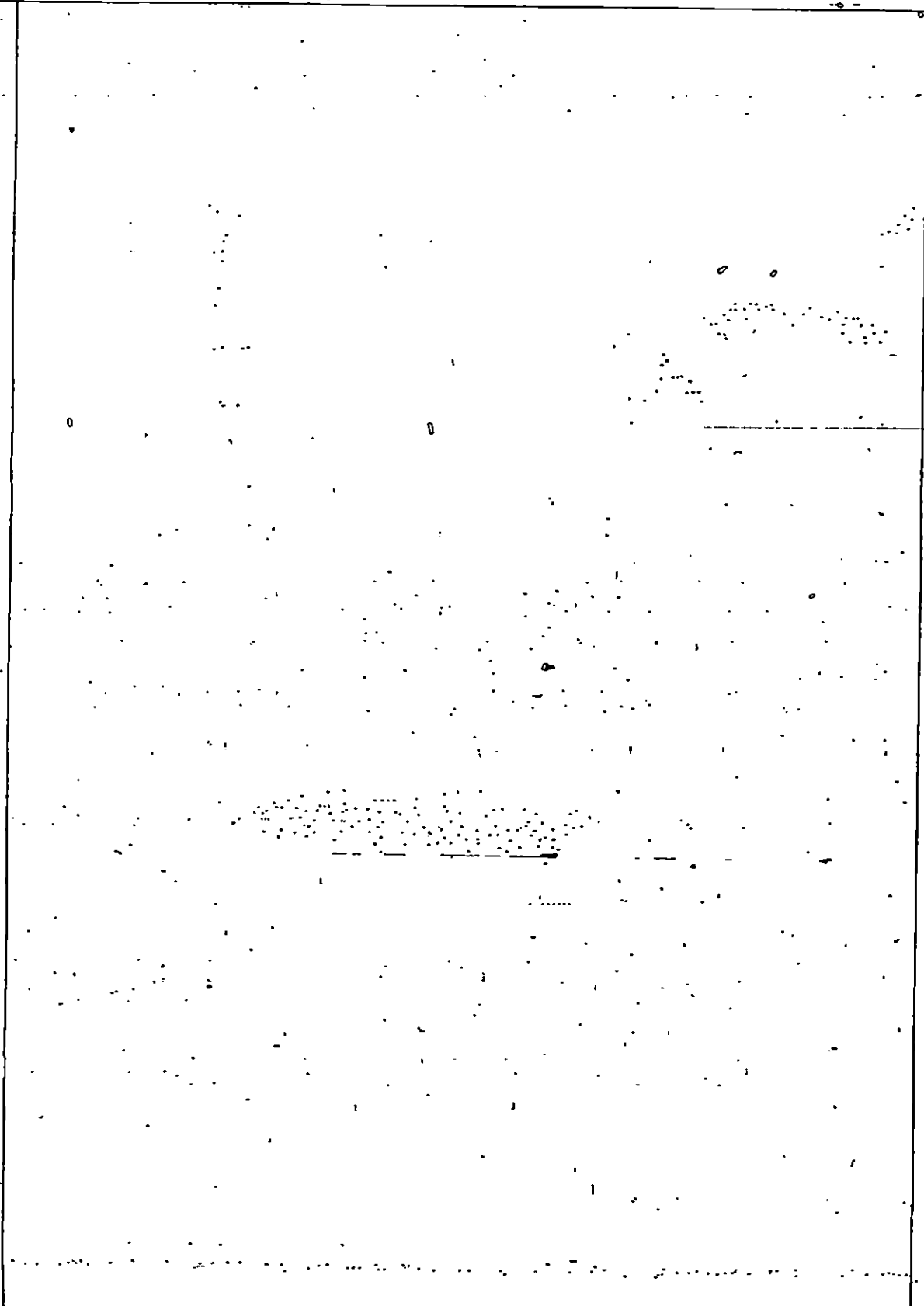


- *Remarks*

Q4. What is stoicism? In what way self-mastery of desires and emotions help in achieving the happiness? Is it always good to contain our desires and emotions?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Q5. Answer the following questions with respect to the concept of motive-consequences relation:

- (a) Is it consequences of actions that make them right or wrong, or the motives of the person who carries out the action? Based on the above statement can we say that socialism is better than market economy because the former has more good intentions for the people?
- (b) When government across the world are becoming more as a facilitator for various essential services, on which points should a civil servant pay heed before taking an action with respect to motive-consequences relation?

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

a) Every human should be considered as end in himself not the mean and hence ~~every action~~ actions should have good intentions of the individual rather than being ~~more~~ more focused on consequences. Socialism aspires an egalitarian society with good intentions for the people where as a market economy focuses more on consequences i.e. benefits and thus creates inequality in the society, but socialist model of economy fails to give due recognition to competition which can be ensured if self interests are more prioritized ~~that~~ than interests of community as a whole like in capitalist model. Thus it creates inefficiency has has proved to become failed in world.

b) Since governance is the phenomenon of delivery of services to people, it should aspire for welfare of all. This can be ensured when

Remarks

You should also cope with motive briefly

15

actions of civil servants are directed in such a way that considers every ~~benef~~ beneficiary as an end in itself. ~~It should not~~ But at the same time, governance is also about outcomes of policies, then only it can be termed as effective governance. So actions and decisions ~~about~~ of civil servants should maintain a balance between both intentions and consequences. They should be directed towards ~~the~~ welfare of every individual with being taken with good motives and intentions.

Discuss other measures taken by a civil servant.

1/2

Remarks

Q6. What is the "principle of permissible harm" in ethics? How do you see stern state action against its own people in certain instances such as the Left Wing radicalism and Jammu and Kashmir disturbance with respect to it? Does 'Principle of Permissible Harm' stand the test of moral laws? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarke

Q7. What is the difference between 'Convention' and 'Law'? Which of these two should be given more attention while taking administrative decisions with regard to the tribal regions? In ethical parlance, which of the above two deserves more compliance?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Convention is a customary practice being followed by a group of people. It gets its legitimacy from the people following it where as law is a legally binding set of norms applicable to residents of a nation-state. It derives its legitimacy from the people and their representative residing within nation state.

In tribal regions, due attention should be given to tribal customary practices while taking administrative decisions but it should not compromise with & contradict the principle of justice which is enshrined by some laws. For eg. Human sacrifice was one of customary practice of some tribes, but it compromises with Right of life and individual justice. So it should be banned both on legal and moral grounds although being customarily legitimate. Thus administrative decisions in tribal regions should be based on principle of justice. Recently SC has also allowed reservation of women in urban local bodies in Nagaland which is legitimate lawfully,

Remarks

but, some argue, it is against Naga
customary practices, where governing rights are
 only given to men. But prohibiting women to
 reap benefits of reservation is both unlawful
 as well as ethically wrong as it restrains
 their empowerment in name of conventions,
 which is a compensation of social debt
 a patriarch society owes. There in ethical,
 parlance also, law deserves more compliance
 compared to conventions but due recognition
 should also be given to conventions if
 they are morally not compromising with
individual justice.

3 1/2

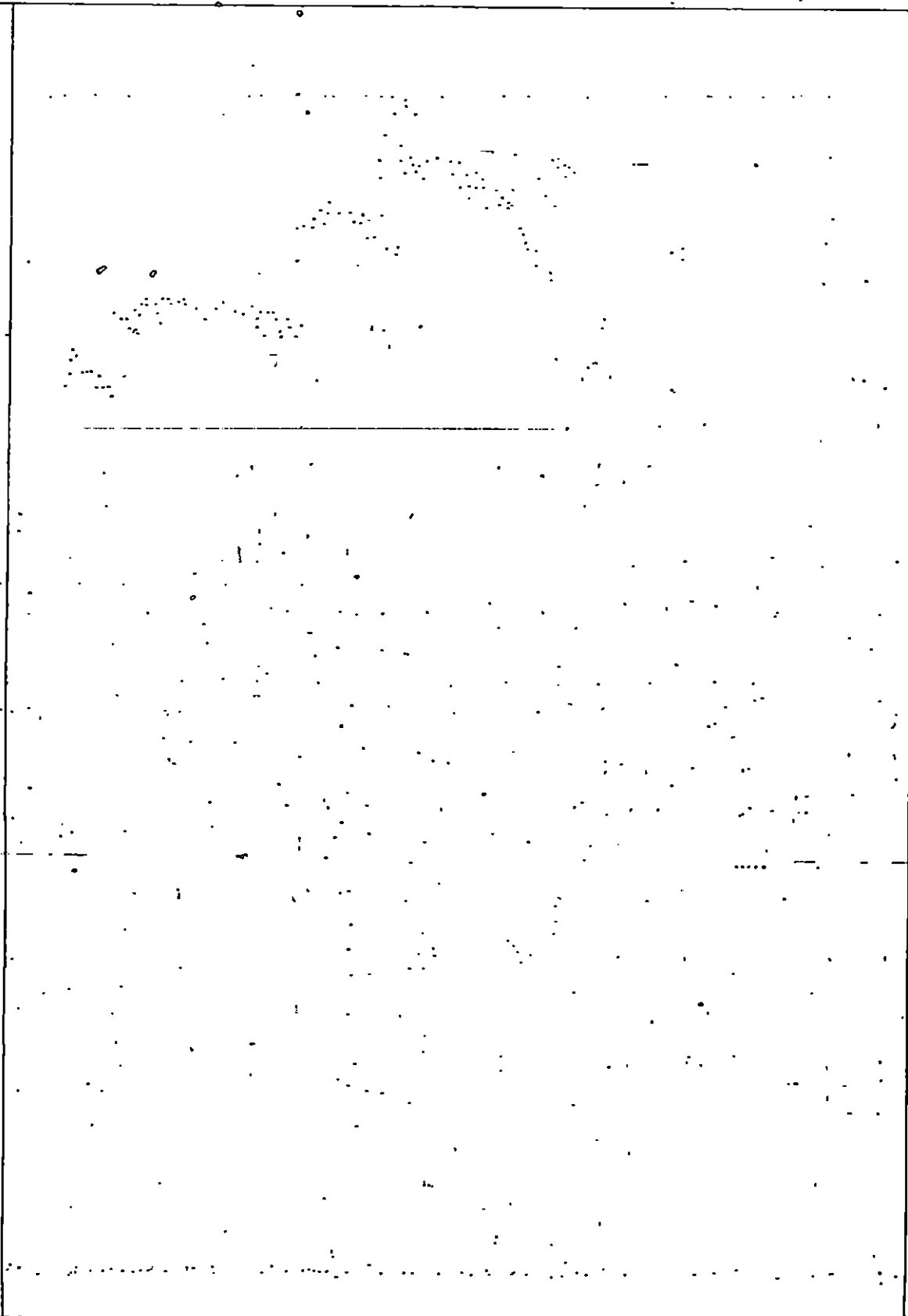
You
 really
 need
 not
 discuss
 any
 incident
 +
 here.

Remarks

- Q8. (a) Are justice, freedom and equality doles to the ruled, given by the superior authority (nature) or by the government?
- (b) What is the role of struggle, sacrifice and attitudinal change in achieving justice, freedom and equality in the society? Illustrate. (75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How does the cultural relativism defines "good"? Which method does it follow for arriving at moral beliefs?
- (b) Why does cultural relativism supposedly make us more tolerant of other cultures and, critically examine the view that moral values are relative?
- (c) Explain Gau Raksha (cow protection) movement and its dimensions according to the ethical relativism? What should be the ethical approach in case of the cultural conflict between two or more groups? (75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

2) Cultural relativism defines "good" what is perceived by "good" and "appropriate" by majority culture. It follows the principle of majoritarianism. ~~Although~~ It perceives, what is "good" for majority of people is "good" for society as a whole. For example, mandala yoga practice in schools is "good" for good health of students, however it is one of the schools of philosophy (Yog Philosophy of Patanjali) and thus is often linked with Hindu cultures. But since it seeks healthy life for all, can be considered good for society as a whole, although being a majority culture.

b) Cultural relativism defines "good" on majoritarianism but it also perceives that there can be another "good" from the perception of minority. And thus it leaves a room for adaptation of tolerance where relative "goodness" is defined, for example consumption

Remarks

of alcohol is considered to be culturally inappropriate in a society and that is also true for society as a whole. But presenting wine in churches is a part of Christian culture and that too should be respected.

Thus it creates an environment of harmony and brotherhood to respect ~~personal~~ cultural values of minority. Although society as a whole is governed by cultural values of majority. Other dimension is also

e) Cow is considered as a holy animal in Hindu culture and thus should not be killed as per Hindu majoritarianism. Further constitution also has enshrined a directive principle of state policy to protect milk animals which includes cow also. However lynching of cow skins from dead cows for leather industry, doesn't harm sentiments for ~~of any~~ religious group as it serves as a means of livelihood those who lynch. But in recent, they are facing violent opposition in name of "Cow protection movement" by some Hindu majoritarian. Further eating beef is also right to have food of choice of an individual but it is also being negated on cultural grounds. So as per ethical relations, cow protection.

↑
There
to be
answered.

Remarks

② should be done but not to snatch means of livelihood or any violent attack for feeding beef. There should be tolerance regarding decisions of minority and should be allowed to pursue own interest.

Remarks

Q10. Discuss the essence of consistency? Does consistency guarantee trust? If not then what is the use of it?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Consistency refers to continuity of actions where individual should take decisions on the same ground for ~~xxxx~~ different situations until or unless the two situations differ in the content in which decision has been taken. For eg. Speaking truth for welfare of ~~whole~~ society is consistency but a situation arising where, telling a lie can only result in welfare of society.

Thus consistency in decisions of individual creates a relationship of faith. This faith gradually ~~trust~~ turns into trust which is an important aspect of governance in a country. For efficient governance, trust deficit between the governing body and public who is being governed, restricts the efficient delivery of services. It creates a feeling of negligence and thus hatred against governing bodies. This negligence can be bridged by narrowing this trust deficit by developing faith in government only by non-discriminatory & non-differentiating consistent decisions by the administrators.

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Remarks

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Remarks

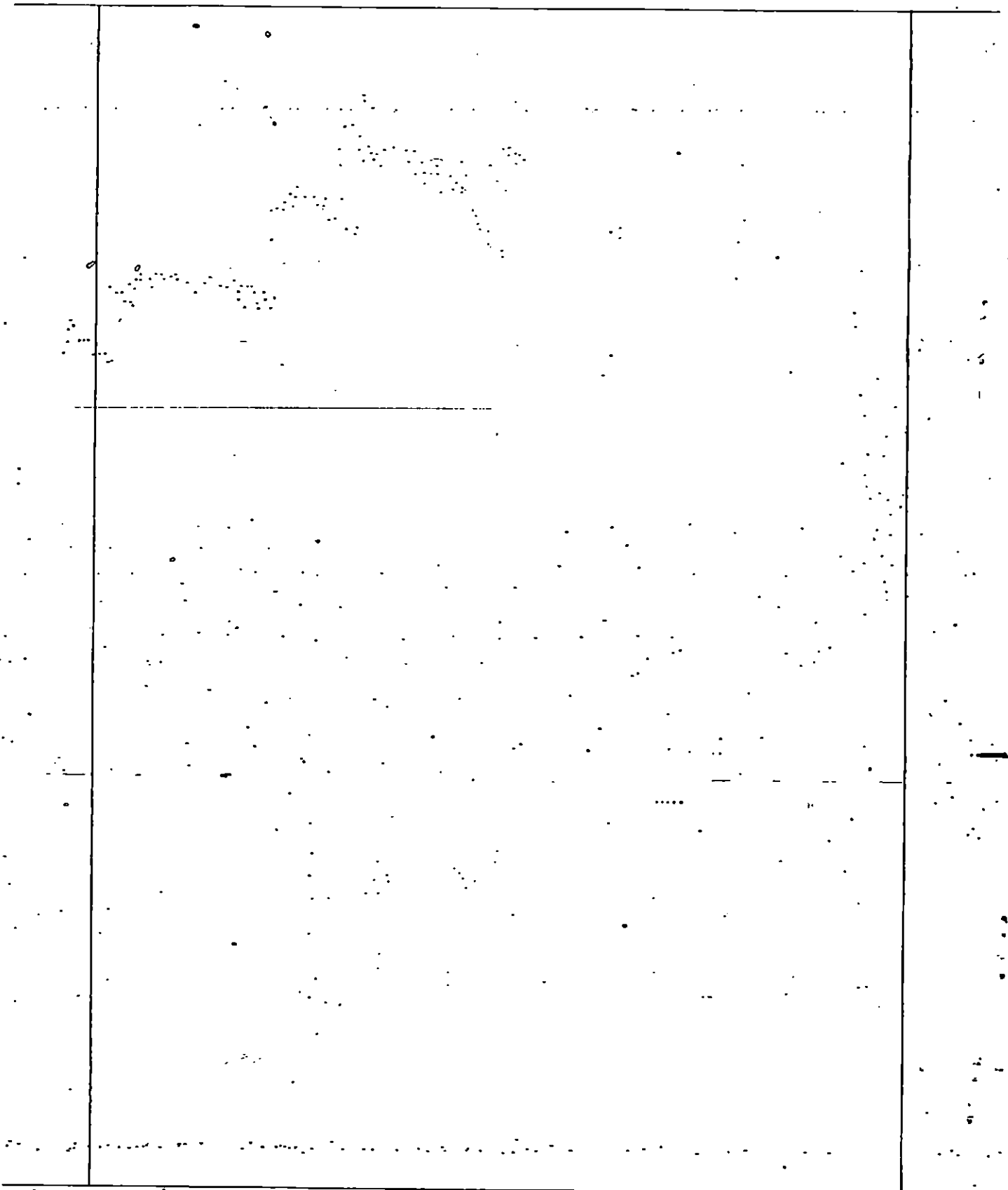
Q11. (a) Consider the following statement and explain it in the context of administration and governance: "It is horribly difficult to perceive our flaws and change our behavior and, at the same time, it is seductively easy to make guilty of our disasters to the sun, the moon and the stars."

(b) What are the essential requirements for being an agent of change?

(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks