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Q.1) Lying destroys general trust in the society and is also bad for the liar. Do you agree with this view? Is lying under all circumstances bad? Justify your answer.

Lying refers to hiding the truth or deception with an ulterior motive.

Lying is bad for the individual as (lied to)

- It takes away his right to truth
- It takes away his right to make informed choices
- It makes him view the world with suspicion.
- It cannot be made into a "Universal Principle" (Immanuel Kant) — if everybody lied the world will ~~not~~ suffer.



Lying is bad for the liar as -

- It makes him repeat and remember the

- lies he has told over and over again.
- He lives under constant stress
 - He lives in the fear of person he lied to

However, in certain ~~some~~ ^{white} circumstances, lies can be told -

- Eg:
- o In order to protect the person's life from being potentially endangered.
 - o To terminally ill patients ~~once they~~ - as they must not be told about their condition all at once.

The dying can be "~~justified~~ ^{accepted}" but not ~~to~~ justified ever. To protect a small harmless lie, one has to speak many lies - which is a slippery slope. Dying is never a virtue and should be avoided at all costs.

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Q.2) What teaching of Mahatma Gandhi are relevant today? How have you implemented them in your life?

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation gave a "way of life" and principles that could be used across time and place.

Teachings of Gandhiji are relevant today

→ Value of truth and honesty :

└ improve quality of personal and professional relations
└ ~~opposed~~ overall fulfilment of ~~is~~ life

→ Harmony between religion and public life

└ religion should bring out the best in every person
└ Tolerance and inclusiveness make a society move forward
└ concept of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"

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→ Disagreement with a policy should never escalate to violence
└ means adopted to achieve an end is more important.

→ Trusteeship model of businesses

↳ can help ~~prevent~~ ^{deal with} problems of 21st century - climate change, culture of consumerism etc

Implementation in ~~my~~ ^{my} own life

- Honesty ~~present~~ - by returning a extra money that a shopkeeper miscalculated

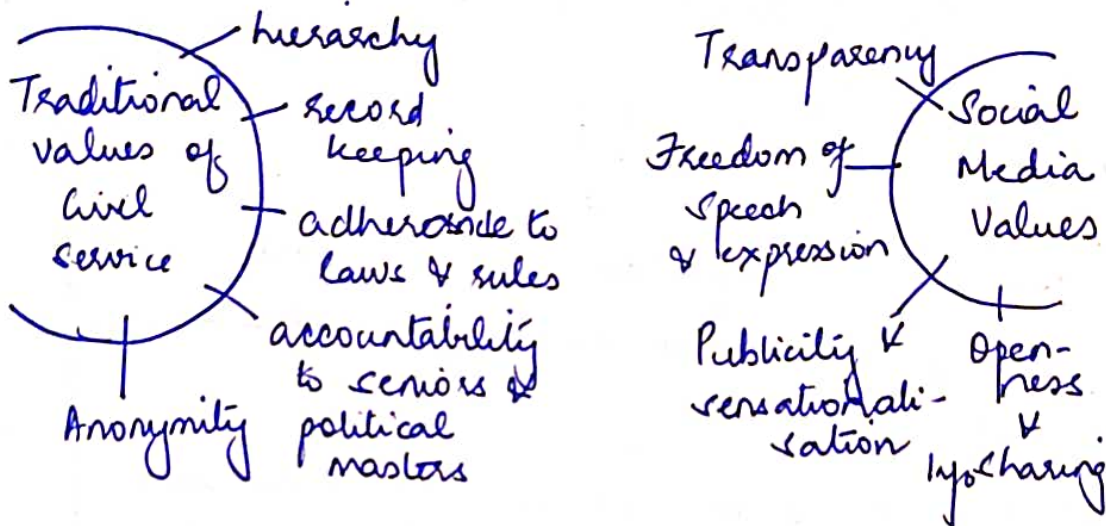
- Decluttering and leading a minimalist lifestyle - "to buying only what is needed"

- Respecting everybody at my college irrespective of faith, culture, beliefs.

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Q.3) The current era of digitization, social media and globalization has brought new set of values that conflict with traditional values of Civil Service. Discuss.

Values are standards on which desirability or undesirability of an action can be measured



Conflict between civil services value and new set of values in age of digitization

- Civil servants work in the principle of anonymity, hidden from public gaze
 - ↳ Social media now exposes them to excessive public scrutiny
- Civil servants are accountable/ answerable seniors
 - ↳ Social media floods their mails seeking of answers if things go south - demands openness

- A set procedure is to be followed for an action
 ↳ vs. demand for quicker decision-making and faster service delivery
 (age of Quick-commerce)

Can these be harmonised?

In a democracy, people are sovereign and the more the questions are asked, the better is democracy.

Digitisation offers an exciting way for citizens to collaborate, contact and converse with the government, and hence the processes must be streamlined to ensure smoother functioning of government while meeting public demands.

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Q.4) Why is it believed by some that business and ethics do not go hand in hand. What is your opinion on this? How can such views be changed?

In India, the traditional view about businesses is that they are inherently unethical, have malpractices and they are not pursued as a matter of choice.

This is because

→ India was colonised by a private company (& not by the King & Queen of Britain)

→ Initially, we had a licence-quota raj which ~~lead~~ led to development of ~~police~~ nexus between powerful businesses and politicians

↳ ~~small~~ ^{other} businesses suffered

→ Wealth ^{was} generally not considered a virtue (The first PM believed "Profit is a bad word")

Ethics and businesses do not go hand in hand?

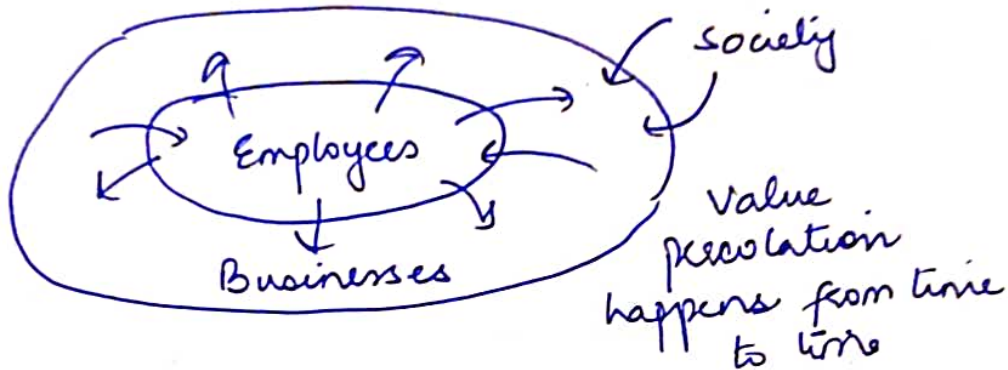
The commonly ~~held~~ held notion that ethics and businesses do not go together is not true.

- Businesses are built on trust

- Ethical businesses are sustainable and

survive in the long run.

- There is always moral ~~correction~~ ~~no~~ correction by the employees



Example : Infosys was built on ethical principles and continues to sustain as an ~~ethical~~ ^{IT} giant



Businesses should follow the trustee-ship model given by Gandhi, where the owners must behave like trustees and give back to society.

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Q.5) What do you understand by 'dedication to public service'? Why is this important for Civil Servants?

- Dedication refers to the value of being ~~per~~ personally committed to a cause.
- It stems from passion towards a cause and is sustained by commitment and perseverance.
- A dedicated person ~~personally~~ has personal attachment to the cause he is working towards.

For example, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar had a poor childhood, yet he studied under a street lamp — & he was so dedicated to learning.

Dedication is important for civil services as

- Development needs of the country are huge.
- There are very few incentives in place to award good work.
- A civil servant has to sustain himself in the middle of challenges he ~~face~~ faces at

Various faults —

- L demotivated staff & poor work culture
- L mistrust of people and go
- L political pressures

- Dedication to public service helps one to sail through frequent transfers, punishment postings, and still delivering public goods.

Thus dedication to public service is important for public servants to help in the country progress, move ahead and develop. It forms the basis for welfare of people — ~~and~~ which is also a constitutional mandate.

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Q.6) Distinguish between collusive corruption and coercive corruption with suitable examples.

According to Transparency International,
"corruption is the act of misuse of public office for private gains"

| Collusive corruption | Coercive corruption |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand for Two parties <u>cooperate</u> in an act of corruption. 2. Occurs at higher levels of government — both givers and participants are equally powerful 3. Difficult to prove and catch those involved 4. Legal liability on one who takes bribe both parties who collude in corruption | <p>Demand for bribe is explicitly or implicitly made.</p> <p>Petty corruption, occurs at lower levels — there is usually a huge <u>asymmetry</u> of power between participants</p> <p>Easier to prove & catch</p> <p>Both Legal liability on one party — who takes bribe</p> |

Eg: collusive corruption : Scams like 2G,
Commonwealth Games scam,
allocation of coal bloc scam

Coercive corruption : everyday corruption
encountered by common man :

eg: bribing a traffic policeman, bribing
an office clerk to get a document
signed, etc.

Any form of corruption is highly dangerous to
the institution and society. There must be a
zero tolerance policy towards corruption and
development of transparent, people- & friendly
institutions.

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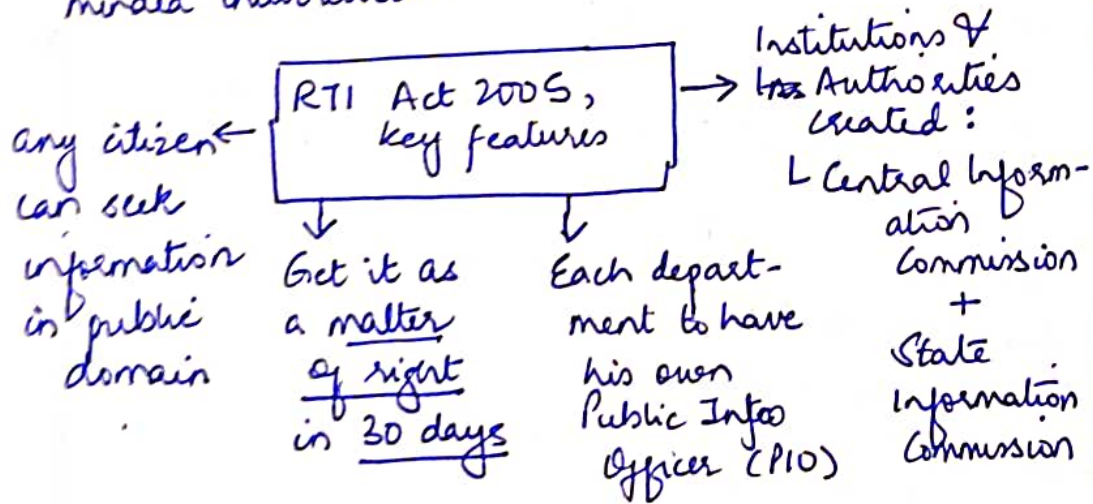
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Q.7) 'The Right to information Act is not only about people's right to know how decisions are made in governance, it is a paradigm shift towards accountability of administration to people.' Do you agree? Also, how far have the recent amendments to the RTI Act diluted the spirit of the Act.

Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) A was enacted after a successful struggle spearheaded by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (NGO) and like minded individuals.



Paradigm shift towards accountability of administration towards people

Before RTI Act, there was practically no way to seek information about the decisions made by the executive.

- Successes -
- Transparency in decision making ^{with an} ~~and~~ objective criteria
 - Help expose corruption at all levels (eg 2G scam)
 - ensured human rights (eg: Supreme court)

took cognizance of prison overcrowding and no of undertrials)

Recent amendments to RTI and their effects

1. Tenure of CIC : to be decided by Central Govt
and SIC
2. Salaries of CIC & SIC : to be determined by Central Govt

- Earlier the ^{and salary} tenure was same as ~~that~~ of constitutional authorities like Election Commission, which amounted to sensibility in administrative hierarchy.
- Tenure determined by govt would put the office under constant stress and the officers may find it difficult to remain unbiased, neutral and non partisan.

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Q.8) With regard to the morality of actions, one view is that means is of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate when it comes to public administration and governance? Give reasons in support of your answer.

"Means justify the ends" means that the morality of an action is dependent on the act and not the outcome of the act. "Ends justify the means" means that the morality of an action depends on the consequence or outcome of the same.

| Means justify the ends | Ends justify the means |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More Basis of rule of <u>law</u> and human rights values (Upholding them is moral) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximises socio-economic benefits eg: freebies are good as they help the poor |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is focussed on doing <u>one's duty</u> eg: L following Swadharma is moral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It does not depend on duty, varies according to situations |
| <p>Not easy to practice in real life - sets higher standards of morality</p> | <p>Easier to practice - does not have rigid rules / makes morality accessible to all.</p> |

When it comes to public administration, deontological ethics (where means justify the ends) is a more appropriate approach as —

1. It focuses on doing one's duty, which are defined and elaborated (through tried & tested methods)
2. It treats individuals as end in themselves
3. It sets high standards of morality which a public servant must adhere to.

For example, Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement after the violence at Chauri-Chaura incident — because the means employed did not justify the end. Freedom had to be won not through mass destruction but through weapons of truth and non violence.

However, the approach must be such that ^{the} justice means employed / doing one's duty must be always tempered with kindness and compassion.

9) Given below are two quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

- "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it" - Voltaire
- "Character of an institution is reflected in its leader."

a) This quotation was said in the context of European Renaissance when people were increasingly becoming aware of individual liberties and rights of expression. It paved the way for French Revolution to follow.

It means that no matter how divergent one's views are with respect to the common societal norms, he must be allowed to express it.

- The quote champions freedom of expression as

It has an intrinsic value (end in itself)

- leads to development of one's fullest potential

It has an instrumental value (means to an end)

- helps raise voice of minority groups,
- counter majoritarianism

For example: The colonial era was broadly considered oppressive due to the stringent sedition law — under which Tilak and Gandhi were jailed. This was against the spirit of liberty of expression and free speech.

(b) A leader is steers an institution and is primarily responsible for the work-culture of the institution.

- An optimistic leader pulls out an organisation from stress and sails through a crisis.

→ An honest leader will inculcate transparency as a core value in the institution.

For eg: Former CAG Vinod Rai exposed many ~~costs~~ scams and did not ~~suffer~~ succumb to political pressures.

→ T.N. Seshan brought forth the model code of conduct and established Election Commission as a neutral machinery — due to ~~value~~ his own values of transparency and accountability to people and not political party.

Similarly, Napoleon made his army cross the mighty Alps by inspiring them to be fearless and courageous — "There shall be no Alps!" he said.

Q.10) Examine why corruption exists in Indian Society despite social consensus on the need to weed it out from the society. What legal and institutional means are needed to fight corruption?

Transparency International defines "corruption as the misuse of public office for private gains".

The 2nd ARC has observed =

Corruption = Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability

Corruption exists in Indian Society despite social consensus because :

- Understanding of "corruption" is limited
eg: bribe giving → ~~is~~ corruption
Nepotism/ favouritism → not corruption
- Seen as a reward a person deserves on account of qualifying an exam
- Lack of ~~to~~ knowledge about indirect consequences (eg: the amount of loss to exchequer / public safety hazard due to poor quality of materials used)
- Little respect of integrity ("Havischandra" is used in derogatory sense by relatives & kin)

- There are also misplaced sympathies for the corrupt

eg: Zero tolerance policy towards corruption viewed as extremely harsh for a small bribe.

Measures needed to fight corruption

Legal

- Removal of Art 311 from constitution
- Right to guaranteed public service enacted
- Strengthening whistleblower Act
- Automatic disclosures in cases of death of an activist

Institutional

- Strengthening of office of Lokpal & Lokayukta
- "Binding" recommendations made by CVC
- ~~Intelligence~~ par

There is also a need to promote Gandhian values at workplace - "there is enough for everybody's need but not for one's greed".

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Q.11) Civil Service Reforms are the need of the hour to ensure upholding highest standards of probity in Governance. What should these reforms be?

Civil Service Reforms refer to the process of change in overall management, structure and processes involving the civil services.

They are needed as

- rising level of distrust between govt and people
- rise of social media and fake news / manipulated news
- lag between development / working of private sector and working of bureau-ocracy.

These reforms must be

1. Development of a comprehensive civil services management framework
2. Upholding / Ensuring an objective appraisal criteria
3. A proper incentive structure in place to reward those working hard
4. Interface between civil services and government must be guided by principles of neutrality, integrity and professionalism.

5. Development of Code of Ethics for Civil Servants to ensure highest standards of public service.



The end objective is serving the people with compassion, empathy and kindness.

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Q.12) 'Public funds suffer from underutilization, misutilization and underutilization.' Elaborate.

Misutilisation of public funds refer to using employment of taxpayers money for a purpose different than it is earmarked for.

For example, 2010 scam

→ Commonwealth Games scam 2 - public money used for private gains.

Reasons - "Power corrupts, absolute power corrupts absolutely"

{ Unethical value system
Lack of transparency in decision-making

Underutilisation refers to ~~an~~ non-employment of public money to the purposes they were intended for

Example : Nishchaya fund for protection of women - fund is underutilised

Reasons - non zeal to work towards the Cause

- ↳ lack of empathy and compassion
- ↳ lack of passion and dedication towards the cause

Both misutilisation and under utilisation divert and deprive a common man from benefits due to him. The need is to put into place ~~mechs~~ effective and efficient mechanisms to keep these under check.