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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ....36....

Name	
Email ID.	
Roll No.	
Mobile No.	Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard – https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on – https://academy.forumias.com/
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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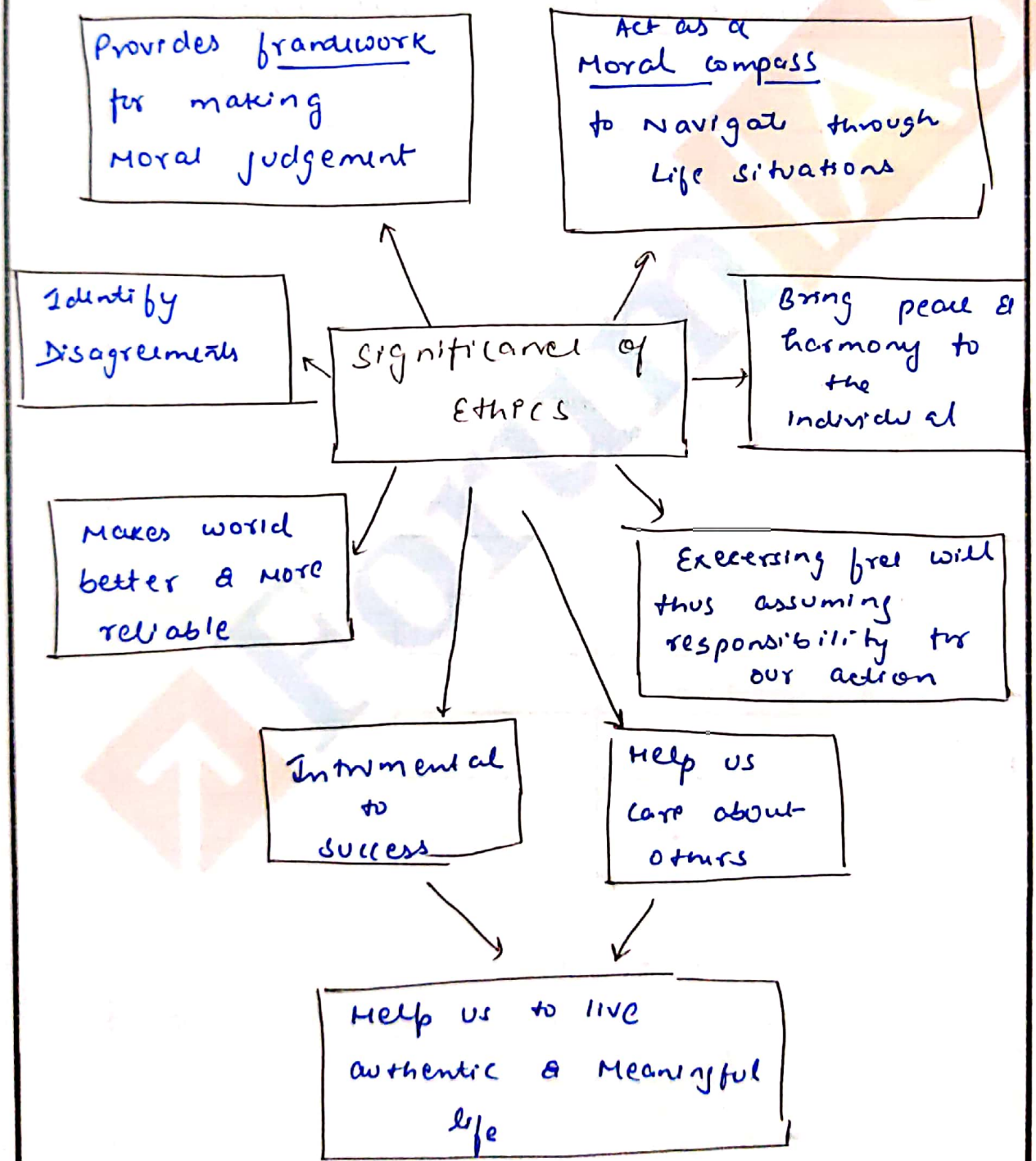
Start Writing Here

Q.1) Ethics is a set of Moral principles, as a practice it is a set of do's & don't that guide our conduct. Whereas, as a study it is a branch of Moral philosphy.



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Ethics helps in leading a Moral life as it helps in decision making situation where moral character has two choices such that any one choice will compromise at least one moral values. For instance, Vibhishan's "Dharma - Sankata" situation where he has to choose between Ram & Ravan

↳ If he choose Raam = Loyalty to kith & kin is compromised
↓
(In Indian society, it is considered above truth)

↳ If he choose Ravan = Righteouness will be compromised.

Thus, one can conclude that ethics helps us to take right decision at in Dilemma situation thus helping to lead a conflict-free & Moral life.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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Q.2) Ethics (E) is a set of Moral principles widely accepted by the society. Whereas, Morality (M) is the Individual Notion of Right & wrong.

Difference b/w Ethics & Morality

Ethics	Morality
• Originate outside the self & is often externally imposed	• Arise from within
• Public & Societal	• Private & intimate
• Relatively easier to codify	• Difficult to codify.
• Deals with the conduct of a person	• Deals with the character of the person.
• More objective ↓ thus easy to codify as compared to (M)	• More subjective in Nature ↓ as it is an individual sense of rt. & wrong.
• Ethics is a conduct of person in public space	• Morality becomes an Individual Character.

Example

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(1) Politician accepting Bribe = considered as unethical in scope of public ethics. If same politician having an extra-Marital affair then it is in scope of Private ethics / Morality. Some people may think it is the private affair thus does not affect the public at large.

(2) Homosexuality — It is still outside the accepted moral Norm of the society. But for some individual it is Natural as well as ethical & it is completly moral, it's not a question of Morality.

Thus, ethics and Morality are two wheels of a chariot which goes hand in hand / togethrse. There seperation is inevitable for the smooth movement of the chariot.

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Q.3) (L) Laws are codified (E) ethics with legal sanctity. whereas ethics are a set of moral principles accepted by society. Both (L) & (E) regulate behaviour and conduct of individuals / groups / institution.

Differences b/w (L)/(E)

Law	Ethics
• (L) has elment of coercision	• (E) has an elment of persuasion from family & society.
• fear of punishment by state	• NO fear of state action
• state sanction	• fear of inner guilt/ soval astracisation
• It is a set of Don'ts	• Appeal of conscience
	• Consist of Do's & Don'ts.

Conflict

→ Laws reinforces societal ethics.

ex: - Rt. to equality
- Rt. to education

→ Laws may cause to develop societal

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ethics.

Ex- Hindu succession Act

↓

Girls in property rts. in paternal house

↓

Law will come first than society will develop ethics eventually.

→ Cases of social Morality

↳ ex: Decriminalizing of Homo sexuality
- Maternity & Paternity leaves

Thus, whenever there arose a conflict between Law & ethics one should go for Middle path where one should submit to the law by not breaking it and at the same time oppose the laws through 3 Ps (Protest, prayer, petitions).

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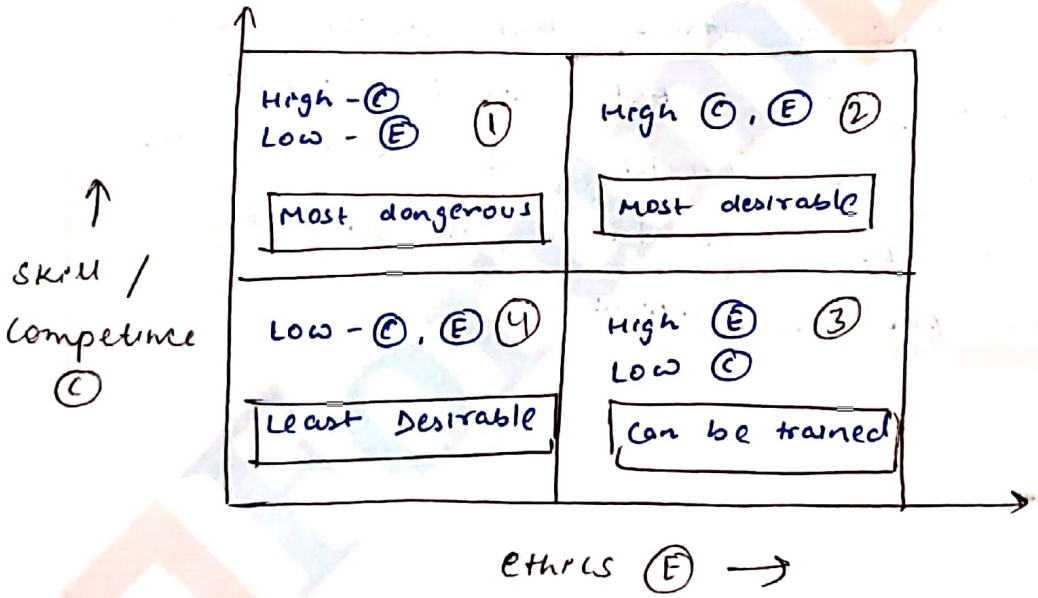
Q.4)

Business + ethics → Business ethics

Business ethics refers to the relationship b/w business objectives, practices, technique & the good of society. Where, ethics are a set of norms that aim to guide our conduct in right direction.

- Business is the skill / competence of an individual ~~that~~ / org. that determined the success of any Business.



The Above graph states :

(1) Quadrant (1) consist of peoples with very High Competence (C) / skill & Low ethics → such type of people are Most dangerous for any business / org. because :-

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i) erode Moral fabric of org. / business
ii) Pollute work culture
iii) threat to public reputation of a business
iv) Reduce the group output

(2) Quadrant (2): High competence & Highly ethical people - they can take any business to a greater height. these are most desirable persons.

(3) Quadrant (3): Highly ethical people, even though low in competence / skill - these people r also beneficial in any business as they are more loyal toward the business & skill can be inculcated by training.

(4) Quadrant (4): Person with Low ethics & Low competence, these are least desirable workforce for any business as they are neither good at competence / skills nor ethically strong to the org. / business.

Hence, ethics and business are not irreconcilable, as both are directly linked to each other. Business can be make more ethical by employing persons from having high ethical standard as well as competency. Also, Proper management training is required.

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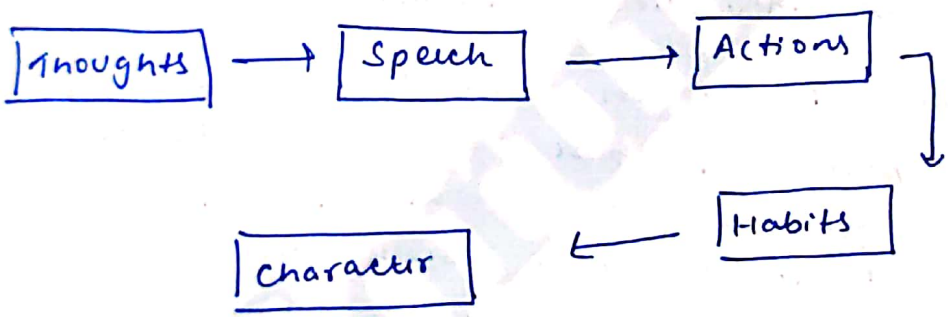
Q.5) Politics refers to the range of activities that are undertaken with the purpose of capturing power to rule the rules that governs us. whereas, Ethics as a practice, is a set of do's & don't that guide our conduct. It is a set of moral principles.

Ethics → Ethos / Ethikos → habit / character
(Greek word)

Politics undertaken by politicians reflect there character by the type of politics they do.



Politics - a source of Ethics

↳ When something wrong happened in politics, it become general ethical value of society.

↳ Society will look at politics and imbibes value from there.

Ex: Person doing Massive horse trading kiss Bhartiya Rajneeti ka chanyaka

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Therefore politics become source of Individual society

Politicians - virtuous persons

- Ethics to be derived by looking virtous person.
- Therefore, politician should speak the truth, pursue non-violence & work for the welfare of its people, ~~who~~

Principles to be followed by politicians in Politics

According to Immanuel Kant something is good is everybody rationally agreed that it is good

1. Kant gave four principles that need to be followed by politician for ethics and politics to go hand in hand-

1) Principle of universality → Politicians should act in a manner such that there action can become a general law for the individual people to follow.

2) Equality principle → The universal law thus created should be equally applicable to all including politician himself without exceptions.

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3.) Humanity first principle → People must be treated as an end in themselves & not as a mean.

4.) Duty principle → Politicians should perform there duty duty with full righteousness. If something is done for reasons such as fear or reward then one has not acted in a Moral way.

Thus, based on above text one can infer that ethics and politics can go hand in hand. History has shown India is blessed with highly virtous politician like Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bhadhur Shastri etc. who being the greatest leader of their times was known for there virtous qualities like intergrity, high ethical values, probity, and there moral & political attitudes known for social influences & persuasion.

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Q.6) There are two school of Moral philosphy; Consequentialism / Teliological ethics which says that- Morality depends upon consequences of an action, means are not important and More good the outcome, more moral is the action.

The other one is Deontological approach, said some actions are correct irrespective of bad consequences while there are other actions that are wrong irrespective of good consequences. It argues that means are more important than ends.

Consequentialism

It argues ends are more important- and based on the end objective divided into three

Welfarism

Its end objective is to Maximise socio-economic well being

Utilitarianism

↓

Maximising Happiness

↓

Jeremy Bentham

Hedonism

↓

Maximising Bodily pleasures

Challenges

→ More concerned with actual outcome, does not take factor in Motive, so it may support the action that are done with Mal-intention but have good outcomes

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→ Measuring goodness of outcome is in itself challenging.
→ Different ∞ timeperiods produces diff. results
→ Makes society unpredictable
→ Difference b/w intended & actual outcome
→ Does not account for the farness of outcomes whose "goods" to measure is debatable.
→ Does not support global human rt.
→ Disregard actions that are good in themself.

Deontological approach

- Does <u>not</u> <u>concerned</u> with <u>consequences</u>.
- Promotes '<u>Duty approach</u>' / perform your duty.
- Morality is not contingent with conse-quences, Morality depends upon the means adopted

Ex: stealing is always bad - even done for life saving purpose

<u>Immanuel Kant</u> of Deontological School of Moral Phil. argued that what is Morally good can be found by applying reason. Therefore no need to look to

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consequences to decide the Morality of an action.

As per the above stated Moral philosphies it can be argued that there's a need for 'Middle path' / 'Madhya Marg' b/w consequentialist & Deantological school of philosphy (or) to choose b/w Means & ends. As both Means and ends have equal importance at any circumstances. Hence, Middle path should be encouraged & Not the extreme level of either side.

Also, there's a need to go for Paulin's principle when stuck b/w Means & Ends. Paulin principle states action in Moral under two conditions:

i) Bad consequences < good consequences
ii) Bad cosequences should not be the primary intention.

Thus by following Middle path & Paulin's principle one can overcome the dilemma of more importance b/w Means & Ends in real life situations.

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Q.7) God based ethics is the ethics where God has the legitimacy to make ethical rules. fear of punishment from God exist among masses if ~~not~~ ethical principles are not followed. GBE brings uniformity in social & cultural practices. It works as a glue & bind the society.

GBE challenges

Problem of Intermediatory

↓

because individual does not know what god said

↓

so depend on intermediatories like holy texts / Priests

Religious superstitious

↓

Society governed by irrational thinking

↓

Instead of Rational, logical, Scientific thoughts

Religious fundamentalism

- Believes in sanctity of religious text
- Refuse to believe -Religious text are open to inter-pretations
- Believe in literal translation of text
- Believe Doctrinal compromise already been Made
- Believe Religion is in threat & Need protection

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God's NOT Necessary for Ethics

Arguments

↳ ~~Athestic~~ **Atheist people** :- still they live Morally consistent behaviour

↳ **Buddha, Jains** : Came up with strong Moral philosphy without need of God

↳ **Constitution** : Regarded as the highest source of ethics, Secular in nature.

Other problems / challenges of GBE

(1) Give rise to **Euthyphro problem**

↓

Is something good / Moral because god says so (or) God says something to be good because it is originally good.

(2) GOD > GOOD

↳ Good is dependent on God

(3) Morality become contingent on God

(4) As Many god, as many Moral principles

(5) NO agreement on what is Moral among followers of same god

(6)

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(6) Little place for secular Morality

(7) Run's counter to constitutionalism

(8) Lead to problem of fundamentalism

↓ further lead to

decrease / reduced tolerance among individuals, increase violence and justifies fear

Thus, God based ethics not only have limitations but creates more problems than it solves. Despite, numerous criticism/ limitation, CBE binds the society just like pearls in a string thus enrich the cultural ethos of Indian society.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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