

GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : **694048**

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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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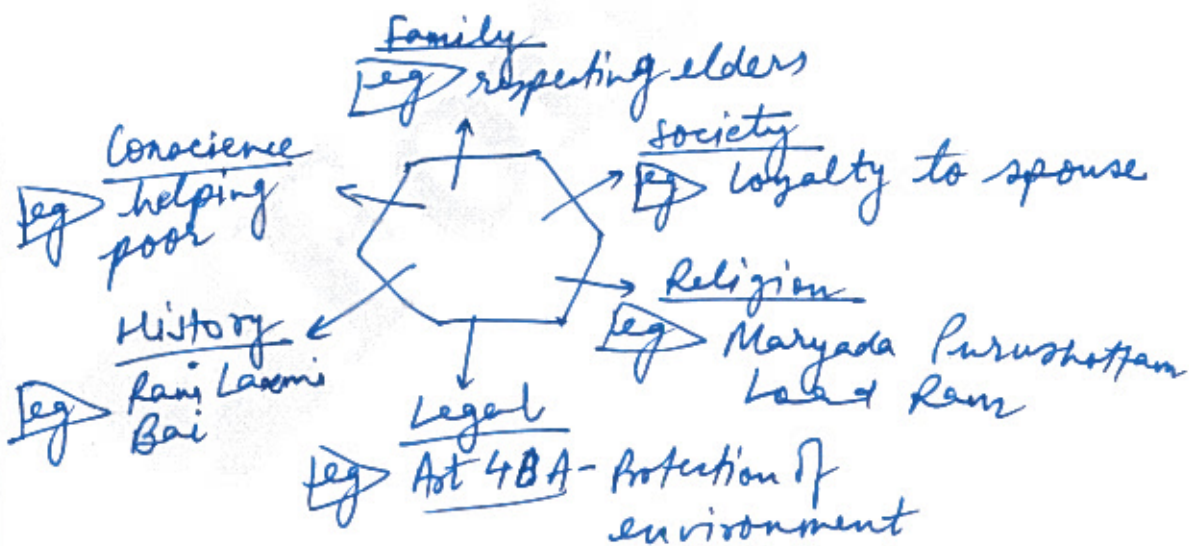
Start Writing Here

Q.1)

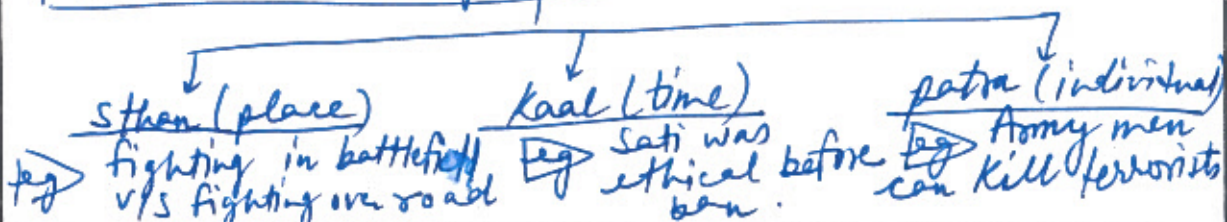
Ethics is the norm distinguishing right and wrong and follow the path of righteousness.

eg Mahatma Gandhi understood the exploitation of colonialism and followed the path of Satya and Ahimsa.

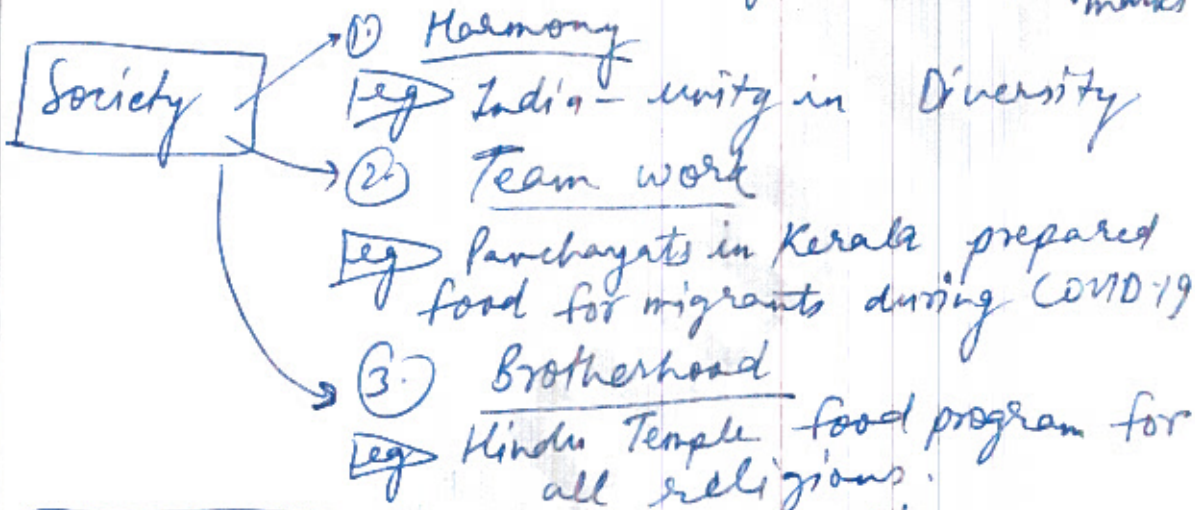
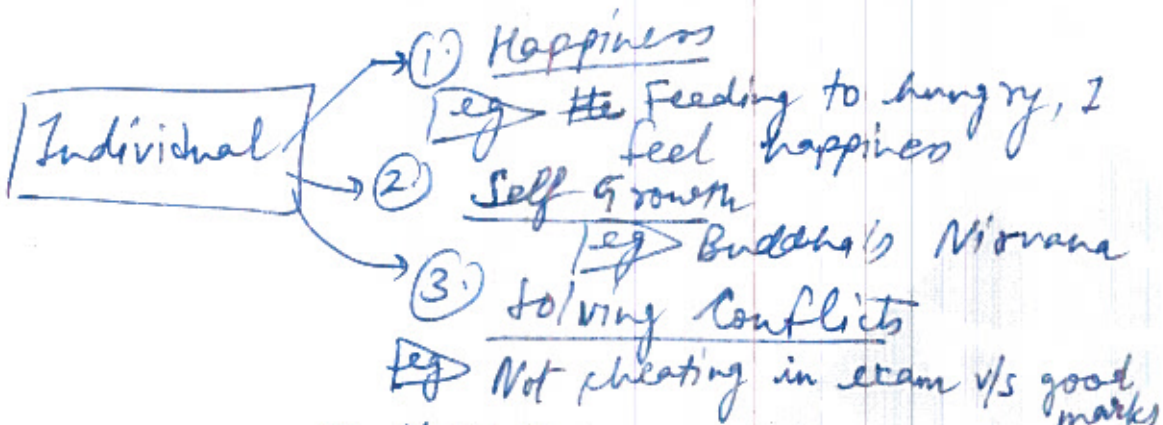
Sources of Ethics



Determinants of Ethics



Significance of ethics in leading a moral life



Limitations of Ethics - may create more conflicts
It is relative

Ashoka's Dhamma talks about tolerance and respect for all which should be the guiding principle for an ethical life -

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Ethics is societal's notion of right or wrong. Society forms its own principles with time. It is easy to codify.

Morality is individual's standard of distinguishing right and wrong. It is influenced by family, friend, society, individual's conscience. It is highly subjective in nature.

Differences between ethics and morality

Parameters	Ethics	Morality
Source	Religion, social norms etc eg Sati was ethical before 1829.	Individual's conscience eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed Sati practice

Influence	Outside eg Buddha was to become King	Inside eg Buddha chose path of asceticism.
Purpose	To establish social order eg Endogamy practice in Parosi	Individual character eg Supporting intercaste marriages
Violation	State of dissonance, social ostracization eg Couple in Rajasthan were punished for marriage intercaste	Guilt, Crisis of conscience eg Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned as Railway Minister due to rail mishap in 1960's



Peace, Harmony

Buddha's Madhyamika Marg (Middle path) may be adopted in case of conflict.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Ethics - It is individual or societal's notion of right and wrong.

Law is the codified ethics which has legal sanctity.

Difference b/w Ethics and Law

Ethics	Law
① no legal sanctity	① legal sanctity
② formed by leaders of society	② formed by a representative body through elections.
③ Punishment for violation eg Social ostracisation	③ Punishment for violation by State eg IPC, CrPc

Law in Conflict with Ethics

④ Two Scenarios :-

	Illegal Ethical	Legal Ethical
	Illegal Unethical	Legal Unethical
① Law reinforces ethics (Legal + Ethical)		
eg Right to Education V/A 21A.		

2) Law induces ethics (Illegal + Unethical)

eg Prevention of Child Marriage Act, 2006

3) Illegal & Ethical

3) Legal but unethical

eg Apartheid in S. Africa

4) Illegal & unethical

eg Murder, Rape

Conflict Resolution between Ethics and Law

1) Constitution provides for accountability through regular elections, Parliament tools

2) Basic Structure - doesn't allow law to alter Constitution's soul.

Way Ahead → Law & Ethics

"Rex is Lex" (Rule is King) & not

"Lex is Rex" (King is Rule) should be torchlight for laws formulation.

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2.4)

Ethics are the set of moral principles widely accepted by society.

Business - These are the range of activities undertaken to earn profit.

Arguments for ethics and business mutually irreconcilable

① Friedman Doctrine - "The Business of Business is to do business". The sole responsibility of a company is towards its shareholders.

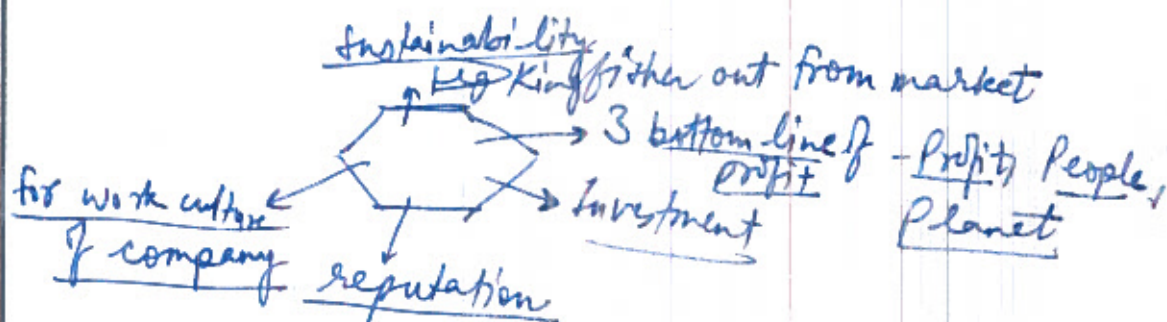
② Intense competition
 Big oil companies in Saudi Arabia reduced prodn to increase price

③ Self preservation - 1st law of existence to exist in market & sustain

④ Ethics is a private matter
 (i) Companies are amoral creatures
 (ii) Employees mostly consist of technical members

5. Lacks understanding of ethical issues.

Need of ethics in Business



How to make business more ethical

- ① Make CR more enforceable
- ② Adoption of villages, schools, green fields by firms
- ③ Conscious Capitalism
- ④ Trusteeship Model of Mahatma Gandhi
Owners of business should act as trustee and take as much as needed to satisfy their needs only.

Tatas are known for their ethics.
They built hospitals across the country.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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2.5)

Ethics - set of moral principles widely accepted by the society.

Politics - are the range of activities undertaken with the purpose of capturing power to write rules which govern us.

Arguments for Ethics and Politics don't go hand in hand

① Ethics and politics are considered to be two rails of railway track.

② Often politics involve corruption, bribing, divisive politics etc.

~~eg~~ hate speeches during recent UP state elections,

③ cash for vote.

③ Machiavelli (Prince) in the West, Chanakya (Arthashastra) in the east considered morally grey areas as pragmatic in statecraft.

④ Often people of high moral values are unable to win election (direct).
eg → Politicians are elected to Rajya Sabha.

⑤ According to Mahabharata, Yudhishtira and Pandava deceived Dronacharya that his son is dead.

Need of Ethics in Politics

- ① Moral representative to form laws.
- ② welfare state - social justice to all
- ③ Rule of law
- ④ Protection to minority
- ⑤ Checks Totalitarianism
- ⑥ Accountability & Transparency.

Ethics and Politics go hand in hand

- ① Example of King Vikramaditya who was fountainhead of justice.
 - ② Mahatma Gandhi — revoked the Non-Cooperation Movement due to Chauri-Chaura incident. He was a successful ethical politician.
 - ③ Akbar — Sulh-i-Kul — tolerance for citizens
 - ④ Lal Bahadur Shastri — resigned due to a railway mishap as railway minister.
- Ashoka's "dhamma" should act as guiding for ethics in politics. which ~~is~~ holds tolerance, respect for all, ethical statecraft, non-violence as paramount.

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2.6) Deontology proposes ^{means} ~~ethics~~ is more important than end.

Telology proposes ends is more important than end.

Means is more important than end

Benefits

- ① Person is considered as end in themselves.
- ② Promotes ^{individual} human rights like Right to life, Euthanasia, Abortion.
- ③ Duty is foremost important.
- ④ Promotes Non-violence
 Eg Mahatma Gandhi revoked Non Cooperation Movement due to violence in Chauri-Chaura 1931.

Limitations

- ① Discourages action which may promote group welfare.
 Eg Discourage land reforms.

- (2.) Result may not be arrived at all
 eg Revolutionary activities against colonial rule was equally credited for independence.
- (3.) May be time taking - to understand best possible means to achieve ends
- (4.) May not promote social justice
 eg Against progressive taxation.

Ends are more important than means

Benefits

- (1.) Promotes utilitarianism - maximum good for maximum people.
 eg Land reforms - land rights to tillers, progressive taxation.

(2.) Social & technological progress

- eg Vaccine ^{trials} Uniform Civil Code - DPSP
- (3.) Acceptable to ~~all~~ ^{majority} & easily implementable

Limitations -

- ① May promote majoritarianism
- ② Promotes Robinhood tendency - steal from rich & distribute to poor.
- ③ Against individual human rights
eg Emergency provisions.
- ④ Intended v/s actual outcome - Acts may not result in actual outcome.
- ⑤ ~~Ethical~~ May result in good result even with malintention.

Way Ahead

- ① "Means" and "Ends" both are required in harmony.
- ② However "means" is more important. ~~as~~ in a liberal democracy.

Teachings from Mahatma Gandhi is important, he achieved desired result with fair means of "Satya & Ahimsa".

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2.7)

God is considered omnipotent (all powerful), omnipresent (present everywhere), omniscient (knows everything).

God based Ethics

- ① Ethics based on teachings of God or his parah.
eg
- ② Concept of reward & punishment
eg Hindus - Law of Karma, Swarga & Narak
Islam - Judgement Day
Sinhals.
- ③ Based on religious scriptures.
eg Bhagavadgita, Quran, Bible

Benefits of God based Ethics

- ① widely accepted eg >80% are religious population.
- ② Easy to implement.
eg no external coercion required (Law of Karma).
- ③ Virtue ethics
eg Role Model like Jesus Christ

Limitation of God based Ethics

Debate of "What God does is ethics" and "God always perform ethics".

(1) What ^{God} does is ethics

- (1) As many gods as many ethical values.
eg Hindus have multiple Gods & demigods.
- (2) Morality becomes contingent on God.
- (3) How to know "God ethics"
who will do interpretation.
- (4) Numerous religious texts with numerous interpretations.
eg Ramayan has ~~1000s~~ 100s of version.

(1) "God always perform ethics"

- (1) God is less than ethics
- (2) Anyone can become God by performing ethics.
- (3) Superiority of God is challenged.

More problems related to God based ethics

- ① Terrorism is justified in the name of religion eg ISIS in Syria.
- ② Mob lynchings & Communal riots eg Riots in Shahrampur, UP.
- ③ Fear of "Religion is in danger"
- ④ Religious fundamentalism: eg J4K militancy.

Way Ahead

- ① Taking good from all religions scriptures.
- ② Addition of secular values through Constitution - secularism, liberty, equality, freedom of expression etc.

Religions like Buddhism and Jainism thrive ethically without God which implies God is not necessary for ethics but it is useful!

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