

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. :

Name

Email ID.

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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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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 **ForumIAS**

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Q.1) Is it possible to be both ethical and successful in politics? give reasons for your answer.

Politics is often considered as an anti-mem to ethics in many societies. While ethics denote leading a life with moral principles, politics is influenced by competition and power.

Politics and Ethics seen as irreconcilable

① historical hangover

* Political scientists/philosophers like Hobbes and the Prince held that ethical principles are secondary to political pursuits.

* Similarly, Chanakya (Mauryan) advocated Sam, Dama, Danda, Bheda as examples of morally grey zones in ethics.

② Politics is seen as an ends based approach with no due regard for 'means'.
[eg:] every empire was consolidated on the 'ruin' of the previous one.

③ politicians indulging in corruption, bribery seen as the norm, while honest candidates fail to get elected

④ folklore and tales have influenced this bias.

[eg:] In Meerharivata, Yudhishtha died to Dronacharya when asked if his son was dead.

Yet, there are instances where ethics has helped shaped successful political careers.

⑤ gandhi's unwavering values of truth and non violence

[eg:] he called off the non cooperation movement (at its peak) after the Chauri Chaura incident because of his ethical values.

⑥ several examples of leaders who were successful because of ethics.

[eg:] Ashoka known for spreading Dharma, not violence of Kalinga

[eg:] Vikramaditya heralded as fountainhead of justice.

⑦ In modern times, leaders like Lal Bahadur

Shastri viewed politics through ethics.

[eg:] LBS resigned as foreign minister in Nehru's cabinet after a rain week he couldn't prevent.

thus, the intersection of ethics and politics sustains democracy.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Both law and ethics regulate human conduct, yet they differ from each other in approach.

Ethics are certain moral codes for society while laws are ethics with legal backing.

eg: men and women have cerseol equality ~~cerseol~~ (Ethics)

⇓

⇒ Prevention of Harassment at Workplace & Domestic Violence Act (law enforcing ethics).

Ethics regulates human conduct as:

① belong to public sphere; externally influenced.

eg: murder is ethically wrong

② determined by public and private relationships

eg: ethical values learnt from family (honesty, truthfulness, respect for all) and more from workplace (punctuality, discipline, integrity).

Law regulates human conduct:

- ③ less flexible codes of conduct determined by elected representatives of people
- ④ enforce ideals of constitutional morality; non-discrimination

eg: Rule of law → everyone from President to a citizen under same law.

Yet, they differ in approaches:

Law

* element of coercion; state sanction

* punishment is fine/imprisonment, etc.

* often reinforce societal ethics

eg: Right to Education for children

* sometimes oppose societal ethics
eg: striking down S. 377 of IPC partially

Ethics

* element of persuasion

↳ appeals to the conscience of the individual

* inner guilt, social boycotts are forms of punishment

* usually align with society's moral values.

* can be used as tool to change laws

eg: recent debate on legality of marital rape.

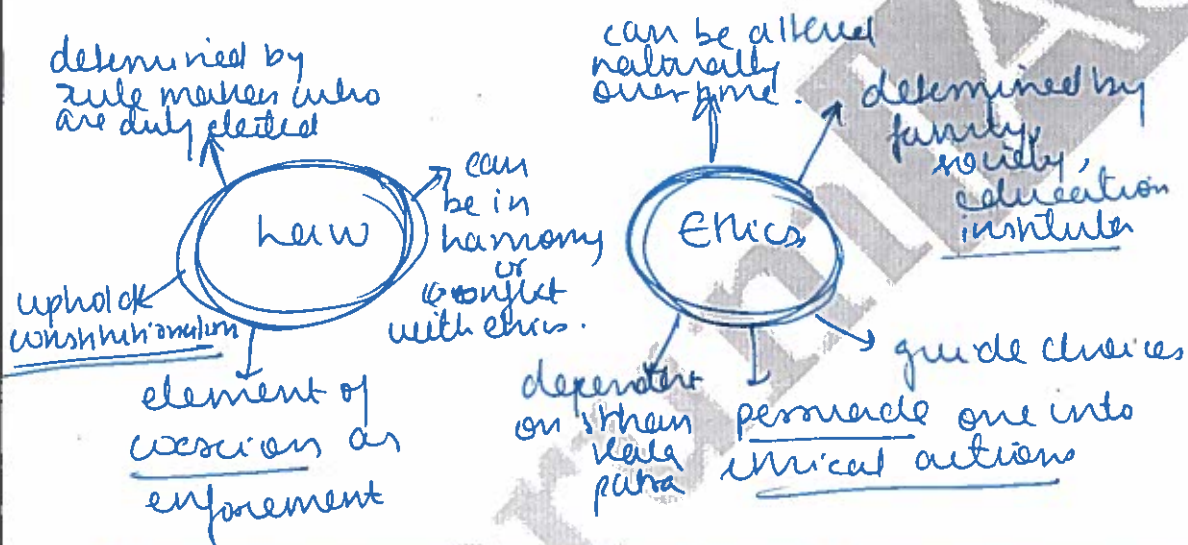
While ethics and law exist in a symbiotic relationship; in a democracy, law takes precedence over societal morality.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Explain what happens when Ethics and Law come into conflict with each other.

Ethics are moral principles guiding human conduct and laws often provide legal sanctity to these ethical principles.



Ethics and law are often seen in conflict as:

① Ethics in conflict with law.

② social morality develops at a different pace than constitutional morality

[eg:] society at large unable to accept LGBT+ community while Indian laws have decriminalised it (S. 377 of IPC partially struck down).

* society passes through a transitory phase; holding onto colonial belief systems and unised practices

[eg:] laws on Hindu succession Act and Dowry prohibition exist but are not accepted fully by society

(2) Law in conflict with ethics.

* Laws reinforcing general role of women
[eg:] Maternity Benefit Act discourages employment of women in absence of paternity benefit act → enforces social role of child rearing.

* debate of implementing uniform civil code for personal laws opposed by some communities.

Yet, when ethics and law are in conflict - there are multiple consequences.

Conflicts in Ethics & Laws

positive impact

* agent of social change.
[eg:] Raja Ram Mohan Roy with Burr; F. Vidyasagar

* spur innovation, prevent stagnation

Thus, laws and ethics in harmony create a society conducive to moral development.

negative impact

* create dissonance and alienation
* may lead to separatist tendencies

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Q.4) Differentiate between beliefs, faiths, ethics, and values? With suitable example.

Ideals of belief, faith, ethics, and values form part of a composite human experience. They mark the journey from being human to humane.

Belief

① idea one considers to be true.

[eg:] children 'believe' that Santa Claus is real.

② this 'belief' can be verified as true/false

③ it can also be challenged through logic

[eg:] child discovers that Santa's handwriting is similar to her dad's
⇒ ground of questioning 'belief'

⇒ different from faith as faith does not depend on verification

⇒ differs from ethics, as they are moral principles; and values as they denote "good" ideals.

Faith ⇒ unmanering trust that something is true.

* Kierkegaard held that faith is a "leap in the dark" as it traverses from the known to unknown.

[eg:] mother has 'faith' that her child will succeed one day.

* This faith will not depend on external validation despite proof

* faith is often contextualised in the sphere of religion / devotion

⇒ different from: belief | ethics | values
can be changed | determined by social norms / opinion | guide choices.

Ethics

↳ denote a set of moral principles (2nd ARC)

↳ often externally imposed; guide behaviour

[eg:] ethical principles of Jainism to not hurt even tinest beings.

⇒ determined by ———— Shren (place) → [eg:] capital punishment in India vs. Canada
Kala (time) → [eg:] practice of sati once ethical
Pratna (subject) → ethics of a mother different from child.

* different from: values | belief | faith
more personal & intrinsic | can be vented | often rigid, without logic

Values

↳ ideals one holds to be good.

[eg:] value of integrity and honesty in Scandinavian countries are revered / accepted as norm.

⇒ different from ethics as they are externally determined, while faith and belief are often products of emotion.

Human beings exist in harmony with all 4 concepts to build a purposeful life.

Overall Grading (✓)

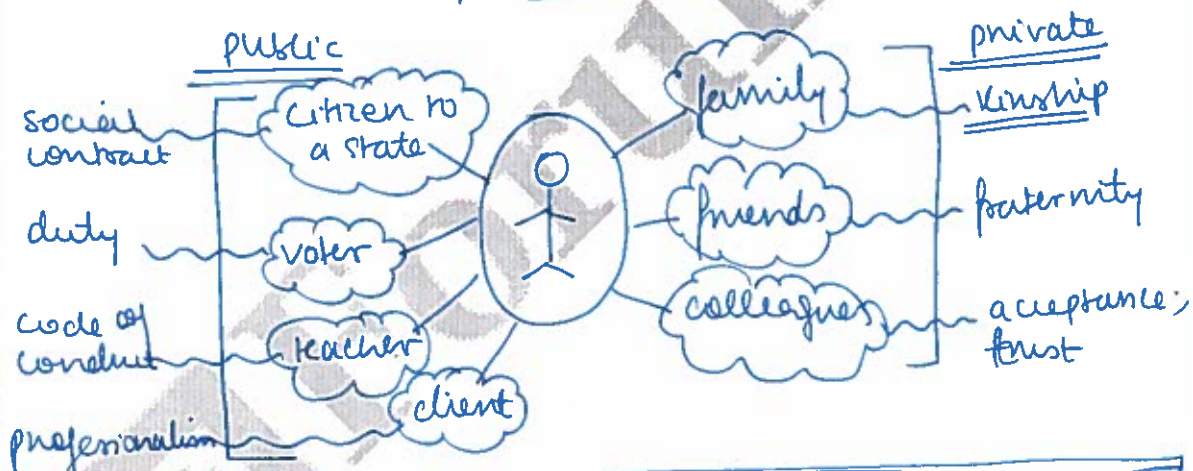
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Q.5)

Both ethics in private relation and public relation influence each other, do you agree?

Ethics connote a set of moral principles (2nd ARC) and are relevant to the public sphere. Private and public relationships form the core of one's socialization process; making ethical principles necessary.

(*) As humans are social animals, we are surrounded by inter-personal relationships.



Thus, public and private relations differ:

- public
- 1) belong to the realm of public
 - 2) one must "act" according to social norms. [eg:] student

- private
- 1) in private spaces, among friends or households.
 - 2) one can "be" who they are. [eg:] extrovert

public

3) transactional relations; legal implications

[eg:] a customer and service provider.

4) have external control; imposed on an individual

[eg:] code of conduct for doctor

5) mostly voluntary

[eg:] choice of education
choice of profession
choice of commercial interaction

private

3) based on a value system or kinship

[eg:] loyalty to significant other

4) stem from feelings and emotions

[eg:] a compassionate individual helps dig out of well not duty

5) can be involuntary

[eg:] born into a particular family

Both public and private relations influence each other as:

① private affecting public

a) one's personal values influence the professional code of conduct

[eg:] gandhi's 'personal' values of 'satya' and 'ahimsa' deeply influenced his 'political career'

[eg:] Pranati Bhanu's 'personal' belief systems of 'compassion' formed her 'charity'-related career.
⇒ she embraced an HIV infected child to remove stigma.

Pharm

(b) brings a 'humane' approach to the professional world:

[eg:] PM Modi embraced ISRO Chief after the Chandrayaan glitch; delivered a message to entire political institution

(2) Public relations too affect private relations

(a) rules/regulations for 'citizens' is a public relationship affected private sphere

[eg:] women given adult franchise on par with men increased their sense of self worth and 'energy' (as voter base).

(b) brings out inconsistencies in constitutional and social morality

[eg:] s. 497 of IPC ^{striking down} came as a surprise to many because of their inherent cultural bias that women are 'property' of men.

Yet, there are times when public and private ethics conflict each other (eg: Kayi Kam Mohan's reaction to sati).

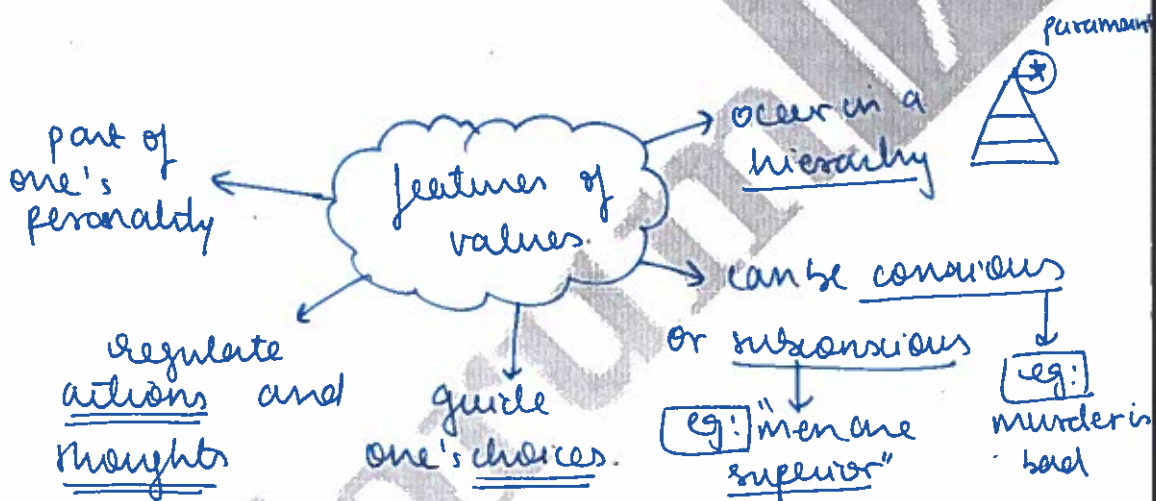
Public and private ethics inevitably influence each other; and when done harmoniously, can bring out the 'human' side of the 'collective'!

Overall Grading (✓)

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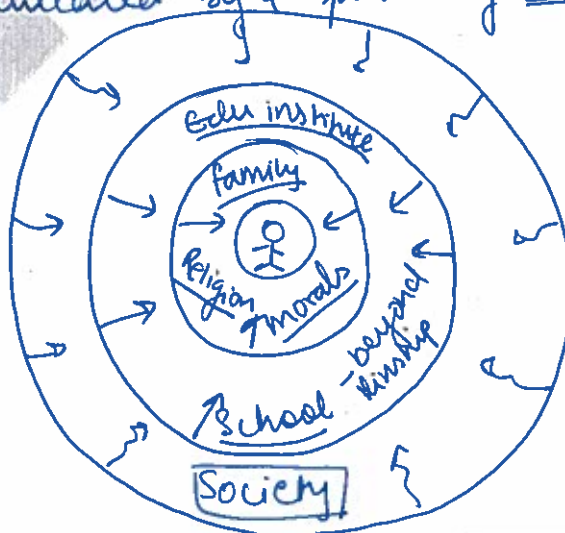
Q.6) What are the various types of values?
Explain with suitable examples.

Values are ideals or standards a collective group of people or society holds to be true.
Values are the unsaid determinant of one's life's choices.



Determinants of values.

⇒ inculcated by a process of socialization



① family - primary avenue of internalizing values.

[eg:] joint family teaches values of cooperation, tolerance, respect for elders.

[eg:] family is the first unit which introduces religion, faith

② education institutes - interaction beyond "kinship"

[eg:] single children meet kids ^{of their age} for first time → view them as part-siblings

[eg:] teachers as role models; second parents.

⇒ Scandinavian countries like Denmark spend more on teaching / training kindergarten teachers because of the lasting impact they have.

③ media → through television, social media; learn social norms; gendered norms.

⇒ introduced to 'values' (moral and immoral) which test one's character / sense of being

[eg:] children introduced to explicit images through media

[Types]

— institutional // personal
— intrinsic // extrinsic
— terminal // instrumental

① Institutional values vs. Personal values

eg: Civil services training institutes like IAS instill values of "Shilam param bhavanam" character is of highest virtue.

values an individual considers as important

eg: Shangri-la ethic will guide one's choices.

eg: institutional values of workplaces / education institutes

② Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic values:

not dependent on external validation; good in themselves

→ require external validation
if A then B

eg: happiness / endemonia end in itself.

eg: measure of 'success' based on accumulation of wealth.

③ Terminal vs. instrumental

end in themselves

→ means of achieving an end.

eg: contentment ; peace

eg: discipline → success

Some values are paramount (foundational) eg: ahimsa, forgiveness, universal (eg: compassion), or human (eg: peace).

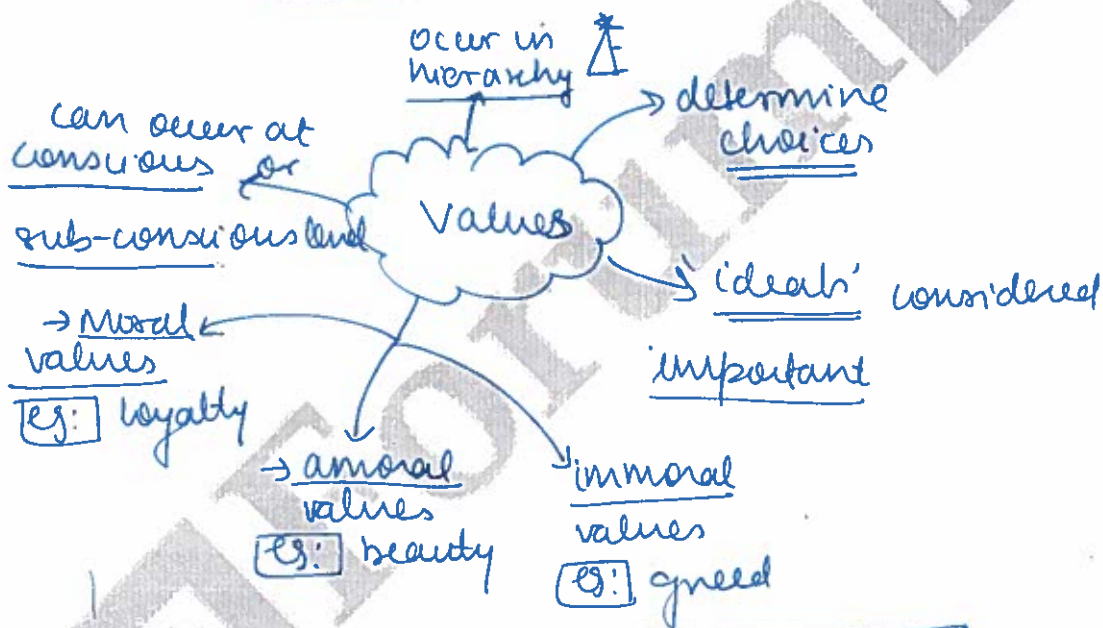
These values form the framework of one's character.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) Discuss the role of family inculcating values in children.

Values are the collective ideas of what is good or ideal for a group of individuals or society. As 'family' is the first and primary arena of socialization for children, it has an inevitable role.

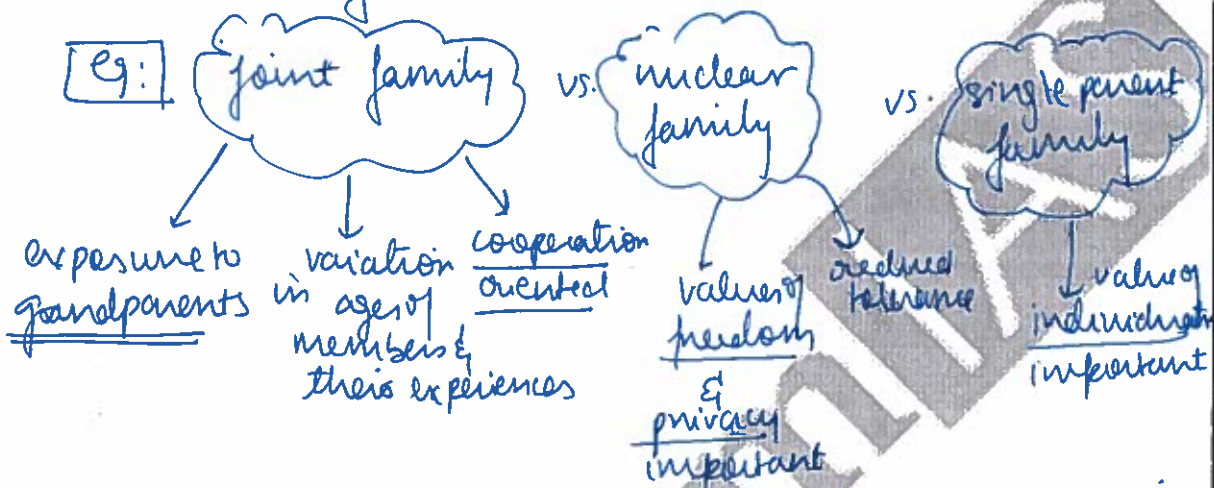


Role of family in inculcating values

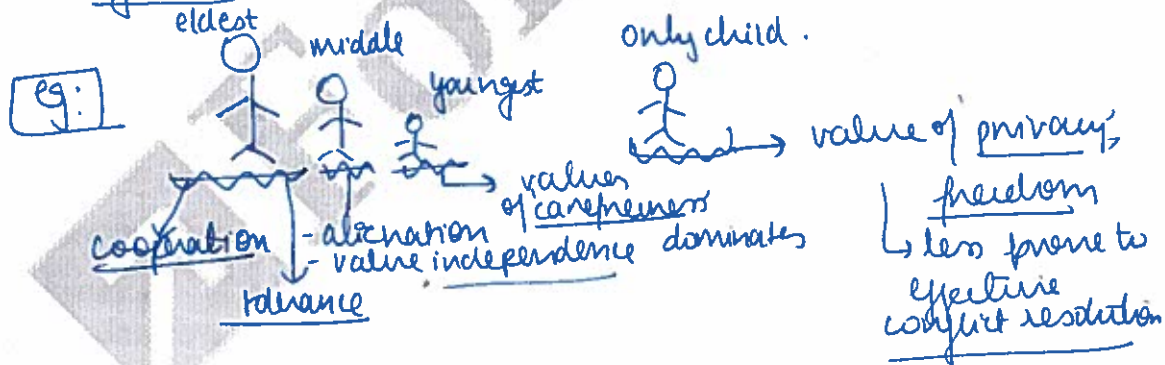


(1) values determined by family dynamics

a) type of family structure influences one's value system



b) Alfred Adler's Birth Order theory → sequence in which one is born determines value system



(2) values determined by family's teachings

a) role of mother: first teacher to child

eg: main point of contact in teaching positive and negative values. eg: honesty is good; theft is bad.

b) role of father: inculcates values of discipline, hardwork, sense of work ethic.

c) role of siblings: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{conflict resolution} \\ \text{tolerance} \\ \text{emotional intelligence} \end{array} \right.$

d) introduced to values of religion and morality [eg:] children of atheist parents would view life with more pragmatism as opposed to spirituality & faith.

Positive values.

1) values in initial years of socialization determine life choices:

[eg:] child

refuses to succumb to drug use despite peer pressure because of strong paramount values.



2) foundational values like integrity, honesty, sense of ownership determined by family

While family isn't the only institution of value inculcation, it has the most lasting impact on an individual.

Negative values.

1) family grants gender identity [eg:] Blue for boys, pink for girls

2) teachers self imposed discrimination [eg:] infantilization of girl child
↳ 20 year old girl sent with 5 year old brother for 'protection'

3) caste, social status adopted from families

4) failure to check on on wrongful acts ⇒ perpetration of patriarchal values
manifested as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{violence} \\ \text{sexual assault} \end{array} \right.$

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