

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **694050**

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

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

Politics and Ethics are often seen to be mutually irreconcilable like the two rails of a track that do not meet

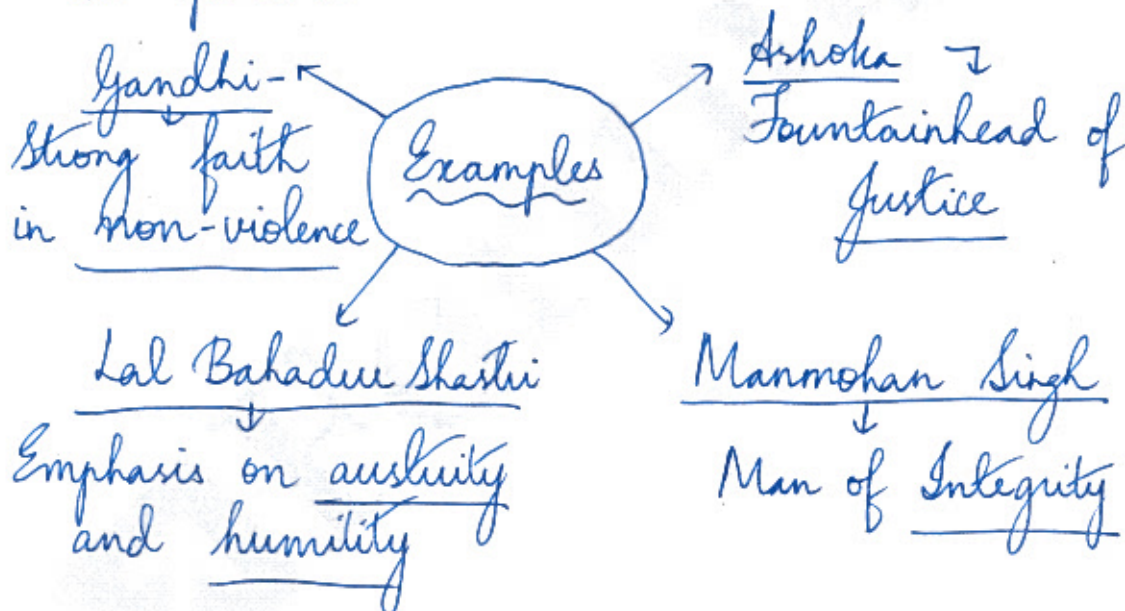
Reasons

- (i) Machiavelli in the West and Kautilya in the East have reinforced belief that ethics is not possible in politics
- (ii) It is commonly held that statecraft demands moving outside one's moral boundary
- (iii) It is seen that politicians engaged in immoral acts like corruption fare better success in elections than morally upright politicians
- (iv) Mahabharata - Yudhishthira didn't break

his exile and fight to win his kingdom. But the same Dharmaraja lied to Dronacharya on the battlefield when asked if his son died → reinforced belief that ethics is impossible in politics.

Ethics and Politics → Compatible

There are examples of personalities who were righteous and successful in politics



Thus politics and ethics are mutually reconcilable and necessary for a thriving democracy.

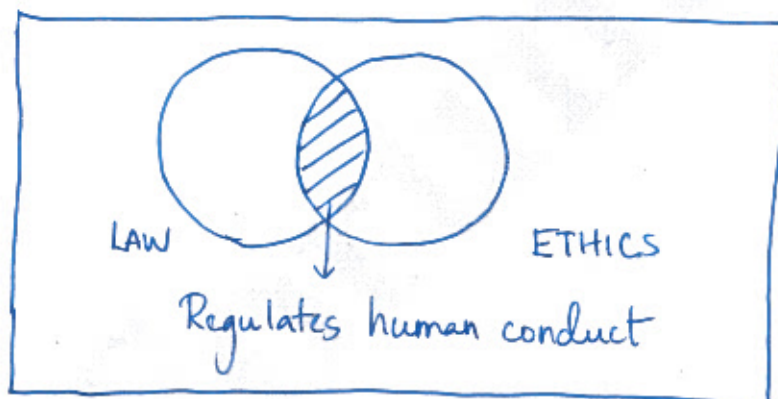
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2) Both law and ethics regulate human conduct yet they differ from each other in approach.
Elaborate.

Law governs human behaviour by enforcement while ethics guide human behaviour through a set of moral principles.

Law and Ethics



- (i) Law and Ethics influence each other.
- (ii) Law has shaped ethics. eg. Abolition of Sati
- (iii) Law has led to development of ethics in society. eg. Hindu Succession Act

Law vs. Ethics

Law

- (i) Codified ethics
- (ii) Has legal sanctity
- (iii) Coercive in nature
- (iv) Has state sanction
- (v) Enforceable

Ethics

- Not codified
- Based on appeal to conscience
- Persuasive in nature
- No state sanction
- Non enforceable

Both Laws and Ethics have unique roles but both of them are essential to maintain law and order and to govern human conduct

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3)

Explain what happens when ethics and law come in conflict with each other.

Ethics are set of moral principles which allow individuals and society to know what is good, while law is set of rules enforced to govern human behaviour

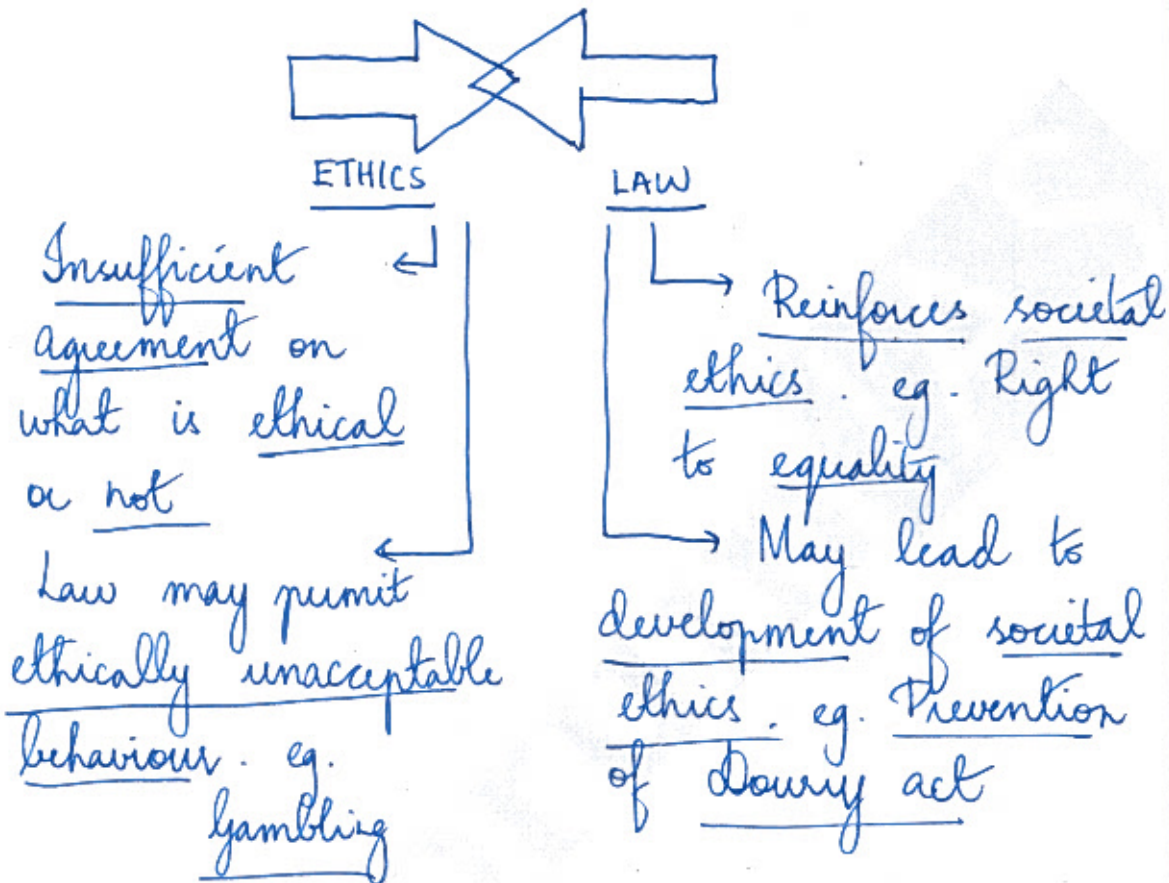
Law

- (i) Codified ethics
- (ii) Has legal sanctity
- (iii) Element of coercion
- (iv) Has state sanction
- (v) Fear of punishment
- (vi) eg. Prevention of Dowry Act

Ethics

- Set of moral principles
- Appeals to conscience
- Element of persuasion
- No state sanction
- Fear of Inner guilt
- Social ostracisation
- Law of Karma
- eg. Equality

Conflict between Ethics and Law



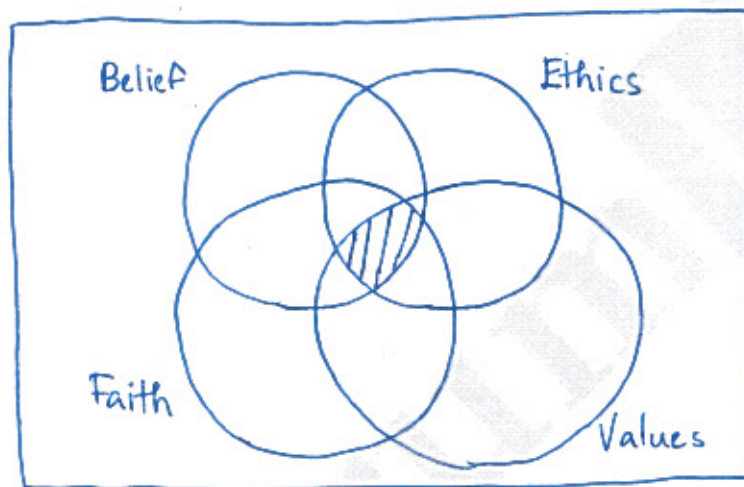
Laws and Ethics must coexist with each other but in case of conflict, law should not be broken. Instead they may be opposed through the 3Ps → Prayer, Protest, Petition

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4) Differentiate between Belief, Faith, Ethics and Values with suitable examples.

Belief, Faith, Ethics and Values are concepts that govern an individual's behaviour and causes attitudinal change.



Belief

- (i) They are ideas considered by individual or communities to be true
- (ii) Can be verified to true or false
- (iii) Challenged via
 - Logic
 - Reasoning
- (iv) e.g. Beliefs in Bad luck

Faith

- (i) It is often used in context of religion and refers to a strong sense of devotion
- (ii) Does not depend on verification if it was true or not → difficult to change
- (iii) eg. Faith that god created the world

Values

- (i) They are collective and individual idea on what is good or bad
- (ii) They may be amoral, moral, immoral
eg. Beauty ← Honesty ← greed ←

Ethics

- (i) They are a set of moral principles which modifies one's character
- (ii) They guide one's conduct
- (iii) eg. Being dutiful

Although there are differences, Ethics, Values, Belief and Faith guide human conduct.

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Q.5)

Both Ethics in private relations and public relations influence each other. Do you agree?

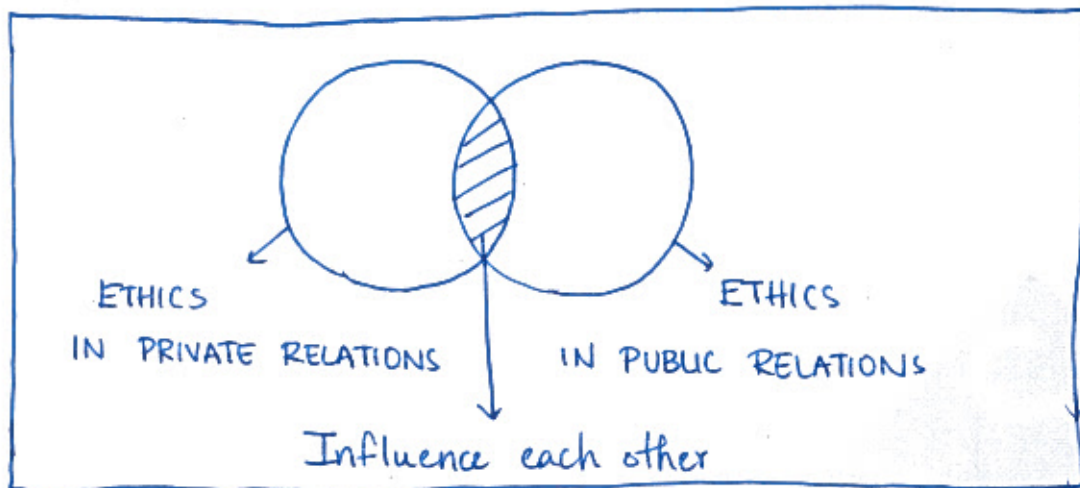
Ethics in private relations is concerned with the self, family and friends, while ethics in public relations relates to the community, government and marketplace at large.

ETHICS IN PRIVATE RELATIONS

- Informal
- Non-transactional
- Based on individual values, family values and culture
- Voluntary with internal locus of control
- Concerns lesser number of people

ETHICS IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

- Formal
- Transactional
- Based on established rules and accepted norms
- Imposed with external locus of control
- Concerns large number of people



Influence of private ethics on public ethics

- (i) Makes public ethics more human
- (ii) Increases sensitivity of a person towards the community
- (iii) Allows organisations to take a considerate view and put them in place of their customers
- (iv) Eg. Facebook's public apology to its followers for data breach

Influence of public ethics on private ethics

- (i) Opens up private beliefs and practices

- to public scrutiny by progressive ideas eg. Questioning sati in 19th century
- (ii) Causes guilt for committing an offence
eg. Maintenance of senior citizens is a legal requirement now
- (iii) Makes us aware of our culture induced selective blindness eg. Patriarchal values

Issues

Too much harmony between public and private ethics may lead to

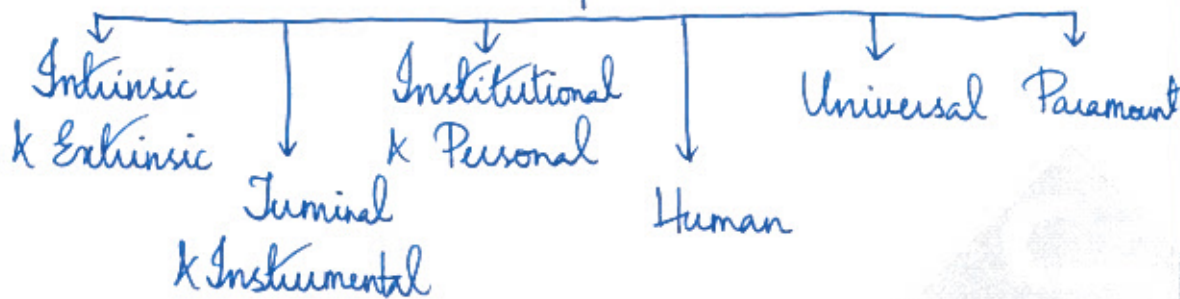


Constructive tension between public and private ethics as they continue to influence each other will encourage social, political and economic progress

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Types of Values



① Intrinsic values

→ Values that are good in themselves and doesn't depend on external validation

→ eg. Happiness

Extrinsic values

→ Dependent on external validation such as recognition from family, society etc

→ eg. Material wealth

② Terminal values

→ They are the objective of one's life

→ eg. Success

Instrumental values

→ They help in achieving objectives

→ eg. Hardwork

③ Human values

They are inherent to all humans and is at core of human existence eg. Love, Peace

④

Institutional values

→ Created, propagated and recognised by institution

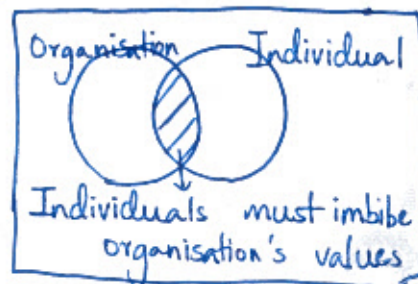
→ eg. Integrity

Personal values

→ They are considered important by oneself

→ eg. Truthfulness

⑤



⑤ Universal values

There is unanimous agreement on their existence. Eg. Equality, Peace

⑥ Paramount values

These ^{are} values considered to be above all values. eg. Gandhi → Non-violence

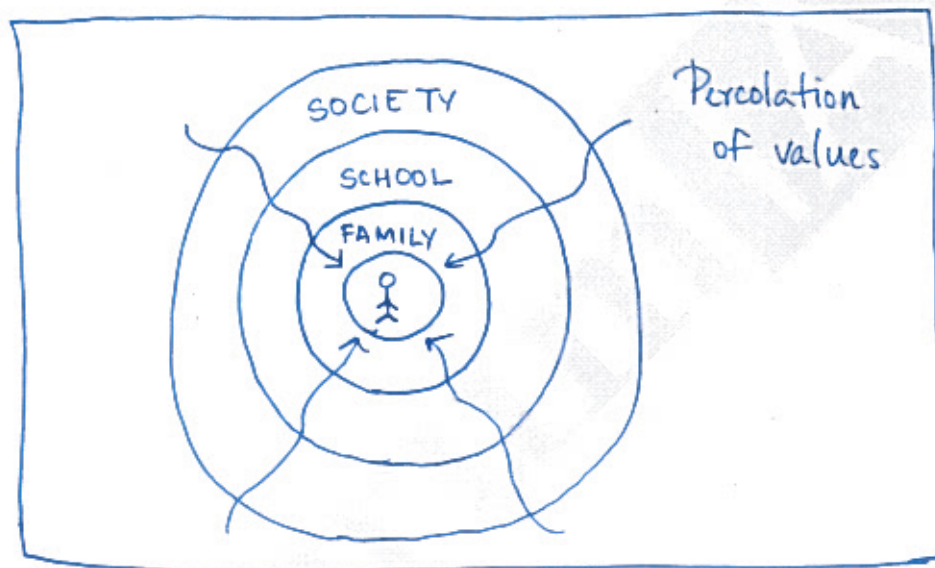
Values become strong with socialisation and holds relevance as they regulate our thoughts, words and actions

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

Family is the 1st avenue of socialisation through which children interact and learn moral values.



→ With Human beings possessing the characteristic of the highest level of socialisation amongst animals according to Kunal Noah Haurai, the values inculcated by children through families seems to be extremely relevant.

→ They help in socialisation by influencing them with their attitudes and beliefs.

Role of parents in inculcating values

(i) Role models

Parents are the 1st teachers of their children. Children look up to their parents and inculcate their values and beliefs.

(ii) Family values

Ideas passed on from earlier generations make up family values. eg. Customs and traditions

(iii) Right conduct

Basic habits like cleanliness, responsibility etc. are taught

(iv) Family environment

It shapes the mental well-being of the child. A positive environment will develop love and generosity

(v) Moral values

These values shape the child

<u>Father</u> Discipline Hardwork	<u>Mother</u> Care Selflessness
<u>Siblings</u> Tolerance Competition	<u>Grandparents</u> Love Compassion

Negative values

Parents shape the identities of the individual at an early stage. Identities play an important role. As Amartya Sen mentions, conflicts in society take place when an individual's identity is highlighted as the only identity. Eg. Violence in Uganda between Hutus & Tutsis.



Families govern and protect the child's initial years on earth and they play an important role in instilling moral values like truthfulness, loyalty in children.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Mentor guided Mains specific Guidance Program for Civil Services Examination