

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **50**

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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Q.1) Is it possible to both ethical & successful in politics? Give reasons.

Ans → In today's world, politics & ethics are often considered mutually irreconcilable like the two lines of railway tracks that do not meet. However, this is a narrow view of ethics relations with politics.

It is commonly held that being in politics, running affairs of the state, contesting elections, defeating your political rivals require one to take steps outside moral boundary.

Machiavelli in west and Chanakya in East have re-inforced such thoughts in their pragmatic, but moral grey writings. In today's world, politicians indulging in corruption, bribing votes, playing divisive politics often win elections.

On another hand, Men of great learning, wisdom, accomplishment & ethics are unable to win elections.

Ex! → Even, In Mahabharata, Yudhishtir was questioned by Draupadi → why he did not break the exile & fight ^{for} his kingdom. Yudhishtir replied that it would be 'Adharma', but during war he lied to Draunacharya about his son being dead in panic.

However, there are examples of Kings, politicians who were righteous & equally successful.

Ex 1 → ⊗ Raja Vikramaditya known for his justice, ⊗ Mahatma Gandhi for leading the independence struggle. ⊗ Dr. Manmohan Singh having a sincere & honest outlook.

Ethics can be structured through individual sense of morality and setting code of conduct, rules for groups. More ethical political parties can bring stability & peace, resulting both growth & development.

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.

Ans. Law is codified ethics with legal sanctity while Ethics refer to set of principles accepted by the society.

Both Law & ethics together regulate the behaviour and conduct of individuals, groups & institutions but their approach is different.

Law Vs. Ethics.

* Law has element of coercion while Ethics is about persuasion from family & society.

* Law brings fear of punishment through state sanctions & limit of dog's while Ethics brings fear of inner guilt, social back-out, Law of karma etc

* Ethics is more about inner conscience & feeling of goodness while Law remains more practical & universal.

Law Vs Ethics - Impact
Conflict

-ve	+ve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Dissonance for individuals * Un-rest in society * Disharmony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Fresh Ideas, Innovation * Social progress * Social reforms * Lead to progressive code of ethics * Affect on morality

Conflict may result into:-

(i) ~~Law~~ reinforcing or causing to develop societal ethics

Ex -> Prevention of Dowry Act
 ↳ Sexual Harassment Act

(ii) Societal pressure & ethics helping to change law.

Ex -> * 2PC Act → Colonial rule changing to New order
 * Environment protection Act.

Law and ethics both need to remain progressive, to bring reforms & have ascending society.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.3) Explain what happens when Ethics & Law come in conflict with each other.

Ans → Law and ethics both serve similar purpose of guiding human conduct & ensures existence of civilized society.

Conflict between Ethics & Law

In general, Law protects the ethics that have been set by society, but sometimes they can be in conflict

Ex: (i) An action being legal, but unethical

Ex - Abortion, Homosexuality

It depends on current state of society. i.e. time, place & people

(ii) An action ethical, may not be legal

Ex → Euthanasia for dying patients.

→ Religious Belief vs Empirical evidence

↳ Pro life vs Pro-choice

There can be scenarios where creator of laws can be impartial or corrupt leading to conflict with the perceived notion of ethics in society.

Ex → Nazi rule under Hitler ⇒ against Humanism.

When they both are in conflict, it brings dissonance, uprust & disharmony in society and relations with state. Some times, it can lead to going against the law to improve the society & nation. Ex/ → Indian freedom struggle focusing on equality, justice, republic, secular etc. against British laws of marginalisation & exploitation.

Modern day Scenario

① Ethics helping law to change

→ Ex/ → Environment Act & Information Technology Act

② Law helping develop Ethics

Ex → Dowry prohibition Act

Question of breaking a law in today's ~~era~~ democratic world is not good for society, what we need to do is oppose the law with 3Ps (prayers, petitions, protest) and try to change the law within constitutional limits.

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Q.4) Differentiate between belief, faith, ethics & Values? With Suitable Example.

Ans! → Belief is the idea considered by an individual or group to be true while faith is a strong sense of devotion, which is generally used in context of religion.

Values are ^{or individual} collective ideas of what is good, desirable or ~~not~~ desirable while ethics is a set of moral principles widely accepted by the society.

All these four - (belief, faith, ethics & values) help us determine our choices.

Belief Vs faith Vs Ethics Vs Values

* Beliefs can be verified to be true or false and can be challenged through logic, reasoning & experience.

Ex! → Government always do good for the society

↳ This can be a belief for a person, which can be verified.

→ It can be of individual or group.

* Faith does not depend on verification
 - there is no question of true or false
 Ex! → God helps people who are in
 agony through different modes.
 ↳ This can not be countered
 with facts & figures.

* Values: → standards on which desirability
 or undesirability of an action can
 be measured → ideals important
 for person or groups

Ex! → Love, compassion or peace - ~~for~~ ^{human} values
 Secular, democratic ~~for~~ ^{modern} society

Values can be moral, criminal or Amoral
 Honesty Circled Punctuality

* Ethics are generally externally imposed
 by the society & easier to codify.

→ "Not taking bribe" is an ethical principle
 which is well accepted by society
 & enforced by law.

→ Helping poor & needy is again ethical
 behaviour.

Belief, faith, Values & Ethics make person
 & society to make choices & go on further
 & develop themselves.

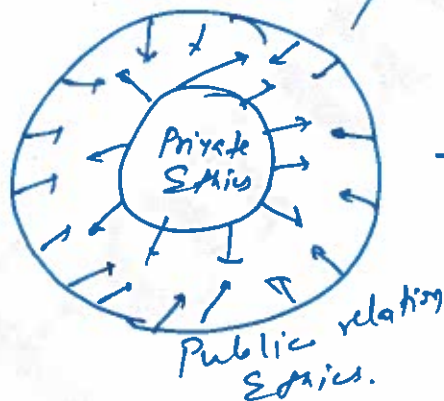
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Q.5) Both ethics in private relations & public relations influence each other, do you agree?

Ans) → Human beings are social animals. As people interact both publicly & privately, ethics influence relations between private & public life.

Ethics in private relations concern with self, family & friends while ethics in public relations concern with wider community, government business & market places.



⇒ Both influences each other
 ⇕
 Continuous propagation of ethics between both the relations.

Tight separation is not possible because of:-
 * Personal life affects the work of individual & affects her role in public sphere.

Ex! → Ethical people in personal relationships
 ↓
 are generally also ethical in private life.
 Cricketers, Politicians → their work gets impacted due to personal relations.

* A person who is unethical in ~~public~~ ^{private} life can hardly be expected to be ethical in public life and vice-versa.

Ex! → A person becoming bankrupt, or criminally punished, he is automatically etc ineligible for constitutional posts.

* If a person is holding a higher post in public, private life may become of matter of public interest.

* With the eye of technology & media, it has become difficult to have tight separation.

* Certain values like honesty, respect, empathy which guide our actions - exist in both public & private relations.

Ethics in public life places a greater responsibility & person can not always follow his personal values & relations.

Ex! → Doctor need to perform his professional ethics above any personal values & moral guidelines.

Ethics in private & public relations are generally not in conflict as both shape and re-inforce each other. If both come into conflict, ethics in public relations take prominence as it places greater responsibility.

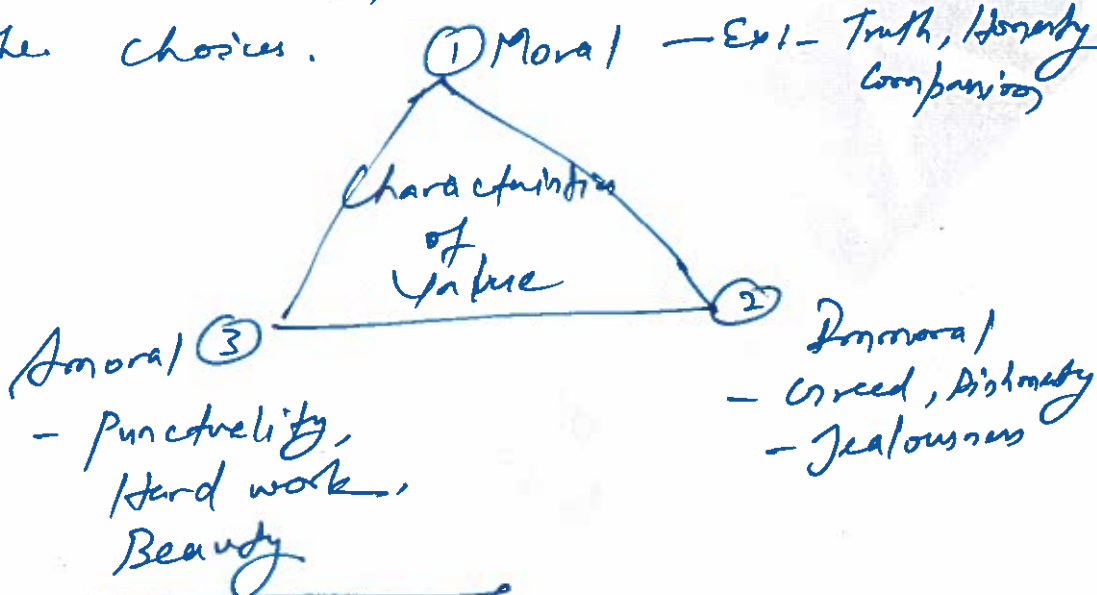
Constructive tension between public & private ethics helps bring in progressive change in society, politics & economic conditions.

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

Ans. Values are individual or collective ideas on which desirability of an action is measured. These are ideals that are important to determine the choices.



Types of Values

* Intrinsic & Extrinsic Values.

- Values that are inherently good in itself are Intrinsic values.

Ex - Happiness & Truth.

- Extrinsic values are dependent on external validation

Ex - Recognition from society,
→ Rich, wealth

* Terminal & Instrumental values

- Terminal values are end values in themselves while Instrumental values acts as an instrument to get the objectives.

Ex) → Instrumental: → Hard work.

Terminal → Success, Moksha. (Salvation)

* Institutional values

↳ Created, recognized & propagated by institutions

- forms identity of the organisation

Ex) → Democracy, Secular

* Personal values

→ that are considered ideal

& important for oneself

- determine individual choices & behaviours.

Ex → Honesty, Greed, Integrity.

* Human values.

↳ inherent for all humans.

→ at the core of his existence

Ex) → Love, compassion & peace.

* Universal values

↳ Unanimous agreement on their importance

Ex 1 -> Sanctity, Equality & peace

* Paramount values.

↳ Values that are above all values - they are at the top of Hierarchy

→ Can be different for different time, individual or places.

Ex 1 -> Mahatma Gandhi -> Truth & Non-violence
 Ptolemy -> freedom
 Buddha -> Salvation.

Values helps in navigating our choices and becomes the bedrock of morality & ethics.

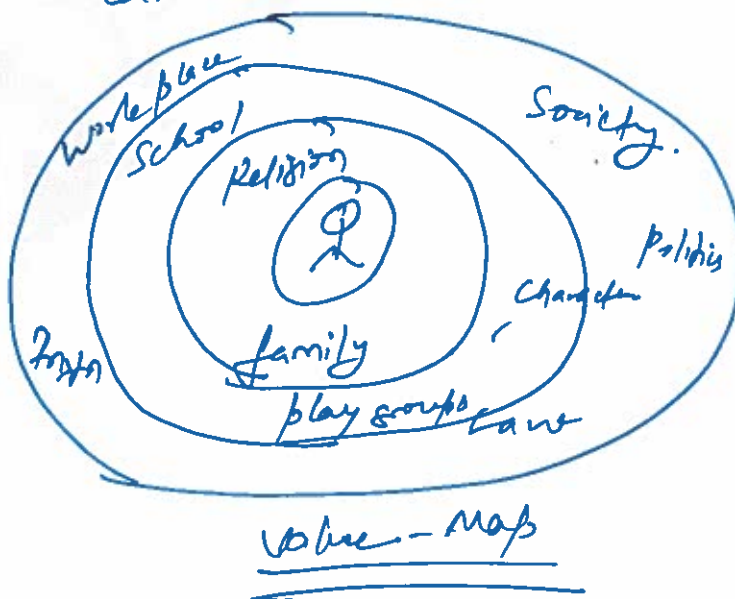
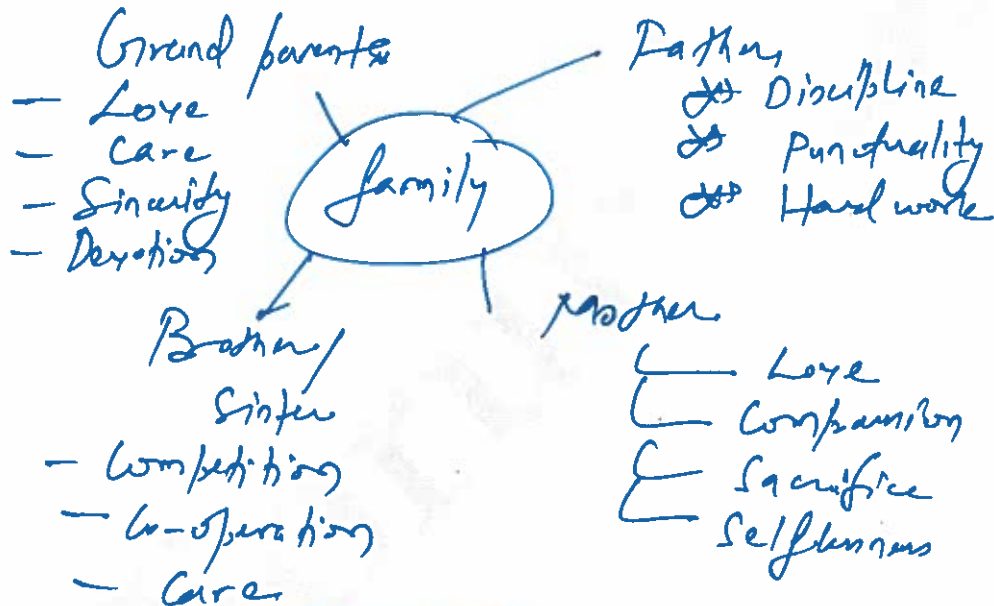
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Q.7) Discuss the role of family inculcating values in children.

Ans. Family is the first unit of socialization and children get the primary set of values in the family.

Source of Values. - Family.



Family inculcates both good and bad values based on their approach, society & mind-set.

Negative Values - Examples.

It grants gender identity & gender roles

Boys → patriarchal-values like gender discrimination, Boldness, masculinity, etc

Girls → Inferiority complex, Submissiveness
Girls need not play.

* It also gives the information on Caste, status & identity.

* Religious & Cultural identity imparted strongly in family.

Sometimes, family fails to check wrongful acts of children leading to inculcation or shaping set of poor values.

Ex → patriarchal society ⇒ Domestic violence, Honour killings.

Amarjy am says that conflicts in society happen when an individual's one identity is highlighted as only identity.

Role of family is quite important & constructive in shaping the character & personality through value inculcation.

If good values get inculcated during childhood, it is very tough to move to other values.

Value shapes morality & ethics for society when cherished values of group gets into co-existence.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
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