



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

MANISH LADLA

Rank - 720

GS Mains Ethics

ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Content of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written in the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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Name MANISH LAOLA

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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2. Invigilator Signature _____

SECTION - A

Q1. Hume says 'reason is the slave of the passion', is it so? Discuss.

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

According to Hobbes, man is selfish and ~~is~~ does what he thinks is best for it. Hume's statement take it further. A man does anything because he have passion for it. ~~Now given the~~ Hence he justifies ~~the~~ his action to show that he is sincere, ~~an~~ honest & integrity ~~too~~. For justification, ^{use those} his reasons ~~are that~~ that justifies his action which were related to his passion. His choice of reasons to be used for justification revolve around the passion's suitability. Thus ^{as per Hume} reason is slave of passion.

~~Often~~ reason may be or may not be slave of passion. It depends on the person itself. A self-indulgent person who considers the materialistic happiness as ultimate goal, tries to use those reasons who justifies his action as nobody want himself / herself to ~~be~~ be seen as ^{or} ~~given~~ to their senses or (slave to their senses). A

whereas a self-restraint person who have control on its senses, his passions and is free from ~~self~~ + personal prejudices & biases don't give in to his senses (passions). Since he is not a slave of passion, ~~his~~ ~~reasons~~ & don't indulge in it. so he don't have to use those reasons to justify his actions. ~~He is that~~ Thus his reasons are not slave of

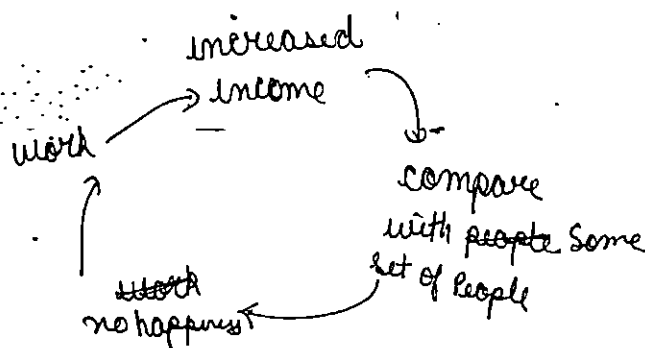
Remarks

passion.

Remarks

Q2. How do rising expectations, social comparisons, and relative deprivation explain why increased income does not bring happiness? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Ans. A person is social animal and is often concerned with social approval, 'being good' and 'seems good'. Thus he gives more priority to what other thinks of him/her. Thus rising expectations, social comparisons, relative deprivations compare him with other societal person and ~~are~~ ~~is~~ judges him w.r.t to him. A desire to excel in their judgement drives him to go for ~~more~~ achieve what is being compared i.e. income. So instead of being happy what he has, he/her go for an increased income. He is then compared to other set of people & this comparing never ends.



Another dimension is that they are attaching their happiness with a material thing i.e. money which can be compared.

A person always is insecure what he don't have.

Thus in social comparison, he focus only ~~on~~ that he has less income than some other person but not on the fact that

Remarks

he has sufficient income for his happiness. A social comparison keeps him attached to comparing & he keeps on running for higher income which thus doesn't bring happiness.

Remarks

Q3. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of human needs, why most of the human beings get engraved in the basic necessity of life rather than moving to the self-actualization stage which reflects that human beings are not simply a biological machines?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Most of the ~~man~~ human beings are concerned with basic necessities ~~because~~ rather than self actualization because

(1) it is more easy to compare and assess. self evaluation, self awareness ~~is~~ can't be compared on standard scales.

(2) It needs courage to do self introspection. We often are not ready to face the horrible truth of what/how we are? We are happy with superficial layer of ourselves

(3) ~~we don't understand~~ There is stage based progression in life. ~~We are~~ In earlier stages, we are concerned with ~~what~~ society's approval. But society can bring barriers such as blind loyalty, blind following, collective punishment if not followed to attain shallow ends. So we get stuck in those & don't rise above to higher levels of self-actualisation

(4) ~~we~~ often human beings are given to their senses & are self indulgent. It prohibits any further meaningful discourse with self.

Remarks

Remarks

Q4. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality means ~~treating others~~ taking actions & decisions on basis of merit and treating peoples & of all political parties alike and, in well spirit and without personal biases and prejudices.

most misinterpretations

(1) Impartiality - neutrality → Impartiality calls for serving all with well spirit but convey what is best ^{for} to them. whereas ~~of~~ neutrality means disinterested. You do what you been told to do. Impartiality thus is ~~to~~ superset of neutrality. i.e. you are neutral in giving anybody any advantage.

It is wrong to consider impartiality as ~~wrong~~.
(2) ~~Impartiality~~ neutrality because in neutrality you are doing job for sake of job. You are disinterested but are available. In impartiality, you think for others well-being but don't give them any advantage over other.

(2) political impartiality - programme impartiality → Impartiality should be restricted to political dimensions & not to programme. A programme which serves welfare of public should be sought for and be given time & energy as public welfare programmes have often long gestation period & any flip flop with programme selection/priority with changing political

Remarks

mandate may not serve public well. as they long gestation period
& thus should not be ~~char~~ changed.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss few criterias used to define a trait as positive? (75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

A trait is a quality that is shown by individual or a group of individuals. It can be both positive and negative. Criteria for defining it as positive are:-

- (1) It conform to certain core human values such as love, care, peace, goodness etc
- (2) It is universal and not restricted to some sections of individuals
- (3) It is immutable and not unequally divided
- (4) It brings out highest potential in a human
- (5) It leads to highest development of human being according to his potential.

Remarks

Q6. How does optimism work and what positive functions does it serve?

(75 Words Each) (5 Marks)

Optimism is a mental state of positivity that everything is going to be fine. It brings in motivation, it removes fear + anxiety that had enveloped the mind, spirit and individual. It provides a vision which we want to achieve and make it achievable without any unnecessary negative thoughts of failure.

It serves,

- (1) motivation → Person is motivated to fulfill his passion. He motivates others
- (2) Positivity → It brings in glomy image of his vision & remove any negative thought of failures
- (3) team spirit → A sad or demotivated person pulls down whole team. A optimistic person instills energy in team to achieve ~~goals~~, even bigger goals.

Remarks

Q7. How do we develop rational moral feelings? Explain the two rationality conditions. Can we ever be fully rational in our moral thinking? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Rational moral feelings are ~~to~~ developed ~~so~~ by proper, ~~a~~ rational analysis of pros + cons of an issue, without emotions, personal biases and prejudices. ~~to~~

rationality conditions

- (1) No emotions → emotions are biological impulse & thus can't be stopped but can be regulated. With proper training, we can remove our personal biases & differences from our thinking & decision making.
- (2) ~~Processing power~~ access to all information → ~~we~~ ^{for} making rational choice, we must have access to all the information (pros + cons) of the issue involved. ~~Any~~ limited knowledge provide partial viewpoint & thus our rationality will be bounded.

We can never be fully rational in our thinking & nor we should desire it. We are human being & thus our decision making should have human aspect (emotions) to that extent, it don't compromise one over another. Besides it, we don't have all information ~~so~~ in practical sense. Thus in absence of complete knowledge, we use our own intuition, biases & differences to fulfill the gaps. Also every human.

Remarks

longs for a stable, clear, meaningful and proper schema of an issue. Emotions provide it. Thus using this, even with help of little knowledge we can arrive at decision-making. A rational approach would demand deciding issue afresh everytime which is cumbersome, so we keep stick with schema format & never become fully rational.

Remarks

Q8. On what grounds might it be considered right to sacrifice one's own welfare for the benefit of the another person? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q9. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Distinguish between dilemma and problems.
- (b) The answer to a dilemma is always both/and never either/or. Do you agree? Give reasons.
(75 Words Each) (5×2=10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q10. Answer the following questions related to the leadership quality:

- (a) Charisma is the result of effective leadership, not the other way around. Discuss.
- (b) Why Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last long?
- (c) What is being authentic? Why a leader needs to be authentic?

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Q11. What are socio-emotional skills? Why are they important in education sector? How teachers can have a detrimental influence on students' socio-emotional development, even if unintentional?
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q12. Difference between the following terms:

- (a) Emotion and Sentiment
- (b) Liberty and Freedom
- (c) Duty and Obligation

(75 Words Each) (5×3=15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

Q13. Discuss Mills concept of 'harm principle'. Is it right not to interfere with what someone does if it does not harm other people? Is it also applicable in family system?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. 'Courage is the most important of all the virtues because without courage, you can't practice any other virtue'. Critically examine the thesis in the context of human life in general and governance in particular. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

courage is balance of rashness and cowardice. It is integrally related to being virtuous. Virtue & character require consistently doing 'good things'. Thus it have two components

(1) doing consistently

(2) doing gap analysis & to decide what is good.

'Doing consistently' requires a person to overcome various physical and psychological barriers. 'self indulgence', laziness, distractions etc can stand b/w you & 'doing a action consistently'. It takes courage to overcome them.

Similarly a weak person can't do introspection and decide what is good or bad. Only a courageous person can do it and admit the underlying truth...

Similarly being kind, merciful & generous involve sacrifices which a coward can't do. Telling truth & keeping honesty requires taking full responsibility of your actions which only courageous person can do. It may harm career progression etc.

~~Same can be held true for governance as well.~~

Remarks

Remarks

Q15. In your own words, explain Kant's principle of ends. Do you think that this could be a useful moral principle for you in everyday life? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Kant's principle of ends means a person should be not considered as means to another end ~~by~~ but as an end itself. Thus a person should not try to use another person to achieve another set of goals as it will undermine the dignity of that person.

The Kant principle can be used as bed-rock for solving various day-to-day crisis. eg -

(1) corruption → corruption involves deception, injury,

telling lie. Thus a person uses another person to achieve his self ~~of~~ ~~self~~ agreement. It becomes unethical ~~for~~ as per Kant and thus should be stopped. Thus corruption can be solved.

(2) Poverty & hunger → God created wealth ^{for man} ~~for~~ ~~man~~ thus every person should have equal wealth. So few amassing a large proportionate wealth can't do so without exploiting others. They must return it back as charity schools, charity hospitals etc.

Our constt also contain various Kant's principle such as Right against exploitation, Right against paying taxes for religion offer. These can make a harmonious society.

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION - B

In the following questions carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follows:

Q16. A Cabinet rank Minister has been assigned the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas. He is aware that it is both an opportunity as well as a great responsibility. Yet he is very confused regarding his priorities because of the following situations. You have to observe the situations and state whether the minister should go forward or not by giving adequate reasons.

- (a) His family members, relatives and party members come to him for allotment of retail outlets - a sure source of regular income. They make their point on the argument that the minister will not do any dis-service to public because whether outlets are run by minister's people or others, service will still be available to the people.
- (b) The minister has been indicated by the head of his political party that he should use his powers to mobilize funds for the party, because every 'party in power' does it and elections today are 'very expensive'. Also by doing the same, he will come in the 'good books' of the people in command of the political party he belongs to.
- (c) He should focus on implementation of the running projects and carrying out reforms needed to improve the performance of the petroleum and gas producing and marketing companies, as that is the main task mandated to him.
- (d) Since he feels that it would be difficult for him to reconcile personal, party and official interests, he should resign. Is it possible for him to reconcile all these interests?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans Every person on getting ^{bigger} opportunities, is perplexed of the complexities that lies ahead. Here the minister is in ethical dilemma of public v/s private/personal interest.

(a) A minister here personal interests call for serving his family members as giving them allotment will give them regular income, closeness in relations & better family & social relations. However his public

Remarks

duties demand that the allocation be done to most competent in an open transparent bidding. serving personal gains over public gains is against integrity, his own oath of office. Also ~~if~~ his relatives may next time ask for some bigger favour. Also there will be break of trust of public in govt's allocations.

The best will be to ~~go for~~ become minister and go for open & transparent auctioning and allow his relatives to take part in it.

(b) Here the political leader is asking to do a immoral activity which will force minister to do corruption. It will be against public service. Also if it gets leaked then it will ~~be~~ But if don't do it after becoming a minister he will be sacked, and if he reject it outrightly, ^{he can become minister} he can never be made minister again. He should convince the party leader that instead of money power, he can & they can win elections on basis of reforms agenda. He be given chance to bring reforms on ministry instead of focusing on money making. This can be then effective used in election campaign.

(c) The petroleum ministry is coveted post ~~whose~~ whose reforms can bring cascading + multiplier effect on whole economy. This can be the one of best public service if he opt for it.

Remarks

(d) A people's perception of situations is often not rational. Here, he is confused in competing & compulsory demands. ~~His family's~~ His obligation toward family calls for taking minister post and give them allocation. His party leader's demand will decide his future career. His official duties are tempting & are really necessary. But resigning will be an case of running away from responsibility.

He should ask party leader that he let him focus on reforms so that party can show them as achievements in next election campaign. Thus his party & official interests will be met. He can persuade his family members to not ask such favours as ~~even if he~~ this allocation will surely leak out & it would be a ugly situation. They will surely accept it. Thus he will reconcile all the demands.

Remarks

Q17. There was a conflict between the students of 'upper' castes and Dalit community in a central university. The Dean and Vice Chancellor called a reconciliatory meeting, but it did not yield any result. The other day violence erupted in some parts of the university and some hostels. Examinations are very close. Some students have to submit their Ph.D thesis or M.Phil dissertations. Some politicians from a certain section put pressure on the Vice Chancellor to take action against the agitating students.

(a) Discuss various options available to the Vice Chancellor.

(b) Justify why these options are worth considering?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans educational institutions are the nation building temple where students learn the moral, cognitive, scientific, literary instructions in calm & safe environment - violence in campus thus distort this functioning which is also the prime function of educational institutes.

the options available are:-

(1) Take to suspend the agitating students

merits

- (a) it will bring peace for the short period
(b) it will bring time to deal with the students & their demands

de merits

- (a) it may further escalate the situation

(2) take police action against students

merits

- (a) it will give them strong message that a no row behaviour in college premise will not be accepted
(b) since leaders will be gone, so agitation will fizzle down

Remarks

(c) calmness & peace may again be restored-

demerits

(a) It may ruin some student's career

(b) It will may politicise the whole issue-

(c) It will create fear which is not suitable at

Time of exams

(d) In police action, sometimes innocent students may also be ~~involved~~ get be dragged into legal cases which is not right.

(e) accusations of partiality against certain groups may be done

(4) extend the examinations date and close the institute for some Time (as done in J & K)

merits

(a) It will bring peace in campus as movement is going to fizzle out naturally.

(b) students will get extra time to prepare for exams.

demerits

(a) The academic session will be stretched & it will not be best for passing out students who may be going for job or higher education.

(b) It will set bad precedent

(c) talk to students and form a committee comprising students of both section, teachers (who are agreed by both party). To look into matter & do needful.

Remarks

- Simultaneously, it ~~will checked~~ ^{measures} to be taken so that such incidents ~~don't occur again~~.
- Some small conferences ^{on caste issues} will ~~be~~ made compulsory for sensitising the students about the caste issues, the differences & measures we should take.

← this is underline

merits

- the situation may be taken care of holistically
- peace & will prevail
- no party is harmed

demerits

- intended results will not be achieved.

out of all the options, the last one is most suitable as the situation will be solved by participation of all stakeholders & thus will have more chances to be accepted.

Remarks

Q18. You are a senior civil engineer incharge of a very big road project. You find that project contractor is working honestly and strictly as per the work schedule and also maintaining the quality of work. Suddenly his only son met with an accident and hence he is preoccupied in his treatment. The project got delayed and the quality of work slightly get affected. Your subordinates are putting pressure on you to take strict action against the contractor.

- (a) What are the various options available to you?
 (b) Evaluate the merits and demerits of each option and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons.

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

~~Every~~ every person have two lives - personal life & ~~pre~~ public / professional life. Although he should not mix them, but being human being who is not perfect, we ~~bound~~ often end up mixing them ~~or~~. The ~~present state~~ ^{situation} is ~~so~~ this case. ~~When the contractor's personal~~. The present situation is this case.

options available

(1) take strict action

merits

~~(a) it will force him to do / a new contractor~~

merits

(a) the project will not be delayed.

(b) strong message that your personal life should not interfere with public / professional life.

demerits

(a) it will demotivate the contractor as his problem his genuine

(b) A wrong precedence of dehumanisation of institution will ~~be~~ prevail.

Remarks

(2) (a) Give him light warning to work properly

merits

(a) contractor will realise that his personal problems are affecting others & the institution & project. & so he will rectify it.

(b) The post will have humanising image.

demerits

(a) He may still be occupied with his personal problems & may not give 100% attention.

(b) wrong precedence will start to ignore the professional inconsistencies in work

(3) (a) ~~Give him~~ Ask him to go on leave Transfer him to other ^{small} project.

merits

(a) project will not be delayed

(b) strong message of no leniency

demerits

(a) dehumanising & demotivation

(b) legally not possible

(4) (a) ~~Give him some~~ extend deadline of project

merits

(a) He will be motivated that persons are with him in his personal problems. so he will work hard for project

demerits

(1) project delay

(2) wrong precedence of extending deadline which can be

Remarks

used ~~so~~ for non genuine purpose.

(5) Best case will be to talk to him first about the issue and make him realise that his personal problems are affecting others. Although Make him believe that you are with him but still profession/public work can't be put back/subordinated to personal issues. I will advise him to take some junior/help i.e. assign some junior for his help so that he can get off some load.

merits

- (1) project will not delay
- (2) He can take care of both personal + professional work
- (3) He will be motivated that people are with him in this grave situation also

demerits

(1) ~~having~~ assigning junior may involve more cost ;
since merits outweigh demerits, so this situation ~~is not~~ will be opted.

Remarks

Q19. Ratandeep, an orphan, is a 30 year young who lives in small town of Punjab. Ratandeep does not have much for sustenance. He does some part-time work in a Real Estate Industry as he is incapable of holding a full-time job due to the drug habit.

He has also served jail too for quite some time for possessing drugs, which he kept for his own consumption. He never sells it, nor involve in any further crime. But community members of his locality do not like him at all.

Few senior people from his colony have approached you as you are Police Inspector of that area. Community members have put pressure on you to arrest him, as he is a threat to society. Since that community is a potential vote bank of ruling party, so you are quite aware that sooner-or-later you will get instructions from political quarter also to do the same.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- As a Police Inspector, which ethical dilemma will you face?
- Is it ethical to have strict action against him? Does he has freedom to consume drugs until he is not harming anyone else?
- In what ways can you intervene in the life of such drug addicts?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

~~Q19~~ The situation demands a police officer to decide whether to or not to arrest a person who is may be drug addict & served jail but never done a single other crime. and too be done on pressure of some other persons.

(a) As a police inspector, I will have to decide whether to arrest such person or not - He may be drug addict & failed but he has not done any other crime. ~~to arrest~~ But concerns of society is also genuine as he may influence the ~~small~~ children ~~or those who~~ are ~~about to~~ who get influenced by such persons more. These drug addicts are like time-bombs who can go off when you are ~~last~~ expected. He is potential criminal also. Police
I will also be getting order to arrest him from

Remarks

political quarter & obeying that will bring meⁱⁿ ^{their} "good boots" ~~of them~~. Doing it now will be much better for my career.

So I will have ethical dilemma ~~to arrest him or not although he is~~. ~~Not arresting him will~~ But I have to remember that taking drugs is also illegal so he is doing illegal activity.

(6) It is ethical to take action but unethical to take strict action just on pressure of community & political quarters.

~~It is~~ No he don't have freedom to consume drugs as it is social malice. It influences other people indirectly to follow him. Although he may be orphan, but others may have family & thus the problem is with social problem than an individual problem. Thus it is illegal to take drugs and thereby he don't have freedom to do it. It.

It is unethical also as we have duty to preserve our body. This premise is used to justify illegality of euthanasia. Drugs destroy ^{one's} ~~his~~ body and thus ~~he~~ he don't have such freedom on ethical aspects also.

(7) drug addicts are product of any problem. A person may take them if he is not happy with family life or job life. ~~Orphan~~ Delinquents do it as it was only "source" of happiness.

Remarks

for them. Rich do it out of fashion or they are bored of other happiness. So we have address these underlying issue.

We can motivate them to realise the significance of your purpose in social & public life. and to how to attain it. We can provide them a vision that

they longs for. Once they get that vision, we can do

~~gap~~ gap analysis of current situation & that vision. ^{Now make them understand that their drug habit is interfering with it.}

we can motivate them to ~~to~~ ^{stop taking drugs &} fulfill it or reduce gap.

With full support, collective praise & caring attitude, they will be ~~less~~ motivated to achieve it. Now ~~they can~~ be realised how his drug habit is interfering in it.

Remarks

Q20. You are a S.P of a district. There is a project of infrastructure development in your area. This project is related to the widening of road. This project has been pending for long time but no civil servant wants to touch it as it is a very sensitive issue because for widening of road, removal of illegal religious construction done on the government land, has to be done.

One particular political party is also supporting these illegal structures due to political interests. Your senior officials have also given a blind eye to these constructions for long. Members of the committee who runs that religious structure went to court, but lost the case.

High Court has directed the state government to remove all such illegal religious structure which has mushroomed on government land. But no official want to burn their hands. One day District Magistrate has asked you to remove all the illegal structures using force. Being the SP you understand that removing the religious structure may lead to violence, even it can spark communal violence also. Some junior officers also showing their reluctant attitude to participate in their work as they belong to same community. Political parties have their particular interest in it. Being the first responder to any public anger, Police may also lose the lives of some of its men.

Answer the following questions based on the above situation:

- Will you face any dilemma regarding the above said situation? Explain.
- What steps will you take to address the situation?
- Which course of action is best and why? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) I will face dilemma of ~~put~~ personal safety v/s public duty. My conscience will say to put public duty, duty of following court's order and senior over personal safety but emotions (family, self) may not permit it.

Also it will involve risking of life of my men who are ~~are~~ already reluctant. As an officer, I should ~~be~~ have been motivating them & not the present situation where I ~~has~~ may have lead them to get butchered.

(b) & (c) → I will first ask for extra backup (Rapid Police Force, ^(RPF) Riot Control Force, Armed Police Unit (APU) etc. as a ^(RPF) precautionary measure to ~~do~~ before doing anything. Then

Remarks

I will talk to my juniors about the case. I have made the belief that ~~what~~ such religious constructions are illegal and it is our duty to take care of them. They have to realise that it is not against any community but against a legal encroachment. ^{security of family & property} Once those are taken in confidence, I will proceed to community leaders. I will ask them to cooperate as it is now legal / court order also. Any resistance will invoke contempt of court. They will be persuaded to ~~not let~~ that this action is not against any particular community but against all illegal encroachment. A proper naming of all such structures & boundary of govt land will bring in transparency & instill confidence toward police impartiality & sincerity. Then it ~~will be~~ Once they are persuaded, they will be ~~asked to~~ even helped to relocate them on private land. If not, proper strict action will be taken ~~with~~ while ensuring that any communal violence don't erupt.

This is best course of action as all stakeholders are taken into confidence & minimal resistance is thus expected.

Remarks

Remarks