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GS 4 Ethics

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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Public Administration
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Essay

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Many aspirants who were stuck in the **Prelims–Mains** cycle for years were able to break through under the guidance of **Mr. Monish Bhawale**. Not only did they reach the interview stage, but several went on to secure top ranks in the **UPSC CSE**.”



Thank you, **Monish Sir**, for your consistent guidance. Your daily feedback on my **GS 2** and **GS 4** answers helped me identify gaps and improve steadily. Greatful for your time and support.
- **Madhav Agarwal, AIR 16**

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Q. Ethics deals with human character and conduct, for a civil servant righteous conduct is a pre requisite for bringing about a change in the society but ultimately society is laced with materialism, authoritarianism and acceptance corruption. In this regard how civil servants have fared in delivering ethical governance. (10M).

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Ethical governance involves exercising the values such as transparency, accountability, responsiveness, etc along with the ability to differentiate between right and wrong.

The performance of civil servants in its delivery has been a mixed bag marked by following issues:

(1) Attitude of being 'ruler' rather than a civil servant.
eg: 2 IAS officers vacated athletic track in Delhi for themselves and their dog.

(2) Lack of empathy & instead focus on rigid rules.

eg: Rejection of PDS to old widow for lack of Aadhar

(3) Resistance to change for new developments.

eg: Resistance shown to lateral entry.

(4) Lack of emotional intelligence making it their

act as a 'reaction' instead of 'response'

(eg.) Collector Suraj Kumar lost control and slapped people during COVID curfew.

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However, this does not mean the performance is only sub-

-Optimal :-

- (i) Proactive inclusive growth (eg.) IAS Ira Singh included transgender in her team.
- (ii) Innovative solutions (eg.) Tribal areas being accessed via bike ambulance
- (iii) Being a leader from the front & bringing change
(eg.) IAS Parneshwaran Iyer himself stepped into septic tank to clean it.
- (iv) Focusing not only on hard but also soft approach
(eg.) IAS Saurabh Kumar started 'lunch with collector' in Dantewada for young students

There are a lot of capable officers who act like "hidden foundations" of India's development story. Through collaboration with civil society, using persuasion and social influence, they must focus on working for society so that it overcomes its flaws.

Q2: Explain Aristotle's virtue ethics with examples.

Virtue ethics is a ~~prescript~~ ~~prescript~~ prescriptive form of ethics put forward by Aristotle.

It advocates that by having virtuous habits people can make right choices when faced by ethical challenges.

According to Aristotle, ethical is what a virtuous person does. Thus his focus was on ensuring that people become virtuous and then they can take right decision.

eg: The concept of virtue education can be linked to virtue ethics, where the focus is on development of character and overall personality.

Other forms of theories have focused on actions and their consequences. but virtue ethics has focused on trait based approach.

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Q: In the modern world the western countries are the most developed countries of the world with high standard of living, per capita income which is primarily due to the fact that western countries protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism. Should India too adopt such philosophy in totality? (10m).

Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism are the concepts put forward by Weber. It seeks to relate free market forces and economic growth in conjunction with religious ethics of Protestants. Its application for India has arguments on both sides:

- (A) In favour: India adopted above philosophy gradually after 1991 LPG reforms and it generated multitude of benefits such as:
- ↳ Reduction of poverty from 45% in 1991 to 21% in 2011.
 - ↳ Increase in foreign exchange reserves, from fragile five to top 5 economy of world.
 - ↳ Increase in access to education, health & newer technologies.
 - ↳ Growth of new middle class, based on idea of consumption. (IT Jobs, startups, etc).

However, this world only shows a partial picture as there also brought:-

- ↳ Massive rise in inequality (Oxfam Report Top 10% control 75% wealth).

↳ Overdependence on other nations making us vulnerable to shocks

↳ Free market 'define inclusive growth' to the vulnerable sections of society.

↳ Virtues of consumerism & hyper globalisation led to wastage of resources.

↳ Growth has been jobless despite being a labour surplus country due to profit seeking.

Thus, it can be seen that liberal philosophy cannot be adopted in "totality" and needs following tweaks for India.

↳ Safety Net has to set up for the marginal section
(eg: Government schemes such as National Social Assistance Program)

↳ Promotion of market with adequate safeguards to prevent inequality by promoting capacity building.

↳ Keep the public sector organisations alive in conjuncture to private enterprises. (That work for social good).

India cannot shine when only a few people shine. Our moral philosophy has to be guided by the Ayurvedic virtues of "Sarvodaya" (upliftment of all).

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इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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Q: Analyse Kant's view on deontology - means end relationship. (10m),

Immanuel Kant is a German thinker and philosopher. He put forward the idea of ~~ends~~ means based ethics (Deontology) in his book named "Foundation of Metaphysics".

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According to Kant, an action is ethical or not depends on the means rather than its consequences or ends. (eg: lying is unethical regardless of whether the consequence is good or bad.

He put forward the ideas of :-

Categorical imperative

Principle of Universality

Treating humans as ends in themselves.

(i) Categorical imperative: is the philosophy of being ethical without thinking about the end. Ethical actions are seen as necessary categorically.
(eg: stealing is bad categorically as per Kant.

(ii) Principle of Universality: has been proposed by Kant to judge whether an action can be considered categorically imperative.

Thus if stealing for poor Robinhood is good then
check can we universalise the idea of stealing?

If not, then stealing by Robinhood is unethical as per
Kant.

(iii) Treating humans as an end in themselves rather
than a means to an end. The steps that we
take must adhere to keeping humans at the
centre.

Kant rejected the idea of consequentialism
proposed by Bentham and ^{J.S.} ~~the~~ Mill on the
proposition as to ^{no one} ~~it is~~ can rightly predict consequences
at the start.

However Kant view has its own shortfalls:-

One cannot be absolute
in choosing ethics
as its relative

This change from
culture to culture,
society to society.

This might
fail to achieve
greatest good
for greatest number.

There is nothing white and black in ethics.

The idea must be to follow principle of both ends

as well as means as put forward by Gandhiji

While being pragmatic in our approach.

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Q: A recent trend has come up among civil servants of using social media where many times some prejudices can be inferred from their social media post but they put up a disclaimer such posts are personal views and such views don't decide the conduct while discharging his/her duty. In this regard is it possible to separate private & public conduct? (10 marks)

Day 3
Moolhan
Agarwal.

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With the advent and rise of social media platforms like Twitter, there have been increasing situations of conflicts between public and private lives of public figures including civil servants.

(eg) Religious post (private life) shared on Twitter handle.

Due to above scenario, it has become increasingly difficult to separate private & public life because:-

(i) There has been a 24 by 7 constant watch of lives of civil servants by public.

(ii) Seeing both lives as separate would be seen as dubious by experts as both are guided by same set of virtues, ethics and morals.

(eg) How an officer treats opposite sex at home would determine his behaviour at work too.

(iii) Such actions of sharing content with prejudice harms their 'impartial' character and the idea of being 'neutral'.

(iv) Even if we see disclaimer of posts, it hardly matters as people ~~are~~ quickly form opinions based on each individual's perception.

Civil servants need to understand that with "great power comes great responsibility". They need to extra careful as they act as the face of government. Therefore they must:

- (i) Double check posts before sharing, verify for accuracy.
- (ii) Avoid sharing political or religious posts on social platforms.
- (iii) Use these handles in 'official capacity' in an anonymous manner. rather than personal named accounts.

In ethical governance, the act must not only be ethical but also seen to be ethical by larger society and such posts can harm above philosophy.

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Q: Analyse Thomas Hobbes moral philosophy and his views on human nature (10m).

Thomas Hobbes is an English philosopher and political expert. He has put forward the theory of 'social contract' and commented on human nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदियर में नदी लिखना चाहिए
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Theory of 'Social contract': A set up is made as such where people and their government enter into a contract of give and take. Both parties decide to act ethically and in a rules based fashion, while the state ensures to protect basic human rights of society and its people.

(eg:) Constitution of India can be seen as a social contract that guides our morality and help us stay bonded to each other.

Views on Human Nature: Hobbes lived in England during the war phase of World's history and thus developed a negative view of human nature.

Thus according to him :-

- (i) Humans by themselves are self seeking and guided by own interest
- (ii) The human nature in its natural state wants to control and conquer more and more.

To provide overall stability and prosperity in society, it becomes necessary for society to enter into a virtual 'Social Contract'.

Through this contract one can ensure long lasting peace which can create ideal conditions for humanity as a whole to prosper and grow together.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Case study - 5

India has always lagged behind in the manufacturing sector, primarily due to factors such as a scarcity of skilled manpower, lack of entrepreneurship, and an absence of a favourable climate to attract FDI. As a result, the country has remained heavily reliant on imports. This dependence extends to the electronics and semiconductor sector as well. The sector is of critical importance for India's present and future, especially in light of Industry 4.0 developments such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence, and driverless vehicles. These technologies have the potential to completely transform India's economic landscape. Currently, India imports the majority of its semiconductor chips, which poses significant risks. Economically, it drains foreign exchange reserves and makes electronic devices like laptops and mobile phones unaffordable for the average citizen. From a security perspective, importing such critical components can expose sensitive national data to external threats.

In this backdrop, a global conglomerate named KnewtonTronix is planning to set up a manufacturing plant for electronic and semiconductor devices in India. After rigorous vetting, India has been shortlisted as the final destination due to its strategic geographical location, demographic dividend, and skilled IT workforce. However, KnewtonTronix has stipulated certain prerequisites such as affordable electricity, free land, robust road connectivity, and port facilities. Pranav, the Secretary of the concerned ministry, is overseeing this investment project. Multiple states have submitted proposals, and Pranav, after an objective evaluation, has shortlisted State A. It meets all the criteria laid out by the company — it is geographically suitable, has ample skilled manpower, and the Chief Minister has committed to offering additional incentives such as housing, uninterrupted electricity, and water supply.

However, Pranav receives an order from the Minister of his Ministry, who is also a senior cabinet member, instructing him to manipulate the evaluation report in favour of State B, which is going to polls in a month. The minister believes that announcing such a high-profile investment will give his political party a significant electoral boost.

But State B is entirely unsuitable for such a project. Pranav is convinced that the plant will never take off there, and its failure will severely damage India's global reputation as a destination for manufacturing investments. It would jeopardize the ease of doing business and could mean missing the Industry 4.0 revolution altogether.

The Minister further threatens Pranav with transfer, harassment, and scrutiny by anti-corruption agencies if he does not comply.

- A. Discuss the options available to Pranav.
- B. What course of action should Pranav adopt?

(20 marks) (Write in 250 words)

Case Study 6

You are the CEO of the Delicious Cola Company, a major multinational corporation. The company's forte is in manufacturing soft drinks and fruit juices. Delicious Cola currently holds the number one position in the country in terms of market share and revenue generated in the soft drinks and fruit juices segment. However, it is in close competition with another global leader, Tasty Cola, which is currently ranked second in the country. Both companies have heavily invested in India by setting up manufacturing and bottling plants, as well as research and development facilities. The competition is so fierce that even if an employee of one company is seen consuming a product of the rival company, they are terminated immediately. There is also an ongoing fierce battle on social media and television advertisements between the two.

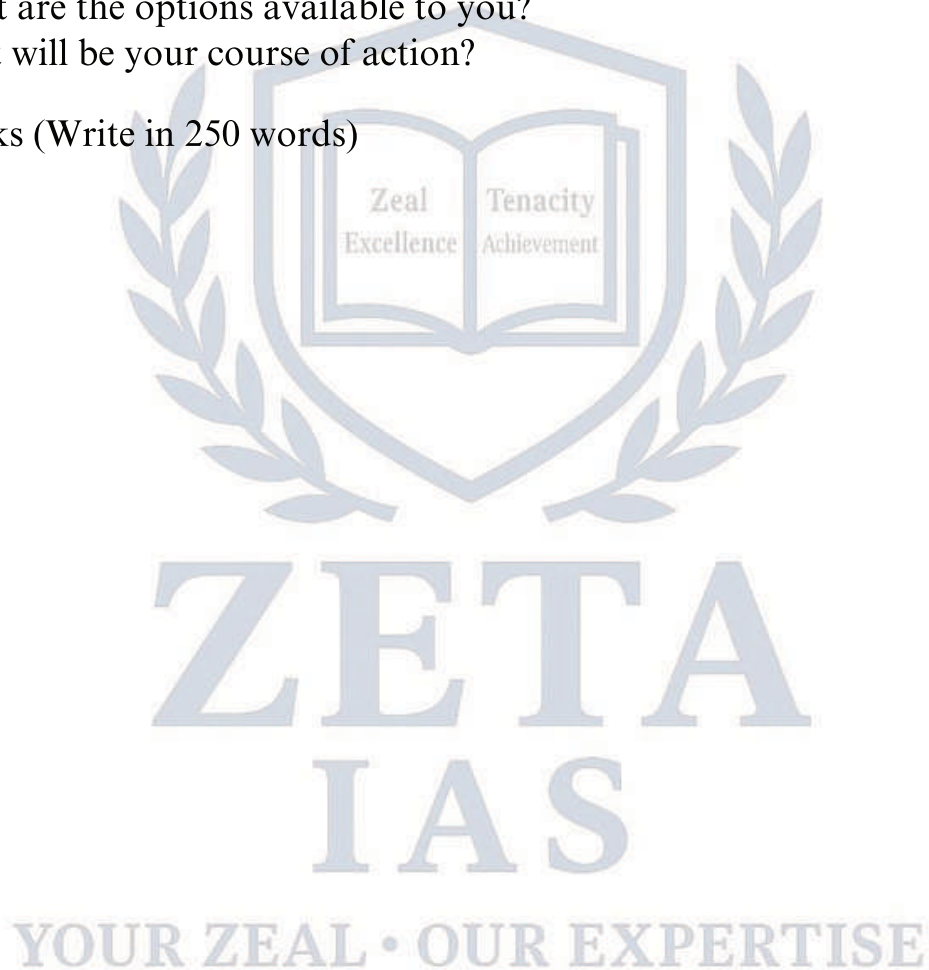
The Cricket World Cup, to be held in India, is just a few weeks away. To capitalize on this major event, Tasty Cola has launched a new product called Tasty Cola Blue, themed to match the Indian cricket team's jersey. A market research report commissioned by Delicious Cola suggests that Tasty Cola Blue will be a super-hit product and will likely make Tasty Cola the market leader in India, displacing Delicious Cola. In response to this report, the promoters and founders of Delicious Cola decide overnight to launch a new product called Delicious Cola Rush BLU to counter Tasty Cola Blue and aim to bring it to market within five days. A delay would result in losing market share during the World Cup season and potentially losing the top position to Tasty Cola.

The R&D unit of Delicious Cola prepares the syrup required for manufacturing Delicious Cola Rush BLU, and production begins immediately. Two days before the launch, you, as the CEO, inspect the product and find that the reports indicate a high level of pesticides in the soft drink. You raise this issue with the promoters and founders, but they insist that production cannot be halted now. They argue that halting the launch would almost certainly result in losing market leadership to Tasty Cola. To compensate for losses, the company might have to shut down some plants and lay off 15% of the 100,000-strong workforce. The promoters further justify the situation by pointing out that the contamination is due to pesticide-laden water supplied by the local government. They argue that the company's fruit juices remain a hallmark of quality and purity, and reassure you that the Delicious Cola Rush BLU soft drink issue will be managed discreetly. They say the food safety authorities can be handled and

the issue will never become public. Moreover, they contend that the pesticide content does not cause immediate health issues. However, you are aware that the pesticides present in the soft drink, although not causing immediate health effects, could have severe long-term consequences, including the potential to cause cancer in individuals who consume it regularly over the next 10–15 years.

- A. What are the ethical dilemmas involved?
- B. Who are the stakeholders in this case?
- C. What are the stakes of the stakeholders? Rank the stakes according to their importance.
- D. What are the options available to you?
- E. What will be your course of action?

20 marks (Write in 250 words)



Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Case Study

(5) Pranav, Known to Tronix, Semi conductor

Stakeholders

Pranav

Known to
TronixMinister of
Union +
States~~State of~~
India's
Reputation

The above is case of favouritism and biased allocation of resources.

(a) Options available:

① Take matter in writing and do as per the order.

② Resign from the job to save oneself from crisis of conscience.

③ Confront the minister and persuade, if not then complaint to PMO and claim whistle blower protection.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
(b) <u>Evaluation of each option</u>		
<u>PROS.</u> <u>Option ①</u> <u>CONS.</u>		
① Work life balance ② Save oneself from any future action ③ Ethical egoism followed		
① Image of India at stake and amounts to corruption ② Unfair abuse of power.		
<u>Option ②</u>		
① Save oneself from cognitive dissonance. ② Avoid an unethical act by resigning.		
① Escapist approach ② Not a holistic solution as wrong may be still continue		
<u>Option ③</u>		
① Shows courage of conviction ② Follows internal process of complaints. ③ Upholds national & civil services integrity		
① Difficult and Challenging task ② Personal and Professional cost ③ May take lot of time.		

Date: Question No.	UPSC	Topic Remarks
	(C) <u>Ethical dilemmas before Bannu</u> (i) <u>Personal Interest or vs Image of Nation</u> Whether to safeguard own good or show courage to protect image of nation. (ii) <u>Duty vs Responsibility</u> Duty to obey ^{obey} the order of senior (minister) but responsibility towards <u>people of India</u> (bury expensive impure goods) (iii) <u>Internal vs External complaint</u> What means to adopt for complaint internal or external. (iv) <u>Pressure and corrupti expectations</u> of the senior.	

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

③ Final Cause of Action:

① Assess the situation: and collect facts
how the decision to choose B state can
lead to disaster.

② Persuade Minister: through use of
logics (facts collected) and make him
aware of short term electoral gain
but long term loss of electoral trust
when plant fails.

③ If unconvinced, then approach higher
authorities like PMO or Lokpal.

- so that interest of India is upheld.

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④ External channels should be used as
last resort.

This way I uphold my Kantian duty

to uphold moral good while ensuring

that corrupt practices are averted and

good message is sent to officers at large.

(19 mins)

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Case 6:	<u>Delicious Nela Company.</u> The case study talks about <u>adulterated</u> <u>input</u> used for raw material which may prove harmful for people in long run. (A) <u>Ethical dilemmas:</u> ① <u>Interest of society v/s Interest of company</u> whether to protect harm to society or pursue the profit goals of the organisation ② <u>Follow Rule of law or bypass the same to uphold good of workers</u> who may be laid off. ③ <u>Internal crisis v/s External Crisis.</u> Take blame on own solution or transfer it to municipality / local government.	

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

④ Short-term approach v/s long term

Short term approach is to preserve market position but long term ^{is} to maintain brand value and health of all customers. (Customers are king)

(B) Stakeholders:



Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
	(C) <u>Stakes and their Rank.</u> <u>Ranking:</u> ① <u>Society including customers:</u> consumption of soft drink can lead to <u>harmful health consequences</u> in long run, <u>denial of rights of consumers</u> (right to be informed) under <u>Consumer Protection Act</u>. <u>Rank</u> ② <u>Company</u> <u>Delicious Cola:</u> Brand image at stake in national/global market, can lead to fall of sales due to poor corporate governance (legal costs) <u>Rank</u> ③ <u>Competitors and overall corporate utilities:</u> reduce image of Indian goods worldwide a big dent (eg) <u>Pharma syrup lead to death of children.</u> recently	

Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
	Rank ④ : <u>Government</u> : violation of <u>seal</u> <u>Contract</u> by allowing unlawful activities, collusion with corporates by regulatory can lead to protests by workers and instability Rank ⑤ : <u>CEO</u> : <u>My own</u> personal and professional career is at stake as wrong decision or ability to avoid action can prove fatal in long run. ④ <u>Options available</u> : ① Adopt <u>status quo</u> and pursue the product as available ② Resign from the job or take extend both ③ Have persuasion and Emotional Intelligence, talk to promoters and uphold good corporate governance.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1.	A leader is a person who knows the way shows the way and goes the way. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is the person who has influenced me greatly. He has been the Prime Minister of India in a rough phase of initial development which allowed him to deliver and display strong character and values. Teachings (i) Lived a simple lifestyle (took car on loan for kids). (ii) Courage - to open a new front of war during 1962 - Indo-Pak Application in daily life. By living a minimalistic lifestyle driven by purchase of only utmost necessary goods. Courage shown in front of audit teams at work when they tried to take shortcuts:	

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

(iii) Kept fast of one day per week during acute food shortage. (leading from front).

As a hockey captain, always came to ground earliest, in the morning.

(iv) Said no to dowry and other social evils like casteism (gave up surname)

Advocate 3, make people include my family to refrain from such evils.

(v) Innovative solution to control mob by water guns/canons instead of lathi charge.

Use compassion while dealing with juniors at work at the time of performance appraisal

Shashbiji here was a multi-faceted personality who captained India during turbulent phase. Today we need more such transformational & ethical leaders to lead us.

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Q:

Gautam Buddha is a moral philosopher from 6th century BC who attained Nirvana at Bodhgaya and delivered different sermons which influence people still today.

Important teachings of Buddha:

- (i) Concept of Madhyam Marg: where we avoid the extremes and follow the middle path in situations.

(eg.) Economy v/s Environment → Middle path is sustainable development.

- (ii) Concept of suffering (Dukkha) and the eight fold middle path to alleviate ourselves from the sufferings of samsara by following the path.

- (iii) Importance of Mind: Be mindful of our thoughts as "what we think, we become".
Much before authors like Joseph Murphy.

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

highlighted it in 'power of subconscious mind'.

(iv) Concept of causal change: He said "change is not painful, resistance to change is."

(eg) Resistance shown by P5 members at UN
to block UNSC reforms.

(v) Against social evils of caste, excessive rituals:
focus must be on good deeds instead
of indulging in such wrongful acts.

(vi) On Anger: he said Being Angry is like
drinking poison ourselves & expecting the other
person to die.

Buddha's teaching advocate us to follow

a path of love which has power to

overcome many problems of today's world.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	Elaborate on the imp foundational values for civil servant and why they are called foundation values. Values are something to which a <u>person</u> attaches <u>importance</u>. They can either good or bad. Civil servants are the <u>permanent executive</u> for which certain values remain pivotal. <u>Important foundational values for civil servant:</u> (i) <u>Probity</u>: highest form of integrity and honesty in professional life. (eg:) IAS Ashok Khemka through his no compromise attitude. (ii) <u>Transparency</u>: to disclose information of work done, details needed by public, etc. (eg:) Publishing of personal assets voluntarily. (iii) <u>Leadership</u>: to guide and help not only the team but also the society at large (eg:) Police members leading the public during COVID pandemic.	

Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

(iv) Other values include: selflessness, openness, Accountability, Fortitude, Service Attitude, etc.

Why called foundational values:

- (i) Before any other knowledge is required, these values form the base/basis to interpret all other things.
- (ii) Remain at the heart/core of all experiences and activities of officers work life.
- (iii) If this foundation is weak or shakes then the whole building ~~training~~ (training) ^{given} to officers will collapse.
- (iv) Help them to navigate through ethical dilemmas and discretionary situations.

Learning and inculcating these cannot be a one time activity. Hence, it requires Continuous ethical training, assessment and guidance for their long term establishment.

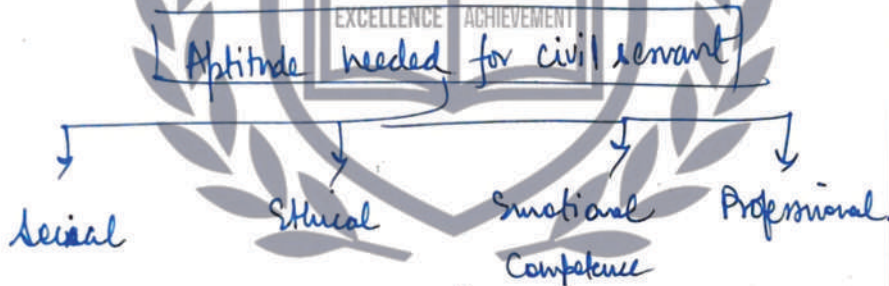
Date:		UPSC	Topic
Question No.			Remarks

Q2:

What kind of aptitude is needed for civil servants in India (10m).

Ans:-

Aptitude is one's ability to learn & understand new things. It is a display of person's future capability unlike Attitude which displays existing capability.



(a) Professional: would include ability to practice efficiency and effectiveness at work. Thus achieve goals in available resources in a timely manner.

(b) Social: Ability to understand and connect to society and its culture.

(c) A civil servant must have the ability to respect "Diversity of India"

Date:

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Remarks

(iii) Emotional Competence: an ability of a person to recognise, understand and manage emotions of oneself and others.

eg. Ability to see the voice/cry of being ignored behind a protesting crowd.

(iv) Ethical: A person must have the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and follow the path of righteousness.

Apart from these in today's technological era, officers must have the ability to adopt new technologies (data mining, artificial intelligence) quickly.

Overall it is a combination of both right aptitude and attitude that leads to achievement of goals enshrined in our Preamble of constitution.

Q. What role did your family played in imbibing moral lessons in you? What moral values did they inculcate in you and did you apply these moral lessons in real life. Give illustrations (10m).

Family plays a crucial role in ensuring inculcation of values in younger generations. This can be understood from the Indian concept of 'Samskar'.

Role played by my family in imbibing morals:

Acted as my first school to learn right and wrong

Moulded me into a person of ethics

Taught me various concepts of life through lessons & stories
(eg: Jataka stories).

Moral values inculcated by family.

(i) Concept of 'Dana' and 'Daan'

(ii) Virtue of Compassion (feeling the pain of others and acting upon it)

Illustration of application in real life.

Volunteered as an ambassador for organ donation awareness in society.

Gave up my dinner packet on railway station, when saw someone eating from dustbin.

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(iii) Emotional Intelligence

Channelising my emotions to come out of adverse situations and pressure conditions eg: while playing hockey as an underdog..

(iv) Animal care & respect for environment through gardening and pets.

Indulge into feeding food to animals at cow sheds or placing water and grains for birds at terrace.

Thus different values taught by my family act as a 'lighthouse' in my life and help me take ethical actions.

Parents & family must adopt progressive and democratic form of parenting create a conducive environment for growth of child and act themselves ethically for the overall development of younger minds.

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Q: What do you mean by values? Mention any four values according to you are the most important for a civil servant in discharging his/her duties. (10m).

Values are set of enduring beliefs to which a person attaches importance. Value can be both good (respect, compassion) as well as bad (envy, cheating). What one values in life is determined by cognitive as well as external factors. Like ordinary people, civil servants are also expected to imbibe value. Four most important value for civil servants would be:

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Probity in governance Leadership Impartiality Courage

(i) Probity: is highest form of integrity that comes with purity of man, karma and vachana. Probity extends to professional and becomes imperative for civil servants.

(eg.) IPS D Roka delivered her duty as prison incharge well without regard to background of prisoners.

(ii) Leadership: is another virtue which becomes crucial; Leader is the one that knows the way, goes the

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way and shows the way'. He/she must lead people from the front by setting example.

(g) Caring forward to ^{take} vaccine in public to practice social influence.

(ii) Impartiality: taking steps without being bias. Actions must be objective and follow necessary rules and pre-defined guidelines.

(g) Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) issued order to remove photos of Prime Minister from petrol pumps during election.

(iv) Courage: this is a critical value as officers often deal with difficult/pressuring situations.

(g) It was the courage of IPS Sanjukta Parashar that tackled expansions in Boddoland.

To ensure that civil servants imbibe such values we need Situational Intelligence workshops, regular 360 degree feedback, Code of Ethics, etc. Recently, launched Mission Karmayogi is step in right direction.

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Date:

Question No.

UPSC

Topic

Remarks

Q1:

How EI plays a key role in ensuring good governance and absence of its leads to bad governance. (10m).

According to Goleman, Emotional Ability is one's ability to recognise, understand and manage the emotions of oneself and others.

Role of EI in Good governance:-

Good Governance called as "Su-raj" involves attributes such as responsiveness, participation, consensus oriented, accountability, etc.

(i) Managing protestors: through EI an officer can see behind the protestors voice is the "cry of being heard".

(ii) Empathy: towards vulnerable sections comes through EI.

(eg:) IAS Im Singhla highly hired transgender members in her team.

(iii) Keeping team self motivated: by counselling,

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talk sessions so that they serve with efficiency and effectiveness. (eg:) Eg training by Railways

(iv) Social Skills: are must in good governance for focused public service delivery.

(eg:) EI towards juvenile indulged in a petty crime v/s a heinous crime.

Lack of EI manifests into bad governance via:

↳ Overbearing emotions: Recently some of quality slapped a citizen on his field visit.

↳ Sending a wrong message: When Collector Surajpur during COVID lockdown threw an phone of citizen in 'anger' and 'rage'.

↳ An Officer cannot let his emotions of personal life overbear professional one.

(eg:) IAS couple emptied stadium for themselves and their pet dog due to emotion of self boast.

EI is a fundamental factor for success at work and an enabler of good governance.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q:	What do you mean by EI? EI is our ability to <u>recognise</u>, <u>understand</u> and <u>manage</u> emotions of self and others. It involves reasoning with emotions and using them <u>constructively</u>. Earlier, EI was seen as an 'oxymoron' where emotions & intelligence were seen as incompatible. But today in 21st century, EI is a skill which is must for everyone specially public figures. <u>Different elements of EI (Daniel Goleman)</u>:- (i) <u>Self regulation</u>: having a control of oneself within limits. (ii) <u>Motivation of team</u>: by utilising emotions (eg:) use of war cry in armies. (iii) <u>social skills</u>: of communicating and listening to others. (iv) - <u>Empathy</u>: the virtue of stepping into	

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the shoes of others to connect with them.

(eg:) Officer coming on ground floor to listen to complaints by specially abled citizen



~~EI~~ EI needs to be used cautiously as it also has its own dark side which if misused can be used to manipulate people.

EI is an essential skill for all officers as our Intelligence quotient has allowed us to have the world and nature but it is our EI that will script our future.

GS4: Day 12.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	"A mind all logic is like a knife all blade. It makes the hand bleed that uses it" - <u>R. Tagore</u>. In the above quote, R. Tagore highlights how overuse of logics can be counter productive, hence needs to be used with caution. The above quote can be seen through different lenses: ↳ (i) <u>Persuasion</u>: Model by Aristotle includes <u>Logos (Logic), Pathos & Ethos</u> all three together rather than only Logos. eg: <u>Sundering kills 2nd highest people in India</u> <u>vis-a-vis making kills the head of family</u> <u>passively (emotion ✓)</u> (ii) <u>Only logics may lead to an extreme response</u>: eg: <u>using talkie charge to control mobs may make it violent and out of control</u> <u>vis-a-vis using Emotional Intelligence</u>	

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to talk out and cool down the situation

(iii) Decision making must factor in socio-cultural

diversity of India : (eg) logic would force
one to take same steps of vaccination ^{function} _{for}

mainstream & tribals but their socio-cultural
context requires additional care & trust building

Thus logic must not be the only
tool of a person. it must be accompanied

by other aspects to ensure a decision
is well accepted & respected by all.

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Date:		Topic
Question No.	UPSC	Remarks
Q2:	Highlight <u>important principles</u> of <u>Swami Vivekananda</u> and <u>ethical principles</u>. (10m). Swamiji was a great Indian philosopher from 19th century who <u>defended Hinduism</u> and <u>humanity</u> at <u>Intellectual level</u>. He along with his <u>guru</u> <u>founded Ramakrishna Mission</u>. <u>Lessons & Ethical principles of Swamiji:</u> - (i) <u>Vedanta</u>: philosophy was propounded by him <u>which</u> focused on <u>spiritual & metaphysical aspects</u> instead of <u>rituals</u>. (ii) <u>World as one family</u>: <u>stated this</u> famous speech by <u>"Brothers and Sisters"</u> of America. in <u>World Parliament of Religions</u> in USA. (iii) <u>Optimum utilization of youthful energy</u>: he used his power to <u>energise youth</u>	

Date:		
Question No.	UPSC	Topic
		Remarks
	and live a purposeful life. (iv) <u>Service to humanity</u>: by creating different <u>mathas</u> to serve society during extreme disasters by providing relief. (v) <u>Unity among all religions</u>: saw all religion from a single line and advocated a approach to adopt a best of all religion. (vi) <u>Importance of mental health</u>: was deeply discussed in Vedanta which has now become a silent pandemic. Swami's motto of to rise, awake and get up and not stop until your work is achieved still inspires people throughout the world.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	The corporate in India have become global giants by <u>repacking country's resources</u> and <u>not by inventing something new</u> unlike the majority of global corp. giants; is it <u>due to lack of entrepreneurship</u> or <u>lack of ethical governance</u> or <u>both</u>. Give your views. (10m). Corporate growth in India has been that of <u>replication</u> rather than that of <u>innovation</u>. (eg:) <u>Prowess in generic drugs</u> rather than <u>inventing new ones</u>. The blame of above stands <u>partially shared by both</u>: (a) <u>Lack of entrepreneurship</u>: ↳ <u>Not able to take big risks</u> in the completely dynamic world ↳ The focus on overall Research and Innovation is low (0.7%).	

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Spent 1/5 China 2.1% of GDP)

↳ The mindset is of "Jugaad" of
frugal innovation

(b) Lack of ethical governance.

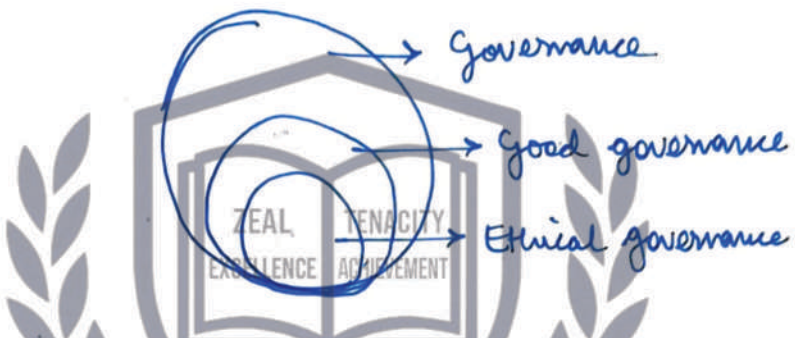
↳ Believe in earning quick bucks
rather than developing from scratch.

↳ Use vacuum of poor governance to
in Intellectual property rights leading
to piracy (US 301 Report).

To become a global superpower we
need "COMMERCE WITH MORALITY" and
create an environment where it is
okay to fail and learn. The recently

established National Research Foundation

can be a game changer in this
regard.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q2:	Explain the following terms: 1) Governance 2) Good governance 3) Ethical governance (10m) <u>Relation among the three</u>  Governance involves <u>designing, implementing</u> <u>and monitoring</u> different policy decisions taken by administration. Governance ensure articulation of interests, mediation as well as <u>rational use of available</u> <u>resources</u>. Good Governance on the other hand was put forward by <u>UNDP</u>. While governance is neutral can be positive or negative, good governance	

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Remarks

focus on positive aspects of governance
by incorporating following values:



Ethical governance further extends the
idea of good governance by integrating
it with moral values of probity,
objectivity, non-partisanship and emotional
intelligence.

eg. Seeing the pain of "not being heard"
behind an angry mob protesting
for rights.

Our aim must be to transit from
governance to ethical governance by
following the recommendations of 2nd ARC 4th Report.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	<u>Public service</u> can only be ensured if there is <u>probity in governance</u> otherwise it will be <u>self service only</u>. (10m). Public service is the <u>key role</u> of <u>governance machinery</u>. These services contribute to <u>welfare of people</u>. Probity is the <u>highest form</u> of <u>integrity</u> tested across time and space. Public service with probity = self service. (i) In the <u>gaps of public service</u>, Officer might use public funds for <u>own benefit</u> (eg.) <u>Misuse of MGNREGS funds</u> by <u>ghost beneficiaries</u>. (ii) Might lead to <u>exclusion</u> of the <u>vulnerable sections</u> from public service by being selective in approach.	

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(iii) Probity ensures that there is purity of man, karma and vachana without which the service could be incomplete.

(iv) Might put own good before that of society.

(v) Lead to crony capitalism and nexus with politicians.

To avoid above we need to instill probity via:

→ Ethical trainings and case studies
→ Code of Ethics for guidance
→ Strict application of Prevention of Corruption Act.

Rewarding
the honest officers.

In public service Buddha said to practice probity as sun, moon and truth are bound to emerge.

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks

Q2: Explain the two philosophies that can be the foundation for governance. (10m).

Governance and ethics work together in tandem rather than operating in vacuum which makes philosophies relevant in administration.

Philosophies for foundation of governance

(A) Kautilya's Arthashastra:

— who put forward the idea of Yogakshema (where the happiness of the king lies in the happiness of the subjects)

— The idea that king is the first constitutional slave.

Application today: — Those in power must

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Work for overall welfare of people &
only than the system can sustain.

(B) John's Rawls theory of social justice.

↳ Put forwards the idea of a
'differentiated equality' for public
resources.

↳ Use 'veil of ignorance' to idealise
an ideal society and decide
necessary actions.

Application: used as a tool to
promote affirmative action by India
for social and economically backward
classes.

Governance of today can take several
moral lessons from philosophy and

to become ready for 21st century problems

Date:	UPSC	Topic
Question No.		Remarks
Q1:	What do you mean by ethical and moral values in governance? (10m) Values are anything to which one attaches importance to. When such values are used in decision making, implementing and monitoring decisions in governance they become values of governance. Different ethical values are put forward by various committees and legislative bills: (A) 2nd ARC 4th Report: talks about integrity, probity, transparency, accountability, etc. (B) <u>Nolan Committee</u>: talks about values such as selflessness, openness, honesty, accountability, integrity and leadership. (C) Officers must be selfless and anonymous while serving the nation.	

Date:	UPSC	Topic
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	<u>This values help in governance via :-</u> ↓ Maintaining transparency in decision making ↓ Objective analysis of performance of every department ↓ Promote Inclusive growth by putting ideas of welfare ethics, Utilitarianism. ZEAL TENACITY EXCELLENCE ACHIEVEMENT → <u>Through training & development</u> eg: i-GOT Platform (Missionkamayegi) → <u>Role of parents, schools & society</u> → <u>Code of Ethics to guide behaviour</u> (as per 2nd ARC 4th Reports) → <u>Rewards and punishments.</u> ZETA IAS YOUR ZEAL • OUR EXPERTISE Ethics in governance is very pivotal as it affects <u>people on larger scale</u> and can be used as a tool to achieve overall good.	

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Q2:

What do you mean by Ethics in IR.

Explain moral realism in IR. (10m).

The extent and applicability of ethical principles and values to international space is called as Ethics in International relations (IR)

It encompasses areas such as bilateral, regional as well as multilateral ties being evaluated from ethical lens.

Eg: Failure of ethical value such as empathy when developed world fail to support developing world via climate finance

The relations in international sphere are driven by national interest which

includes status, prosperity and security of a nation state. This is called Realism or practical approach.

Moral realism is an approach

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	where ethical/moral values guide and act as a base of decisions in IR. They seek to combine ethics and national interest, specially in times of need. (eg:) Operation 'Vaccine Maitri' is a symbol of altruism by Indian state. Similarly, <u>Operation Dost</u> to provide relief to Turkey was morally right even when against national interest of India due to its provocative stands on J&K, Article 370, etc. The pragmatism has allowed us to tame the world. Today we need ethical revolution in IR which can be also brought by <u>Moral realism</u>.	



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Abhinandan

(Public Administration)



Gaurav Singh

Thank you, Monish Sir, for your consistent guidance. Your daily feedback on my GS 2 and GS 4 answers helped me identify gaps and improve steadily. Greatful for your time and support.

- Madhav Agarwal, AIR 16

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- Suramya Sharma, AIR 281

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- Gaurav Singh, AIR 859

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