



**INSIGHTSIAS<sup>®</sup>**  
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

I-WIL MAINS TEST SERIES - 2021

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Name.

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

- All questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by each question is indicated against it.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Total Marks Obtained :

**OUR TEST CENTRES**



BENGALURU



DELHI



HYDERABAD

## EVALUATION PARAMETERS

	Very Good	Good	Average	Bad
1. Ethical competence				
2. Objectivity				
3. Pragmatism				
4. Conceptual clarity				
5. Usage of ethics keywords				
6. Application of thics theories				
7. Examples and illustrations				
8. Presentation				
9. Structure				
10. Dimensions				
11. English Language competence				

### Overall Observation by an examiner on candidate answers.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

SECTION-A

1. A) A spirit for public service and communitarian tendency is dependent on:

1. Moral wisdom
2. Moral attitudes and
3. Moral virtues.

Discuss the role of the above three factors in this regard.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Spirit of public service and communitarian tendency are one of important pillars for ethical governance.

Role

① Moral wisdom

① Moral wisdom means accumulation of learnings and experiences on ethical conduct.

② It enables resolution of ethical dilemmas. eg. seeking help of

Senior officer's wisdom to resolve dilemma

③ Community based solutions to issues like communal clashes come from wisdoms like UBUNTU Philosophy in Africa.

## ② Moral attitudes

① Moral attitude of compassion, openness to learn enables better spirit for public service.

② Attitude enables whether there with communitarian ethics or not.

[eg.] Resident Societies refusing stay to doctors during pandemic versus people providing free lunch to migrants like Hemkunt Foundation.

## ③ Moral Virtues

① Moral virtues of courage shown by Satyendra Dubey & TN Seshan enabled spirit for service.

② Virtue for justice, prudence enable communitarian ethics (Social cohesion like Ching-e-dair's Ganga Jamuni Tahzeeb) or individual liberty (LGBTQ rights)

Thus above three play strong role in spirit for service & communitarian ethics

1. B) Situations not necessarily restrain our freedom to make right choice. Do you agree?  
Discuss in the context of situation ethics. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Grandhiji considered court of Conscience as <sup>highest</sup> court of justice. It is this conscience which acts as internal ethical monitor in case of ethical crisis. [eg.] ① Grandhiji took decision of Chauri Chaura despite public criticism.

② Pannadhai did not cave in on threat to life of prince, she remained loyal by sacrificing her own son.

③ Bhagat Singh did not write mercy petition despite being threat to hang him.

④ Despite pressure of bribes, Satyendra Dubey sacrificed life for exposing corruption.

However sometimes situations may limit our choices,

eg. Kandhakar hijack made India to release terrorists.

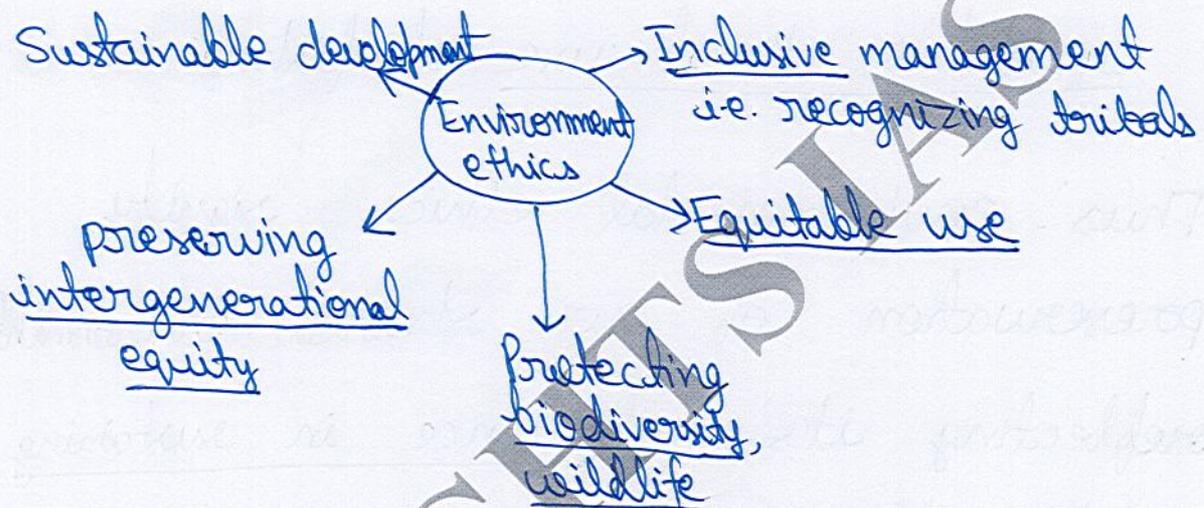
eg. People breaking traffic signal for taking patient in critical condition.

eg. Thirukkural <sup>book</sup> considered falsehood correct if results in common good

Thus Situation ethics requires case-by-case basis and guidance of philosophies, constitutional morality to resolve ethical questions.

2. A) "When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realise that one cannot eat money." Defining environmental ethics, elaborate the significance of the quotation for present times. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Environmental ethics concerns itself with ethical use of environmental resources.



### Significance of above quote

① Underlies urgency of climate action.

eg. expedited action at COP 26.

② Preservation of resources (600 million Indians under water stress)

③ Addressing pollution by extended

producer responsibility (EPR), polluters  
pay principle.

④ Money can't buy scarce, precious  
resources

⑤ Nutritional security by ensuring  
equitable, ethical use of fishing

Thus environmental ethics signify  
preservation of our shared environment  
reflecting its importance in sustaining  
earth's flora & fauna.

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2. B) "If we sow seeds of babool no way can we reap fruits of mangoes."—Mahatma Gandhi.  
Discuss the statement in the context of ends versus means debate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

It is often said poor foundation weakens building fundamentally.

Gandhiji above quote explains wrong means/process inevitably lead to wrong ends.

① He criticised Hitler that his fascism inevitably will lead to his loss.

② He justified it for nonviolent, truth based movement.

③ It's often said while one harsh truth may be difficult for once, one easy lie may lead to thousand bigger lies.

④ Broken window theory showing deviance of slum kids justifies it.

⑤ Arab Spring, despite being right intentioned inevitably led to unethical government due to violent means.

⑥ "Sidhir Bhavati Karmaja" i.e. Success is born out of action, also justifies importance of means/process.

Thus One should balance means however in case of humanity, human life takes precedence as per Amardya Sen.

3. A) Define public interest, in your own words. In what ways, administrative corruption endangers public interest? Discuss with special reference to development.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Public interest is aimed at ~~upholding~~ upholding their welfare, minimizing harm and maximizing happiness on dictums of Utilitarianism.

[eg.] Public interest programs like welfare measures (MGNREGA), PILs, reducing green house gas emissions.

### Corruption endangering public interest

- i) Corruption is paid by poor per as Pope Francis
- ii) Poor service delivery & erosion of public trust.
- iii) Romain Hollande remarked France fell because of corruption without indignation in 1689 → instability of state

(iv) Corruption is like termite as per Kautilya hollowing out admini-  
stration.

(v) Corruption leads to poor design, poor risk resilience → disaster prone thus hurting sustainable development spirit.

(vi) Corruption leads to broken social contract. as per John Rawls.

Thus we need to emulate role models like Raju Swami (exposed corruption), code of ethics implementation, electoral reforms, e-governance to enable corruption free India.

3. B) According to you, ideal values flow from within or inculcated by external agents?  
Explain your viewpoint.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Values flow from process of socialization shaping our beliefs, preferences.

However some aptitude based values like cognition are ascribed.

① School enables values of sharing, fraternity, scientific temper.

② Family enables values like non-stealing, love, care, ideal conduct [eg] Grandmother dictating stories.

③ Society as institution may inculcate values of communitarianism. [eg] UBUNTU philosophy of Africa.

④ Political leadership enables values [eg] Gandhiji & Shastriji promoting

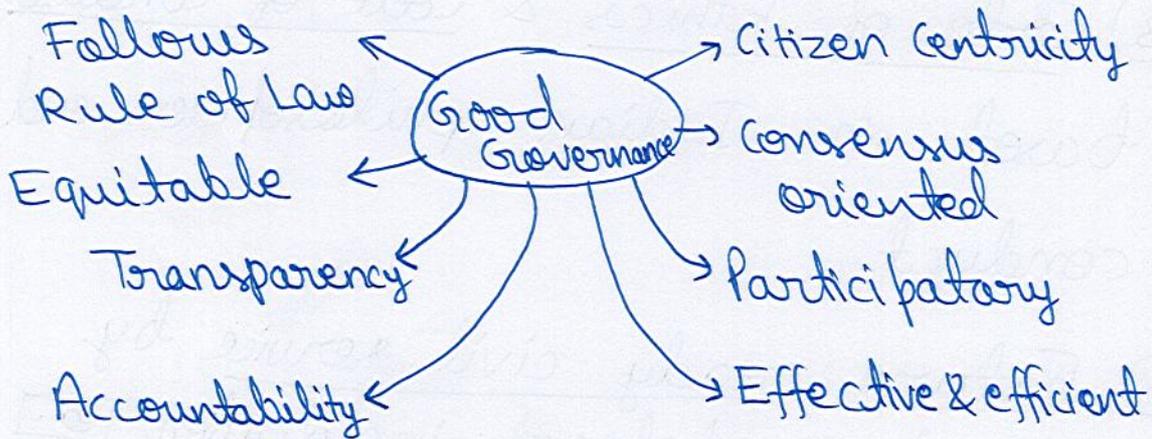
simple living, Ancient proverb of  
"Yatha Raja Tatha Praja" (Ruler influencing & reflecting people)

⑤ Children emulate elders by role modelling. [eg] Children in conflict ridden area prone to crime

However it is our will, determination based on experiences enable our value laden life.

4. A) What are the ideals of good governance? In what ways, a proactive State machinery can ensure higher quality of service delivery and build public trust? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Good governance is governance of mass with positive attributes.



Above ideals enable attainment of Good governance which enables "Antyodaya" and maxim of Yogakshema of Kautilya. i.e. material & spiritual well being of masses.

Ensuring better service delivery and Public Trust

① Use of statutorily backed Citizen Charter (2nd ARC recommended sewattam Model)

② Ensuring effective, ethical, efficient, equitable and economy based social audit.

③ Code of Ethics & Code of Conduct based on Indian philosophies and conduct.

④ Future ready civil service by ethical competence inculcation. [eg.] Mission Karmayogi

⑤ Following best practices like Singapore to root out corruption in India.

Thus by effective, reliable, quality, participative, citizen centric services,

Indian state may enable good governance of masses.

4. B) Explain the meaning of 'empathy' and 'sympathy' mean according to you. Can we promote they be promoted, in the career of civil services? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Sympathy is feeling of pity for someone. eg. Pity for sick animals

Empathy on the other hand refers to ability to feel, understand and experience others pain as if they were our own. eg. Empathy for poor by Mother Teresa.

~~Sy~~Empathy means ~~help~~ feeling bad for migrants in migrant crisis during pandemic while empathy would mean feeling pain of migrants.

### Promoting in Civil Services

① Visit to care homes for vulnerable like elders to realise & identify with them during training. eg. Village immersion at LBSNAA.

② Role model inculcation by providing mentorship of upright officers like Tukaram Mandhe.

③ Code of Ethics for civil services

④ Ethical competence training. [eg.] Mission Karmayogi

⑤ Punishing ill-behavior [eg.] slapping by Chhattisgarh's IAS and recognizing good behavior. [eg.] Ake Ravi Krishna (IPS) for crime ridden village.

⑥ Inspiration workshops based on stories of Shastriji, M.S. Viswanayya

Thus emotionally intelligent officer with compassion may enable pro people face of service.

5. A) In the context of determining essence of ethics, often there is a conflict between two contrasting viewpoints: one school argues that procedures should be strictly followed while other school argues that the focus should be on just outcomes, not the procedures. What view you subscribe to? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Deontological ethics follows primacy to means which is subscribed by Kant in his Categorical imperative.

Teleological ethics follows primacy to ends. [eg.] Amarthya Sen, Utilitarianism of Bentham & Mill.

### Conflict

- ① <sup>Right</sup> Means ensure long term ethical life [eg.] Buddhism, Grandhian view
- ② Right ends are necessary in case of Humanity. [eg.] Tagore, ~~Boxe~~ Subhash Chandra Bose for Indian National Army
- ③ Means if falsehood → resulting in unblemished common good → ethical as per Thirukkural.

My view is, @

① ethics is relative based on consequences and events involved. Thus in question of ethics, will try to minimize ethical harm and maximize ethical outcome.

② Examples include war ethics like Jus ad bellum, Jus in Bello for justifying ethical wars with minimal hurt to peace.

③ On question of lasting systems like environment, means take primacy for it to be inclusive & equitable.

Thus Harmonizing two is best way ahead.

5. B) What is cosmopolitanism and globalism? Can cosmopolitanism at global level prevent threats to peace? Argue your case. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Cosmopolitanism is phenomena of multisectional diversity coexisting, fluid in exchange of identities, ideas.

[eg.] Cosmopolitanism in cities like New York. Globalism on other hand is ideology of global integration of societies, economy and cultures.

Preventing threat to peace

① No

i) Cosmopolitanism leads to social conflicts. [eg.] Rise of right wing on plank of anti immigration and racial nationalism.

ii) Cosmopolitanism may lead to erosion of traditional values and dominance of one culture on another.

[eg.] Westernization.

iii) Emergence of Protectionist trade policies.

② Yes  
Cosmopolitanism may enable hybridisation and modernisation. [eg.]

More liberty from caste, gender  
in Cities

ii) Enable peace by exchange of ideas. [eg.] Martin Luther King using Gandhian idea of Non-violence.

iii) Cosmopolitanism enables multiple viewpoints. [eg.] African diaspora in USA against USA's travel ban on South Africa → Global peace by addressing other's grievances.

iv) Protest against USA's Iraq invasion in USA → peace efforts

Thus cosmopolitanism is like double edged sword

6. What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

A) "Life is not primarily a quest for pleasure or a quest for power, but it is a quest for meaning."—Viktor Frankl. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gandhiji once remarked best way to find oneself is to love oneself in service of others. This is what above quote tries to convey that purpose of life involves understanding of meaning.

### Quest for meaning

- ① Prince Siddhartha left royal household in quest for meaning of life to become Buddha.
- ② Mother Teresa found meaning of life in service of others.
- ③ Omkar Nath Sharma aka Medicine Baba found meaning of life in distributing medicines to poor

④ Life is about finding meaning of it in things we do. [eg.] Meerabai left royal household for devotion to Shri Krishna.

⑤ Kailash Satyarthi and Senam Wangchuk gave up lucrative career options in service of underserved.

Meaning of life enables oneself self actualization needs, consider Semmmum bonum of happiness in Maslow's hierarchy.

6. B) "In any moment of decision (regarding public affairs), the best thing you can do is the right thing, the next best thing is the wrong thing, and the worst thing you can do is nothing"—Theodore Roosevelt. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

John F. Kennedy once remarked  
special place in hell is reserved  
for those neutral during injustice.

This is what above quote tries  
to convey.

① Complicity of Bheeshma Pitamaha  
in disrobing of Draupadi in Mahabharata  
by being silent spectator.

② Silence of South African Society  
during apartheid for whites.

③ Silence of Nazi Society during  
genocide of jews. emboldened Nazis.

④ Plato rightly remarks that  
price good men pay for indifference  
to public affairs is rule by evil.

⑥ Gandhi ji considered civil disobedience as moral duty for unjust laws. ~~eg. He considered~~ People enjoying convenience at expense of injustice.

⑦ Being indecisive during moments of crisis is worse than poor response. eg. UK ignoring Hitler's annexation of Sudetenland → World War II

Thus indifference to public affairs may lead to unjust laws and is particularly important in India which is full of history of invasions due to our ignorance.

6. C) "Envy, greed, wrath and harsh words: These four avoided is virtue."—Thiruvalluvar.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Those who avoid envy, greed, wrath and harsh words show strong level of emotional intelligence which expresses one's character values i.e. virtues.

① Kalam was measured while speaking remained simple, calm avoiding above four vices → Symbol of virtue & inspiration

② Plato's story of "Ring of Gyges" reflect need of integrity even when no one is looking through avoiding greed.

③ Harsh words are often aimed at ~~not~~ insulting approach of feedback which aggravates miscommunication than conveying feedback.

④ Greed often leads to vices like stealing, overuse which is against principle of Asteya (Jainism) and Stewardship.

⑤ Envy brings disruption to peace of mind. [eg.] Buddha considered desire as source of all sufferings.

⑥ Wrath aims at punishing sinner which goes against Gandhian approach of "punish sin not sinner".

Thus above four vices avoided lead to right virtues of temperance, prudence, courage and wisdom as per virtue ethics of Plato.

SECTION-B

7. You are a diplomat and in-charge of handling affairs regarding a neighbouring nation XYZ, which is also perceiving itself to be an open competitor of your nation. The nation created numerous obstacles to rise of your nation, allied with adversaries of your nation and came into competition with yours in many nations.

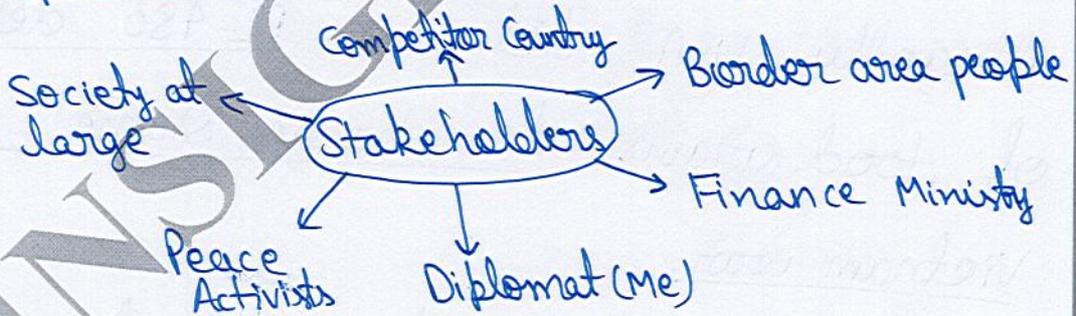
When a nation involves in a zero sum game with other, it may most possibly declare war at a point when it thinks it is right to prove its superiority over its enemy. However, your nation as of now is disliking to go with war and prefer peace and confidence building measures. Such efforts have not mended it much and there is history to caution your nation, in past, such a peace building offer has been responded with surprise attack and a war that led to your nation's defeat. So, strategists caution that history repeats itself unless we are prepared. So, increasing defence expenditure to do modernisation of military is the main preparation they want government to make. However, Ministry of Finance has summarily rejected the proposals on the basis of revenue shortage. Peace activists also emphasise how developing countries like yours suffer due to diversion of funds to defence and crowding out of development finance.

Border district people have complained that continuous animosity have threatened border tranquility and their right to live with peace, and they see war as no solution.

In this context, discuss what is realistic foreign policy? Is war a legitimate option? Discuss in the context of the above given considerations.

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above case study involves ethics of international relations with regards to peace, war and military modernization.



Realistic Foreign Policy

① Realistic Foreign Policy involves convergence or divergence of interests in spirit of Realism.

2) Foreign Policy should be focussed on ensuring strategic autonomy i.e. ability to take decisions for national interest independently.

3) Multialigned, multi alliance based relations to ensure strategic leverage as Kautilya's dictum of "enemy's enemy is ones friend"

4) Ensuring self reliance to avoid diplomatic weapon of intimidation like allegedly USA did on PL-480 delays of food grains to change stance on Vietnam war.

5) Realistic Foreign policy involves smart power i.e. judicious mix of soft and hard power instead of reluctant pacifism and arrogant militarism.

## War as a legitimate option

- ① War is justified on maxims of Utilitarianism to promote wider national interest at cost of some lives.
- ② Lifeboat ethics of Garrett Hardin justifies use of war to safeguard own interest.
- ③ War however is unjustified on maxims of non-violence of Dalai Lama, Mandela, Grandhiji and Demmond Tutu.
- ④ War is only short term win as it breeds more violence. [eg.] World War-I sowed seeds of 2nd war.

Thus war may be justified but it should be followed by open hearted reconciliation, spirit of shared prosperity and peace. [eg.] UN approach after 2nd world war, Marshall Plan, Molotov Plan, ~~This requires~~

However war must be fought on minimizing suffering, maintaining dignity and protecting just causes in spirit of Saint Augustine's "Jus ad Bellum, Jus in Bello"

INSIGHTS IAS

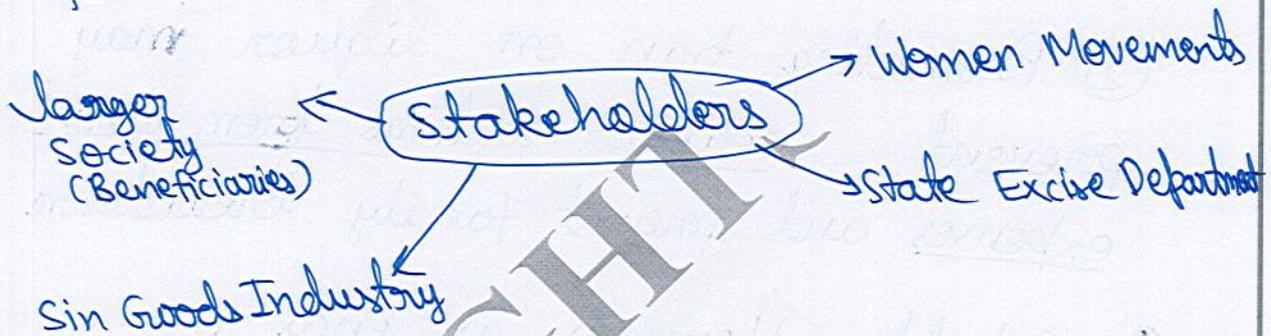
8. You are an IAS officer and head of revenue and excise department of your state. The state is known for development schemes that raised standards of living and become an inspiration for other states of your nation. The indicators like IMR, MMR, Malnutrition, Employment Ratio have been improved tremendously.

However, the revenue to fund the development schemes comes from an important activity of excise department that is state controlled manufacture and distribution system of liquor. This is considered as an ethical irregularity since many other states of your nation have enforced prohibition.

While fiscal specialists claim liquor prohibition should ~~be~~ be stopped owing to the deficit that will occur, there is also women movement against liquor sales.

What is your opinion in this regard? Do you think government has the duty to prevent use of sin goods like liquor, cigarettes, lotteries and so on? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above case involves ethicality of revenue as means from liquor sales for end of development.



(i) My Opinion

(a) ~~Ans~~ Yes → should not be banned

① Amartya Sen justified in case of Humanity, ends justify means.

② Even Thirukkural once ~~says~~ quotes "Falsehood if it results in unblemished common good, turns into truth" thus liquor sales become ethical from this perspective.

③ Liquor bans won't address woes like domestic violence, liquor sales against women. eg. Case of illegal liquors found in Bihar.

④ May be banned

① Banning may adhere to Gandhian ethics of prohibitting intoxicating drinks.

② Promoting ban on liquor may prevent weaker sections from deviant expenses and prevent family breakdowns.

③ Upholds Humans as ends in themselves than using them as means for revenue generation.

Thus my opinion is it is full of ~~to~~ mixed contrasting arguments on case of liquor ban. Government should first strengthen other sources of revenue, institutional curb on illicit sales, and restricted use to avoid alcoholism before

Considering such move for ensuring efficacy of ban and saving women with maintenance of development.

### Government's duty on preventing Sin Goods

① Principle of Parens-Patruae, Social Contract justifies state intervention to promote ethical constructs by banning Sin Goods.

② However, Government intervention may be unwarranted by proponents of liberalism who consider this intrusion against individual choice.

③ Although Sin Goods creates externalities in negative nature like promotion of crime, money laundering, Thus it necessitates State's duty to intervene for maintaining order for Rule of law

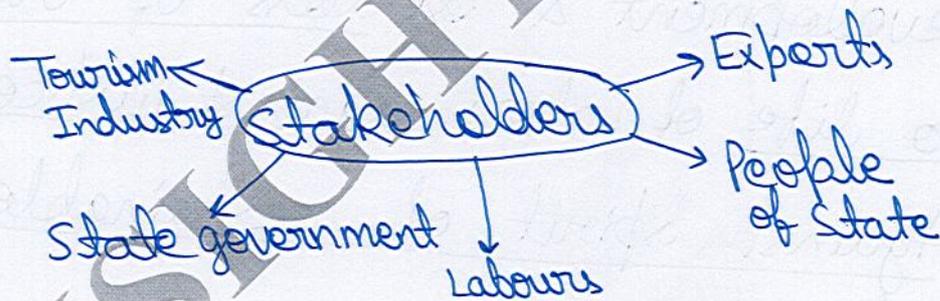
④ State's duty also arises from fact that weakest sections are exploited by nexus of sin goods; Thus State's duty to protect them in spirit of Grandhi's Talisman.

A calibrated, ethical approach to resolve such issues can be a good way forward. Alternative models like people based decentralized movements to reduce use of Sin Goods like in Hiware Bazar, Ralegaon Siddhi are some good examples.

9. A state in your nation is hilly one gifted with enormous natural beauty and is home to the perennial river that is the national lifeline. The hills of this state are abound with glaciers that feed numerous other rivers. Being a hilly state neither agriculture nor industrialization is feasible beyond a point. So, the people of the state were living at subsistence levels. The State was also most of the times dependent on adjacent ones for food grains. There is a piecemeal urbanisation consequently. Few years back the government came to power by promising rapid growth with tourism as a driver. For this purpose, the electricity demand was sought to be met by constructing numerous dams across the myriad rivers. The plan was executed but experts questioned the plan and claimed dam construction may destabilise glaciers of the state. Recently, one of the glaciers was broken and it caused a flash flood. Numerous labours working in hydropower projects were either killed or gone missing in this havoc.

Discuss the ethical issues in this case. Suggest a morally superior economic model for this region. (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above case study showcases conflict between development and environment, issues around long term development. . .



### Ethical Issues involved

- ① Means versus end whether development of humans as end is justified or sustainable means.
- ② Unlimited development against environmental ethics of wise use.

- ③ Short term gains versus long term damage.
- ④ Self reliance at cost of environmental damage.
- ⑤ Fulfilling electoral promises versus fulfilling test of objectivity.
- ⑥ Livelihoods through Dams versus development & loss of right to life of laborers against justice.
- ⑦ Against spirit of sustainable development.

### Morally Superior Model (by Gandhiji)

- ① Model of Trusteeship based economic is needed to ensure Eco-tourism.
- ② Decisions based on scientific advice unlike earlier where

Experts were ignored.

③ Ensuring justice through meticulous  
safety protocols for labourers.

④ Any policy of state government  
to ensure long term development  
by including local people in model.

⑤ Ensuring investment in resilience  
of infrastructure by invoking risk  
resilience in economic model.

⑥ Urbanisation should be sustainable  
smart in spirit of SDG 11.

⑦ Decentralized model of economy  
for economy like cottage industries  
can be viable given fragile ecosystem  
propounded by Gandhiji.

Thus - economic growth rooted  
in harmonising development with  
environment, ecosystem accounting  
can help people realize persistent  
equitable, inclusive growth.

**INSIGHTS IAS**

10. Bharat is a no nonsense IAS officer. He is known for moral fortitude and uprightness. After being a Sub Collector of rural area for 2 years and a brief stint in one of the departments, he has been made Municipal Commissioner of a City Corporation.

As a young officer he had the usual vigour and spirit to "change the world at one stroke". The biggest problem of the city was stray cattle menace, that become a public nuisance in many ways including traffic crisis and otherwise avoidable road accidents. None of his predecessors have attended to this, considering the enormity of the challenges in resolving the problem.

He enthusiastically sets up a search and seize committee. The stray cattle will be seized and cared in public shelters. As a preventive measure, the owners of domesticated cattle will be fined if their cattle is found loitering and being left uncared. The project was proceeding successfully and received accolades from citizens. The main reason behind success of the programme is his team of subordinates shown higher enthusiasm and involvement, they were upkeeping highest standards of integrity in the task.

One day, he receives a call and it happens to be his ex-boss, the Collector under whom he was serving as Sub-Collector. The boss thrashes at the modalities of the project and says in name of solving a problem it has created nuisance to cattle owners. He is agitated because two of his cows were found loitering and the team has fined him. He pressurizes Bharat to do the needful soon with anguish.

Bharat faces an ethical dilemma now: if he shows favour to his ex-boss, his flawless team will be demoralized and they may start doing favoritism (like their senior) and other irregularities. If he does not do the favour his ex-boss will angrily come back and put higher pressure on him.

Now to maintain integrity of the process, he finds a self-approved golden mean to solve the dilemma. It is, he decided to pay the fine by himself and get the cows released.

In this context, answer the following:

- Is this a right way to resolve the given dilemma?
- What are the dilemmas created by senior officers to a subordinate and young officers?
- What principles should be guiding the officers in such cases? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above case involves ethical issues around favoritism, maintaining morale of team, and related issues.

(A) Is this right way to resolve dilemma?

① Merits → It enables morale intact, good relation with senior, probity in process remains.

Demerits → It involves favoritism which is against impartiality and considered death of ethics. Bharat has created a wrong precedent by entertaining Senior. He seems to have put convenience over ethical standards, against objectivity.

(b) Ethical dilemma created by Seniors

① Pushing through politically motivated directives versus

② value of political neutrality

② Question of favours versus Nolan Committee standard of Objectivity, Integrity.

③ Personal career prospect versus public trust

④ Professionalism for young officer ~~vs~~ versus inefficient, delaying services.

⑤ Supporting nexus and maintain good relations versus ~~vs~~ being upright

c) Principles guiding Officers in Such Cases

① Officers should adhere to highest level of character enshrined in "Plato's virtue ethics" and motto of "Sheelam Poram Bhushanam"

② Officer at senior levels should percolate and guide young lot by leading and helping guide them instead of misguiding.

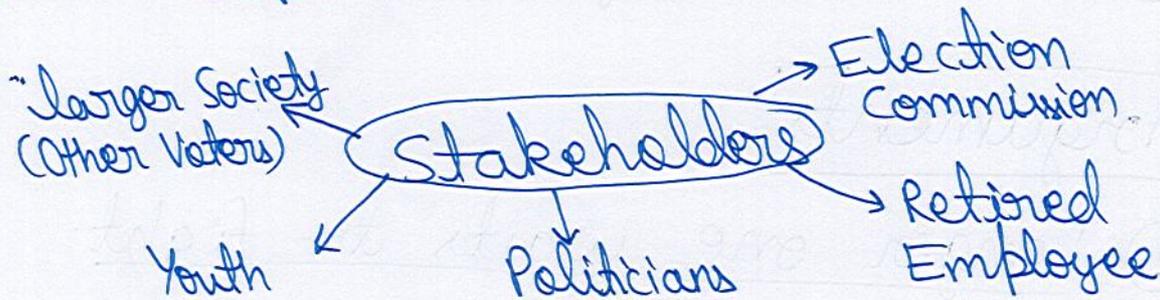
- ③ Seniors should become role models who young revere not fear
- ④ Officers should adhere to principles of <sup>Grandhi's</sup> "Talisman", Service to Humankind (Vivekananda)
- ⑤ Adhering to Niskama Karma, Buddhist principles of "Shun evil, do good", Sikh principles of "Kirat Koro"
- ⑥ Officers need to uphold spirit of "Yogakshema", "Raja Sukhe Sukham Ragyah" (In happiness of people, lies rulers happiness) of Kautilya.

Thus Civil Servants can become torch bearer of ethical transformation as "Yatha Raja. Tatha Praja" (i.e. Leader influences & reflect people)

11. You are a retired employee of government with a long stint at Election Commission. A just adult-turned youth comes to you and claims he is disillusioned by observing various realities around him about the upcoming state legislature elections. He complains of rampant voter bribery and willingness of people to accept it, he laments that no candidate from his constituency is without a criminal antecedence. Above all, he is worried of deeper caste dynamics in the election. Nor does he find any youth interested in changing the condition by exercising vote. This is going to be his first election where he votes. He has come to decision to not vote. What will be your arguments in response to his complaints and concerns?

(20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above case study talks about disillusioned young voter and its implications on democracy.



### Ethical issues in elections

- ① Law breakers deciding minimum dictums of ethics i.e. law making (Criminalization at 43% in Current Lok Sabha)
- ② Electoral wins as ends justified for any illicit means like bribery
- ③ Using voters for electoral wins against ethics of humans as ends in themselves.

- ④ Erosion of public trust in free, fair elections.
- ⑤ Lack of objectivity in deciding vote [eg] caste based votes, accepting bribes
- ⑥ Voter choosing inaction.

## Arguments

- ① Longer one waits to fight evil, harder it is to fight, so ignoring/inaction is wrong.
- ② Arc of moral ~~xxx~~ universe, however long it is does bend towards justice. as per Martin Luther King. So Young voter should not lose hope.
- ③ Rome was not built in a day.

However wrong things are, things have  
improved like near elimination of  
booth capturing. Thus young voter  
should use avenues to report bribes  
bring awareness.

④ As Grandhiji once remarked change  
starts with your change you wish to see  
in world, Young voter should take  
initiative and use appropriate avenue  
to propagate ethical elections.

⑤ Retired official should help  
young voter through his experience  
and connect to him with like  
minded Civil Society Organisations  
to air his grievances.

Young voter may exercise option  
of "None of the above" (NOTA)

option. instead of abstaining from voting.

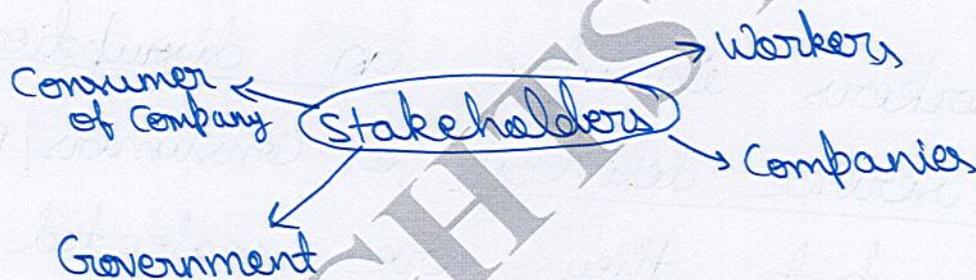
↳ As Plato once remarked "price good men pay for indifference to public affairs is rule by evil". Thus young voter should exercise his vote, actively participate in electoral reforms and let India become a democracy in honest spirit.

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12. Ideally, the workers of a company are expected to prone to exploitation by company. In terms of working conditions, salary, social security, etc., workers are considered to be disadvantaged. So, the idea of trade unions to secure worker's interests enjoys near unanimous sympathy in public eye. However, the other side of the coin is, workers owing to the high bargaining power of trade unions—for instance their ability to strike and halt company works—are callous in their attitudes. They are lazy, underproductive, take unnecessary leaves, disrespect executive officers of company, create ruckus, etc. This means the protections to workers is being misused by workers and the companies are helpless and frustrated since the law and public assumes workers are invariably innocent and company is an exploiter.

In your opinion, why misconduct by workers is usually neglected? How can companies ensure their workers don't misuse their protections? (20 Marks, 250 Words)

Above Case Study talks about ethical issues around social security and trade unions.



### ① Neglecting Misconduct of Workers

1) They get neglected as they are considered weaker sections so presumptive guilt is put upon stronger section i.e. Company.

2) Workers often are strong votebank group, thus leniency by Government

is there.

3) Companies bound by stringent labor laws need to listen to trade unions otherwise they may face closure.

4) Culture of Confrontation, fear by trade unions often force other stakeholders to ignore their follies.

5) Workers indulge in disruption of service delivery for consumers/public good but they are neglected as consumers don't have significant forum to air grievances.

How to ensure no misuse of protections

1) Spirit of Service be inculcated among workers to avoid misuse as conscience can act as good ethical check.

2) Often start to strikes happen

due to lack of proper consultation, mistrust, communication gap and lack of consultation with <sup>union</sup> groups. Thus a proper channel of negotiation before strike is must. [Eg.] New Industrial relations Code has this provision.

3) Companies may improve work culture by making employee centric labour policy. [Eg.] Google, Zomato provide professional update allowance.

4) Penalty for miscreant groups to incite workers by independent body within company may be considered to create deterrence.

5) Company should follow trusteeship model and effectively devolve funds to employee welfare. [Eg.] Narayan Murthy's

Practice to keep salary of CEO and employees ratio at lower level.

Thus <sup>employee centric</sup> Good work culture based on ethics, equity, efficiency, effectiveness, economy of Company needs to be promoted for resolving this conflict of trade unions.

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