

(L)  
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(C)  
 The SC laid down the principle of Basic Structure in this case. The Basic structure is the fundamental part of constitution - Federalism, parliamentary system, Judicial Review etc., that can't be altered.

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 Gandhiji gave this principle, derived from Ruskin Bond's Unto the last. It refers to the Uplift of All.  
 A Socialist principle that demands Human dignity & Equality for all.

~~Socialism~~  
 (H)  
 Empathy is the ability to identify and understand what others are feeling, even when the emotions are not made explicit.  
 eg. Psychologists have to be empathetic towards their patients.

(I)  
 It is the ideology of preservation and revival of traditions & traditional institutions.

(J)  
 It refers to the ability to identify, assess & manage/regulate the emotions of oneself and others.  
 It is necessary for - Motivation, Conflict Resolution, Leadership etc

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Sadrasan

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-18-

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2  
(K) Ethical concerns are those values & principles that are required to ensure right/moral conduct.  
Ethical concerns for public services are transparency, integrity, accountability, etc.

(L) Fairness is the principle of justice that refers to equitable distribution of rewards & punishment on the basis of objective criteria.  
eg. Legal Aid to poor, PDS are based on Fairness.

(M) Values of Good Governance

Integrity, Transparency, Accountability, Responsiveness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impartiality, Probity, Equity.

(N) Corruption refers to unethical behaviour by a person in position of authority for his/her personal gain. ex- Bribery, Partnership, Nepotism etc

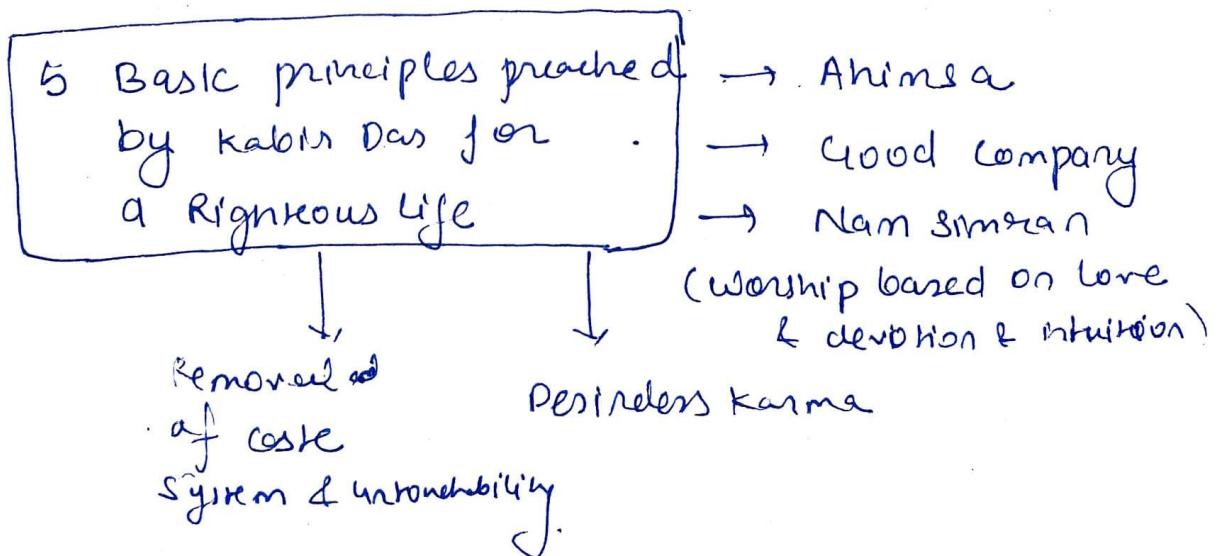
(O) Integrity refers to honesty & consistency of thought, speech & action. It builds trust & credibility, reduces corruption, ensures consistency & Impartiality.

(2)(A)

Kabir Das was a 15<sup>th</sup> Century Saint Poet. He belongs to the Bhakti tradition. This tradition is characterised by inner purity, Love & Devotion to one god.

In line with this, Saint Kabir preached equality, fundamental unity of all, oneness of god.

- o) Social Equality → Equality of men & women, rejection of caste system & untouchability.
- o) He also preached Hindu - Muslim Unity
- o) He preached against superstitions, meaningless rituals, and layed emphasis on Rationality. He also rejected idol worship.



(B)

Tulsidas was a Hindu saint poet. He is most famous for ~~his~~ Ramcharitmanas composed in Awadhi.

His philosophy as derived from Ramcharitmanas.

- o) Importance of surrounding oneself with good company.  
eg. manthara who misled Kaikey.
- o) It highlights the importance of Integrity or staying true to one's principles & values.  
eg. Dasrath stood by his words.  
Lord Rama went to Vanvas to fulfill his duty as a son.
- o) It offers insights about how to deal with multiple roles in a balanced & effective manner.  
eg. Lord Rama fulfilled his role as a son, husband, king, Brother.
- o) Importance of public interest over private interest/feeling.  
eg. Lord Rama sent Bharat back to Ayodhya to fulfill his Raj Dharma.
- o) Tulsidas has provided many insights about what is ethical & how to conduct oneself in difficult situations.



(C)

Aurobindo Ghosh was a Freedom fighter from Bengal. He played a decisive role in the Swadeshi movement. But later took retirement from active politics and turned to Spiritualism.

His Nationalism was ~~based~~ inspired by Vedanta philosophy, that preaches oneness of soul & Divine as the ultimate goal.

- o) As per Aurobindo, India was always a Nation. This was a counter to western view that India is just a ~~physic~~ geographical entity.
- o) He believed that all nations represent/reflect a specific component of the Universal spirit (Divine).

eg. Greek reflect beauty,  
British reflect utilitarianism.

Similarly India reflects spirituality.

- o) Every Nation has a purpose to serve. India's purpose is to spread the message of spiritualism in the world.
- o) India is chosen by the Universal spirit & hence it's freedom is inevitable & the world should support the cause of Indian Independence.

His Nationalism is ~~reflected~~

Spiritual Nationalism
--------------------------

5)  
Dr BR Ambedkar, also known as the Father of Indian Constitution was the leader of depressed classes. His contributions are immense in promotion of social Equality in India.

His social philosophy :

① Anihilation of Caste

Caste system is an ingrained component of Hinduism. It leads to social segregation, division b/w communities. It can't be reformed. He called for complete abolition of caste system.

② Affirmative Action

State will have to play a decisive role in improving the position of Depressed Classes. This led to Reservation system & other ~~so~~ interventions.

③ Political Democracy should be based of social Democracy.

social Democracy is a way of life based on principles of liberty, Equality & Fraternity. These 3 are ~~not~~ part of a unity. ~~and any~~ i.e any 2 are incomplete without the 3<sup>rd</sup>.

BR Ambedkar was a proponent of social justice, equality and collaboration within society.

(H)

The core value preached in Jainism is Non-violence: non injury to life.

As per Jain philosophy all living beings (animals, plants, microorganisms) have soul and soul feels pain. Thus no living being must be harmed

### Relevance of Non violence in present context

o) Indian society is characterized by diversity of Religion, language, class, ~~to~~ race etc.

For harmonious coexistence tolerance is very important.

o) In last few years increasing level of intolerance has led to violence & conflict.

ex- communal Riots, mob lynching, secession movements in Kashmir, North East.

o) Violence is also used as a means to suppress dissent  
eg. murder of Kaldurgi, Kauri Lankesh.

o) Violence is also practiced in Private ~~sphere~~ sphere. eg. Domestic violence, child abuse.

Given this context, the importance of Non Violence cannot be emphasised more.

Internalisation of this principle can ~~prove~~ way for Peace, Harmony and social progress.



(P) Examine the importance of emotional intelligence in Pubad.

→ Emotional intelligence is the ~~was~~ identification, ~~understanding~~ understanding, regulation of emotions of oneself and of others for the common good.

It plays a very important role in Public Administration

- a) EI is a predictor of success & high performance. Studies have linked EI with greater leadership abilities, higher job satisfaction and better performance.
- o) EI is an effective component in stress management. Understanding & ~~to~~ management of emotions can ensure less stressful work environment.
- o) Group Decision making  
Public Administration requires coordination & team work. ~~of~~ Active listening, consultation, ~~and~~ constructive criticism are important for decision making.
- o) Efficient Delivery of Services  
It helps the administration take feedback - picking up verbal & non verbal cues and improve accordingly.
- o) It is essential for Public Service values  
- like empathy, compassion, tolerance, dedication
- i) It leads to Good Governance

(5)

Intuition is the quality of being self aware.

Having a clear understanding of our own beliefs, principles is a precondition to ~~of~~ being moral in conduct.

Our core values - honesty, impartiality, ~~own~~ taking ownership <sup>etc</sup> are essential part of ethical decision making.

Intuition as a source of Ethical guidance in Public Administration.

1) It promotes self regulation

eg. It can prevent a public official from taking bribe or misappropriating public funds.

2) Builds trust & credibility

eg. Public would find such Administration more accessible and responsive.

3) It promotes impartiality and fairness

4) Intuition can be more effective in preventing unethical behaviours than an external code or rules.

5) It also helps resolve ethical dilemmas.

eg. Giving food to starving children who ~~do not~~ ~~have~~ lack biometric ~~and~~ identification at Ration shop.

(k)

Neutrality refers to not taking sides, distancing oneself from politics of the day and offering technical, professional advice to Political executive ~~irrespective of costs~~ on objective grounds.

Incapacity refers to the inability to take necessary actions.

### Criticism of neutrality

- a) Neutrality is often criticised as an idolised expectation as intelligent, informed people have views and can't be absolutely neutral.
- b) Neutrality is also used as an excuse for inaction. Hence there is a thin line between Neutrality & Incapacity. One can be used to defend or hide incapacity. (Neutrality)
- c) Neutrality can lead to moral corruption.  
eg. Nazi Germany, the officials committed genocide in pursuance of their official orders.

Hence it can be said that

Thus Political impartiality of Neutrality is required so that personal views do not influence the professional advice given by Bureaucrats. But their ultimate guide has to be the constitutional goals of - Public Welfare.

They should be political Neutral but not program Neutral.

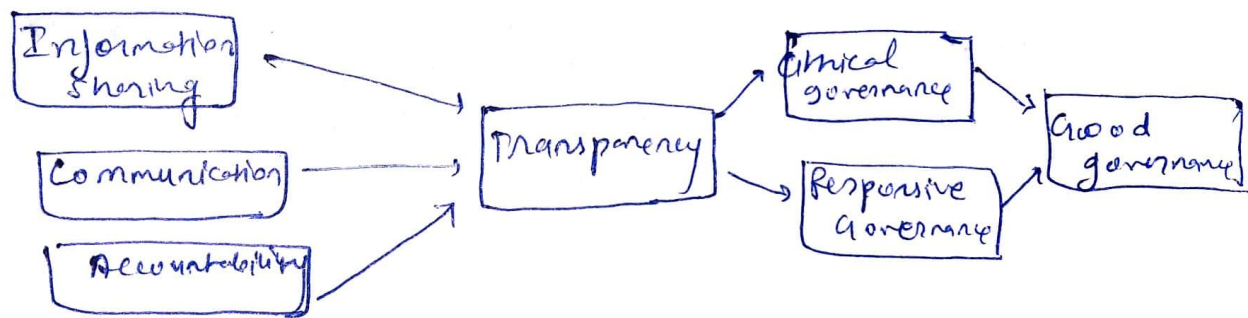


(L)

The goal of the Public Administration is to uphold Public interest and promote Social & Economic development, ensure quality standards of service delivery.

Values such as - Integrity, Transparency, Responsibility, Accountability are *passive qua non* for good governance.

- 1) Transparency refers to openness, communication and accountability of the administration.
- 2) Responsibility - Public administration should be responsive to the needs, expectations of people and take ownership of its actions.



### Tools to promote Transparency & Responsibility

- 1) Information sharing through RTI, strengthening citizen charters, use of e-governance.
- 2) System of checks & Balances, grievance redressal mechanism, social audit.
- 3) Participatory governance - gram sabhas, lok sabhas, Jan adalats, public consultation on important decisions.

(M)

Major causes of corruption

a) Historical factors

Long traditions of corruption can increase tolerance level towards it.

As per 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC - colonial legacy of unchallenged authority is a cause of corruption in Indian context.

a) Socio cultural factors

Since Bureaucrats, political leaders ~~are~~ come from within the society. The prevalent societal traditions influence their behaviour.

ex- hierarchical order, unquestioned authority, power worship.

a) Legal judicial factors

• Clear & unambiguous laws, stress on rules & norms, ~~an~~ ~~str~~ ~~As~~ strong & independent judiciary to enforce the laws can reduce corruption and vice versa.

a) Political factors

Democratic forms of government are more accountable & transparent and less ~~likely~~ ~~to~~ prone to be corrupt.

Free press is important to hold the ~~govt~~ government accountable.

Thus non democratic governments - autocracy, tyranny & lack of free press can promote corruption.



## Economic factors

- ↳ Higher level of inequality
- ↳ Socialist pattern of regulation & control gives more discretionary power → corruption.

(N) Inclusion of ethics in society.  
≠ Lack of ethics can lead to social disintegration as it promotes - crime, hatred, corruption. Hence ethics is important for the society.

## Inclusion of ethics

### Individual content

- value education
- Diversity in educational institutions
- Role modeling to develop empathy.
- Promotion of good child rearing practices in families.

### Social Content

- celebration of diversity
- ethical workshops & group activities
- promotion of volunteering in the society.  
y. NIOS, NSS.

### Administrative organisational content

- sensitivity training
- ethical training
- code of ethics & conduct.

### External sources

- Review & updation of rules & Regulation  
ex. 577, Adultery by SC.
- Reformative justice
- Productive role by media



Ethics can be promoted by demonstration hence an ethical leadership, rewarding ethical behaviour, naming & shaming of unethical conduct are some tools that can be used externally to reform the society.

(Q)

⇒ Whistleblowers are the people bring out to light unethical practices within their organization by reporting to it to the ~~higher~~ appropriate authority.  
eg. A civil engineer bringing out the case of use of substandard material in construction of road  
Parame leaks were also a case of whistleblowing.

### Role in prevention of corruption

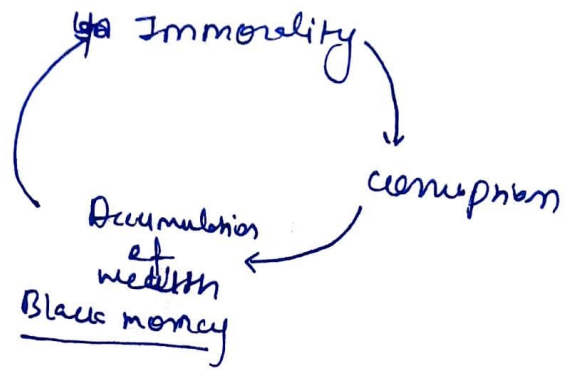
- o) Whistleblowers bring out ~~cases~~ cases of corruption which remain hidden from the public eye.  
ex - Satyandhe Reby.
- o) Challenges the Nexus between Bureaucracy, politicians & Businessmen.
- o) Whistleblowing can ~~prevent~~ promote more conscious & ethical behaviour as there is a fear of being called out.
- o) Increased transparency, information sharing & can increase credibility of the system.

But ~~is~~ however for whistleblowing to be effective, they must be given protection from harassment, threat to life and unfair treatment at workplace.

3

(A)  
(1)

A vicious cycle of erosion of moral values, ~~erosion~~ increase in corruption is seen

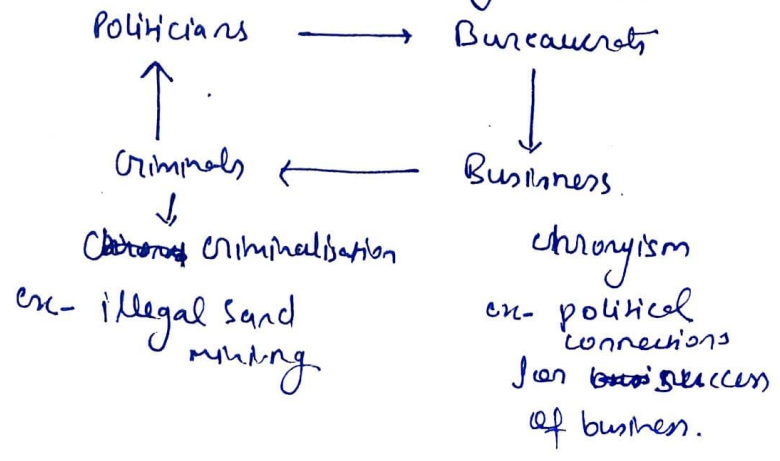


Corruption has a domino effect, it it leads to chain reaction. It also has demonstration effect - others learn to behaviour of those in position of authority.

Factors  
~~not are~~ responsible

Factors Responsible  
for increasing  
corruption

- scarcity and inequality.  
As per an estimate richest 1% hold 63% of India's wealth.
- Growth of Hedonistic  
-pleasure seeking tendencies
- moral corruption  
Loss of moral values  
• Gandhiji emphasised on role of ethics/Religion in politics
- Criminalisation of Politics



A culture of corruption has thus emerged where people have adopted ~~more~~ the attitude towards corruption.

2) Corruption can be prevented by increasing transparency, accountability & empowering the public.

Following steps can be taken

- o) Democratic Decentralisation - It is easier for people to hold the local government accountable. Local governments must be strengthened, given more functional autonomy & responsibility.
- o) Strengthening the ~~in~~ information infrastructure
  - o) Ex-ante disclosure of information under RTI Act must be implemented.
  - o) media can play an important role in ensuring accountability of government.
- o) Simplification of procedural & laws  
ex- the Labour Reforms, & Taxation Reforms these reduce the discretionary powers of Bureaucracy → promote impartiality & ~~trans.~~
- o) Use of technology  
e-governance initiatives, digitisation of PDS system, DBT of MNR&QA wages are some of steps taken to curb leakages.



(3)

## Reasons for the accumulation of Black money

Black money is the money that ~~is~~ is not accounted for. It is a result of corrupt transactions - drug trade, ~~an~~ illegal arms trade, embezzlement, ~~batery~~ bribery, money laundering etc.

## Accumulators of Black money

1) Corruption or misappropriation of public funds  
ex- Commonwealth scam, Vyapam scam.

2) money laundering

Money generated from illegal practices is channelized into legal/formal ~~sea~~ activities.

ex- drug trade → hotels/restaurant

3) Prevalence of cash economy

Digital transactions are easier to trace. Hence black money largely circulates in cash.

4) Trans border flow of money

eg. Indian currency is accepted in Nepal, Borders are porous. This promote flow of money between countries making it difficult to trace.

5) Globalisation has made it easier to circulate Black money

~~See~~ eg. Use of shell companies to channel Black money as investment, Foreign ~~bank~~ accounts are used to evade taxes..

Improving surveillance, promoting digital economy are the need of the hour to deal with the menace of Black money.