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*(For filling by Examiners only)***Evaluator Code :**

<b>Q.No</b>	<b>Pg No.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1. (a)</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>1. (b)</b>	<b>3</b>			
<b>2. (a)</b>	<b>5</b>			
<b>2. (b)</b>	<b>7</b>			
<b>3. (a)</b>	<b>9</b>			
<b>3. (b)</b>	<b>11</b>			
<b>4. (a)</b>	<b>13</b>			
<b>4. (b)</b>	<b>15</b>			
<b>4. (c)</b>	<b>17</b>			
<b>5. (a)</b>	<b>19</b>			
<b>5. (b)</b>	<b>21</b>			
<b>6. (a)</b>	<b>23</b>			
<b>6. (b)</b>	<b>25</b>			
<b>7.</b>	<b>27</b>			
<b>8.</b>	<b>32</b>			
<b>9.</b>	<b>37</b>			
<b>10.</b>	<b>42</b>			
<b>11.</b>	<b>47</b>			
<b>12.</b>	<b>52</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>				

**Signature**

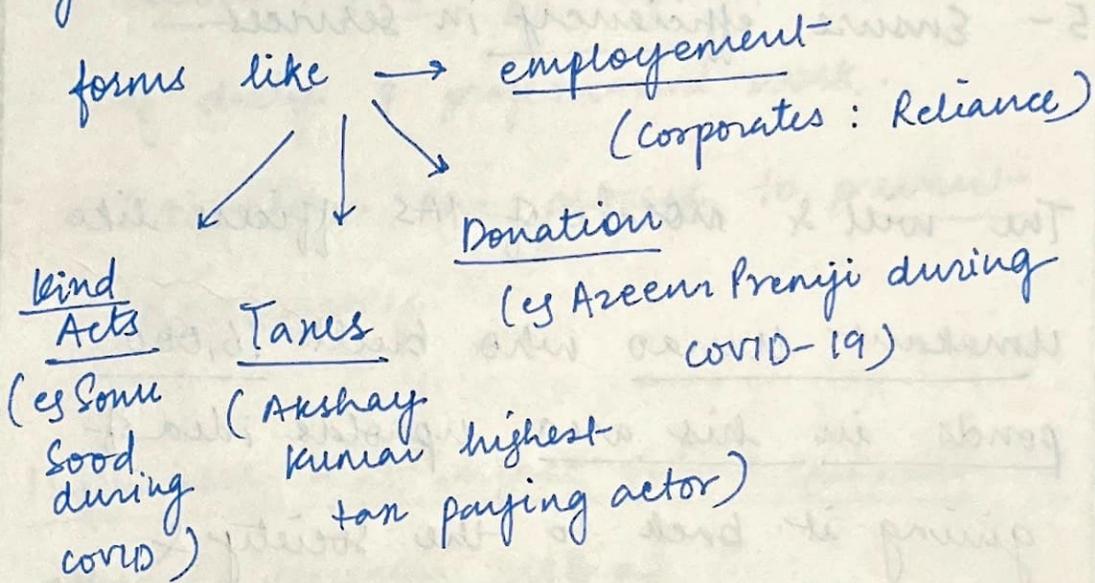
**MACRO COMMENTS**

# U.P.S.C.

Ans 1.

India has been a welfare state since ancient times. Its forms have evolved from monarchy to democracy.

Indian concept of 'giving it back' entails the idea to redistribute the resources, ensure that the affluent who gained from government policies, or environment or human resource -



Its important- that affluent ensure welfare to the maximum.

(Utilitarian concept of James Mill)

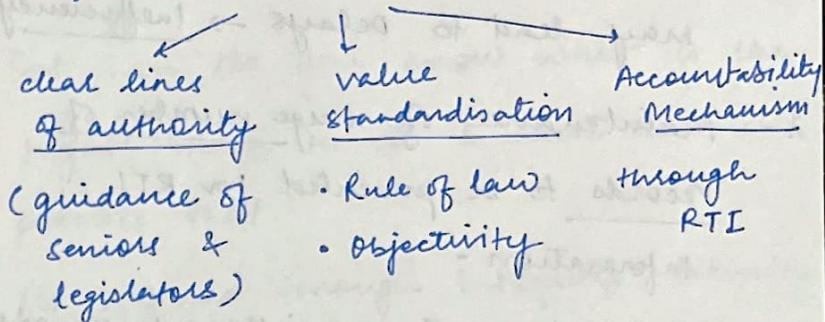
## Relevance to guide civil servants

- 1- Ensure social justice:  $\Rightarrow$  effective distribution of PDS to needy.
- 2- Upholds a sense of satisfaction to make an impact - positive.
- 3- Feeling of content at work.
- 4- Ensure good governance.  $\Rightarrow$  ensuring transparency builds trust to the beneficiary.
- 5- Ensure efficiency in services.

The will & morale of IAS officers like Umakant Umrao who built 16,000 ponds in his area upholds idea of giving it back to the society & appear as guiding light to future officers.

Ans 1b

Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964 ensures that Bureaucrats work in clearly defined dimensions



Such a structure ensures :-

- Weber's model of 'impersonalisation' of duty & professional work.
- Streamline the process to prevent discrepancy

Influences that impact public servants' ethical - decision making

- 1- Makes a civil servant extra cautious while making rational

decision.

eg) while working on a project to clean ponds - multiple checks may lead to delays → Inefficiency.

2- Maintenance of huge number of records to be presented for RTI Information.

3- Ethical Dilemma of submitting to seniors' pressure to drop the case or move towards justice delivery.

### Ways to Deal

- 1- Ensuring high emotional intelligence.
- 2- Choosing the madhyam-marga
- 3- Motivation to bring change to the society.

Thus a civil servant can overcome the influences due to Bureaucratic structure & ensure last-mile delivery.

Ans 2(a)

Ethics is about knowing what is the right thing to do.

- Potter Stewart

But how do you know what is the right thing to do & when do we practice that.

It's ensured through integrity. Integrity means staying true to your values the morals - the ethics - even when no-one's watching.

They're inter-related

- ethical values like honesty, empathy, truthfulness ensure that a person has integrity.
- If a person ensure integrity - he upheld ethical values at all time (Kant's categorical imperative)

## Illustrations

- 1- IAS Ourga Shakti Nagpal's integrity to say no to bribe has upheld various ethical values → honesty, transparency, rule of law in governance.
- 2- An officer who maintains integrity to say no to private gifts (though law doesn't explicitly mention them) upholds ethics.
- 3- IPS officer who cherish ethical values like service to others, compassion, justice, empathy will not give up to the pressure from politicians. (Integrity maintained)  
 (e.g.) IPS Prashakar Chaudhary

Thus, the values are interdependent & ensure rule of law in administration.

Ans 2  
(b)

Ethical behaviour is knowing the difference between right & wrong & acting accordingly.

[eg.] To follow rulebook while passing a contract.

Emotionally intelligent behaviour is to understand yourself & circumstance, weighing the consequences and then taking action that leads to welfare of all.

[eg.] Maintaining transparency & reducing conflict in passing a contract even when pressure from politician.

## Components of Emotional Intelligence

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Intra personal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self awareness</li> <li>- Self regulation</li> <li>- Motivation</li> </ul> | <p><u>Inter personal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- empathy</li> <li>- Relationship Management</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

They act as a guide :-

- 1- Help reduce biasness in decision when self aware about inclination towards particular vulnerable community.
- 2- Helps to look for solution - if positively motivated for cause. Eg: IAS officer Awanish introducing Bike Ambulance.
- 3- Helps in reducing conflict with seniors over disagreements. (eg) Dealing with mob.
- 4- Ensure compassionate moves. (eg) IAS Tina Dabi in rehabilitation of Pakistani Refugee
- 5- Helps manage positive image among citizen - increase reach - able to resolve people's issue - Reduce AC Cabin culture.

Thus as Daniel Goleman says Emotional Intelligence got 80% of success to human.

Ans 3  
(a)

Duty is guided by the society or by the law  $\leftarrow$  Fundamental Duty (Art 51A)  
Services Duty  
(Civil Services conduct Rules)  
1964

While sympathetic feelings are generated within, they are instilled through family values or through our interaction with society

(eg) Gautam Buddha when he went out of his comfort: saw misery & developed sympathetic feelings)

But, Duty alone

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Ensures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rule of law</li> <li>- Fulfill basic necessity of society</li> </ul> | <p><u>Leaves out</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- will to bring positive change</li> <li>- Lacks <u>motivation</u></li> </ul> |
|---|---|

On the other hand

Sympathetic feeling alone

ensures

leaves out

- feeling of compassion
- understand other's pain
- willingness to help
- affirmative actions.
- change possible only when steps are taken in direction.

Thus, needs a culmination of both to be moral

◦ Sympathy to help the poor → Duty pay taxes → Govt redistribute resources  
(Eg) PM Anna Yojana

◦ Duty of an IAS officer to ensure Rehabilitation of tribals → empathy ensured proper water & electricity supply → Thus morality upheld in society

It's important to maintain smriti pragya of duty & feelings to achieve moral actions

Ans 3.  
(b)

An institution is a child's temple where s/he learn various aspects

of life

Technical

Moral

eg) Scientific temper through experiments in lab.

- civic-consciousness through interaction

- Innovative mindset by reading theories & looking at their practical applications.

with colleagues from various states, background → with teachers & their conduct.

Higher education Institution can further promote Integrity

- ① Giving credits to everyone who helped in the project.
- ② Teachers through their conduct
- ③ Proper utilisation of funds &

grants given to the university

↳ Transparency in accounts management. → Reduce corruption.

(4) Student's politics

elections to be made transparent

↳ Publish proper manifesto

↳ Debates around aims.

↳ Reduce use of money for promotion

↳ maintain ethical values when criticising opponents.

Thus, higher education is the facet that prepared many politicians of today like Arun Jaitley, its the ethics that helped maintain integrity.

Ans 4  
(a)

Human relationships are based on trust. Business in India - cash based - works on trust of returning money when needed.

However, if the trust is breached even once, its difficult to build back. Its like a glass - once broken it can never be back to original.

Why are we not able to trust wholly again?

- 1- Human subconscious remembers everything that active memory might forget.
- 2- Fear of feeling cheated again.
- 3- Develops low morality towards trust.
- 4- develops apathy

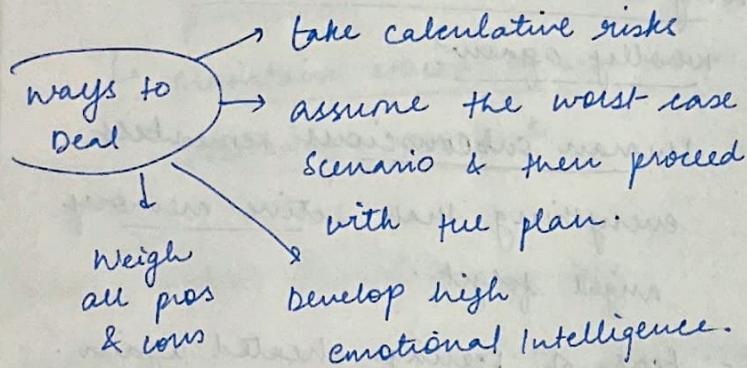
(e) an IAS officer trusts his

colleague to not reveal secret plan to catch mafia in the area. But, he sense leak of information.

The officer develops lack of trust in department & might shy from making another plan.

OR

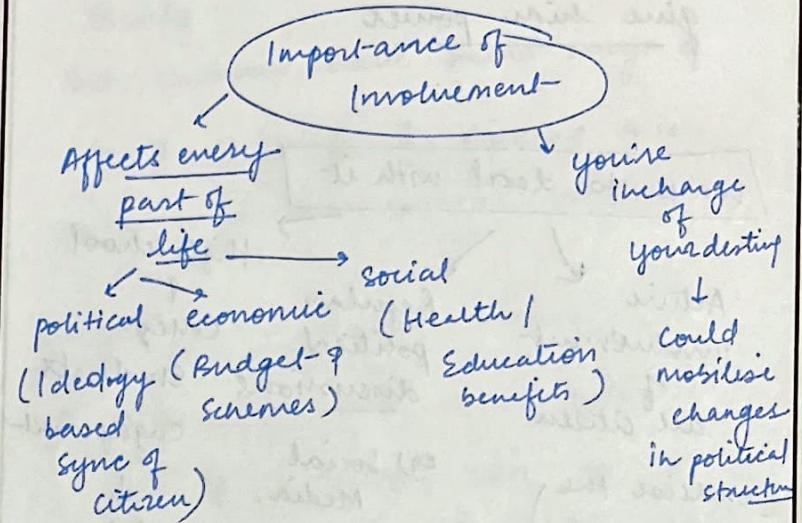
create rupture in department which could tarnish his image.



High trust in the department - could promote probity in governance & upheld morale of citizen & bureaucrats.

Ans 4  
(b)

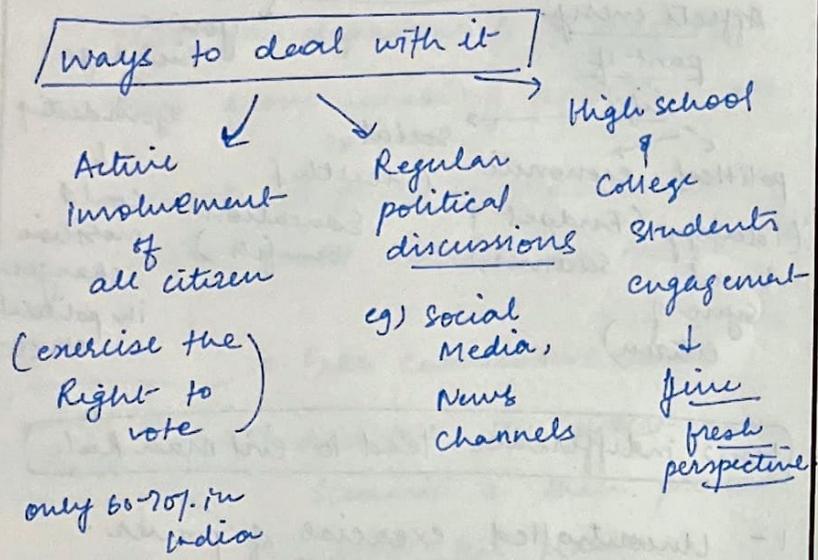
Indifference to public affairs is agreeing to the fate & not taking control of your lives.



How indifference lead to evil man Rule

- 1- Uncontrolled exercise of power.  
eg) Hitler during WW2 or Robespierre during the Red Terror
- 2- Ethical egoism tends to develop in name of ethical altruism  
eg) Lenin - claim to benefit but actions not in sync

3- Lincoln said - any man can overcome adversity, if you want to test man's character give him power



However, challenges → Polarisation of human thoughts.  
Exploitation by leaders - (eg) Caste based politics.

Nevertheless, need to overcome challenges & ensure active participation of all citizen.

Ans 4.  
(C)

Thomas Hobbes says that man is inherently bad & he needs to be regulated - otherwise turmoil in society.

But, human have found ways of being cunning & finding their way by hook or by crook.

Why they've become values?

→ Interaction with the society.  
eg) If a citizen keep visiting govt office for his DBT, to no avail → He'll move to other methods - (eg) If he saw someone, protesting, using social media to get his fast paced work done, for fear of reputation.

Ans  
(a)

Although Weber model proposes complete divorce of civil servant in their professional conduct from any emotions. However, the tendency to think for oneself - self interest in career, effective postings & promotions are in tandem with his nature.

While service ethos impose obligation to be in public interest. ☺ An IAS posted in tribal area - must-not-worry about transfer (punishment posting) but real heroes shine in such situation. Work towards Development-governance - Inclusive

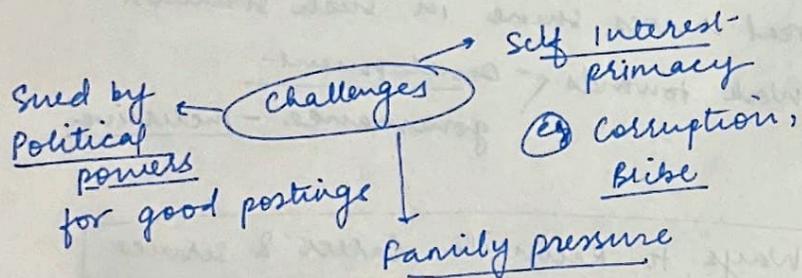
Ways to Reconcile Career & service obligation

- 1 - Developing self awareness : about one's behaviour.

2- Motivated to do public service will reflect in good work of senior & lead to promotions.

eg) ensuring Smart-Metering by IAS Ritu Maheshwari - gave service obligation & career a boost.

3- Ensuring Rule of law eg) Removing vendors from streets - service obligation but rehabilitation or developing other market-place - could be a star in your career.



However, challenges could be overcome & Aristotle's goldenmean could be achieved as IAS Smrita Sabarwal.

Ans 5  
(b)

A public servant needs an effective blend of skill & empathy to ensure the final goal of good governance.

eg) Hitler had the competence to be a leader but lack of compassion led to death of millions of Jews.

On the other hand,

An engineer might be compassionate to cancer patients but his competence wouldn't be of much imp.

### In Public Services

① while all the officers are competent to be at a certain post, but still the development of Vidarbha, Maharashtra & Pune have lots of difference.

② An officer who is compassionate to help ensure mobility of disabled, but lacks any competence of doctor

However, a bleed can do wonders

1- The competence of IAS officer Sreedharan as an engineer helped him develop Metro - while his compassion ensured that Metro are accessible through wheelchair.

2- It helps take extra mile and ensure public service delivery.

③ officer has competence to help elderly - but sent officer at home of elderly to collect documents for pension - out of passion.

Thus, the competence & compassion are greatest virtue of governance in public service.

Ans 6  
(a)

The idea of Vandana Kutumbakam helps us to extend help to those in need in any part of the world.

Moral Demands of Assistance

- 1- Humanity is above nationality.
- 2- India's goal of serving humanity has helped us launch Vaccine Maitri, save millions from suffering.
- 3- Reciprocity could be as expected in times of need.

4- Interconnected world, the ideas and sufferings are shared by all.

③ Religious conflict in middle east affect Indian religions harmony.

Is it justified?

Yes No

- responsibility to help
- global citizen
- 'giving it back' principle

- paucity of resources with nation
- nation first

Are government morally responsible?

Yes.

- All are part of international forums like UN, WHO, ILO & promised to help each other.
- Primacy of United Nation Declaration of Human Rights.

No

- Limited Resources with nation.
- Benefit of own citizen important
- ⊙ India's decision to stop export of non-Basmati Rice to help own citizens.
- You can't help others until inner strengthened.
- Sovereignty is priority.

Thus, its important to feel empathy & help others ⊙ Operation Dost in Turkey but its not the obligation at the cost of own citizen.

Ans. 6  
(b)

A human's emotional intelligence as well as work culture defines his performance in his duty.

A healthy inner self as well as outer environment could help. They are interdependent & affect each other.

### Role of Departmental Culture

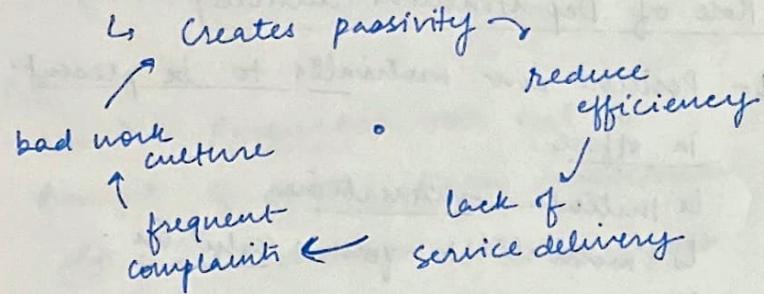
- 1- Positive env motivates to be present in office
  - ↳ initiate conversation
  - ↳ motivates to follow solution.
  - ↳ Healthy interaction & exchange of ideas among colleagues & seniors.
- 2- Negative department culture
  - ↳ frequent absence
  - ↳ affects efficiency
  - ↳ regular work politics could divert energy & affect mental well-being. ⊙ Quitting of jobs.

## Role of Individual's willpower

- 1- Positive attitude promotes
  - ↳ trust among teammates.
  - ↳ effective service delivery with innovative solutions.

Ⓜ Bike Ambulances.

- 2- Negative attitude & willpower



Thus, the bad attitude could affect the work culture & sometimes got so mixed that difficult to draw a line.

Needs better emotional intelligence of officer to regulate oneself & develop relationship management.

Ans-7

Myths are like blindness of Dhritrashtra, even when everything was happening in front of him, he could stop but didn't.

The above case is about how various beliefs - & conservative attitude of citizens have stopped realising the benefits of health services provided by government.

Ans a Various issues in the case :-

- 1- Scientific temper v/s Traditional belief system.
- 2- service delivery v/s consensus of people.
- 3- Dilemma of countering religious/traditional based issue with religious faith leaders → could foster different new barriers & may be strengthen them.
- 4- Health of the infants, females.

- 5- fighting superstitions.
- 6- Means to ensure behavioural change.

Ans b

### Advantages of using Faith leaders

- 1- Acceptability by people.
- 2- High persuasion impact on people.
- 3- Avoid conflict with administration of citizen. (eg) Tribals notion of foreigners changing structure (dikhus)

### Disadvantages of using Faith leaders

- 1- May strengthened blind faith
- 2- Non understanding of the scientific temper
- 3- development of guru cult.  
(eg) Baba Ram Rahim which may cause future clashes.

Ans c | Other options available:-

- 1- Using civil societies like NCOs -  
Ganesh Mandal helping establish connect between administration & people.
- 2- Teachings in schools - children develop positive attitude towards science when exposed to its procedure & understanding.
- 3- Involvement of Khap Panchayats or (eg) Beti Bachao Beti Padho success in Haryana.  
OR organisation of Sarpanch.
- 4- Establishing contacts with women of household → more compassionate & targets of disease - malnutrition - pregnancy related issues.
- 5- Social media influence  
- effective videos, role models, posters - informative could help.

Ans d. India is a secular nation, where faith leaders have a wider reach.

It may be correct to involve faith leaders with effective monitoring.

### Justification

- Gandhiji said its not possible to separate Indians from faith.
- Help in positive development.
- Also help their faith to adapt to new changes in society.

Thus, we could ensure better development & last mile delivery of services 
 education  
Health
  through various ways- Universalisation of services.

Ans B.

Work culture has to be effective to ensure effective mental well being of employee & ensure last mile delivery of services.

The above case is about how bad work culture lead impact- all spheres, the employees & the service seekers.

### Ans a Issues involved

- 1- Professional work load v/s Personal obligations
- 2- Primacy to time v/s Primacy to service delivery.
- 3- Service/Duty v/s Mental Health.
- 4- work-life balance
- 5- Issue to understand the frustration of employees but is the behaviour justified under any circumstances?
- 6- The issue to explain Villagers & Sarpanch about- the bad behaviour.

Ans b Options available.

- 1- Take action against 4 employee
- 2- Do not take action & leave them with a warning.
- 3- Compromise of Services by allowing employee to go back soon.

Ans c Examine & Course of Action

- 1- Take action against 4 employee.

Pros

- Villagers would be satisfied.
- HQ instruction successful.
- Harmony in office

Cons

- Issue of work overload still remains.
- ~~Officers~~ Staff might suffer issue in career growth.

- 2- Do not take action

Pros

- Staff would be saved from career prospects

Cons

- Issue of work overload still not solved
- Sarpanch unhappy
- HQ unsatisfied.

- 3- Compromise of Services

- not an ideal goal of HQ.
- affects infant, BPL and other vulnerable section like women.

Course of Action

- 1- ~~Fattt Fattt~~ Talk to villagers and Sarpanch - explain them about reasons for bad behaviour & ensure no such action further.

- 2- Give strict warning to the staff members - letter of termination even if 1 extra complaint.

- 3- Talk to HQ

- need of extra staff to handle responsibility.

- outsourcing of services like consultation could be looked into

- 4- Rescheduling the work

- regrouping & ensuring 5 people only attend to public

- Instruction to sarpanch to ensure villagers raise grievance only during office hours. - close it an hour before - so that remaining work winds up.
- Rest 10 could work on other documentation & field work.

Ans d Dignity is the respect for human values & his stand in the society.

<u>Human Dignity</u>	<u>Social Dignity</u>
- Based on individual attributes like integrity.	- Based on association like caste, religion, nationality etc.

Dignity violations at govt Dept-

- Casteist remarks against SC/ST for demanding service.
- Making people realise of their inability due to poor background.
  - ③ Throwing out father of IPS Navniet Sikera.
- Superiority complex due to social construct of 'sarkari naukri' (govt job)

Ans 9

Business that makes only money is not a good business  
- Henry Ford.

The above case includes a company's unethical behaviour & endangering people's life for personal gains of making money.

Ans a Ethical Issues involved

- 1- Profit vs Profitteering.
- 2- Human lives vs Commerce
- 3- Role of law vs supply chain management.
- 4- Compensation responsibility of the company.
- 5- Responsibility of tragedy - company or supplier
- 6- Safety of Human lives, who are using generic medicine.
- 7- Issue of labour laws & safety

Ans 6 Company's position on not paying the damages.

- 1- Commerce divorced from Morality (Gandhiji)
- 2- The responsibility towards human life - the compassionate & empathy of the company compromised.
- 3- The company disregard for the rights of the labour → lack of social security.
- 4- Personal benefits have been prioritised.
- 5- Justified Thomas Hobbes theory that men (company) inherently bad until compelled to do the right thing (here by law)

Should not pay the damages?

- Concept of gig economy adopted.
- Not directly employing
- contractual work is not direct responsibility.
- The supplier has to pay - he had to take care of safety measures.

Should pay the damages?

- Ultimate responsibility - the profit was reaped by the company.
- Social security is a component of labour laws in India.
- Should pay for externalities - (C9)
- Bhopal Gas Tragedy case - court ordered to pay compensation, though company said not directly responsible
- Humanitarian grounds
- Negligence by company need compensation.

Ans e) Ethics is about morals & morals are implemented through ethical means.

Moral responsibility is the idea of ethical value related responsibility like humanitarian, empathy, crisis of conscience basis of responsibility & not directly sanctioned by law.

### Becomes Responsible

- 1- when actions have direct or indirect results (eg Harm to environment due to factory)
- 2- For externalities (eg Diseases like lung cancer due to breathing bad air from factory)
- 3- when a person infringes upon rights of others. (eg)

Thus, the values are universal. The actions need to be examined of their consequence. Life unexamined not worth living.

Ans d

Corruption is like a termite that eats the roots of system.

In the above case, it presents the issue of laying of corruption & the nexus that holds → the ways to break that.

### a) Ethical Dilemmas

- 1- Professional duty v/s Friendship.
- 2- Work v/s Family.
- 3- Political - bureaucrat nexus.
- 4- Corruption is the major issue.
- 5- Duty towards the state v/s Duty towards the relations.
- 6- My personal promotions and postings in the future.
- 7- Secrecy
- 8- Illegal accumulation of wealth by Ajay.

Ans b Options available

- 1- Search Ajay's office & home.
- 2- Do not take action against Ajay.
- 3- Take action along with other measures.

Ans c Analysing options.

1- Search Ajay's office.

<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>
1- Fulfill my duty as vigilance officer.	1- Family relations might tarnish.
2- Chances of finding out Minister's shady deals.	2- Personal friendship might break.
3- Ajay's illegal income could also be unearthed.	3- Ajay's image & career would be in jeopardy.

2 Do not take action

<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>
1- Ajay will be saved.	1- Crisis of conscience for being a part of illegal activity.
2- Family relation maintained.	2- Answerability to Secretary - jeopardy.
3- might get benefits from Minister.	

3 Chosen course of Action

- 1- Search Ajay's office and home, but keep it away from media's eye.
- 2- Talk to him about Minister & if he agree to be a witness against Minister - plea bargaining.
- 3- Talk to the families about the unethical practices of Ajay.
  - ↳ If he could provide documentation for his wealth & means of accumulation - He'll be saved.
- 4- Inquiry into Ajay's discrete decisions.

Justification

- Hiding corruption is being part of corruption.
- Personal values of Integrity won't be compromised.
- Family stand by at good & bad times - they could be explained & strengthened.

Ans d Moral Motivation

Duty - towards my work & my nation and sath I took before joining office

Care - towards the family & as a friend. But weighing the actions.

Consequences - are the result of action, they shouldn't be the priority but minimisation of negative consequence could be considered.

Thus, we need to uphold the morality & devotion towards Duty.

Ans 11:

NCRB data has reported 175 custodial deaths 4th 2021-22.

The above case includes incident of violence against duty officers & then low Emotional Intelligence of Senior policemen by beating the custodians. It also ~~not~~ involves the proceedings of Inquiring committee.

Ans a Ethical Issues

- 1- Departmental commitments vs Personal commitments.
- 2- Life of a minee
- 3- Prisoner's rights.
- 4- Integrity of the officers in front of Inquiring committee
- 5- Police justice vs Court justice.
- 6- Low morale of other officers who played down in front of Inquiring committee.

Ans b

A rule abiding & principle-oriented personnel -

1- Must tell the truth.

Justification

Personal - Integrity will be upheld  
No cognitive dissonance  
in future actions.

Senior official - will face the proportionate action for his acts

Other officials will also be motivated  
to speak the truth & not  
succumb to group pressure.

Prisoners - rights would be saved  
(SC judgement in DK Basu case)  
- they'll get their share of  
punishment - via court.

Further searches against the remaining  
culprit could continue.

Long term measures to ensure safety of  
policemen in public places could  
be suggested.

Ans c Priority in civil service

a) loyalty to Department.

<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>
- goodwill of colleagues	- Unethical actions could also be upheld.
- uphold the reputation of Department in Public eye.	- <u>Crisis of</u> <u>conscience</u>

b) Being impartial & non-partisan  
in your decision & service  
values

1- Impartiality helps uphold the  
duty towards department - as  
↳ final goal is to serve the  
people through ethical means.

- 2- Prevents further crime
- 3- Uphold - Equality before law  
(Article 14)
- 4- Strengthen personal cognisance
- 5-

Thus, an individual must be a part of department, loyalty needs to be upheld but not at the cost of unethical doings.

Kant's principle of Universality needs to be upheld.

Ans-12

India has a huge diaspora throughout the world, & one of the largest-remittance receiving nation. However, they face discrimination-racial & religious in certain nations & its the responsibility of protect embassy to support them.

Ans a Issues involved in the case.

- 1- Economic interest v/s Diaspora
- 2- Local politics v/s International politics.
- 3- Issue of being transient in international relations.
- 4- Indian citizen v/s Indians as citizen of other nation.
- 5- Rights against-discrimination - Universal Declaration of Human Rights against-Racism
- 6- Right to worship.
- 7- Rights of minorities } in other nations.
- 8- Goodwill with foreign officials. (minister)

Ans b Ambassador's position

Agree?

Pros

- Strengthen Economic ties among nation  
(Utilitarianism, larger good)
- local politicians would be happy
- locals won't create fuss.

Cons

- Rights of Indian diaspora jeopardise  
↳ continue discrimination  
↳ not able to build despite legal sanction
- Trust-deficit in Indian foreign ministry.
- soft-Diplomacy impacted.  
(India's strength)  
- evacuation etc.

Disagree?

Pros

- goodwill of Indian diaspora.
- Actions could be

Cons

- Economic ties might not concile.
- Ambassador

- taken to stop the racist behaviour
- locals could be sensitised
- talks with politician about Indians being an asset to their country + vote could be mobilised

would be unhappy  
- locals might create hostile situations.

Thus, weighing down the pros & cons, I would disagree with the Ambassador.

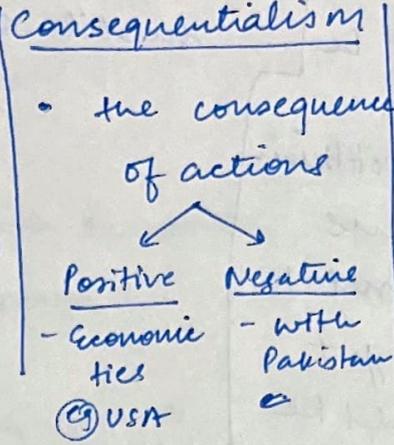
Ans c In foreign policy, there are not rigid standards, its about maximising the interest.

(eg) Despite being disagreement with Afghanistan takeover & their actions - India opened up embassy - considering all aspects - Duty

Care (for locals)      consequentialism (of being alone in hostile relation)  
↳ as global citizens

## Primacy

- Care
- for rights & livelihood  
(eg: Diaspora in VAF)



- Duty
- towards Humanity
  - towards protection of our citizen.
- (eg) Operation Ganga in Ukraine

Thus, the Foreign Policy depends upon relation with the country & its the diplomacy of highest-level.