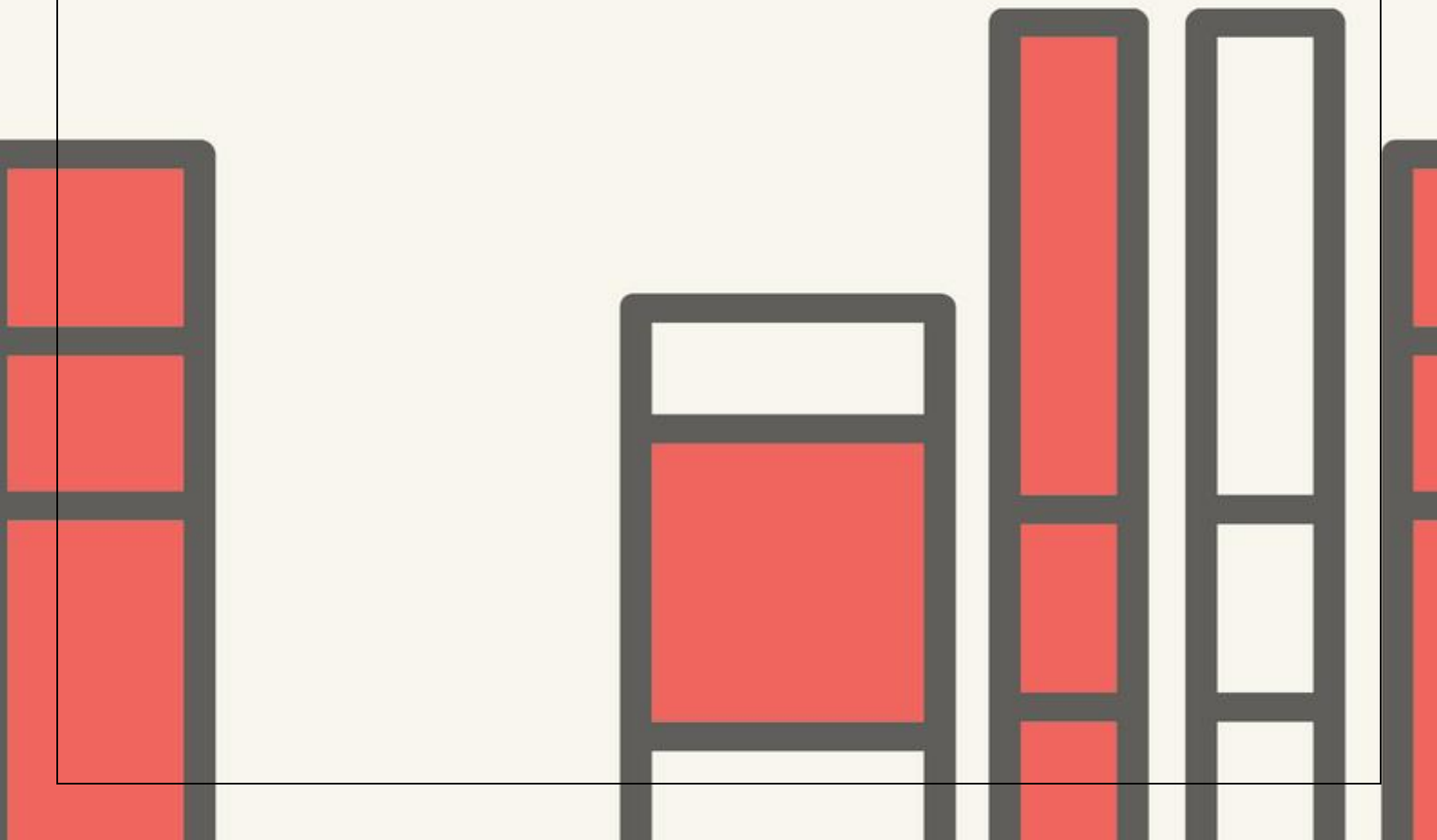




IASBABA'S TLP COMPILATIONS FOR MAINS 2018

GENERAL STUDIES - 4



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1. “Non-violence leads to the highest ethics, which is the goal of all evolution. Until we stop harming all other living beings, we are still savages.” Comment.

Body:

“Non-violence leads to the highest ethics, which is the goal of all evolution. Until we stop harming all other living beings, we are still savages.” Sir Thomas Elva Edison has aptly interlinked Non-violence and Evolution. Where there is violence, there is vulnerability, destruction, mitigation and extinction of the species. So Non-violence seems to be the paramount principle which leads to the evolvement of the species while living in harmony with its environment.

Proponents of non-violent:

Non-violence or ahimsa has been the proponent of religions worldwide. Non-violence has served as a pillar for numerous freedom struggles and identity movements worldwide ranging from India to the United States. Modern leaders of the 20th century such as MLK Jr., Gandhi, and Mandela held on to the belief that non-violence was the progressive way forward. The importance of harbouring such a philosophy was that it gradually led to the awarding of sovereignty for their respective groups. But more importantly, it led to the widespread belief that “tit for tat” does not suffice. The use of non-violence as a means inspiring national support was truly unprecedented.

Why it is important to be non-violent?

Many civilizations have come to an end in aftermath of violence, continual war among put their survival in peril. While the principle of Non-violence has been propagated from the time immemorial for peaceful sustenance. All religions are enshrined with the values of peace which leads to enlightenment and hence evolution. Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism among few prominent religion of the world hold such principles sacrosanct.

Recent times, how society is changing with different types of violence:

In recent times terroristic activities has been witnessed which has led to mass destruction in various part of the world on religion lines and also to prove nations hegemony. Organisations like ISIS, Taliban, Hiz Mujahedeen Al-Qaida have come and is posing threat to the national security. Also modern concepts like modernization, urbanization, globalization has exposed the weaker and destitute and his resources to the powerful. These people – marginalized, tribal people, illiterates, poor, women and children and also the other gender have been overtly exploited. Along with that we are violently destroying the environment in the name of development and also when we don't care for the society and when we become more self-centric people won't care much about the environment.

Hence it becomes obvious to adopt non-violent means to prevail peace and harmony among such sections. Also the violence inflicted upon animals should be curbed. There have been efforts by nations and at the global stage by legislating and passing landmark judgments in favour of posterity. Also International peace organizations and peace missions in the different countries are contributing towards establishing the peace in this world.

Conclusion:

Nonviolence is a power which can be wielded equally by all-children, young men and women or grown up people, provided they have a living faith in the God of Love and have therefore equal love for all mankind. When non-violence is accepted as the law of life it must pervade the whole being and not be applied to isolated acts.

Best Answer: Gagan Deep

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2. Even though materialistic pleasure and gratification remain elusive for a moral person, happiness driven by values and contentment brings true peace and stability in his life. Do you agree? Examine.

Approach:

- Introduction may include the definition of happiness. How it varies from one individual to other.
- The first statement- materialistic pleasure and gratification may be difficult to be achieved by a moral person. This can be explained by an example.
- Further the two sorts of happiness- one from material gains and other from actions driven by values needs to be compared.
- Conclusion- a balanced approach can be adopted. Both are important (material gains and staying virtuous).
- Ethics questions are best addressed by usage of examples. Thus, the answer can have 2-3 examples.

Introduction:

Happiness is a very subjective feeling. It varies from individual to individual. Some may derive it from materialistic gains while others may feel happy when they stay committed to their values

and take actions accordingly. Happiness in the latter case results into true peace and inner stability, while in the former case is only temporary.

Example:

- An honest bureaucrat by the end of her career may not have wealth as compared to a corrupt official. But she will have a sense of contentment that she has served the society to her best and stuck to her values. This feeling of inner satisfaction will result into true happiness.
- Mother Teresa gave up all material pleasures she could have and focused on serving commoners. Her values of empathy, compassion, virtuosity were above anything for her. Her actions were always driven by these values. This was the reason that she stayed happy throughout.

It is true that for a moral person at times material gains and gratification may remain elusive. A chartered accountant working in real estate sector may be offered commission from banks. She being honest will refuse it and hence not have the materialistic pleasure. But this very action will bring in an inner peace, her inner self will be aligned with her thoughts giving her stability.

Conclusion:

However, in present times just materialistic gains to some extent is also necessary. For a hungry poor man, a loaf of bread whether somebody gives him or he steals it doesn't matter. Thus, a balance in life is needed. Wherein materialistic gains must be to the extent that the basic needs get fulfilled. One shouldn't start cherishing these gains as any pleasure or happiness derived from it remains temporarily.

Best answer: Deena Das

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3. A civil servant who maintains integrity and takes ethically correct decisions is mostly harassed by the system. In such a scenario, what remains as the motivation to stay upright and ethical? Discuss.

Approach:

- Give a brief introduction on the importance of ethics in civil service.
- Briefly mention the nature of harassment faced by upright civil servants.

- Mention the factors that motivate a civil servant who is under pressure.

Introduction:

Allegiance to the constitution, following ethical principles are the guiding light for any civil servant. But in the current times of increased corruption, misuse of power, a civil servant is often hounded for doing his or her duty.

Body:

Civil servants who abide by and conduct themselves in line with foundational values would be unnecessarily transferred or removed from one department to another or be adjudged as politically partisan or face life threatening challenges. Many civil servants withstand such challenges and carry out their work without any fear. Such fearless attitude becomes a beacon of hope in present times.

The factors that motivate such personals to remain steadfast in such adverse situations can be summarized as below-

- They have **immense self-belief**. Under no threat they would change their action as they believe that what they are doing is right and it would serve the right purpose. That is why Mr. Ashok Kemka exposed the corrupt dealings even when he was getting transferred continuously.
- They have strong **sense of duty** and believe that doing their job according to the law of the land is the ultimate end to their job. For instance, Ms. D. Roopa exposing the VIP treatment given to a prisoner even when the person in question was powerful.
- They have strong moral **conscience** that prevents them to take any steps that goes against their beliefs. Apart from that, it gives **personal satisfaction** to carry out the intended job as they entered the service with a goal to do the right thing.

Apart from these intrinsic motivators, civil servants would get motivation from few extrinsic factors as well.

- In the time of stress, the **support from family and closed ones** would act as a great motivator.
- Also, the **appreciation from the people** who are served by a civil servant also acts as a great motivator to act in the interest of the people. For instance, the appreciation that Mr. Armstrong Pame received from the people would inspire many other civil servants to dedicate themselves in the service of people irrespective of the stress they are facing.

Conclusion:

‘When going gets tough, the tough gets going’. Facing challenges, getting obstructed from doing their job is something that civil servants expect. In this light, they need to be motivated enough to carry themselves in tough times and come out as victors.

Best Answer: P29

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4. To stick to one’s high moral standards and values in a highly immoral society is plain stupidity. Critically evaluate the statement.

Approach:

- Introduction may include the meaning of moral values and why the today’s society is mentioned as ‘immoral’
- Since the question demands critical evaluation, the body must include the problems faced by sticking to high moral standards and also arguments as to why it is necessary to stick to one’s moral standards
- Conclusion has to be optimistic with emphasizing the need of being moral

Introduction:

Moral values are set of principles guiding us to evaluate what is right or wrong. They are the standards of good and evil, which govern an individual’s behaviour and choices.

Today’s fast-changing society seems to be ‘immoral’ because of rampant corruption, crony capitalism, self-interest driven attitude, political opportunism, a tendency of backstabbing etc.

Body:

In such a scenario, a person sticking to high moral values and standards may seem to be stupid. Because that person may bear the cost of being moral.

For instance,

- Honest and non-corrupt civil servants who stick to high moral values often face **quick transfers, harassment, threats** etc.
- Persons raising their voice against injustices of the society face **social isolation**. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy faced criticism from conservatives.

- **Gandhiji**, in his struggle for independence, faced flak because of his methods which involved moral persuasion, honesty (Satya) and non-violence (Ahimsa).
- Also, often **societal terms** are biased and guided by caste, religion, region, money etc. The best person always may not be rewarded and the one who must be punished may not get the punishment.

In our **daily lives** too, in some instances, we face problems when we adhere to our moral values and principles.

- A person paying tax regularly may be economically disadvantaged to the one who evades it.
- Student cheating in exam might get more marks than the honest student.
- Honest farmers feel cheated when bank defaulters get away from the law.

In spite of such negative atmosphere, there are many people, who despite facing adversities, have been quite successful in their professional as well as personal lives.

- One such example of our times is of **APJ Abdul Kalam**, who in his various capacities as a scientist, project chief, administrator, advisor and finally as the President could lead a successful life despite facing societal problems.
- **Gandhiji** despite facing flak for adhering to high moral values and standards could prove his worthiness to the world and rest is history.
- People like Narayan Murthy, Nandan Nilekani etc. have shown high **corporate governance values** despite being in highly competitive crony capitalist world.

Apart from these, there are innumerable people working in their respective fields, who **hold their heads high** because of their adherence to high moral values and work ethics. Such people are internally **happy** and have pride associated with their work. They act as an **inspiration** to others and society as a whole.

Conclusion:

At the same time, it is necessary to be **practical and cautious** enough while taking decisions and doing any actions. Though moral values are required they must be **well thought out** and must be backed up by our **conscience**, so as to be relevant in the today's fast-changing society.

As an old saying goes, **"to be beautiful as a lotus one has to rise above the surrounding mud"**. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to stick to high moral values and standards despite being in such negativity, 'to bloom as a lotus'.

Best answer: parul jain

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Omki Chamki

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5. An ethical and honest person can never be a rich and successful businessman. Do you agree? Substantiate your response.

Approach:

- Introduction: Give 1-2 introduction. It can be a quote and small explanation or what is ethical and honesty according to you.
- Body: Two parts are required here. First part, mention how being unethical a businessman will be failure and how being ethical even if trouble appears it is short term. Two sides are also required not just one side.
- Conclusion: 1-2 lines conclusion is must.

Introduction:

Ethics and Honesty are the two virtues which is required in every businessman to be successful. "You can fool some people sometime but not all people all the time", this quote by famous singer can be adopted in every walk of life especially business.

Body:

With the boom in technology, access to information has become very easy. At click of a button you get history, review, opinion about everything. So being unethical and lacking honesty will not take you too long.

Example 1:

Take example of Mehul Choksi, a jeweler who is now a famous absconder. He had got several warning about quality of gems being sold for high prices from Dubai authorities. He did not mend his ways and tried to fool customers but it finally proved fatal to him and now he is a fugitive according to Indian Laws.

Example 2:

Jack ma: The founder to Alibaba, China.

When you see his life history there was several rejections and failures but he stood for his core believes and today the world can see what he has achieved. He stands as an inspiration for generations of Chinese businessman and also to budding entrepreneurs across the world.

Example 3:

Steve Jobs: Apple founder.

He was honest to this product and customers. He wanted to provide the ultimate quality and never compromised on that. He was even thrown out of his own company for standing up to his belief. But at the end the world will remember him as one of the most successful tech genius.

Note:

Avoid giving controversial examples like Ratan Tata, Vijay Mallya, Ambani. It's always safe bet to go for those who are already proved by competent authorities and not by Media houses. Reason for Tata or ambani's is Radia tape. Vijay Mallya: His airlines business was failure because of wrong strategy. His case is still in court. So do not derive at conclusion until proved.

Conclusion:

Rules and regulations will have loopholes most of the times. Just with those two we cannot make a business house or businessmen ethical and honest. It has to be cultivated and imbibed in him. Experience is biggest teacher in life.

Best Answer: AKG

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6. Which international politician do you like the most and why? Discuss.

“Be sure you put your feet in right place, then stand firm”- said Abraham Lincoln. This being principle of my life, I admire Abraham Lincoln and found him to be great and visionary global leader because of following traits-

- He demonstrated his leadership by pulling this group together into a unique team that represented the greatest minds of his time.
- Having a humble background, Lincoln demonstrated an ability to withstand adversity and to move forward in the face of frustration
- Capacity to Listen to Different Points of View. He created a climate where Cabinet members were free to disagree without fear of retaliation. At the same time, he knew when to stop the discussion and after listening to the various opinions, make a final decision.
- Ability to Learn on the Job Lincoln was able to acknowledge errors, learn from them, and then move. In this way, he established a culture of learning in his administration.

- Ready Willingness to Share Credit for Success- Lincoln shared the credit with all of those involved.
- Ability to Control Emotions Lincoln treated those he worked with well. However, he did get angry and frustrated, so he found a way to channel those emotions. He was known to sit down and write what he referred to as a “hot letter” to the individual he was angry with and then he would set the letter aside and not send it. If he did lose his temper, Lincoln would follow up with a kind gesture or letter to let the individual know he was not holding a grudge.
- People’s leader During the Civil War, many soldiers died and there were many ups and downs. Lincoln established lasting connections with the troops by visiting the battlefield and hospitals, which also helped bolster morale. Lincoln also spent time talking with members of the public. He held public receptions and made a point of shaking everyone’s hand and speaking to each individual.
- Ability to Communicate Goals and Vision Lincoln had a “remarkable ability to communicate his goals to his countrymen.” He made concepts simple and communicated with an understanding of the concerns of the citizens.

When the war ended and he won reelection, Lincoln did not focus on his achievements, rather, in his second inaugural speech, Lincoln focused on bringing the country together. His greatness consisted of the “integrity of his character and moral fiber of his being.”

Best answer: Sonia hussain

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7. Schools and colleges have ceased to become the temple of values. Do you agree? What are its implications? Examine.

Approach:

The question is direct. Start with describing what values schools and colleges inculcate then proceed how these values have denigrated. Implications on self and society at large are to be mentioned to address the question comprehensively.

Introduction:

“The aim of education is the knowledge, not facts but of values.” –William Ralph. Schools and colleges play an eminent role in cultivating these values in the young minds. Discipline,

accountability, integrity, team work, compassion, trust and honesty are the most important values which are introduced in the schools.

Body:

Teacher should act as a **role model** to inculcate the above values in the students. However, due to commercialization of education teaching has become a pure profession rather than a passion.

Success of a student is being measured only in terms of ranks and grades which is resulting loss of values such as integrity and discipline. Students are encouraged to adopt any means-moral or immoral to achieve good grades. For example, Bihar board examinations where mass copying was done.

It has also caused increased stress in the minds of students which has resulted in unfortunate events like ending the life of another student just to avoid an exam i.e. Gurugram school incident.

In order to reduce the expenditure, several schools have outsourced transport and house-keeping to third party which lead to unauthenticated staff entering the premises. This has resulted in sexual assaults and rape of innocent children, especially in national capital and other major cities. Trust in the educational institutions is lost.

Moral vacuum created in the schools and colleges have lead to incidents such as drug abuse and intolerance towards fellow classmates. Schools and colleges have been far from successful in preventing such events.

Increased use of social media and internet has distanced the hearts of human beings. Team work and compassion have been lost. Students have become insensitive to the problems of self and society at large thus falling prey to games like Blue-Whale challenge.

Implications on Self: Loss of self-worth and confidence. Bad attributes like greed, jealousy, revenge, violence are cultivated as a result. Though one can be a successful lawyer, engineer or a doctor but one will remain as ethical dwarf without values.

Implications on Society: School is a building with four walls with a brighter tomorrow inside. If schools fail to inculcate values then future generation may be influenced by societal evils. Increase in intolerance, radicalization, gender discrimination and crime may be seen.

Conclusion:

Schools and colleges must ensure that strong value system is in place right from the childhood through timely ethical education. Value education is the first step for a peaceful and happy society.

Best answer: warrior ias

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8. Family and friendship are two of the greatest facilitators of happiness. Discuss.

Approach:

Family and friendship are two of the greatest facilitators of happiness – James C. Maxwell
To avoid “filling up” words in ethics answer, use many examples from different fields to validate your points.

Always take a broader interpretation of the quote

Body:

Various psychological studies have found that it is our relationships that make us truly happy and not our material possessions. In other words, it is our family and friends which are most important for our happiness and nothing else can provide us with that sense of contentment.

Importance of family and friends:

- **Motivation** – Love for someone drives one to give in an extra effort to excel. It motivates the person to keep going no matter what the odds are.
- They provide **emotional, psychological, financial and physical support** in the times of crisis.
- Helps **inculcate ethical values** like honesty, morality. Love and attachment with the family, makes one stay ethical, stick to high standards.
- **Brings in confidence.** Honest admiration by family and friends makes one feel that he/she is going on right track.
- It **helps one judge his/her actions.** Admiration along with criticism by our loved ones should thus be given equal importance.
- It **improves one's emotional intelligent** as he/she will be aware of how others feel.
- Family and friends teaches us important skills like teamwork.

The sole objective of one's life is to stay happy. While definition of happiness is quite subjective, one thing which can't be denied is it's the joy of sharing what one has that brings in satisfaction. For this to happen one needs love of family and admiration of friends.

Use to above points to structure your arguments and try to validate them using examples.

Best Answer – Arvind Senta

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Best Answer – Vipasha Parul

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9. “If you’re walking down the right path and you’re willing to keep walking, eventually you’ll make progress”. Examine the significance of his statement for a public administrator.

Approach:

- Ethics is all about using right examples to explain the demands of answer. So use 2-3 examples to show how people if walking on right path even though they may face initial troubles will make progress at end.
- Introduction and conclusion of 2-3 lines is must.

Introduction:

The above statement infers that if u take right path and keep walking, even though you might face troubles and failures initially but at end you will definitely progress and find success.

Body:**Example 1:**

- Armstrong Pame: An IAS officer of Manipur cadre, who earned the nickname of Miracle Man by his people. As a public administrator, he wanted to solve the problem of two villages who struggled without proper road connectivity. Without any help from government he constructed 100KM road. This shows his dedication and determination towards nation building.

Example 2:

- TN Seshan: The man who is known to have got 5 transfer postings in one single day. He walked in right path and was left alone in his fight but eventually he succeeded by providing a strong foundation for election machinery based on which the democratic set-up stands

today. Perseverance and self-belief is a quality which are required without bowing down to political pressure.

Example 3:

- Abdul Kalam: When he wanted India to acquire missile technology and nuclear technology, majority of country was against him. The world powers like US also threatened India with sanctions. But through his dedication he eventually achieved Pokhran-2 and also gave India its Missile program. The result of which made India a respectable and a influential world power today. National cause and nation's interest was put before self.

Example 4:

- E Shreedharan: Also Known as Metro Man of India. Keeping in mind the limited resource availability, political interference and scarcity of finance, Manpower still he delivered one of the most successful metro projects in the country.

Conclusion:

When you see beautiful river valleys, you can also see how rivers have cut through it over a period of time through unhindered perseverance, dedication and faith thus creating a beautiful landscape. Just be like river Calm, composed and eye on target which will eventually lead to success.

Best Answer: Deena Das

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10. "The brave man is not the one who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear".
Comment.

Body:

"The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear." Nelson Mandela. There is absolutely no question that courage may be one of the most necessary elements required to be a successful and highly regarded leader.

It isn't uncommon for people to feel uncomfortable when they become vulnerable by taking a personal risk, exposing their thoughts and /or beliefs or face up to some stiff challenges in front of them. As difficult as it may be, choosing to use courage can make a powerful and positive impact on others and the bottom line.

Courage is being prepared to make the tough decisions and taking responsibility for them, but that is too simple definition as it is believed that it is much broader than this, so here are some of the key criteria that consider being critical.

To face reality: A successful man has to ensure that he can face the realities of the situation, as a false view can create complacency when serious remedial action may be needed. For example: Anne Frank and her family living in secret and quiet to hide from the Nazis.

To rely on others: You can't do it all yourself no matter how much of a control freak you are. It takes courage to rely on other people to do what is needed to drive your success as well as their own, but delegation is a key to success, not only by sharing the load, but also by enabling people to be trusted and challenged so that they can learn, grow and develop. For example: Taking a stand against an unfair social or economic practice.

To question the status quo: In most of the countries, people who followed status quo and those who are seen to protect the status quo than for those who are creative and who are prepared to question those things that are considered untouchables. For example: All those who have fought and who fight today for civil rights and equal rights.

To test the boundaries: Courageous person has to tell his people that he trust them to do the job that he have asked them to do and that they should be courageous enough to test their boundaries, at adverse times. For example: Standing up for a person who is being picked on.

To live by and enforce the values: It is not enough to talk about the values, not even if you have them carved into stone; you also have to live by them and to ensure that so does every member of the team, especially the top performers. For example: Women and men who put their lives and reputations on the line fighting for voting rights for women.

To make decisions: Procrastination is easy, and one can always justify holding off on a decision because of a heavy workload, but the longer you hold off on taking a decision the more the situation can deteriorate. Have the courage to make a decision and then commit to it. For example: Military personnel and their families defending the freedom of the India.

To conclude about courage we can take inspiration, as Aristotle understood all this 2400 years ago when he said "You will never achieve anything in this world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honour. "

Best Answer: Abhishek singh

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11. Social influence and persuasion have become imperative measures to ensure behavioural change through public policy. Elucidate.

Public policy is a dynamic mechanism where the government addresses public problems and counters them by reforming existing policy.

To effectively implement the public policy, active participation of citizenry is imperative. Social influence and persuasion are the most efficient tools to bring about change in the participation levels of people in policy implementation.

Social influence is the change in behavior that one person causes in another, intentionally or unintentionally. Persuasion is one of the forms of social influence. Persuasion can occur through appeals to reason or appeals to emotion. For example, school-based substance abuse prevention programs using the social influences model consistently produce better results than programs emphasizing only health information.

They are used to appeal to a person's attitude, behavior and cognition. Advertisements are the robust examples of persuasion. The government has also utilized this tool for the success of the initiatives like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan- cleanliness drives and Ujjwala Yojana's Give it up campaign.

Reputation and peer pressure contribute to the desired behavioral change required for effective implementation of public policy. For example, District Collector sending his child to the government school.

Dr. Robert Cialdini's six principles of persuasion which act as universal guide to human behavior are: reciprocity, scarcity, authority, consistency, liking and consensus.

P.S: One can also describe the above terms and give relevant examples.

Best Answer: Master Shifu

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12. Are leaders born with the right attitude or does it get imparted through experience and actions? Critically examine.

‘A leader is someone who knows the way, goes the way and shows the way’ – John C Maxwell

The three traits of a leader are:

- Having a vision
- Motivating the team to achieve that mission
- Lead by an example to show others how vision is to be achieved

It is often debated whether a leader is born with these traits or does it get imparted through experience and action. Many scholars, like Rosabeth Moss Kanter, argue that a leader is born with some special quality. For example, Nelson Mandela, unlike his fellow citizens, was from a royal family and lived a life of privilege. Still he fought against apartheid more vigorously than others, who were worse victims of the system. Thus, it was his right attitude which made him the leader, and not his actions and experiences.

On the other hand, others argue that his leadership ability developed due to the influence of his family, education and social interactions. It was through these experiences he became more aware of the atrocities being inflicted on the blacks by the white colonizers, than others. Thus, his experience shaped his initial thought which when coupled with his actions, as the part of ANC, helped him emerge as the leader of the nation.

Similarly, Gandhiji's views were shaped by the discrimination he faced in South Africa. This along with his views, based on his readings of Gita, Tolstoy and John Rawls, helped him shape his action and emerge as the leader of the masses.

Likewise, Raja Ram Mohun Roy took up the issue of Sati only after his own sister-in-law committed Sati in front of his eyes. This went against his modern values and motivated him to devote his life against the system.

Thus, a right attitude is necessary to become a leader. However, right attitude comes when a person has self-awareness along with right values. While few people can have higher self-awareness from birth, such as Buddha, others get self-awareness and learn right values through experiences and actions, such as Buddha seeing the four sights.

Best Answer – Sharad Sharma

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13. How does attitude influence behaviour? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.

Introduction:

Attitude is the feelings and beliefs that determine the behavior of the person. They provide the framework for responding in a particular fashion.

Body:

How attitude influence behavior:

Attitudes maybe positive or negative. Positive attitude yields positive/favorable behavior and negative attitude yields negative/unfavorable behavior.

Example 1: Sourav Ganguly.

When Sourav Ganguly took up the captaincy of Indian cricket team, it was engulfed in many controversies. But it was his attitude/belief that we can become number one side in world, that changed his behavior towards game on field and that transformed the team to where it is today in world arena.

Example 2: Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

When the whole world was critical of us and waiting for our downfall, it was this man who dreamt of India as a Nuclear power. That India which makes world turn its head towards us. It was that positive attitude in him, that convinced the government of the day of Atal Bihari Vajpayee to approve a critical Nuclear test i.e. Pokhran-2.

Example 3: Oprah Winfrey.

She was mocked for her weight, racial background, sexuality, voice among many others. But that did not deter her. It was her attitude towards life and goals which influenced her and brought out that behavior which helped her achieve whatever she is today.

Note: Use examples that are different and not used often. Mahatma Gandhi, Ashok Khemka, Durga Shakti Nagpal etc. have been used for too long. If your answer has to stand out, then your examples should also be different from the crowd.

Conclusion:

Attitude is everything in life, it is the one which decides whether a person is successful or failure. Positive attitude in life will change failure also to success but negative attitude will change even an opportunity into threat or trouble.

Best Answer: Only Ias

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14. "If you don't like something, change it. If you can't change it, change your attitude". Examine the significance of his statement for a public administrator.

If you don't like something, change it. If you can't change it, change your attitude. Don't complain. – Maya Angelou.

How important is positive attitude?

If anyone truly wants to be successful, their number one task should be to create and maintain a positive attitude. When they've got an attitude of optimism, expectancy and enthusiasm, opportunities grow, and problems shrink.

If you're a leader, a positive attitude draws people to your side and encourages them to do their best work. A leader with a negative attitude, however, can only compel others to take action through fear.

Some of the steps to ensure positivity:

- Always act with a purpose: Before you take any action, decide how it will serve your greater goals. If the connection is weak or non-existent, take that action off your to-do list. Aimless activity wastes time and energy.
- Stretch yourself past your limits every day: Doing the same-old, same-old is depressing, even if your same-old has been successful in the past. Success is like athletics; if you don't stretch yourself every day, you gradually become slow and brittle.
- Take action without expecting results: While you naturally must make decisions and take action based upon the results you'd like to achieve, it's a big mistake to expect those results and then be disappointed when you don't get them. Take your best shot but don't obsess about the target.
- Use setbacks to improve your skills: Rather than feeling bad if you fail or get rejected, look back at your actions and see what you can do (if anything) to improve your performances. Remember: the results you receive are the signposts for the results you want to achieve.
- Seek out those who share your positive attitude: It's a scientific fact your brain automatically imitates the behaviours of the people around you. Therefore, you should surround yourself with positive thinkers and shun those who are excessively negative.
- Don't take yourself so seriously: If you want to be happier and make those around you feel more comfortable, cultivate the ability to laugh at yourself.
- Forgive the limitations of others: High standards are important, but humans are, well, human. It's unwise to make yourself miserable because other people can't do a job as well as you think you could, or when people don't share your vision with the same passion that you feel.
- Say "thank you" more frequently: Achieving an "attitude of gratitude" requires more than simply being aware of what's wonderful in your life. You must, and should, thank other people for their help to you, even if that help is something as simple as a smile.

We can explain with an example: A Naga IAS officer's efforts led to the construction of a 100km road effectively linking Manipur, Nagaland and Assam, without financial aid from the government. **Armstrong Pame**, the first IAS officer from the Zeme tribe, was determined to put an end to the problem of inaccessibility faced by far-flung localities. He took it upon himself to build a connecting road, and ended up paying from his own pocket!

Soon he wasn't alone in his venture, several locals came to pour their contributions and not just in the form of funds. And after starting a Facebook page, Armstrong received more funds which came from not just India, but outside as well! The community-built Tamenglong-Haflong road, completed in 2013 now connects 3 states, and is called 'The People's Road'.

This shows how positive attitude can solve complex problems in the case of public administrator.

Today's public administrator lesson: Your attitude is YOUR choice. Only YOU can decide whether to see that glass as half full or half empty. People can choose to see it as half full, but when they are not—it makes things a lot worse.

Best Answer: Abhishek singh

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15. "Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference". Comment.

Approach:

- Introduction- Define attitude
- How can attitude make a big difference?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Winston Churchill once said "Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference". Attitude is a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person, or situation. Attitude influences an individual's choice of action, and responses to challenges, incentives, and rewards.

How can attitude make a big difference?

- One may have high IQ and a sharp logical mind but without the right attitude, both are rendered useless. Example- A bureaucrat posted in riot-sensitive area may be very good in management and thinking logically. But she can take precautionary measures and keep things in control only when she has a positive attitude towards all the religions.
- Positive attitude towards difficult situations makes one resilient. Example- 12 boys along with their coach could stay in Thai cave for days without food just because they had positive attitude towards life.
- A person with positive attitude sees even failure as possibility of having something better.
- Having a positive attitude makes one confident about herself and this in long term not only helps an individual but to all those who are associated with her. Example- Mahatma Gandhi held a strong negative attitude towards violence, this helped us gain independence without any violence thereby saving lives and making strong foundation for Indian constitution.

Conclusion:

Life will always happen to one as it happens to everybody but one's attitude will determine how far one gets in life. Thus, it is rightly said that attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference.

Best answer: gargantuan

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16. When perceptions are being forged by the media and the internet, how can one be objective? Discuss.

Introduction:

It is said that public discontent is like a chameleon, you are not aware about its existence unless you spot it. Perception is subjective feeling of deprivation than objective condition ship like social & political security, economic advancement, education, nature of governance & physical insecurity a good PDS etc. J.Nehru had said that ,”It’s better to support free media with all dangers of misuse , then to suppress it”. However, a self-perpetuating media without ethical standards is a dangerous entity. While authentic news is one of the most important entity in globalist world, flooded with information but it is seen that recently –

Role of Media and Social Media

- To get the message across a wider audience.
- To spread and disseminate authentic information.
- To strengthen the Democracy by keeping people informed.
- To enable easily accessible, affordable and equitable information to all.
- Each Access and Spreading of Information through the Internet.
- To instill scientific temper and rationality in the minds of the people.
- Be neutral in all situations and help the facts to reach the people and not shaping their perception.

Fake news and its effects

People consumption of news through social media is increasing. Algorithms of social Media giants are deciding what news people shall consume and what not. They are also creating a closed loop of opinions rather than wider exploration.

In this scenario, fake news are getting wider attention and there is every chance people can consume it as real. So, how it shall be regulated and truth need to be disseminated is a major challenge. Truth shall not become a matter of perspective.

It should be understood that, “Democracy has to be built on reasoned discussion and debate. In the post truth era alternative facts, fake news has become a pernicious trend to influence people and their arguments.”

Important events – triggered mainly by News and Perceptions

- **Domestic**
 - Mob Lynching by Cow protectors.
 - Mob Lynching against accused child lifters.
 - Panic caused during various natural calamities such as excessive rainfall, earthquake etc.
 - Defaming of a celebrity or a Politician by disgraceful messages.
 - Political battles fought on Twitter instead of Parliament.
- **Global**
 - Liberal Democracies across the world are becoming victims of alternative facts.
 - Elections in USA- shaped largely on alternative facts and perceptions.
 - The decision of BREXIT was found largely to be influenced by circulation of news through social media.

It must be noted that ,” A mature democracy will always give assent and tolerate free speech, freedom of expression and dissent” , In this regard it is necessary to Preserve Authenticity and Strive for Objectivity – by taking the Possible following measures

POLICY LEVEL

- There should be detailed guidelines laid down, in relation, to broadcasting or publishing during events like terrorist attacks, natural calamities or insurgencies.
- The government should work with Media, armed forces and all stakeholders to prevent leakages, to authenticate news and to counter fake news.
- A separate independent media watch dog must be established on the lines of Press Council of India. (like the one in UK).

Supreme court Suggestions

- To create an independent broadcasting media authority along the lines of Press Council of India.
- Either there should be a statutory body to look into content from both print and electronic media or PCI should be revamped.
- **SC** asked the Government to amend Section 66 A of the IT Act – saying that said it is Vague and liberties of people can't be put in danger on basis of ambiguity.

Levenson Report – Suggestions

- Cross media ownership & not monopolizing the market.
- Ensuring Financial Transparency.
- Punish politician for paid news and media personnel should also be punished.
- Creation of New Body for Regulation.
- Countering Commercialism and ensuring Editorial freedom
- Tackling the nexus between politicians, media and corporate houses.

Current Scenario of Regulation

- The electronic media is mostly self-regulated.
- A lot of private channels have themselves set up – The News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA)
- If something goes wrong Government can step in and punish the channels like taking them off the air for one day for so.

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

- Having a rational attitude and not get swayed away by fake messages and rumors.
- Appreciating a social system of checking facts, waiting, cross verifying the news.
- Identify the credible media houses and those influenced by partisan politics and craving for TRPs.

- To devalue and socially boycott media houses going for fake news.
- To ingrain values of Tolerance and Multi culturalism.
- To open a war against “Value Monism” and appreciating “Multiplicity of views”
- Using Emotional Intelligence and Social Awareness coupled with Common sense before believing to a news.
- Comparing same news in different media houses and deliberating on the intentions based on representations and tone of the news.
- Upholding the Media Ethics by Individuals of different media houses.
- Thinking about the repercussions of a particular forward on Social Media.

It is imperative to understand that India is heterogeneous but kept one piece due to Noise and caucus of Democracy, it is important that Social Media and Media houses act as a Pillar to Strengthen the Democracy and not weaken its socio economic fabric. So, there is a need to balance it independence and provide an effective framework to regulate media. It is important for Individuals to use their rationality and make a personal effort to monitor news. However, any regulation should be done in a manner that does not restrict the artistic expression and freedom of speech.

Best Answer: Abhishek Singh

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17. Why compassion and tolerance are considered to be imperative traits for a good civil servant? Elucidate.

Introduction:

Compassion is understanding or empathy for the suffering of others. Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation for those whose opinions, practices, race religion, nationality etc. are different from one's own. These two qualities are very important for a civil servant in multicultural country like ours.

Body:

The attribute of being compassionate is of immense value:

- Understand needs of marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.
- Undertake faster approach and measures to address the issues of society.

- Unbiased approach in service delivery and distribution of government facilities.
- Respecting the affirmative action towards the disadvantaged and implementing them with positive attitude.
- Making oneself accessible to all citizens and seeking their feedback.
- Understanding the needs and expectation of people.

The attribute of being tolerant is very important:

- Freedom from Bigotry, Phobias like Xenophobia, Homophobia, Theophobia etc.
- It helps in developing qualities like respect towards others, knowledge, openness, communication between diverse sections in society.
- Upholding natural rights i.e. Human rights, Democracy, Multiculturalism, Pluralism etc.
- More importantly protecting the constitutional principles of Fundamental Rights which forms basic structure of constitution.
- Prevent tendency of intimidation, coercion, oppression etc.

Note: Examples are very important in Ethics. It is better to provide real life examples of Civil Servants. You need to give at least 2-3 examples.

Conclusion:

India is a multicultural society with high numbers of vulnerable, Disadvantaged and weaker sections. So efficient delivery of services and addressing their concerns is very important. So it is these two traits which will be of immense value for a civil servant in his day to day public service.

Best Answer: Gargantuan

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18. Is it possible to have dedication to public service if the salary of a civil servant is less? Critically examine.

Synopsis:

Once Dr. Sam Pitroda, said that *"Biggest tragedy of our nation is that the best minds of this country are busy solving problems of the rich who in reality don't have any problem, while the poor, vulnerable and needy are left uncared for!"*. So this is the fact and some people get inspired by such great statements from these types of personality.

Introduction:

In 2015, IIM-Ahmedabad did a detailed study comparing the salary and emoluments of employees belonging to government and private sector. And it has observed that the government pays much more than the private sector does as far as low-skilled segments are concerned, but the government salary is lower in the officers' segment than in the private sector, particularly in later years of the job. So clearly the remuneration in the civil services when compared to the private sector is not par, so the government need to be looked into it.

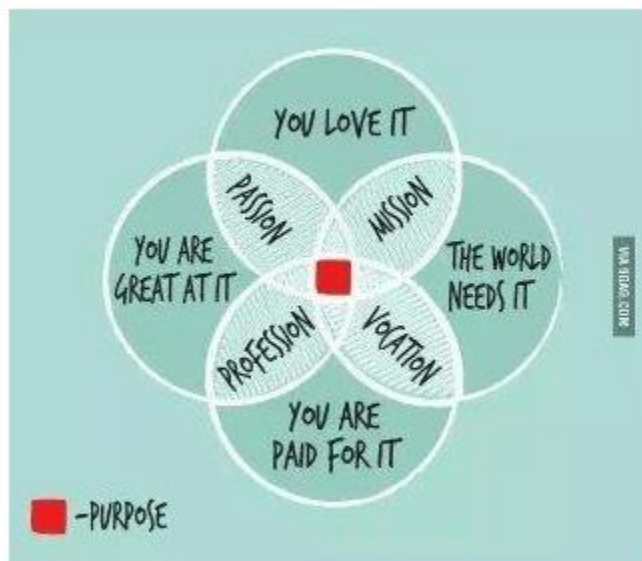


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“Public service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation”. Margaret Chase Smith

Reasons for joining civil services despite low salary:

The motivation is different for different people, ranging from money to an urge for doing something for the nation but the journey is same for almost all of them.

- For a civil servant some non-tangible things are associated with it like job satisfaction, job security, prestige associated with the job.
- Along with that, it gives civil servants power and responsibility to improve the standard of living of people; these intangible things help him to demonstrate dedication to public service.
- Public service is a diverse job and helps in building personality, and public service is seen with a lot of respect in our society. However, as we have seen in the Singapore the better pay will of course be a morale booster for the public servants.

- Public service is a concept that has 'dedicated', 'honesty' and 'service' inherent to it.
- The duty of a civil servant includes some of the most significant work like working against untouchability, ensuring health and education to the masses, peace and security of the nation which cannot be equated to any economic outcomes or perks, and it does have a satisfying and utility to society attached to it.

However, there are some genuine issues are there:

- Low salary both in absolute and relative terms, if we compare it to corporate sector, PSUs and many other government jobs and the yearly increment is also quite low.
- Cadre allotment is permanent and will stay same till retirement, whether you like it or not and if it is thousands miles from home, you can't do anything.
- Frequent transfers will cause disruptions especially in family life and a time may come when for the sake of your child's studies or something else that you will chose to stay alone while your family lives at another place.
- Political interference and orders from ministers who some of them are illiterate or insane causes lots of frustration.

Conclusion:

Even if the facilities given to a civil servant can be matched by other professions, the power that a civil servant gets and commands is unique. Civil servants usually have the charge of the administration of an entire district/state/department/ministry. This is a massive responsibility and a lot of people depend on them to function effectively and efficiently. They have the power to bring about positive changes in the lives of people. They can affect policies on social initiatives, education, health and economy. This supremacy to serve the people and the country is incomparable. Only the civil services give the opportunity to take a direct and active part in the progress of the country.

Best answer: tango

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19. Emotional self-control- delaying gratification and stifling impulsiveness- underlies accomplishment of every sort. Comment.

Approach:

- Introduction- Explain the line- Explain the concept of emotional self-control. And what does delaying gratification and stifling impulsiveness mean.
- Main Body- How emotional self-control results into accomplishment. Few examples (Own experience, Bureaucrats). How to keep emotional self-control?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Emotional Self-Control is the ability to manage disruptive emotions and impulses and to maintain effectiveness under stressful or even hostile conditions. Having emotional self-control means staying clear-headed and calm, balancing one's impulses and feelings for the good of the group or mission.

Delayed gratification is the ability to resist the temptation for an immediate reward and wait for a later reward. Stifling impulsiveness is not acting on instinct, without thinking decisions through.

Main Body:**How emotional self-control results into accomplishments?**

- Stifling impulsiveness helps to deal with feelings of frustration quickly, because they can easily lead to more negative emotions, such as anger. Imagine a bureaucrat who in a press meeting goes on to say things which he is not supposed to for security reasons because of being very impulsive. This may tarnish her professional career.
- Delayed gratification is associated with resisting a smaller but more immediate reward in order to receive a larger or more enduring reward later. A student preparing for a competitive exam if goes by the results being achieved in tests may eventually lose focus and sincerity. She may then find it difficult to accomplish the final result based on main exam.
- Emotional self-control keeps one maintain a calm posture and stay alert and focused. It not only helps self-individual but the organization overall. As such a person because of her control can also manage impulsive behavior of others as well and keep other motivated.

Keeping emotional self-control:

- Identifying one's own emotion. Understanding them. And then channelizing it in positive manner.
- Maintaining a balanced life. Not being self-centric and carrying ego, instead understanding the need of society, organization and family with which one is associated with.
- Staying clear in terms of one's goals.
- Yoga and meditation.

Conclusion:

Emotional self-control is one of the most important quality for leadership. Also, it is much required virtue required in all stages of life be it student career, professional life or personal life. Building emotional quotient thus must be focused on.

Best answer: Milind Kumar

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20. “The greatness of a man is not in how much wealth he acquires, but in his integrity and his ability to affect those around him positively”. Comment.

Introduction:

Man his full of desires and always works to meet them. Some are behind accumulating material wealth to lead a comfort life while others are behind wealth of knowledge to experience intellectual pleasure.

Body:

Man requires his needs to be met in order to lead a comfortable life. In pursuit of this end, he is constantly trying to accumulate wealth. There is nothing wrong about it as it allows them to do everything they ever dreamed of. However, at the same time there is nothing to be called ‘Great’ here as he is solely concerned with his ‘Self’ needs. Every creature on planet works to live better.

Then there are people who feel the suffering of people around them and work to alleviate their pain (Buddha, Jesus, Mother Teresa); people who lead their life with virtues like integrity, non-violence and thus inspire others to follow the same path (Gandhiji); people who light up life of those in darkness (Ravi Kuchimanchi-Swadesh). All these people have gone beyond their personal needs and have affected world in a positive way making it a better place to live. Thus, there lies greatness, when one goes beyond ‘self’. And in the process these great men have become immortal.

Example : Dr APJ Abdul Kalam in an interview said – Most happiest moment in life was not successful launch of SLV but seeing polio affected children being able to walk with much comfort with light weighted calipers he made and watching their mothers in tears of happiness. Despite being a great scientist, without taking much pride in personal achievement he found his happiness in the happiness of others. Here lies greatness of man and when entire nation looks upto him, incidents such as this will clearly impact society in positive way.

Conclusion:

Thus, greatness of man does not lie in wealth he accumulates but how he uses his wealth to make the world more humanly.

Best Answer: Shweta

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21. "Religion is behaviour and not mere belief". Discuss.**Introduction:**

Our past experiences, environment and even peer groups form our beliefs and attitudes. In turn, these beliefs influence our behavior, and determine our actions. There is one more i.e. Religion which is probably the strongest belief system that has existed for thousands of years.

Body:

Most of the religions influence our behavior through their teachings in form of love and fear factor like:

- Hinduism: Through concept of Karma and Reincarnation.
- Christianity: Heaven, Hell and Salvation.
- Islam: Paradise and Hell.
- Buddhism: Reincarnation and Enlightenment.
- Jainism: Concept of Karma, Non-violence etc.
- Sikhism: Heaven and Hell, Reincarnation etc.
- Chinese: Peaceful afterlife and Reincarnation.

These mix of positive and Negative teachings influence behavior of people to do good and Bad deeds, spread love, Honesty, Morality, Charity etc.

For Instance, Hinduism belied in concept of good deeds like Charity, Donation, Upholding of Dharma, working without expectation of any rewards will help u lead a peaceful life on Earth and after death provide you a place in Heaven and Bad deeds will push you to Hell.

Note: Give examples of people like Mahatma Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Buddha, Mahavir etc. to show how they believed in such concept and helped change people's behavior.

Conclusion:

There are enough evidences to prove that there is a correlation between religious beliefs and behaviour. But it is not the only factor that influences behaviour. Rather, it's an important factor in a pool of other factors

Best Answer: Ankur

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22. Truth can be stated in a thousand different ways, yet each one can be true.

Approach:

- Introduction- Mention that the saying is of Swami Vivekananda.
- Explain how truth can be stated in different ways by quoting apt examples.
- Importance of the saying.
- Conclusion

Introduction:

There is one absolute truth, is hard to say and fathom. Swami Vivekananda emphasized that truth can have different perspectives.

Synopsis:

"Truth can be stated in a thousand different ways, yet each one can be true", by swami Vivekananda. We need not quarrel over each and every difference of opinion in life: Different opinions must co-exist for the sake of a free world.

Truth can be stated in different ways:

Truth is multi-faceted. Truth remains true from the point of view of the observer but may be seemingly false from other's point of view. There has been a perpetual fight of perspectives and will always be as long as truth is concerned. There is no black or white but shades of grey.

Examples-

- Leaders can't lead without followers and unfortunately, some of the most passionate ideas die an early death because the leader is ineffective. To be able to take people along, inspire them with your vision, you need to know that there are a thousand sides to the same story.

If you can't respect the diversity in your teams, you cannot establish a culture of tolerance and respect.

- Each religion teaches its followers to be truthful and non-violent. However, the ways of saying same is different.
- Difference in thought process- A person may express his love for the nation by keeping public places clean; another may do so by standing while national anthem is being sung.
- Difference in context- chemical may be a poison or a medicine at the same time.
- For an impoverished person the world would be the worst place to live in, for another prosperous person it would be best place to live in.

Importance:

- If you can't respect the diversity in your teams, you cannot establish a culture of tolerance and respect.
- What other person is saying may seem us to be false but when seen from his/her perspective can be true. Understanding this would help us solve issues in amicable ways. It helps us not be prejudiced against others' opinions.
- Understanding the other side of the story and other faces of a situation/practice/thought is required before reaching to any conclusion.

Conclusion:

Thus, we need not quarrel over each and every difference of opinion in life. Different opinions must co-exist for the sake of a free world. There is no one absolute truth, it depends on the perspective of the perceiver/viewer. A truth remains truth no matter how it is said and presented.

Best answer: Suraj Sharma

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23. What do you understand by 'utilitarianism'? Is it the right end of life for a civil servant? Examine.

Approach:

- Introduction- Explain the concept of utilitarianism.
- Utilitarianism and civil servants
- Way forward

Introduction:

Utilitarianism is the doctrine that an action is right in so far as it promotes happiness, and that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the guiding principle of conduct. The theory was propounded by John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham.

Civil servants and utilitarianism:

Right end of life for civil servants:

- Following principle of greatest happiness for the greatest number of people help civil servants stick to policy implementation in true spirit as most of the policies are made based on utilitarianism principle.
- It leads to maximum utilisation of resources.

Not always:

- Greatest number of people may lead to ignorance of minority people. For safeguarding the rights of the minorities, it is necessary that the principle of deontology (doing one's duty right) is followed. Utilitarianism tells us to promote happiness. Deontology tells us to do our duty.

Example- Bringing down of illegal shops run mostly by poor on road sides is in line with policy and also is good for maximum of people. However keeping in mind the livelihood needs of the poor, the demolition process should be such that enough time is provided to the poor so as to shift and if possible must be provided with an alternative.

- At times following principle of utilitarianism may result into a civil servant taking bribe, following illegal path. Example- A civil servant may focus on end result, ensuring that his actions are leading to happiness for maximum. However, while doing so she may be taking bribe. Focusing on consequences only may lead to ignorance of ethicality of actions.

Conclusion:

A civil servant should thus adopt a flexible approach. The basic principles of constitution should be uphold and one should focus on one's duty, course of actions along with the end result.

Best answer: Crixtain

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24. “If one thinks hundred percent logically, there is really no possibility of life”. What do you understand by this statement? Explain.

Introduction:

Logic ensures objective evaluation of facts, events and help us make most rational decisions. As emotional beings, in most of our day to day living our reactions are instinctive driven by emotions.

Body:

Being logical helps in following ways

- Evaluating failures and help in taking appropriate steps to succeed.
- Overcome emotional setbacks be it loss of dear one's, failures or rejections.
- Reforming society making it a better place to live. Ex: socio-religious movements directed against practices like sati, dowry

However, our logic tells emotions are just part of us; life is temporary, has no inherent existential meaning and death is inevitable. Buddha said “attachment is the root cause of suffering”. All of these are absolutely right but may lead one to the feeling of emptiness.

On the other hand Joy, love, excitement make us feel alive. These emotions keep life interesting. Be it constructive or destructive emotions, we learn from experiences and grow as an individual.

- Even if life has no meaning, we can give it a one. Be it in the form of personal achievement (Hima das ,Mary kom) or in the service of others(Swami Vivekananda, Gandhiji).
- Emotional security(family) in times of failures eases one's life.

Conclusion:

Life is an intricate complex layer of experiences. We cannot sail through this ocean being logical alone.

Best Answer: Milind Kumar

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25. “The fragrance of flowers spreads only in the direction of the wind. But the goodness of a person spreads in all directions”. Comment.

INTRODUCTION

The above statement was quoted by Chanakya, goodness of a person might be the fundamental seed of change. The statement explains “Domino effect” , the strength of good deeds, the power of influence through goodness and changing the society in a particular manner. The flower and its fragrance is an innate quality like the goodness of the individual- however while flower is static, the fragrance is spread to a particular direction only where the wind blows. However, a individual being a dynamic entity- with numerous interpersonal relationships and inter linkages – has the rationality to know where to spread his influence unlike a flower (i.e not only influencing situations that benefit him)

BODY

It must be understood that while a flower has the fragrance, individual has his goodness- While flower spreads its fragrance depending on catalyst like wind and in a particular direction, a person should need no catalyst, the influence of his goodness should be omnipresent, spreading in all directions- without it being depended on a particular factor, situational entity , personal selfish motives etc.-

Goodness is important due to following Reasons –

- To influence people, to spread love and affection all over.
- To spread the feeling of brotherhood and affinity.
- To maintain multiculturalism, respecting different cultures, avoiding value monism.
- To ensure that the message of “Goodness of an individual” spreads in times of extremely competitive world , where people constantly try to pull down each other.

The Importance of how GOODNESS – can spread irrespective of catalysts and situations can be analyzed by following examples-

SOCRATES

- He believed that truth, beauty and justice have objective content and that we are born with an innate understanding of their existence. We should have the rational understanding to rediscover the knowledge that we already have. By spreading our goodness we can have a moral life, that can give us happiness. He focuses that self -development, especially the pursuit of goodness, virtue, justice, integrity and friendship can give us happiness.

MAHATMA GANDHI

- Through his idea of nonviolence , he managed to impress the world. He emphasized on love for everyone, even one’s enemies and the need to strive for justice

- He approach was guided by the following quote from Bhagavad Gita, " **On action alone be thy interest, never on its fruits, abiding in discipline to perform actions, abandoning attachments, being indifferent to success or failure**"
- **His ways of struggle** – inspired not only the Indians but people globally. His experiments with truth actually made people understand the value of truth.

He can be considered to be an example – spreading his goodness in all directions, due to the following lessons-

- Change yourself before you wish to change the world.
- Peace is within and not affected by outside circumstances.
- Forgiveness is the virtue of the strong and not the weak.
- Action speaks the priority.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Though he was criticized by many conservative Hindus of his time, he had conviction on his beliefs because the truth is that – He was well ahead of times.
- His thoughts on Women education and empowerment are widely appreciated even today.
- His views of Hinduism and his organizations are even respected today

APJ ABDUL KALAM

- Though, he was one of the most intelligent and talented souls – India has ever produced- yet even today people remember him for his goodness as individual.
- He is remembered for his affinity with the youth- and his ways of influencing them.
- He always propagated the values of honesty, self-discipline, faith in goodness, patriotism etc.

He Propagated the following values –

- **To have a vision-** he says that the human spirit collapses when deprives of vision.
- **To connect with people** – To spread your values and morals by talking to people, influencing them and Spreading goodness.
- **To be humble**

Not, only the big names- but so many **Bureaucrats** have spread their goodness – but having a good intention to serve the country without ill will and selfish motives, they lead by example and completely change the work culture and working environment in the place where they work. A good **School principal** – can influence the entire staff, all the students in the school by her good deeds, her intentions and her leadership skills.

A good Politician – can spread the Domino effect of his goodness, by twisting the bureaucracy to work with only intention of serving the country, instill civic sense, patriotism and sense of pride in citizens.

Also **A good mother** – can instill good values in her children, she can be their first school and help them be better individuals, **A good wife and daughter in law** can hold the family together and help to do away the negatives, the differences in the family and bring happiness to everyone.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in spite of the prevalent feeling of Human nature being poor, brutish and selfish in this competitive world- with negatives like theft, terrorism, exploitation and running behind material pursuits, it can be seen that examples of goodness of people, keep on reminding us the positives of human nature and it keeps on spreading in all directions and influencing lives over and over again.

Best Answer: AkS

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26. Don't you think by constraining a civil servant from expressing political opinions, the code of conduct betray the fundamental human tendency to think and reason? Critically examine.

Introduction:

Code of conduct provides a framework for public officials for carrying on their duties. It serves as a tool for public officials in making right decisions, prevent certain types of behaviours and help protect the reputation of the organization.

Body:

Civil servants in India are governed by All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Among many other guidelines, it requires civil servants to maintain political neutrality by avoiding political opinions. This is ensured in following ways.

- The government servants are not free to indicate the manner in which they propose to vote or have voted.
- They are forbidden to canvass or use their influence in an election to any legislature or local authority.
- They cannot stand for election to the parliament or to state legislature. They are required to resign in order to contest elections.

It is criticized that,

- Such measures go against freedom of speech and expression, which is a fundamental human right: The right to speak freely on important issues in society, access information and hold the powers to account, plays a vital role in the healthy developmental process of any society. But the enlightened citizens of the country are denied this right.
- Under various rulings, Supreme Court has held democracy is based on fair criticism and a blanket prohibition on criticism of the policies of the government is not valid, and it makes no difference if the person criticising happens to be a government servant.

However, such measures are justified because

- The parliamentary form of government demands from civil service not only neutrality but also integrity and impartiality to conduct.
- These restrictions maintain the political neutrality of the civil services (avoiding politicization of bureaucracy) and keep them away from public controversies and enable them to serve the government of the day with all the loyalty.
- Prevents embarrassing relations between the international governmental agencies and the governments of foreign states.

And moreover, they too enjoy right to express in other matters and come out with works which are purely literary, scientific or artistic in nature and thus pursue their individual interests.

Conclusion:

Political neutrality of civil servants has been regarded as one of the essential conditions for the success of a democratic form of Government. And code of conduct rules tries to achieve this objective.

Best answer: Prince

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27. Discuss the role and mandate of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in addressing corruption. Has it been effective? Critically examine.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is considered to be one of the gravest problems of Independent India, the issue is at the core of most of the problems of India. In this respect, Central Vigilance Commission was

established in 1964 under the recommendations of Santhanam Committee, it gained statutory authority in 2003 CVC Act.

BODY

The mandate and the powers of CVC have kept evolving over the years, The CVC is headed by Central Vigilance Commissioner which is appointed by President, the role of CVC in current context can be analyzed as follows-

Mandate of the CVC

- It is considered to be the coordinating authority to check Corruption for All India services, Central services, PSUs and other departments.
- It heads the Delhi Special Police in cases of Corruption.
- It reviews the grants of prosecution clearance by the government.
- Recommending disciplinary actions against higher officials of Group A,B, All India services etc
- It is basically considered to be the nodal agency to tackle corruption at the national level.

In sync with its mandate CVC has proved to be an effective organization in tackling corruption, it has proved its mettle in the past by the following actions-

- It has led to smooth appointment of important officers at various posts in the past.
- It has taken noteworthy action in the past against senior officials, senior personnel and even many politicians.
- It organizes vigilance week every year to create awareness against the menace of Corruption.
- It acts as a civil court and can act "Suo Moto"
- The independence of CVC is maintained as it is recruited by an Independent committee consisting of PM, Home Minister, Leader of Opposition etc.

However, the expectation that CVC will be an institute which can prove to be "One Stop

Solution" to tackle Corruption in the country has been proved to be a hoax, due to the following ineffectiveness-

- The Decisions of the CVC are not binding on the organizations or ministries.
- It is seen that like most other organizations even CVC has been proved to be a "toothless tiger"
- Very low conviction rate has reduced the impact of CVC and its effectiveness.
- There is huge delay in the cases that CVC handles, hence it does not act as an effective deterrent.
- The demand for effective Lokpal is still in pipeline.

- In most cases, the domains and the jurisdiction of the organizations is not clear.
- Multiplicity of organization leads to work duplication and reduces the effectiveness.
- The post of Central Vigilance Commissioner has remained vacant for a long period of time.

CONCLUSION

Corruption is one issue that needs effective institutions to tackle the same, the demand of new institutions like Lokpal is on the rise due to the failure of the existing organization like the CVC. The powers of the CVC with respect to its mandate, the financial independence, increase in the implementation of otherwise the just advisory role of the CVC needs to be tackled. At the same time it should be ensured that administration does not get stuck in the fear of the three C's – CVC, CBI and CAG and move towards a constructive solution.

BEST ANSWER: Ankita Munshi

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28. Examine the tools that ensure accountability in public administration. Also discuss the status of grievance redressal mechanism in India.

Introduction:

Accountability refers to acknowledgement and owning up the responsibility for actions taken, decision made, policies formulated along with result obtained due to these.

Body:

Tools to ensure accountability in public administration in India:

- RTI.
- Social auditing.
- Central Monitoring systems.
- Parliamentary review committee.
- Citizens Charter.
- Suspension and Forced retirement.

Example: With the introduction of mandatory social audits, corruption and leakages in MGNREGA have reduced considerably. Continuous monitoring of the PDS system by civil society in Chhattisgarh have improved its performance manifolds.

Accountability measures and institutions in government also impede decision making and lead to inaction and delay.

Grievance is a part of every administration machinery. India has a centralized public grievance redress and monitoring system (CPGRMS).

There are primarily two designated agencies handling grievances:

- Department of Administrative reform and public grievance: Under ministry of Personnel, it receives grievances and forwards to concerned departments and follows it up till final disposal.
- Directorate of Public grievances: It is an appellate body investigating grievances selectively where complainant has failed to get redress.

Note: In first part, many have written about accountability in general. The question specifically asks about Public administration. Take a minute to understand demands of question before writing. Examples are very important.

Conclusion:

It is true that accountability measures are sometime used as harassment by public or for taking revenge on public officials especially after RTI came into force. But that should not be the reason to restrict them instead innovative methods should be formulated to address them.

Best Answer: No best answer.

29. Citizen Charter is an ineffective and blunt instruments without legal enforceability. Comment.

Approach:

- Define citizens charter
- Write about legal status and issues involved
- Utility of Citizens charter and suggested reforms
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Citizen's Charter is a document which represents a systematic effort to focus on the commitment of the Organisation towards its Citizens in respects of Standard of Services, Information, Choice and Consultation, Non-discrimination and Accessibility, Grievance Redress, Courtesy and Value for Money.

This also includes expectations of the Organisation from the Citizen for fulfilling the commitment of the Organisation. Citizen's Charter initiative not only covers the Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations but also the Departments/ Agencies of State Governments and UT Administrations.

Citizen charter and its effectiveness:

- The Citizen's Charter is not legally enforceable and, therefore, is non-justiciable. However, it is a tool for facilitating the delivery of services to citizens with specified standards, quality and time frame etc. with commitments from the Organisation and its clients.
- Citizen charter in itself cannot ensure a responsive and effective administration. Employees need to be trained, sensitized and deviant behaviour punished.
- Business process re-structured with provision of mechanism for complaint redressal provided
- They are nothing but pious statements of intention which do not contain any objective goals. Further they are drafted unilaterally by the organisation without involvement of stakeholders which is defeating the purpose of citizen charters.
- It remains unreachd to public due to the lack of awareness, budgetary support to departments is poor and updating citizen's charter often takes a back seat.

However, its importance in public administration can be highlighted through the following points,

- It ushers in a regime of transparency and openness.
- It promotes good governance.
- It incentivizes accountability in administration.
- It is citizen-centric in nature, keeping in mind the needs of citizens.
- Most importantly, it ensures better service quality, and grievance redressal.

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has been supporting in improving the citizen's charter of various government departments. Many states, for instance Odisha – (Odisha Right to Public Service Act- 2002) is in tandem with citizen's charter which involves penal provisions as well. RTI Act adds a big strength to the basic intention behind citizen's charter.

Way forward:

The ARC recommends the following in respect of the citizen's charter for making it more effective:

- Involving the citizens in the making of the charter.
- Reward schemes to incentivise citizens' initiative.
- Be made more effective by stipulating the service level sand also the legal remedy in case the service is not provided.

Conclusion:

Effective implementation would require a consultative process between those entrusted with framing and implementing the charter, along with that legal back up and education drive to create awareness would go a long way in making Citizen Charter a tool for better governance.

30. What positive transformations has the Right to Information (RTI) brought since its inception? Illustrate by taking suitable examples.

Approach:

- Introduction- Features of the Act.
- Positive transformations brought in by the RTI Act
- Way forward and Conclusion

Introduction:

The free flow of information from the State to the citizenry and vice versa, is vital for the health of a modern-day democratic system. The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 was passed in our country after years of struggle by people yearning for a more transparent, accountable and participatory system of governance. The passing of this law by the Parliament was a notable milestone in the evolution of our democracy.

Features of the RTI Act:

- This Act makes every public authority responsible for the dissemination of information that it holds with itself.
- It also casts a statutory obligation upon the Competent Authority to maintain and update all its records in a manner that is consistent with the operational requirements of the Act.
- The salient feature of the Indian legislation is that it took into account the experience of various other countries in enforcing and implementing laws aimed at ensuring freedom of information.

Positive transformations:

- **RTI and Service Delivery:** Individuals often use RTI applications to resolve other sorts of service delivery problems like delay in provision of services, obstruction or failure to apply the rules, etc. Prestigious institutions like the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have been forced to make public, their scaling and admission criteria respectively, as a result of RTI applications. This has made the entire process of selection more transparent.
- **Combating Corruption and Malfeasance:** Allowing people to seek and receive public documents, serves as a critical tool for fighting corruption. This enables citizens to participate more effectively in public life and makes governments more efficient, which, in turn, helps people to exercise their fundamental human rights in a more effective manner.

There are many examples of citizens and civil society groups using RTI to expose corruption, often at the local level. A grassroots level organization called Mazdoor Kisaan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) which grew out of a local struggle for minimum wages in Rajasthan.

- The Act has produced a better impact on the quality of the life of the poor and the marginalized. During the last ten years, the Act has brought about positive changes in the levels of corruption and accountability. The disclosure of vital information has resulted in an effective check on corrupt practices in delivery of services and ensuring that entitlements actually reach the intended beneficiaries. Concrete steps need to be taken to make the filing of RTI applications more convenient.
- Citizens' Participation in Self-Governance: In its very first report titled "Right to Information: Master Key to Good Governance", the Second Administrative Reforms Commission has acknowledged that access to information can empower the poor and weaker sections of society to demand information from the Government about public policies and actions, thereby leading to welfare of all.
- Good governance and right to information are complimentary to each other. The enactment of RTI Act introduces an open and transparent government and gives to every citizen, the right to seek and receive information which in turn, helps to make the administration more responsible and transparent, which ultimately leads to good governance. Thus, the World Bank has rightly remarked that "Right to information is an integral part of good governance".

Conclusion:

Information is indispensable for the functioning of a true democracy. In this age of information technology, RTI is a critical factor in ensuring the country's socio-cultural, economic and political development.

- The first step towards making RTI realistic would be to have a comprehensive legislative and institutional framework at both the Union and the State level.
- Laws by themselves are not adequate. What is needed is that such progressive laws must be backed by peoples' movements. Simply making the legislation will not do justice to the information seekers unless it is implemented with strong conviction.
- There is always a great deal of resistance to change and the Indian bureaucracy is no exception to this phenomenon. It has, for generations, been brought up on a culture of secrecy. Efforts to thwart the working of RTI must be dealt with sternly so as to send across the right message to Government functionaries at all levels.

Best answer: gargantuan

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31. What purpose do citizen charters serve? Is it effective in India? Critically comment.

Synopsis:

The citizen's charter is a written, voluntary declaration by service providers about their service standards, choice, accessibility, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability. It should be in accord with the expectations of citizen. Therefore, it is a useful way of defining with the stakeholders what service should be and what standards to expect.

Purpose of citizen charter:

Purpose of Citizens' Charter is to empower the citizen in relation to public service delivery.

Six principles of the Citizens' Charter movement as originally framed were:

- Quality: Improving the quality of services.
- Choice: Wherever possible.
- Standards: Specify what to expect and how to act if standards are not met.
- Value: For the taxpayers' money.
- Accountability: Individuals and Organisations.
- Transparency: Rules/ Procedures/ Schemes/Grievances.

Effectiveness of citizen charter's:

Benefits of citizen's charter happened in India:

- It increases organizational effectiveness and performance by making a public commitment to adhere to measurable service delivery standards.
- It creates a way for both internal and external actors to objectively monitor service delivery performance.
- It creates a more professional and client-responsive environment for service delivery.
- It fosters improvements in staff morale.
- It decreases opportunities for corruption and graft by increasing transparency and educating citizens about their rights.
- It increases government revenues by ensuring that the money citizens pay for services goes into the government's coffer

Citizen's Charters have currently been in place in India for more than a decade. In 2006, the DARPG website listed 767 charters drafted by various government agencies around the country. Introduction and implementation of the concept of Citizens' Charter in the Government of India was much more difficult due to the old bureaucratic set up/procedures and the rigid attitudes of the work force.

The major obstacles encountered in this initiative were:

- The general perception of organisations which formulated Citizens' Charters was that the exercise was to be carried out because there was a direction from the top. The consultation process was minimal or largely absent. It thus became one of the routine activities of the organisation and had no focus.
- For any Charter to succeed the employees responsible for its implementation should have proper training and orientation, as commitments of the Charter cannot be expected to be delivered by a work force that is unaware of the spirit and content of the Charter. However, in many cases, the concerned staff were not adequately trained and sensitised.
- Sometimes, transfers and reshuffles of concerned officers at the crucial stages of formulation/implementation of a Citizens' Charter in an organisation severely undermined the strategic processes which were put in place and hampered the progress of the initiative.
- Awareness campaigns to educate clients about the Charter were not conducted systematically.
- In some cases, the standards/time norms of services mentioned in Citizens' Charter were either too lax or too tight and were, therefore, unrealistic and created an unfavourable impression on the clients of the Charter.
- The concept behind the Citizens' Charter was not properly understood. Information brochures, publicity materials, pamphlets produced earlier by the organisations were mistaken for Citizens' Charters.

So the effectiveness is minimal due to lack of awareness among the citizens and there is no legal back up for these services made them toothless tool to the citizens and the governance still need to be improved, the aspirations of people have gone up and government cannot run away from its responsibility.

Conclusion:

Therefore, with effective implementation strategy, simplified meticulous design and deployment of enthusiastic staff and with adequate awareness campaigns, possible external audits we can achieve the desired results.

Best Answer: Siddharth

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32. How can technology aid in efficient utilisation of public funds? Discuss.

Introduction:

In words of Chanakya, just as fish moving under water cannot possibly be found out either as drinking or not drinking water, same way government servants employed in government work cannot be found out misusing money for themselves. With present times, with help of technology, public funds can be utilized effectively.

Body:

How technology can be used for efficient utilisation of public funds:

Direct Benefit Transfer:

- Subsidies.
- Salaries.
- Payments.
- E-procurements.
- Online auctions.
- E-tendering.

How it will help in efficient utilization:

- Checking leakages.
- Transparency and accountability.
- Weeding out Ghost Beneficiary.
- Targeted transfers.
- Reduced Manpower in handling public funds: Saving in salaries, Handling charges etc.
- Faster and efficient processing.

Issues:

- Cyber Infrastructure.
- Cyber Security: Hacking, Malware attacks etc.
- Digital Literacy: Poor Digital literacy of citizens and also employees of government sector.
- Lack of awareness.

- Resistance to change.

Note: 1-2 lines explanation is needed for all points.

Conclusion:

Usage of technology will drastically increase public funds usage and enhance public service delivery. But it has its own issues which needs to be addressed first without it the initiatives will become a failure. Addressing issues should be a priority along with encouragement of technology usage.

Best Answer: No Best Answer.

33. The relationship between a taxpayer and the government should be that of a client and a service provider. Do you agree?

INTRODUCTION

2nd ARC report on “Citizen centric governance”, advocated about more objective, visible and substantial relation between government and the taxpayers. However, the relationship is ever evolutionary and has undergone a dynamic change-

BODY

Traditionally the relationship between the government and the taxpayer was seen as Donor-Recipient relationship, how with changing time the dynamics of this relationship has changed. The relationship can be seen as that of the Client & Taxpayer, due the following examples-

- Emergence of direct social accountability mechanisms of Citizen Charter, Social Audit Performance report cards.
- With Liberalization, increase in choices lead to increase in Competition.
- Rights based approach specially via key legislation such as Right to Education, National Food Security Act, Information Acts.
- Total Quality Management or benchmarking of schemes.
- E-governance policy tools, various feedback mechanisms taken by various ministries.

Changing the dynamics of the relationship to Client-Service provider relationship, has the following benefits-

- It will increase accountability, i.e. -where the money has to be spent and stopping wasteful spending of resources

- It will set an obligation on the government to use the resources only for the benefit of the public.
- It would make Government just one of the service provider in the market.
- It would lead to professionalism, efficiency and economy on the part of the government.
- It would enable the scope of citizen charter, social audit in government service delivery.
- Increasing competition in the economy and keep it going.
- Providing Rights based approach via key legislations.
- Mechanisms for grievance redressal and punishment for delay in delivery.

However, the Government is not just like any other private entity (whose aim is just profit maximization)- so the functions should only aim at welfare of individuals and not competition with private providers, due to the following arguments-

- Taxation should be used for seeking representation and not mandatory services
- The job of the Government is that of maintaining equity in the society and providing equal opportunities for all.
- The poor, who don't pay taxes are also citizens of the country – they should also enjoy service provided by the Government.
- The right to get service and being the beneficiary cannot be the right only of the taxpayers.
- It would go against the socialistic credentials of the Constitution.

CONCLUSION

The relation between the government and the taxpayer is not a direct but a complicated and ever evolutionary relationship. The taxpayers cant expect themselves to be the only beneficiaries and Government must also keep it in mind, that honest taxpayers are real drivers of the country and hence, their benefit should also be of prime importance. Thus, the relationship must be a symbiotic relationship and proceed towards a win-win situation.

34. How does corruption thrive in administration? Examine the milieu in which corruption festers.

Introduction:

Corruption is a general term covering misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gains which need not be monetary. It leads to a behaviour which deviate public officials from the normal duties. This includes behaviour such as bribery, nepotism and misappropriation.

Body:

Corruption in India is all pervasive. There are very few activities in the nation that are perceived to be free from this malaise. This is reflected in India's poor ranking in corruption perception index 81 among 180 countries.

K Santhanam Committee observes that "corruption can exist only if there is someone to corrupt and capable of corrupting". Thus, corruption in administration thrives because of following reasons

- Lack of proper education and training of civil servants
- Low salaries
- Inadequate and insufficient supervision
- Political patronage of officials
- Complicated and dilatory procedures
- Poor public opinion
- Unwillingness of people to complain against the corrupt

Milieu in which corruption festers:

- Cumbersome administrative process- This is a major source of corruption. This is added by the negative attitude of the bureaucracy and red-tapism. This results in delays in administrative action, and the anxiety to avoid delays encourages the growth of dishonest practices such as giving speed money to dishonest officials.
- Social environment: Administrative culture is a part of the total culture of the society. In Indian society the ties of family, caste, community, religion and region are still very strong. Public servants are therefore unable to sacrifice their group loyalty for the sake of the nation. This results in corrupt practices like nepotism, favoritism, castism, etc. India is going through the process of modernization. Older values are crumbling and being replaced by materialistic ambitions. The acquisition of wealth by any means has become the chief motive which breeds corruption.
- Public cynicism: The public itself becomes a source of corruption through its cynicism. The people's acceptance of corruption as a fact of life; and the feeling that those indicted in political or bureaucratic corruption will, invariably, go scot free, and, continue to amass more power, status, and wealth have led to a situation where even the most determined efforts to fight corruption have failed to make a significant impact.
- System of governance: The system of governance in India is also responsible for corruption with lack of transparency; accountability; grievance redressal mechanisms;

Conclusion:

There is ample evidence to show that corruption has slowed down economic progress and poverty alleviation initiatives in India. It has adversely affected the national security system, too. The most affected by corruption are the poorest and the most vulnerable groups. We need sustained efforts to address this menace by strengthening institutions (Lokpal, Lokayukta); laws (RTI, PoCA); improving governance (e-Gov).

Best answer: gargantuan

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35. How does work culture affect the performance of an organisation? Examine.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Work culture and performance of an organization.
- Creating good work culture
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Components of work culture are its vision, values, practices, people and place. Organization is made of people and institution. Work culture reflects the quality of both. Worldwide successful governments and organizations are those which have good work culture apart from other factors.

Work culture affects the performance in following ways:

- Good work culture imbibes the habit of punctuality and empathy which helps the officials/organization's members to serve their objective/duty in better way. Eg- The lackadaisical attitude of officials working in few government institutions hinders overall growth and image in eyes of public.
- Healthy work culture promotes competition and spirit of team in the organization which helps individuals to grow, which in turn will help the organization in the long run. It helps people work without fear.
- Work culture which respects diversity attracts better talent.

- Suppose work culture is bad showing partiality, favoritism, nepotism etc. as it was in earlier days for tender allocations at times, partiality in writing of ACRs sometimes- demotivates talented and hard-working people.
- Work culture where team works in cooperation helps people learn from each other's errors and success. Thereby bringing the best out of the team. Horizontal and vertical communication should be welcomed.

Creating good work culture:

- Good leadership team.
- Keeping organization's objective above oneself.
- The foundation of an organization should be based on basic values like empathy, honesty and integrity.
- Spirit of cooperation as well as competition should be encouraged.

Conclusion:

Good work culture can shape the outcomes and the perception in the eyes of public and it attracts best available talent which in turn serves the organization better.

Best answer: John Nash

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36. Is it possible to have dedication to public service in a milieu marked by corruption and a career characterised by low pay? Give your opinion.

Introduction:

Civil servants have played a huge role in growth and development of this country since pre-independence era. At present times where materialism has taken over our lives, dedication to public service has taken a hit due to Corruption and Low Pay.

Body:

- The first and most important factor is the remuneration. The salary of Civil Servants is much lesser as compared to their Private sector counterparts (CEOs and Executives of Private Company). In order to have a similar living standard they indulge in corrupt practices.

- There have been Sanskritisation of Corruption. That is, now, basic corruption has become a part of the working of system and it not even considered a crime. People give extra money as if they are supposed to, to speed up the process and officers take it as if it is their right. Whatsoever be the case, there is no excuse for corruption. It is expected of a Public servant to be honest and hold integrity. There are many perks given to them by the government and combined with these the salary is good enough to live a decent life.

There are various people who have dedicated themselves to public service without any compromises.

- Ashok Khemka: Haryana Cadre IAS officer who brought out the DLF scam, by fighting the high and mighty of power corridors. In his service, he has been transferred several time but still had held on to his Principles.
- Vijay Kumar: The man who killed a dreaded criminal Veerappan, who had terrorized people belonging to three southern states. If he had joined hands with criminal nexus, he could have led a luxurious life but he risked his life to serve the public.
- Armstrong Pame: When the government refused funds to construct Highway, he collected the required funds and paid some money from his own pocket rather than turning back citing lack of government support.

Note: Keep the examples diverse. Don't always just stick to IAS officers. Eminent persons belonging to IPS and other services can also be mentioned. It might also help u score more marks.

Conclusion:

Public service itself is a biggest motivating factor, also they sits in an important position where people look up to them as a source of inspiration and motivation. How he carries himself sends a strong message and sets an examples to future generation.

Best Answer: Broke

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37. Can transparency alone address the challenge of corruption? Critically analyse.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is an abuse of public resources or position in public life for private gain. It is said that Corruption breeds in system of opaqueness and secrecy. Second Administrative Reform commission considered Transparency as key to good governance which ensures probity, openness and accountability in public service.

BODY

The scope for Corruption increases when control on public administrators is fragile and the division of powers between political, executive and bureaucracy is ambiguous. Corruption is anti-poor, it undermines the security of the country, increases inflation & reduces efficiency of a country. It not only poses a danger on the quality of the governance, but it is threatening the very foundations of our society and the state due to the following issues associated with corruption.

Issues related to Corruption are –

- Red tapism
- Fraud
- Nepotism
- Favoritism
- Extortion
- Crony Capitalism
- Rent Seeking behavior
- Black Money, Money Laundering etc

Transparency alone can never be the solution of corruption. However, it helps in reducing corruption in the following ways-

- Help in Setting Accountability – due to increased information awareness. e.g.- RTI has been able to improve accountability
- Provide check towards a Corrupt Act –
- It helps in creating institutional checks and balances
- Through transparency, the administration enables openness as behavior approach for functioning of governance.
- Transparency, creates a system of confidence and trust.
- It increases the administrative and managerial efficiency.
- It increases democracy and credibility in the system.
- Helps in Social welfare – reduces poverty, inequality gap and promote egalitarian society. eg- Disha App and my gov.

- Lack of Transparency creates opaqueness in decision making which lack objectivity, eg – Bofors scam in defense.

However, Corruption in India is a multi-dimensional concept, it can not only be eradicated by ensuring or increasing Transparency in administration, but it needs to be tackled by multiple methods, such as-

- Transparency can only change things systematically, but can't change a person's attitude.
- It can't be ensured at all levels of public interactions
- Many people would not understand the extent of using it to their benefit.
- Degraded ethical standards and values such as integrity, compassion, empathy- cannot be be answered with just transparency.
- Corruption in India has got social recognition and acceptance.
- Corruption in India is more structural than behavioral.
- Without comprehensive reform measure, transparency is measured only in letter but not in spirit.
- The system of Nepotism, Favoritism must be tackled along with promoting transparency.
- Transparency without accountability will give a free space to corrupt people.

Therefore, other aspects are also necessary to achieve a-Corruption free India, such as –

- Independent and honest investigating agencies.
- Accountability and answer ability of all individuals- be it Politicians, bureaucrats, judiciary etc.
- Proactive civil society.
- Simplification of Procedures.
- Judicious incentive structure.
- Reviewing outcomes through monitoring.
- Effective Oversight mechanism

CONCLUSION

Thus, lack of Transparency creates opportunities for public officials to abuse their office for private gains, this closely relates to weak accountability and tend to facilitate corruption. Hence, transparency is pivotal to rule out the menace of Corruption, but it only a single panacea but should go hand in hand with other measures such as accountability, institutional structure to fight corruption, strict rules & implementation, behavioral change etc.

BEST ANSWER : GOG

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38. What is code of ethics? Isn't it a blunt tool? Discuss.

Introduction:

Code of ethics is a written set of guidelines issued by an organization to its officials, to guide their conduct in accordance with its primary values and ethical standards.

Body:

Moral values like honesty, integrity, responsibility are often translated into code of ethics. Code of ethics helps in following way

- Ensures professionalism by providing framework for public servants to carry out their public responsibilities.
- In public service it is difficult to provide laws and rules that can regulate the exercise of discretion in high places. In such a scenario, code of ethics as moral force makes them adhere to values in decision making.
- Helps individual overcome dilemmas especially when there is conflict with personal value.
- Achieve excellence in work culture. Ex: In civil services
 Accountability-ensures individual's responsibility to his actions.
 Impartiality-ensures trust in bureaucracy.
- Integrity- leads to corruption free administration.

However, despite having code of ethics in various fields – for public servants, medical professionals, Business organizations- we come across various issues like Public servants -> involving in cases of corruption, disproportionate assets. Medical field -> exorbitant price of medical devices, exploiting common man.

Thus, Code of ethics is criticized as being blunt tool

- Being advisory in nature without any legal backing.
- Difficulty in measuring certain principles such as devotion to duty.
- Code of ethics by itself will not bring change in individual's attitude.
- Take away individual's decision making power.
- Not being enough as a deterrence tool.

2nd ARC rightly observes that ethical behaviour does not lie in bold words and expressions enshrined as standards, but in their adoption in action, in sanctions against violations, putting in place competent disciplinary bodies to investigate allegations of violations and to impose sanctions quickly and in promoting a culture of integrity.

Conclusion:

Code of ethics often capture vision of excellence individual must be striving for. So have to be made effective taking adequate measures.

Best Answer: kamal

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39. Don't you think Right to Information (RTI) stifles decision making? Critically examine.**Approach:**

- Introduction
- Benefits of RTI Act.
- Main body- discussing the concern mentioned in the question. Critical analysis (both positive and negative aspects).
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Right to Information was introduced in India in 2005. It is considered as one of the best laws across India.

Benefits of RTI includes-

- More transparency and hence greater accountability.
- It acts an interface between government and citizens thereby deepening democracy.
- Ensures empowerment through information

Main Body:

Many have raised the concern that RTI stifles decision making as it makes the officials stay cautious and averse to take risk. It prevents bureaucrats from taking bold decisions because of the fear of getting questioned and public criticism. This results in policy paralysis.

The argument is not right:

- Decision makers need to be accountable and RTI assures that accountability.
- Further fear exists when one is not taking decision based on proper research and analysis. In case it is done properly there is no need to fear.
- It is unethical not to take action out of fear of something. Ethical values like integrity are needed.

Way ahead:

- RTI does not result in cautiousness. The officials thus, need to adopt a well thought approach while taking decisions instead of hurrying into it. RTI should be seen less as a fear factor and more as a motivating factor.
- RTI activists should also act as a wheel to governance rather than filing cases which stifle governance.

Conclusion:

Given the benefits of RTI, it is time the government strengthens it further. Recent draft amendments which will weaken RTI should thus be given a thought again.

Best answer: Abhishek Singh

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40. Explain the meaning of the term 'probity'. Why is it important in civil services? Discuss.

Introduction:

Meaning of probity:

Probity is the act of strict adherence to highest principles and ideals (integrity, good character, honesty, decency) rather than avoiding corrupt or dishonest conduct. It balances service to the community against the self-interest of individuals.

How important in the public life?

Probity in public life requires adherence to high moral and ethical standards like integrity, honesty, impartiality, commitment to constitutional principles, dedicated and selfless public service on the part of all public servants. Public servants include not only legislature, executive (temporary and permanent) and judiciary, but also scientists, technocrats, members of statutory, advisory bodies and even non-governmental organisations, educational and research institutions receiving government grants in the conduct and performance of their official duties and responsibilities.

Probity has been described as a risk management approach ensuring procedural integrity. It is concerned with procedures, processes and systems rather than outcomes.

According to Second Administrative Reforms Commission, apart from the traditional civil service values of efficiency, integrity, accountability and patriotism, it is necessary for civil servants to inculcate and adopt ethical and moral values including probity in public life, respect for human rights and compassion for the downtrodden and commitment to their welfare.

Importance of probity in civil services:

- Our civil servants who should set an example are the worst offenders. Corruption, favouritism, criminalisation of governance, self-centred functionaries etc. have hit at the trust of the people.
- Poverty, illiteracy, low health care, and unemployment are the major challenges before the country and the biggest hurdle that prevents us from overcoming these challenges is the lack of probity in public life.
- Probity in public life does not appear to be a serious concern of anyone in India.
- Probity in governance is the antithesis of corruption in public life.
- Probity is emphasised by the UN Convention against corruption. Probity is the evidence of ethical behaviour in a particular process.
- For Government employees and agencies, maintaining probity involves more than simply avoiding corrupt or dishonest conduct. It involves applying public sector values such as impartiality, accountability and transparency.
- For example: Tough action against illegal sand Mining by IAS officer Durga Shakti Nagpal or against illegal land deal by Ashok Khemka sets an example of essence of probity among govt. officers.

Conclusion:

Probity in governance is an essential and vital requirement for an efficient and effective system of governance and for socio-economic development. Ensuring probity in public sector activities by civil servant is part of every public official's duty to adopt processes, practices and behaviour that enhance and promote public sector values and interests.

Best Answer: kamal

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41. You are posted as the District Magistrate in a hill district of a North Indian state. The locals have an age old tradition of sacrificing animals during the month of harvest. They celebrate the sacrificial ceremony with great zeal and vigour. However, the Supreme Court has just banned the practice of animal sacrifice after a PIL was filed against the practice by an international NGO. Yet the locals are adamant at following their revered tradition and are even ready to get arrested and face legal consequences. In fact a group of young people from the locality has threatened to commit mass suicide if the administration attempts to interfere in their tradition. The situation appears to be out of control and journalists from all over the country have gathered in your district to witness the unfolding of events there.

Q. What would be your response in this situation? Examine all the alternatives that you have at your disposal. Also discuss their pros and cons. Which alternative will you choose finally? Why?

Introduction:

The job of the District Magistrate should involve upholding the constitutional integrity and at the same time not hurting any section of the society. Any straight forward step harming the ethos of the society, without showing sensitivity to larger public sentiments could be instrumental in augmenting the already existing antipathy. A District Magistrate should thus be a skillful person, who knows the skill of maintaining the equilibrium between constitutional sanctity and upholding public sentiments.

BODY

In this case, an effective solution needs to come up-by taking into account the following stakeholders-

- Local people who want to follow their age old tradition.
- Animals- who are to be sacrificed.
- Me-District Magistrate.
- International NGO fighting for animal rights
- Supreme Court- who as issued an order to ban the animal sacrifice.
- Journalist from all over the country covering the situation.

My challenge, in this case is not only making sure that most of the stakeholder are satisfied with the feeling that justice has been made to them and that they are not suppressed with the help of force, also to send a larger message to the country of what should comprise of a progressive Indian society and to how law & order is maintained in the country with priority, also setting a precedence that blackmail by large crowd cant be a way to suppress the rule of law.

The dilemmas that potentially I can face in this case are as follows,

- Constitutional Morality vs Societal sentiments.
- Human traditional practices vs Right to life of the animals.
- Traditions vs Rationality.

Hence, my job is to analyze the pros and cons of every possible step and thus, going for an effective solution managing all the demands & expectations that are persuasion persuasion out of me, such as-

- Duty to enforce the court order.
- Ensuring that the situation does not go out of hand, and violence does not creep in.
- Going for persuasion, but at the same time maintaining law and order.
- Showing Emotional Intelligence and keeping calm even in extreme situation

Options available to me are as follows-

OPTION: Allowing the Traditional Practice of Animal Sacrifice.

Pros:

- It will avert the situation going out of hand.
- It will ensure that violence does not creep in.
- People will have the feeling of their traditions being upheld.
- It will ensure peace in the area.

Cons:

- It will be contempt of the court.
- It will show inability on the part of the Government machinery to uphold the Rule of Law.
- It would set a wrong precedent of blackmail and showing large numbers- can lead to take the administration on the back foot, ultimately leading to regressive decisions.
- We could see more such incidences throughout the country taking a cue from this incidence.

OPTION 2 :Banning the Practice by use of Force

Pros:

- It will mean that the order of SC has been followed in Letter and Spirit.

- It will give out a message that Rule of Law is of highest priority in India.
- It will protect Animal Rights.
- It will send a strong message to the International community and the Media.
- It could prevent any possibility of blackmail in the future.

Cons:

- It could lead to violence in the area.
- Certain youth can actually carry out suicidal actions out of haste, which could lead to further disruption of law and order.
- It could mean that traditional values are suppressed, it could aggravate the insecurity and alienation amongst the people
- If people suicide in actuality, the administration could be accused of sacrificing humans for protection of animals.

OPTION 3: Taking a Step which could provide a practical solution (This will be my solution)

In order to have an effective solution, i will take the following steps

- I will try to persuade the locals to give up the practice, giving them lessons of actual historical culture, make them understand the practice in the current form is actually the dilution of the culture.
- Arranging the meeting, between different stakeholders comprising of elders of the village, youth of the village, International NGO, National media.
- I will keep my seniors in loop and discuss the solutions with them, this would mean that i am sticking by the ranks of hierarchy.
- I would call upon a meeting of the gram panchayat as well and make them understand the benefits from their point of view, if they stop the practice of animal sacrifice.
- I will try my best not to involve any issue of force, but at the same time – I will step up the security cover in the district. This could itself act as an deterrence for the youth for not carrying out any extreme step.
- I will also keep medical personnel ready, so that any extreme step could be treated and a mishap is avoided.

Thus, following the above mentioned steps could mean achieving equilibrium between Constitutional obligation and being sensitive to the feelings of the general public. It could mean that an effective solution is met, by using arbitration. It will also mean that a strong message is send throughout the country, that Rule of Law is protected also the International NGO and the International community gets a strong message about India, being sensitive to the rights of animals.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, by applying the above steps and going for a hybridized solution would mean that I would have performed by duty with diligence, upholding the public sentiments and passing the test of my Emotional Intelligence, Integrity and Sensitivity with at most care.

BEST ANSWER: GOG

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42. As an agent of the secret service of the armed forces, you have the responsibility of spying over the enemies and pass on vital strategic information to the government of your country. You have been trained and nurtured in a manner that you won't even hesitate to kill an innocent person if he/ she becomes an obstacle in your duty even unknowingly. For you, your country comes first and you regard your duty as the foremost service one can render to one's motherland.

One one occasion, you intercept a message that the enemy country is planning to bomb the pilgrimage base camps stationed at various locations in the bordering state. In fact, troops have been mobilised to give effect to the plan and it is a matter of hours that heavy bombings would start. It is not even possible to launch a counter offensive at such a short notice as major battalions of the army have already been sent to provide relief in the flood hit areas of the country. Waiting for the army to take command would mean severe loss of lives in the base camps.

When your commanding officer comes to know about the scenario, he chalks out a plan and deputed you to give shape to it. However, you are shocked to know his plans. In order to avoid the bombings, he wants you to immediately bomb a school in the enemy territory which lies in close proximity to the border. By doing this, the attention of the enemy would get diverted to the school and they might divert their troops to the school for immediate relief. This would buy some time for the armed forces of your country and they would be able to evacuate the base camps and also take positions to retaliate in case of eventual bombings.

Q. What options do you have in this situation? Which one would you choose and why? Examine the pros and cons of each of the alternatives.

Introduction:

Given case provides a picture of secret service agent who is likely to experience following dilemma while performing his duty

- While his profession asks him to protect country men at any cost, very humane present in him is likely to pose a question before him, at what cost? Are you going to kill other beings to perform your duty? Why innocent children and their parents have to be victimised? Even his inaction would cost lives of innocent civilians. This inner voice is likely to produce conflict between his professional value and personal value.

Stakeholders:

- Me as agent of secret service
- Pilgrims
- Children
- Commanding officer
- Enemy troops

Options available:

- Follow order of commanding officer and bomb a school.

Pros:

- It would give valuable time for army to protect pilgrims.
- One's duty towards nation is performed.
- Acting according to the order of commanding officer.

Cons:

- Loss of lives of children.
- Negative image of nation. Likely to increase hatred against nation and chances of retaliation.
- Deep inner voice blaming 'self'.

2. Disobey commanding officer with regard to bombing school and take no action.

Pros:

- Innocent children saved.
- No self-guilt.

Cons:

- Failure to perform one's duty towards nation- not protecting people of his country.
- Likely to pose questions over agent's work credentials in future.

3. Refuse to bomb a school but take action with available force. Alert local police forces about the threat and take every possible measure to protect pilgrims.

Pros:

- Innocent children saved and thus no self-guilt.
- Sense of performing one's duty.

Cons:

- Uncertainty over results that is likely to happen. Not just pilgrims but it also puts involved personnel at risk.
- Refusing to obey orders of commanding officer.
- Likely to pose questions over agent's work credentials.

4. Refuse to bomb school but try convincing commanding officer on modifying plan to attack on strategic location or other areas causing lesser casualty and thus achieving objective of diverting enemy troops.

Pros:

- Saves children at the same time gives time to army to protect pilgrims.
- One's duty is performed.

Cons:

- Uncertainty on whether enemy troops will divert their action.
- Officer may not agree on modifying plan.

Best option in this scenario would be option 4. Though option 3, like option 4, helps me overcome duty vs moral value dilemma, but it risks lives of both pilgrims and local force involved. And there is also uncertainty that bombing school will divert actions of enemy troops. They might still proceed with their plan. So when our plan of action is based on probable outcome, it would be better to carry out bombing on strategic location or other infrastructure rather than on schools. This might give time for armed forces to save pilgrims.

Best answer: GOG

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43. It is said that a doctor performs the noblest profession. Doctors are considered God by many in different parts of the world. You were always attracted to this profession and wanted to become the best doctor in your area so that you also could save lives and feel good about it. You were lucky that your parents supported your aspirations. With their support and your hard work, you cracked the medical entrance examination, attended one of the most reputed medical colleges in the country and finally became a doctor. You joined a government hospital and it was nothing less than dream come true for you. You were ready

to serve the people with all those life saving skills that you had learnt in the college. Meanwhile, you got married to a beautiful girl and had two lovely kids with her.

Work- life balance was going smooth until one day, the news of a new viral strain spreading in the southern most coastal state of the country broke out. The strain was so severe that even many doctors and nurses had succumbed to the infection and died. The situation had become so worse that no doctor was ready to treat the dying patients.

This troubled you a lot and you felt that the time had come to serve the people in the truest sense. You decided that you would visit the state and render your services to the ailing patients. However, your parents, wife and children are strictly against this decision. They fear that even you would get affected by the virus. You tried to convince them by telling them that the foremost duty of a doctor was to save lives no matter what and if you didn't go, the guilt of turning your back towards the needy would haunt you forever. But your family members aren't ready to let you go. After all, you are the sole breadwinner and caretaker of the family. How can they simply let you be in danger? They love you so much and can't afford to lose you.

Q. Now, you were in a complex situation that demanded a reasoned yet moral action from you. What would you have done in this situation? Examine the alternatives available to you and comment on the pros and cons of each one of them. Also, which alternative you would have chosen and why?

Introduction:

The situation involves following facts:

- Spread of viral strain in a state
- Doctors and nurses succumbed to viral infection, no doctor is ready to serve ailing patients.
- Sole breadwinner of family
- Family not ready to let go.

As per the facts following ethical dilemma are involved:

- There is danger of life but It's the rare opportunity of fulfilling truest form of public service.
- Family security is at risk but not going would mean risking moral conscience and self guilt for life.
- Many ailing patients are in need of urgent help, there is conflict between value of humanity and risking one's life.

Various alternatives available in this case are:

Option 1: Consider family concerns and refuse to serve

Merit:

- Eliminates risk of getting infected.
- Family's financial and physical security can be ensured.

Demerit:

- Prolonged self guilt of not fulfilling moral duty.
- Compromises professional ethics
- Undermines the very reason of becoming a doctor.
- Failure to show true sense of service
- Decision based on worst case scenario – shows pessimism.

Considering the consequences this option must not be chosen as it is escapist in nature.

Option 2: Visit to serve the ailing people rejecting the fears of family**Merits:**

- Can serve the public and deliver professional duty.
- Moral conscience can be lived upto without any guilt.
- Purpose of being a doctor can be fulfilled

Demerits

- Leaves family without allaying their fears, neglecting the duty towards family.
- Being sole supporter of family their future needs to be secured.

This option though being professionally correct compromises family's security. There can be better way to deal with this.

Option 3: The situation is urgent and visiting ailing patient is utmost need but fears of family need to be resolved along with securing their future.

Merits:

- Allows responding to call of duty with no compromise on family's future.
- Support of family will add to moral support in this testing situation.
- Living up to strong value system will inculcate similar values in children, father acting as a role model for them.
- Long term peace with moral conscience.

Demerits:

- It might be hard to convince family.
- Test of emotional strength

This option can be adhered to with following course of action:

Allay fears of family: they can be told about precautions being taken by the state to ensure safety of doctors. Communicating with people functioning in the area might help pacify the family.

Securing family's future: explain the insurance norms to strongest member of the family, options of alternative jobs and government's policy in case of death during service.

Visit the state to meet needs of ailing patients: seek proper information about the problems persisting in the area. Make arrangement for proper safety of self and accompanying staff.

Such a situation presents an opportunity of showing true sense of service, humanitarian values and fulfilment of underlying cause of becoming a doctor. It will not only help in growing as a human being but also help the family become strong and children turn into responsible citizens.

44. You are the founding member of a political party that was born out of an agitation against corruption in the country. Even though you and your partners never wanted to contest elections, the circumstances were such that you were forced to enter the very same political system that you abhorred for its disconnect and corruption. But then, someone has to cleanse the system after all.

Your decision to form a political party has been welcomed by many and your supporters are eagerly waiting to witness the transformation that your party would bring about in the political discourse. However, as the days pass by, reality dawns at you and your partners. It is getting difficult to run the party and pursue its agenda without adequate money. Donations have thinned and the party workers are demotivated. A sense of despondency has crept in wherein everyone believes that it is impossible to bring about a change without money and muscle in Indian politics.

While you are deeply worried about the party and its followers, a business tycoon accompanied by a famous media honcho visits your party office. They have an offer. If you agree to twist the tender and procurement rules in the favour of the businessman after you come to power, they are ready to fund your party and become a mouthpiece of your ideology and agenda through various media.

This appears to be an offer that you can't resist. What are you going to lose? Literally nothing! Rather a symbiotic relationship with the gentlemen would ensure the revival of your party and also a genuine shot at power. Your partners and party workers are infatuated by this offer and they insist that you accept it. Even though it would mean a compromise with the fundamental ideals of your party, sometimes stepping down from the moral plank can give you enough leeway to fulfil your aspirations.

Now answer the following questions:

- What options do you have in this situation?
- Of all the options available to you, which one will you choose and why? Elaborate.

(a) What options do you have in this situation?

Option 1: Accepting the offer from business tycoon and famous media honcho

Option 2: Rejecting the offer from business tycoon and famous media honcho

Option 3: Through persuasion, I can appeal to him and try to change his attitude towards politics, not by bending to his rules, but making him realise what can be done to earn money through honest means.

(b) Of all the options available to you, which one will you choose and why? Elaborate. (250words) (20)

Solution:

- Stake holders:
- Me as a political leader
- Party supporters and members
- Public
- Business tycoon
- Famous media house

Ethical dilemmas:

- Ethical vs. Unethical decision
- Upholding integrity vs. party survival
- Protecting objectivity vs. compromising for the party goal

Option 1: Accepting the offer from business tycoon and famous media honcho:

Positive consequences of accepting the offers:

- Survival of party and better utilisation of resources
- Achieve the goals to bring change in the politics
- Getting the required fund to run the party and keeping our supporters happy as they also want me to accept this offer.

Negative consequences of accepting the offer:

- Against deontological ethics
- It shows lack of integrity
- Will lose party cadre in long run and one way it is to just cheat people, as the money who has donated up till now they want change in the very politics itself.
- Reduce the public support at the grass root level.

Option 2: Rejecting the offer from business tycoon and famous media honcho

Positive consequences of rejecting the offer:

- Reposing the faith of the workers

- Integrity will be upheld
- This short term pain will leads to long term gain
- Doing justice to the people at large
- Adhering to legal framework

Negative consequences of rejecting the offer:

- It might be a challenge for Party survival.
- Some of the party workers who want me to accept the offer might get disappointed
- Businessman and media may offer the same to other parties to achieve their goals.

Option 3: Through persuasion, I can appeal to him and try to change his attitude towards politics, not by bending to his rules, but making him realise what can be done to earn money through honest means.

Positive consequences of this offer:

- As my goal is to transform the politics, can be achieved through right means
- If he gets convinced I will get the money to survive my party.
- I will upheld the public image as a leader, and lead them by example.
- Adhering to deontological ethics or deontology

Negative consequences of this offer:

- He might not understand the cause what we are fighting for.
- If he is looking for only profit then he won't accept it and he might go and offer the same with other party.

My response in this situation:

I will chose third option as I don't want to compromise on my values, as a leader I have to lead by an example and leadership is a source of inspiration (to guide people), rather than just trying to reject his offer, I will make him realise the values of truthfulness, honesty and ethical business, request him to support me and by doing ethical means he can earn trust from the public and he can earn more money through this means.

For me the driving force to enter politics is about being able to govern the people to achieve certain objective with power and authority guided by certain well established ethical values which will lead to acceptance and success. If I don't get more money I will try to better utilise the resources, what I have rather than increasing it through illegal means.

Here not only goals but means are equally important (as well established by Gandhian philosophy), thus if I accept his offer, as a business tycoon his main motive will be to gain profit and if this happens my very goal itself will be defeated and it will lead to the crony-capitalism.

Best Answer: none.

45. You are posted as the block development officer in a district. Menstruation is a taboo in one of the villages of the district and people hardly talk about it. In fact, menstruating women aren't even allowed to enter temples and are forced to sleep on the floor. Women use clothes as they can't afford sanitary napkins or are too shy to buy it from the general store. When a renowned NGO attempted to spread awareness towards hygiene during menstruation by talking to the local women, the villagers created ruckus and forced the representatives of the NGO to leave. Further attempts by the NGO to approach the women was thwarted by the Gram Panchayat. The women of the village have been warned by their family members to stay away from such discussions and maintain their dignity. The NGO brings the issue to your notice and asks for your support. Now answer the following questions:

- What in your opinion is the main reason behind villagers protesting?
- What steps would you take to address the issue?

Stake holders in this issue:

- BDO: Block Development Officer.
- Villagers: Includes both Male and Female along with Gram Panchayat.
- NGO: NGO, who is involved in spreading awareness.

What in your opinion is the main reason behind villagers protesting?

There is no one single reason but a combination of reasons behind villagers protesting:

- Purity: Menstruating women are seen as impure due to several social and cultural customs.
- Patriarchy: In a society where patriarchy exists, women are required to stay inside house and not discuss anything related to their health or body with outsiders.
- Cultural norms: In parts of India, menstruating women are not supposed to enter Kitchen or temple and sleep on floor during those days due to cultural norms.
- Awareness: Lack of awareness about need for hygiene and related infections which are detrimental to health of women and children in house.

What steps would you take to address the issue?

There is no particular way for this question. You can give your own ways but it should be practical. Don't go for superficial options.

For instance:

- ASHA Workers: Since majority of them are local women, you can ask ASHA workers to accompany the NGO people.

- Co-operative societies: If there any co-operative societies in the village which are primarily run by women, then making them the stakeholders in issue and going through them.
- Gram Panchayat Members: First meeting the gram panchayat members and trying to convince them. Take them into confidence and involve them in the issue. In case they are male then try to take help from women members of their family.
- Elders in village: Village has a mix of various castes and religions. So try to meet village elders and community leaders and convince them about the health issue and hygiene issue.
- School and Colleges: Try to reach out to schools and colleges in vicinity of village. Talk to teachers and female students and try to spread information through them. Also can involve them to carry out door to door awareness.

Try to include example of Arunachalam Muruganantham.

Note: Remember it will take time to solve these type of issues and quick results cannot be expected. So try to give long term and collective strategy than going for short term.

Best Answer: No best Answer.

46. Your home state just witnessed a bitterly fought election. The main contending parties competed tooth and nail to come to power. The election campaign saw rival politicians make serious allegations against each other. Money and muscle power played prominent roles in the election. However, the results surprised the electorate as the final count of votes suggested a hung assembly. In this scenario, the party having the least number of seats became the most powerful player in the political dynamics of the state. It negotiated a grand bargain with the second placed party and decided to form an alliance to deny the single largest party a chance to form the government. In return, the chair of the Chief Minister would go to the leader of that party. While this alliance took place, you started wondering whether what was happening was ethical. The parties which were so bitterly opposed to each other had now come together to form the government. Even the single largest party made many attempts to induce defections and make the elected MLAs of the opposition parties change loyalties in order to have a shot at forming the government, but to no avail. The dance of democracy had taken an ugly turn as no party in reality had the absolute mandate to govern. The tendency to cling to power had blinded the political parties and all of them had tried everything possible to come to power.

Now, on the basis of your reading of the preceding two paragraphs, answer the following questions:

1. Can politics be all about power? If no, then what would remain as the driving force for someone to enter politics?
2. Is it ethical for elected representatives to shift loyalties after getting elected?

3. Had you been the leader of the second largest party, would your conscience have allowed you to enter into an alliance to form the government?

1. Can politics be all about power? If no, then what would remain as the driving force for someone to enter politics?

Politics is not about power only. It is basically to govern a group of people usually a state. Politics need power to govern the people and implement the goals decided. But for it to be successful and sustainable there must be legitimacy also. A system must have authority backed by legal system and legitimacy so that the decisions taken meet the expectation of people who accept it. Usually there will be a value system in a society or state which govern the politics.

The driving force for someone to enter politics is about being able to govern the people to achieve certain objective with power and authority guided by certain well established ethical values which will lead to acceptance and success.

- Internalization of democratic ethos
- Leadership as a source of inspiration (to guide people)
- Public service and welfare

(b) Is it ethical for elected representatives to shift loyalties after getting elected?

It would be ethical for representative to shift loyalty of party in the interest of the people they represent. Sometimes there are circumstances which need you to shift loyalty. Ex: You are not able to meet the demands of people you represent as the demand is against your party ideology or agenda.

One can also shift loyalty if his conscience doesn't agree to certain decisions or beliefs of the party. Therefore it is ethical if one is doing for public interest and it would be unethical if one is doing for certain materialistic benefits for him/herself.

(c) Had you been the leader of the second largest party, would your conscience have allowed you to enter into an alliance to form the government?

The conscience would have not allowed to form alliance as both the parties have different ideology and it would be against the public mandate. However in the interest of the state as re-election would have caused loss to financial exchequer an alliance can be formed.

It is also essential to ensure that ideological difference between the parties should not be a hurdle in carrying out welfare programs and the alliance partners must try to have a mutually agreed objective. Conscience would not allow forming alliance just for the sake of power.

Best Answer: None

47. You are posted as the District Magistrate in a hill district of a North Indian state. The locals have an age old tradition of sacrificing animals during the month of harvest. They celebrate the sacrificial ceremony with great zeal and vigour. However, the Supreme Court has just banned the practice of animal sacrifice after a PIL was filed against the practice by an international NGO. Yet the locals are adamant at following their revered tradition and are even ready to get arrested and face legal consequences. In fact a group of young people from the locality has threatened to commit mass suicide if the administration attempts to interfere in their tradition. The situation appears to be out of control and journalists from all over the country have gathered in your district to witness the unfolding of events there. What would be your response in this situation? Examine all the alternatives that you have at your disposal. Also discuss their pros and cons. Which alternative will you choose finally? Why?

The Indian Constitution under Article 29 provides for the protection of local culture and rituals. However, such rituals cannot be practiced against the rule of law – which in this case puts a ban on animal slaughter. As a District Magistrate the task at hand is to strike a delicate balance between respecting and upholding the Supreme Court ruling and respecting the ritual sentiments of the local population.

In the given situation, these are following course of action I can take:

No.	Option	Pros	Cons
1.	Go hard and implement the SC ruling without any regard for the local grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of law is upheld • Animal slaughter is prevented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One sided resolution • Local grievances are not tended to • Law and order problem may arise due to the threat of mass suicide • Administration may be perceived as anti-people
2.	Give in to local pressure and not do anything	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status quo – maintenance of peace • Local tradition is allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disrespect to Supreme Court ruling • Seen as inaction on part of the administration • Surrendering to such threats may bolster them for future as well • Reputation of the

			government is tarnished in front of the media
3.	The Middle Path: Implement the Supreme Court decision, but at the same time hear out the concerns of the locals and try to mediate a plausible solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of law upheld • Example of good administration which is responsive yet sensitive to the concerns of citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be time consuming • Difficult to implement

Decision:

As a DM, I will go with the third option as it is the most balanced and inclusive of the three. As an immediate precaution I will ask for force to be deployed to prevent any wrong action on part of the public and maintain law and order. At the same time, contact the gram panchayat and request a meeting at the earliest. In front of the gram sabha, the people can be explained the rationale behind the ruling such that it is not against only their tradition and it is a pan – India decision taken to protect animal rights. In such sensitive matters, it is important to assuage the fears of the local community and assure them of government support wherever needed.

If people can understand the scientific rationale behind the ruling, they will be in a better position to cooperate with the administration.

48. You are posted as the SP of a minority dominated district in a northern state. The newly elected government has given clear instructions to your department that interfaith marriages should be monitored closely as instances of brutal violence on certain occasions have been reported by the media. The radical members of the majority community believe that the minority is using marriage alliance as a tool of conversion and to outnumber the majority. They disrupt interfaith marriages and have in fact killed the groom on certain occasions. Since they act as a mob, it is difficult to take any action. Now with the instructions coming in from the top leadership you believe that things will change for the better and you will have the essential resources and personnel to maintain peace and order in your district. One night, you receive an intel that a fringe group belonging to the majority community is planning to abduct and kill an interfaith couple who are getting married in the coming week. You also get to know that the girl is the daughter of a powerful politician from the opposition party. Immediately, you start mobilising your personnel so that you can depute them to avoid any mishap. However, you receive a call from your senior who directs you to abort your plan of action immediately. He instructs you to keep a blind eye to the issue. You are perplexed by the instruction. Upon further enquiry, you get to know that since the daughter of the

opposition party's leader is involved in this case, the ruling party wants to take political mileage from the controversy that would erupt after the abduction or even killing of the couple. You are stunned to know the sinister designs of the ruling party. You tell your senior that you won't succumb to the unreasonable prohibition and would rather go ahead with your plans. Upon knowing your intent, the senior issues your transfer order with immediate effect and instructs you to join at your new place of posting. You realise that you aren't left with many choices now. But at the same time you don't want the situation in your district to go out of hand as it would mean a communal catastrophe.

INTRODUCTION

A rational, responsible Bureaucrat is expected at any stage of his career to preserve the "Constitutional Morality", to protect the vulnerable sections of the society and not fall prey to fringe elements, pressures of immorality and illegal activities even if they comprise of the majoritarian opinion.

BODY

In this case, I am bounded to deal rationally with the crisis of conscience, not fall prey to any tricks try to defer me from my duty, to not fall prey to politics of the day, to not take any unconstitutional step and to protect the people who are to be protected according to the Letter and Spirit of the Constitution. However, while doing this- I will face the following ethical dilemmas-

- Integrity vs Partisanship
- Personal Ethics vs Professional Ethics
- Majority view vs Constitutional view
- Traditions vs Freedom to Speech and Expression (Freedom to marry person of one's choice)
- Call of Duty vs Order of Seniors

In order to deal with the situation, not only will I have to deal with the dilemmas faced above -but, also all the Stakeholders should be managed. The Stakeholders in this situation are-

- Fringe groups which are against Inter caste marriages.
- The Politicians- of both Ruling and Opposition party.
- The Boy and the Girl who want to marry each other.
- My senior officers, who are asking me to take an immoral step.

In this situation, I have the following options to take-

1. Follow seniors order and turn a blind eye to the matter.
 - Pros
 - The decision will make the ruling party happy.
 - I can be at peace and need not worry about a transfer
 - I will have followed the hierarchy of power.
 - Cons
 - The couple will be killed.
 - It would mean that I was unable to protect the Fundamental rights of the couple and uphold "Constitutional Morality"
 - I would have gone against my Professional Ethics
 - It would lead to-Politics of corruption and hatred takeover.
2. Do not follow the orders of the senior and take action against the fringe group
 - Pros
 - It will maintain the trust of the common people.
 - It would mean that I have not succumbed to the pressure from the Politicians.
 - I would try my best to protect the fundamental rights of the Boy and the girl.
 - I would not be pricked by my crisis of conscience.
 - Cons
 - It will mean that the fringe elements can lead to violence.
 - It would mean that my transfer is inevitable.
 - It could mean that the law and order situation is disturbed and maybe even violence breaks down.
3. Organize an official meet with all the stakeholders involved in this case.
 - Pros
 - It will establish communal harmony in the long term.
 - It ensures that Justice prevails and peace & harmony is intact.
 - It would mean that the hierarchy is not violated
 - It would mean that I don't fall to external political pressures and uphold 'Constitutional Morality'
 - Cons
 - It would take a longer time.
 - There would still jeopardize the situation for the couple, if fringe elements are still involved

CONCLUSION

In this case I will go through the 3rd option, as it will keep the sanctity of the system, not bypass hierarchy to a great extent, to uphold "Constitutional Morality" and perform my duty with integrity and diligence.

BEST **ANSWER** **:** **GOG**
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49. One day your best friend calls you and asks for your advice in a personal family matter. Your friend's brother has failed in 12th Board for the fourth time and his family thinks that he is failing intentionally. Your friend tells you that his father is a popular lawyer of the town and also runs a business of food catering. He has several contacts as a lawyer which ensures that the business runs quite well. His brother has always wanted to run the business and feels that getting a degree isn't really required for that. However, his father asserts that with education comes empowerment of the mind and while a degree won't serve any purpose for the business per se, it would ensure a respectable standing for his son in the society. He has already planned the handing over the business to his son provided he gets a degree. However, his brother is so much infatuated by the idea of running a business that he can't even wait for few years. His heart beats for the business. Your friend's brother and father had a bitter exchange of words and both of them are unwilling to change their stand. Your friend is feeling perturbed and wants your advice. He personally feels that his father is right and that his brother should pay heed to his father's advice.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Why do such problems arise in Indian families?
2. What advice would you give to your friend?

Solution:

Given case provides a picture where father wants his son to pursue degree while son is disinterested to do that and is all eager to run a business. This gives rise to questions like

- Father forcing his choice over son just for society.
- Young boy's infatuation to run business over wisdom of his father (popular lawyer) over life.
- Son's attitude towards education (getting a degree).

Stakeholders:

- Me as adviser
- Friend, his father and brother

- Education system
- Society

Such problems arise in Indian families due to following reasons:

- Failure by family to acknowledge that every child is unique with their own desires, dreams and aspirations.
- Pleasing the society- trying to do things to gain respect and acceptance from society. In this case getting degree is equated to respect in the society.
- Follow society- Herd mentality of seeing others and forcing others to do same things. Person taking other than the so called 'normal established path' of society is discouraged at every level thus killing individual's creativity and risk taking ability.
- As person becomes more conscious of his rights with age (here son- in adulthood) his views/decisions are likely to come in conflict with collective family decisions, which most of the time are of imposed nature.

My advice to friend:

Would be to bring father and son together along with family members and make them hear out each other arguments. Best option would be to allow him work some hours a day and make him continue his studies as well. This advice is given taking into following factors

- Maintaining harmonious environment within family (father- son).
- Giving wings to interest of son (business). Avoids psychological pressure resulting from imposition.
- Taking son's age into account and thus his bounded knowledge/rationality about world (belief that degree is not required).
- Importance of education- empowerment of mind.

Best

answer:

John

Nash

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50. Your younger brother has got influenced by a radical religious outfit that promotes hatred for the minority and aspires to build a nation based not on territoriality but on religion. You have tried to make him understand the fallouts of such thinking and even reprimanded him for joining such groups. However, the conviction with which he debates and counters your arguments has forced you to rethink about your own notions. He presents gory details of the atrocities committed in the past by the minority community and also gives an account of the appeasement policy pursued by various governments since independence. He argues as to why the majority can't assert its identity in its own country. He seems perturbed by the fiction that the minority community is trying to outnumber the majority in the near future by exploding a population bomb and also through forced conversions. You get to realise that even though his fears are real, their basis is rather absurd and illogical. In a situation like this, how would you convince your brother to abandon the path of radicalism?

Stakeholders involved:

- Oneself
- Younger brother
- Nation- Peace, Stability and Internal security is at risk.

Convincing/De-radicalization my brother: Following steps needs to be taken

1st step: Analysing the situation

Territoriality versus religious units:

- India's diversity is acknowledged worldwide. We are proud of it. Religious units goes against the principal of diversity.
- Religious units will further fuel religious sentiments and communalism thereby putting India's internal security and sovereignty at risk.

Self-analysis is important given the debate with younger brother is making me rethink my own notions. This won't be the case when I myself is convicted about the importance of territoriality.

Atrocities conducted by the minority communities in past:

- Communalism in India was at its peak in 1940s especially during partition. Atrocities conducted were by both major and minor communities.
- It is often the political situation which fuels such incidents. Blaming minority community for the same is unethical.

Appeasement policy conducted by past governments:

- Political parties, prompted by political considerations (vote bank), take decisions, which promote communal violence.

- Lack of opportunities (Hindu growth rate, lack of industrialization) meant the government appeasing one community over other. Making issues like communalism a prominent one, meant less focus on actually important issues like employment, hunger and poverty.

Outnumbering of majority:

The objective behind having a greater number of kids in the minority community is the insecurity among them. Ghettoization is also an outcome of this insecurity. Karl Marx also once said that poor keeps on

Other factors:

- A communal and distorted view of Indian history, particularly of the ancient and medieval period, was also responsible for the growth of communalism.
- Hindu communal view of history relied on the myth that Indian society and culture had reached ideal heights in the ancient period and fell into permanent and continuous decay during the medieval period because of the Muslim rule and domination.

2nd step: Understanding the reasons behind his perception

- He has read and knows about atrocities conducted by the minorities through media and books available.
- The group of people-friends etc whom he sits with.
- Understanding the push factors (group of people, incidents of violence) and pull factors (desire to lead a normal life, job opportunities).

Seeing to what sort of people he is familiar with is important.

3rd step: Confronting him

- Direct conversation should be initiated. An informed debate is necessary around the topic.
- Re-integrating into wider society- Diversifying his community. People he sits with, talks too – the circle needs to be broadened so that he hears to others' perspective as well.
- Asking him to be analytical with whatever he hears to or read.
- Narrowing the feeling of distrust in him.

Conclusion:

It's hard to talk about de-radicalisation in the face of appalling attacks, such as those in London and Manchester: calls for retribution are often louder than those raising the possibility of redemption. But supporting disengagement from extremism is an important part of a long-term response to terrorism.

Best answer: No answer

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