



INSIGHTSIAS

SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

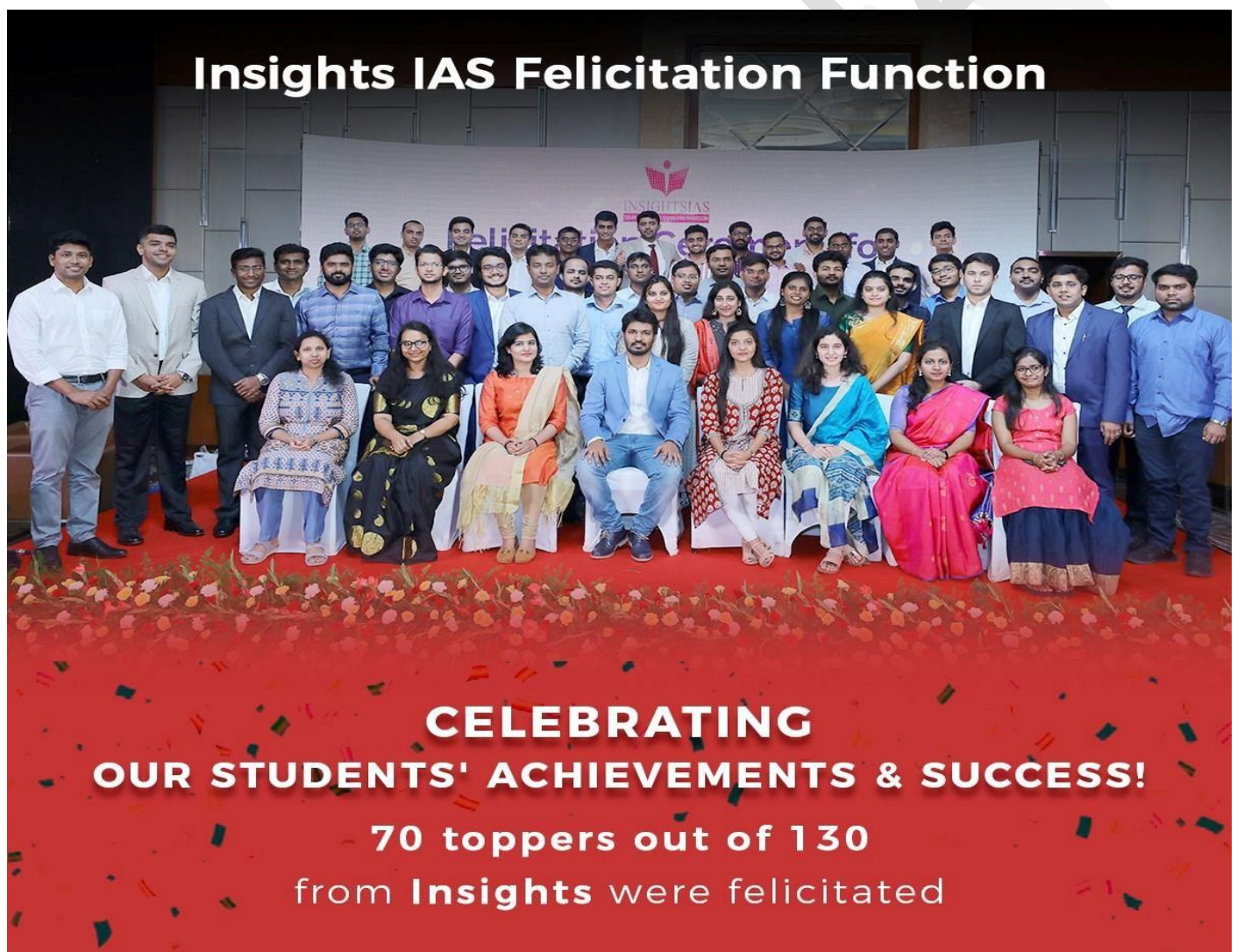
SECURE SYNOPSIS **MAINS 2019**

GS- IV

SEPTEMBER 2019



NOTE: Please remember that following '*answers*' are *NOT* '*model answers*'. They are NOT synopsis too if we go by definition of the term. What we are providing is content that both meets demand of the question and at the same time gives you extra points in the form of background information.



INSIGHTSIAS
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM
PREPARATION

Apply Now at
www.insightsactivelearn.com | www.insightsonindia.com



Table of Contents

Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships.	7
What is deontology? Do you agree with its principles? Explain with suitable examples.	7
Ethical analysis of a problem is usually side-lined because it goes against the interests of both the politicians and civil servants. Do you agree? Critically analyse.	8
What is meant by 'environmental ethics'? Why is it important to study? Discuss any one environmental issue from the viewpoint of environmental ethics.	10
Is there more unethical behaviour in government than in business? Analyse by giving your opinion with suitable examples.	11
"Ethics may be only instrumental, it may be only a means to an end, but it is a necessary means to an end", comment. (250 words)	13
"Love does not claim possession, but gives freedom", analyse the statement in the context of contemporary world.	15
Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.	16
Teachers are the bedrock of the education system and are expected to be co-creators of knowledge, education and reforms. Comment.	16
"When the mind is without borders, the world will be without borders." Discuss.	17
Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.	19
"Psychological arousal of the masses to sudden stimulus created by public causes of corruption, violence against women etc. have something related to social and political attitudes of masses." Elucidate with suitable examples.	19
Is there a connection between a person's moral life and their quality of life? Discuss with suitable examples.	21
Comment on the role of behavioural economics in India to bring social change and achieve the policy objectives of welfare programmes with suitable illustrations.	22
Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.	24
What do you understand by social apathy mean? How does it affect the social fabric? Elucidate.	24
Integrity is the bridge between responsibility in private and professional life. Give your opinion in this regard with suitable illustrations.	26
Some feel that values keep changing with time and situation, while others firmly believe that there are certain universal and eternal human values. Give your perception in this regard with due justification.	27
Examine the relevance of the attributes of empathy and tolerance to the decision making abilities of a civil servant.	29
Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.	33



Explain the concept of 'Saam, Daam, Dand, Bhed'.also discuss to what extent is it relevant today in determining ethical conduct of an individual?.....	33
Discuss the concept of Integral Humanism outlined by Deendayal Upadhyaya. Also elucidate how integral humanism is the answer to contemporary political, social, economic and religious challenges.	34
Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding;	36
What do you understand by impartiality? Why is it regarded as cardinal value of civil services? (250 words)	36
What do you understand by conscience? Discuss the different conceptions of conscience given by moral thinkers.	37
Critically analyse the possibility of legally enforceable code of ethics for bureaucrats and politicians in India.....	38
Rights and duties are two sides of same coin. Do you agree? If so why?	40
Discuss the significance of Transparency, Participation and accountability through an Open Government.	41
Can an individual without devotion to public service be an efficacious civil servant? What if he/she consider the civil services yet another 'job'? Comment.	42
Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption." Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer.	44
Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.....	45
"Mob not only threatens democracy but also is one of the greatest impediments for the civil servants to provide good governance." Discuss. In such a context do you think the 'citizen' in citizen charter is a misnomer? Critically analyse.....	45
Transparency is widely recognized as core principle of good governance. Free access to information is a key constituent in promoting transparency. In this light as a civil servant how will you enhance access to government information?	48
"In the era of information transparency must be accompanied by accountability", discuss how far the statement is true in the context of recent Jan Soochna Portal (JSP) launched by the government of Rajasthan.....	49
Case Studies on above issues.....	50
Police stations are more a demo of power center than service center. After getting into civil services, suppose you become Police head of a district. Analyze the steps which you will take to improve the image of the police service.....	50





INSIGHTSIAS
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

INTEGRATED CLASSROOM COACHING(OGP) FOR FRESHERS

NEW BATCH Starts from 4th November 2019 at BENGALURU

Features

- ◆ Nearly 500 Hours of classroom teaching for freshers
- ◆ Special CSAT classes every week.
- ◆ Special Current Affairs classes every week
- ◆ Special Sessions on Essay and Mains answer writing
- ◆ 58 Full Length Prelims Mocks as part of OGP-2020 aligned with CLASSROOM TEACHING
- ◆ 12 Full Length Mains Tests
- ◆ Mentorship Program
- ◆ Individual attention – Guaranteed!
- ◆ Separate Mains test series after Prelims
- ◆ Interview guidance Program
- ◆ Unparalleled Guidance throughout your preparation
- ◆ Full time Psychotherapist will be at institute to ease students during Stressful Preparation
- ◆ **IGNITE@INSIGHTS**, a platform where eminent personalities with enormous knowledge from diverse fields interact with our students and motivate them. Recent Sessions were by **Mr. OP Choudhary** – former IAS officer, **Mr. Anil Swarup**- former Coal Secretary, **Mr. Deepak Gupta**- former UPSC Chairman

Optional Subjects Available

- ◆ Public Administration classes and Test Series
- ◆ Anthropology Classes and Test Series
- ◆ Kannada Literature Classes & Test Series

— UPSC TOPPERS —

2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
									
AIR 8, CSE 2014	AIR 26, CSE 2014	AIR 4, CSE 2015	AIR 14, CSE 2015	AIR 1, CSE 2016	AIR 47, CSE 2016	AIR 1, CSE 2017	AIR 2, CSE 2017	AIR 5, CSE 2018	AIR 17, CSE 2018
									
AIR 36, CSE 2014	AIR 97, CSE 2014	AIR 25, CSE 2015	AIR 35, CSE 2015	AIR 52, CSE 2016	AIR 307, CSE 2016	AIR 3, CSE 2017	AIR 9, CSE 2017	AIR 29, CSE 2018	AIR 45, CSE 2018

BANGALORE

DELHI

HYDERABAD

INSIGHTSIAS, NANDA ASHIRWAD COMPLEX, 3rd floor, Above Village Hyper Market, Chandralayout Main Road, Attiguppe, Bangalore – 560072

Ph. No: 7483163074

INSIGHTSIAS, 57/12, 3rd floor, Above kumar Book Centre, Old rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 60

Ph No: 7303318519

INSIGHTSIAS (Initiative of INSIGHTSONINDIA) #1-1-379/212 . Indira park Main Road, Beside Balaji Darshan, Opposite to victoria cafe, near Ashoka Nagar Signal, Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana-500020

8688512637



NOW IN DELHI

India's premier institute is Proud to have bagged
120+ ranks in UPSC CSE 2018

**NEW BATCH FOR INTEGRATED CLASSROOM COACHING &
FREE Interview Guidance STARTING SOON**

Hit rate of 80% Questions from INSIGHTSIAS PRELIMS Test Series in CSP-2019

Hit rate of 70% MAINS QUESTIONS from INSIGHTSIAS MAINS

TEST SERIES & SECURE INITIATIVE in CSM-2019

INTEGRATED PRELIMS CUM MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

- A disruptive methodology in preparation to UPSC CSE Examination 2020 with Single Timetable for both Prelims and Mains Preparation
- Conquer the uncertainty of selection in prelims with 51 high quality Prelims Tests (General Studies 41, CSAT – 10) and a sure shot in MAINS 2020 with 46 Mains Tests (Sectional 20, Full Length 16 and Essay 10)

INSIGHTSIAS AUTUMN MAINS (IAM) TEST SERIES (3.5 Months Mains test series)

- Comprehensive coverage of SYLLABUS with 20 High quality MAINS Tests (Essay, GS I, II, III, IV).
 - 20 MAINS TESTS consist of 16 GS Tests + 4 Essay Tests.
- ** Flexible test timings, personalised mentorship Video discussion, Value Additional material, detailed synopsis of tests**

STARTING FROM 14th OCTOBER

PRELIMS TEST SERIES • Designed for both freshers and veterans
Strictly based on UPSC pattern

***ALL TEST SERIES ARE AVAILABLE IN ONLINE AS WELL AS OFFLINE MODE AT
DELHI, HYDERABAD AND BANGALORE CENTRES**

**BANGALORE
ADDRESS**

INSIGHTSIAS

NANDA ASHIRWAD COMPLEX,
3rd floor, Above Village Hyper Market,
Chandralayout Main Road, Attiguppe, Bangalore – 72

Ph. No: 7483163074

**DELHI
ADDRESS**

INSIGHTSIAS

57/12, 3rd floor, Above Kumar Book Centre,
Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 60.

Ph No: 7303318519



Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships.

What is deontology? Do you agree with its principles? Explain with suitable examples.

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is based on the concept of Deontological ethics.

Key demand of the question:

Explain what deontological ethics, underlying principles are and illustrate it with examples. Give your opinion whether you agree with its principles.

Directive:

Explain – Clarify the topic by giving a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the concept.

Body:

Explain that Deontology is duty ethics, so it compares a person's actions against some duty or imperative.

Discuss three common frameworks are deontology, utilitarianism, and virtue ethics.

Explain the significance of the deontological ethics and with suitable illustrations give your opinion whether you subscribe to these principles.

Conclusion:

Conclude with fair and balanced opinion.

Deontological (duty-based) ethics are concerned with what people do, and not with the consequences of their actions. In deontological ethics an action is considered morally good because of some characteristic of the action itself, not because the product of the action is good.

Deontological ethics holds that **at least some acts are morally obligatory regardless of their consequences for human welfare**. Descriptive of such ethics are such expressions as "Duty for duty's sake," "Virtue is its own reward," and "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." Do the right thing. Do it because it's the right thing to do. Don't do wrong things. Avoid them because they are wrong. Under this form of ethics one can't justify an action by showing that it produced good consequences, which is why it's sometimes called '**non-Consequentialist**'.

Duty-based ethics teaches that some acts are right or wrong because of the sorts of things they are, and people have a duty to act accordingly, regardless of the good or bad consequences that may be produced.

Characteristics of Deontological moral system -

- Deontological moral systems are characterized by a focus upon and strict adherence to independent moral rules or duties.
- To make the correct moral choices, one must understand what those moral duties are and what correct rules exist to regulate those duties. When the deontologist follows his or her duty, he or she is by definition behaving morally. **Failure to follow one's duty makes one immoral.**
- In a deontological system, duties, rules, and obligations are determined by an **agreed-upon code of ethics**, typically those defined within a formal religion. Being moral is thus a matter of obeying the rules laid out by that religion.



Examples of Deontology -

Deontology is thus a theory of moral obligation, and it encompasses moral theories that emphasize a person's rights and duties.

The term was **coined by Jeremy Bentham** in 1814, and he believed that deontology was a way to marshal self-interested reasons for agents to act for the general good, but Bentham believed that following a strict moral code of behavior was in fact for the general good of humankind. Modern deontologists focus more attention on individual rights and duties. For example -

A group of terrorists are holding two hostages and threatening to kill them both unless you kill a third person.

The Consequentialist would kill the third person because by doing so you minimize the outcome (fewer dead people). The Deontologist would not kill the third person because it is never right that you should kill anyone, regardless of the outcome.

You are walking in the woods and you have snake venom antidote in your backpack. You come across a person who has been bitten by a snake and you recognize the person as one proven to be responsible for a series of rapes and killings. The Deontologist gives the antidote to the person because it saves a life; the Consequentialist withholds the medication because to do so potentially saves many others.

Ethical analysis of a problem is usually side-lined because it goes against the interests of both the politicians and civil servants. Do you agree? Critically analyse.

[Insights on India](https://www.insightsias.com)

Why this question:

The question aims to discuss the ethical concerns involving the participation of politicians and bureaucrats and their ill will.

Key demand of the question:

One must bring out the conflict of interests of the politicians and the bureaucrats involved in the practice of ethical conduct in their professional duties.

Directive:

Critically analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary. When 'critically' is suffixed or prefixed to a directive, one needs to look at the good and bad of the topic and give a fair judgement.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the context of the question, highlight the importance of ethics.

Body:

Discuss the significance of ethics and in what context usually they are compromised when it is about the politicians and bureaucrats and their personal needs and wants. Explain this with suitable examples.

Discuss solutions to address these concerns.

Conclusion:

Conclude with what needs to be done to overcome these challenges.

The use of ethics to determine the ethical committee of action and decision taken by administration is called ethical analysis it involves the evaluation of pros and cons of any decision and reaching to a conclusion that is morally correct.

**Importance of ethical analysis**

- Value of justice and impartiality is needed when making public policy
- Political leadership should be a role model as they represent it use number of people in our representative democracy
- Power to take any decision on behalf of people of India is concentrated in the hand of politicians.
- Accountability and efficient delivery of service is an essential component of public service
- Trust our government and governance is very necessary for any democracy to work without hindrances
- Dependence on judicial system is increasing enormously for grievance redressal
- To promote the concept of "Antyodaya"

Why ethical analysis is sidelined

- Lack of transparency in governance and lack of accountability towards public
- weak laws like whistle-blower Protection Act and using loopholes in RTI act
- Political administrative Nexus - this leads to poor Service Delivery corruption and misuse of power for personal benefit
- Crony capitalism - in return of favourable decision and policies for a business house decision makers expect some material gain from them
- Personal integrity is sacrificed for profit driven mindset. There is large number of politician who has criminal background hence they tend to use their authority to take such policy/decisions which will hide there criminal background
- Politicians tend to avoid honest officers by giving them punishment posting and frequent transfers or sometime life threat- example : Ashok Khemka and Pradeep kasni, Satyendra Dubey

Solution

- Transparency in governance by using in ICT and e-governance initiatives
- Minimising the role of human beings in implementation of commercially lucrative policy for the administrator
- Proper checks and balance example various organ should hold each other accountable and keep track of them
- Citizen awareness - getting information about policy decision of government and taking part in governance by using the right to information
- Strengthening the laws like whistle-blower Protection Act and closing the loopholes in RTI act
- Bringing electoral reform to reduce the influence of crime and money power in politics



- No bill should be passed in the parliament without proper deliberation and discussion.
- 2nd ARC has recommended "integrity pact" involving all parties in decision making along with proper ethical code of conduct which this situation
- If citizens get the power to call back then the influence of crony capitalism will certainly reduce and ethical analysis won't get side-lined during policy decision.

Thus even though there is tendency for side-lining the ethical analysis of a problem implementation of above solutions and very active Vigilance network will be able to bring back situation to normal.

What is meant by 'environmental ethics'? Why is it important to study? Discuss any one environmental issue from the viewpoint of environmental ethics.

Environmental ethics is a part of environmental philosophy which deals with ethical and moral dimension of human environment relationship.

Environmental ethics is a branch of ethics that studies the relation of human beings and the environment and how ethics play a role in this. Environmental ethics believe that humans are a part of society as well as other living creatures, which includes plants and animals. These items are a very important part of the world and are considered to be a functional part of human life. Thus, it is essential that every human being respect and honor this and use morals and ethics when dealing with these creatures.

Global warming, global climate change, deforestation, pollution, resource degradation, threat of extinction are few of the issues from which our planet is suffering. Environmental ethics are a key feature of environmental studies that establishes relationship between humans and the earth.

Importance of environmental ethics:

- Human-environment relationship - Humans in course of their development has damage environment allot example deforestation, species loss- passenger pigeon has been lost only because of human action, global warming, etc.
- We have the moral obligation to preserve environment for the future generations to come
- Sustainability of development - or development can only sustain if we protect environment example- continued depletion of water resources is endangering our development sequence environmental disasters drag the development.
- Environmental justice - there is an balance sharing of impact of environmental degradation among different regions example island countries of tropical region share the most birthday of Climate Change while contributing least to it.
- Applications towards other species - we share our earth with other species also therefore we must consider the morality of attraction which are impacting the survival of other species. Conservation of biodiversity becomes our duty if our action is taking toll over that.
- Application - environmental ethics is very important in designing policy for sustainable development for example environmental impact assessment requirement, CSR funding rule, Project Tiger, INDC at Paris conference.

Environmental issue and ethics:



Climate change - inquest for development human have long ignored the impact of the activity on the environment. The imitation due to development has caused global warming and has endangered the survival of every species. Global warming has set the clock running for 6th mass extinction (we are losing approximately 1000 species per year).

Examples

- Coral bleaching- rise in Global City temperature is making sea inhabitable for coral which is considered as rain forest for Marine ecosystem. This is causing corals to die out in mass
- Erratic weather phenomena - in Western Ghats according to IMD Malappuram received 500% more rain and Wayanad receive 400% more rain in 2019 this is cause flood in Kerala causing unacceptable damage to ecology there and caused several landslides.

Conclusion

Environmental ethics says humans have no right to endanger the survival of others who have no contribution to environmental damage. Therefore we must control global warming to conserve environment. Only human species is conscious enough to understand the relation between them and the environment therefore the moral obligation lies only on humans for their action.

Is there more unethical behaviour in government than in business? Analyse by giving your opinion with suitable examples.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question tries to ascertain the unethical behaviour prevalent in the government offices and businesses and tries to evaluate a comparison.

Key demand of the question:

One must compare and contrast the prevalent unethical behaviour in government and businesses of today with suitable examples.

Directive:

Analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Explain what you understand by unethical behaviour- Unethical behavior is an action that falls outside of what is considered morally right or proper for a person, a profession or an industry. Individuals can behave unethically, as can businesses, professionals and politicians.

Body:

Explain first what is ethical behaviour? How is it different from unethical behaviour?

Discuss the importance of ethics in businesses or government organizations.

How are the two different? Explain with suitable examples and provide for a balanced opinion.

Conclusion:

Conclude with a fair and balanced opinion and need for ethical behaviour at a workplace.

Ethics is a subject of social science that is related with moral principles and social values. '**Business Ethics**' can be termed as a study of proper business policies and practices regarding potentially controversial issues, such as corporate governance, insider trading, bribery, discrimination, corporate social responsibility, and fiduciary responsibilities.

Businesses must abide by some basic principles. It should provide quality goods and services at reasonable prices to their consumers. It must also avoid adulteration, misleading advertisements, and other unfair malpractices.



On the other hand essence of ethics lies in Government business too. For a public officials who try to function as a professional, the demands of law, his duty, impartiality, due process, provides a productive ground in which ethical dilemmas arises. Whistle blowers face this problem because their disclosure may institute a crime when the on-going misbehaviour is severe.

Ethical standards are not organized, so there are always chances that dilemma arises and discrepancies always occur about appropriate behaviour.

It can be shown in other studies that an ethical dilemma arises in a situation when the choices or behaviour is undesirable and presents harmful ethical consequences. Right or wrong is not clearly recognizable.

Mainly, Ethical concerns and challenges faced by Public Servants are as follows:

- Administrative discretion
- Corruption
- Nepotism
- Administrative secrecy
- Information leaks
- Public accountability
- Policy dilemmas
- Administrative Discretion

For example, Public bureaucrats are not just facilitators of public policy. They make decisions relating to the lives of citizens, for example, about taxes, survival and the dismissal of people. In doing so they exercise discretion. The main concern is that they should make decision to avoid ethical dilemmas. In other words, the promotion of general welfare depends on the use or exploitation of administrative discretion.

- Corruption

In government offices, corruption is major issue. The majority of bureaucrats maintain high standards required by public office and are enthusiastic to promoting the general welfare. The moral standards of public officials are, however, directly related to society as a whole. If the public accepts that in order to secure a quick response from a public official some monetary or other incentive is necessary, and the official accepts the incentive, then the standards of ethical conduct of officials and the public are in fact in harmony from the point of view of the public.

- Administrative Secrecy

In government offices, another major ethical dilemmas is the secret conduct of public business. This is especially so because confidentiality can provide an opportunity to cover up unethical behaviour. Secrecy is an ally of corruption and corruption is always practiced in secret way. It is generally recognized that in a democracy, the people have a right to discern the working of the government and it would be in the interest of the public for the administration of public affairs to be conducted openly.



- Nepotism

It is very common practice in government offices. Nepotism is the appointment of relations and/or friends to public positions and consequently, overlooking the merit principle, may lead to the declining of the quality of the public service. This upsets trust and resulting in unethical management, owing to the ability of a select few to weaken control measures on account of their personal relationship with the policy-maker, and by reason of their not being easily dismissed or replaced by others. It occurs in private and government sector both.

- Information Leaks

It has been seen that government official are so careless that there are cases of information leak. Official information is often a sensitive nature such a pending tax increases, rezoning land, cost-cutting of staff that disclosure of the information can lead to turmoil, corrupt practices or, for some individuals, improper financial gains.

- Public Accountability

Public officials have great responsibility to implement key public policies. They ought to be accountable for their official actions to their superiors, the courts and the public. It is however, possible for them to hide behind prescribed procedures, the cloak of competence and even political office-bearers.

- Policy Dilemmas

Policy makers in government bodies are often challenged by conflicting responsibilities. They have definite loyalties to their bosses, but also to society. They have liberty to act on behalf and in the interest of others, but they must be answerable to others, their superiors and society for their actions.

Other Problem Areas: Besides these areas of possible conflict, other problem areas from which ethical dilemmas may arise such as the political activity of public servants resulting in divided loyalty on the part of those officials who commiserate with the views of a specific political party. Other more understated ethical problems, such as the abuse of sick leave privileges, extended tea breaks and the violation of office rules in general.

“Ethics may be only instrumental, it may be only a means to an end, but it is a necessary means to an end”, comment.(250 words)

Reference

Why this question:

The question is about evaluating ethics as a necessary means to an end.

Key demand of the question:

One has to account on the statement in the question with suitable examples wherever possible.

Directive:

Comment— here we have to express our knowledge and understanding of the issue and form an overall opinion thereupon.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the principle of means and ends in ethics.

Body:

Discuss the significance of the statement in question; explain what you understand by means, why it is important along with the ends.



Explain various principles quoted by philosophers related to the above principle and justify your stand.

Conclusion:

Conclude with your opinion.

What and how one accomplished a task or activity to achieve any goal can be equally important or what prevails over how in some situation how overrides what. All depends upon the situation and resources under which one has to take the optimal decision based on the ethical principle.

According to the consequences theory, ends are more important than means as ethical principle focus on the utilitarianism prospective. Saving a life of child dying due to malnutrition by taking to him to home and nurturing is more important than preparing paper for adoption. Means in this situation became subordinate to ends.

According to deontological approach the means are more important than ends as means define the ethical nature of act. Demanding separate state through armed rebellion and through constitution, peaceful and non-violent protest both are different. Naxalites and Gorkhaland fall under unethical whereas Telangana's creation fall under ethical domain.

But in some situation both ends and means are important. Administrator has to follow both the right means so that the right ends are achieved. In maintaining law and order situation he has to adopt ethical and constitutional means to keep the situation under control.

Each person has certain goals and he/she defines a certain path to achieve those goals. Thus the entire means to achieve those goals is full of action choices that a person makes. These action choices are important because:

1. Ethical satisfaction: Provides a sense of right conduct to the person. This gives him satisfaction more than the satisfaction of just reaching the goal. Doing wrong creates a mental pressure on the person which can continuously bother the person. Also the fear of getting caught will linger around him for his life time and hence even though he may have reached his goal his future life would be badly affected. For example a corrupt person would always be fearful of law and spend his life hiding his disproportionate assets.
2. Utilitarian benefit: Ethical means ensure that we did not harm anybody during the pursuance of our goal. For example stealing to earn money may harm the person who has been duped of his hard earned money.
3. Passing of values to younger generations: A person will not have a moral right to teach his kids good values. Also if his kids find about the wrong deeds they might stop respecting him. Thus he will not be able to raise his kids well.
4. Aptitude for compromise may turn to attitude for compromise: He may repeatedly indulge in wrong activities once he gets away doing wrong things. This habit of wrong doing is detrimental to society as a whole.

All this show that means is as important as the end because actions have consequence which may affect the future life of the person as well as his family. Therefore one has to ensure both means and ends fall under ethical domain as far as possible keeping in mind the available resources.



“Love does not claim possession, but gives freedom”, analyse the statement in the context of contemporary world.

Why this question:

The question is based on a quote given by Rabindranath Tagore.

Key demand of the question:

One has to expand the statement in the question and explain the significance of the thoughts it tries to convey.

Directive:

Analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief reassert the meaning of the statement in short.

Body:

Discuss that the meaning of “Love does not claim possession, but gives freedom” is that love should be selfless and shouldn’t bound an individual of her/his freedom.

Explain using suitable illustrations such as love of a mother for her children etc.

Also discuss why true love should always give way for freedom, and what the consequences are when love is bound by lack of freedom and is associated with sense of possession.

Conclusion:

Conclude that love should be unconditional a trait that should come with the values of selflessness.

The famous quote by Rabindranath Tagore talks about two most important necessity of life - love and freedom.

To love someone is not to possess them but to grant them freedom. Throughout our life we come across examples where we are reminded of fact that to love someone selflessly is the most important **trait**.

For example, a mother’s love towards child is most selfless form of love where mothers let their child have the freedom to decide what he/she wants once they come of age.

A soldier who lays down his life for country does so with utmost love and respect for country and not for any other merits or material gains.

There is another side to love – possession; where people become possessive and that leads sometimes to crime, humiliation and emotional torture to people, individuals who they claim to love. To quote the famous Nanavati case which led to murder in moment of rage was due to desire of possession.

As Buddha famously quotes, “When u like a flower, u just pluck it. But when u love a flower, u water it daily! “Love is therefore all about being unconditional.

Conclusion

Thus to conclude the more you are motivated by love, the more fearless and free your actions will be. Therefore, love freely, love unconditionally. Do not impose boundaries on your affections. Do not confine your love to a narrow plane, focusing on one or two aspects of a person’s personality. Let your love grow like a warm blanket embracing every aspect of the person – the good



and the not so good. Most of all remember, love is not a conquest; if you really love someone set them free to realize their own best potential.

Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.

Teachers are the bedrock of the education system and are expected to be co-creators of knowledge, education and reforms. Comment.

The hindu

Why this question:

The article highlights the key role played by teachers in the society as 5th September is fast approaching and that it holds great significance.

Key demand of the question:

One must discuss the role played by teachers in the education system.

Directive:

Comment– here we have to express our knowledge and understanding of the issue and form an overall opinion thereupon.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the significance of 5th September and its coming.

Body:

Explain that Several changes that have taken place in the world have changed the roles of teachers too. Teachers are expected to be co-creators of knowledge, educators and reformers too.

Then discuss their role specifically – As co-creators of knowledge, As educators, As reform leaders.

Conclusion:

Conclude with the nobility of teachers as a profession.

Teachers are the backbone of any country e the pillar upon which aspirations are converted into realities - APJ Abdul Kalam

Why teacher is the bedrock to the education system?

Teacher is the most important person in an education system as all the knowledge values skill belief etc. must flow through him before being imparted to the students. Therefore teacher is rightly compared to the god in Hindu scriptures saying "Gurur Brahma Gurur Vishnu..".

Change in teaching through time

- In Past education was rare and confined mainly to a few upper caste. Education was imparted through Gurukul system
- Demand for education increased with advent of print technology and improvement in communication Post and Telegraph
- Presently, with easy access to internet knowledge is at fingertips education system in requiring industrial structure there is mushrooming of offline angular online coaching centers
- Allegiance and respect to the teacher is reducing

Changing expectation from teachers



Several changes that have taken place in the world have changed the roles of teachers too. Teachers are expected to be co-creators of knowledge, educators and reformers too.

- **Co-creator of knowledge**- In the past, teachers thought they were sources of knowledge but now, fortunately, everyone knows that they are not. Thanks to the technological development and easy access to the Internet, teachers and learners have access to information from different sources, and are able to transform information into knowledge and become co-creators of knowledge. Teachers who have undergone a paradigm shift believe that learners are also capable of creating knowledge. When there is a positive change in the attitude of teachers towards learners, teachers are able to connect with students in a better way. This connection helps teachers and students experience that teaching is a noble profession. For example - ease of access to internet has made information University available even student can now use it to create knowledge along with teacher.
- **Educator** - An educator is different from a teacher in many ways. Ordinary teachers are instructors who focus on academic activities, prepare students for exams and help them achieve academic success. Educators, on the other hand, are not mere teachers. They possess something called “teacher + qualities”, which makes them different from ordinary teachers. They look at issues critically and enable students to become critical thinkers. They go beyond the syllabus and focus on preparing students for life. Ordinary teachers make students depend on them, whereas educators enable students to become independent and interdependent. If good teachers are considered noble people, critical educators should be considered nobler people.

Teachers are confined to academic syllabus and student dependent on them but an educator was beyond syllabus promote critical thinking and make student independent.

- **As reformer leader** - Teachers should be reformers and leaders too. They should make students think critically, question the status quo, and respond positively to society’s needs. They should raise students’ consciousness and make them aware of and respond to various issues. It implies that teachers should show interest in such issues and encourage students to look at them critically.

Example- social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda has given much emphasis on critical thinking and rationality in education system

Conclusion

Children are the future of nation the sole responsibility of keeping the future bright lies on the shoulder of teacher. In words of Dr APJ Abdul Kalam - "If a country has to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful mind I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference they are father, mother and teacher".

“When the mind is without borders, the world will be without borders.” Discuss.

Primarily, a system of borders is a system for controlling resources, it's a system for controlling people, and it's particularly a system for excluding other people from access to those resources. It protects some sort of privileges that have accrued in a particular place—whether that's control of the resources, wealth, or a set of cultural or political practices in that place—and it excludes other people from the ability to have access to it.



History has witnessed that physical boundary is nothing but conversion of mental boundary on physical dimensions. To analyse, following are few examples of the past -

- Partition of India was result of division of Ideas of political future of independent India between Muslim League and Indian National Congress.
- Formation of nation's boundary on the basis of language France, Germany China, Japan etc. Even the other languages are also spoken there but it is mental borders that people created in their mind to justify the political border.
- In India in fifties, states were created to fulfill the demand of state reorganization on the basis of language.

The separation of Idea also affects interaction between Nation States. **Example-** there is long tussle going on between capitalism of west and communism of the east. Vietnam War was a clear example of such a conflict between the two ideologies.

Not every place in the world is equally well-suited to mass economic activity. Nature's bounty is divided unevenly. Variations in wealth and income created by these differences are magnified by governments that suppress entrepreneurship and promote religious intolerance, gender discrimination, or other bigotry. Closed borders compound these injustices, cementing inequality into place and sentencing their victims to a life of penury.

The overwhelming majority of would-be immigrants want little more than to make a better life for themselves and their families by moving to economic opportunity and participating in peaceful, voluntary trade.

No moral theory justifies using wire, wall, and weapon to prevent people from moving to opportunity, No moral theory justifies using tools of exclusion to prevent people from exercising their right to vote with their feet.

No standard moral framework, be it utilitarian, libertarian, egalitarian, Rawlsian, Christian, or any other well-developed perspective, regards people from foreign lands as less entitled to exercise their rights—or as inherently possessing less moral worth—than people lucky to have been born in the right place at the right time. Nationalism, of course, discounts the rights, interests, and moral value of “the other,” but this disposition is inconsistent with our fundamental moral teachings and beliefs.

Freedom of movement is a basic human right. Thus the Universal Declaration of Human Rights belies its name when it proclaims this right only “within the borders of each state.” Human rights do not stop at the border. Today, we treat as pariahs those governments that refuse to let their people exit. I look forward to the day when we treat as pariahs those governments that refuse to let people enter.

Therefore, it is possible that if we succeed in removing limits from our mind and start giving the equal value to other ideologies. The virtual border which keeps us separate from one another will vanish. This will surely get projected in political dimension and the whole world wouldn't have any borders which will restrict people from exchanging their Ideas, cultures, feelings etc. with one another. Whole world will turn into one single entity.

This certainly will lead to realization of Idea from Hindu mythology "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" meaning whole Earth be the home.



Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.

“Psychological arousal of the masses to sudden stimulus created by public causes of corruption, violence against women etc. have something related to social and political attitudes of masses.” Elucidate with suitable examples.

Why this question:

The question is based on the theme of political and social attitudes of the masses.

Key demand of the question:

One must discuss and analyse in what way the social and political attitudes of the masses are characterized or influenced by the sudden stimulus.

Directive:

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

One can start by quoting examples of recent incidences of public unrest in the wake of issues such as corruption, violence against women or children etc.

Body:

Explain first what social and political attitudes of the masses are.

How are these attitudes shaped? What are the factors responsible?

Discuss few recent incidences ranging from the reservation issue, anti-corruption movements etc.

Suggest in what way these issues can be addressed.

Conclusion:

Conclude with suggestions to overcome these challenges associated with attitudes and signify the importance of attitude in personal and public life.

It has rightly been said that only two types of creature can survive nuclear attack Indians and Cockroaches. Because we face so many problems in our day to day life that are very philosophy of life has changed with think of life as a test for patience and morality.

Being patient and Virtuous in a developing country with hundreds of culture and language is quite difficult. as a common man in India is neither secular democratic and there's a lot until and event triggers him to come out on the street

Example -

- **Nirbhaya and asifa rape case** - when children and women are raped and there is a group of people defending the rapist the subdued morality of the masses give them a call that's enough and even though people are afraid of arbitrary arrest that take to the street and openly criticize the government
- **India against corruption** - at a point when corruption became the way of life with daily news on scam and scammers getting clean chit from courts the people began to think do they even have a political voice this lead to the Mass education under Anna Hazare

the above two example shows it is in the **attitude of masses** to respond to the sudden stimulus created by public causes of corruption, violence against women etc.



Attitudes Refers to mental or neural state of readiness organized through experience and exerting a directive influence upon individual's response to all objects and situations. Attitudes are evaluative because emotions are involved.

Political attitude -

- The citizen of any country not only is an element of democracy, but, they also induce the political leaders and other decision makers to make policies in line with progress and development of the masses as a whole.
- It is well known that it is the public because of whom leaders have their existence, and any detrimental step opposing this notion meets opposition.
- This can be better illustrated with the anti-corruption movement lead by Anna Hazare [Lokpal bill] in 2011, which received immense support of the masses and the recent appointment to Lokpal as its positive outcome.

Social attitude-

- As said by Aristotle that “man is a social animal”, therefore society and social issues is always deployed at the forefront of any agenda.
- Whether it be the violence against women , children, abuse against elderly , dalits, etc. masses social attitude have always shaped the course of events in the future.
- One instance justifying this assumption is 2012 Nirbhaya case, which arouse people from different parts, different religion, culture, together for opposing brutality against humanity. Its success is evident through the new law strengthening the punishment for such heinous crime committed.
- Recent “me too” movement is also a great example in preserving the sexual autonomy of women. The wave of sexual harassment against women from America to India, met tremendous success.

Development of attitude

- the society plans the effective governing of its people
- Every society develops few mechanisms or agencies such as the state, the government, the political parties and election or selection of representatives.
- attitude formulation is a learning process by which an individual attains orientations, beliefs, values and norms and behavior patterns in the system
- Attitude formulation is a psychological concept as it is concerned with society in general and with the individual in particular.

Factors responsible

- Family
- Religion Race and Ethnicity
- Economic pressures



- Nature of People

How attitude and behaviour are interlinked?

- Attitude Relevance: Greater the vested interest of the attitude holder in the attitude held, the stronger is the possibility of manifestation.
- Stronger the attitude the stronger is the attitude behaviour link and the attitudes formed with direct exposure with attitude object are generally stronger than those formed as a result of indirect exposure.
- Specific attitudes are much better predictor of behaviour than general attitude.
- We are less likely to display our true attitude if we believe that others hold a different attitude regarding the same object and we have high regard for those others.

Is there a connection between a person's moral life and their quality of life? Discuss with suitable examples.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The theme of the question aims to examine the correlation of morality in one's life with that of the quality of life.

Key demand of the question:

One should explain the significance of morality in one's life and explain in what way it decides individual's standard of living.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Define what morality is.

Body:

Discuss the following aspects – Ethics, or morality, is a system of principles that helps us tell right from wrong, good from bad.

This definition, by itself, tells us nothing about the standard by which we establish or measure right and wrong.

Explain the significance of morality –

Morality is often used by various leaders and organizations to control society. sometimes benevolently, but usually bringing about self-sacrifice and human suffering. There are, however, far more fundamental and legitimate reasons for ethics: To provide purpose and meaning to our lives by helping to define goals in our lives — and then to help guide us to achieve them.

Then move on to discuss the threats morality as a principle face in today's world.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting importance of morality in individual's life.

Morality is a system of principle which helps in in the distinction of right from wrong and good from bad. The quality of life is sum total of standard of living, education, health, interpersonal relationship, social status etc.



It is human tendency to try and improve quality of life. In this course lots of decision need to be taken. At this point morality kicks in; an individual takes decision based on his/her morality. Therefore there is a direct connection between morality of a person (moral life) and quality of life.

Every moral question is a question of how one individual (usually the self in philosophy; often someone else in polemics) can and should relate to others in the world. In the abstract, then, a moral life is a life in which one is dedicated to a particular philosophy of interrelation. Everyone has a personal moral code: The rules they personally live by and believe to be morally right and sound. Each moral code is different and may not actually be legally sound, but according to the person's values, it is moral.

Example - Malala Yousafzai: she took a firm decision to get education. Even threats and Deadly attacks on her couldn't stop her. She is now a Nobel Prize winner and has become inspiration for many other girls who wants to get educated.

It was her morality which did not allow her to bow down in front of orthodox ideology. Similarly many social reformers in past have upheld their high morale against the predominant social evils of the society.

But individual's morality is not the only determinant in impacting the quality of life, social morality (average of morality of all individuals in a society) also plays an important role in impacting the quality of life.

If the individual's morality is not aligned with that of society he or she will have problems in expanding the interpersonal relations.

Example - a couple who in an inter caste or inter religion marriage often get boycotted or ostracized in an orthodox village where getting married outside own caste is considered Immoral or unethical.

Therefore it is clear that there is connection between a person's moral life and quality of life but the relation is not always direct, sometimes it may get inverted based on morality of masses.

Comment on the role of behavioural economics in India to bring social change and achieve the policy objectives of welfare programmes with suitable illustrations.

[Insightsonindia](https://www.insightsias.com/insightsonindia)

Why this question:

The Economic Survey 2019 has drawn on Nobel Laureate Richard Thaler's Behavioural Economics Theory to lay out what it describes as an "ambitious agenda" for behaviour change that will bring in social change, which in turn, will help India transit to a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25. Programmes such as Swachh Bharat Mission, Jan Dhan Yojana and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, provide testimony to the potential for behavioural change in India.

Key demand of the question:

One must explain the role of behavioural economics in India to bring social change and in what way recent policies and initiatives have followed the model to address various issues in the country.

Directive:

Comment – here we have to express our knowledge and understanding of the issue and form an overall opinion thereupon.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define what behavioral change is.

Body:

Explain the following aspects in detail –



What is Behavioural Economics?

What are the learnings of the economic survey on Behavioral Economics?

How Behavioural Economics can be applied in the Indian context?

What are the limitations of Behavioural Economics?

Conclusion:

Conclude that the government regulation, taxes and free-market policies should be clubbed with a nudge effect to increase the efficacy of policymaking. If it is implemented diligently than Indian policymaking will be transformed.

Behavioural economics is a method of analysis that applies psychological insights into human behaviour to explain economic decision-making. It became more popular after the Nobel Prize for economics in 2017 was awarded to Richard Thaler for his works on behavioural economics.

Businesses across the sectors use behavioural economics to attract customers. For example, Google Ads track online behaviour of consumers to know the likes and dislikes of person and float the ads accordingly.

According to the Economic Survey 2018-19, the key principles of behavioural economics are 'emphasizing the beneficial social norm', 'changing the default option' and 'repeated reinforcements'.

Application of behavioural economics can prove to be a valuable instrument of change in a country like India where social and religious norms play a dominant role in influencing behaviour.

Behavioural economics affecting social change in India

- Given India's rich cultural and spiritual heritage, social norms (that play a very important role in shaping the behaviour), can be utilized to effect behavioural change. Mahatma Gandhi proposed Seven Sins theory to influence people's behaviour towards positive social change.
- Programmes such as Swachh Bharat Mission, Jan Dhan Yojana, GivItUp Campaign for LPG subsidy, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Khelo India Campaign provide testimony to the potential for behavioural change in India.
- It can help in enhancing public participation in policies such as gender equality, reducing crime and corruption, waste management, environmental concerns, animal welfare, road safety, building human capital, enhancing health and education parameters, etc.

Achievements of behavioural economics to achieve policy objective of welfare programmes

- Swachh Bharat mission: Bringing behavioural change towards sanitation. The Open Defecation Free Campaign has led towards a desired outcome.
- National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19 found that 96.5% of the rural households that had access to a toilet, used them. The NARSS also re-confirmed the ODF status of 90.7% of villages.
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) to raise awareness about increasing Child sex ratio and educating Girl Child. BBBP have brought positive results leading to improvement in the child sex ratio in Haryana, a state known for skewed sex ratio.
- It used 'social norm' in its 'Selfie with Daughter' initiative to celebrate the birth of girl child.



- GiveltUp Campaign lead to voluntarily giving up of LPG subsidy by the affluent class and thus large savings to the public money that could be utilised for providing free LPG connections to the poor under Ujjwala Yojana.
- Success of Jan Dhan Yojana (JDY) through dedicated government efforts and mass media campaign to increase financial inclusion and thus influencing people to increase their savings.
- Use of socially and culturally identifiable names for various recent schemes like Namami Gange, Ujjawala, Poshan Abhiyan among others has helped to build the affinity of the people for the scheme.

Limitations:

- Lack of sustained efforts: The ultimate success of objectives such as gender equality, reducing corruption, honesty in tax compliance, waste management and prudent use of resources such as water for sustainable development needs sustained efforts for a long time period.
- Lack of careful targeting: Advertising campaigns such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme did not target other specific states where child sex ratios were already skewed (although it was effective in Haryana, which also has a very poor sex ratio.)
- The applications of behavioural insights appeared to be a result of confirmation bias (to the extent that past policies were viewed with a behavioural lens).

Conclusion

While several Indian programmes have applied the principles of behavioural economics, there is still ample scope for leveraging these insights to enhance the efficacy of programmes in India.

Accordingly, the Economic Survey recommends setting up of a behavioural economic unit in the NITI Aayog. It also strongly recommends that every programme must go through a 'behavioural economics audit' before its implementation.

Many incentive and mandate- based policies may be clubbed with a nudge effect to increase their efficacy. If it is implemented diligently then Indian policymaking will be transformed from BBBP to BADLAV (Beti Aapki Dhan Lakshmi Aur Vijay Lakshmi), from Swachh Bharat to Sundar Bharat, from "GiveltUp" for the LPG subsidy to "Think about the Subsidy", from tax evasion to tax compliance and the dream of New India can be realised.

Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.

What do you understand by social apathy mean? How does it affect the social fabric? Elucidate.

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question is based on the concept of social apathy.

Key demand of the question:

One has to explain the meaning of social apathy, its effects of social fabric.

**Directive:**

Elucidate – Give a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

In brief define what social apathy is.

Body:

The question is straight forward and there isn't much to deliberate upon the issue.

Apathy is a lack of feeling, emotion, interest, or concern about something. Apathy is a state of indifference, or the suppression of emotions such as concern, excitement, motivation, or passion. Social apathy is defined as the lack of interest in bringing the changes in the society.

Explain the effects of social fabric.

Conclusion:

Conclude with need to deal with such traits and need to work on them.

Apathy is a **lack of feeling, emotion, interest**, or concern about something. Apathy is a state of indifference, or the suppression of emotions such as concern, excitement, motivation, or passion. Social apathy is defined as the lack of interest in bringing the changes in the society.

Social apathy refers to a lack of passion, excitement or even interest in social events. At work, apathetic co-workers tend to show little interest in social events planned by workmates or the organization. Generally, they don't show-up to events planned by the Social Committee, and they don't join in even when the boss invites them to functions. Apathetic behaviour can affect workplace morale, deflate and frustrate organizers of work events, and foster malaise.

Causes leading to social apathy –

- **Gender discrimination:** Women voice is being ignored or makes more controversies, so they are ignorant towards the any issue.
- **Situation specific:** People worry only when it is harming them.
- **Vested interests:** The influence of seeing apathy depends on a person's commitment to the goal.
- **Apathy as a Defense Mechanism:** Apathy serves the main function of lessening future hurt and keeping them detached.
- **Comfort zone:** People feel comfortable being in safe zone.
- **Prejudices:** Pre assumption of innocent and guilty before judgment from the authorities
- **Devoid of values:** Lack of moral values and narrowed mindset to consider their only self-interests.

Empathy and social conscientiousness are some of the basic tenets of humanity which are unfortunately losing their presence in the contemporary world. There exists not only duty as a citizen but also a moral obligation as a human being to embrace these tenets of humanity. Therefore, in the case of an accident, ongoing crime, emergency or a cry for help in public, capable people in the vicinity of the incident should offer help as human beings if not as responsible citizens of the country.

Effects of social apathy on the social fabric –

- The consequences of the social apathy are not to be taken lightly. The effect normalizes public apathy. Normalizing public apathy **erodes the cohesion of society** and consequently the state.



- **Public Apathy is especially dangerous** in a diversified country like India. Historically India has been a congregation of many cultures. After independence, there was a strong sense of fraternity prevailing amongst the Indian masses. This fraternity cohesively held together the fragmented Indian diversity throughout the decades until now.
- For instance, a woman was raped in broad daylight in Bangalore, India, and onlookers were completely apathetic about it. People nonchalantly walked by the criminal act without batting an eye. Those who did take cognizance of the situation video graphed the entire act and then submitted it to the police. This level of public apathy is **detrimental to the moral fabric of society**.
- This apathetic attitude of the public would eventually lead to an **insensitive and fragmented society**. Whenever any such untoward incident occurs in such a society people would not even take a second to look at what is going on. The feeling of the fraternity will wither away and there will be **no feeling of togetherness** in the society as everyone will consider each other as strangers and not as fellow citizens of a country. This effect has plagued Indian society by instilling and fostering an apathetic attitude amongst Indians.

Therefore, the gravity of the consequences of the social apathy cannot be undermined as they pose a threat to the cohesive element of the fabric of Indian society and thus has become detrimental to the Indian society.

Integrity is the bridge between responsibility in private and professional life. Give your opinion in this regard with suitable illustrations.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question intends to evaluate the significance of integrity as a key virtue in bridging private and professional life.

Key demand of the question:

One must bring out the importance of integrity as a key value.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define what integrity is.

Body:

Explain that Integrity is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. Integrity means following your moral or ethical convictions and doing the right thing in all circumstances, even if no one is watching you. Having integrity means you are true to yourself and would do nothing that demeans or dishonors you.

Discuss with suitable case study or an example as to how it can bridge the private and professional life.

Conclusion:

Conclude by reasserting its importance.

Integrity indicates soundness of moral principles, the character of uncorrupted virtues, uprightness, honesty and sincerity. Person with high integrity behaves in an open, fair and transparent manner, honors one's commitments and works to uphold the public service values.

Integrity is a firm adherence to a code of moral values which go hand-in-hand with character and honesty. It also has some hidden connotation such as those including uprightness, purity, probity,



sincerity, decency, fidelity, trustworthiness, etc. It is something which has to be measured from within as we are faced with various situations. Integrity is the backbone of our conscience.

Integrity is a personal choice, an uncompromising and consistent commitment to honor moral, ethical, spiritual and artistic values and principles. Integrity compels us to be socially conscious and to welcome both personal and professional responsibility. Its values encourage us to be honest in all our dealings and committed to a lifelong search for truth and justice.

Integrity requires a self-discipline and will power capable of resisting the temptation. Its priceless reward is peace of mind and true dignity. There's one proviso, no one can guarantee that his or her particular version of integrity is actually sound and true, and not misguided.

It is a fact that we are not born with integrity. How well it is ingrained into our character depends upon the healthy development of certain key personality traits, especially during the critical stages of early childhood. How well we maintain personal integrity once it develops depends thereafter on the strength of our values and the moral choice we make.

Integrity as-Individual, Professional and Institutional Integrity forms the building block of ethical conduct and competency. It can be seen at different levels.

On one hand **Personal integrity** stands for showing accountability for all personal actions and conducting all personal relationships fairly and honestly while **Professional integrity** is about conduct of one's professional duties and obligations with complete honesty in conformity with the professional code of ethics.

Integrity can bridge private and professional life -

- It will not allow one to use his position benefit himself, relatives or friends etc.
- For Example Dr Abdul Kalam was president while his brother was still earning living through nominal wages.
- Avoid being in a position of obligation by accepting favors from others including those with whom they have official dealing.
- Enforce law, public service values or rule of conduct.
- Take accountability of one's action and create similar environment for sub-ordinates.

Thus this quality allows one to maintain peace in private as well as professional life since professional issues are dealt rightly with integrity.

Some feel that values keep changing with time and situation, while others firmly believe that there are certain universal and eternal human values. Give your perception in this regard with due justification.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is intended to ascertain if values are a constant, universal thing or they change with time.

Key demand of the question:

One should discuss how and why values can change and that though they are sometimes universal the time factor adds its flavor and results in changing perspectives of values.



Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Define what you understand by values.

Body:

Discuss what constitutes values in an individual's life.

Values – They are the qualities and ideas that help guide our behaviour and define who we are. Our values come from our beliefs, and are formed by various means. Some examples of values are- achievement, bravery, carefulness, challenge, compassion, generosity, honesty, humor, kindness, knowledge, open-mindedness, perseverance, respect, self-control, etc.

Explain why and how values change? Factors responsible.

Conclusion:

Conclude that basic values do get wear and tear when they get accustomed to the external world. With the influence of the external world, the values do get altered from time-to-time. The individual might take up few more things that sounds good to his senses. Repeated strokes of the rope might make mark on the hard stone. Similarly a long standing influence might alter the values of the individual drastically, changing him totally upside down to his basic instincts of life.

values - Do they change with time or they are eternal and universal?

We all have values. However, a lot of times we don't know exactly what they are. They are the qualities and ideas that help guide our behaviour and define who we are. Our values come from our beliefs, and are formed by various means. Some examples of values are- achievement, bravery, carefulness, challenge, compassion, generosity, honesty, humor, kindness, knowledge, open-mindedness, perseverance, respect, self-control, etc.

when values change –

1. Over the time, repeated positive engagement of values is likely to strengthen them. Our lives provide continual opportunities for the growth of certain values. Our lives also sometimes put constraints on certain values.
2. People's values tend to change over time as well. Values that suited you as a child change as you become a young adult, which may further change as you become an old person.
3. They change because we want them to; or sometimes they change even if when we didn't mean them to. We may have believed that something is wrong but now we might not be so sure that it's true. We may have believed that we'd never do something; but then we do it and we decide that it's okay to do it.
4. Over a period of time, new ethical issues have arisen and values have changed.
5. New knowledge about existing problems or techniques and completely new areas of work has also led to change in values.
6. There are a series of core values around which most people would agree. However even those are changing at least in the intensity. For e.g. say if we believe that that human life is sacred, but we do not feel the same intensity of this value when judging a terrorist who has killed thousands of innocent people.
7. "The man who never alters his opinion is like standing water, and breeds reptiles of the mind." - English poet William Blake
8. We can often see resistance from parents and society as we are growing up. Our changing values sometimes conflict with our parents' values, or our culture's values and leads to this resistance. For example women working at par with men, etc.



9. Large-scale, widespread changes in values have been observed across the world at different times and have been attributed to different factors like - education, the rising use of new technologies, political discourse that stresses universalism, benevolence values, social justice, equality, peace, environmentalism, etc.

10. We can see examples in day to day life of how people change their moral values for their own benefit.

Cases when they are universal:

1. Values are universal but the motivation they provide to us is of differing degree. That doesn't mean that values change.
2. Values as such do not change. Only their expression changes depending on circumstances and situations. In some cultures as well as different circumstances, the priorities assigned to values change.
3. We can find values like peace, kindness, hard work, perseverance, etc. still relevant to the same degree as from age old times. They will still remain relevant even after we die.
4. Values are essential to build ourselves. We build ourselves to survive in the world and create a society. Since values needed to build a good society are constant or similar, values can be said to be constant, similar or universal as each of us tries to build a good society.
5. "Open your arms to change but don't let go of your values." - The 14th Dalai Lama. This tells us that good values are not supposed to change. They are eternal.

Conclusion

the conclusion is that values can and do change, though certain core values may be unaltered over a long period of time. These core values can be called as primarily values and the changing ones secondary values. The changes which occur in secondary values are due to changes in knowledge, changes in social and cultural values and norms, and changes arising through an individual's personal experience of life.

Examine the relevance of the attributes of empathy and tolerance to the decision making abilities of a civil servant.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question examines the importance of empathy and tolerance.

Key demand of the question:

Discuss the the relevance of the attributes of empathy and tolerance to the decision making abilities of a civil servant.

Directive:

Examine – When asked to 'Examine', we must look into the topic (content words) in detail, inspect it, investigate it and establish the key facts and issues related to the topic in question. While doing so we should explain why these facts and issues are important and their implications.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define the values of empathy and tolerance.

Body:

Explain that Impartiality, fairness, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Public service depend on objectivity in personnel decisions. This means that Public servants must have the ability to understand



someone else's experience of humanity and use that understanding to guide their decisions and actions. Among many others, empathy and tolerance are foundational values that affect the decision making to a large extent.

How does it affect the decision making?

How can these values be inculcated?

Conclusion:

With values like tolerance, compassion, empathy, honesty etc. a country as diverse as India (politically, religiously, economically) can function at its best and significance of these values is more so for a civil servant, as they make numerous decisions that impact thousands of lives.

Impartiality, fairness, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Public service depend on objectivity in personnel decisions. This means that Public servants must have the ability to understand someone else's experience of humanity and use that understanding to guide their decisions and actions. Among many others, empathy and tolerance are foundational values that affect the decision making to a large extent.

Empathy involves giving due importance and value to understanding of one's thoughts, feelings and concerns for others even when they are not explicitly expressed, and acting on it.

How it affects the decision making abilities:

Empathy enables civil servants to understand other humans' motivation to change and predict how policy will affect people's behaviour. Example: Pati.NO.1 campaign done in Agra to encourage Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, involving both husbands and wives of the district to be a part of the behavioural change after understanding that the inhibitions associated with the use of toilets for women.

It helps in understanding the lacunas in existing policies and programmes and makes appropriate changes. For example: An IAS officer can empathize with persons who lost their land due to developmental project by framing better policy such as better compensation, rehabilitation, education and health facilities etc

Enable civil servants to work with a dedicated service, involving the community at large. Example: In the remote areas of Manipur, with no road, connectivity to the two villages of Tusem and Tamenglong was a huge problem and the locals had to either walk for hours, or swim across the river. Armstrong Pame, an IAS officer collected Rs 40 lakh through social media for the construction of the road and got a 100 km stretch of road constructed in the state.

It would lead to reduction in corruption and bring in a lot of credibility. Sacrifice and solidarity for the greater good are easier for people when their leader shows empathy for their struggles.

Tolerance means the willingness to accept or to tolerate, showing respect for the race, gender, opinions, religion and ideologies of other people or groups, and to admire the good qualities and good work of others.

How does it affect the decision making?

A tolerant civil servant ensures a harmonious policy implementation and interaction with the people of his district. Incidents like mob lynching, riots, road rage are all can be solved by cultivating tolerance.



It helps the civil servants to be unbiased execute various social schemes with the coordination of the people and upholding natural rights i.e. Human rights, Democracy, Multiculturalism, Pluralism etc.

They can create and induce a tolerant and acceptable society by leading as an example. Various civil servants have been appreciated for bringing about a participative and helping community led celebrations of festivals among various religions in their districts.

They help bring disadvantaged and vulnerable sections into the mainstream. Example: Ira Singhal was the first IAS officer to hire two transgender employees in her department, thus encouraging a tolerant and inclusive behaviour of everyone around her.

A civil servant posted in a state other than his own if not tolerant may face problem in adapting and dedicating himself to the service of people.

How can these values be inculcated?

Formal training can be given to increase cognitive, emotional and behavioural empathy, tolerance and compassion among the civil servants.

Character assessment needs to be done to ensure they comply with the appropriate standards of foundational values.

Self-satisfaction should be encouraged.

Conclusion:

With values like tolerance, compassion, empathy, honesty etc a country as diverse as India (politically, religiously, economically) can function and use each and every difference to make its people thrive rather than suffer. Significance of these values is more so for a civil servant, as they make numerous decisions that impact thousands of lives.





INSIGHTSIAS
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

INTEGRATED CLASSROOM COACHING(OGP) FOR FRESHERS

NEW BATCH Starts from 4th November 2019 at BENGALURU

Features

- ◆ Nearly 500 Hours of classroom teaching for freshers
- ◆ Special CSAT classes every week.
- ◆ Special Current Affairs classes every week
- ◆ Special Sessions on Essay and Mains answer writing
- ◆ 58 Full Length Prelims Mocks as part of OGP-2020 aligned with CLASSROOM TEACHING
- ◆ 12 Full Length Mains Tests
- ◆ Mentorship Program
- ◆ Individual attention – Guaranteed!
- ◆ Separate Mains test series after Prelims
- ◆ Interview guidance Program
- ◆ Unparalleled Guidance throughout your preparation
- ◆ Full time Psychotherapist will be at institute to ease students during Stressful Preparation
- ◆ **IGNITE@INSIGHTS**, a platform where eminent personalities with enormous knowledge from diverse fields interact with our students and motivate them. Recent Sessions were by **Mr. OP Choudhary** – former IAS officer, **Mr. Anil Swarup**- former Coal Secretary, **Mr. Deepak Gupta**- former UPSC Chairman

Optional Subjects Available

- ◆ Public Administration classes and Test Series
- ◆ Anthropology Classes and Test Series
- ◆ Kannada Literature Classes & Test Series

UPSC TOPPERS

2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
									
AIR 8, CSE 2014	AIR 26, CSE 2014	AIR 4, CSE 2015	AIR 14, CSE 2015	AIR 1, CSE 2016	AIR 47, CSE 2016	AIR 1, CSE 2017	AIR 2, CSE 2017	AIR 5, CSE 2018	AIR 17, CSE 2018
									
AIR 36, CSE 2014	AIR 97, CSE 2014	AIR 25, CSE 2015	AIR 35, CSE 2015	AIR 52, CSE 2016	AIR 307, CSE 2016	AIR 3, CSE 2017	AIR 9, CSE 2017	AIR 29 CSE2018	AIR 45, CSE 2018

BANGALORE

DELHI

HYDERABAD

INSIGHTSIAS, NANDA ASHIRWAD COMPLEX, 3rd floor, Above Village Hyper Market, Chandralayout Main Road, Attiguppe, Bangalore – 560072

Ph. No: 7483163074

INSIGHTSIAS, 57/12, 3rd floor, Above kumar Book Centre, Old rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 60

Ph No: 7303318519

INSIGHTSIAS (Initiative of INSIGHTSONINDIA) #1-1-379/212 . Indira park Main Road, Beside Balaji Darshan, Opposite to victoria cafe, near Ashoka Nagar Signal, Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana-500020

8688512637



Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.

Explain the concept of 'Saam, Daam, Dand, Bhed'.also discuss to what extent is it relevant today in determining ethical conduct of an individual?

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question aims to analyse the Chanakya neeti of Saam, daam, dand, bhed and its significance in shaping ethics.

Key demand of the question:

One must elaborate on the philosophy and its significance to ethics as a subject.

Directive:

Explain – Clarify the topic by giving a detailed account as to how and why it occurred, or what is the particular context. You must be defining key terms where ever appropriate, and substantiate with relevant associated facts.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the meaning of saam,daam,dand,bhed.

Body:

The modern global diplomacy revolves around the principle of 'saam, daam, dand, bhed' (persuade, purchase, punish, and exploit the weakness). His Arthashastra elevates the state to a position where service to it entails imperatives unknown to morality.

Then move onto explain the application of this philosophy in day to day life, governance, international relations etc.

Conclusion:

Conclude with significance.

There are four ways of making someone to do a task, stated as "Saam, Daam, Dand & Bhed". This sutra was given by Acharya Chanakya.

Saam: to advice and ask

Daam: to offer and buy

Dand: to punish

Bhed: exploiting the secrets

The foremost thing that must be accomplished is to tell the person about the task to be performed it is **Saam**. Upon rejection, your move will be to explain the validity of your point, profit-involved and consequences.

Example: telling a kid about the significance of good habits.

If the person understands, then that's well and good else try **Daam** over him/her. Money is not everything but it can do miracles. This idea is quite similar to that of bribing. The point to be noted here is that the concept of '**Daam**' is **not just about money**. It's about exploiting all types of greed in that person by declaring a reward for job well done.

Example: telling the kid that he will get a chocolate for doing good deeds.

If even this fails, then comes the time to implement **Dand** which refers to punishment and can be applied to appropriate levels.

Example: Restricting that kid from watching TV and playing video games.



Anyhow, it can also fail in many scenarios. Now come the mighty 'Bhed'. This is the stuff that works every time without a single miss. The whole idea is about exploiting the secrets of the targeted person. The various kinds of implementations will vary as per the situation. There exists a unique weakness in all and **the neeti of bhed** is all about exploiting that.

Relevance in present world

- The greatest example is government dealing with left wing extremist the schemes like nai Roshni and provision for rehabilitation of surrendering naxalites are example of "Dasm".
- Control of criminal activity utilizes "Saam" "daam" and "dand"
- Bhed Niti is is mostly used by intelligence agencies like RAW and IB.
- In social life the competition is increasing day by day and to achieve the goal of our life. We must be able to get our job done. We must be able to pursue other to do us favour.
- For example in rural Lifestyle people are much dependent on each other. They generally help each other they use "Saam" for it.

Conclusion

Chanakya Neeti must be utilised for good cause it must always abide by law and help improvement and not determination. It is a bit disappointing to find people misusing the very concept of "Saam, Daam, Dand, & Bhed". Better utilize it for a good cause. It is not the weapon, but the intention of its handler that counts.

Discuss the concept of Integral Humanism outlined by Deendayal Upadhyaya. Also elucidate how integral humanism is the answer to contemporary political, social, economic and religious challenges.

Reference

Why this question:

Nation paid homage to Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya on his birth anniversary Yesterday.

Key demand of the question:

One has to discuss in detail the contributions of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya with special focus on his philosophy of integral humanism.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define what you understand by integral humanism.

Body:

Discuss the following points –

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya outlined his philosophy for governance in the form of four lectures delivered in 1965 to Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) party-workers in Bombay, titled "Integral Humanism".

The title was chosen to contrast it with the thesis of 'Radical Humanism' put forward by MN Roy, the former Communist leader.

According to him, the fundamental cause of the numerous problems that modern India is faced with lies in the indiscriminate application of the Western forms of thought to Indian political life.



Thus it is opposed to both western capitalist individualism and Marxist socialism of their excesses and alienness, though welcoming to western science. It presents an indigenous economic model that puts the human being at centre stage.

Conclusion:

Conclude with significance that the philosophy holds even today.

What is Integral Humanism?

Tracing its origins to the non-dualistic philosophy of **Advaita Vedanta**, integral humanism propagated the oneness of various souls, be it of human, animal or plant origin. Rejecting the intrinsic diversity based on race, color, caste or religion, it identified all human beings as part of this one organic whole, sharing a common consciousness of national thought. And putting this into a political perspective, either then or now, it meant that Hindus, Muslims, Christians and the people of all other faiths and sects are essentially one and that their intrinsic unity should be based on this common consciousness of “Rashtriyata”.

Relevance of Upadhyaya’s teachings in the current context –

Domestic politics – Insights from political science show how for caste-based political parties, merely winning an election based on caste and social identities becomes an end in itself.

The only contribution such political parties make is giving to its people the psychological security of having formed a vote bank.

Ultimately, for these state governments, providing any real development opportunities to those who are really socially disadvantaged never becomes a priority. This is because the day such caste-based political parties are elected to power, the end goal of winning the elections with some social engineering has already been achieved.

Social context- Upadhyaya in his own words said that ‘do not reward/appease (puraskrit) Muslims; do not shun (tiraskrit) them but purify (parishkar)’. And this purification lies in the generation of a common national consciousness and not solely religious conversion as has been made out by the Western media. Just as how “if the country has been divided because of the lack of feeling of unity, the restoration of that feeling will make it united again”.

Religious challenges – Nationalism and anti-nationalism can never coexist in harmony”. Hence Upadhyaya advocated for an alternative idea of India where we all belong to only one culture, which is neither the Hindu, Muslim or Christian culture but the Indian or “Bharatiya” culture. According to him, “culture is not related to mode of worship or sect; instead it is related to the country’s tradition. Kabir, Jayasi and Raskhan should serve as models for Muslims.”

Economic context - Upadhyaya rejected this Western model of statism and celebrated liberal notions of individual liberty within the broader realm of collective moral responsibility. Just as how economists are now advocating for a public private partnership (PPP) model worldwide, similarly, Upadhyaya conceived the idea of a “national sector”, where right to work and safety net for the disadvantaged went hand in hand with economic entrepreneurship. And this was a principled stand.

Conclusion

Integral humanism builds on an organic thought, where it imagines an Indian nation, which is guided by common principles of moral order. A nation, where all citizens identify themselves as a part of the same Indian ethos, where we modernize but do not westernize, where we have individual economic liberty but that which is coupled with social safety net, and lastly, where we transcend group



consciousness as members of different religious and social communities to develop a common national consciousness.

Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding;

What do you understand by impartiality? Why is it regarded as cardinal value of civil services? (250 words)

Impartiality is a behavior which means not taking any side and acting solely on the basis of merit of the case, without any prejudice. Example- law and justice system functions only when judges delivering the judgment are impartial for both accused and the prosecution. According to 2nd ARC report it is considered as one of the fundamental values for civil servants.

Importance of impartiality for civil services:

- To uphold constitutional values - soul of our constitution lies in equality, justice, secularism etc. Without the Civil Servant showing in partial behaviour equality justice and secularism can never be issued to the citizen of India as promised by constitution.
- To establish rule of law - everyone regardless of their position are equal under law therefore prerequisite for establishing it is impartial behaviour of all in law and justice system (from police to judge).
- Build public confidence and trust for the government - impartial behaviour insurance no undue discrimination towards any section of the community. This results in improve confidence towards policymaker and implementer. It make sure that justice will always be served no matter who is the perpetrator. Example- in IMX media case even former finance minister is being tried under Court of law.
- Deepening of democracy - with improve confidence in government machinery the public feels more enthusiastic to take part indecision making.
- Efficient use of resources - an impartial officer will never divert any of the available resources at his or her disposal in favour of anyone hence he or she will always try to use the resource in best possible manner to bring out maximum benefit to the nation.
- Bringing down inequality - impartial behaviour insurance equitable distribution of resources and help in bringing down the inequality present in the society and throughout the nation.

Conclusion

Without impartiality, first the law and justice system will break, then the whole governance system will get inclined towards any one section of the community. In extreme cases the absence of impartiality leads to fascism example - governance under Hitler was far too partial against Jews.



Therefore, for peaceful and progressive society impartiality is very necessary attribute of civil servants.

What do you understand by conscience? Discuss the different conceptions of conscience given by moral thinkers.

Why this question:

The question is based on the concept of Conscience.

Key demand of the question:

One should brief upon the theme of conscience and different theories proposed by various moral thinkers.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Give a brief idea of conscience

Body:

Bring out the different approaches of philosophers on the concept of conscience.

Greek and Roman thought emphasized reason and knowledge in making moral decisions, a tradition beginning with Aristotle's ideas about the development of virtuous character and wisdom through reason and practice.

Immanuel Kant also regarded critical reasoning as an important element of conscience, believing that moral truth could be evaluated objectively in light of his 'categorical imperative.'

Also discuss the contributions of John Locke, Sigmund Freud, St. Bonaventure and St. Aquinas etc.

Conclusion:

Conclude with significance of the concept.

The **conscience** refers to a person's sense of right and wrong. Having a conscience involves being aware of the moral rightness or wrongness of one's actions, or the goodness or badness of one's intentions.

Conscience refers to a person's sense of right and wrong. Having a conscience involves being aware of the moral rightness or wrongness of one's actions, or the goodness or badness of one's intentions. In philosophical, religious, and everyday senses, the notion of conscience may include the following separable elements.

Conscience is the voice of the inner-self which says "yes" or "no" when we are involved in a moral struggle. It is an internal monitor. As Gandhi Ji famously said, "there is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supersedes all other courts.

Principles on the other hand are set of rule, designed on the basis of past experience, human reason and calculations. While principles are more easy to understand, and involves a degree of subjectivity, conscience is difficult to predict and feel. Conscience may or may not be in-line with principles.

For e.g. As a Police Officer your principles are to treat every criminal as equal. However, your treatment may change for a criminal who have stolen something because he needed money for his mother's treatment. You may leave him and even help him because of your conscience's voice.



Consider another example – principle says we shall respect our teachers and obey him, but when we find a teacher harassing a girl student, our conscience asks us immediately disregarding the teacher and saving the girl from his act. We may get affected by other considerations of the teacher giving bad marks, teacher's ignorance or other factors; it is our conscience which will show us moral path.

In our stressed and self-centrist lives, we are progressively moving away from inner conscience and its voice is fading day by day. We are becoming more and more negligent and this ignorance is causing us more stress and guilt. Conscience is basic guide to us. Spiritual practices such as yoga, meditation, company of nature etc. may bring us closer to our inner true and his voice can be heard clearly and our life may become more moral, less stressful and free from guilt.

Thomas Aquinas argued that the most basic principle of human conduct that good is to be pursued and evil to be avoided.

As per medieval philosophers there are two aspects of conscience viz. "conscientia" and "synderesis." While "synderesis" refers to the ineradicable and infallible basis of conscience in human nature, "conscientia" refers to the more particular judgments we make about our actions. As per modern philosophers the two aspects of conscience are "sentimentalist" and "rationalist". Rationalist refers to conscience that is based on the voice of reason for judging one's action, while sentimentalist is based on one's feeling to decide whether a course of action is correct or incorrect.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy the first social reformer of India stood the test of time and firmly opposed Sati. It was his empirical conscience which strengthened his resolve to firmly deal with the opposition he encountered and finally take the fight against sati to logical end.

Thus conscience has a significant and undeniable role to play in life of an individual.

Critically analyse the possibility of legally enforceable code of ethics for bureaucrats and politicians in India.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is to ascertain one's opinion about the question of legal enforceability of code of ethics for bureaucrats and politicians.

Key demand of the question:

One must explain both the pros and cons of legally enforcing code of ethics for bureaucrats and politics.

Directive:

Critically analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary. When 'critically' is suffixed or prefixed to a directive, one needs to look at the good and bad of the topic and give a fair judgement.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

One can start by explaining the need of ethics in Bureaucracy and politics.

Body:

Students must explain both pros and cons of having legal enforceability of ethics in general.

Explain the benefits of having a legally enforced code of ethics.

Discuss the associated concerns and what needs to be done to overcome it?

Conclusion:

Conclude that though legal enforcement has potential to resolve the crisis but fear of law is not a sustainable solution. The values should be inculcated in the persons to have a long term effect.



Bureaucrats and politicians act as interface between the administration and public as beneficiary. They are the ones formulating policies, executing them, thus it is important to have a general code of ethics guiding the wisdom while making decisions.

A code of ethics is a set of principles which are non-specific and wide ranging designed to provide a set of decision making approaches that enable an individual to make judgments about the most appropriate course of action.

Public service bill, 2006 formulates a **code of ethics** for the civil servants to hold them accountable through the following provisions -

- Uphold the constitution and the law
- Apolitical functioning
- Advance the public interest
- Good governance
- Act objectively; maintain integrity and high standards of public life.

Issues associated with enforcing the code of ethics:

1. These are set of values which act as torch bearers in case of resolving ethical paradoxes in the administration of the country. Thus depends on the individual character and internal dispositions.
2. These values are generic in nature and depend much on the wisdom of the civil servants. Different situations demand different solutions, Practical wisdom and discretion are the cardinal values of civil servants.
3. These are different for different organizations, thus a fixed set of these values is difficult to be identified. For example - an environmental organization may be committed to green initiatives, an organization working for women may stipulate gender neutral policies and conduct at the supreme of other values.
4. There might be conflict arising among the values due to the preference of one over the other in specific code of ethics. Patient privacy and confidentiality is a moral issue in health care industry, however value of transparency might come into conflict with it.

However, a generic code of ethics can be listed out as in the second ARC, which lists out clearly a set of values which a civil servant should imbibe. Adherence to highest standards of probity, integrity and conduct can be a guide to an individual's actions.

The Committee on Prevention of Corruption ('Santhanam Committee'-1964) had remarked:

“For a country like India, development of her material resources and raising the standards of life of all classes are, indeed imperative. At the same time, the deterioration in the standards of public life has to be arrested. Ways and means have to be found to ensure that idealism and patriotism have the proper place in the ambition of our youth. The lack of moral earnestness, which has been a conspicuous feature of recent years, is perhaps the greatest single factor which hampers the growth of strong traditions of integrity and efficiency.”



Thus while formulating a code of ethics, it would be useful to keep in mind the advice of Napoleon who said, ‘**Law should be so succinct that it can be carried in the pocket of the coat and it should be so simple that it can be understood by a peasant**’.

Rights and duties are two sides of same coin. Do you agree? If so why?

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

The question is based upon the theme of rights and duties.

Key demand of the question:

The answer must establish clearly the interlinkages between one's rights and duties and in what way both go hand in hand.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Explain what rights are and what duties are in general.

Body:

Discuss that Rights and Duties always go together: Both go side by side. These are the two sides of the same coin. If the state gives the right to life to a citizen, it also imposes an obligation on him to not to expose his life to dangers, as well as to respect the life of others.

Such questions are best answered using examples from real life.

Conclusion:

Conclude that Rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another.

Rights and duties are complimentary and inseparable. If one discharge's duties well, one will automatically get the rights. The one is incomplete without the other. The chapter on the Fundamental Rights was enshrined / written in the constitution in the beginning itself. Whereas the Chapter of Fundamental Duties was added much later. As the citizen has the rights and duties, so has the state. The state government too is issued guidelines framed under the Directive Principles of State Policy. Every citizen has certain duties to perform towards state.

Both go side by side. These are the two sides of the same coin. If the state gives the right to life to a citizen, it also imposes an obligation on him to not to expose his life to dangers, as well as to respect the life of others.

A right is a freedom that is protected, such as the right to free speech and religion. A responsibility is a duty or something you should do, such as recycling or doing your homework. Voting is both a right and a responsibility. This statement that "Rights and duties go hand in hand" is as true as the statement that "The sun rises in the east."

Rights are legal, social or ethical principles of freedom that people are entitled for by a governing body, whereas duties are responsibilities or obligations of an individual, by the governing body, that are required to done by the said individual. Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin.

For example, Right to Equality is a right, which means no discrimination will be done to anybody on the basis of caste, religion, gender, place of birth, etc. But, often it is seen that we ourselves discriminate between people based on various factors. And many times we discriminate people even on the basis of their appearance. Even UNICEF conducted a social experiment last year in which people discriminated with a small child on the basis of that child's appearance.

So, by doing this discrimination on an individual level, we are snatching the Right to Equality from the persons who are being discriminated.



Take another example, Right to freedom of speech guarantees that we can express ourselves as we want. No one can stop us from doing that. But it is our “duty” to see that the above right is implemented in an apt way. Freedom of speech doesn’t mean that one can say things that hurt the sentiments of others.

Thus, we must make sure that in the quest of following our own rights, we don’t undermine the rights of other people. So, it is our duty to make sure that we don’t violate the rights of other people in our society. Hence, rights and duties always go hand-in-hand.

Discuss the significance of Transparency, Participation and accountability through an Open Government.

Ethics by Lexicon publications

Why this question:

It is certain that democracy and human capital are consistently related to transparency, accountability, and their relations with Open Government Partnership are necessary. Thus one has to evaluate the relevance of these values.

Key demand of the question:

Explain the significance of Transparency, Participation and accountability through an Open Government.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define – Transparency, Participation and accountability.

Body:

Explain that Openness through transparency becomes a means to greater civic participation in an enabled environment, where there is effective free flow of information both ways, to see through the working of the government; and to verify whether or not public servants are meeting their obligations to expectations of citizens.

All the four components of accountability i.e. answerability, sanction, redress, and system improvement need information to account for unacceptable conduct, decisions, and actions. The gaps in conventional supply side accountability have led to the emergence of demand side accountability. “Social Accountability is the institutionalization of durable societal control over policies and their implementation. Civil society is progressively showing tremendous potential to participate directly in institutions of horizontal accountability.

Conclusion:

Conclude with way forward.

Four key principles—accountability, transparency, participation, and inclusion—have in recent years become nearly universal features of the policy statements and programs of international development organizations. Yet this apparently widespread new consensus is deceptive: behind the ringing declarations lie fundamental fissures over the value and application of these concepts. Understanding and addressing these divisions is crucial to ensuring that the four principles become fully embedded in international development work.

Openness through transparency becomes a means to greater civic participation in an enabled environment, where there is effective free flow of information both ways, to see through the working of the government; and to verify whether or not public servants are meeting their obligations to expectations of citizens.



All the four components of accountability i.e. answerability, sanction, redress, and system improvement need information to account for unacceptable conduct, decisions, and actions.

The gaps in conventional supply side accountability have led to the emergence of demand side accountability. "Social Accountability is the institutionalization of durable societal control over policies and their implementation. Civil society is progressively showing tremendous potential to participate directly in institutions of horizontal accountability.

This can extend to all faces of development process, viz., planning (people's planning), programming, budgeting (budget analysis, participatory budgeting), release of funds (publication of funds released, public expenditure review), award of contracts (procurement watch, integrity pact), and monitoring of contracts (independent quality inspection). Post planning, this may extend to implementation (hospital advisory, management committees, community forest management), progress of implementation (corruption watch) and evaluation (citizen report card, community scorecards) and audit (public hearing, participatory audit, citizen audit request, monitoring of audit compliance, general law on social audit)".

Open government can thus be said to have three components viz.

- Right to information
- Civic engagement in the processes of governance, and
- Accountability for what the government or the public servant says and does

The early tidings of open government in India can be said to have begun with the landmark judgment of Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court of India in 1981, where, besides giving a general description of open government he stressed the need for increased disclosure in matters relating to public affairs. Noting that open government means 'information available to the public with greater exposure of the functioning of government which would help assure the people a better and more efficient administration' he went on to describe Open Government in India to be, "the new democratic culture of an open society towards which every liberal democracy is moving and our country (India) should be no exception.

**Can an individual without devotion to public service be an efficacious civil servant?
What if he/ she consider the civil services yet another 'job'? Comment.**

Ethics by Lexicon Publications

Key demand of the question:

One has to discuss the essence of devotion towards public services and in what way it is important for civil servants to be dedicated towards there services.

Directive:

Comment— here we have to express our knowledge and understanding of the issue and form an overall opinion thereupon.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

Start by explaining importance of dedication to service in any walk of life.

Body:

Discuss the following –

Explain in what way dedication to service is related to efficacy of the service.

Discuss the importance of dedication in any aspect of work culture.

Quote suitable examples and justify your stand.



Conclusion:

Conclude with a fair and balanced opinion and reassert the significance of Dedication in public services.

In India, civil servants perform the regular administration and also play an important role in socio-economic development of the nation as a whole. The real spirit of the work of a civil servant is dependent on a moral base of benevolence to all citizens. Thus, public service is a concept that has dedicated service inherent to it.

Even though the motivation stems from various factors like the urge to serve the nation, job respect and prestige, inspiration from elders, or money itself, a civil servant can be successful only when dedication to public service is underlying all of it.

Ability to arrive at a useful solution: A civil servant may encounter several obstructions like social opposition against any programme, lack of support from political executive and complex situations that need utmost care and precautions. Without dedication to help, he/she may never be able to arrive at the best solution. For example: Schemes for promoting family planning are generally opposed in rural areas as they consider contraceptives as taboos. Without personal assurance and dedicated outreach, implementation of the scheme may never be realised.

Preparedness to face challenging problems: Public service often entails unforeseen or sudden situations that require one to be ready and provide quick assessment. A dedicated civil servant is aware of this and always devoted to give his best efforts in such situations.

Credibility and efficiency: A true civil servant ensures that no policy or action is taken at the cost of the welfare of public at large. Devoted to public service is what ensures an officer to oversee a credible and efficient policy formulation and implementation. For ex: One's colleagues may be involved in corruption, at the cost of a larger destruction to social welfare. Commitment to foundational values and concern for public will prevent this.

Public service as a journey may be non-exciting and unwanted at times. One who considers civil services as just another job faces dislike and deterrence all along the way:

- He/she does not exert the required efforts to implement a policy, and hence fails to see the improvement, resulting in subsequent hindrance to welfare.
- Considering it just as another job fails to encourage him/her to come up with innovative techniques and solutions to problems.
- For example: In the remote areas of Manipur, the two villages of Tusem and Tamenglong were inaccessible with no road, connectivity and the locals had to either walk for hours, or swim across the river. IAS officer Armstrong Pame decided to get the road built, he wrote to the government of Manipur, but was refused funds. This, however, did not deter his plan and Armstrong began gathering support through social media. He collected Rs 40 lakh for the construction of the 100km road.
- Had he considered his position as just another job, the villages would have never seen the light of the road now popularly called as People's Road.
- In India, where a large population is poverty-ridden, many are victims of social disadvantage and vulnerability, treating civil services as just another job may not give the civil servant the required



encouragement and urge to eliminate this from the society. Only when the perseverance and dedication to service is inherent, can one effectively contribute.

However, dedicated civil servants often are in a fix to balance their duty and personal lives. But one must remember that for public service to be an end in itself, it is important to establish a meritocracy that values strength of character and personal morality, above all. To work for common good is the greatest good should be his/her motivation.

Conclusion:

The power to impact public welfare in a strong and efficient manner that a civil servant evokes is unique and unparalleled to other professions in the country. Dedication, honesty, empathy, integrity and selfless service from civil servants can go a long way in assuring a wholesome growth and inclusive welfare of the common people.

Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption.” Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer.

UPSC Mains 2019

Why this question:

The question is from CSE Mains 2019.

Key demand of the question:

One has to analyse whether non-performance or not doing one's duty by public servants is a form of corruption using suitable examples and justifications as and when necessary.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief define corruption, explain various forms of it.

Body:

Explain how Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, discuss what is meant by performing and non performing civil servants and their relationship with corruption.

Explain what it takes for a civil servant to be non-corrupt, what are the challenges involved and what needs to be done.

Such answers are best explained with examples.

Conclusion:

Conclude with way forward.

Corruption is a global phenomenon and it is ubiquitous. Corruption has progressively increased and is now proliferating in our society. Corruption around the world is believed to be endemic and universal and a significant contributor to sluggish economic growth, to stifle investment, to inhibit the provision of public services and to increase inequality.

Corruption is an important manifestation of the failure of ethics. It is unfortunate that corruption has, for many, become a matter of habit, ranging from grand corruption involving persons in high places to retail corruption touching the everyday life of common people. Corruption is so deeply entrenched in the system that most people regard corruption as inevitable and any effort to fight it as futile.

What are the duties of Public Servant?

It is the duty of all public servants to ensure that the public's money is spent as efficiently as possible and that programs are provided effectively, without discrimination or prejudice, with transparency and without waste of money or resources.



The role of Duty in the Public Services is shown well through Team Spirit. If one person in a team, squadron or troop is particularly negative through a task or operation, then it gets everybody else's enthusiasm down and can affect the successfulness of the assignment. Also, being a negative input to discussions and jobs, can then also lead to a lot of resentfulness and dislike being opposed on that particular person. In training for the public services, they are

taught to be positive and cooperative when working as a group.

Therefore there is more chance of the group succeeding due to team work and supporting each other. Discipline in the public services enforces a sense of Duty and Honor when going out for parades, on tour or even just around the cities and towns. When Police Officers wear their smart uniform and patrol the street, they have a sense of duty and authority over all the members of public.

The need for Duty in the Public Services is vital. Duty boundedness enforces orders and authority within the service. By having authority and rules, hierarchy, rewards and punishments; a disciplined and effective structure of work is completed. Orders from Ranked personnel are normally given out to maintain respect, discipline and standards and also to get things done.

Discipline is needed in the Police force when arresting a member of the public for a wrong doing. If otherwise it becomes as good as corruption.

Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.

"Mob not only threatens democracy but also is one of the greatest impediments for the civil servants to provide good governance." Discuss. In such a context do you think the 'citizen' in citizen charter is a misnomer? Critically analyse.

Ethics by Lexicon

Why this question:

The question aims to analyse the importance of citizen's charter and its relevance in the recent times where the mob violence is being seen as a direct threat to democracy.

Key demand of the question:

One should explain the recent incidences of mob violence in the country and in what way these act as impediments to the working of civil servants in bringing good governance in the country.

Directive:

Critically analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary. When 'critically' is suffixed or prefixed to a directive, one needs to look at the good and bad of the topic and give a fair judgement.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate what is mob violence.

Body:

Discuss the recent examples of mob violence in the country.



Explain how mob violence threatens democracy; For example, it creates communalism vibes as India Spend found that 86 per cent of persons killed in cow-related lynching were Muslim, and 8 per cent Dalit. , spreads hate crime, disintegrated socio-economic fabric of the society, intolerance etc. Discuss how it is an impediment for civil servants. Like Mob is faceless, life of civil servants themselves at stake, hate speeches by politicians, social media etc.

Conclusion:

Conclude with suggesting some way forward like the recent steps taken by Rajasthan government. also emphasize that Centre should adopt the practice too , need to inculcate tolerance and morality in people etc.

Mob violence is a form of violence in which mob under the pretext of administer justice, takes laws into their hand and tries to inflict punishment on the President of India without due process of law. Mob violence is often fuelled by ideological political for class hatred.

Example - 86% of people killed in cow related lynching are Muslims and 8% were dalits

In some cases it is fuelled due to the sudden arousal of mass is going to their social and political attitudes towards the matter.

Example - rumours of child lifters have led to mob rising and taking laws into their hand to punish the prism child-lifter and protect the society against Evil without any trial.

Effect of mob violence

- It is against the constitutional value of Liberty equality and fraternity
- It creates an reasonable restriction on the fundamental rights (right to life and right to freedom of expression)
- It weakens the law and justice system on which any democracy functions
- Life of civil servants, who does not affiliate themselves to the ideology of mob, itself is in danger. e.g. SHO investigating Dadri lynching case was also released by the people
- It creates the atmosphere of fear and its security in the society
- These cases promotes communal hatred and kills the character of Mercy and tolerance inside a person
- It drives the society towards Majoritarianism.
- Mob violence itself is a crime and it also facilitate other crimes to be committed in the veil of mob
 - **example** - burning alive of a woman on a superstitious presumption of her being indulged in witchcraft and black magic.

Mob violence does not have any respect for law it creates unbearable damage to the democracy Citizen Charter is a democratic tool available to the citizen.

Hence if the citizen themselves start damaging democratic fabric, then the word citizen in Citizen Charter seems misnomer but in reality it is not

Because -



- Mobile lens is considered as crime even though in India there is no exclusive law for it government to investigate these crimes and tries the culprit for their wrong doing
- Government is not backing off from its duty of maintaining law and order and taming the mob violence example it has instructed social media platforms to take step for stopping the spread of rumour which is causing mob to take law into their hands

Reason for mob violence is rising

- The ineffectual police department which lacks cohesion, critical mass, and political support to make a difference.
- In several cases, the accused got away scot-free through the support from the political system. It shows that mob-lynching has become a premeditated act and not an expression of public outrage.
- The lackadaisical attitude of the police is responsible for shoddy investigation in handling the cases which are given various names: cow smuggling, road rage, rash driving, and animal cruelty.
- The unholy nexus between politicians and the perpetrators even leads to registering of cases against the victim itself. It adds insult to injury.
- Police officials are either too late or they are outnumbered to save the innocent as his killing unfolds.

Way forward:

- Implementation of the Supreme Court judgment in Prakash Singh case: a police establishment board has to be constituted for internal transparency and accountability.
- Distinguishing the core functions of police from the functions at the periphery as per the Malimath committee report.
- Use of latest technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT) for remote monitoring of the identified sensitive areas. It can save the time of the police.
- The police officials must be empowered to take punitive actions against the perpetrators in case of emergency.
- Some constructive reforms to tide over the grim threat of criminalization of politics which casts its terrifying shadow over large swathes of the country.

Conclusion

For any democracy to function well the law justice system must be respected and people must respect the rights of other people. Mob violence is an unsanctioned obstacle in the functioning of democracy and good governance. Therefore exclusive law and raising the Awareness and rationality in the people will help in stopping these uncivilized actions from people.



Transparency is widely recognized as core principle of good governance. Free access to information is a key constituent in promoting transparency. In this light as a civil servant how will you enhance access to government information?

There are four pillars of good governance - transparency, accountability predictability and participation. Without transparency other pillars become dysfunctional. Transparency, as one of the basic principles of good governance, implies the public insight in the work of Public Administration Bodies. Citizens should be enabled to inspect the work of the public administration as well as the availability of instruments for monitoring the decision-making process. Also, citizens should be familiar with the regulations applied in the procedure for exercising their rights, in a clear and understandable way.

According to the **transparency International report 2018, India ranks 78** out of 179 countries in corruption index. Transparency in Indian governance system is decreasing day by day.

As rightly said, "Lack of transparency results in distrust and deep sense of insecurity" - Dalai Lama. Transparency keeps the system accountable.

For example, when National judicial data grid was launched it was found 70,000 cases were pending for more than 30 years. These data mean nothing unless someone ask judiciary to account for the delay. This shows that the flow of information between public and government is essential for transparency.

For the purpose of facilitating free flow of information between Government and the people of India, **Right to Information Act** was enacted in 2005.

There are **two types of transparency** and accessibility of Information of Public Importance. The first is **proactive transparency**, which involves the publication of Information of Public Importance before the public requires them. Basically this assumption is the belief that all Information of Public Importance belongs to the public, and that they are only in the possession of a Public Administration Bodies. It is a belief that there is a general right of the public to know and pro-active transparency is a mechanism for exercising this right. The application of the concept under this title is advocated by Public Administration theorists and international associations like the World Bank. The second type is **reactive transparency**. It is also about the public's right to know, but in this case it is carried out on popular demand.

How to enhance transparency as a civil servant?

- **Use of technology** and graphic design to make government data easily and instinctively understandable.
- **Use of official handles on social media** to share accurate information in real
- **Strict implementation of all mandatory disclosures** under Right to Information act 2005.
- All the state governments and union government should proactively take measures to **disclose data under Section 4(2) of RTI**. Example of Rajasthan to implement Jan Soochna portal.
- **Open data management system** harnessing new technologies such as block chain, where data cannot be altered by anyone but can be read by everyone.



- **Creation of public service center** where people can easily acquire information about their eligibility for schemes in Rahul for schemes and collect their benefit in one place.
- **Digitization of key government records.**

Conclusion

To conclude, Information sharing and transparency are vital components for any government to enhance the living of society. Information is valuable for every citizen to participate in the life and governance of society. The greater the access of the citizen to information, the greater would be the responsiveness of government to community needs. Transparency is considered imperative to procure the support and participation of citizens in management of public services.

“In the era of information transparency must be accompanied by accountability”, discuss how far the statement is true in the context of recent Jan Sookhna Portal (JSP) launched by the government of Rajasthan.

The hindu

Why this question:

The article talks about the recently launched program by the government of Rajasthan and in what way the launch of the Jan Sookhna Portal in Rajasthan is a vital cog in access to the right to information.

Key demand of the question:

One must discuss the significance of transparency and accountability in the government systems.

Directive:

Discuss – This is an all-encompassing directive – you have to debate on paper by going through the details of the issues concerned by examining each one of them. You have to give reasons for both for and against arguments.

Structure of the answer:

Introduction:

In brief narrate the present context of the question.

Body:

Explain the salient features of Jan Sookhna Portal.

Discuss the effects of the move taken upon the significance of Section 4 (2) of the Right to Information Act 2005.

Discuss the advantages of such a move.

Explain any possible concerns associated and challenges thereafter that need to be looked into.

Explain the significance in detail.

Conclusion:

Conclude that Such a process of dialogue should be practiced in all spheres to genuinely harness the benefits of information technology. Digital divide is indeed a serious problem in India. To bridge this, care should be taken to ensure that access points are open and free.

Transparency and accountability are the two major pillars of good governance. Both of them are complementary to each other. Without one another will be function less. Example - when National judicial data grid was launched it found 70000 cases are pending for more than 30 years. These figures meant nothing if judiciary did not took account of it to dispose them on a mission mode.

It can be said that without transparency accountability will be hard to establish and without accountability transparency will be meaningless. Recently the **Jan Sookhna Portal** launched by Rajasthan government is remarkable achievement in furtherance of the right to information.

The launch of the **Jan Sookhna portal** in the Rajasthan is vital for access of the right to information. Section 4 (2) of the Right to Information Act 2005, provides for voluntary disbursal of information.



Features of Jan Soochna portal

- It will have information pertaining to 13 departments of the government on a single platform form in a lucid language.
- The information will also be available on self-service E-Mitra plus kiosk.
- It will have information about food grain availability its distribution ration shops etc.
- People can have real-time information about mining contracts hence they can trace whether the mining is legal or illegal.
- Various welfare schemes and their beneficiaries related information will also be available it will help in detecting those beneficiary who are not availing the benefits so that they can be replaced with their consent you include other needy person.
- There will be no need to file RTI.

Challenges

- Penetration of internet is still not very high in India.
- Most of the people who are availing the welfare scheme are not acquainted with use of internet.
- Keeping Jan Soochna portal updated with real time information from the departments will need extensive training to the Government employees.
- Complete Digitization of government records is also challenging thing.

Conclusion

In this era, information is power. The free access of information by public would lead to more awareness in them regarding government action and its result. This would help them in choosing a more proactive and accountable government as a representative. This would also make the ruling government more accountable and responsible.

The best practices in the field of RTI must be followed by all the states so that there will be free flow of information from government to the citizens. Transparency and accountability inseparable duo if they are separated another will die out automatically. Therefore in the age of information transparency must be accompanied by accountability

Case Studies on above issues.

Police stations are more a demo of power center than service center. After getting into civil services, suppose you become Police head of a district. Analyze the steps which you will take to improve the image of the police service.

Reference

Why this question:

The question is situation based and is more like a case study.

Key demand of the question:

One should explain the state of affairs with respect to the Police department in the country. And how as a part of the department you would make efforts to change the perception of the people.

**Directive:**

Analyze – When asked to analyse, you have to examine methodically the structure or nature of the topic by separating it into component parts and present them as a whole in a summary.

Structure of the answer:**Introduction:**

Start with the fact that police are the real guardians of our society.

Body:

Discuss why they are often blamed to be more of power centres than actually being guardians.

Explain what factors you will take into account to address the issues.

Discuss various steps such – addressing the citizen-police gap, gender gap in terms of number of police officials/personnel, sensitize people about the good that the police bring in the society to keep up the law and order situation etc.

Conclusion:

Conclude with what more can be done to make Police a better governing agent in our systems.

India's existing police system suffers a series of deficiencies from problems relating to a police organization, environment, infrastructure, and understaffing, to obsolete weaponry and intelligence gathering techniques to a shortage of manpower to corruption, the police force in the country is not in a good shape.

Major Deficiencies:

- Understaffed and overburdened police force: The police-population ratio, currently 192 policemen per lakh population, is less than what is recommended by UN i.e. 222 policemen per lakh population.
- There are only 144 police officers for every 100,000 citizens (the commonly used measure of police strength), making India's police force one of the weakest in the world.
- Policing in India is a state subject which means there is significant variation across states.
- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal's police forces are all extremely understaffed with less than 100 police staff for 100,000 populations.
- The only states with police forces that meet the global standard are the insurgency-affected states in the North-East and Punjab.
- Even as states have increased the sanctioned strength of their police forces, their populations have increased by even more -especially in states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Understaffing in turn results into overburdening of work that not only reduces the effectiveness and efficiency of the police personnel (leading to poor quality of investigation) but also leads to psychological distress (which has been held responsible for various crimes committed by the policemen) and contributes to Pendency of cases.
- As a result of the overburdening of work, Police personnel discharges a range of functions related to:
- Crime prevention and response (e.g., intelligence collection, patrolling, investigation, production of witnesses in courts)



- Maintenance of internal security and law and order (e.g., crowd control, riot control, anti-terrorist or anti-extremist operations)
- Various miscellaneous duties (e.g., traffic management, disaster rescue and removal of encroachments).
- Police accountability: As per the police laws, both the Central and State police forces come under the superintendence and control of political executives. Police priorities are frequently altered based on the will of political executives.
- In this context, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in 2007 had noted that politicians were unduly influencing police personnel to serve personal or political interests.
- Police-Public Relations, which is an important concern in the effective policing, is suffering from the great trust deficit.
- 2018 survey across 22 states on perceptions about policing, found that less than 25% of Indians trust the police highly (as compared to 54% for the army) and the reason for the distrust is that interactions with the police can be frustrating, time-consuming and costly.
- The Second Administrative Reforms Commission has noted that police-public relations is in an unsatisfactory state because people view the police as corrupt, inefficient, politically partisan and unresponsive.

As a civil servant, Police head of a district I would take the following measures:

- Community Policing can be promoted- “Community Policing is an area specific proactive process of working with the community for prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of public order and resolving local conflicts and with the objective of providing a better quality of life and sense of security”.
- SMART Policing should be focused upon- SMART i.e. Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and responsive, Tech savvy and Trained.
- Police Training- Training should focus on bringing in attitudinal change in police so that they become more responsive and sensitive to citizens’ needs.
- Gender Parity in Police force- The 2nd Administrative Reform Commission recommended that the representation of women in police at all levels should be increased through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police.
- Improvement in Forensic Infrastructure -There is needed to expand the forensic facilities and upgrade them technologically. Every district or a group of districts having 30 to 40 lakhs population should have a forensic laboratory.
- Improvement in Intelligence gathering- The intelligence gathering machinery in the field needs to be strengthened and at the same time, made more accountable. Human intelligence should be combined with information derived from diverse sources with the focus on increased use of technology.



Thus, Internal security is very much a prerogative of police and efficient policing is needed in order to tackle threats arising in the form of cyber-attacks, bank frauds, and organized crimes, which need to be tackled in a more specialized manner. But for that, the police system needs to be efficient, effective and technologically sound.

INSIGHTSIAS





INSIGHTSIAS
SIMPLIFYING IAS EXAM PREPARATION

INTEGRATED CLASSROOM COACHING(OGP) FOR FRESHERS

NEW BATCH Starts from 4th November 2019 at BENGALURU

Features

- ◆ Nearly 500 Hours of classroom teaching for freshers
- ◆ Special CSAT classes every week.
- ◆ Special Current Affairs classes every week
- ◆ Special Sessions on Essay and Mains answer writing
- ◆ 58 Full Length Prelims Mocks as part of OGP-2020 aligned with CLASSROOM TEACHING
- ◆ 12 Full Length Mains Tests
- ◆ Mentorship Program
- ◆ Individual attention – Guaranteed!
- ◆ Separate Mains test series after Prelims
- ◆ Interview guidance Program
- ◆ Unparalleled Guidance throughout your preparation
- ◆ Full time Psychotherapist will be at institute to ease students during Stressful Preparation
- ◆ **IGNITE@INSIGHTS**, a platform where eminent personalities with enormous knowledge from diverse fields interact with our students and motivate them. Recent Sessions were by **Mr. OP Choudhary** – former IAS officer, **Mr. Anil Swarup**- former Coal Secretary, **Mr. Deepak Gupta**- former UPSC Chairman

Optional Subjects Available

- ◆ Public Administration classes and Test Series
- ◆ Anthropology Classes and Test Series
- ◆ Kannada Literature Classes & Test Series

— UPSC TOPPERS —

2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
									
AIR 8, CSE 2014	AIR 26, CSE 2014	AIR 4, CSE 2015	AIR 14, CSE 2015	AIR 1, CSE 2016	AIR 47, CSE 2016	AIR 1, CSE 2017	AIR 2, CSE 2017	AIR 5, CSE 2018	AIR 17, CSE 2018
									
AIR 36, CSE 2014	AIR 97, CSE 2014	AIR 25, CSE 2015	AIR 35, CSE 2015	AIR 52, CSE 2016	AIR 307, CSE 2016	AIR 3, CSE 2017	AIR 9, CSE 2017	AIR 29 CSE2018	AIR 45, CSE 2018

BANGALORE

DELHI

HYDERABAD

INSIGHTSIAS, NANDA ASHIRWAD COMPLEX, 3rd floor, Above Village Hyper Market, Chandralayout Main Road, Attiguppe, Bangalore – 560072

Ph. No: 7483163074

INSIGHTSIAS, 57/12, 3rd floor, Above kumar Book Centre, Old rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 60

Ph No: 7303318519

INSIGHTSIAS (Initiative of INSIGHTSONINDIA) #1-1-379/212 . Indira park Main Road, Beside Balaji Darshan, Opposite to victoria cafe, near Ashoka Nagar Signal, Ashok Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana-500020

8688512637