

1. Is it possible to excel professionally without having a supportive family? Critically examine.

Approach

Since question is asking you to critically examine so you need to examine both sides of an issue and come to a balanced conclusion.

Introduction

Most people believe that success is something which we can do by ourselves without any support. Moreover, the majority of people accept that successful people are known for their reputation, great job or wealth. However, successful people are not only having a good position in their job or rich in money. Otherwise, it is also about having happiness in their life. Owing to the fact that the people who are rich in gold, but not having good family life doesn't mean that they are successful people; furthermore, life with a great career but lacks relations with family, hardly calls that a success. This led us to a question that: Is it possible to excel professionally without having a supportive family?

Body

IT'S NOT POSSIBLE TO EXCEL PROFESSIONALLY WITHOUT HAVING A SUPPORTIVE FAMILY

- Many people argue that success must depend on variety of essential elements. Support of society such as school and environment are the factors on people success. However, most of people believe that family support is the most significant factor on people success on account of the fact that family is the first learning place and it is an economic and emotional supports for individuals.
- As family is the first learning place of an individual in this world, so it is one of the most vital support that make people successful.
- Large number of people point out that family is the smallest group of social life and also it is the first group of people who teach you about the crucial fundamentals of life. For example, they teach you the norm and value of life and teach you what is right and wrong.
- Moreover, family is an institution that has a function in teaching personalities of children since they were born. Also, family always instructs children and gives guidance about personal values and social behaviour to their children.
- Also, family has a function to determine status of family members such as nationality, religion and belief. Furthermore, support of family can help people to develop positive interpersonal relationships). For example, value, attitude, belief, faith and even culture that children were taught and cultivated by family could provide children to have a positive perspective in social life. Besides, it provides an environment that encourages learning both at home and school.

- From another perspective, support of family provides us with economical provision and emotional support. Many people believe that economic support and emotional support are the common function in today's families and these functions lead to children's success. To begin with, family is the basic foundation of society's economic institutions. The economic functions of a family are important for children's success.
- Economic support from parents expands children's opportunities in educational and social lives. For instance, family provides children's education such as tuition and material of learning and also family supports foods, clothes and medicine to family members because it is an important factor and essential provision for life and subsistence.
- Furthermore, emotional support of family is one of the most significant factors that persuade people to achieve their goals. Love and warmth in family can build family members to be happy and close to each other. Besides, love of parents towards children is also important because it could motivate children to become more courageous and also it helps inspire children to work hard in performance that they want to do in the future. In addition, many people claim that family support may be able to help reduce stresses and increase protective security in children's life. For example, when children have experienced emotional breakdown, they might ask for advice to solve their problems from their family and also, they can create mutual understanding.

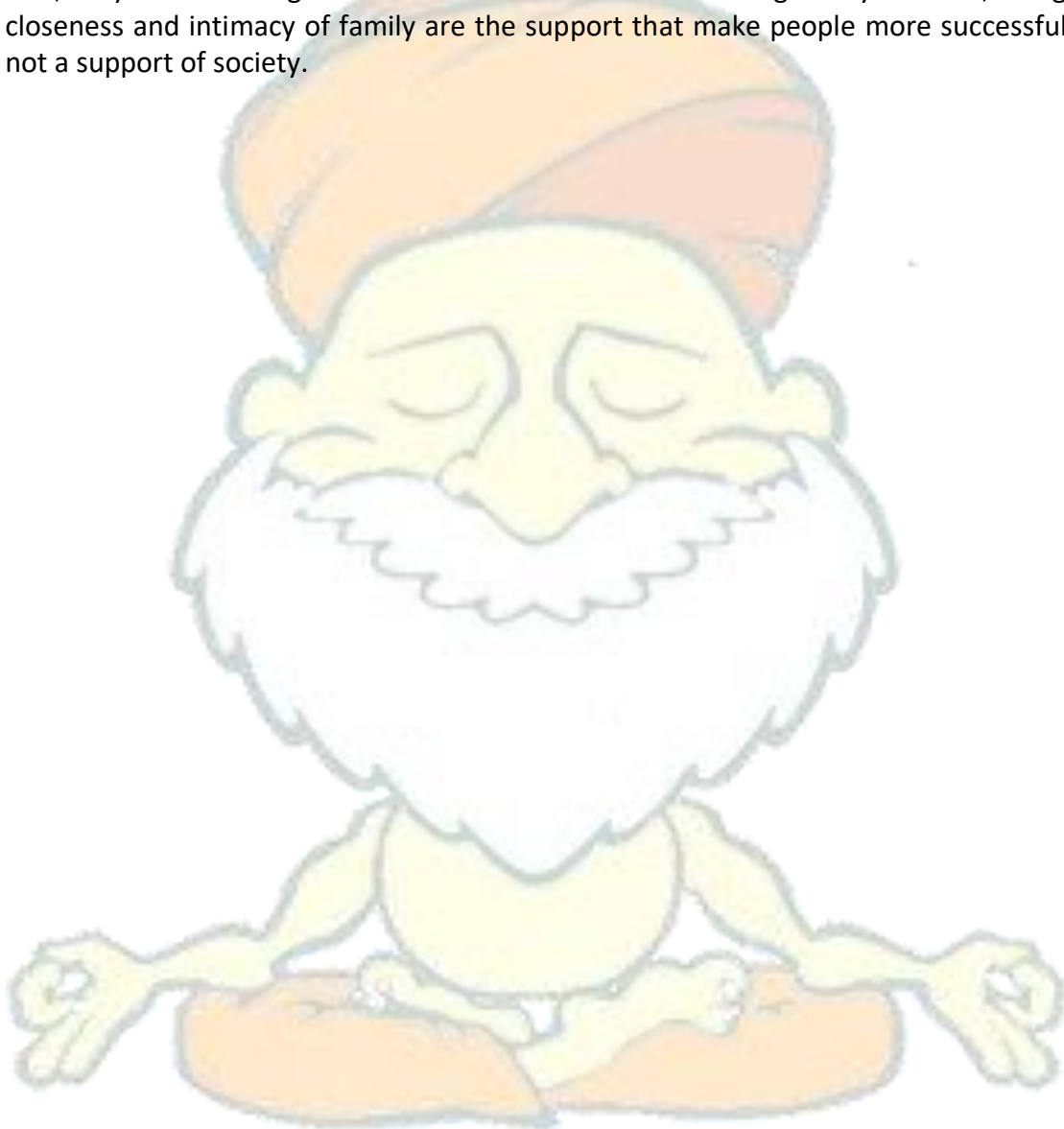
HOWEVER, OPPONENTS OF THIS IDEA ARGUE WITH THE FOLLOWING POINTS THAT:

- The lack of social support is the problem that family faces nowadays. For this reason, the role of family toward their children decreased slowly. As evidence of this, social environment is one of the most significant factors that bring up people successful characteristic and also it is one fundamental aspect influencing people's success.
- To start with, most of people argue that school provides many opportunities of education system to children and also support of school can encourage students and children through activities and social experiences. Moreover, a lot of people believe that teacher resemble a second parent because a teacher has influenced in children's learning.
- As a result of the fact that children begin studying in the age around five and approximately graduate on the age of twenty-five years old. Thus, in this the period of education, a teacher has the effects on the children's lives in terms of their idea, attitude and apprehension.

Conclusion

Numerous people debate that friend resembles a mirror of ourselves that reflects our true identity. However, the argument that social support such as school, teacher and even friend makes people more successful might not be true completely. Owing to the fact that support of schools or governments don't have

sufficient money, housing, material of learning and another provision to support all students. Moreover, love and affection cannot receive from the support of society. For example, when people have experienced emotional breakdown, they want a spirit and comprehension from their family. Thus, encouragement of family is not enough for people. In addition, most of experts claim that although the treatment and education need to be supported by the government. However, it's not enough, it needs to be taken care by the family. As a consequently, especially family environment, and also these parents might have sufficient financial support, and also, they can encourage and motivate their children in the right way. Besides, being closeness and intimacy of family are the support that make people more successful not a support of society.



2. What were the merits of the Guru-Shishya tradition? Discuss.

Approach:

Question is very straight forward in its approach students are expected to mention guru-shishya tradition in introduction and then write its merits with proper explanation.

Introduction:

The Guru is a teacher who guides the Shishya's (student's) life or a spiritual mentor who leads the shishya from blindness or ignorance to bliss, wisdom, and enlightenment. The Guru-Shishya tradition has been an inevitable part of education in ancient Indian culture. This involved the tradition of a living and learning relationship between the Guru and the Student (Shishya), signifying the emotional, intellectual, and spiritual bonding between them. This strong bond between the Guru and the Shishya enables the Guru to become a mentor who leads the Shishya from ignorance to wisdom, and enlightenment. Guru-Shishya proximity thus is not only a part of our social order, but also a milestone in the life of a human being in society.

Body:

From the Treta Yuga, Ramayana has mentions of the Gurukul system and Lord Rama's Guru Rishi Vishwamitra. Also, scriptures about Dwapara Yuga talk about Lord Krishna's Guru Rishi Sandipani. The teacher-disciple relationship is a divine bond which has a spiritual and religious significance in our country. Guru-Shishya parampara is a Sanskrit phrase in which shishya literally translates to 'student of a guru' while parampara refers to 'an uninterrupted succession'. Thus the lineage is simply passing the wisdom from a succession of Gurus to their Shishyas through oral tradition.

Merits of Guru-Shishya tradition-

- Gurukul system was focused on training by a single teacher or from teachers of similar thought process, who partnered and shared their teaching. This system works great for elementary education, where each student can get a lot of personal attention from the teacher.
- Guru is said to be worthy of such respect and unwavering trust of the disciple, since he takes the responsibility for molding the disciple into what he should be. The disciple that follows Guru's word with faith, is supposed to be assured of reaching the goals (sometimes irrespective of the personal merit of the teacher).
- Both Guru and Shishya grow in the process, the student transforms through his Guru's knowledge and the Shishya keeps his Guru's teachings alive.

Undoubtedly, the Guru-Shishya relationship holds almost a spiritual place in Indian culture.

- There are many Guru Shishya paramparas in Sanatana Dharma, which have come down uninterrupted over millennia. All the Vidyas and literature like Vedas, Vedangas, Darshanas and Dharma sastras have come down as Guru Shishya paramparas. The various flavors of similar knowledge, for instance different branches of Veda have come down as Guru Shishya paramparas.
- All the religions in Bharatiya Civilization, whether the Vedic ones such as Vishnava and Saiva, and also outgrowths like Buddhism, have come down as Guru Shishya paramparas. Besides, various variants of the religions developed in the same framework of Guru Shishya parampara. The different schools of practices like Tantra, Smarta are Guru Shishya paramparas.
- Knowledge is of two kinds, deductive and experiential. While the student gets initial guidance and understanding of the subject from the teacher to understand the premises and continue study with his discrimination, experiential knowledge is supposed to be pursued in a different way. Here there is needed an unwavering faith in the teacher, and a determination to follow his word on the path, irrespective of how it sounds to his discriminatory logic and Guru-Shishya parampara focusses on the experiential part learning where a student or shishya is tested in real life experiences.
- Guru Shishya Parampara is the teacher-disciple lineage. Being a civilization that respects experiential knowledge, we hold high respect for the teacher of such knowledge. It is separated from the socio-political structure and spans across social/political divisions since such knowledge is beyond those divisions. This is the institution that kept religion and theological practices and beliefs from occupying place in governance, and also kept the administrative structure from interfering with the institution of knowledge.
- Bhakti traditions adopted the Guru-Shishya tradition as a main medium of knowledge flow because spirituality is something where there are no written literature and role of Gurus became paramount.
- In medieval time Peer-Murid relation in muslim culture was solely based on the lines of Guru-Shishya tradition, this way sufism became an integral part of muslim culture in India.

Conclusion:

The Guru-Shishya tradition started fading away in the Indian culture with the advent of British rule. Though we don't find the Guru Shishya tradition in most of the fields, it's still alive in the field of art, specifically performing arts like Dance, Music and Yoga. Moreover there has been a push towards reviving the tradition in recent past with the formulation of Guru-Shishya parampara scheme in 2004 the benefits in art, literature and music were recognized as immense and young talent nurturing requires the revival of the tradition, however more needs to be done in actually realizing the benefits of age old tradition which India is famous for.

3. Should a person always align his/her values to the prevalent social norms? Share and substantiate your views.

Approach

While commenting upon what is personal value and societal norms, you need to highlight whether a person's values should always align with the prevalent social norms. Share your views in this regard with proper substantiation and also throw light on other side of the argument.

Introduction

Personal Values are "broad desirable goals that motivate people's actions and serve as guiding principles in their lives". All societies provide for standards specifying appropriate and inappropriate behaviour. The standards which regulate behaviour have been termed social norms.

Body

- A social value differs from individual value. An individual value is enjoyed or sought by the individual which a man seeks for himself. Even though these values are commonly shared, they do not become social values. As distinct from individual values, a social value contains a concern for others' welfare. Social values are organised within the personality of the individuals.
- These values develop into norms where norms influence an individual's attitudes and his motives. They impinge directly upon a person's self-conception. They take precedence over abstract sentiments. The individual becomes a good member to the extent he abides by the norms.

Aligning personal values with societal norms –

- The norms determine and guide person's intuitive judgments of others and person's intuitive judgments of himself. They lead to the phenomena of conscience, of guide feelings, of elation and depression. They are deeper than consciousness. Becoming a member of guilt consists of internalizing the norms of the group. Through internalization they become a part of himself automatically expressed in his behaviour.
- A norm by definition implies a sense of obligation. It lays down a standard of behaviour which one ought to follow. Many of the problems of personality as well as society are mostly the problems of non-conformity to norms. Conformity to norms is normal.
- The individual having internalized the norms, feels something like a need to conform. His conscience would bother him if he did not. Further people would disapprove his action if he violates the norm. Thus both internalized

need and external sanctions play an effective role in bringing about conformity to norms.

- Humans live in a society and all his actions are influenced by or directed at the society, thus it is natural to base values on social norms. For example, polygamy is not considered right in most societies.
- Also, norms are universal where for example, stealing is not considered right in any society, whereas respect and gratitude are always welcomed.
- Norms nudge people towards right behaviour like teaching respect for elders, charity, being polite etc. are a part of societal norms and thus a perception based on these will guide right behaviour and values in people.

But at the same time, it is not always necessary to for personal values to be in line with societal norms as there may be a conflict between the two. This can be understood from the following points –

- Personal values are desirable to an individual and represent what is important to someone. The same value in different people can elicit different behaviours, e.g. if someone values success one person may work very hard to gain success in their career whereas someone else may take advantage of others to climb the career ladder.
- Many kinds of social evils were once considered norms where Evils like Sati, child marriage, polygamy etc. were once considered right by the society, however a person having humanitarian and compassionate values will hold these tragic.
- Social norms take time to evolve and change. Slavery was once considered right as per the social conditions of medieval times, but increasing advent of technology and human rights made people change their outlook towards it, which changed their values in these aspects.
- Many social norms also gave no space for individuality- LGBT had to struggle for their rights despite being a part of the society, just because they were different from the generally acceptable norms.

It is pertinent to note that social norms by nature can be changed through the right conditions if they are not in sync with the times. Here, popular movements and social influence play a key role to bring behavioural changes which leads to changes in norms which can help in solving the huge crisis faced by humanity like climate change, Solid waste management, etc.

Conclusion

Society plays a great role in development of personal values where correct conditioning can ensure harmonious societal life. However, the personal values should not be entirely based on the prevalent social norms and should have space for logical thinking in case the social values are against the human values which would also make new ideas prosper.

4. Time and place change the moral yardsticks. Do you agree? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.

Approach

Students are expected to write about the moral yardsticks shortly and highlight on whether time and place change the moral yardsticks with the suitable example.

Introduction

Ethics focuses not only on human action but also on its morality. Once we decide that an action is human, then that action becomes subject matter for ethics. It is an important function of ethics to figure out whether particular human actions are moral or not. Morality involves the examination of human action to decide if it is good, bad or indifferent to figure out if it is right or wrong, good or bad.

Body

Moral yardsticks:

- Moral yardsticks are set of principles guiding us to evaluate, measure and to do assessment what is right or wrong. They are the standards of good and evil, which govern an individual's behaviour and choices.
- Moral yardsticks involves a set of values, norms, rules and objectives that hold a person responsible towards any deviant behaviour or for any rebellious decision-making.

Basis of moral yardsticks differ from culture to culture or place to place or time to time for example Slavery was a widely prevalent system, but it was removed because we realised the ills that it had with change in time.

Let us analyse more how time and place change the moral yardsticks:

- Moral understanding is not the only thing that changes as people mature. People's values tend to change over time as well which sets a different moral compass. For example Moral yardsticks that suited you as a child changes as you become a young adult, form relationships and make your way in the world. What makes sense to you as a single person no longer makes sense when you are married, or have children. What makes sense to you as a parent no longer makes sense to you when you retire.
- People of different ages, genders, personalities, and political beliefs employ moralities to different degrees. For example People on the political right, for instance, are more likely to endorse the moralities of purity, authority and in-group loyalty. Those on the left rely more on the morality of harm and fairness. Women tend to endorse harm-based morality more than men.
- Earlier, women were bound to the household and denied several legal rights that men enjoyed such as voting rights. For example purdah system in India. But eventually, as a consequence of social movements, the position of women has risen, and it is recognised they should have the same rights that men do.

- It follows initially traditions but it moves the bar with the times. For example, the Victorian morality with British commonwealth has a law that regard gay sex as unnatural sex and therefore a criminal activity. Basis of this law being The Bible and Britain being a Christian nation, had enacted laws that were based on Biblical principles.
- However, with the gay movement gaining recognition, the premise of this statement is questioned and some nations have started to make changes to such laws according to the times. In this regard, the yardsticks of righteousness and therefore notion of “sin”, which is the “definition” of wrong-doing, changes as well. For example from Naz foundation case 2009 to Navtej Johar case 2018 Constitutionalism and the Decriminalisation of Homosexuality in India.
- Different societies have different moral yardsticks. Moral yardsticks based on the idea of the subjectivity of moral codes, focusing on the variation that comes in it in one culture as compared to another with different places. For example Eskimos have elements of marriage and sexual practices that include polygamy, adultery, and no serious commitment to a particular marriage. While to us this might seem unacceptable, in their society it is something that is fairly usual.
- Within India cultural relativism with respect to different region sets different moral yardsticks. For example in many part of India, effigies of Ravana, Kumbhakaran and Meghnada are burnt on dusherra. However, there are few tribal places in the country where people worship Ravana not Rama on the occasion of Dussehra. In some places Rama’s moral righteousness is lauded and in some place it is not.
- It essentially argues the moral yardsticks a conceptions of right and wrong largely depends on the culture we belong to, and what is ‘normal’ for us might become shocking to other people.

Conclusion

As Mahatma Gandhiji says, “Morality is the basis of things and truth is the substance of all morality“. Moral yardsticks is often a shifting goal-post because the dynamic and malleable nature of society it does not truly follow any static moral yardstick it is not bound to any order except to the general well-being, “common good” and general consensus of the peoples it represents.

5. Is the current breed of actors and cinema professionals an ideal role model for the young generation? Critically comment.

Approach- Question is asking for broader opinion on importance of role models in our life. Question can be approached citing current environment prevailing in our entertainment industry, and can be concluded by giving examples of both positive and negative side.

Introduction

In today's time we all have access to internet and we get news about everything trending on social media. Young minds too learn from trending news about celebrities from all over the world. The celebrities leave an impression on young minds too by how they portray themselves.

Body

India is the most prolific film producer in the world and plays a pivotal source of entertainment. Films and advertisements however, are also instrumental in setting trends for fashion and life style. People in India love to talk about films, film stars, even box office revenue of films. In fact, films are the reflection of modern society and culture on one hand and they easily influence all sections of society in all possible ways on the other.

Are film celebrities an ideal role model for young generation?

- Films and film celebrities are the reflection of modern society and culture on one hand and on the other they easily influence all sections of society in all possible ways.
- In a survey conducted by international journal of Indian culture with young teenagers on impact of celebrities on their life, According to 37% of interviewees, following an actor/actress as role model by teenagers is neither good nor bad, while 30% think that it is bad and 32.5% believe it is good to follow film celebrities.
- There are both the aspects, good as well as bad. Good if teenagers make those celebrities as their role model who are genuinely (or truly) involved in social works for the development of people and society and bad when they follow the negative image of the celebrities.
- Beneficial effects include early readiness for learning, educational enrichment, opportunities to view or participate in discussions of social issues, exposure to the arts through music and performance, and entertainment.
- Harmful effects may result from violent behaviour, exposure to subtle or explicit sexual content, promotion of unrealistic body images, presentation of poor health habits as desirable practices, and exposure to persuasive advertising targeting youngsters.

- Every teenager has their own reason for wanting to take a look into the life of their favourite stars. The truth is that they are obsessed with celebrities.
- Celebrities influence behaviour, attitude, culture, moral values, fashion and lifestyle of teenagers. Children often relate with celebrities more easily than to friends or neighbours.
- In a sense, celebrities are their new gods. They like to fantasise that their life could become like celebrities – they too could be beautiful, desirable, talented and rich.
- Looking at the environment of entertainment industry, celebrities are the influencers for young generation, but the narcotic practices of the industry, irresponsible comments by actors on social media, recent cases of depression and suicides, violence and abuse tell us all that glitters is not gold.
- It may be toxic for young to follow her/his favourite celebrity, because underneath their glittery life lies stress, cut throat competition for fame, attraction seeking behaviour and reel life conceptions of chasing your dream.
- Most of the misogyny and patriarchal behaviour is enforced by the behaviour of protagonist in the film. When it is considered cool to smoke, chew tobacco and drink often as shown in the film, we are on the road of destruction.
- On the other hand there are examples of sheer hard work, professionalism, dedication and will to constantly improve oneself in actor, actresses from industry.
- It is not about good or bad, right or wrong. It is about our choice. Role models can have both positive and negative side. What matters is our choice, where we want to look and from what we want to get inspiration from.

Conclusion

Celebrities are integral part of our entertainment sphere. Young mind must be aware of where to draw the line, when it comes to seek inspiration from real life and reel life. We have educate our young minds so that they become wise enough to make decision about whom to follow, when to follow and most important, why to follow.

6. Positive attitude without skills can't ensure success in one's professional life. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Approach- Question is asking to substantiate, candidate can state importance positive attitude at workplace in first part, and then importance of skill over positive attitude In the second part can be given. A way forward can be concluded with the fusion of both qualities.

Introduction

Positive attitude translates to better performance. Instead of finding excuses for non-performance, a positive thinking individual will think of ways to accomplish his/her task. Positive attitudes yield greater progress and hence, more compensation or work perks.

Body

why positive attitude matters?

- Your stress level will certainly affect those around you. At the workplace, when the stress levels build-up, it will be difficult to keep a smiling face throughout your challenges. However, with a positive attitude, you cannot just sort out your problems, you will ensure that your peers don't suffer.
- Happy peers or subordinates are happier to improve their productivity. For little effort, you can get more done. Improving your disposition will have a ripple effect that positively influences everyone you come in contact with. A positive attitude helps subordinates and leaders appreciate each other and work as a team for achieving common objectives.
- Positive people are also empowered. They are capable of saying no or standing up for their rights. A positive attitude gives you the strength to take risks, allow yourself some privileges, and own up to a mistake. Empowerment is the consequence of a positive workplace.
- Employees with an innovative attitude are happy to try something new. Need to think outside of the box? Think positive. With the right attitude, you will be willing to innovate new ideas. You will not fear failure, as you find your way up the creative zone.

Is positive attitude enough for success?

- Positive attitude is just an attitude, implementing this attitude and creating a positive environment is skill. There are soft skills which are necessary to implement one's hard skill.
- Soft skills are personal habits and traits that shape how you work, on your own and with others. Effective communication, for example, is a key soft skill many employers seek. Some others include dependability, effective teamwork and active listening.
- For example, you may be seeking a job but lack prior knowledge of data analysis tools. If you have references that can attest to the effectiveness of

your soft skills, such as empathy, open-mindedness and communication, an employer may choose you over another candidate whose hard skills are stronger but who lacks the same level of soft skills.

What are some skills?

- Integrity, Dependability, Effective communication, Open-mindedness, Teamwork, Creativity, Problem-solving, Critical thinking, Adaptability, Organization, Willingness to learn, Empathy.
- Life, including work life, is so much more rewarding when you're learning new skills and growing in your strengths. Who wouldn't want to learn and grow? However, learning something unfamiliar can be intimidating. You're being pulled out of your comfort zone and into the unknown. Unlike the familiar work that you now do without much thought, you have to work at something new to become skilled at it. You may have setbacks along the way.
- The world is always changing. New technology replaces the old at sometimes dizzying speed. New ideas about best business practices are constantly being introduced, and those at the top want to give them a try. If you're someone who can embrace change and learn the new skills, there's no limit to how much you can grow.
- Skills are needed across all industries, for example, strong communication skills are needed whether you are working as a nurse, a hairdresser, a mechanic etc. Developing each soft skill comes with its own advantages, for instance, improving communication will help your employees interact more effectively and improvements in time-management can increase productivity.
- Outside of the office, soft skills such as communication are used to build friendship groups and meet potential partners. You might be negotiating the price of your new house renovation, or mentoring your neighbours children on the weekend. Soft skills are useful both in our professional and personal lives.

Conclusion

The World Economic Forum Future of Jobs report suggested that by 2020, complex problem-solving, critical thinking, creativity, people management and emotional intelligence would be among the most important skills required in the workplace. Apart from positive attitude, this skill set is important to keep positive attitude in life and in work. Combination of both will prove effective otherwise just theory will be of no use without practical.

7. What do you understand by political attitude? What should be the ideal political attitude of a civil servant? Discuss.**Approach**

The question is asking you to discuss that is a written debate where one has to use your skill at reasoning, backed up by deliberately selected evidence to make a case for and against an argument, or point out the advantages and disadvantages of a given context.

Introduction

Political attitudes is a central component of people's belief systems. It plays a central role in explaining political behaviour, notably as intermediate variables between social structure and political behaviour. Political attitude tells us which party someone vote for, what kind of political ideology someone prefer most, which social, economic, cultural, international policy someone prefer etc.

Body**WHAT SHOULD BE THE IDEAL POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF A CIVIL SERVANT**

The civil servant should possess a political attitude such as which helps him in the following:

- To uphold constitutional values – like empathy and compassion towards weak, respect for women, protection of environment.
- Practice civil service values – Objectivity – A secretary who has negative attitude towards reservation if asked to prepare a report on the same must be able to do it objectively. Responsive – Civil servants are accused of showing resistance to power sharing and decentralization. They must change their attitude to respond to aspirations of people.
- Professionalism – Recently government had to introduce biometric to bring punctuality in public servants. Punctuality should rather be their attitude and come from within and this develops when there is neutral political attitude.
- The role of civil servant is to effectively implement the policies irrespective of rightist, centrist or leftist government and whether it is NREGA or Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. If he is too vocal about his views, he may not be able to implement the policies of the party he does not favour with the same level of zeal and motivation.
- There should be Neutrality to depict that public officials are not slaves to either the politicians or any other authority other than the moral authority of the Constitution.
- Poise and contentment of the people and their confidence in the Government of the country can best be secured only if the responsible officers of the Government realise that they are after all “public servants”

and that conciliation and co-operation should be the basic principle of relationship between the rulers and the ruled.

Conclusion

For smooth functioning of the society and system and to maintain concord and co-ordination within the society, every society plans the effective governing of its people. The civil servant has a critical role to play in the development of the society. To summarize, political attitude is belief and action system that decides an action based on electoral gains. Political attitude on positive side can lead to showing zero tolerance toward corruption, pro-poor, welfare for weaker sections, listening to public grievances, but on negative side political attitude can take shape of regionalism, communalising public to polarise them during election.



8. How does one's attitude reflect in his/her behaviour? Illustrate.

Approach:

Question is very straight forward in its approach students are expected to write a detailed explanation about how attitude reflects in one's behaviour, use of examples is important, as demanded in the question.

Introduction:

Attitude can be defined as learned tendency to evaluate things in a certain way. This can include evaluations of people, issues, objects, or events. Such evaluations are often positive or negative, but they can also be uncertain at times. It also involves a set of emotions, beliefs, and behaviors toward a particular object, person, thing, or event. Attitudes are often the result of experience or upbringing, and they can have a powerful influence over behavior. While attitudes are enduring, they can also change. Attitudes are a combination of beliefs and feelings and can be affected when confronted with social pressures.

Body:

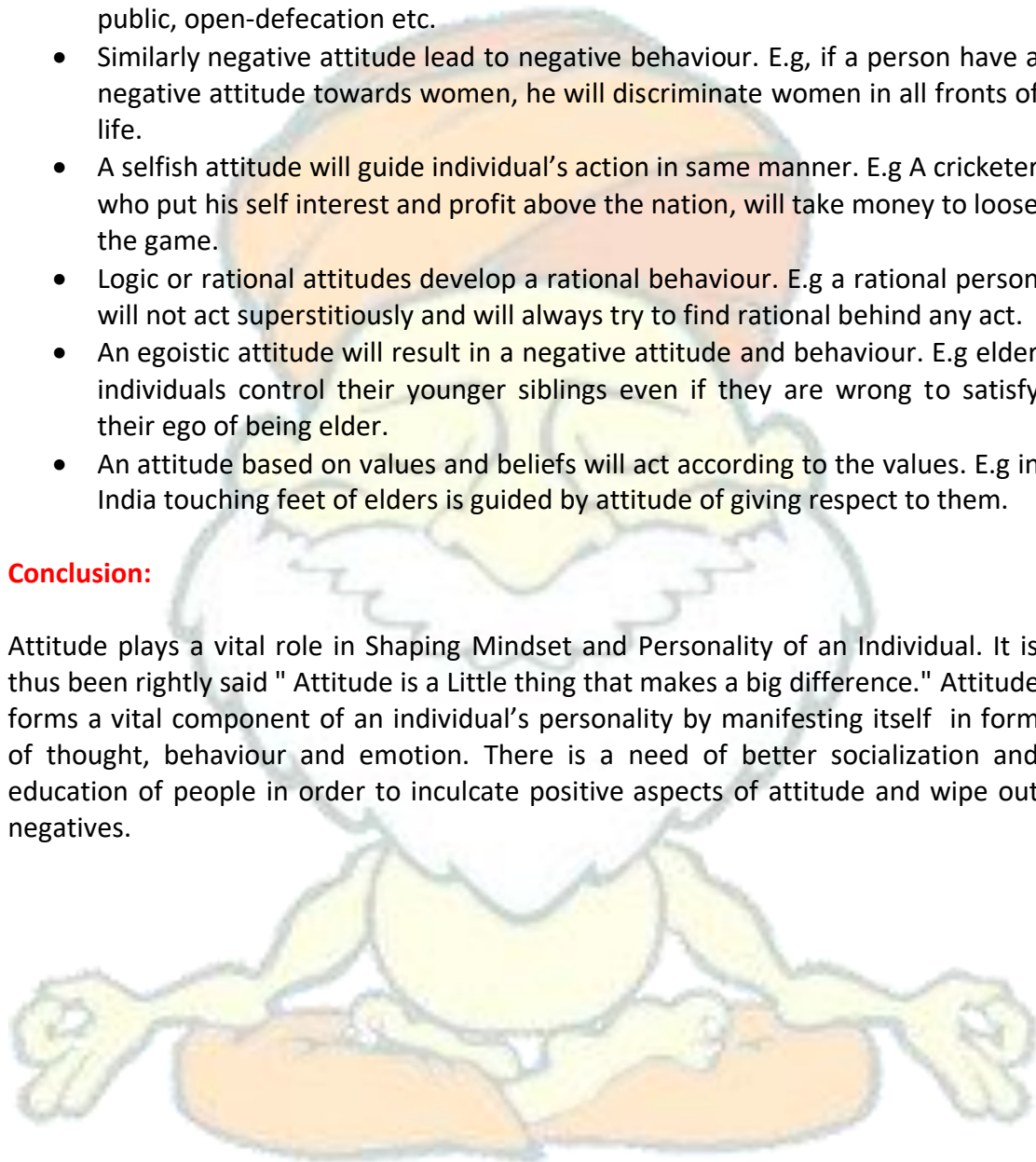
Attitude as a reflection of behaviour-

- Attitude and behavior are woven into the fabric of daily life. Research has shown that individuals register an immediate and automatic reaction of "good" or "bad" towards everything they encounter in less than a second, even before they are aware of having formed an attitude. Advertising, political campaigns, and other persuasive media messages are all built on the premise that behavior follows attitude, and attitude can be influenced with the right message delivered in the right way.
- Attitude, when shaped in the right way, can influence behaviour to achieve a favourable outcome. The concept that behaviour follows attitude is used extensively by advertising and marketing companies. When done right, advertisements can change the attitudes of people towards some things especially their product. As a result, the viewer tends to or at least considers buying that product. This behaviour of the person would not have arisen if it was not for the change in attitude caused by the advertisement.
- A similar concept is used by psychologists while formulating means to tackle social issues like racism, discrimination, etc. "Social Marketing" is a concept that uses the above idea along with the concepts of marketing to encourage good behaviours in people and at the same time discourage some bad behaviours such as frequent smoking, drinking, etc. This involves literally selling attitudes to people thereby influencing their behaviour.
- Attitude is one of the main factors that trigger emotions, decision-making, thinking and behaviour in an individual. Following are some examples of how attitude influence the behaviour:

- A positive attitude can will lead to a positive behaviour. E.g A person who has positive attitudes towards work and co-workers (such as contentment, friendliness, etc.) can positively influence those around them e.g, only if the citizens of a country have a positive attitude towards cleanliness, campaigns such as Swatch Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission) will succeed. Here, by various campaigns (advertisements), the government is trying to change the attitude of citizens, and hence to stop their behaviour of throwing wastes in public, open-defecation etc.
- Similarly negative attitude lead to negative behaviour. E.g, if a person have a negative attitude towards women, he will discriminate women in all fronts of life.
- A selfish attitude will guide individual's action in same manner. E.g A cricketer who put his self interest and profit above the nation, will take money to loose the game.
- Logic or rational attitudes develop a rational behaviour. E.g a rational person will not act superstitiously and will always try to find rational behind any act.
- An egoistic attitude will result in a negative attitude and behaviour. E.g elder individuals control their younger siblings even if they are wrong to satisfy their ego of being elder.
- An attitude based on values and beliefs will act according to the values. E.g in India touching feet of elders is guided by attitude of giving respect to them.

Conclusion:

Attitude plays a vital role in Shaping Mindset and Personality of an Individual. It is thus been rightly said " Attitude is a Little thing that makes a big difference." Attitude forms a vital component of an individual's personality by manifesting itself in form of thought, behaviour and emotion. There is a need of better socialization and education of people in order to inculcate positive aspects of attitude and wipe out negatives.



9. Sooner or later, those who win are those who think they can. Comment.

Approach

We need to comment on utility of having positive thought process and how it ensures a positive outcome even if takes time.

Introduction

What we think about, what we keep in our mind is what we create and what will sooner or later show up in our lives. What we think about is what we create, it may be positive or negative depending on what we think of ourselves and our surrounding.

Body

Those who think they can win, win sooner or later due to following reasons –

- **Motivation and Dedication:** Positive thinking motivates individual to aspire for higher goals and dedication ensures that he/she achieves the desired goals. Example: Freedom fighters like Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel, Bhagat Singh, etc. only thought of India's independence which motivated them and kept them dedicated and sooner or later ensured Independence for India.
- **Guide Character, Behaviour and actions:** Gandhi rightly said that, your thoughts become your words, your words become your actions, your actions become your habits, your habits become your values, and your values become your destiny. Thus to think of a win, creates a positive cascading impact on individuals overall personality.
- **Positivity attracts Positivity:** Positive thinking attracts positive people around us, which help us in achieving our goals. Example: #MeToo movement initiated with a positive thought of liberating women from sexual harassment, attracted women all over the world and sooner or later it will ensure women empowerment within more secure social ecosystem.
- **Recent win of Indian cricket team in Test series against Australia after facing one of its worst defeat, signifies that those who think they can win, will win sooner or later.**

However, negative thinking cause adverse outcomes –

- **Demoralized attitude:** A negative thought erodes individuals motivation and dedication, which eventually demoralises individual and almost ensures an imminent defeat. Example:
- **Negative thought induces fear** which is detrimental in achieving desired goals.

- Negative thought processes like Casteism, Communalism, Gender based discrimination, etc. cause riots, Mob lynching, rapes, etc. which keeps India away from achieving its true potential and a true win.
- Example: Delhi riots, Kathua rape incident, Palghar mob lynching, etc. reflect negativism which holds back India and drags its development to an uncertain future.

Conclusion

Every great achievement has a positive thought process behind it. Today, India aspires to achieve multiple ambitious goals like becoming Atma Nirbhar, Jagat guru, Vasudeva Kutumbakam, etc.; with a positive responsible thought process of inclusiveness and sustainability, India will surely achieve these goals sooner or later.



10. What are Benami transactions? Why are they a menace for the economy? What measures have been taken to control them? Discuss.**Approach**

Students are expected to write about explain what is Benami transactions and how they are menace for economy. Also highlight on measures taken by government to control such transactions.

Introduction

Benami deals have been quite common in India cases date back to the late nineteenth century. Benami transactions proliferated during India's socialist past. Large scale benami deals happened when land reforms entailed the abolition of zamindari, giving tillers rights to own the land as well as imposition of agricultural land ceilings.

Body

Benami transactions:

- Benami' is a Persian word meaning 'without name' or 'no name'. According to the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988, 'benami' transaction is any transaction in which property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another person. In other words, the real owner of the property is not the person under whose name transaction is made.
- Benami holding is equally common in respect of various kinds of movable properties. For example, Shares of companies are often purchased or applied for and allotted in the names of persons other than the real owner who furnishes the consideration. Most benamidars are relations generally husband, wife and children.

Benami transactions menace for the economy:

- Rather than hoarding the black money in cash, the tax evader invest their accumulated illegal money in buying benami properties. The whole process affects the revenue generation of government hampering growth and development of the state.
- Since the percentage of tax payer in the country is a dismal low, the government fails to successfully implement its policies and schemes due to lack of resources.
- The adverse impact of benami transactions on the country's economy is large. It bifurcates income earning activities into fragments leading to loss of tax revenue for the government which could have been used for the welfare and development of nation.
- Benami deals are one of the main reason for proliferation of black money in big way and poverty and inequity could not be eliminated unless generation of black money is controlled. In India, where people prefer to invest their unaccounted wealth in real estate, benami transactions especially in realty

sector have become major avenues for holding and generation of black money.

- These transactions have inflated realty prices, narrowed options for home buyers and kept own house a dream beyond reach for many.

To effectively prohibit Benami transactions and consequently prevent circumvention of law through unfair practices measures taken to control Benami transactions:

- The first act against benami properties was passed in 1988 as the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.
- To curb black money, the Modi government in July 2016 decided to amend the original act. So after further amendment, Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016. The amendment act strengthens the parent Act in terms of legal and administrative procedure. The aim of the act is to redirect the unaccounted money into the financial system.
- It defines a benami transaction and benami property and also provides for exclusions and transactions which shall not be construed benami.
- The act provides for establishment of an Adjudicating Authority by the Central Government. The case shall be decided in a year's time, once it is referred by the initiator to the adjudicating authority. Appeals against the adjudicating authority's decision can be taken to the Appellate Tribunal at New Delhi. Also Certain sessions courts would be designated as Special Courts for trying offences which are punishable under the Act.
- Once an order is finalized, the Benami properties will be confiscated. The PBPT Act prohibits recovery of the property held benami from benamidar by the real owner. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government without payment of compensation.
- Benamidar or any person who abets other person to enter into such transactions will face rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to seven years in jail. The person may also be liable to pay a fine of up to 25% of the fair market value of such Benami property.

Implications of measures:

- In Real estate, the financial transactions and black money is very rampant. The government can control the layering that happens, where lot of black money is converted to white.
- This can control the inflation on property prices. With PBPT in place, we may see the corrections in the property prices. It is helping in reducing practice of using fake owners & will bring transparency in real estate sector.
- It is also boosting confidence of lenders especially banks & also private individuals. The amendment will have a greater impact on Benami transactions happening on a larger scale in agriculture land.

Conclusion

The strong law to deal with the deep rooted malady of benami transaction was tackled to create process of healthy business development in India. The strict enforcement of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, could unearth black

money hidden through benami properties and make property accumulation difficult for corrupt persons and also work as a deterrent for others.



11. Examine the factors that shape the aptitude of a person.**Approach**

Candidates are expected to explain the term aptitude and then examine the factors that shape aptitude of a person.

Introduction

Aptitude is a component of competency to do a certain kind of work at a certain level, which can also be considered talent. It is basically the ability to deal with aspects of environment and the natural ability to acquire skill in some specific field.

Body

Aptitude is a natural talent or inborn ability that makes it easier for us to learn or do certain things/tasks. For instance, the ability to paint, produce music, or learn languages, ability to lead and perform administrative functions, etc. Learning some skills comes more easily to some people and others require greater effort and practice. When we say that someone is 'gifted' or has a talent, it means he/she has aptitude for that particular skill/action.

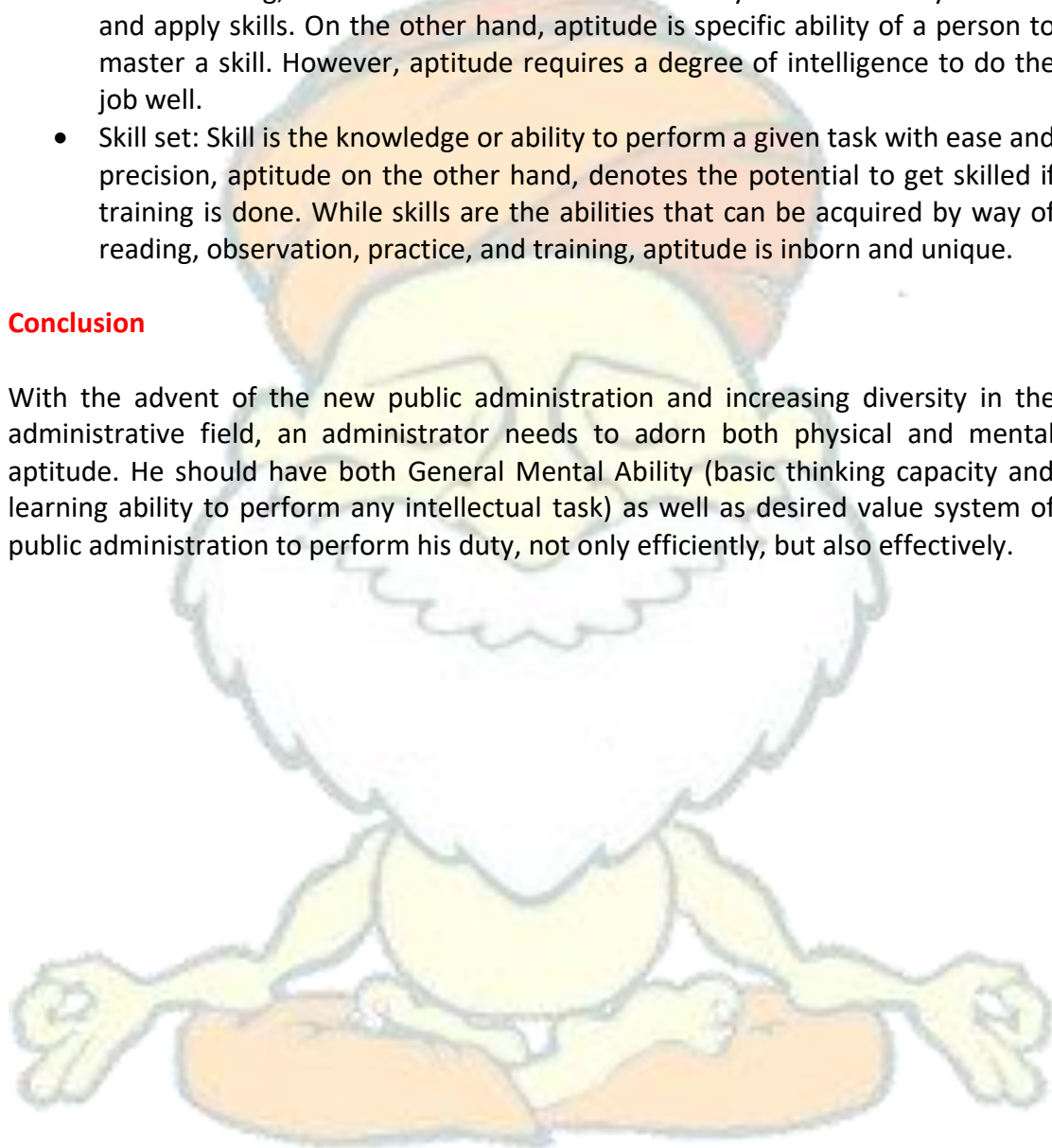
Let us examine the factors that shape the aptitude of person –

- **Heredity:** Some characteristics of our aptitude are genetic, which we inherit. Some of the traits like physical height, slimness, dexterity, intellectual capacity, ability to learn, logical power, etc. are also inherited. All these have a significant influence on person's aptitude. For example Michael Phelps' great swimming aptitude is a combination of skill, physical ability, and hard work. Many experts say that Michael's body was designed for swimming. He has a very long torso, long arms, big feet, and short legs for his height.
- **Family background:** The socio-economic status of the family, education of the parents, and other family members also shape aptitude of individual to a considerable extent. In fact, family members themselves try to influence the behaviour of children in a desperate attempt to personify their own aptitude and skills.
- **Nature of people with whom we interact and get inspired:** People influence each other and such influences shape the personality. For this reason, we often say that one's personality is constantly evolving and is shaped throughout one's life. Great leaders and personality for example Dr. Abdul Kalam influence children's to develop scientific aptitude and nurture and pursue their career.
- **Culture:** Culture shapes our personal values and predispositions. It is the unique characteristic of a social group. The values and norms shared by its members sets it apart from other social groups. The essence of culture is the collective programming of the mind. This social apparatus shapes our aptitude.

- Personal interest: Interest is something that attracts us without the need to have any particular skill for a thing. A person may be interested in a particular activity, job or training, but may not have the potential/aptitude to perform well in that particular area and achieve success. For example, one may have an intense interest in music, but not enough ability to succeed in a career as a performer.
- Innate intelligence: Intelligence is capacity for learning, reasoning, understanding, and similar forms of mental activity. It is the ability to learn and apply skills. On the other hand, aptitude is specific ability of a person to master a skill. However, aptitude requires a degree of intelligence to do the job well.
- Skill set: Skill is the knowledge or ability to perform a given task with ease and precision, aptitude on the other hand, denotes the potential to get skilled if training is done. While skills are the abilities that can be acquired by way of reading, observation, practice, and training, aptitude is inborn and unique.

Conclusion

With the advent of the new public administration and increasing diversity in the administrative field, an administrator needs to adorn both physical and mental aptitude. He should have both General Mental Ability (basic thinking capacity and learning ability to perform any intellectual task) as well as desired value system of public administration to perform his duty, not only efficiently, but also effectively.



12. What do you understand by the term 'bureaucratic red-tape'? Why is it an impediment to good governance? Explain.**Approach**

Candidate is required to define bureaucratic red tapism with suitable examples and its effect in implementing effective governance. Some examples of good governance can be stated in the later part.

Introduction

Red tape is a derisive term for excessive regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents action or decision-making. It is usually applied to government, but can also be applied to other organisations like corporations.

Body

RED tape generally includes the filling out of seemingly unnecessary paperwork, obtaining of unnecessary licenses, having multiple people or committees approve a decision and various low-level rules that make conducting one's affairs slower and/or more difficult.

Where did red-tapism originate from?

- The English practice of binding documents and official papers with red tape was popularised in the writings of Thomas Carlyle protesting against official inertia with expressions like "Little other than a red tape Talking-machine, and unhappy Bag of Parliamentary Eloquence." To this day most barristers' briefs are tied in a pink coloured ribbon known as red tape.
- The colorful term used to refer to the seemingly endless parade of paperwork that accompanies many official matters got its start back in old England. Thick legal documents were bound or tied with red cloth tape. So when someone spoke of cutting through the red tape, they meant it in a very literal sense.
- Despite its genuine economic progress, though, India remained a chaotic and impoverished place: largely divided by religion and caste, captive to the whims of corrupt local officials and power brokers, hamstrung by a parochial bureaucracy that was resistant to change." These are the words of President Barak Obama about Indian red tape.

How red tape is impediment to good governance?

- Citizen satisfaction: Red tape indeed negatively affects citizen satisfaction. Citizens remain dissatisfied due to delayed government processing and cost associated with it. Most of the time citizen's problems remain unresolved

due to red Tapism, leading to a sense of loss of trust in the government's process.

- Scheme implementation: Every new governmental scheme gets roadblocks in terms of red Tapism that eventually kills the larger objective by which it was launched. Delayed release of funds, lack of proper monitoring etc. are common associated issues attached to Red Tapism that make policies ineffective.
- Corruption: A World Bank study found that the higher the level of red Tapism, the higher the level of corruption. Bureaucracy invariably breeds corruption and lowers growth by complicating the normal flow of businesses. Paying a bribe to speed up the handling of the procedure is a typical example of Red Tapism associated corruption.
- Increased cost of doing business: Red tape is costly, not just in time and money spent filling out forms but also in terms of reduced productivity and innovation in business. This is particularly burdensome to smaller businesses and may even discourage people from starting up a new business.
- Governance: Due to Red Tapism variable enforcement of contracts and delayed administration lead to delayed justice, especially to the poor. The burden of red tape requirements prevent many to enjoy their rights due to delayed governance and delayed distribution of welfare measures. For example, delayed wage payments under MGNREGA impact timely benefits to poor.

How to reduce red tapism?

- Reforming laws: Reducing administrative burdens should be a part of making good laws. This objective also contributes to making administrative cultures more responsible and service-oriented. For example, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has helped in reducing Red Tapism regarding insolvency of a business unit, enhancing overall business sentiments. Further many redundant laws have been scrapped, making India achieving a 63rd spot in World Bank's Ease of doing business.
- Reduce the paperwork: Computers have already made many of the government services faster. It is a way forward to decrease the red tape. Capacity building in IT and communications is required at all the levels of the government, top to bottom. For example, the government has launched National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency known as Invest India that helps investors looking for investment, to reduce red Tapism.
- Skill development: There are officials who are not skilled enough to make government processing faster. It is important to train them properly on the subjects and appoint skilled people.
- Incentives: A lot of government employees at the lower level (Group-C and Group D) are underpaid. They find no incentive to work efficiently. Efforts must be made to honour workers for their good work and punishing for not achieving timely efficiency.

Conclusion

Red Tapism hinders good governance and the country's economic progress. It leads to a culture of corruption and inefficiency. Efforts must be made to make rules and regulations simple with emphasis on reducing delays in government work culture.



13. Explain the concept of integrity and its significance in civil services.

Approach

The question is asking you to explain it requires from you to give a clear account as to How/Why something happens.

Introduction

Integrity requires a self-discipline and will power capable of resisting the temptation. Integrity requires self-discipline and will power capable of resisting temptation and 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.

Body

THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRITY –

Integrity is a personal choice, an uncompromising and consistent commitment to honour moral, ethical, spiritual and artistic values and principles. 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. Integrity includes Soundness of moral principles, Uprightness, Honesty and sincerity, Synchronization between one's thought, speech and action and Loyalty to rational principles.

IT'S SIGNIFICANCE IN CIVIL SERVICES –

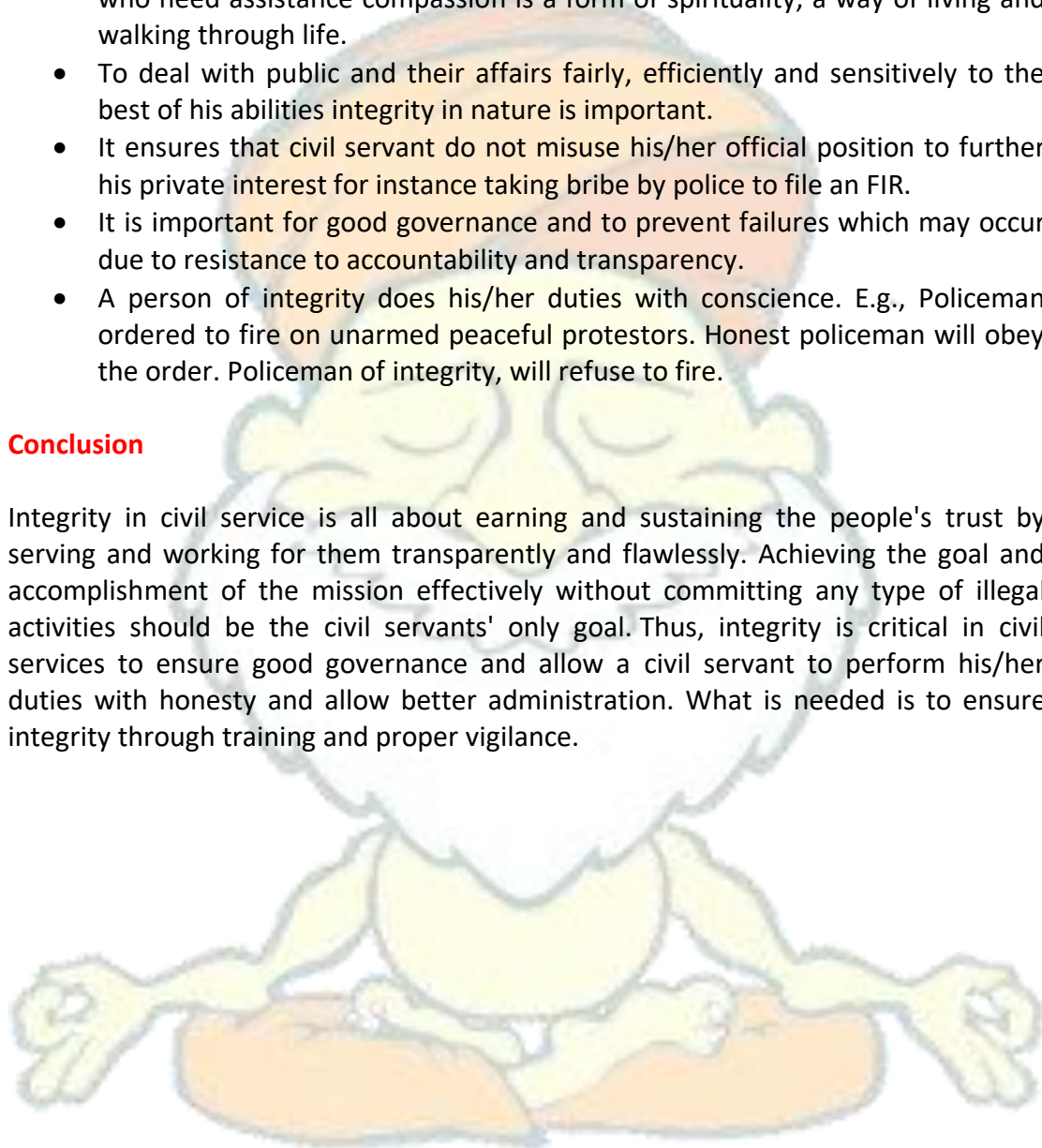
Integrity is the most applicable and most crucial quality to fight against all the corruptions in public administration. It is not only beneficial for the nations but also it ensures the civil servants' sincerity towards their job. The types of actions they take and the way they deal with the corruption has a direct impact on the people of India. Its significance includes –

- Civil servants have to set out highest standards of integrity and morality. This requires self-sacrifice a concept that rises above individualism and 'hedonism' to create an environment of public duty among the civil servants. An exemplary civil servant is not simply one who obeys the laws and behaves within the confines of law but is also one who strives for a moral government.
- Integrity is also important because the civil servants are serving the people which requires the work to be done not only fairly but also efficiently and flawlessly.
- The civil servants are engaged in serving public and their affairs and comply with the law of the land too. They work to administer justice with integrity.

- Integrity requires in a civil servant to incorporate the values of honesty, sympathy empathy, compassion, fairness, self-control and duty so that a civil servant will be able to uphold high personal and professional standards in all circumstances. 'Honesty' requires 'truthfulness', freedom from deception and fraud, fair and straight forward conduct. Sympathy enables a person to be deeply affected and concerned about the well beings of others, to imagine their suffering and be moved by their experience of others especially people who need assistance compassion is a form of spirituality, a way of living and walking through life.
- To deal with public and their affairs fairly, efficiently and sensitively to the best of his abilities integrity in nature is important.
- It ensures that civil servant do not misuse his/her official position to further his private interest for instance taking bribe by police to file an FIR.
- It is important for good governance and to prevent failures which may occur due to resistance to accountability and transparency.
- A person of integrity does his/her duties with conscience. E.g., Policeman ordered to fire on unarmed peaceful protestors. Honest policeman will obey the order. Policeman of integrity, will refuse to fire.

Conclusion

Integrity in civil service is all about earning and sustaining the people's trust by serving and working for them transparently and flawlessly. Achieving the goal and accomplishment of the mission effectively without committing any type of illegal activities should be the civil servants' only goal. Thus, integrity is critical in civil services to ensure good governance and allow a civil servant to perform his/her duties with honesty and allow better administration. What is needed is to ensure integrity through training and proper vigilance.



14. In your opinion, what should be the key indicators for measuring the professional excellence of a civil servant? Discuss.

Approach

Students are expected to mention the major assessment aspects to judge the performance of the civil servant. He should prioritize each indicator based on his understanding and how the parameter adds up to infuse excellence in the performance of the Civil Servant. Main parameter's like transparency, accountability and strict adherence to rule of law are some key indicators.

Introduction

The civil service is a collective term for a sector of government composed mainly of career civil servants hired on professional merit rather than appointed or elected, whose institutional tenure typically survives transitions of political leadership. A civil servant is a person employed in the public sector by a government department or agency or public sector undertakings. Civil servants work for central government and state governments, & answer to the government, not a political party. The extent of civil servants of a state as part of the "civil service" varies from country to country. Civil servants must follow certain norms, rules and As an administrator, one should make sure that the highest standard of quality in governmental decisions and activities and not negotiate with values just for others convenience or satisfaction.

Body

Key indicators for measuring the professional excellence of a civil servant –

- Utilitarianism is a general ethical theory that marks the point of right and wrong completely based on the consequences of one's action or policy. Furthermore, it can also be considered as the action or policy has taken into account the interests of others. Hence, a civil servant should follow the Principle of Utilitarianism and ensure that the decisions taken should lead to the greatest good for the country and its maximum people.
- Being a part of the governmental machinery, a civil servant should be resilient and adapt to any changes in the system, operation, or structure yet endure the ethical norms of conduct. There would be tricky circumstances during the tenure that needs to be solved within limited time limits. Under these situations a civil servant should act shrewdly and should be decisive in approach that needs quick thinking, analysing all available possibilities and potential outcome of them and should act accordingly after a general consent.
- The civil servant is in a unique position — he or she is bound by the machination of a political master. He has to deliver to unknown faces. One has to see through the veils, as there are many masks people wear. For a public servant, this is very important — that they understand which mask

they are speaking to. If you understand that, it solves a lot of mysteries and heartbreak. The next steps are imagination, hard work, teamwork and an open mind.

- Seeing the big picture is about having an in-depth understanding and knowledge of how your role fits with and supports organisational objectives and the wider public needs and the national interest. For all staff, it is about focusing your contribution on the activities which will meet Civil Service goals and deliver the greatest value. For leaders, it is about scanning the political context and taking account of wider impacts to develop long term implementation strategies that maximise opportunities to add value to the citizen and support economic, sustainable growth.
- Effectiveness in this area is having a strong focus on continuous learning for oneself, others and the organisation. For all staff, it's being open to learning, about keeping one's own knowledge and skill set current and evolving. For leaders, it's about investing in the capabilities of our people, to be effective now and in the future as well as giving clear, honest feedback and supporting teams to succeed. It's also about creating a learning and knowledge culture across the organisation to inform future plans and transformational change.
- Transparency is known as the right and means to observe the process of decision making. When it comes to administration transparency means of holding public officials accountable and fighting corruption. As a civil servant, he should function should be transparent that it is easy to see what actions are performed. As a civil servant having integrity means doing the right thing in a reliable way with the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that do not waver. He requires firm adherence to a code of particular moral or artistic values, incorruptibility, soundness, and quality or state of being complete or undivided.

Conclusion

Civil Servants are the bedrock of the entire country, therefore the most effective way of the civil servant is to be honest, transparent and accountable at all stages during the course of his tenure. Even more important is to be resilient, decisive and kind to the public at large. With a mature head on the shoulders, it is important that the civil servant holds forte over his values, consolidates them and manages his team well to perform and serve with excellence. There is a strong need for a robust performance management system to be introduced in the government covering all organizations and different levels of functionaries. Time has also come to look at a paradigm shift in ensuring accountability by introducing concepts like service agreements and bringing in the tools of social accountability to involve the citizen also in appraising the performance. The alignment between individual performance and organizational goal is also of utmost importance by introducing an appropriate set of performance indicators. Measuring performance is useful only when it translates into action. Performance management tools by themselves do not create sustained high performance. It is important to create an environment conducive for effective and

efficient performance with a system of rewards and punishment, besides building capacity at all levels of government to get results.



15. Examine the concept of ‘internationalism’? Why is it important in the current global context?

Approach

We need to define both the concept of ‘nationalism’ and ‘patriotism’. Further, we need to list down differences between them through various dimensions and also provide suitable example to mentioned dimensions.

Introduction

Nationalism and patriotism both show the relationship of an individual towards his or her nation. Mostly they are used interchangeably and are considered similar. However, there is a vast difference between nationalism and patriotism.

Body

Nationalism	Patriotism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism or rashtravaad is an ideology based on the premise that an individual's loyalty and devotion to one's country should come above the interests and opinions of other citizens or the interests of a certain group of citizens. • Feelings of nationalism though are positive for one's own nation but are based on distrust, disapproval, hate, dislike, ignorance, etc. for others. • Nationalism involves feeling of rivalry and a sense of superiority for one's nation, its culture, etc. As compared to others. E.g.: Western culture dominance and sense of superiority over other cultures. • Nationalist tend to discourage almost any kind of criticism even at the cost of continuing regressive socio-economic and political practices. E.g.: Caste, racial, gender etc. like discriminatory practices are continued with certain cultural backing. • Nationalism many a times creates difficulties for nation's foreign policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A patriotism, deshbhakti or watanparasti is the love for the nation to the extent of willingness to sacrifice for the cause of the nation. • Feelings of patriotism are based on the positive values the country embraces—like freedom, justice, and equality. • Patriotism does not involve feeling sense of rivalry and superiority against the other. E.g.: India's sense of pride in joint family system, Yoga, Ayurveda, etc. • Patriotism accommodates criticism about one's nation and promotes introspection to enable reforms. E.g.: Social reform movements against sati, child marriage. Current civil liberty movements for LGBTQ. • Patriotism enhances both hard and soft power of the nation's foreign policy. E.g.: Enables to have friendly relations with all nations like US, Israel, Russia, Iran, etc. • It encourages acceptance of failures and encourage measures to eliminate shortcomings of a nation.

<p>Balancing act is seen as weakness and tough stand is encouraged. E.g.: Rhetoric created during Indo-Pak, Indo-China conflicts drag resolution process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalist try to justify shortcomings and have tendency of blaming others for any deficiencies in the nation. E.g.: Blaming foreign invasions, British rule, etc. for current socio-economic and political issues. • Nationalism is mostly revealed as against to specific nation and has external influence in its manifestation. E.g.: Indian nationalism is said to be revealed only on two instances Indo-Pak cricket match and War. • Nationalism puts increased emphasis on the culture, tradition, heritage, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is more inclusive and is mostly internal feeling. • Patriotism lays more emphasis on the values and beliefs of a nation. E.g.: Indian principles like Vasudeva Kutumbakam, Jagat Guru etc. accommodate aspirations of global community along with national aspirations.
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Nationalism is taken in negative sense in today's times however; it is needed in healthy amount to sustain pride, confidence, etc. of a nation. Absence of nationalism made certain Indian people think everything Indian is inferior. While, sometime patriotism is considered as symbol of weakness, where nation is influenced by others due to its inability assert itself.

Conclusion

Only few countries can possibly survive and prosper without some degree of nationalist and patriotic feelings among their people. A love of country and shared pride bring the people together and help them in enduring challenges.

16. How does integrity translate to success in one's professional life? Examine.**Approach**

We need to define the term integrity and relate its role in achieving success in professional life. We have to give relevant examples to justify our arguments.

Introduction

Integrity is consistency of thought, speech and action while adhering to highest moral standards. While professional life involves one's involvement in career or profession and their interaction with the formal environment of workplace.

Body

Professional life is mostly affected by personal responsibilities, societal norms, career goals, work-life balance, work load, job security, complexities of work culture, etc. Such diverse set of challenges encourages or even forces an individual to use wrongful means to achieve success. Professional success can be subjective as per individual.

Ethics based professional life embedded with ethical values especially integrity translates to success in one's professional life in following ways and means –

- Adherence to professional rules and regulation: It reduces confusion and possibility of digressing from professional mandate.
- Rise in efficiency: Integrity induces discipline, punctuality and dedication in work.
- Decline in corruption: Integrity encourage transparency, accountability which restrict individual's involvement in corrupt practices.
- Harmonious work culture: Integrity ensures inclusive workplace which respects gender diversity, healthy environment to excel and create respectful bonding among employees.
- Balance in personal and professional life: Timely completion of official work with honesty gives more time for personal life and leisure.
- Mental peace: Efficiency at work with less worries about adverse consequences and balanced work life eliminates possibility of mental health issues like depression.
- Encouragement to take leadership role: Integrity induces confidence to take bold initiatives, lead from front and attract adherence by colleagues. E.g. E Shreedharan integrity in professional life gave him title of Metro Man, as government officer accomplished tasks like Konkan Railways, Metro in Delhi and today is heading towards a political career.
- Career growth: Encouragement to adopt new skills as per advancing conditions, appreciating appraisals increase chances of promotions and heft raise in salary package.

- Ignites entrepreneurial spirit. E.g.: Paytm, Flipkart founders today are cornerstone of India's entrepreneurship.

Conclusion

Thus, a professional life equipped and guided by integrity ensures ethical, harmonious and prosperous life for an individual and a competent and competitive workforce for a nation development.



17. Explain the terms 'impartiality' and 'non-partisanship' with the help of suitable examples. Why are they important traits for a public servant? Discuss.

Approach

Candidates are expected to explain term impartiality and non partisanship in short with giving suitable examples. Then give reasons why both are important traits for a public servants.

Introduction

Impartiality and non-partisanship imply acting solely according to the merits of the case and serving equally well the governments of different political persuasions. An impartial and politically neutral public servant is a defence against the spoils system which has the propensity to degenerate into a system of patronage, nepotism and corruption.

Body

Impartiality:

- Impartiality is a principle of justice holding that decisions should be based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice, or preferring the benefit to one person over another for improper reasons. For a public servant, it means that decisions should be based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice or personal interest.
- It helps in upholding rule of law and makes the civil servant accountable to law and law alone. Also, it is in accordance with the constitutional provisions including Article 14, 15 and so on. For example Any political pressure to favor a group would be handled only if the civil servant is impartial all along.
- Impartial civil servant would have a better credibility and persuasive capability in negotiations. For example N Ravi, an interlocutor is effective in north east insurgency negotiations because of his impeccable record of impartiality.
- It will keep oneself free from nepotism, political-corporate nexus and corruption. The examples are is Sagayam IAS of Tamilnadu cadre or Ashok Khemka of Haryana etc.

Non partisanship:

- Non-partisanship means non-disposition of civil servants towards any political party/entity i.e. to exhibit political neutrality regardless of his/her own political thought. The values of the administrator should flow from the constitution but not from the philosophy of any political party.
- Non-partisanship public servant should be apolitical as it's the bureaucracy which is the permanent executive. The government in power, irrespective of political party, must be provided the bureaucratic services in same spirit without any biasness and functioning of government stays effective.

- As a Speaker, GV Malvankar was exemplary due to his non-partisanship despite his affiliations to the INC. Throughout his tenure as speaker, he did not take an active part in party politics.
- For example civil servant viz. T.N. Seshan, Vinod Rai etc have displayed exemplary quality of civil service and exhibited political neutrality with bringing various changes in election, auditing systems in India respectively.

Impartiality and nonpartisanship are important traits for a public servant:

- With control of resources at one's dispensation, a Public servant need to be impartial to plural group identities religion, caste, creed, gender, social standing etc. They ought to be weighed equally much in light of "Right to Equality" enshrined in our Constitution.
- A public servant should be apolitical as it's the bureaucracy which is the permanent executive. The government in power, irrespective of political party, must be provided the bureaucratic services in same spirit without any biasness and functioning of government stays effective.
- 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).
- 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.

Conclusion

Present-day civil servants and public servants need to perform multiple functions of giving suggestions to political representatives, addressing public grievances, institutionalisation of the socio-economic changes, delivering goods and services. Hence a value of non partisanship and impartiality is need of the hour.

18. Commitment to public service must be the foundational trait for a civil servant. Do you agree? Substantiate.

Approach-

Candidate is required to deliberate on the value of commitment to public service and how it is essential for any civil servant. In the later half, an example can be given to substantiate point.

Introduction

Commitment is the dedication and passion towards a particular task. It helps to achieve goals and not deviating for them. “Only one who devotes himself to a cause with his whole strength and soul can be a true master. For this reason, mastery demands all of a person. — Albert Einstein.

Body

Commitment is the state of being dedicated to a cause or activity. Once a commitment is made, it also puts an obligation on the person to act or otherwise he cannot be considered to be committed. Public servants must be committed to values like honesty, integrity, empathy, justice, equality.

Why commitment is important?

- The phenomenon of commitment is a cornerstone of human social life. Commitments make individuals’ behaviour predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby facilitating the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents.
- Moreover, commitment also facilitates cooperation by making individuals willing to contribute to joint actions to which they wouldn’t be willing to contribute if they, and others, were not committed to doing so.
- Despite the importance of commitment for characteristically human forms of sociality, it is not well understood how people identify and assess the level of their own and others’ commitments, nor what motivates them to honor commitments.
- Many commitments work not only without contracts but also without explicit agreements or promises they are implicit. But in the absence of an explicit agreement or promise, or even any expression of one’s conditional willingness to pursue a shared goal. This type of commitment is important for the civil servant as there is no external contract to perform the duty.
- Commitment is one of the values that underpin strong and mutually beneficial relationships. People who can maintain strong relationships rank high in their emotional intelligence and they are the most likely to fulfill their commitments or stay committed.
- Commitment is also a personal thing. It is a strong indicator of a self-discipline, resilience and persistence. It is a value that differentiates the

stout- hearted from the weak. People who are committed, do their very best even outside their comfort zones.

- Because they are focused, their choices in life are clearer and they know their way towards their goals. People who are not committed lack focus and usually end up with many hazy choices.

Commitment to public service

- Because commitments shape and define a person, we become what we are committed to. Many of those who are afraid to commit to anything just drift through life. Hence commitment to public life is essential.
- Diligent farmers commit to preparing the soil well for seeds to germinate. They patiently wait for them to grow. When the first buds break the soil, they take extra care of them as they look forward to a rich harvest. Just like committed civil servant commitment will give them fruits of honour, respect and satisfaction.
- When faced with difficult ethical dilemma, commitment will help clear the fog of uncertainty. Hence it is a foundational principle of a character.
- Disciplined athletes commit to the rigors of training to win the prize. Their eyes are focused on their objective to win. They know well the road they are taking has obstacles and challenges to hurdle but they are bent on overcoming them as they set their eyes on the finish line. In the same manner public servant will stay focussed on the objective of public good if committed.

Some Examples

- MG Rajamanikam carried rice sacks on his shoulder without hesitation during Kerala flood.
- Ashok Khemka – 45 transfers in 23 years.
- Smita Sabharwal – “fund your city” project for infrastructure development.
- Sonam Wangchuk started operation New Hope – revolutionizing education in Ladakh.
- Compassionate Kozhikode – Prashant Nair.

Conclusion

Commitment is a guiding light when faced with the challenges. “Stay committed to your goal and do not worry about the outcome”, said Krishna to Arjun in Bhagwadgita. Being committed to duty of public service keeps the fabric of nation intact and facilitates goal of welfare state.