

**1. Can one human value take precedence over others? Substantiate your views with the help of suitable examples.**

**Approach**

In this question candidates are need to write about what are some human values and can one human value take precedence over others. Give some examples to substantiate your views.

**Introduction**

Values can be defined as those things that are valued by someone. In other words, values are what is considered “important” by an individual or an organization. Some Examples include courage, honesty, freedom, innovation etc. They are standards of conduct and guide human behaviour. Values give meaning and strength to person’s character.

**Body**

- Human Values are prioritized principles – ideas – traits which individual society feels worthy to practice to guide their conduct and decisions.

Value of Objectivity precedence over personal bias and subjective biases prejudice preconceived notions –

- Objectivity is considered one of the most fundamental values in governance because it helps the public authorities to make correct decisions on the merit of evidence. It compliments other values like Integrity, impartiality, non-partisanship, empathy, tolerance and compassion in governance.
- For a public officials who try to function as a professional has to take precedence over personal value for demands of law, his duty, impartiality, due process, provides a productive ground in which ethical concerns arise.

Tolerance taking precedence over hatred, ignorance, intolerance, disrespect –

- Tolerance helps to encourage liberty, dignity, equality, equity, justice, fraternity, brotherhood.

In the case of journalism Fairness and Impartiality value over defamatory inhumanity should be maintained: Most stories have at least two sides. While there is no obligation to present every side in every piece, stories should be balanced and add context.

- For example avoiding engaging in one-sided media trials as recently done in SSR case, lobbying for personal gains, blackmailing, manipulating news

stories, engaging in malicious and defamatory reporting, running propaganda and disinformation campaigns.

Perseverance over procrastination is good choice –

Perseverance corresponds to persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.

- It is the ability of public servant on doing the task at hand in spite of any difficulties faced. For instance in the recent demonitisation drive it was the perseverance of the banking personnel that the drive could be taken forward. Similarly, it was the perseverance of Mahatma Gandhi and other freedom fighters that helped India achieve independence..
- There have been countless humans in history who faced challenges but persevered. People like Steve Jobs, J.K Rowling, and APJ Abdul Kalam, who harnessed their minds' true potential while enduring numerous struggles. They kept on moving forward, setting the bar higher each time.

Empathy over ruthlessness is good choice –

- Empathy is the ability to 'feel with' another person, to identify with them, and sense what they're experiencing. It's sometimes seen as the ability to 'read' other people's emotions, or the ability to imagine what they're feeling, by 'putting yourself in their shoes.
- E g-Gandhi's use of empathy, a key trait used in emotional intelligence, was a major proponent for his success in gaining the admiration of the people of India. They followed him because he was fighting their fight, he was one of them, and he lived in such a manner that reflected their lives.

### Conclusion

The 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 sound good to his senses. So as per need and time one human value can take precedence over others.

**2. What do you understand by benevolence? Why is it a desirable human trait? Discuss.****Approach**

A straightforward question where in the candidate needs to address the first part by explaining about benevolence and in the second part, discuss why it is a desirable human trait.

**Introduction**

Benevolence in original sense means “good will or disposition to good”. It is a quality of kindness or an inclination to be kind.

**Body**

- Benevolence can also be considered as desire to do good to others. Having goodwill, charitableness and kindness are also part of being benevolent.
- Benevolence is defined by the preservation and strengthening of others’ wellbeing.
- Behaviours associated with benevolence are help, honesty, not being resentful, loyalty, forgiving, friendship, and responsibility.
- This particular value has a direct correspondence to the three requirements which links it to our needs as individuals, as part of social interaction, and as a requirement of groups’ wellbeing.
- Benevolence is the practice of interacting with others guided by a sense of what is good and right from our own perspective.

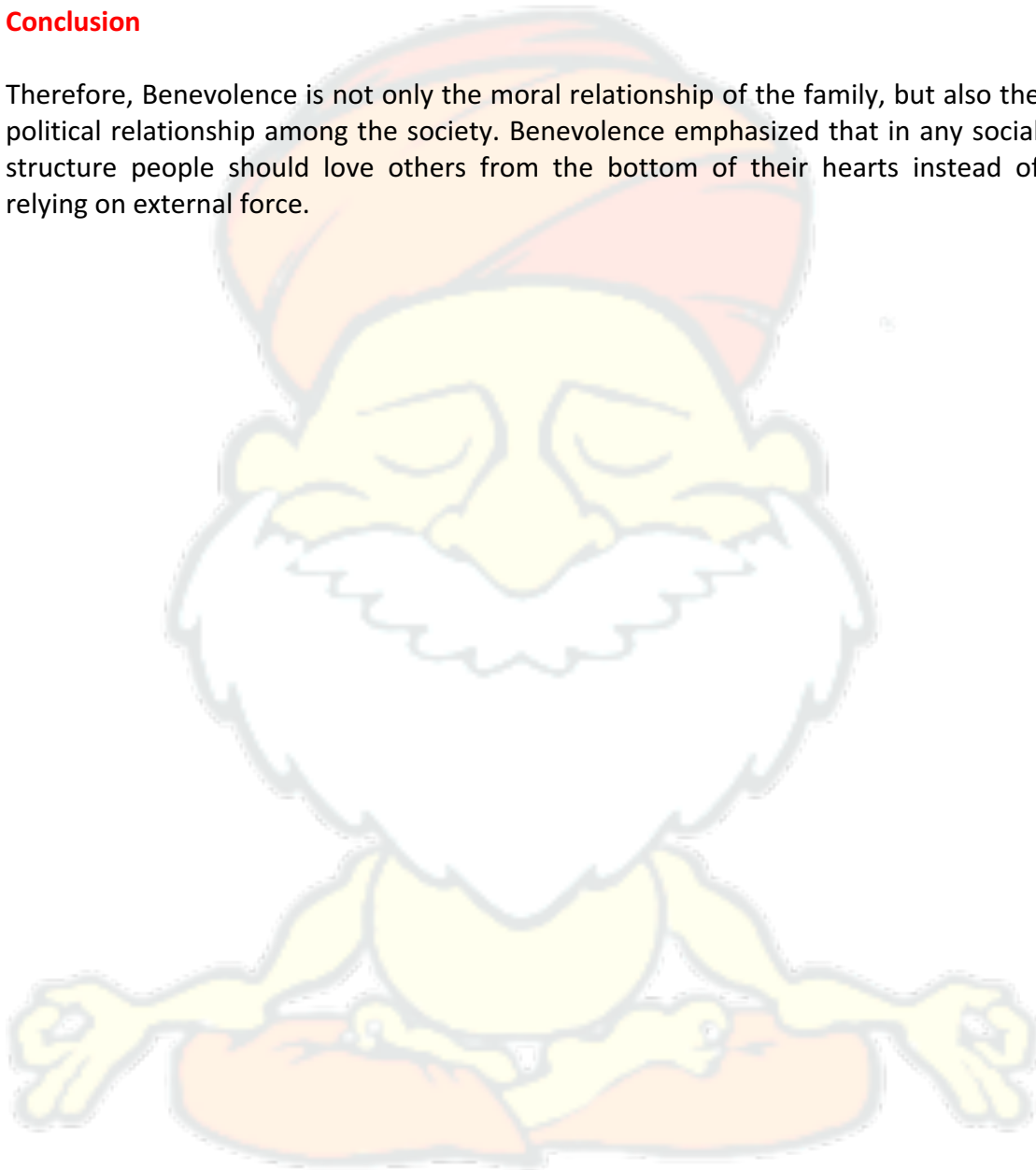
**Benevolence as a desirable human trait –**

- World history shows us that every religion lays emphasis on benevolence as important human trait which is desirable in every human.
- Being benevolent helps in being upright and honest in the line of duty of one’s choice. For example, a benevolent soldier would always be mindful to minimise collateral damage during conflict situation thereby being mindful of others well-being.
- Benevolence helps in every human function where by it also becomes necessary even for civil servants. For example, a benevolent State machinery with benevolent officers would ensure proper care of migrants during a crisis like the recent COVID-19 pandemic.
- Benevolence can also be a useful trait in present environmental crisis as a benevolent person would always ensure that his/her actions won’t cause damage to the environment and biodiversity.
- According to Confucius, Benevolence is the great principle between heaven and earth, and the virtue of a saint.

- In Chinese Mandarin, the character Benevolence combines “person” with “two” in the form of its font, which indicates a relationship between people.
- It also forms the grounds of social and family relationships: there is benevolence of parents towards children, and vice versa; virtues of kindness, respect, filial piety, righteousness, empathy, friendliness, etc. develop between individuals within a family and in wider social contexts.

### Conclusion

Therefore, Benevolence is not only the moral relationship of the family, but also the political relationship among the society. Benevolence emphasized that in any social structure people should love others from the bottom of their hearts instead of relying on external force.



**3. What values can be learnt in a joint family? Examine. Do you think the increasing preference for nuclear families is worrisome? Critically comment.****Approach**

Candidate has to examine or explain in deep the values that can be learnt in a joint family. The candidate also has to critically comment on what he thinks regarding the increasing preference for nuclear families being worrisome so basically, he has to mention pros and cons of nuclear family here.

**Introduction**

A family can be defined as a small group characterised by face-to-face relations and the members, are inter-related by kinship or marriage. Family exists within the society. It can be considered as a social system which exerts influence over the society. A society can't survive without family. The institution of family is deep-rooted social system in India. Indians are very much attached to their families. Basically, two types of families are found in India. Viz: Joint family and nuclear family.

**Body****Values That Can Be Learnt in a Joint Family:**

- It fosters great virtues like sacrifice, affection, co-operation, spirit of selflessness, broadmindedness among its members and makes the family a cradle of social virtues.
- Under the care of elders, the undesirable and anti-social tendencies of the young are checked and they are prevented from going astray.
- They learn to exercise self-control.
- All members learn to obey family rules and respect their elders.
- You learn the true meaning of 'sharing is caring' as from food, clothes, gadgets, rooms, cars, drivers, makeup, you are used to sharing every little thing.
- Living with a big family inculcates team spirit i.e. 'One for all and all for one.'
- According to Sir Henry Maine, the joint family is like a corporation where trustee is the father. Everyone in the joint family works according to his capabilities but obtains according to his needs. Thus, it realises the socialistic ideal—from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs.

**Is the increasing preference for nuclear families worrisome?**

A nuclear family is made up of two parents and their children. This is the most basic understanding of the nuclear family model. You would have a father, mother, and several children making up a traditional nuclear family.

**Advantage of Nuclear Family:**

- Nuclear family plays an important role in the development of personality of individuals.
- In nuclear families the condition of woman is better than joint families. She gets enough time to look after her children.
- Peace and harmony are very much essential for a pleasant family life. In nuclear families there is no misunderstanding and they enjoy a harmonious atmosphere by living together.
- There is no chance of in-law's conflict. Financial problem does not arise in nuclear family. Money can be saved for future achievement and to face uncertain crisis of family.

**Disadvantages:**

- The property of the family is divided among the brothers and each live separately.
- In nuclear family both husband and wife adopt profession outside the family, then children are neglected and looked after by the servants.
- Feeling of loneliness is one of important drawbacks in nuclear family. After completion of household task, the housewife becomes alone at home.

**Way forward:**

- Expose your children to your extended family when you plan picnics, movies and holidays with your relatives – aunts, uncles, and grandparents.
- Keeping your doors open for family to stay over, visiting them often if they are in the city or visiting extended family during school and college holidays are some of the ways to inculcate the importance of being together in children.
- We are in a world where technology dictates everything. Our families can stay connected using the latest technologies (phones and tablets) using networking applications like 'WhatsApp' and 'Facebook' to share stories and experiences.
- Extended families can use these applications very effectively.
- Last but not the least is that in your nuclear family discuss values that you would like your child to inculcate.

**Conclusion**

In today's times, it might not be practically possible in cities and the current urban situation to live in joint families. The reason being, the living spaces are getting smaller, and families are dispersing to cities and other countries to seek employment and a better life. However, even with these limitations, it is still possible to inculcate values of a joint family in your kid. In the end, it is how the parents choose to bring up their child and not just how he grows up in the environment that surrounds him.

**4. Nearly everything you do is of no importance, but it is important that you do it. What is your understanding of this quote by Mahatma Gandhi? Explain.**

**Approach**

Candidate has to explain the quote by Mahatma Gandhi that “Nearly everything you do is of no importance, but it is important that you do it.”

**Introduction**

“Nearly everything you do is of no importance, but it is important that you do it” is a quote by Mahatma Gandhi through which he has given us a message that not everything we do will make a major change but it’s still important that we do it because it could be significant to us or people around us.

**Body**

**“Nearly everything you do is of no importance, but it is important that you do it” - understanding the quote**

- Whatever we do in life will be insignificant but it is very important that we do it because we can’t know.
- We can’t ever really know the meaning of your life. We don’t need to. Every life has a meaning, whether it lasts one hundred years or one hundred seconds.
- Every life, and every death, changes the world in its own way. We can’t know.
- We shouldn’t take life for granted. But also, shouldn’t take it too seriously.
- We should not postpone what we want and shouldn’t leave anything misunderstood. We can do it by making sure the people you care about know and that they know how we really feel.

**Examples to explain the quote “Nearly everything you do is of no importance, but it is important that you do it.”**

- Gregor Mendel was a German speaking scientist who is famous for his pea plant experiments which discovered how hereditary characteristics are transferred from generation to generation.
- He Worked as A Gardener and Studied Beekeeping in his Childhood. His family was not able to support him financially and Mendel had to tutor students to make ends meet. He suffered from serious depression and had to return home to recover. Yet he excelled in his studies, especially in physics and mathematics. Due to his illness, he took a year longer to complete the two-year program in 1843.
- Apart from training as a priest, Mendel worked as a substitute high school teacher. In 1850, he appeared for the examination to become a certified high school teacher but failed. In 1853, Mendel returned to the monastery in Brno

and was again given a teaching position. In 1856, he attempted to become a certified teacher but failed for the second time.

- In 1854, Abbot Cyril Napp allowed Gregor to conduct experiments on the transmission of hereditary characters in plants in the monastery's 2 hectares (4.9 acres) garden. He looked at seven different characteristics in peas, including plant height, seed color and whether they were wrinkly or smooth.
- Call it intuition or luck, in peas the "particles of inheritance" are strung out on seven pairs of chromosomes, though Mendel never figured this out.
- Gregor Mendel first presented his findings at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brno in Moravia in early 1865. His paper on the subject, which was titled Experiments on Plant Hybridization, was published in the society's journal the following year.
- At the time his work was rejected by the scientific community. The vast significance of Mendel's work was not realized till 1900 when his findings were rediscovered by Hugo de Vries and Carl Correns, after Mendel's death and 35 years after the publication of his paper.
- So, we see Mendel kept on doing his work despite people finding his work as unimportant. Also, he didn't know about why he is choosing peas. Call it intuition or luck, in peas the "particles of inheritance" are strung out on seven pairs of chromosomes, though Mendel never figured this out.
- After rediscovery of his theories, Mendel's reputation grew exponentially. Today Gregor Mendel is credited with laying the foundation of the science of genetics and known as the "father of modern genetics". And his work has done such wonders. If he wouldn't have done it thinking of it as unimportant, we wouldn't have been experiencing such a boon in genetics.

### **Conclusion**

"Whatever you do in life will be insignificant, but it's very important that you do it. Because nobody else will. Like when someone comes into your life and half of you says you're nowhere near ready, but the other half says: make her yours forever." Putting it short "I will put my hopes on a string, and tie them to my wrists like balloons. They won't get too high, then. My feet won't lift off the ground an inch. I will stay grounded. My head won't even skim the surface of the clouds. But still, I will keep going and doing it."



**5. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate your views.**

### **Approach**

The candidate needs to explain the above given statement and then give his/her views regarding the same. Substantiation of one's views is important.

### **Introduction**

Education is described as, "A body of knowledge acquired while being educated." So in essence Education involves the imparting of knowledge to a person and then the consequent knowledge gained through this process.

### **Body**

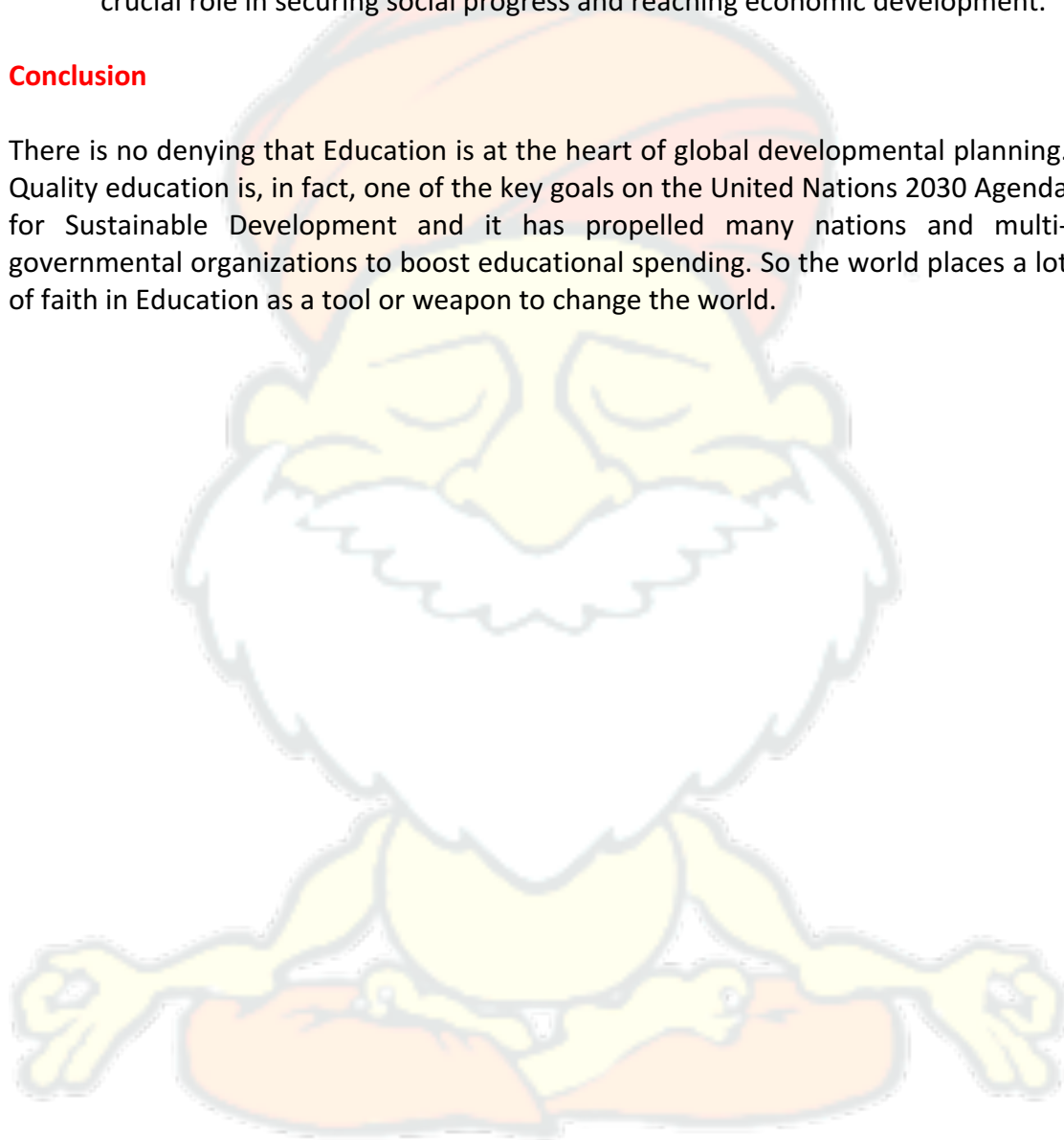
- True education ignites one's spirit to bring a positive change. Even Nelson Mandela knew the importance of education that why he Said, education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. He considers education to be a potent force for changing the world.
- Education allows us to better understand the world in which we live. Through education, we become thoughtful about what happens around us.
- Education interconnects and equates us as a species. You can read complete details of Education is the most powerful weapon here in this article.
- Education provides us with a bridge to science and technology. Among many other disciplines, it helps us understand what the great advances of humanity have been and why today we are who we are.
- Man is what his thoughts do to him. Education provides direction to these thoughts. Education plays an important role in determining our potential to achieve this success.
- Education provides access to the great store of human knowledge. Just being able to read and write gives you access to the vast reservoir of human knowledge in the form of books. It is the combined wisdom of the ages.
- A man benefits from the path shown by the great masters of any field by accessing this storehouse of knowledge. Distilling knowledge to gain wisdom is the ultimate goal of education. Great minds like Newton have recognized the contributions of their predecessors that contributed to their success.
- Education is considered to be an important investment in the human resource, and nearly all developing countries have understood and recognized the need to improve education for faster growth.
- Changing the world refers to changing status quo for better outcomes in terms of wealth generation, productivity, living standard, peace, and equality. The goal of education is to make people wiser, more knowledgeable, better informed, ethical, responsible, critical and capable of continuing to learn.
- From fighting poverty to providing food security to curing diseases – education provides the tools needed to improve quality of life both

economically and sociologically in modern society. Education is seen as integral to enabling sustainable development around the world and especially so in developing countries.

- Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world as well as, and us enables to reach peace, prosperity and dignity. It improves the quality of lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society.
- Education raises people's productivity, creativity and also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. And overall, it plays a very crucial role in securing social progress and reaching economic development.

### Conclusion

There is no denying that Education is at the heart of global developmental planning. Quality education is, in fact, one of the key goals on the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and it has propelled many nations and multi-governmental organizations to boost educational spending. So the world places a lot of faith in Education as a tool or weapon to change the world.



**6. One of the truest tests of integrity is its blunt refusal to be compromised. Elucidate.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to write about keyword integrity and its important traits. And then elucidate whether true test of integrity is blunt refusal to be compromised.

**Introduction:**

Integrity is a personal quality of fairness that we all aspire to. It is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions.

**Body**

Traits of integrity:

- Integrity is a personal choice, an uncompromising and consistent commitment to honour 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.

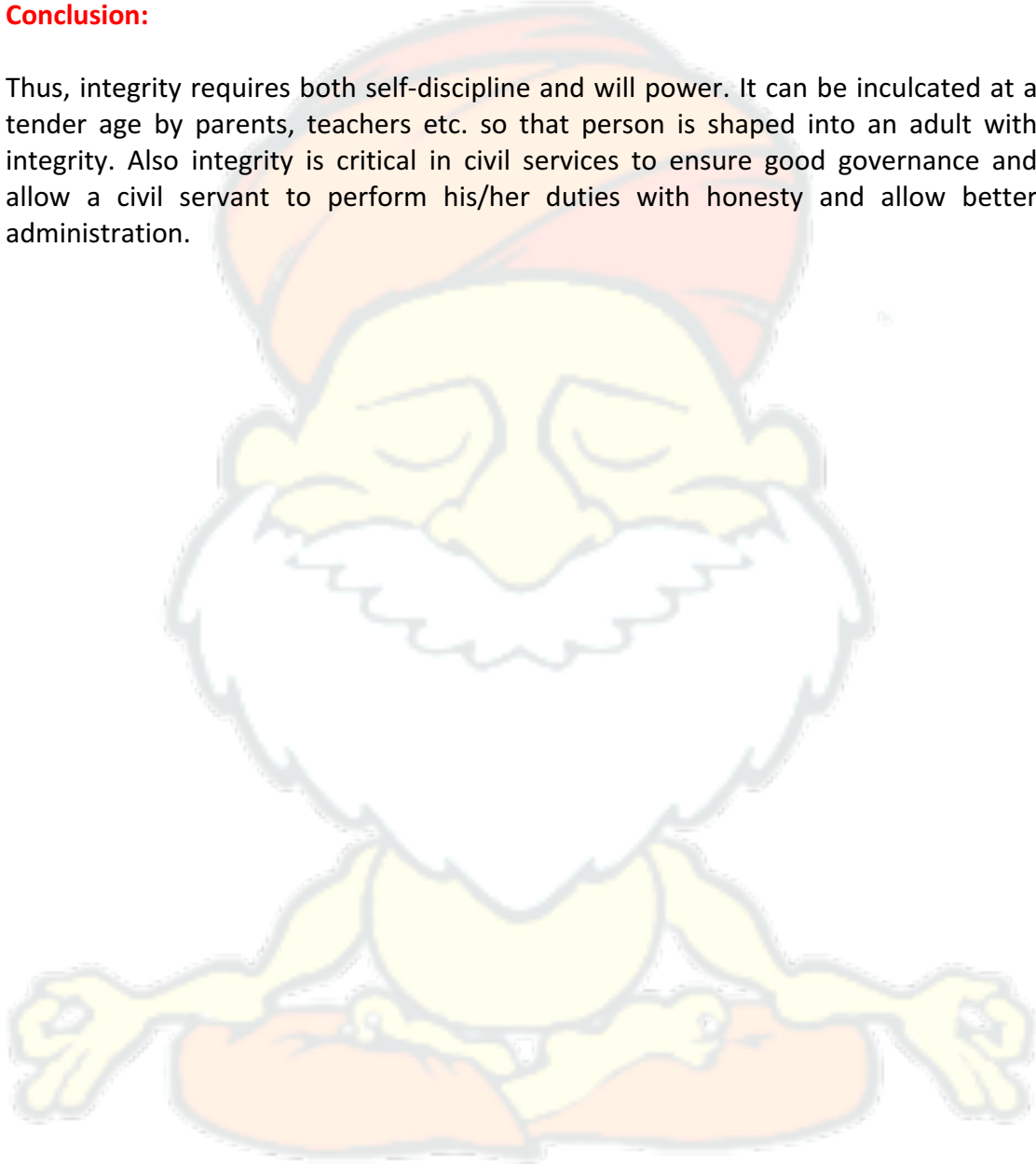
True test of integrity is uncompromising:

- 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.
- Integrity means adherence to principles. Integrity requires a person to follow his conscience in all matters all the time. If integrity get compromised our conscience get filled with guilt and disturb our internal peace.
- In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to 27 years in prison at Robben Island. He accepted it with dignity. Ten thousand days in prison failed to break Mandela and he refused to compromise on his beliefs or leave the struggle midway.
- 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.
- Integrity ignites new problem solving ideas innovative interventions in the administration and Ignites entrepreneurial spirit. E.g. Paytm, Flipkart founders today are cornerstone of India's entrepreneurship.

- Mahatma Gandhi worshipped truth and non-violence throughout his life. To maintain integrity with his principle he cancelled the Non-Cooperation movement. The refusal to continue movement was good in his perception rather than compromising with integrity even if many were against his decision to drawback the movement. He maintained the truth and integrity with his principles even in crucial times.

**Conclusion:**

Thus, integrity requires both self-discipline and will power. It can be inculcated at a tender age by parents, teachers etc. so that person is shaped into an adult with integrity. Also 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.



**7. Is it possible to treat the job of a civil servant like any other job? Why is dedication to public service considered an important value? Discuss.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to give his views on the job of a civil servant being treated like any other job. Also, candidate need to discuss why the dedication to public service considered an important value.

**Introduction:**

The term 'Civil Service' refers to the administrative system of the state which is responsible for implementing policies made by the political executive, which constitutes of the elected representatives in a democracy. It generally refers to administrators paid for implementing the policies of national governments. The members of the civil service work for state administration and for that reason they are called civil servants or government officials. These government officials constitute public administration.

**Is it possible to treat the job of a civil servant like any other job?**

It is not possible to treat the job of a civil servant like any other job as it is no ordinary job. The civil servant has huge responsibility which calls for strict code of conduct and life. The following are the examples:

- In every service there are certain rules of conduct which must be strictly followed by every member of the service. Failure to follow the code of conduct or rule will create an atmosphere of chaos in the organisation.
- The government officers are not allowed to be involved either directly or indirectly in any business or trade or they are not allowed to get any job in private firms. If they desire to have a job in any other organisation, they will have to seek permission from the highest authority.
- There are also numerous other rules which the government officers must follow. There is also a provision or rule that every member of the service must submit a list of his movable and immovable property and the same of the other members of his family.
- The public administrationists are of the view that in such a situation the best possible way for bureaucrats is they must maintain neutrality. Whatever may be the colour and ideology of the party government the bureaucracy will always remain neutral.
- 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.

- 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.

### **Why is dedication to public service considered an important value?**

Dedication to public service considered an important value due to the following reasons:

- Dedication is the eminence of people to be devoted or loyal to duty or purpose, thought or action.
- Dedication is a vital personality trait of an individual.
- This value gives the ability to continue acting when motivation is lacking.
- Dedication will drive to certain task rapidly.
- 'Dedication to public service' refers to keeping public good above all and working for it even in adverse condition.

### **Conclusion:**

The civil servants have to abide by a common set of values which can cater to larger interests of society at large and to achieve social, political and economic justice. Hence it can be said that 'dedication to public service' is necessary for civil service.

**8. Nobody gets to be good at something without effort, no matter what your aptitude is. Do you agree? Substantiate.****Approach**

Candidates should express his views on the phrase “Nobody gets to be good at something without effort, no matter what your aptitude is.” The candidate needs to substantiate it provide it with evidence or examples to support his views.

**Introduction**

Aptitude is the intersection of effort and ability. Effort without ability is unproductive wheel-spinning. Ability without effort is wasted talent. I do agree that no matter what your aptitude is, without efforts nobody gets to be good at anything.

**Nobody gets to be good at something without effort, no matter what your aptitude is.**

- I believe, aptitude is measured on a sliding scale from ‘none at all’ to ‘extremely high levels of’.
- Unless there’s a specific test designed to measure aptitude objectively, we’re stuck with subjective assessments of it. This is where the effort and ability inputs come into play.
- Aptitude can stagnate over time if ignored. It requires continual effort building and improvement of ability.
- Without effort, your skill is nothing more than what you could have done but didn’t. With effort, talent becomes skill and, at the very same time, effort makes skill productive.
- Development of aptitude for a given task, project or role requires a certain level of effort.
- The vast majority of senior business leaders don’t ascend to their levels without having exerted a nearly inhuman amount of effort over the course their lives and careers to attain the positions they’re in.
- High achievers keep going after failures, stick things out, are constantly driven to improve, and are “paragons of perseverance.”
- Developing expertise in your role, field or discipline requires tremendous levels of effort, usually over a sustained period of time. Thus, it takes effort to develop aptitude.
- Without effort, talent is nothing more than unmet potential. Skill without effort is nothing more than what you could’ve done, but didn’t.
- With effort, talent becomes skill and, at the same time, effort makes skill productive.

**Conclusion:**

When considering individuals in identical circumstances, what each achieves depends on just two things: talent and effort. Effort makes skills productive. Doing one thing better and better may be more satisfying than staying an amateur at many different things. Accomplishment is very much about going the distance. Consistency of effort over the long run is essential.





**9. What role does an impartial media play in a democracy? Examine. Do you think? Corporate or political control of media houses is antithetical to the idea of a neutral media. Discuss.**

**Approach-**

In this question candidates need to write about role played by impartial media in democracy. In second part of question write about how corporate controlled or politically controlled media houses are antithetical to idea of democracy.

**Introduction-**

Media constitutes the 4th pillar of democracy. It plays an important role in keeping democracy alive and thriving. The role of the media is vital as a watchdog for uncovering errors and wrongdoings in the democracy. The Press Freedom Index released by Reporters without Borders in 2019, ranked India 140 out of 180 countries. This reflects less freedom to media in the country impacting its role as watchdog.

**Body-**

Role of media as a watchdog in a democracy:

Reporting:

- Media reporting on public affairs and investigations into wrongdoing in the administration of public affairs is a must for a healthy democracy. This includes exposing frauds or corruption cases that personally benefit politicians.

Audit:

- Media plays an important role in auditing government policies and spending. An unbiased media is important for transparent reporting.

Awareness:

- Media is important to educate people on issues that are of utmost importance for society. E.g. Increasing number of rape cases are threat to society and reflect state failure to stop it. Media help in generating awareness about these social issues.

Accountability:

- Media ensures accountability of the government by exposing the bad state of democracy. By playing its watchdog role, the media help bring about reforms and in the long term, assist in creating a culture of transparency and government accountability.

Platform for debate:

- An election cannot be deemed democratic unless the public is fully able to participate. As such, the media are vital in ensuring that there is a transparent platform for debate and participation of the representatives in

various national debates and discussion which allow citizens to choose accordingly.

Bridge:

- The media is a bridge between the citizens and the government. It helps citizen's voice to reach government and help in highlighting various issues in the society.

Informal opposition:

- Media also acts as an informal opposition, especially in case of an opposition less in numbers in the legislature. It criticises and debate on various government policies and schemes.

The Corporate or political control of media houses is antithetical to the idea of a neutral media .Following are the various challenges by political or corporate control-  
Censorship:

- The political leaders encourage censorship of media. Various efforts are made to control and contain media through stringent norms and regulations.

Sedition law:

- Section 124a of IPC under which sedition is punishable by life imprisonment endangers the freedom of journalists. This lead to fear among journalists to work freely,

Corruption:

- Paid news, advertorials and fake news are threat to free and unbiased media. All this leads to favouritism and hinders unbiased reporting.

Political influence:

- Corporate and political power has overwhelmed large sections of the media, both print and visual, which lead to vested interests and destroy freedom.

Way forward:

Legislation:

- Although India has the Press Council of India and specific regulations, the country needs more detailed law regarding the media to protect not only the freedom of expression and speech but also journalists' safety.
- Strengthening justice system: Strengthening the courts, the police, and the justice system, and the rule of law is important to provide adequate protection for journalists.

Better regulation:

- Efforts must be made to enable regulations that would lower the barriers to media ownership and reduce concentration of media ownership.

Independent agencies:

- There is a need to establish independent press councils, media watch groups, Ombudsmen, and other media self-regulatory bodies autonomous from the government.

Incentivise:

- Government must Institute awards and other forms of recognition for excellence in watchdog reporting.

**Conclusion-**

India is the biggest democracy in the world and the press and media play an important role in keeping the democracy thriving. Media should be neutral in airing views, as it is a vital link between government and Indian citizens. Media is thus necessary for smooth functioning of democracy.



**10. How important is political neutrality for a civil servant? Explain.**

**Approach-**

A simple straightforward question where candidates need to write about what political neutrality is and how it is important for civil servant in administration.

**Introduction -**

Recently, there has been a debate whether bureaucracy is being neutral or not. Involvement of bureaucracy in politics has become a very controversial issue. When caught between various political ideologies and in conflicts of opinion, officials are supposed to maintain their neutrality.

**Body-**

Why is it important for civil servant to be politically neutral?

- Unaffiliation towards any political ideology and maintaining political neutrality in all aspects is vitally important for the efficient functioning of the bureaucracy.
- Also given the fact that it is the bureaucracy which provides a continuum, while political parties come and go, their neutrality towards parties and commitment towards work must remain same so as to achieve the desired result of a policy.
- Given the diversity in country and the trend of vote bank politics we have in our country, a political leader may be biased towards a particular community. A politically unaffiliated civil servant in this case will help provide justice to all as she will give an honest opinion while policy making and be non-discriminatory while implementation
- Political affiliation, on the other hand, results into a nexus between bureaucrats and political leaders which hurts Indian society and economy severely as seen in many past instances and is a major cause of corruption in India.
- Working in tandem with government's ideology without maintaining objectivity may result into government of propaganda.
- A civil servant's neutrality towards government in power helps maintain people's faith in the administrative system of the country and thus ensures stability.
- Need for a Neutral Bureaucracy
- Neutrality depicts that public officials are not slaves to either the politicians or any other authority other than the moral authority of the Constitution.
- It shows that the principle of neutrality implies a measure of independence both from the partisan interests of the government of the day and the

exogenous agenda that prompts certain social groups to cow others down to humiliating vulnerability.

- Bureaucracy should be neutral in terms of ideology and politics. So that there will not be an affinity to a particular class or ideology.
- Most importantly, it also suggests that even in the post-retirement period, public officials could make significant interventions for more noble purposes underlying the good society even without joining a particular brand of formal politics that has scant regard for constitutional principles such as freedom from fear and human dignity.
- For a genuine public official, commitment to constitutional principles is not only a lifelong project but, more importantly, it can be carried out without any political or ideological mediation.
- If bureaucracy won't be neutral then it cannot lend its whole-hearted support to the existing political system, and to the economic and political system if any radical changes are introduced.
- Without neutrality, there can be a close nexus between bureaucracy and large-scale enterprises which could further lead to crony capitalism.
- In advanced societies, there is a number of classes and this finally leads to the conflict among classes. The officials should remain neutral in this conflict. Otherwise, they will be very eager to protect the interests of the class/classes to which they belong.

**Conclusion-**

Bureaucracy is seen as the steel frame of the country, any biasness on its part will result into poor governance. Maintaining non-partisanship is of prime importance and this has to be understood both by the civil servants as well as the politicians in the country.

**11. Perfect objectivity is an unrealistic goal; fairness, however, is not. Elucidate.**

**Approach**

In this question candidates need to write about what is objectivity. Is perfect objectivity is unrealistic goal and fairness is not. throw some light upon it.

**Introduction**

Objectivity can be defined as taking decisions based on facts data logic codified material without involvement of any subjectivity like personal bias gender cultural or societal norms external factors etc. Fairness can be defined as striking right balance between positives and negatives .

**Body**

- Objectivity is often associated with near binary decision by fact figures historical data analysis law of land if at all decision should be based on only above factors administration would better employ machine learning, artificial intelligence ,algorithms computer to taken any decision humans would no longer needed in civil service .
- What is legal may not be ethical sometimes which makes objective decisions unethical or immoral at times.
- Objectivity is associated with letter of law where as fairness is associated with spirit of law .decisions must uphold and give priority to spirit of law .
- Eg- Past instances of farm waivers have shown increased number of farmer suicide past waiver .Objectively would deny waiver of farm loans .but spirit of law i e fairness would justify relief for distressed.
- Objectivity is associated with short-sightedness whereas fairness is justifying long term goal.
- Eg- Govt decision to extend viability gap funding may not fetch equivalent amount of short term returns. Hence objective or data driven decisions would rule out of such funding but long term economic benefits ie fairness for exceeds investments .
- Objectivity is reservation issue may not result in immediate returns like more efficient bureaucracy etc but long term benefits would ensure level playing field, eradication of socio economic differences.
- Upliftment of marginalised, poor etc will eventually lead to fairness

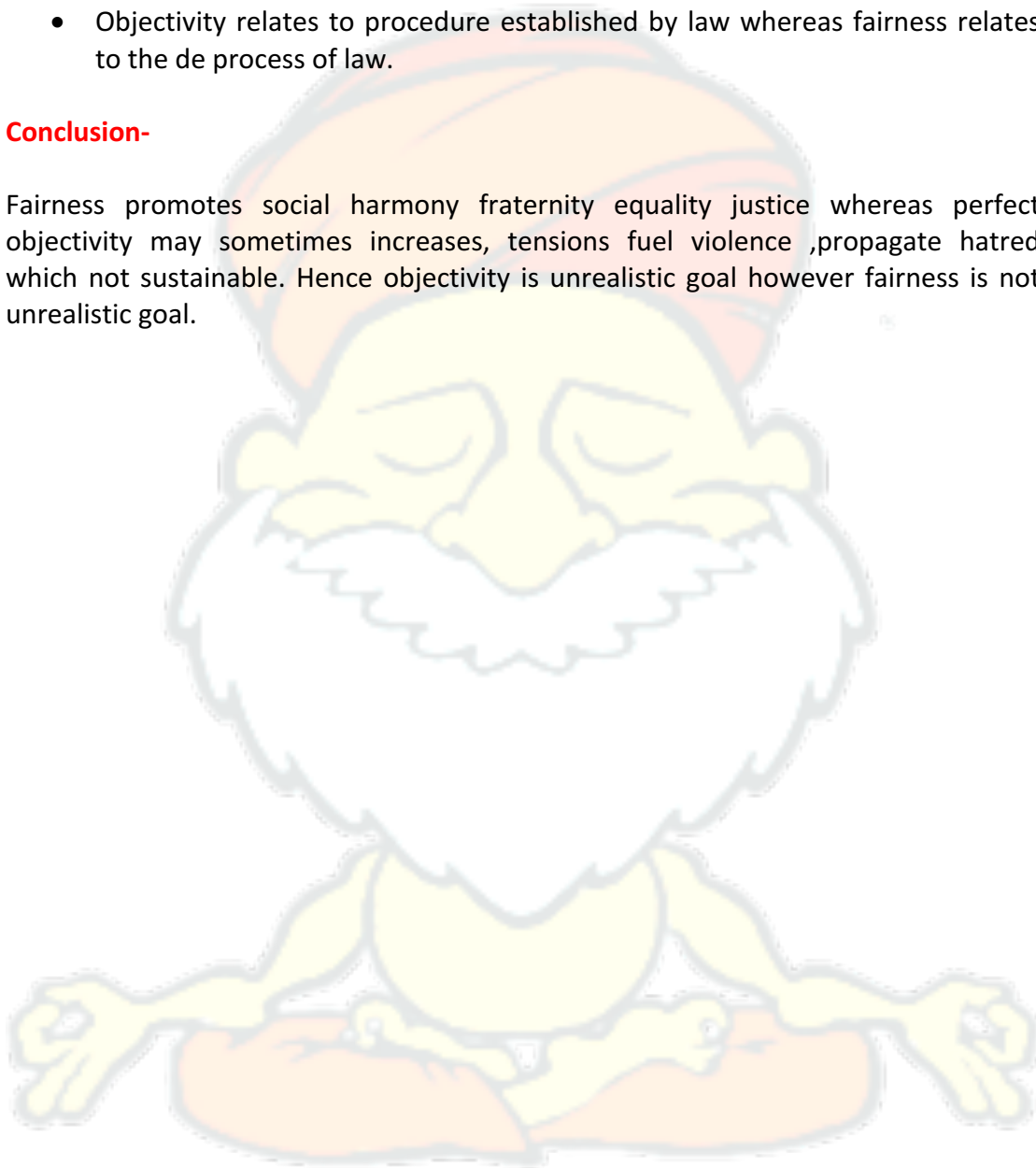
Perfect objectivity is realistic; fairness is not ,

- Objectivity deals with teleological approach of ethics where whatever ends well is justified whereas fairness emphasises more on means than ends like deontological approach .

- Objectivity follows utilitarian approach are greatest good for greatest number whereas fairness follows right based approach .
- Eg- demolition of community temple for highway project justifies objectivity over fairness.
- Objectivity promotes evidence based decision making which keeps personal discretion bias out of window and ensures uniform rule of law across space and time .
- Objectivity relates to procedure established by law whereas fairness relates to the de process of law.

**Conclusion-**

Fairness promotes social harmony fraternity equality justice whereas perfect objectivity may sometimes increases, tensions fuel violence ,propagate hatred which not sustainable. Hence objectivity is unrealistic goal however fairness is not unrealistic goal.



**12. Empathy is about finding echoes of another person in yourself. Comment.****Approach**

Candidates are expected to write about empathy with its definition. And then comment on how empathy is about finding echoes of any another person in our life. How it helps to share another's state of mind and emotions.

**Introduction:**

Empathy is the ability to be aware of, understand, and appreciate the feelings and thoughts of others. It is "tuning in" (being sensitive) to what, how, and why people feel and think the way they do. Being empathic means being able to "emotionally read" other people. The ability to empathize is directly dependent on one's ability to feel one's own feelings and identify them.

**Body**

- Empathy involves essentially putting yourself in someone else's position and feeling what they must be feeling. When you see another person suffering, you might be able to instantly envision yourself in the other person's place and feel sympathy for what they are going through.
- For example Mahatma Gandhi renounced a luxurious life because he could empathise with Indian masses suffering under the exploitative British rule. On empathy, his advice to anyone who was in doubt if an action was good or not, was to put oneself in the situation of the poorest of the poor in the country and see how a particular policy and programme will impact him or her.
- Empathetic people care about others and show interest in and concern for them. It is the ability to non-judgmentally put into words your understanding of the other person's perspective on the world.
- Empathy stands in contrast to sympathy which is the ability to cognitively understand a person's point of view or experience, without the emotional overlay. It should also be distinguished from compassion, even though the terms are often used interchangeably. Compassion is an empathic understanding of a person's feelings plus a desire to act on that person's behalf.
- For example 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.
- Empathy promotes helping behaviours. Not only are you more likely to engage in helpful behaviours when you feel empathy for other people; other people are also more likely to help you when they experience empathy.



- For example Baba Amte struggled and tried to remove the stigma and ignorance surrounding the treatment of leprosy as a disease. Amte strove to dispel the widespread belief that leprosy was highly contagious; he even allowed bacilli from a leper to be injected into him as part of an experiment aimed at proving that leprosy was not highly contagious.

### Conclusion

While empathy might fail sometimes, most people are able to empathize with others in a variety of situations. This ability to see things from another person's perspective and sympathize with another's emotions plays an important role in our social lives. Empathy allows us to understand others and, quite often, compels us to take action to relieve another person's suffering.



**13. If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion. What do you understand by this statement? Explain.**

### **Approach**

Candidates are expected to first explain compassion and happiness briefly in introduction and then explain the given statement.

### **Introduction:**

Compassion goes beyond feelings of sympathy and empathy and puts them into action. The word compassion literally means to “suffer together” or “co-suffering.” Well, when you feel compassion for those around you, you can’t stand by and watch someone else suffering. You are motivated to take action to stop the pain or help out.

Happiness on the other hand is when your life fulfils your needs. In other words, happiness comes when you feel satisfied and fulfilled. Happiness is a feeling of contentment, that life is just as it should be. Perfect happiness, enlightenment, comes when you have all of your needs satisfied.

**If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion**

As per The Dalai Lama: “If you want others to be happy, practice compassion. If you want to be happy, practice compassion.” As per research Developing compassion, then, results in the same kinds of brain activity that are shown when someone is in a particularly strong state of wellbeing and happiness. But why does compassion make us happy?

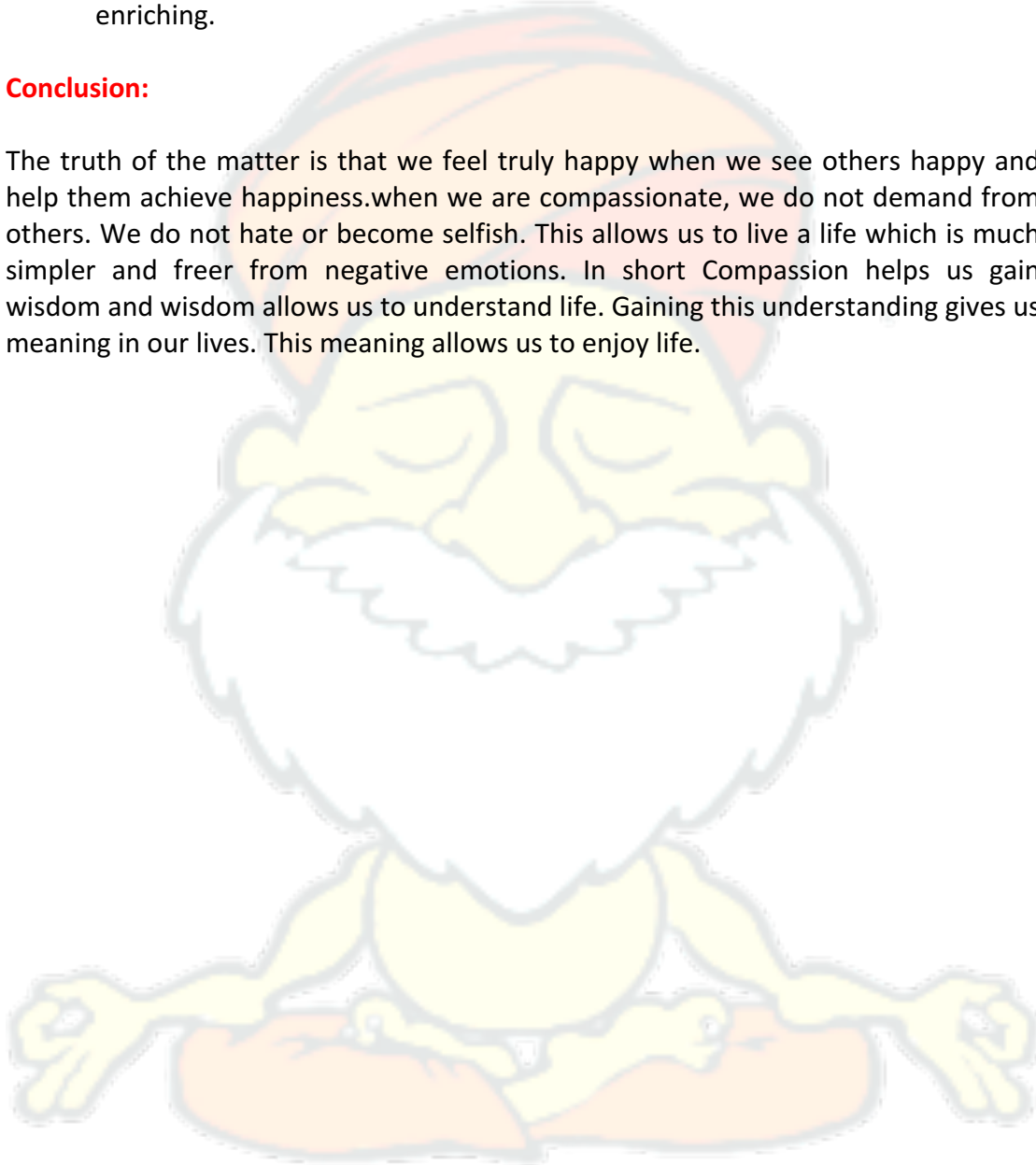
Three reasons spring to mind: diversion, perspective, and connectedness.

- First is “diversion.” When we worry less about ourselves, the experience of our own suffering is less intense. Taking our focus away from what’s wrong in our lives helps us to be less self-obsessed.
- Second, concern for others reminds us that we are not alone with our problems, and that others have even greater difficulties. From time to time in our lives we’ll be struggling with our normal quotient of suffering — worrying about paying bills, bickering over some disagreement, for example — when we encounter real suffering, such as bereavement or a serious accident. At such times we realize that we’ve been giving undue attention to problems that are, in reality, not such a big deal. So, compassion helps us to put our own difficulties into perspective.

- But third, the very act of connecting with others in a compassionate way enhances our lives in a very positive way. We are at heart social beings, and we cannot be truly happy unless we establish positive connections with others. Compassion and love give our lives a sense of meaning and fulfilment, and compassion is inherently pleasurable and rewarding. When we are caught up in our own anxieties and longings, we are not fully able to connect with others and so our experience is impoverished. Compassion is therefore enriching.

**Conclusion:**

The truth of the matter is that we feel truly happy when we see others happy and help them achieve happiness. When we are compassionate, we do not demand from others. We do not hate or become selfish. This allows us to live a life which is much simpler and freer from negative emotions. In short Compassion helps us gain wisdom and wisdom allows us to understand life. Gaining this understanding gives us meaning in our lives. This meaning allows us to enjoy life.



**14. Tolerance is giving to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself. Do you agree? Substantiate.**

### **Approach**

Candidates should first explain tolerance in introduction and should give his views on whether or not Tolerance is giving to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself and he needs to substantiate his view by giving examples in support of his views.

### **Introduction**

Tolerance can be defined as a fair and objective attitude towards those whose lifestyle differs from yours. It is the ability to deal with something unpleasant or annoying, or to continue existing despite bad or difficult conditions.

**Tolerance is giving to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself**

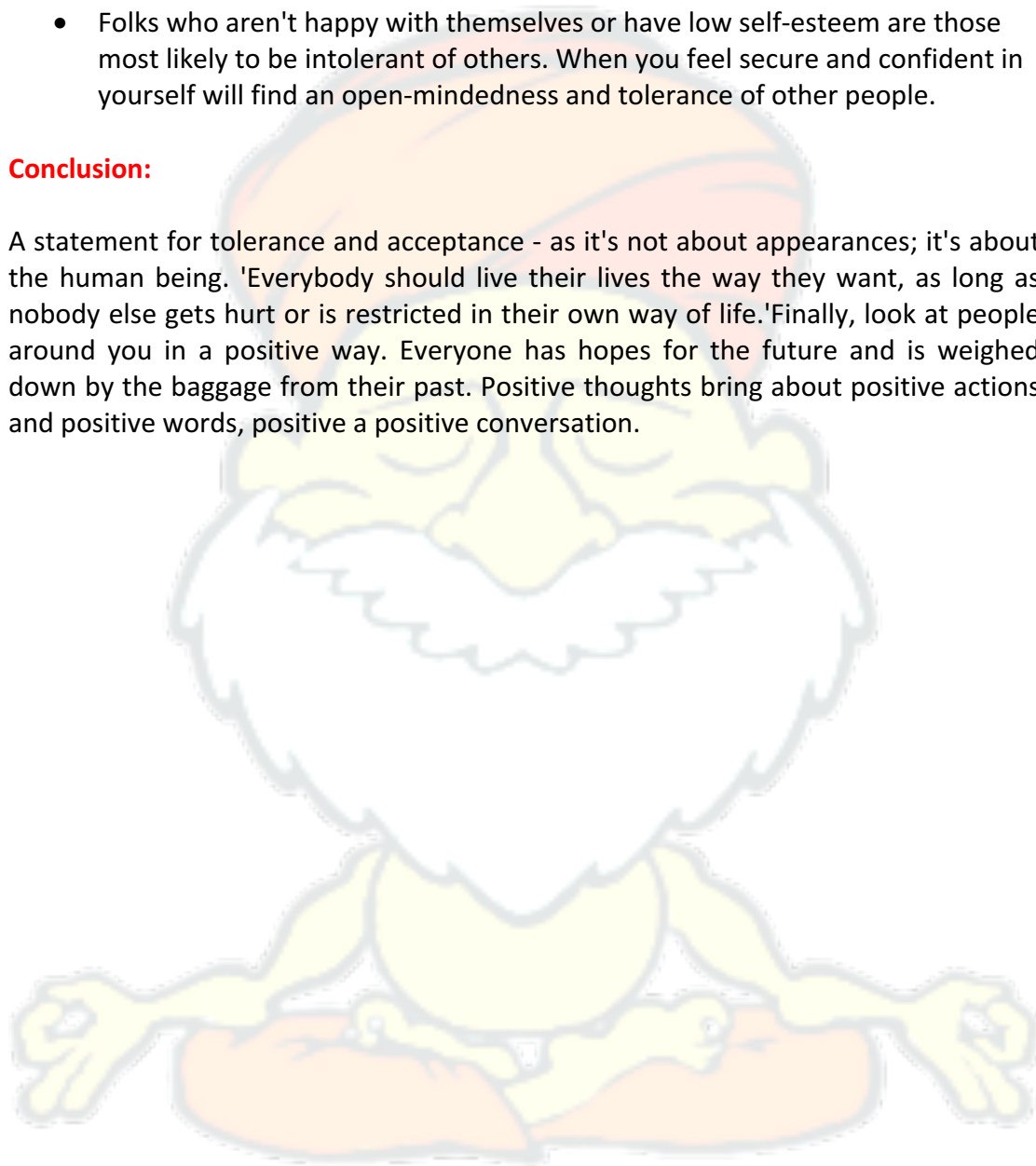
Most people are judged by their behaviour within society. Having that spirit of positivity makes it easier for us to tolerate the differences among our neighbours because we know that we are all different but also the same deep down inside. Tolerance is the appreciation of diversity and the ability to live and let others live. It is a fair, objective, and permissive attitude toward those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, nationality, etc., differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry. There are several ways for us to become wiser and more tolerant people.

- First, we must want and choose to be tolerant. Another is to control our anger. Anger is the emotion of intolerance. Intolerance means that you don't accept other people's opinion, behaviour or lifestyle.
- Many times, we find ourselves in a situation where we find it hard to tolerate a person's actions or opinion. We can try to understand where the other person is coming from, and avoid making it into a personal issue. We can develop a more tolerant view by learning about cultural differences between people, and by developing confidence in ourselves. We then will come to appreciate and even celebrate differences within the family of mankind.
- Tolerating others in a tricky situation is much easier if we empathize with the person who we perceive as different. Try to see things from the other person's perspective. It is possible to figure out the other person's perspective without being intolerant or aggressive.
- One way to be tolerant is to ignore the differences, although is a negative way of dealing with differences. In short being tolerant is like learning to accept and value difference is much better.

- An important part of developing a more tolerant, 'live and let live' attitude is learning to appreciate and value the differences we all have.
- People who value difference and diversity are much more tolerant of other people, and are less stressed by difference and change in general.
- Folks who aren't happy with themselves or have low self-esteem are those most likely to be intolerant of others. When you feel secure and confident in yourself will find an open-mindedness and tolerance of other people.

**Conclusion:**

A statement for tolerance and acceptance - as it's not about appearances; it's about the human being. 'Everybody should live their lives the way they want, as long as nobody else gets hurt or is restricted in their own way of life.' Finally, look at people around you in a positive way. Everyone has hopes for the future and is weighed down by the baggage from their past. Positive thoughts bring about positive actions and positive words, positive a positive conversation.



**15. Public service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation. Elucidate.**

**Approach-**

In this question candidates need to explain what public service is and how public service is not just about doing job efficiently and honestly. But public service is complete dedication to the people and to the nation.

**Introduction-**

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. Its not just limited to being honest and efficient but having complete dedication towards it.

**Body-**

Dedication is the quality of being dedicated or committed to a task or purpose, thought or action. In organizational context, 'Dedication to public service' refers to keeping public good above all and working for it even in adverse condition.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- New innovative ideas and solutions to problems are required. 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.

- 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.
- Even though the motivation to come in service 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Once Dr. Sam Pitroda, said that “Biggest tragedy of our nation is that the best minds of this country are busy solving problems of the rich who in reality don’t have any problem, while the poor, vulnerable and needy are left uncared for.
- Hence just being honest and efficient would not suffice but complete dedication towards people is must.

Way forward-

- Encourage lateral entry and performance based evaluation in civil service.
- Bureaucratic attitude can be replaced with democratic attitude and citizen centric governance
- HR- system can be instituted in civil service as suggested by Niti Aayog better management of human resource and efficiency.

### **Conclusion-**

Public service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation”. Margaret Chase Smith. A famous civil servant Anil swarup once said. "Honesty is necessary but not sufficient condition for the welfare of the people. A bureaucrat is paid to perform, to deliver". He can't get away by just being honest.

**16. “The only way to change someone’s mind is to connect with them from the Heart.” What do you understand by this statement? Explain.**

### **Approach**

A simple straightforward question where candidates need to write about how we can change someone’s mind with connecting through his heart .write down you own thoughts regarding this.

### **Introduction**

In these days of disruptive change and raging conspiracy theories, the leadership challenge of changing people’s minds is central. If we really want to change people’s minds, we need a deeper understanding of the dynamics of persuasion, and the use of additional tools, such as leadership storytelling. It involves the ability to understand another person's emotions and respond appropriately.

### **Body**

- Empathy is the ability to emotionally understand what other people feel, see things from their point of view, and imagine yourself in their place. Essentially, it is putting yourself in someone else's position and feeling what they must be feeling.
- While people are generally pretty well-attuned to their own feelings and emotions, getting into someone else's head can be a bit more difficult. The ability to feel empathy allows people to "walk a mile in another's shoes".
- An empathetic point of view is achieved by setting aside our own interests, current disposition, and relation to the agent and sympathizing with the effects of a person’s actions on those around him.
- Operationalization of Empathy: According to David Hume
- X notices that Y is injured and that he is in pain.
- A mental state similar to that of Y arises in X. He experiences the idea of pain, of Y.
- This feeling arises from a kind of association or due to psychological simulation of Y’s pain in X’s mind.
- This feeling of empathy creates a motivational drive in X to rush to Y’s help.
- For changing someone’s mind it is necessary to connect with his heart. For this change one must have Empathy, Sympathy And Compassion.
- Sympathy: It is a feeling and expression of concern for someone, often accompanied by a wish for them to be happier or better off. In general, sympathy implies a deeper, more personal, level of concern than pity, a simple expression of sorrow.  
Eg- The way you feel for your friend when his mother dies



- Empathy: It involves, first, seeing someone else's situation from his/ her perspective, and, second, sharing that person's emotions, including, if any, his distress.  
Empathy occurs when you are truly trying to understand or experience someone else's emotions, as if they were your own.  
Eg feeling the same amount of excitement as a friend, when they tell you they're getting married. Capacity to understand another person's point of view or the result of such understanding.
- Building Social Connections: Empathy allows people to build social connections with others. By understanding what people are thinking and feeling, people are able to respond appropriately in social situations.
- By being emphatic you can relate to someone better and by understanding his situation you can change his mind.

"If there is any one secret of success, it lies the ability to get the other person's view and see things from his angle as well as your own." —Henry Ford.

### Conclusion

'You Can Only Understand People If you feel them up yourself'. —John Steinbeck, East of Eden''.

Empathy is the ability to see things from another person's perspective and sympathize with another's emotions. It plays an important role in establishing harmony in society. by showing empathy, sympathy, and compassion person can connect with someone's heart and eventually change their mind .

**17. In a high-IQ job pool, soft skills like discipline, drive, and empathy mark those Who emerge as outstanding? Do you agree? Comment.**

**Approach-**

In this question candidates need to write about definitions of discipline ,drive, and empathy and how these skills turned out to be helpful for those who working in high job pool and emerge as a outstanding .write your opinions about it .

**Introduction-**

Soft skills, also known as common skills or core skills are skills which are desirable in all professions. These skills include discipline, drive ,empathy, critical thinking, problem solving, professional writing, digital literacy, leadership, professional attitude, work ethic, etc . Among others. among these skills those having discipline drive and empathy emerging as a outstanding in a high IQ job pool.

**Body-**

Soft skills are personal attributes that influence how well you can work or interact with others. These skills make it easier to form relationships with people, create trust and dependability, and lead teams.

**Discipline-**

- For any task to be done or even nation or man making ,a certain level of organisation ,rules & discipline is essential ,since it provides a base & a framework to work in, without which the organisation moves like a ship without a rudder & is likely to reach nowhere.
- Great leaders like E.Sreedharan or J.Nehru have been known to be disciplined workers & strict taskmasters which led to them achieving momentous tasks. But too much rigidity s likely to lead to fear ,lack of trust & camaraderie ,thus affecting team work & the occasional moral actions like taking a stand or whistleblowing leading to spread of corruption & weakening the base of the organisation in the long term.

**Drive –**

- Employee motivation is key to an organisation's success. It's the level of commitment, drive and energy that a company's workers bring to the role every day.
- Without it, companies experience reduced productivity, lower levels of output and it's likely that the company will fall short of reaching important goals too.
- An individual's personal drive is often the starting point of motivation. This drive helps individuals focus on specific goals they wish to achieve or how they wish to improve their life.
- Empathy-

- Empathy is the ability to emotionally understand what other people feel, see things from their point of view, and imagine yourself in their place. Essentially, it is putting yourself in someone else's position and feeling what they must be feeling.
- While people are generally pretty well-attuned to their own feelings and emotions, getting into someone else's head can be a bit more difficult.
- The ability to feel empathy allows people to "walk a mile in another's shoes". An empathetic point of view is achieved by setting aside our own interests, current disposition, and relation to the agent and sympathizing with the effects of a person's sanctions on those around him.
- Empathy allows people to build social connections with others. By understanding what people are thinking and feeling, people are able to respond appropriately in social situations.

Yes in a high-IQ job pool, soft skills like discipline, drive, and empathy are very essential and those who have it emerge as outstanding.

### **Conclusion-**

Soft skills are an essential part of improving one's ability to work with others and can have a positive influence on furthering your career. Since most jobs require teamwork, it's important to possess those skills. They will help you increase your productivity in your career, build professional relationships and thrive at your job. In a high IQ job pool those having soft skills like discipline drive and empathy emerge as outstanding.

**18. “Your intellect may be confused, but your emotions will never lie to you.” Bring out the significance of this statement for decision making.**

### **Approach**

Candidates are expected to write about use of emotions during crisis of conscience and confusion in the decision making. How following emotion can help in personal public life.

### **Introduction:**

Emotions are created when the brain interprets what’s going on around us through our memories, thoughts and beliefs. This triggers how we feel and behave. All our decisions are influenced by this process in some way. Making emotional decisions is natural.

### **Body**

Emotions never lie to you:

- Both emotion and intellect have a role to play in helping us make positive decisions. But during the time of crisis or confusion human being tries to follow emotions.
- A clear understanding of what matters to you and the impact you want to have on others can help you match your decisions with your emotional moral compass.
- This information logic is also crucial when making important decisions, whether you’re choosing a career, looking to buy a home, or need to decide on life partner.
- With help of emotions you bring your values your intuition. Emotion comes out when we are self aware in given situations it is our first reflexive towards stimuli.
- While listening to your emotions may feel illogical, but with a foundation of Emotion intelligence it becomes a vital source of information for a live well lived and it guide us towards right path therefore it is said it will never lie to you.
- Though emotions might not be as helpful when doing math problems, they are the compass we use to navigate life. Our emotions set the direction, our intellect figures out how to get there.
- Logic is the horse. The rider is our emotions. The ship is our logic, the captain is our emotions. Our emotions is the company’s board of directors, our intellect is the company employees who make everything work.

Emotion over intellect generates inner humanity affection required by self:

- Emotion, as a cardinal affective ability, can be seen as both positive and negative. A positive emotion can motivate us but a too positive emotion can take control of our self-awareness and self-control.
- Civil servants often face highly confusing situations for example to evict the encroacher from the site but old age woman with her hut can't go anywhere helping her is based on emotions of humanity. Emotional measured decisions can help them in maintaining peace calmness and to think with service motive act humanly in high pressure confused situations.
- Emotions over intellect during decisions making generate empathy and sympathy. Empathy ensures helping behaviours that come from within, rather than being forced, so that people behave in a more compassionate manner.
- During Migrant labour crisis the city's army of volunteers has stepped in, doing their bit in multiple ways. e.g., Many of organisations have come together and are helping the people by distributing food packets and other essentials. If they have used there logic and intellect to stay away in COVID people could have suffered more.

Impact of negative emotions in decisions making:

- Intellect gives logic's and reasons for bringing the thought into action. The intellect will give reasons that smoking is injurious but your emotions will also say that nothing would happen by smoking once or twice.
- Since human beings have developed the ability to think intelligently rationally and analyse the surroundings. Try to take decisions on emotions can also overwhelm, even mislead, our minds due to creation of biases prejudice etc. For example communal violence, trolling on social media etc.
- Further, anger prevents logical thinking it is output of negative emotions. Usually decisions made in anger are made in haste, and don't hold up well to the light of day. One almost always regrets things said or done in anger.
- Negative emotion influenced decision can lead to several problems. Problems at work, in one's personal relationships, and in the overall quality of one's life. It is therefore important to manage emotion during decisions making before it leads to other serious problems.

### **Conclusion**

Emotions plays an important role in driving an organisation together towards a goal and help in conflict resolution. It enables a leader to be more empathetic, professional, understanding and goal oriented. It is our emotions which help us to connect, effective way to communicate with our loved one, nature, space animals.

**19. To be an effective administrator, emotions must be made subordinate to duties.**

**Do you agree? Substantiate.**

### **Approach**

Candidates are expected to give their views and support their view with evidence or examples.

### **Introduction:**

Can you remember a time when you received feedback you didn't like, and immediately went into defence mode? Or a time when you lashed out because you were disappointed by an employee's behaviour, damaging your relationship? Such kind of behaviour is not acceptable in administration as managing emotions is indeed the most important thing in administration.

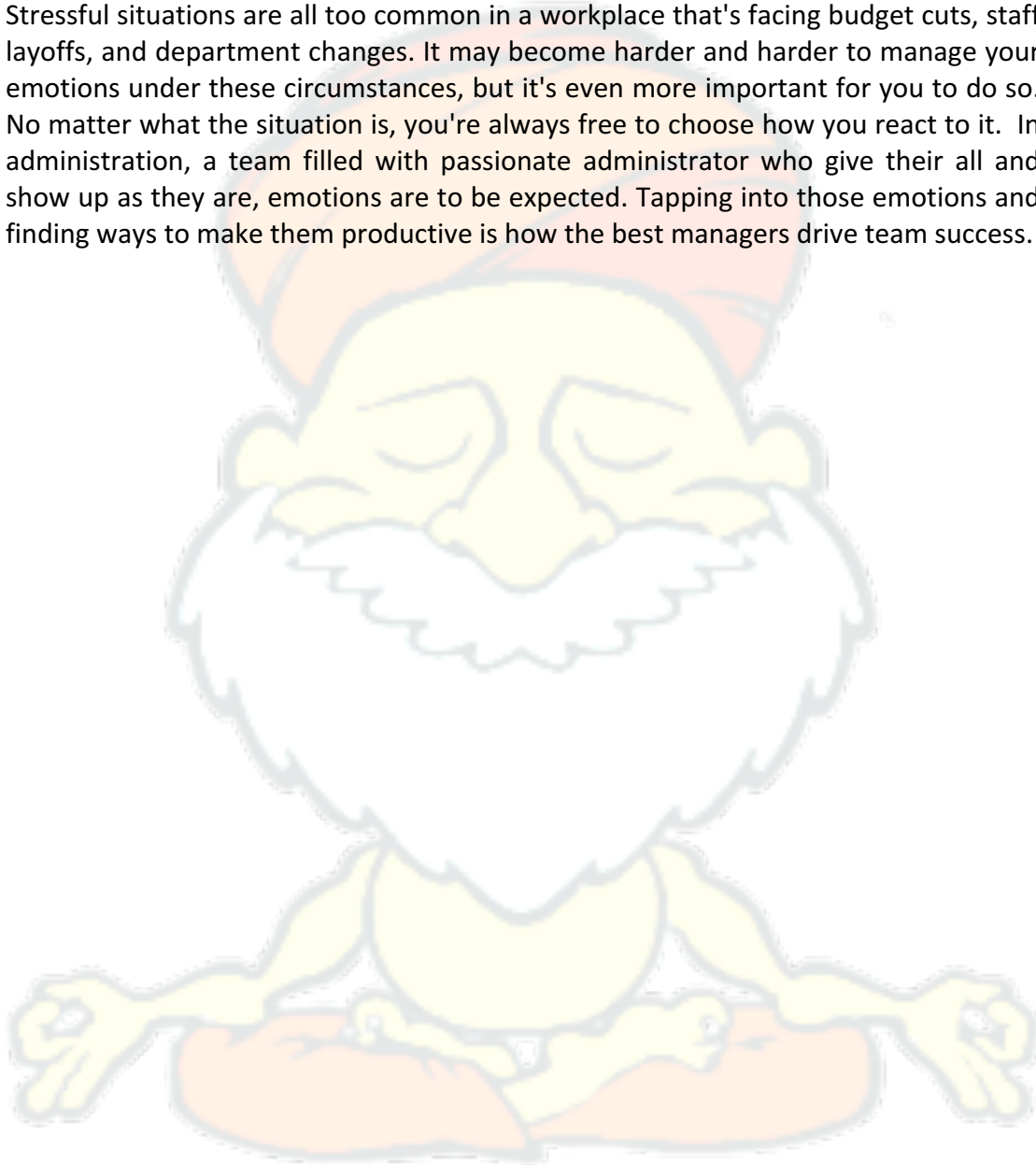
**To be an effective administrator, emotions must be made subordinate to duties.**

- To be an effective administrator, the administrator should control emotions as that will help him in focussing on building sufficient technical skill to accomplish the mechanics of the particular job for which he is responsible;
- It's important to deal with feelings of extreme emotions quickly, because they can easily lead to more negative emotions, such as anger.
- Sufficient human skill in working with others to be an effective group member and to be able to build cooperative effort within the team requires a good control on emotions and practicality.
- With all the fear and anxiety that comes with increasing numbers of layoffs, it's no wonder that an administrators may worry about their jobs. But this worry can easily get out of control, if they allow it, and this can impact not only their mental health, but also their productivity, and their willingness to take risks at work.
- it's not the emotions but the sufficient conceptual skill to recognize the interrelationships of the various factors involved in his situation, which will lead him to take that action which is likely to achieve the maximum good for the total organization.
- We all have to deal with negative emotions at work sometimes, and learning how to cope with these feelings is now more important than ever. After all, negative emotions can spread, and no one wants to be around a person who adds negativity to a group.
- At lower levels, the major need is for technical and human skills. At higher levels, the administrator's effectiveness depends largely on human and conceptual skills. At the top, conceptual skill becomes the most important of all for successful administration.

- By helping to identify the skills most needed at various levels of responsibility, it may prove useful in the selection, training, and promotion of executives.

**Conclusion:**

Stressful situations are all too common in a workplace that's facing budget cuts, staff layoffs, and department changes. It may become harder and harder to manage your emotions under these circumstances, but it's even more important for you to do so. No matter what the situation is, you're always free to choose how you react to it. In administration, a team filled with passionate administrator who give their all and show up as they are, emotions are to be expected. Tapping into those emotions and finding ways to make them productive is how the best managers drive team success.



**20. Wisdom tends to grow in proportion to one's awareness of one's ignorance. Elucidate.**

**Approach**

Candidates should explain and highlight how Wisdom tends to grow in proportion to one's awareness of one's ignorance

**Introduction**

When you come to see you are not as wise today as you thought you were yesterday, you are wiser today." In short Wisdom tends to grow in proportion to one's awareness of one's ignorance.

**Wisdom tends to grow in proportion to one's awareness of one's ignorance.**

- Once upon a time a farmer had an old horse for tilling his field. One day the horse escaped into the hills and when all the farmer's neighbours sympathised with the old man over his bad luck, the farmer replied, "Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"
- A week later the horse returned with a herd of wild horses from the hills. This time the neighbours congratulated the farmer on his good luck. His reply was, "Good luck? "Bad luck? Who knows?"
- A little while later when the farmer's son was attempting to tame one of the wild horses, he fell off its back and broke his leg. Everyone thought that this was very bad luck. Not the farmer, whose only reaction was, "Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"
- Some weeks later the army marched into the village and conscripted every able-bodied youth they found there. When they saw the farmer's son with his broken leg, they let him off. Now was that Bad luck? Good luck? Who knows?"
- Self-awareness is defined by Daniel Goleman as "the ability to recognize and understand your moods, emotions, and drives, as well as their effects on others.
- Building self-awareness is a quality many leaders do not clearly understand, nor do they actively strive to develop it in themselves and those they serve.
- Without a clear focus on building self-awareness, we risk being far less emotionally intelligent than we can be.
- Awareness is a powerful virtue but often undervalued. Sometimes we are so entangled in our own web of creation that we start believing our ignorance as the ultimate truth. Ignorance is the attachment that deprives us of our gracefulness.



**Conclusion:**

We conclude the present by repeatedly living our past. Awareness is the key that sharpens our understanding and deepens our connection with consciousness. May you embrace the awareness in every moment, with every breath and feel the magic to live joyously.



**21. Human morality is unthinkable without empathy. Elucidate.****Approach**

A simple straightforward question where candidates need to write about empathy first and in second part write about linkage between empathy and human morality. Explain how human morality is unthinkable without empathy.

**Introduction**

Empathy is the ability to emotionally understand what other people feel, see things from their point of view, and imagine yourself in their place. Essentially, it is putting yourself in someone else's position and feeling what they must be feeling. Empathy helps us to manage with nuanced morality to be more informed, and to know the right thing to do in a given situation.

**Body**

- People are generally pretty well-attuned to their own feelings and emotions, getting into someone else's head can be a bit more difficult. The ability to feel empathy allows people to "walk a mile in another's shoes".
- An empathetic point of view is achieved by setting aside our own interests, current disposition, and relation to the agent and sympathizing with the effects of a person's actions on those around him.
- Empathy is the capacity to understand and share another's state of mind and emotions and often characterised as the ability to "put oneself into another's shoes".
- It is both a cognitive and an emotional skill.
- The term empathy can be used in two ways-
- Firstly, it can mean a "thinking" response, or the ability to think about and describe how another being feels.
- Secondly, it can also refer to the ability to "feel" and to experience another person's or animal's feelings and circumstances.

Operationalization of Empathy: According to David Hume

- X notices that Y is injured and that he is in pain.
- A mental state similar to that of Y arises in X. He experiences the idea of pain, of Y.
- This feeling arises from a kind of association or due to psychological simulation of Y's pain in X's mind.
- This feeling of empathy creates a motivational drive in X to rush to Y's help.
- The past decade has witnessed a flurry of empirical and theoretical research on morality and empathy, as well as increased interest and usage in the media and the public arena.

- At times, in both popular and academia, morality and empathy are used interchangeably, and quite often the latter is considered to play a foundational role for the former
- Empathy plays an essential role in interpersonal relations including early attachment between primary caregiver and child, caring for the wellbeing of others, and facilitating cooperation among group members.
- The lack of empathy is a hallmark characteristic of psychopathy and, in these individuals, is associated with callous disregard for the wellbeing of others, guiltlessness, and little appreciation of moral wrongdoing.
- Empathy is not always a direct avenue to moral behaviour. Indeed, at times empathy can interfere with moral decision-making by introducing partiality, for instance by favouring kin and in-group members.
- Empathy also provides the emotional fire and a push toward seeing a victims' suffering end, irrespective of its group membership and social hierarchies
- Empathy has older evolutionary roots in parental care, affective communication and social attachment; morality, on the other hand, is more recent, and relies on both affective and cognitive processes.

**Conclusion-**

Empathy allows people to build social connections with others. By understanding what people are thinking and feeling, people are able to respond appropriately in social situations. Research has shown that having social connections is important for both physical and psychological well-being. Hence Empathy is widely and increasingly heralded as an essential ingredient of morality. It is said to be necessary for moral development, moral motivation, and even for comprehending the moral domain.

**22. If we don't know how to control ourselves, authority, power, money and success may make us arrogant and lead to destruction. Do you agree? Substantiate.**

### **Approach**

In this question candidates need to write about how can person manage his character so that when authority ,power, money, and success comes to him he can manage himself well without getting arrogant and can save himself from leading to destruction .Give your opinions about it and substantiate .

### **Introduction**

The human being as a social animal has to follow certain social norms. Truth, non-violence, benevolence, humility, and truthfulness are many qualities in these limits of society. Ethics and values are very crucial for a human being when it comes to personal and professional success. If these qualities are absent in person then power money and success leads to his destruction.

### **Body**

- The ways an individual or any group discusses with others express their real character because actions always speak louder than words.
- Those who have strong values and ethical standards of the highest degree are easily remarkable by their actions.
- Ethics and values come and develop from the place, family, beliefs, and school professional values and ethics are bare developments of what one learns prior to joining the personnel.
- The attitude and habits one picks up early in his life follow into the experienced world and show an impact either a positive, or negative over career success.
- Self-control enables people to resist short-term temptations in the service of long-term goals.
- Self-Awareness: It is the skill of being aware of and understanding one's emotions as they occur and as they evolve.
- Self-Regulation: It is about controlling one's emotions i.e. instead of reacting quickly; one can reign in one's emotions and thus will think before responding.
- If we don't know to control ourselves This famous sentence of Lord Acton "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely becomes true .
- There are numerous examples in India and in the world where power money success and authority lead to destruction.

- Eg -Harshad Mehta, a Bombay-based stockbroker, had become a familiar name on Dalal Street during the early 1990s before he was charged with the securities scam in 1992, bringing an end to his bull run.
- The declaration of Emergency is mostly interpreted as an exhibition of Indira's inherent dictatorial tendencies, or her desire to stay in power by hook or crook, as well as her hidden agenda of imposing the Gandhi-Nehru dynasty in the party and the country.
- Tinu joshi and Arvind joshi both were IAS and found guilty in a disproportionate assets case against in 2010.
- Adolf Hitler authoritarianism leads to destruction of Germany and eventually his life also.
- B Ramalinga Raju, his two brothers and seven others held in prison in the Satyam fraud case.  
These are some prominent examples which show that if we don't control ourselves then authority, power, success and money can make us arrogant and will lead to our destruction.

### **Conclusion**

People who lack self-control often give in to impulsive behaviour and emotions as well. Self-control is an important skill to develop because without it people often become arrogant with authority , money, power, and success Hence its often called as "Your ability takes you to the top but character keep you there" .

**23. Knowing the difference between right and wrong is not some religious ideal; it is our moral obligation. Comment.**

**Approach**

A simple straightforward question where candidates need to Discuss the unique morphology of India’s northeast. The candidate also needs to explain How does it affect the climate there.

**Introduction**

How can we determine what is right or wrong? The answer to this question — the most important question human beings vary as per the thought process. For some there may be some moral truths defining right and wrong, for others there may not be any transcendent source of morality.

**Knowing the difference between right and wrong is not some religious ideal**

- Does God command things because they are right (in which case the standard exists independently of God), or are they right because he commands them (in which case they are arbitrary)?
- Nevertheless, believing in God does appear to provide an objective basis for right and wrong, and this has been the view of most cultures throughout history.
- Theists argue that only the existence of a moral God provides ethics with the authority we instinctively give them. In short knowing the difference between right and wrong is not some religious ideal.

**It is our moral obligation to know the difference between right and wrong**

- Ethics or moral philosophy studies morality and serves as a guide for people in choosing the right path in life. The concept of what is good and evil can be confusing because what one may conceive as bad may be conceive as acceptable to another.
- Some primatologists believe that man is born with a moral grammar that provides him with the ability to generate moral judgment. They argue that parents and teachers only aid in the development and application of this innate moral grammar.
- Through this, an individual can choose to do the right thing which is one that conforms to the law, to justice, and to morality. It is what is in accordance with reason and what is deemed as proper and desirable.
- Doing the right thing is an act that is in accordance with the law, justice, and morality while doing the wrong thing is an act that is not in accordance with morality or the law.

- The right way is one which is proper, appropriate, and suitable while the wrong way is one which not suitable or appropriate.
- To choose the wrong thing means that one commits an act that is contrary to the law, morality, and conscience. It is not in accordance with the truth and what is considered as an appropriate or suitable behaviour or conduct.

### Conclusion

Those who believe that ethical statements are true and should be followed by everyone have to seriously consider whether this implies that God exists. Perhaps this is a point at which proponents and opponents of moral arguments for God's existence might agree on. Moral considerations give all a reason to examine the proposition that there is a God very seriously. For if there is no God, morality is a more perilous enterprise than if there is.



**24. Discuss the instruments that ensure transparency and accountability in the utilization of public funds.****Approach**

The candidate needs to simply discuss (in detail with wider coverage with support of examples) the instruments that ensure transparency and accountability in the utilization of public funds.

**Introduction**

It is not enough that Parliament must grant the money to the executive for expenditure and vote the taxes, it has also to see that the appropriations for funds are spent on the items approved in a wise and economical manner. Further, it has also to see that the taxes voted by it are collected by the executive diligently and honestly. Corruption is often triggered by lack of transparency and accountability. Hence governments must implement the necessary institutional arrangements required to enhance public sector financial management transparency and accountability in the utilization of Public Funds.

**The Instruments That Ensure Transparency and Accountability in The Utilization Of Public Funds**

- If expenditure is made recklessly and the money does not flow into the public exchequer, the result would be disastrous for the country. It is, therefore, essential that all scheduled receipts are credited and all issues are duly authorized. To ensure proper expenditure and receipts the Parliament provides for accounting and audit. Besides, it also sets up its committees to review the Budget execution.
- In India for the purposes of accounting and audit the office of Comptroller and Auditor-General has been set up. The parliament has also set up the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings.
- To ensure proper expenditure and receipts the Parliament provides for accounting and audit. Besides, it also sets up its committees to review the Budget execution.
- CAG audit includes exercising of financial control is one of the principal responsibilities of the legislature. Parliamentary financial control on government spending is implemented in two stages. During the second stage, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) comes to the aid of Parliament and State Legislatures.
- Social audit generally refers to engagement of the stakeholders in measuring the achievement of objectives under any or all of the activities of a government organization, especially those pertaining to developmental goals.



- Social audit through client or beneficiary groups or civil society groups is yet another way of eliciting information on and prevention of wrong doing in procurement of products and services for government, in the distribution of welfare payments, in the checking of attendance of teachers and students in schools and hostels, staff in the hospitals and a host of other similar citizen service-oriented activities of government.
- This will be a useful supplement to surprise inspections on the part of the departmental supervisors.
- Last but not the least we have the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) provide a robust system for ensuring 'Just in Time' releases in respect of Central Sector (CS) and Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP) schemes. It completely monitoring of utilization of funds under these two categories up to the end beneficiaries including information on end use of funds.

**Conclusion:**

Be it meeting development goals like hunger, poverty, Education, Environmental conservation, health aspects etc. or achieving political, social and economic equality or meeting any unforeseen contingencies like floods, drought, pandemics etc, effective utilisation of public funds is very much important in functioning of sustainable society.

**25. How does corruption affect the quality of service delivery? Explain with the help of suitable examples.**

**Approach**

Candidates are expected to write about the what is corruption and how corruption is affecting quality of service delivery explain this with suitable examples.

**Introduction:**

Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain or specific group interest”. The United Nations points out that corruption can take many forms that vary in degree, from the minor use of influence to institutionalized bribery, and that “this can mean not only financial gain but also non-financial advantages” (UN, 2010).

**Body**

Quality service delivery ensures the commitment of public organisations or public service providers to provide quality, high-standard services, including mechanisms for grievance redressal.

Impact of corruption on quality of service delivery:

- Delays, inaction and inability to take policy decisions by the government or its various departments and agencies is one of the main causes of delay in quality service delivery.
- Corruption at the point of service often takes the form of bribery and extortion by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens. For example Person at Mandal or block level office can be either compelled to pay bribes to receive a service, or can offer bribes in exchange for a better service.
- Cronyism/clientelism is also a form of corruption refers to the favourable treatment of friends and associates in the distribution of resources and positions, regardless of their eligibility this hampers the quality of service delivery for example in state environment department company is waiting for many months to get clearance but associates of officers gets quick clearance.
- Speed money is bribe corruption aid to quicken processes caused by bureaucratic delays and shortages of resources. This for examples occurs in offices where licences, permits, inspection certificates and clearance documents are processed.
- Contractors can bribe, collude and form cartels to win valuable long-term contracts and concessions this make quality of service degradation with bad quality for example roads in Mumbai Bengaluru etc have potholes can induce accidents.

- Corruption and rent-seeking may also affect the allocation of resources and the general level of funding available for public services, diverting public resources towards more lucrative sectors, ultimately undermining the quality services available to the public.
- Corruption is the unlawful demand or receipt of money through the use of force or threat. A typical example of corruption would be when police demand money for filing a complaint or taking action against any criminal.
- Corruption distorts the value systems this results in a disillusioned public, a weak civil society, weak stakeholders and leaders who can work or bring reforms for quality of services delivery.

Measures taken by the government to tackle corruption:

- Citizen Charters and Public Service delivery and Grievance Redress Acts in states
- Social auditing
- Liberalization and Privatization The LPG era proved to be a chink in the armor of bureaucratic discretion.
- Prevention of corruption Act 1988
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
- E-governance initiatives: e-gov apart from advancing the good governance objectives of accountability and transparency for example RTI.

### Conclusion

Despite these emerging trends, however, the institutional anti-corruption framework generally suffers from a lack of coordination, and overlapping and conflicting mandates between institutions addressing corruption. Therefore, there is a need for a mechanism that provides for simple, independent, speedy means of delivering justice by redressing the grievances of the people without succumbing to the clutches of the executive.

**26. How do immigration policies in the developed countries affect India's interests?****Explain.****Approach**

The candidate has to explain how the immigration policies in the developed countries affect India's interests.

**Introduction:**

India has been a major source of human resource for many countries of the world for long. Substantial migration of people from the Indian subcontinent, which started in the 1830s and led thousands of Indians to colonial destinations, still continues. However, the later migrants differ markedly, particularly from the earlier migrants of the 19th century, in terms of various socio-economic attributes, intentions to migrate, and the diversity in destinations as well.

**Some immigration policies of developed countries**

- European Union immigration policies include divergent national approaches to accepting Asylum Seekers, using EU budgets to support refugee integration, strengthening external borders, collaborating with third countries to cut off transit routes, tying Foreign Assistance to stemming migration, etc.
- U.S. has also made some changes in its Immigration policy. Last year the US administration extended the 60-day ban on immigration and non-immigrant worker visas till the end of 2020. Popular work visas including the much-coveted H-1B and H-2B, and certain categories of H-4, J, and L visas would also remain suspended until December 31.
- Also in 2019, USA, under the new administration, had changed its immigration policy under its protectionist measures by calling for an America First approach in its economic services.
- Italy has called for detention and deportation of migrants, who it blames for the instability and threats in the country.

**How the immigration policies in the developed countries are affecting India's interests**

- The USA 60-day ban on immigration (2020) came at a crucial inflexion point for the Indian economy when restrictions on the movement of people and goods slowly were lifted after India passes its peak viral case numbers creating a knock-on effect from IT to other sectors.
- Increased labour mobility has led to an upsurge in the magnitude of money transfers across international borders as migrant workers send a large proportion of their earnings home to help families left behind. In case of

India, Remittances hit adversely. Ex: Kerala remittance was nearly 40% of their GDP in 2011-2014 but after that there was sharp decline in remittances.

- Recent merit-based immigration system of US — one that admits people who are skilled – has been welcomed by Indian professionals.
- It will increase unemployment as people who are not getting jobs overseas needs job in India.
- After the 2019 America First approach, India had both positive (like Skill India and Digital India got a push) and negatives effects (like reduced profitability reduced employability, etc.).
- When it comes to the IT industry, due to immigration polices like H-1B Visa of U.S, initially the Indian companies will be pressurized to hire Indian talent, but eventually, it will help in overall growth.
- Due to strict immigration policies of west India can attract more talent. Make in India program can get thrust due to this.

**Conclusion:**

Immigration policies of developed countries poses challenges in short term. However, with skill development and New Industrial Policy India can gain advantage out of the situation.

**27. Examine the significance of India's diaspora as a soft power.****Approach**

The candidate has to examine or dig deep into the significance of India's diaspora as a soft power.

**Introduction:**

Soft power can be defined as "the ability of a country to persuade others to do what it wants without force or coercion". In other words, soft power is a power of appeal and attraction, which has the ability to shape the preferences of others. The concept of soft power like any other power is very vital in the international relations or politics also.

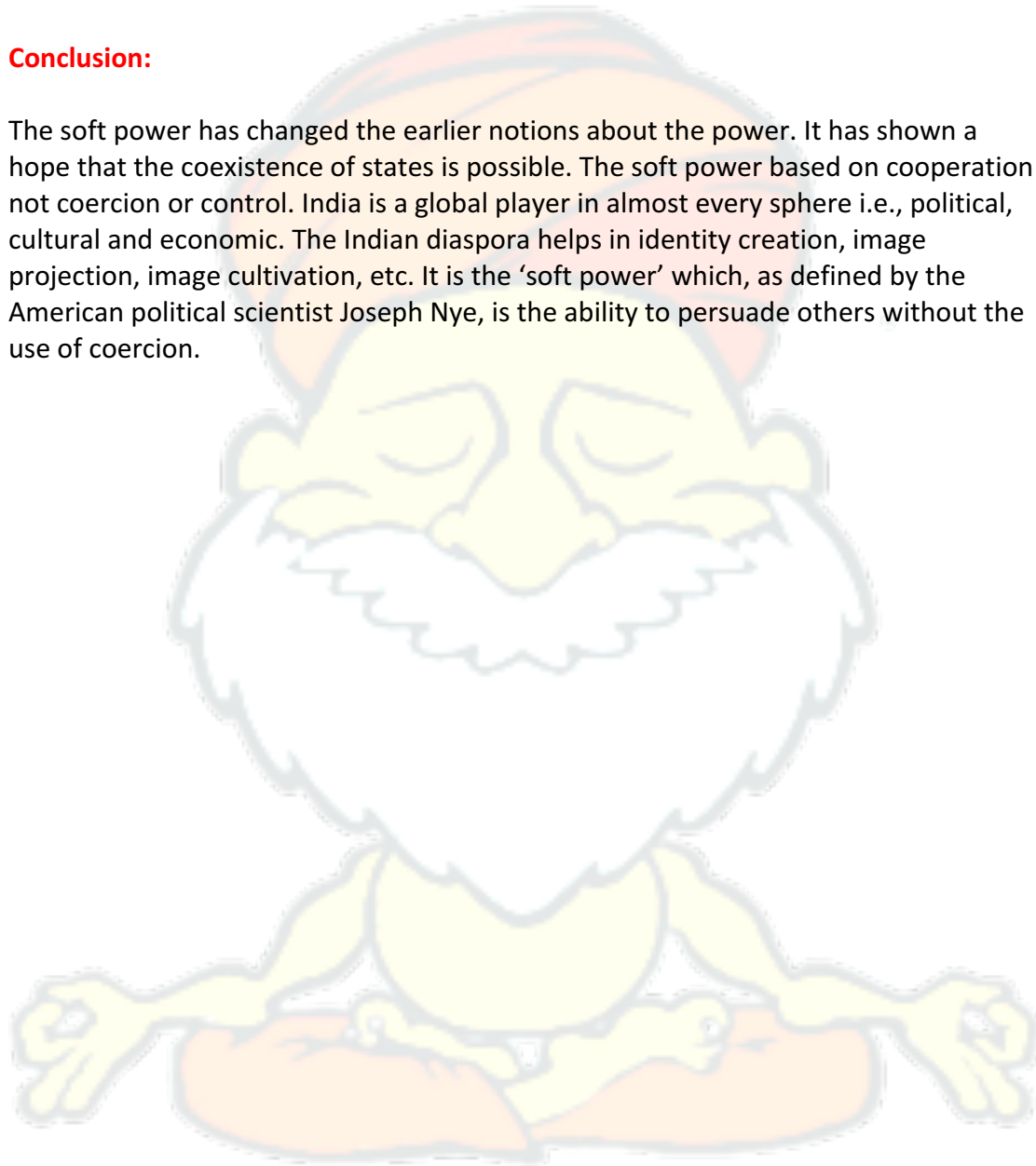
**The significance of India's diaspora as a soft power**

- India's Diaspora policy has evolved over time from disengagement to active engagement and it's considered as a soft power in the foreign policy strategy which germinates from India's moral and political philosophy shaped by Indian thinkers like Tagore, Gandhi and Nehru. It is also considered as a catalyst for economic development in India and host countries.
- The basis of India's soft power is its culture, secularism, spiritualism, music, dance, Bollywood, Yoga, Ayurveda, a tradition of good learning and most importantly the "Indian Diaspora (ID)".
- The vibrant Indian diaspora is yet another significant source of our soft power. The over 17.5 million strong diasporas (as per *Global Migration report 2020*) has led to the universalization of Indian culture.
- The Indian Diaspora is beneficial for the soft power of India as they have the power of attractive ideas through their position of wealth and education.
- One more reason for their being beneficial is that they are mostly skilled migrants and their level of education as well as income is very high.
- The Indian Diaspora is not only a source of India's soft power but it is also an agent of India's soft power; the Indian expatriate community also disseminates i.e., the other soft power sources of India at world level.
- The Indian Diaspora is using India's other sources of soft power like culture, Ayurveda, Bollywood, Indian cuisine, knowledge, spirituality, etc. and luring the populace all over the world.
- The knowledge, which Indian Diaspora carries with them to the visiting countries especially, in case of professional migration or the post-colonial migration in the western developed countries, clearly indicates the claim of India to become a knowledge super power very soon.
- One of India's most important therapies of longevity i.e., yoga has now embraced by almost everyone in the world. It is through Indian Diaspora that people across the globe came to know about this Indian enchanted therapy.

- The delicious Indian food is not less in contributing the soft power of India. It creates attraction for India every single time the foreigners taste the Indian food.
- Wherever Indian diasporic community has a strong position in terms of wealth, knowledge and political participation or influence in the host country, it has played a very proactive role in influencing various issues concerning the interest of the home country.

**Conclusion:**

The soft power has changed the earlier notions about the power. It has shown a hope that the coexistence of states is possible. The soft power based on cooperation not coercion or control. India is a global player in almost every sphere i.e., political, cultural and economic. The Indian diaspora helps in identity creation, image projection, image cultivation, etc. It is the 'soft power' which, as defined by the American political scientist Joseph Nye, is the ability to persuade others without the use of coercion.



**28. What are the current challenges faced by the World Trade Organisation (WTO)? What recommendations do you have for making WTO a more effective Organisation?**

**Approach-**

In this question candidates need to explain what are the current challenges WTO is facing ,and in second part write about which steps should be taken by WTO for making it more effective organisation.

**Introduction-**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been the cornerstone of the multilateral rules-based global trading system since its inception in 1995. However, even before the Covid-19 pandemic, all three of the organization's functions – providing a negotiation forum to liberalize trade and establish new rules, monitoring trade policies, and resolving disputes between its 164 members are facing challenges. Hence a modernized and fully functioning WTO is more essential than ever.

**Body-**

Issues Related to WTO-

China's State Capitalism:

- The nature of China's economic system, combined with the size and growth of its economy, has created tensions in the global trading system.
- China's state-owned enterprises present a major challenge to the free-market global trading system.
- However, a critical part of the problem is that the rulebook of the WTO is inadequate for addressing the challenges that China presents in respect of intellectual property, state-owned enterprises and industrial subsidies.
- It is due to this US-China are engaged in Trade war.

Institutional Issues:

- The Appellate Body's operations have effectively been suspended since December 2019, as the US's blocking of appointments has left the body without a quorum of adjudicators needed to hear appeals.
- The crisis with the dispute settlement function of the WTO is closely linked to the breakdown in its negotiation function.

Lack of Transparency:

- There is a problem in WTO negotiations as there is no agreed definition of what constitutes a developed or developing country at the WTO.
- Members can currently self-designate as developing countries to receive 'special and differential treatment' – a practice that is the subject of much contention.

E-commerce & Digital Trade:

- While the global trade landscape has changed significantly over the past 25 years, WTO rules have not kept pace.



- In 1998, realizing that e-commerce would play a growing role in the global economy, WTO members established a WTO e-commerce moratorium to examine all trade-related issues relating to global electronic commerce.
- Recently, however, the moratorium has been called into question by developing countries because of its implications for collecting revenue.
- Moreover, as the Covid-19 pandemic accelerates the shift to e-commerce, rules to regulate online trade will be more important than ever. But in contrast to trade in goods and services, few international rules govern cross-border e-commerce.

**Agriculture and Development:**

- The WTO Agreement on Agriculture, which came into force in 1995, was an important milestone.
- Agreement on Agriculture targets reform of subsidies and high trade barriers, which distort agricultural trade.
- However, agreement on agriculture is facing issues due to food security and development requirements for developing countries like India.

**Recommendation for making WTO more effective –**

- **New Set of Rules:** Modernizing the WTO will necessitate the development of a new set of rules for dealing with digital trade and e-commerce.
- WTO members will also have to deal more effectively with China's trade policies and practices, including how to better handle state-owned enterprises and industrial subsidies.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Given the pressing issues around climate change, increased efforts to align trade and environmental sustainability could help to both tackle climate change and reinvigorate the WTO.
- Trade and the WTO have key roles to play in efforts to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement climate goals.
- Also, the WTO can play a role in reforming fossil fuel subsidies.
- For example, at the Buenos Aires Ministerial Conference in 2017, a coalition of 12 WTO members led by New Zealand called on the WTO 'to achieve ambitious and effective disciplines on inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.

**Conclusion-**

In future, WTO members will have to strike a balance between moving forward with negotiations on 21st-century issues and keeping sight of the unresolved 'old trade issues' such as agriculture and development. so This will leads to a more prosperous, peaceful and accountable economic world.

**29. What are development banks? What sort activities do they pursue? Discuss.****Approach -**

A simple straightforward question where candidates need to write about what are development banks. In second part write about what sort of activities they pursue. Discuss in detail.

**Introduction -**

A development financial institution (DFI), also known as a development bank or development finance company (DFC), is a financial institution that provides risk capital for economic development projects on a non-commercial basis. DFIs can play a crucial role in financing private and public sector investments in developing countries, in the form of higher risk loans, equity positions, and guarantees.

**Body-**

Development banks are different from commercial banks, which mobilize short- to medium-term deposits and lend for similar maturities to avoid a maturity mismatch.

- In India, the first DFI was operationalized in 1948 with the setting up of the Industrial Finance Corporation (IFC).
- DFIs in India like Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and IFCI did play a significant role in aiding industrial development in the past with the best of the resources made available to them.
- However, after 1991 reforms, the concessional funding they were getting from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the government was no longer available in the subsequent years.
- As a consequence, IDBI and ICICI had to convert themselves into universal banks.
- While these DFIs disappeared, a new set of institutions like IDFC (1997), IIFCL (2006) and more recently, National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) (2015) emerged to focus on funding infrastructure.
- In budget 2021, with the initial capital base of ₹20,000 crore as committed by the government, the new DFI, assuming a leverage of around 7 times, can lend up to ₹1.4 trillion.

Activities perused by developmental banks –

- Development financial institutions provide long-term credit for capital-intensive investments spread over a long period and low yielding rates of return, such as urban infrastructure, mining and heavy industry, and irrigation systems.
- They act as critical intermediaries for channelling long-term finance required for infrastructure and realising higher economic growth.

- In India, after the 1991 reforms, major DFIs were converted into commercial banks. However, after these there were few institutions in the country which could take care of industrial or infrastructure development.
- Therefore, in order to plug the infrastructure deficit, the government has taken a positive step by making a proposal to re-establish the DFIs in India.

**Need for DFI-**

- Infrastructure Building-Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure leads to high transaction costs, which in turn stunts an economy's growth potential.
- Therefore, DFIs makes sense as the Centre government envisages mobilizing nearly ₹100 lakh crore for the ambitious National Infrastructure Pipeline.
- International Precedent-Irrespective of the level of development, countries across the world have set up development banks to finance key infrastructure and manufacturing projects.
- For instance, the European Investment Bank (EIB) acts like a DFI for Europe.
- Lack of Finance for Infrastructure: Although India has a long-term debt market for the government securities and corporate bonds cut, it is still out of reach of retail investors and unable to meet the large infrastructure financing needs.
- Economic Crisis Triggered By Covid-19 Pandemic: The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated inequality, the poverty gap, unemployment, and the economy's slowing down. Thus, infrastructure building through DFIs can help in quick economic recovery.

**Conclusion-**

In order to provide the financing needed in the developing world. Development banks can thus be key players for development by providing long-term financing directly from their own funding sources, by tapping into new sources and by leveraging additional resources, For a developing country like India, it is desirable that the new DFI remains viable and sustainable to be able to cater to the long-term development financing requirements.

**30. Discuss various arms control regimes or agreements. What are their mandates? Take at least 3 examples.**

### **Approach**

The candidates has to write about the arms control regime or agreements explain the mandates in technology limitations and exports with suitable examples.

### **Introduction:**

Arms control regime or agreements are the platforms a regime aim to restrict the proliferation of items that could lead to the spread of nuclear arms, weapons of mass destruction and chemical and biological weapons. India has continuously put efforts to gain entry into these regimes and agreements such as MTCR, NSG etc. It has taken a number of steps to align its export regulations with what these regimes specify.

### **Body**

#### Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

- The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal and voluntary partnership among 34 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology capable of carrying a 500 kg payload for at least 300 km.
- The members are thus prohibited from supplying such missiles and UAV systems that are controlled by the MTCR to non-members.
- It is not a legally-binding treaty. Hence, no punitive measures could be taken against non-compliance to the guidelines of the regime. India was inducted into the Missile Technology Control Regime in 2016.

#### Wassenaar Arrangement

- The Wassenaar Arrangement is a voluntary export control regime. The Arrangement exchange information on transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies.
- Dual-use refers to the ability of a good or technology to be used for multiple purposes usually peaceful and military. India was inducted to the Wassenaar Arrangement on 7 December, 2017.
- The Wassenaar Arrangement has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies.

#### Nuclear Suppliers Group

- The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.

#### Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

- It is authorized to perform inspections to verify that signatory states are complying with the convention.
- This includes a commitment to grant inspectors full access to chemical weapons sites.
- It also performs testing of sites and victims of suspected chemical weapons attacks.

#### Benefits to India by becoming a member:

- It will allow India to ensure that the waiver due to the Indo-US 123 Agreement (Civil nuclear agreement) stays and is not modified. This can only be done if India becomes a member of the NSG.
- India can export the most advanced UAVs for use in security and counter-terrorism purposes under the MTCR for example, the Predator drone from the USA.
- The range of the Brahmos missile can be extended beyond the 300km that it has been limited to under the MTCR.

#### Conclusion

In geopolitical points of view, the states are compelled to pile up the stock of arms. Therefore its imperative for global decision making bodies to enhances the credibility of a nation as a responsible member of the world order with access to technology and weapons. Therefore India poised to become a significant credible defence player in the world and thus requires a voice in these multilateral export control regimes to further its claim as a rising power.