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Q.1) What do you understand by the philosophy of integral humanism? Explain with the help of suitable examples.

Approach

Candidates need to write about the philosophy of the integral humanism. And how it's important in today's society explain with the suitable examples.

Introduction

Integral Humanism was given by Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. He proposed this concept in order to give independent India an ideological basis on which nation building into One India can be done.

Body

- It means that the human being is at the core position of the social, political and economic model.
- According to Upadhyaya, four ingredients of an individual were the body, mind, intelligence and soul. All of them were integrated.
- These four corresponded to the four universal objectives of dharma (moral duties), artha (wealth), kama (desire or satisfaction), and moksha (total liberation or 'salvation').
- An integral understanding of life is, instead, holistic in nature. For example, a medical model of health may be restricted to its biological needs, while an integrated understanding of human life comprises of body, mind, intellect and soul.
- Integral Humanism proposes harmony between man, nature and spirit. For example Integral Ecology takes us back to the age-old wisdom of interdependence with nature. It is reflected in SDG Goal 13 on climate action.
- Integral humanism Encourages brotherhood and discourages enmity among people, nations and sub-national units. For example idea of oneness amongst people of all races, castes, creeds, geographies and gender is fundamental to the interpretation of integral frameworks in the international context.
- For example in democratic government, jan rajya must also be rooted in Dharma, i.e., a 'Dharma Rajya'. In the definition of democracy of the people, by the people and for the people of as per integral humanism.



Conclusion

Thus, Integral Humanism revolves around the basic themes of harmony, primacy of cultural-national values and discipline. This doctrine of Pandit Upadhyay is quite relevant even in the present political and economic situation of India.

Q.2) How does lack of healthy work culture affect organisational performance? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.

Approach

Students are expected to write about the work culture also how unhealthy work culture affect the organization performance. Explain with the example also give some examples of healthy work culture.

Introduction

Components of work culture are its vision, values, practices, people and place. Organization is made of people and institution. Work culture reflects the quality of both.

Body

Work culture affecting the organization performance:

- A gender bias, caste bias, religion bias in an organisation is also a sign of bad work culture. These kinds of biases not only hamper the organisational efficiency but also promote the social divide.
- For instance, recent incidences in government schools where women belonging to backward sections of society were not allowed to cook food for students.
- Suppose work culture is bad, which shows partiality, favoritism, nepotism etc. as it was in earlier days for tender allocations at times, partiality in writing of ACRs sometimes it demotivates talented and hard-working people. Thereby it reduces organisational efficiency. For instance, recent Vyapam scam.

Creating good work culture:



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

Impact of healthy work culture:

- Healthy work culture promotes transparency, innovation and discipline in an organisation. For instance, the kind of work culture followed through SAARTHI programme in Pune which facilitates better e-governance. It has increased the organisational efficiency of government.
- Good work culture promotes peer respect, recognition of hard work, and freedom to bring new ideas (innovation) it thereby increases the efficiency of organisation.
- For instance, Netflix doesn't make it mandatory for their employees to maintain basic etiquettes of dressing. They not even made it mandatory to come in office at time. Still Netflix has expanded its viewership in multi-fold ways.

Conclusion

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

Q.3) Explain the legal and institutional measures in place to ensure the effective utilisation of public funds in India. What are the key challenges in this regard?

Discuss.

Approach-

Candidates need to explain the legal and institutional measures in place to ensure the effective utilisation of public funds in India and then discuss the key challenges in this regard.

Introduction:

Properly managed accounting system helps ensure proper control over funds. Accounting policies and procedures are designed to compile accounts fulfilling legal/procedural requirements that govern financial control. Accounts are an essential



part of financial management of activities. On the basis of accounts, the Government regulates the shape of its financial and fiscal policies. Efficient utilisation of public funds is necessary for judicious use of financial resources to satisfy the needs of the present society in such a way that it doesn't compromise the capability of societies of future generations to meet their own needs.

The legal and institutional measures in place to ensure the effective utilisation of public funds in India

Properly managed accounting system helps ensure proper control over funds. Accounts are an essential part of financial management of activities. On the basis of accounts, the Government regulates the shape of its financial and fiscal policies. On the basis of accounts, the Government regulates the shape of its financial and fiscal policies.

- All the loans raised by the Government by issue of public notifications, treasury bills (internal debt) and loans obtained from foreign governments and international institutions (external debt) are credited into consolidated fund of India. All expenditure of the government is incurred from consolidated fund of India and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorization from the Parliament.
- The Contingency Fund of India records the transactions connected with Contingency Fund set by the Government of India under Article 267 of the Constitution of India. This fund acts more or less like an imprest account of Government of India and is held on behalf of President by the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.
- In the Public Account constituted under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution, the transactions relate to debt other than those included in the Consolidated Fund of India. The receipts under Public Account do not constitute normal receipts of Government. Parliamentary authorization for payments from the Public Account is therefore not required.
- The CAG protects public funds from the reach of arbitrary power and, in that sense, is an important and most useful dignitary of the state.
- The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is the sole regulator of the pension industry in India. Its major objectives are to provide income security to the old aged by regulating and developing pension funds and to protect the interest of subscribers to pension schemes.

The Key challenges in this regard

- Systemic feebleness, manifested as shortage of trained, regular staff for various important roles like programme management, finance/accounts and



frontline service provision; this contributed to weaken the capacities of the government apparatus in the States for implementation of Plan schemes.

- Lack of sufficient staff in government offices
- Improper technological penetration at grassroot level or ineffective decentralization of financial power
- Corruption leading to diversion of funds to unauthorised sources.
- Poor accountability mechanism preventing their effective monitoring and utilization.
- Ineffective decentralization of power
- Populist politics in the country, Crony capitalism, favouritism and misuse of office, lack of coherence in planning, etc.
- Expenditure rush during the month of March, popularly known as 'March Rush', which leads to unplanned and improper fund expenditure, to prevent lapsing of funds that have remained unutilized.
- Diversion of funds to other purposes.
- The deficiencies in decentralized planning being carried out in the schemes, resulting due to insufficient staff for undertaking planning activities, inadequate attention to their capacity building and minimal role for community participation in the planning process.

Conclusion

Efficient utilisation of public funds requires a number of reforms for good governance such as decentralisation of power, plugging legislative loopholes, strengthening the public Institutions like CVC and RTI, enhancing administrative accountability and making society more democratic. These reforms could make society more sustainable in the long run.

Q.4) There is no separation of mind and emotions; emotions, thinking, and learning are all linked. Do you agree? Substantiate your views.

Approach

Candidates need to write about the emotions and how there is no separation between emotions and mind how thinking learning emotions are interlinked.

Introduction



Emotion is often defined as a complex state of feeling that results in physical and psychological changes that influence mind, thought and behavior. Emotionality is associated with a range of psychological phenomena, including temperament, personality, mood, and motivation.

Body

- Emotion is what helps us to reflect on our place in this whole scheme of things. Most people don't even know that they have all these emotions and mind have a reciprocal exchange and how it impact life.
- There is no separation of mood mind and emotions. It's is rather integration of all what we have learned how much we have internalized and how much we have thought on it and it creates our opinion.
- These opinion, expression, learning is reaction or an extension of our emotions towards the issues in society and also towards our personal problems.
- Most of us we are victims of our emotions; we don't have any control over our emotions. When sadness takes over us, we simply have to react in a depressed manner. In such situation our thinking and learning also gets affected.
- When we stuff our feelings, they quickly build into the uncomfortable sensations of tension, stress and anxiety. Unaddressed emotions strain the mind and thinking process.
- Imagine a person lost his job. An emotionally smart person might perceive their emotions as cues to take action, both to deal with the challenges and to control their thoughts and feelings.
- Whereas people who fail to use their emotional intelligence skills are more likely to turn to other, less effective means of managing their mood.
- Emotional management is the power to exercise your choice to stop an emotion and channel it in any direction you want it turns out to make our thinking and knowledge base.
- One can understand the emotions, needs, and concerns of other people, pick up on emotional cues, and change the mind set accordingly feel comfortable socially, and recognize the power social dynamics.

Conclusion

Social-emotional skills are so critical because they provide person with skills to help in thinking process and learning to succeed later in life. It teach person how to recognize and understand their emotions, feel empathy, make decisions, and build and maintain relationships as there is no separation between mind and emotion.



Q.5) Emotional intelligence is your ability to recognise and understand emotions in yourself and others, and your ability to use this awareness to manage your behavior and relationships. Illustrate the significance of the given statement for public administration.

Approach

Students are expected to write about Emotional intelligence and as per questions demand illustrate the significance of EI with recognition and understanding of one and others emotions in public administration.

Introduction

Emotional intelligence refers to the capability of a person to manage and control his or her emotions and possess the ability to control the emotions of others as well. In other words it is the assimilation of the head (cognitive abilities) and heart (emotion).

Body

EI generally said to include three skills:

- Emotional awareness, including the ability to identify your own emotions and those of others;
- The ability to harness emotions and apply them to tasks like thinking and problems solving;
- The ability to manage emotions, including the ability to regulate your own emotions, and the ability to cheer up or calm down another person

Significance of EI in public administration:

- Understanding the need of the public: For instance, the government came up with PM-KISAN just when the growth of agriculture sector was low and there existed rural distress. There is understanding of genuine demands and requirements of people with emotional connect.
- Effective Decision Making- While delivering or implementing the welfare schemes there is resistance among a group of people or even political pressures, but how he effectively manages to curb all that stress to finally overcome and deliver success needs emotional intelligence.



- Selection on the basis of Eligibility: Targeting the right people is the utmost priority for a civil servant. Therefore being emotionally headstrong is fundamental to this idea as emotionally weak may succumb to pressure and therefore compromise his position.
- Managing his team: An emotionally intelligent administrator would be very effective in managing his team.
- For instance, Abhishek Pallava IPS Officer in Naxal hit area has a very strong team with him which has achieved tremendous success in the respective region. Even the officials of his department reach out to him when in need to effectively come out of their problems. This overall, improves their functioning in service delivery in the area.
- Strong Motivation: For instance, with good emotional intelligence, the administrator can motivate people to use toilets more-often within their homes rather than defecating in the open, this would improve the health and cleanliness of the whole region.

Conclusion

Understanding and handling one's own and others' emotions is a critical aspect at every stage of the service delivery task: engagement, assessment, observation, decision making, planning and intervention. It is also an essential skill for administrator who need to 'develop and maintain a practice which is self-aware and critically reflective.

Q.6) As more and more artificial intelligence is entering into the world, more and more emotional intelligence must enter into leadership. Comment.

Approach

Students are expected to write about artificial intelligence entering into the world and how more and more emotional intelligence must enter into leadership with it.

Introduction

With AI pilots sprawling everywhere, companies, consultants and technology firms need to rethink their approaches to transformation. To successfully implement AI projects that drive impact at scale, great AI models and algorithms are necessary, but not sufficient. One of the most important success factors is a design-led approach to



human change that deeply fuses new AI capabilities with how humans prefer to engage with tools. Companies that ignore this are likely stuck with collections of AI pilots that don't amount to any real impact.

As more and more artificial intelligence is entering into the world, more and more emotional intelligence must enter into leadership.

- Emotional intelligence (EI) has been known to be a critical success factor in professional success, even more than performance or qualification.
- Indeed, the ability to connect and perceive with deep empathy gives a clear advantage in a world where more of our success depends on influencing other people.
- We are presented with hundreds of "A/B" squares every day: sometimes the "A/B" is a candidate selection, or an investment, or a product selection.
- People with high EI naturally have empathy to understand our context, relate to us better, and persuade us to see their desired choice as our darker square.
- EI has been a hard skill to teach, and one that has not been "programmable" into technology – until now.
- Concurrent with the progress of AI in the last two decades, EI has also developed significantly with advances in neuroscience and tools, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).
- Currently, emotional intelligence separates us from machines in many ways. Customer service is one of the examples of the type of work that artificial intelligence might not be able to perform as effectively as humans.
- There are three types of conditions in customer service where emotional intelligence is an important requirement for a successful outcome: dealing with anger and impatience, dealing with surprise, happiness, and gratitude or dealing with disappointment and frustration.
- The rise of artificial intelligence thus, makes emotional intelligence that much more important in humans today. In the future, artificial intelligence will already fill roles that require traditional intelligence.
- In the future, many of these jobs could even become obsolete for humans.
- Humankind will then have to develop or adapt its skills to stay relevant in a changing environment.

Conclusion

With artificial intelligence (AI), change management and process reengineering get reinvented. What was once a one-way street has become a two-way street: we can



now teach technology to relate to people, as much as we train people to use technology. Going forward, getting this human-centric design right is the biggest factor in the success or failure of AI-driven transformations.

Q.7) Objectivity is an important pillar of journalistic ethics. Do you agree? Substantiate your views.

Approach-

Candidates need to write about the journalistic ethics and how objectivity will be important pillar of it is to be addressed with substantiating views.

Introduction

Journalistic ethics are basically a set of principles, standards, guidelines and code of conduct prepared for professional journalists. It deals with conduct, character and behaviour of a journalist and how he/she works before, during and after the news gathering and dissemination process.

Body

Objectivity in journalism:

- Objectivity means that when covering hard news, reporters don't convey their own feelings, biases or prejudices in their stories.
- The absence of objective journalism leads to the false presentation of truth in a society which affects the perception and opinions of people.
- In India instances of violation of ethical norms and principles; from indulging in Paid News, spreading Fake News, engaging sensationalism and exaggerating trivial stories, creating misleading headlines, breach of privacy, distortion of facts has increased manifold it give the sense of losing objectivity.
- As observed in the case of Cambridge analytica case, the biased news coverage on social media platform affected the Presidential elections in the U.S.
- Openly taking sides and bias in reporting. Besides this, many mainstream news media outlets and their journalists are found to be engaging in one-sided media trials, lobbying for personal gains, blackmailing, manipulating news stories, engaging in malicious and defamatory reporting, running propaganda and disinformation campaigns.



- For example Media's ugliest moment, however, was its coverage of the news surrounding Delhi's Tablighi Jamaat Markaz (meeting).
- Objectivity apply not only to how a reporter writes about an issue but to how they conduct themselves in public. A reporter must not only be objective but also convey an image of being objective and fair.
- With the advent of social media, technological changes, the reach of media has grown profoundly. Its reach and role in impacting public opinion have made it even more important to ensure its objectivity, non-partisanship calls for the enforcement of and as important pillar of journalistic ethics.
- Objectivity is not always possible, and may not always be desirable (in the face for example of brutality or inhumanity), but impartial reporting builds trust and confidence.

Conclusion

In developing countries like India, the media have a great responsibility to fight backward ideas such as casteism and communalism and help the people in their struggle against poverty and other social evils. Hence, having journalistic ethics in place with core principle of objectivity truth accuracy becomes very important.

Q.8) In the practice of tolerance, one's enemy is the best teacher. Comment.

Approach

Students are expected to write about the tolerance and simply highlight how enemy stands as best teacher to learn practice tolerant behavior.

Introduction

Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation for those whose opinions, practices, race religion, nationality etc. are different from one's own. It is fostered by exchange of knowledge, openness, communication with adversaries and opponents.

Body

Enemy as best teacher in practicing the tolerance:

- Prevent tendency of intimidation, coercion, oppression etc. Gives Freedom from Bigotry, Phobias like Xenophobia, Homophobia, Theophobia etc.



- It helps in understanding the lacunas in opponent and make appropriate changes. It generates Empathy enables people to understand other humans' motivation to change and predict how conduct will affect people's behaviour.
- It attempts to build forgiveness sacrifices and solidarity for the greater good for people with whom we were at tension.
- In today's new emerging rifts in society person with different religion caste ethnicity are considered enemy. With sharing knowledge and reality the willingness to accept or to tolerate will increase.
- It helps in developing qualities like respect towards faith and belief of different sections and communities without compromising your own beliefs.
- Showing respect for the race, gender, opinions, religion and ideologies of other people or groups, and to admire the good qualities and good work of others.
- Openness empathy towards opponent Doesn't mean submission but to put your viewpoint and opinion in a respectful manner. Ex. As Gandhi Ji did in freedom struggle to fight injustice learned tolerance from enemy.

Conclusion

Being tolerant of each other and caring for each other is what makes us human. This is why we have believed tolerance is important and an essential aspect of a healthy, liveable society. In fact, it is the only way in which a country as diverse as India (Politically, religiously, economically) can function and use each and every difference to make its people thrive rather than suffer.

Q.9) Compassion is the basis of morality. Elucidate.

Approach-

Candidates need to elucidate with example by highlighting how Compassion is the basis of morality.

Introduction

Morality is the way we behave towards others and without others morality is inexistent. It's the unwritten law which we tend to follow in our social interactions and use it to measure other people and other people use it to measure us.

Compassion is the basis of morality



- A man without compassion would fail to understand others as good as one with it, compassion is useful because it helps us predict behaviour of others and it helps us shift our point of view from ourselves to others.
- All humans have power to imagine, by imagining being in the place of the one we interact with we can make sure to act towards them as we would wish them to act towards us.
- Compassion is something most people lack and that is why there is so much injustice, if everyone was compassionate and aware of others open conflicts would cease to exist.
- If a person had others in mind while making all his decisions he would never act so as to do wrong to them because nobody really wants to be wronged, but not everyone puts themselves in the place of others because of factors such as greed, lust, vengeance.
- Compassion is something women understand better than men because the mother-child bond which they have is one of the strongest among all bonds in human interactions.
- It is this kind of selfless care and devotion all of us should strive to achieve towards every other human being, by acting so we make it clear to others that we care.
- Biological purpose of a man is to live, love and reproduce, great majority of people attach to a partner at some point in their life and get to feel love, love is the pure concentrate of selflessness and compassion and if we are all capable to feel love to a single human being, we are capable of feeling love towards all human beings.
- Having in mind that great majority of people do feel love and then act without it in their future decisions towards others makes humans quite hypocritical.
- I wouldn't pose the question if compassion is necessary for morality because it's logical that without care for others and their expectations and well-being there is no morale.

Conclusion

Compassion isn't the sole basis of morality; basis of morality is made both of compassion and rationality because in order to act morally towards others we need sense as much as we need emotions. We need sense to act morally slightly more than we need emotions and although compassion is a useful compass in navigating the seas of social interactions it is not the only navigational tool.



**Q.10) Aptitude without Attitude is Blind; Attitude without Aptitude is Lame.”
Comment.**

Approach

Candidates need to write about attitude and aptitude with simple comparison highlight the importance of both in persons life with giving examples from daily life.

Introduction

Attitude and Aptitude are important characteristics of the human personality, which influence one's learning, performance and behaviour as well as the way one adapts to his or her environment.

Body

- Aptitude: An aptitude is a component of a competence to do a certain kind of work at a certain level. Aptitude is inborn potential to do certain kinds of work whether developed or undeveloped.
- Attitude: A predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person, or situation.
- While attitude is associated with character or virtues; it is a reflection of one's personality, aptitude is associated with competence; it determines if the person can develop desired skills to do a task.
- Aptitude is the 'ability to learn' and attitude is the 'desire to learn', i.e., aptitude basically tells about the potential ability to learn or acquire a skill while, attitude tells about a person's desire to perform or learn.
- For e.g. an aptitude for mathematics and reasoning is essential for success in engineering field. Similarly, civil service requires a certain specific aptitude for success.
- Attitude is a psychological phenomenon which can be positive, negative or neutral. On the other hand, aptitude can be mental (general mental ability) or physical. Both attitude and aptitude can be nurtured.

Requirement of both in today's generation:

- In a constantly changing work environment, aptitude is crucial if one wants to succeed. If you have the potential to learn new skills and develop them over a time, success will not be far.



- But attitude often takes precedence because the right attitude helps influence other aspects like emotional intelligence, leadership, team spirit, fraternity, empathy, compassion, which are very vital for a civil servant.
- For example, the ability to fit in with the culture and values of the company or organization is crucial which demands a positive and right attitude more than just having high skill and apt aptitude. Many opportunities are lost, withheld, and forfeited because of negative or wrong attitude than from any other cause.
- For instance, a person having an aptitude in scientific field in new emerging technologies but lacking the desire to hone his/her skill will not make him/her a good scientists no matter how greatly he might be gifted.

Conclusion

Both the right skills (aptitude) and the disposition (attitude) are equally important to excel in a particular field. In a diverse country like India, it is the right blend of the two inherited and acquired qualities respectively that go hand in hand in determining the gains and losses in a person's life and help shaping the progress of one's life.

Q.11) Impartiality can't be equated with neutrality. Do you agree? Critically comment.

Approach

Students are expected to write about both neutrality and impartiality and then as question demands to critically comment write points based on both as equal tenets of ethical values and also provide alternate side to it.

Introduction

Impartiality and Neutrality both form essential foundational values for civil services. While impartiality ensures equality without any bias and prejudices in the general, neutrality ensures a neutral approach in politics and a solid commitment to the government.

Body



- **Neutrality:** Neutrality is political neutrality or non-partisanship in the context of public administration. It means one is not being specifically owned or affiliated with any group, party or cause.
- **Impartiality:** Impartiality is a principle of justice holding that decisions should be based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice, or preferring the benefit to one person over another for improper reasons.

Impartiality and neutrality can't be equated:

- Impartiality means that civil servants in carrying out their official work, including functions like procurement, recruitment, delivery of services etc, should take decisions based on merit alone.
- However, neutrality implies that the administrator is to do his task without any fear of, or favour to any political party. The values of the administrator will flow from the constitution not from the ideology of any political party.
- Neutrality means in a crisis humanitarian situation aid must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute. Impartiality means that humanitarian aid must be provided solely on the basis of need, without discrimination.

Impartiality and neutrality are same with similar characteristics:

- Both imply tolerance and restraint, particularly in dealing with political or religious convictions.
- Both values lie at the heart of public service and is the core of the commitments of a public servant.
- Both ensure citizen-centric administration and help in realizing the political and socio-economic justice.
- Impartiality imparts creation of positive & conducive work culture, keeping oneself free from nepotism, political-corporate nexus and corruption.
- Without neutrality, there can be a close nexus between bureaucracy and large-scale enterprises which could further lead to crony capitalism.

Conclusion

However, it's a bitter truth that neutrality and impartiality is seldom achieved in public service. In a diverse country like ours it is important that civil servants uphold these values and become a true democratic interface. These values become more so important where laws or guidelines are absent or not defined clearly.



Q.12) Integrity is the seed for achievement. Elucidate.

Approach-

Candidates need to write about how the Integrity is the seed for achievement. Also elucidate/ highlight it with examples.

Introduction

Integrity 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. Integrity can stand in opposition to hypocrisy, in that judging with the standards of integrity involves regarding internal consistency as a virtue, and suggests that parties holding within themselves apparently conflicting values should account for the discrepancy or alter their beliefs.

Integrity is the seed for achievement

- Integrity brings out success. Basically, having integrity is like avoiding unnecessary traits like stress, anxiety, and confusion.
- Integrity is the only value that you can develop to get success.
- It's true that success without integrity means nothing.
- Having the courage to do the right thing is the only trait everyone craves for.
- Be it professionally or personally, integrity is an essential trait to have.
- No matter how speedily the world and trends are changing, integrity remains the same.
- Integrity provides inner peace, happiness, and success.
- Successful people create positive personal impact. A strong, unique personal brand is key to creating positive personal impact.
- While your personal brand should be uniquely you, integrity is one thing that should be common to all personal brand.
- In fact, integrity should be the cornerstone of your brand. Do what you say. Under promise and over deliver.
- Become known as a person of integrity and you will be on your way to building a successful personal brand.
- Your integrity reflects who you are as a human being. It's your deeper alignment with who you say you are and what you say you want.



- When you're living in alignment and integrity, it allows for greater power, expansion with ease, and more effortless attainment of goals... not to mention more happiness and joy.
- The easiest and most direct way to build your integrity (and your awareness of integrity) is to focus on living in alignment with your word.
- If you do this one thing in your business and your life where there are any issues, problems or confusion, you will see incredible shifts and momentum toward the outcomes you are wanting to create.
- integrity is important for one very practical reason — it creates the conditions in our personal and professional lives and relationships that allow for everything to WORK.
- In any situation, people want to know where they stand and what kind of response they can depend on.
- Integrity is the foundation by which consistency and trust supports us to work effectively, both on our own and with others, to create the results we want.
- This holds true just as much for our personal goals and intimate relationships as it does for our leadership and professional successes.

Conclusion

Hakuna Matata means “no worries”. Apply Hakuna Matata in your life and be happy with whatever you have. Be honest and always speak the truth. Carry an integral personality full of integrity that is strong and hard enough to break.

Q.13) What sort of political attitude should a civil servant have? Why? Substantiate your views.

Approach-

Candidates need to write about political attitude and simply explain political attitude required for civil servant to run the bureaucracy highlight your views.

Introduction



Political attitude refers to the opinions and values individuals hold about political issues, events, and personalities. The civil servants are the backbone of our country and are expected to be partners who work and carry out the policies of the government. It is a combination of lay politician and politically neutral and permanent civil servants.

Body

- Civil servants are Selected impartially and given orientation to be politically neutral with the people, and are expected to evince a spirit of service to the community.
- The power is exercised through elected representatives who hold ministers accountable and in turn, civil servants are accountable to Ministers.
- The restrictions placed on civil servants in relation to politics and political activity are designed to ensure that a civil servant does not do anything that could give rise to a perception that his or her official actions are in any way influenced or capable of being influenced by party political motives.

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

- To uphold constitutional values – like empathy and compassion towards weak, respect for women, protection of environment.
- Practice civil service values – Objectivity – A secretary who has negative attitude towards reservation if asked to prepare a report on the same must be able to do it objectively.
- Responsive – Civil servants are accused of showing resistance to power sharing and decentralization. They must change their attitude to respond to aspirations of people.
- Bureaucracy should be neutral in terms of ideology and politics. So that there will not be an affinity to a particular class or ideology. 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.

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.

- Neutrality depicts that public officials are not slaves to either the politicians or any other authority other than the moral authority of the Constitution.



- Without neutrality, there can be a close nexus between bureaucracy and large-scale enterprises which could further lead to crony capitalism.
- The role of civil servant is to effectively implement the policies irrespective of rightist, centrist or leftist government and whether it is NREGA or Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
- If he is too vocal about his views, he may not be able to implement the policies of the party he does not favour with the same level of zeal and motivation.

Conclusion

The civil servant has a critical role to play in the development of the society. In that sense, he has a lot of responsibility and accountability towards public for which people should have trust in civil servants. Attitude and emotional intelligence are two very important qualities of a civil servant which helps him to remain neutral in all matters, which is required for the healthy functioning of a democracy.

Q.14) The definition and dynamics of social influence have changed in the age of social media. Do you agree? Critically comment.

Approach

Students are expected to write about the basics of social influence and then critically comment on how social media is changing the dynamics of the social influence provide both alternative side with specific examples.

Introduction

Social media is a powerful communications medium, with widespread social influence over people in urban areas as well as remote areas. Social media influence is an individual's ability to affect other people's thinking in a social online community.

Body

Social influence:

- Social influence is described as the change in person's behaviour, thoughts, feelings and attitudes that results from interaction with another individual in



society. It can be intentionally or unintentionally, as a result of the way the changed person perceives themselves in relationship to the influencer.

Social media influence changing dynamics:

- Social persuasion tactics, methods and procedures are used by which a social entity's attitude, belief, or behavior is affected by other entities in a social network.
- Social influence is the process by which individuals make real changes to their outlooks and behaviours as a result of communication with others who are perceived to be similar, desirable, or expert.
- People adjust their views with respect to others to whom they feel similar in accordance with psychological principles such as balance.
- The more influence a person has, the more appeal that individual has to companies or other individuals who want to promote an idea or sell a product.
- For example social media influencers promote beauty care products, flaunt their private trips to Maldives this all impacts the users socio psychology.
- Cricket players as social media influencers promoting Dream 11 and other apps has impact on the children make them addicted divert from their essential routine.

Social influence to bring positive change:

- It can bring change in attitude of people. It has moral conditioning effect. For example Video messages by celebrities like Akshay Kumar and Amitabh Bachhan etc during the COVID to maintain covid appropriate behavior.
- The Selfie campaign was a major success in promoting the Beti Padhao Beti Bachao scheme.
- Social influence through social media can be key to bring behavioural changes to solve social evils like caste system, patriarchy, climate change, solid waste management.
- Using social influence of celebrities and campaigns have been quite effective in persuading people to adopt any desired behaviour.
- For example United Nations taking help of popular Hollywood actors to promote campaigns for climate change and gender equality.
- Virat Kohli and Hardik Pandya as social media influencers promote gym exercise and it influences people in a positive angle to maintain a healthy life.

Conclusion



Therefore, social influence through social media is a dynamic & powerful tool that hold a huge potential to change the face of world in both positive and negative spectrum. If creatively used, they can prove to be the most effective tool to tackle and fight against social evils and bring social behavioural change.

Q.15) What are India's concerns with respect to the ongoing negotiations in the WTO on the issue of fishery subsidies? Are India's concerns justified? Analyse.

Approach-

Candidates need to mention India's concerns with respect to the ongoing negotiations in the WTO on the issue of fishery subsidies. Also, the candidate needs to analyse if India's concerns are justified or not.

Introduction

WTO negotiations aimed at disciplining fisheries subsidies are based on the 2001 Doha mandate, supplemented by a more detailed one agreed at the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Conference. These mandates call for WTO Members to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing. Members also agreed that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least-developed Members should be an integral part of the fisheries subsidies negotiations, taking into account the importance of this sector to development priorities, poverty reduction, and livelihood, and food security concerns.

India's concerns with respect to the ongoing negotiations in the WTO on the issue of fishery subsidies

- India has rejected the latest draft text on fishery floated by the World Trade Organization (WTO) this week, saying it is imbalanced, weak and unfair, and doesn't address its concerns on food security and livelihood of small fishers, instead favouring developed nations.
- It is unacceptable to India because it fails to uphold the much-needed sustainability of fisheries.
- Going by the estimates put out by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), nearly two-thirds of the \$35-billion subsidies go to enterprises engaged in commercial fishing.



- On the other hand, the developing countries' subsidies, just a fraction of it, are aimed mostly at facilitating livelihood security for the fisheries-dependent coastal communities.
- To correct this imbalance, India has proposed that the rich countries stop subsidising fishing in distant waters beyond their exclusive economic zones (EEZ) for 25 years. This would give time to the other countries to build their own sustainable fisheries capabilities.

Are India's concerns are justified due to the following reasons:

- India is in favour of stopping IUU (illegal, unreported, unregulated) fishing and supporting sustainable fishing by checking harmful subsidies.
- However, the text is tilted heavily towards advanced fishing nations letting them maintain their subsidies for high-sea fishing.
- At the same time developing countries are denied adequate carve-outs that could hurt both livelihood and food security interests.
- India will oppose developed nations' proposal of forging government-to-government access agreements wherein two countries can sign a pact for fishing activities. India is critical of such agreements as they will lead to exploitation of least developed nations.
- India is also of the view that developed nations should assume more responsibility for the huge amounts of subsidies and should cut it down to reduce overfishing.

Conclusion

Subsidies do not lead to trade distortions on their own. Subsidies for food security needs to be treated differently than the subsidies for exports.

Q.16) Do you think morality can always be upheld by a public servant? What if moral behavior is inconsistent with the law? Comment.

Approach-

Candidates need to write about the morality and it's interrelation with laws. Explain how difficult is to uphold the morality and how morality can be inconsistent with law. Conclude with how morality can be developed with changing behaviour and enriching moral conscious.

Introduction-



Morality stems from individual's conscience and values of a society, therefore, what morality means to one, may not be to other. Whereas, laws are the rules and regulations which has sanction of the state and enforceability on its back. Law of the land is regulations where an individual has to submit himself to the will of the state or society.

Body

Upholding morality always by public servants:

- Moral resilience in public service is often tested due to prevailing work culture, political interference. It is difficult to keep up the strong moral values of love and compassion.
- Shift from moral values impacts the administration process and Welfarism of the most deprived section of society.
- Truthfulness is very much important as it is directly related to a person's moral character. Many times public servant is corrupt he is not being truthful to himself so his integrity comes under question which is a moral trait.
- Public servant had to defend violence behaviour and insanity by armed forces police in the larger public national interest but it may be against the moral character of officer.
- For example Suppose DM of tribal area planning to build a road through jungle and that's the only option available. Its above moral attitude against tribal people sentiment but at the same time knows roads significance pursue to displace the tribes.
- At such times it is necessary for public servant to uphold there moral values to work in true public interest. Ethics and morality should come from the soul, only then our society will emerge as a powerful entity.

Moral behaviour inconsistent with the law:

- Various laws have been made to curb the evil of immorality but their weak enforcement has acted as a hindrance in it for example Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, code of conduct rules, Lokpal.
- However, laws deal with only external affairs of humans while morality deals with both external and internal affairs. Hence Laws cannot be used to regulate internal affairs of man even when they are immoral e.g. immoral acts like rude attitudes of people towards others, selfishness, telling lie etc. Are not regulated by law.



- Individual behaviour can't be controlled every time. There are situations where we have stringent laws but still, we observe a lack of morality in many parts of life and area.

Where there are laws but still society lacks morality:

- We have well-defined tax laws, but there are less compliance and tax avoidance by using loopholes in tax laws, which is immoral.
- There are harsh punishments for rape by laws, but every minute a girl is being raped in the world.
- Similarly, we have laws for theft but it is happening every now and then.
- In spite of constitutional provisions, we still see cases of untouchability as the full moral conscience of the people has not been aroused in favour of such laws.

Conclusion

The only check against the breach of morality is social condemnation or individual conscience. Moral actions are a matter of choice of inner conscience of the individual; laws are a matter of compulsion. Law cannot be made on each and every aspect of life. More than law behavioural change is the key to a moral society, as rightly said by BR Ambedkar, "No law can protect us if it's not avowed by the moral conscience of the society at large".

Q.17) What do you understand by journalistic ethics? Explain with the help of suitable examples.

Approach

Students are expected to write about what is journalistic ethics and also to write about journalistic ethics values with suitable examples.

Introduction

If the foundations of journalism ethics are tracked far enough, one finds that they are based on various international agreements and declarations, such as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and regulations of international law. The UNESCO declaration regarding mass media (1978) and the Paris Declaration (1983), which were backed by numerous journalist associations, defined the ethical guidelines more accurately in questions related to media and journalism.



Body

Journalistic ethics:

Journalistic ethics are basically a set of principles, standards, guidelines and code of conduct prepared for professional journalists. It deals with conduct, character and behaviour of a journalist and how he/she works before, during and after the news gathering and dissemination process.

Maintaining journalistic ethics with few principles and values:

- **Truth and Accuracy:** Journalists cannot always guarantee 'truth', but getting the facts right is the cardinal principle of journalism. We should always strive for accuracy, give all the relevant facts we have and ensure that they have been checked. When we cannot corroborate information we should say so. For example avoiding Yellow journalism and paid news.
- **Objectivity:** The absence of objective journalism leads to the false presentation of truth in a society which affects the perception and opinions of people. As observed in the case of Cambridge analytica case, the biased news coverage on social media platform affected the Presidential elections in the U.S.
- **Independence:** Due to corporate control of media and profit making attitude now days it observed that media acts less ethically & immorally on many instances.
- **Humanity:** Journalists should do no harm. What we publish or broadcast may be hurtful, but we should be aware of the impact of our words and images on the lives of others. For example avoiding reporting based on communal angle and creating misleading headlines as done in pandemic by few channels on tabligi Jamaat issue.
- **Responsibility and Accountability:** A sure sign of professionalism and responsible journalism is the ability to hold ourselves accountable. For example recent TRP manipulation by few TV channels in 2020.
- **The chase for sensationalism and higher TRP rates** as observed in the coverage of 26/11 terrorist attacks in India risked the internal security of the nation. The sensationalism-driven reporting compromised the identities of rape victims and survivors despite SC guidelines.
- **Fairness and Impartiality:** 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.

Conclusion

Journalistic ethics is more than a gut feeling of right and wrong. It encompasses a broad set of standards that are under constant review, and you, as a practitioner, must take the ethical responsibilities of the profession seriously at all times, in that way you will bring honour to journalism and see to it that you have helped to maintain the integrity of its practice for future generations.

Q.18) What do you understand by the term 'k shaped recovery'? Explain. Discuss the recent context in which it was used.

Approach

Candidates are expected to write about K shaped recovery in economic perspective. Explain phenomenon in the recent context how it was used to refer the post pandemic economic recovery.

Introduction

It is clear that India's economic recovery is two-speed, also called K-shaped by many economists. The two speeds refer to a higher speed enjoyed by the relatively affluent income class, or those industries which have benefited from the pandemic, lockdown, and work-from-home restrictions.

Body

K shaped recovery:

- A K-shaped recovery occurs when, following a recession, different parts of the economy recover at different rates, times, or magnitudes. This is in contrast to an even, uniform recovery across sectors, industries, or groups of people.
- This type of recovery is called K-shaped because the path of different parts of the economy when charted together may diverge, resembling the two arms of the Roman letter "K."

In the present socio economic context:



- A K-shaped recovery exhibits wealth inequality, greater corporate monopolies, a continuing racial wealth gap, long-term unemployment for low-income workers, and accelerating technological adoption.
- A report by CRISIL indicates that in the year 2021, two-wheeler sales are set to decline by 3%-6% year-over-year on top of a lower base in the year 2020. On the other hand, premium cars and premium motorcycles have been resistant to the pandemic slowdown.
- For example Education, for example, is inherently K-shaped in many places and this has become even more skewed due to Covid-19.
- The taxation policy of the Government insists on maintaining indirect taxes on fuel and consumer products while lowering corporate taxes.
- While inflation soars, the incomes of the middle and lower-middle-class have at best remained constant leading to a sustained loss in disposable income.
- Over five million people lost their jobs in October, according to a Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) report. Unemployment coupled with the high food and fuel prices push families into poverty.
- The recovery in the stock market and other such financial assets over the past year has been phenomenal but only less than 5% of India directly benefited from the said recovery.
- The disproportional benefit of the asset price inflation favouring the upper-middle-class further displays the inherent K-shape of the recovery.
- To the extent that Covid has triggered an effective income transfer from the poor to the rich, this will be demand-impeding because the poor have a higher marginal propensity to consume (i.e. they tend to spend-instead of saving) a much higher proportion of their income.
- If Covid-19 reduces competition or increases the inequality of incomes and opportunities, it could impinge on trend growth in developing economies by hurting productivity and tightening political economy constraints.

Conclusion

In the absence of policy interventions, India will continue on the path of a K-shaped recovery where large corporates with low debt will prosper at the cost of small and medium sectors. The government will also have to sharpen its focus on capital spending to contain damage to potential growth.



Q.19) “Do not judge me by my successes, judge me by how many times I fell down and got back up again.” Bring out the relevance of this quote for present times.

Approach-

Candidates need to write about the importance of the struggle and failure which one has to go through before achieving the success relate it to personal and contemporary times analyse it with few examples.

Introduction-

The above quote is by Nelson Mandela on idea of struggle to achieve one's goal. Individual can be judged nowadays on knowledge transfer, skills development, financial gains and the cultivation of social and cultural capital.

Body

- Just as we rejoice in these successes, there are also those moments when things don't work in our favour and naturally enough we punish ourselves for not having achieved the outcome we wanted.
- Millennials or Gen Y were born in the early '80s to late '90s and joined the workstream in the new millennium they have noticed the most harsh and competitive world However, many of them are struggling to succeed.
- Success is always built upon risk, change, and personal development for which many times people fell down and have to get back. Success is a climb. It's a journey. It's lifelong and built with undulating and unpredictable ups and downs.
- Suffering is an integral and essential part of any real pursuit of success. Nothing about success comes easy, but every painful story has the potential to have a successful ending.
- The effort and time you need to put into your journey will not be tolerable to some who feel you owe them more of your time for example family relationship and new generation relationship also. They may face constant struggle.
- Negative thoughts are extremely contagious and when you set out on the Road Less Traveled you will have an audience full of small-minded people trying to scare you and discourage you from chasing your dreams. For example on algorithm based social media will frequently make feel self deprived people go through depression has mental health issues.



- Doubt and delay, when paired, derail success. Self doubt make most time to people fell down in this highly fast technocratic world success is earned quickly. People compare themselves and get self doubt.
- Role of mentors coaches trainers are also important they are the most important pillars in our success at the time of downfall they are the one who guide the direction less person.

Conclusion

So it's necessary and critical to notice the hard work, experience, risk, sacrifice humiliation gone by individual before achieving success. It makes world to believe in every personality is different with different capabilities and weakness it is one efforts which matters the most.

Q.20) It is true that family can teach values. However, don't you feel that family itself is declining as a social institution? Comment. Do you think individualism is becoming a dominant way of life?

Approach

Students are expected to write about the family as a social institution and it's role in imparting values. Also highlight the recent phenomenon of declining family as institution due to individualism in society as a way of life. Try to conclude with a balanced opinion based on Indian context.

Introduction

Social institutions are structures of society like family, education, religion, etc. That fulfil the needs of the society. The most common way children learn is by observation of everyday life. A child's learning and socialization are most influenced by their family since the family is the child's primary social group.

Body

In the long run, values are shaped by the examples set by the family members.

- Compassion: understanding the suffering of others or self and wanting to do something about it
- Cooperation: helping your family and friends, returning favors
- Courage: willingness to do difficult things



- Equality: believing everyone deserves equal rights and to be treated with respect
- Fairness: acting in a just way, sharing appropriately
- Generosity: willingness to give resources, help or time to others
- Gratitude: showing appreciation to others

However, due to following reasons family as a social institution seems to be losing its influence in shaping collective morality of a society:

- Carrier oriented, competitive and highly aspirational generations are keeping restraint from so called complicated family structures. Individualism led to assertion of rights and freedom of choices.
- It forced generations to see sense of achievement in life through only material prosperity perspective.
- Increase in geographically dispersed and fragmented nuclear families due to individualism erodes into emotional bonding and socialization.
- Dispersed families are exposed to diverse cultural and social values thus impact on collective traditions, ideas.
- Socio-economic and physical stress of fast paced world provide causing less time for nurturing of younger generations.
- Increasing divorce and separation rates, domestic violence, inter-generational conflicts, social problems of drug abuse, juvenile delinquency etc. Favours Individualism over collectivism.
- Increasing influence of technology, internet, social media easily make diverse ideas, cultural aspect available to individuals and groups.
- Family as an institution is lagging behind in keeping pace with changing values of globalized world. E.g.: Global outlook is now accepting girls as equal stakeholder but restrictive family morals are still not letting girls out.
- The most of the socializing functions today, like child raising, education, occupational training, caring of elderly, etc., have been taken over by the outside agencies, such as crèches, media, nursery schools, hospitals, occupational training centres, hospice institutions, funeral contractors, etc. These tasks were once exclusively performed by the family.

Conclusion

However, there is need to understand structural changes from joint family to nuclear family cannot be called as decline of family system. Indian family system certainly is transition from collectivism to individualism. Indian society also inhabits unique



feature of fusion and fission of family in which even though some members of family live separately in different locations still remain as one family.

Q.21) Privatisation of PSU banks is a threat to employment. Do you agree? Critically comment.

Approach-

Candidates need to critically comment about how privatisation of PSU banks is a threat to employment.

Introduction:

PSU stands for "Public Sector Undertaking". In general, we can say that a PSU is an enterprise in which the majority of the stocks (more than 50%) are owned by the Central Government, State Government or Union Territory Government or more than one of them together. PSU or Public Sector Undertakings are also called Public Sector Enterprises. Currently India has about 300+ PSUs working under the control of the Government.

Privatisation of PSU banks is a threat to employment

Although privatization will bring many positive changes in the economy yes it has some dark side too. None of them can be ignored. Though we have prepared to move towards the privatization, it is very important for us to know its cons and should work in reducing their effects. Some of the disadvantages of privatization of PSUs are as follows:

- Although the main goal of privatization is to increase the efficiency of the Enterprise yet the inefficiency at certain extent is found in private organisations too.
- As the PSUs works with the motive to social welfare, the private enterprises will be mostly concerned on the profit of the enterprise.
- The privatization of PSUs will reduce the opportunity of employment.
- It is also seen and is obvious that the employees in private enterprises often become the victim of exploitation.
- Also, an Industrial dispute is seen in private enterprises which will be obstacle in the smooth run of the enterprise.

Privatisation of PSU banks is not a threat to employment



The privatization of PSUs is the need of the time and is very necessary for the growth of the nation. The privatization has many strong favours and thus seems to be profitable for the country. Some of the Pros/advantages of privatization of PSUs are as follows:

- The PSUs in India are suffering from the problem of inefficiency and privatization would be the best tool to remove this inability.
- The privatization of PSUs will reduce the burden of the Government and will also help in generating financial resources.
- The privatization will also help in improving the performances of the employees, making them accountable and increasing their efficiency.
- The private sectors understand better the value of time and money and so make the optimum utilization of the resources available.
- The privatization of PSUs will bring the competitiveness and thus increasing their productivity, it will bring them in the international markets.
- The privatization of PSUs will free them from the Governmental and political interference.
- Privatization will help in removing the bureaucracy from the Enterprise.

Conclusion:

The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are a major part of Indian economy. They have been running for a long time in India and are now being captured by some drawbacks. The Government of India has taken serious concerns on them and is planning to privatize the PSUs but before applying the rule of privatization, it must be thought if these problems can be removed without privatizing them.

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