

(A) 1. Corruption can be defined as the wilful misuse of one's power and position to further the wealth, power and position in the society.

### Causes of Corruption

→ Increase in the materialistic tendencies among the members of society.

→ Lack of integrity and honesty among the public servants.

→ Ineffectiveness of the Whistleblowers Act of 2011.

→ Ineffectiveness of the institutions of the Lokpal and Lokayukta to deal with the complaints of corruption in a proper manner.

→ Lack of spirit of 'public service' among the government officials at present.

→ Loopholes in the Right to Information Act 2005 and the weakening of the Information Commissions at central as well as state level, after the recent amendments of in the act in year ~~2019~~ 2019.

→ Inadequate salaries of the top government officials in comparison to their private

Counterparts also increase the tendency of taking bribe among them.

→ The ineffectiveness of the state government as well as the Central government to deal effectively with the cases of corruption.

→ Corrupt members of legislature, who become ministers also encourage the practise of corruption in the government machinery.

2.

### Measures to prevent corruption

Corruption has now been deep-seated in the Indian society. It is not possible to eradicate it in one go. However, certain measures may help in reducing it to a large extent, which are as follows:-

a) Agencies like Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation must be allowed to function independently, without any pressure from the ruling party.

b) Digital economy and cashless-economy must be promoted in order to



encourage the cashless transactions.

c) All the government tenders must be done through e-tender's process only and their database must be maintained by the respective departments.

d) All the ministers at the central as well as the state level must be come from non-criminal background.

e) All the procurements in the government departments must be done digitally.

### Black Money

3. 'Black money' is a term for the illegal amount of money accrued by an individual or a company and for which the tax has not been paid.

→ Reasons for the accumulation of black

money:-

→ Most of the transactions are done in cash and not using digital means like V.P.I., QR-code payment etc.

→ Illegal activities like ~~prev~~ increase in the drug-culture, prostitution etc. also are a source of black money.

→ Ineffectiveness of the investigation agencies to deal with cases of black money.

→ A large number of the people are still not disclosing their real wealth to the govt. of India.

→ Activities like terrorism and its funding by countries like Pakistan is also a source of black money.

→ Disproportionate wealth accrued by the civil servants in respect of their real salary.

3. (B) 1. The situation here is really serious as one of the family members has already been killed by the terrorists. In such a condition, taking stern action against the terrorists might worsen the situation.

So, I would like to talk to <sup>the</sup> a terrorist at any suitable and secured place to fully understand the whole matter.

If they are not ready to meet me physically then, I am also ready to ~~talk~~ talk ~~with~~ to them via. phone.



It is necessary as may result in the early release of the hostages and early negotiations.

2. Taking military action will definitely worsen the situation because it will result in the killing of all hostages by the terrorists, as their demands remain unfulfilled.

Also, there may be a public outrage if such a strict course of action is followed in this situation.

3. In this situation, media can play an important role. The role of media might be that of the 'mediator'. It might act as a channel of communication between the terrorists and the government.

4. If at all, the situation goes out of control and all the hostages are killed by the terrorists then, I would definitely order the special forces to kill all the terrorists as they may endanger the life of other people in that region.

5. There can be many ways of solving a problem. Another course of action could be as follows: -

a) Firstly, I would like to talk to the terrorists in order to know their demands clearly.

b) Then, I will communicate the same to my political heads.

c) Then, after their appraisal, I would ask the terrorist that their demand of releasing their comrades will be fulfilled only when they will guarantee the safe release of all hostages and surrender of all arms and ammunition.

d) I will further give them the assurance that they will be allowed to go safely & out of the territory.

e) Also, I will ask them to join the mainstream society, if they wish to.

1. (A) Author of Arthashastra is Kautilya or Chanakya. (B)

1. (B) Tulsidas proclaimed that the Saguna and Nirguna Brahman are one and same just like the three states of water. (P3)

1 (C) • In this case, the Doctrine of Basic Structure for constitution of India



Some more fact

was proclaimed by Supreme Court. (2)

1(D) • 'Sarvodaya' means upliftment of all.  
• Advocates the growth of all the people and a decent standard of living by all people. (1)

1(E) 'Chauthamba State' → Ram Maschar Lohiya (2)  
(Hami?)

1(F) • Universalisation of education throughout the country. VEC IIT (1)  
• Special emphasis on primary education  
• Three language formula implementation.

1(G) Satnam :- • The true name is the reciting the God's name repeatedly. (3)

• In Sikhism, 'Satnam' is used for Guru Nanak, the founder.

1(H) Empathy :- • It is a process in which an individual strives to put himself in other person's miserable condition, in order to understand his misery. (5)

1(I) Conservatism :- • It is the tendency of keep following the meaningless rituals and obsolete principles, without changing with time. (2)

1(J) Emotional Management :- • Understanding the emotions of oneself and

others.

- Properly analysing them.
- Then using them to shape your behaviours and attitude with others.

1(K) Ethical Concern :- • It is the process of analysing any matter from the point of ethics. Not exact

1(L) Fairness :- • Means to decide something without any kind of bias and prejudice.

Defamation should be exact

- Important foundational value for a civil servant.

1(M) Good Governance :- • Maintaining efficiency in the public services.

- Minimum government and maximum governance.

1(N) Corruption can be defined as the wilful misuse of one's position or power for further enhancing the wealth, status and position by illegal means.

1(O) Integrity :- • It helps in keeping the civil servants free from any kind of external influences.



Thinking - speech - actions all remain in congruence.

2(A) Social thoughts of Kabir

→ Kabir is one of the prominent saints of the Bhakti Movement.

→ Though he was Muslim by faith, he didn't discriminate between the religions.

Exp. Cam more  
→ He tried to fill up the gap between the hindus and the muslims and proclaimed that god is only one, however, he has different names like Ram, Hari, Vitthal, Allah, Rab etc.

→ He attacked the social evils prevalent at that time by his upside-down sayings.

It has been rightly said about the couplets of Kabir that "Kabirdaas Ki Uti Bari, Basse Kambal Bhegy Pani".

→ He also attacked the caste system.

2(B) Tulsidas :- • Saint Tulsidas was also one of the great proponents of the Saguna tradition of the Bhakti Movement.

• The central theme of Tulsidas philosophy

is the attainment of the salvation through  
the recitation of Lord Rama.

• Tulsidas was wholeheartedly devoted to  
Lord Rama, the incarnation of Lord  
Vishnu and this is evident from his  
famous composition → 'Ramcharitmanas'.

(M)

• He ~~was~~ advocated the worship of God  
in 'Saguna Tradition'.

• For him, Lord Rama was above all  
the gods and in his compositions, he  
has depicted gods like ~~the~~ Shiva,  
Brahma etc, serving Lord Rama.

2(CD)

→ Radhakrishnan's philosophy :-

→ Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the first  
Vice-President of India as well as ~~the~~ a  
great educationalist.

→ He has made a great contribution in  
the philosophy.

most  
important  
question

His main theme of the philosophy  
that the ultimate peace of the  
mind can be achieved by a human  
being by ~~the~~ working hard to  
achieve spiritual upliftment.

(5/2)

→ However, at present, most of the human



beings are running behind the material pleasures.

→ This definitely undermines their spiritual development, which is the only way to achieve the peace of mind.

2(H) The religion of Jainism has 'Ahimsa' or 'Non-violence' as its main principle. According to Jain traditions, every human being must refrain from injuring other human beings, animals as well as the non-living things.

The theory of Ahimsa as enunciated in the Jain literature has a huge relevance in the present times.

The principle of Ahimsa could be a potential weapon against the growing unrest among the different countries of the world as well as the 'terroristism'.

If the ~~the~~ principle of Ahimsa is taught to every child of the world, right from his school days, then, there is every possibility that he may not indulge himself in illicit activities like terrorism, communal riots etc.

However, the principle of Ahimsa ~~is~~ cannot be applied in all the situations. For e.g. if

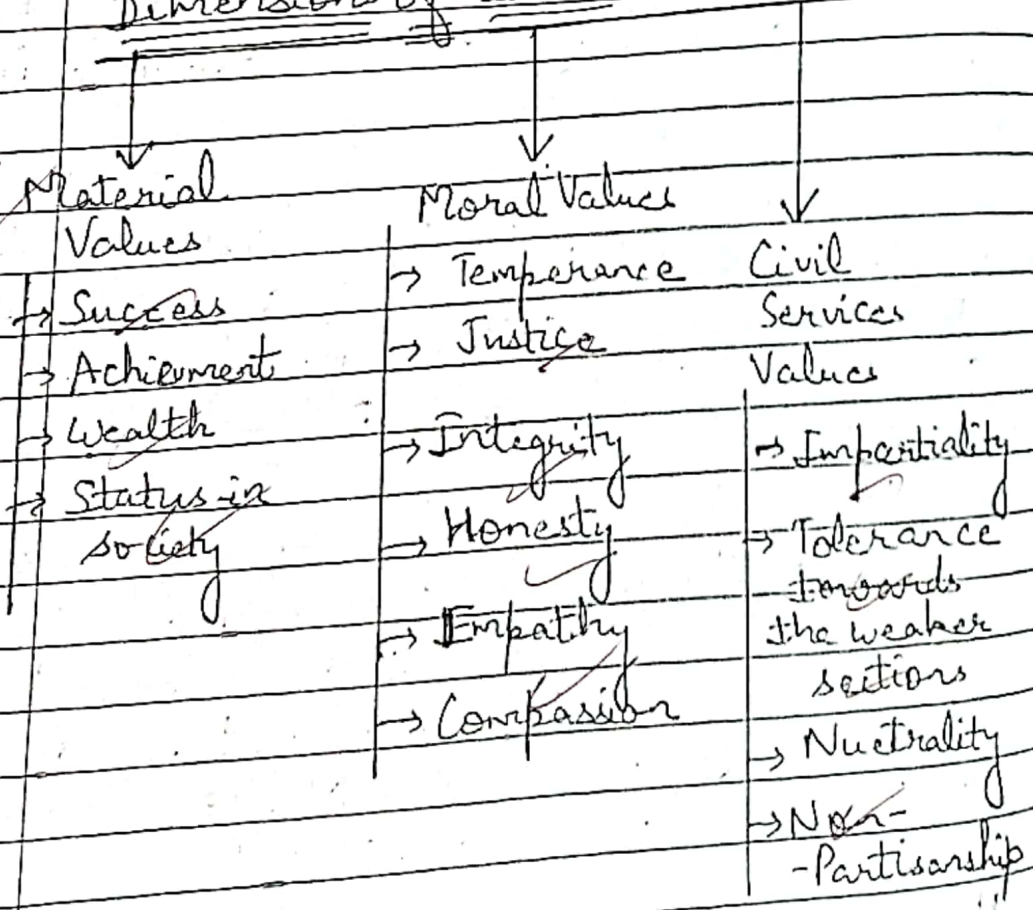
there is any terror attack in any part of the world and many people got killed in it, then, it becomes necessary for the security forces to kill those terrorists.

2(I) Values :- Values are the standards on the basis of which we decide that how much that thing is desirable or undesirable to us.

They are deep-seated beliefs, which are very hard to change.

Dimensions of Values :-

Q2





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In this way, we can conclude that values are multidimensional in nature. The subject of ethics is however, mainly concerned with the moral values.

2(K) Neutrality :- Neutrality is one of the important foundational values in the civil services. It depicts the attitude of the civil servant which is completely free from any kind of bias and prejudices. While remaining neutral, a civil servant must be able to take his clear decisions on his own without any external pressure. (1)

2(K) Incapacity :- It denotes the infitness for the purpose of the assigned task to a civil servant. Improper training may be one of the causes of incapacity in a civil servant.

2(L) Responsibility and transparency are the two important requirements in the public administration.

A civil servant must take the responsibility of his tasks without any hesitation. He must not step behind to take the responsibility even if a mistake occurs. He must be ever prepared to face the consequences of the work done by him.

Transparency has become an important part in the present day public administration.

(vi) Providing information to the public without any hesitation or delay results in the transparency in the public administration.

A civil servant must always strive to provide the information asked under the provisions of the RTI Act of 2005.

2(m) Corruption is the wilful misuse of one's position or power for ~~etc~~ further enhancing the power, status and position in the society through illicit means.

→ Causes of Corruption

→ Ineffectiveness of the investigation agencies like ~~the~~ Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation.

→ Ineffectiveness of the Whistleblowers Act of 2011.

→ Lack of integrity and honesty among the public servants.

→ Lack of spirit of 'public service' among



the present day public servants.

→ Increase in the 'materialism' in the society.

(Q) → Inadequate salaries of public servants in comparison to the private sector motivates them to indulge in bribing.

(P) Emotional Intelligence is the process of understanding one's own emotions as well as the emotion of others, managing them so as to guide the thinking and behaviour of oneself.

Importance :- Allows the civil servants to remain motivated and positive towards their duty.

(E) • Allows the civil servants to perform the dual function of an administrator and of a leader, as per the situation.

• Emotional Intelligence makes the civil servant to perform his job with full dedication and spirit.

• Allows the civil servants to face the day-to-day challenges in the administration patiently, without losing their calm.

2 (R) 'Whistle Blower' is a term used for an individual that discloses the malpractise of corruption in his ~~own~~ organisation voluntarily.

Julian Assange is a well-known whistleblower and is associated with the ~~late~~ 'WIKILEAKS case'.

### Role of Whistle Blower :-

→ A whistle blower can be an important link in disclosing the illicit activities that are going on in an organisation's

(35) → It can ease the task by providing to the necessary evidences to the investigation agencies, so that they can proceed for enquiry in the cases of corruption.

→ The Whistle - Blowers can play the role of 'Third-Eye' in cases of corruption.

→ The Whistle Blowers ~~have~~ can create an atmosphere of 'fear' among those officials / employees, who ~~are~~ are readily indulged in the corruption.



2(R) Attitude is an expression of favour or disfavour towards a place, place or a thing. It is the long lasting impression made by an individual of the world around him.

### Development of attitude:-

The development of specific type of attitude in humans is governed by the Three Component Model of Attitude.

According to this model, an attitude is made of three main components:-

(h) a) Cognitive:- consists of our beliefs about different types of objects in our mind.

b) Affective:- consists of our feelings and emotions for different types of objects.

c) Behavioural:- consists of our predefined actions on the basis of our beliefs and feelings.

In this way, our attitude towards a specific type of object develops.

2(G) Theory of Anekavada in Jainism:-

• It is also known as the theory of 'Non-Absolutism'.

100  
Property

• It states that for a single object there can be different views regarding that object, expressed by the different people.

(8)

• No single view about any object could be completely true in itself.

• Hence, the theory of Anektaवाद strikes hard on 'orthodoxy' and asks all the human beings to be tolerant and live in harmony with each other.

2(E)

Dr. Ambedkar has often been termed as 'Messiah of Dalits' due to the struggles he crossed for giving the Dalits their justful place in the society.

His social views :-

(4)

→ Women should be given right to property by law.

→ Women must be given the right to divorce and right to choose their own life partners.

→ Untouchables must be given their rightful place in the society. For this, he



criticised the varna system, which was mainly responsible for the pitiful condition of untouchables.

→ He even wanted to take the Dalits out of the Hinduism because he thought they will not be given due status by the upper classes in the Hindu society.

→ According to him, if any society wants to progress in reality then it must begin from the upliftment of those occupying the lowest rung i.e. the untouchables.

### 2(c) → Nationalism of Anurobindo Ghosh

→ Anurobindo Ghosh actively participated in the Indian National Struggle but after his arrest in Alipore Bomb Case his mindset changed to spiritual one.

His fall - spiritual nationalism

→ His concept of nationalism was not limited to the physical boundaries of any nation-state but he stressed on the concept of 'Universalism'.

→ According to the concept of Universalism, all the people of the world should live in harmony with each other, by transcending all the physical boundaries of a nation-state.

2 (N) Measures to be taken for the inclusion of ethical facts in the society:-

- People must be made aware of the philosophical ideas of the great thinkers, both Indian and foreign.

(8)

- Compulsory subject of 'Ethics' must be included in the curriculum, right from the childhood.

- Unethical behaviours must be clearly identified and should be rectified instantaneously.