

1-1 HOT HAND PHENOMENON

write & make it neat and clear.
And drawing & make do work on presentation

1-2 NOLAN COMMITTEE

write up

- talks about the public service values
- include objectivity, impartiality, honesty, transparency, selflessness etc.

1-3 PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK OF MENTALITY

- refers to the impact of psychological branch of science on attitude and personality development

1-4 FOUR NOBEL TRUTH

Make 4 points instead of continuous writing.

→ In Buddhism, comprise of DUKHA, which is suffering, cause of DUKHA is SAMASAMPHARA, TANHA (desire), cessation NIRODHA of suffering is possible through MAGGA (Noble Eightfold path)

1-5 CLEANLINESS MEANS

- Imbibing civic value of cleanliness and neatness → Through persuasion or role models → Example → Swachha Bharat inculcating value of cleanliness

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 01 (Three Marks)

1.11 Importance of Tolerance in public service

→ Tolerance stands for acknowledgement of differences in race, culture, gender, class and helps in making public service efficient and holistic
Eg: Ashok Khemka

1.12 HONESTY

→ The virtue of following the path of truthfulness and being upright in decisions taken. → Important for ~~public~~ as well professional life.
Eg: Adam Gilchrist's walking away in cricket despite umpire decision.

1.13 OBJECTIVITY

→ The public service value of analyzing the merits and demerits of public case without personal bias
→ One of the chief foundational values
→ Eg: ARMSTRONG PAME: Nominated IAS officer got 100 cm road cone tunnel

1.14 INABILITY

→ Not being able to meet the required ends → may be due to attitudinal weakness or ~~crisis~~ of conscience etc

1.15

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPARENCY COMMISSION

→ Global watchdog to check upon transparency and accountability related measures.
→ James principles and conventions for member countries to be made.

2) Without law and order can't be established. / Discuss examples

→ Values are derived from the Latin word 'valere' meaning 'to be of worth'

→ Values are standards, principles, belief, attitude in the conduct of individual

→ Law and Religion both provide the supplementary support to the directives values support

→ Law for an instance provides for both directive and punishments in case of violation unlike values like honesty, selflessness etc which individuals are only obliged to follow.

Example → Traffic violation for not wearing helmet is punishable under Motor Vehicle Act.

Hence law helps in promoting public order alongside value.

→ Religion on the other hand is supposedly the brother of administration

Eg: For every person committing violence in society, state cent have 1 policeman per individual instead the annual value of non stealing, non violence, love, compassion motivates

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individuals to not commit crime

Therefore there exists a symbiotic relationship between value, law and Religion.

Q.2 Mention the reasons of corruption.

Ans. Corruption is the use of position of trust for dishonest gain.

→ As per World Bank - 'The abuse of public office for private gain'

→ Causes of Corruption are complex & many

→ Degradation of social values

2 Consumerism values

3 Reduction in value education importance

Social Causes

4 Criminalization of politics

→ 5 Nepotism + lack of effective accountability mechanisms

1 Rise in cost of living due to LPG reform

→ 2 Rising Inflation

+ mismatch in

pay structure

→ 3 License and permit

→ Bidding

concepts still prevail

Black Money

in business

→ Corrupt practices in the election institutions

Political Censor

→ Political-Bureaucratic-Capitalist nexus

→ Politicisation of civil service

→ Coalition politics and lucrative offers for members etc

→ Fund raising by political parties in elections outside RTI Act ambit

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Other Censor

→ Historical → Ancient India

→ Administrative

eg: Kautilya

highlighted in Arjuna's chariot

eg Red Tapism and Senesly culture, eg Politicisation of police services.

→ Judicial

→ eg Judicial delays, eg Corruption at

lower level Judiciary

→ Legal

→ eg Official Secrets Act promote Secrecy.

2.3 FACTORS OF ATTITUDE CHANGE

- Pre-sufford dissonance in favor or against event or object
- Whenever a person experiences psychological distress due to conflicting thoughts/beliefs, it is called Cognitive Dissonance.
- In order to reduce the people may change their attitudes to reflect their other beliefs.

Following factors are responsible for attitude change :-

- 1. Family and School Environment → Learning of attitude happens through association, through rewards and punishments and through modelling.
- Reference Groups → Norms regarding acceptable behaviour and way of the

Eg → Doubtful, Religious attitudes
shaped through reference groups

3 Personal Experiences → eg. Driver
of an Army personnel survived death
by a margin and hence took up
community upliftment work in his
native village.

4 Characteristics of existing attitude →

Positive attitudes easier to change than
negative and Extreme & Central
attitudes more difficult than less

extreme and peripheral ones.

5 Source characteristics → Source
credibility and attractiveness.

Eg → Adults more influenced by
software engineer than school children
in buying new laptop.

3 Message and Target characteristics

→ eg. Persuasibility, Self esteem,
intelligence etc.

Q. 24 Swami Vivekanand was a nationalist thinker. Explain?

- Nationalism was a dominant theme in the political thought of Swami.
- He believed in world brotherhood and yet in unity in diversity.
- He urged every nation to maintain its own individuality and therefore against abolishing multiplicity of nations for the unity of world.

Some of the parameters were: -

1. Constituents of Nation → Race, Religion, language, government all together make a nation. Hence, India is a nation with Vedic religion, Sanskrit language, a nation of Aryas to with the most important being sovereignty.

उत्तर :

2 Man awaking → Vivekanand urged for development of moral and physical strength in man. Eg: consciousness in ancient glory

3 Neo Vedanta → required man uplift of India and essence of religion is strength? as per him

4 Value of Education → chief source of strength? in nation building is propu education for man. eg: Scular education.

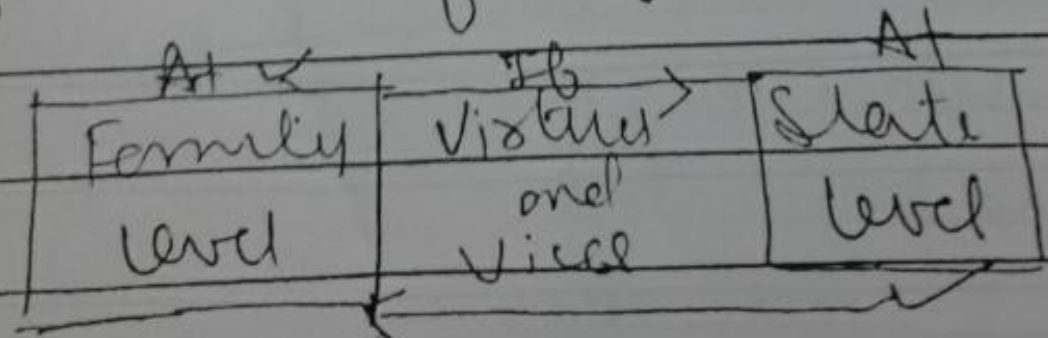
उत्तर :

Together all these factors show Vivekanand's nationalist thinking.

2.6 Role of family and society in corruption?

- Social norms in communities, families and organizations help explain why corruption persists.
- Threat of social sanctions for norm violations create pressure on officials and citizens to sustain corrupt practices.
- Virtuous society based on strong moral principles become a deterrent against corruption. eg: Japan
people boycott corrupt
- While in India → Tolerance is high

Family's role → most basic element of nation is family



Reflection

→ Parents and Teachers can teach and influence children to hate corruption.

→ Instilling values of hard work, determination from childhood will enable children grow appreciating values of integrity, accountability etc and will make the government system efficient in future.

→ Community leaders, elders and parents must be beware of their decisions to act as Role Models.

Therefore first moral fibre improve-

ment then we will see public office holders righteous.

②

27 Absolute Neutrality in public service is a hypothesis - Explain

→ Neutrality stands for the absence of any political activity or bias on the part of a civil servant in the discharge of his duties.

→ It upholds impartiality

→ However both neutrality and impartiality call for loyalty to their political bosses, while in return politicians require trust in him/her.

उत्तर :

→ Neutrality usually means not taking sides in a conflict, which becomes difficult in the current contemporary situations

→ Today the politico-bureaucratic-celestial nexus is present and those representatives who do not follow their political bosses are bound to face frequent transfers

Eg: Ashok Khemka. Though, there are many public servants and officials who clearly show the values of impartiality and neutrality to the fullest with support from political leadership too.

Overall Neutrality in its absolute terms is difficult to be realised but public servants must move in right faith & ideals.

W

प्रश्न: 2.8 what is aptitude? Explain benefits of Aptitude?

उत्तर: → Aptitude is one's ability to learn/acquire new skills. One may not have the skills today but with training one may get the skill.

Example ↓
IAS selected may not have skills required for IAS but the aptitude to learn those skills

उत्तर: Benefits of Aptitude →

1 It helps in one becoming successful if a person has right attitude of dedication, conviction and fortitude to become successful, along with Aptitude.

Eg: Kambli and Sachin → Innate aptitude for cricket but attitude made difference

2. Aptitude is inborn but varies to different degree. Both civil servants with high & low aptitude can manage to some level of skill.

Eg: Out of interest a former civil servant exposed various kind of mutated irregularities

3. Aptitude contribute to competence

4. Essential for public service to have 3 aptitudes namely intellectual aptitude, emotional and moral aptitude for effective public service delivery.

5. Useful in inculcating values based education systems.

Eg: Periodic revision of syllabus to make it interesting for students
→ More Responsible human beings

WZ

Q. 29 Define prejudice and discrimination? Measure to reduce it

→ Prejudices are the examples of attitude towards a particular group.

→ They are usually negative and mostly based on stereotypes (cognitive component.)

→ This cognitive component is accompanied by dislike or hatred which is the affective component.

उत्तर:

→ Prejudice may get translated into discrimination, behavioural component, whereby people behave in a less positive way towards a particular target group compared to one they favour.

Eg: Killing of Jews by Nazis in Germany is an example of how prejudice can lead to hatred or discrimination.

What about discrimination
To reduce/handle Prejudices in society :-

- Minimizing opportunities for learning prejudices
- Changing such attitudes
- De-emphasizing narrow social identities based on the in group.
- Discouraging the tendency towards self fulfilling prophecy among the victims of prejudice.

To achieve the above stated goals

1. Education and information dissemination to correct stereotypes related to specific target groups.
2. Increasing inter group contact for direct communication removing mistrust and highlighting positive qualities.

210 Tulsi Das' philosophy is based on coordination? Explain

→ Tulsi Das was born in 1532 AD in Rayapur (Bonda), Uttar Pradesh.

→

Views on Social System

1 Varna System

→ He rejected caste based society as seen in Raghurajit monas but supported Varna System based on both.

2 Human Love

→ practical form to human love.

→ Inculcate empathy in behaviour

→ liberate people

3 Public Welfare → utmost priority

4 Family values → In domestic

→ Shared or dedication towards duty for the success of Joint Family.

5 Modesty or Dignity → stable relationship between husband-wife, brother-sister, mother and father
eg: Sitaji supported Lord Ram in leaving for Vanavasa.

6 Synectic → Coordination or integration or unity. Eg: In a battle against

Ravana, Lord Rama took help of monkeys and bears → coordination between animal and humans

Eg2. Eating fruit given by Shalvi shows unity and coordination among Shudra and Kshatriya varna.

Eg3. Worship of Lord Shiva by Lord Rama shows unity between Vaishnava and Shaiva Sects.

उत्तर

2.11 Dimension of Moral Values ?

उत्तर :

→ Principles and directives, which enable us to follow the correct and right path are called the moral values.

Various dimensions →

1 Personal life → Values and Belief together influence the attitude formation which is evidently seen in the behaviour of the individual.

उत्तर

उत्तर :

Hence, Moral values of empathy, compassion, love for mankind are useful in shaping the society and world order.

2 Community life → Various Religions and culture highlight the importance of moral values like love, devotion and living together the whole world closer despite

difference in culture, practices
adding to solidarity.

Professional sphere → The prevalence
of good moral values are reflected
upon in business organizations as
well with balanced judgements,
ethical work culture, good team
spirit etc. It promotes the name
and brand of organization helping
in social acceptance and trust-
worthiness. (u)

Eg → TATA SONS: known for its team
spirit and CSR activities, in the
society.

At familial level too, moral values
being promoted by supervisor
plunging of children → which
will contribute to society.

Q 12 What is EI? Explain its importance

→ EI refers to the ability to understand and control your own emotions and the emotions of others

→ Emotions depend not so much on events but on how those emotions are perceived. True religious and moral codes rest upon checking of emotions.

Eg: Manusmriti, Vedas, Edicts of Ashoka

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Benefits of EI | → 1 <u>Better Relationships</u> |
| | → 2 <u>Leadership capability</u> as ability to influence, motivate and persuade is honed |
| | → 3 <u>Problem Solving</u>
→ Rational thinking |
| | → 4 <u>Self Management</u> |

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

उत्तर :

→ Using your emotions to your advantage too eg- Anger / Sadness

Also EI provides benefit in school by promoting better decision making, understanding ~~problems~~, pragmatic approach, ~~leadership~~, body language etc.

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प्रश्न :

उत्तर :

2.13 Manifesto against corruption by UNO

→ UN Convention against corruption is the only legally binding ~~code~~ international anti corruption multilateral treaty.

→ Adopted by UNGA in October 2003 and entered into force in December 2005.

→ goal of UNCAAC is to ~~reduce~~ various types of corruption across country

border eg Trading in influence and abuse of power and corruption in the private sector. → Money laundering and ~~embezzlement~~.

→ Other goal is to strengthen international law enforcement and ~~judicial~~ cooperation between countries.

→ Requires state parties to implement

several anti corruption measures
with focus on →

- Prevention
- Law Enforcement
- ~~International Cooperation~~
- Asset Recovery
- Technical Assistance and Information Exchange

Efforts
Manifest
in
detect

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214 Measure to develop moral value in public servants

Moral values are required to counter manipulation and lack of ethics in public administration.

→ Measures to be adopted are :-

→ Training and Sensitization to increase faith and determination towards pursuit of excellence of service.

→ Infusion of ethics into politics through Trainings so that it is passed to their subordinates i.e. civil servants.

→ Informal Summits once a year to increase communication between society and civil servants.

प्रश्न :

उत्तर :

→ Character building in public servants through educational admit education and functional literacy

→ Decision Making be transparent and open to scrutiny

Overall, these measures could help in inculcating better values in public servants.

4

प्रश्न :

उत्तर :

Q. 2.15 'Tagore was not only a poet but a
fundamental thinker' clarify the
humanist ideology?

Ans:

→ R.B Tagore was born in 7 May 1861 in
Calcutta.

→ Tagore's Social Thought

→ Evil of human society

• He was sensitive towards
abuse of weak and
spoke against evil
customs.

→ Admiration of Ancient
System

→ As per him, 'Dvija' must
be used broadly and
for all sections of
society → Humanist
in approach

→ Criticism of Super Nationalism

→ emphasised on Reason
and judgement

→ Opposition of Casteism and lower status of women in society

→ Philosophy of Religion = Divinization of men and humanization of God
ie God resides in every human being, Dei per hinc evincit Religio - n is humanitas.

→ Philosophy of Practical Humanism →

He was concerned with human beings, not as the citizens of a particular state.

→ Jhnu Tagore stood for love, harmony and synthesis.

3

Q. 2. Analyse the main provisions of the code of conduct for civil servants?

→ Code of Conduct / Conduct Rules are codified norms which prohibit a set of corruption common activities that constitute undesirable conduct and behaviour for civil servants.

→ Conduct Rules are prescribed for civil servants in CRS Rules 1964.

→ Main provisions constitute :-

→ Maintaining Integrity and absolute devotion to duty.

→ Not indulging in conduct unbecoming of a government servant.

→ Behaviour related norms

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 4 marks.

→ Subordination of self to the larger societal good

→ Engineering a spirit of empathy for those in need of state interventions

To conclude, existing framework for maintaining and promoting the norms of right conduct can't be enforced through a rigid and diverse enforcement of laws and rules.

W

3.1 What values are struggling in the episode?

→ As a SDM, the public service values of objectivity, ^{legality} ~~responsiveness~~ and ~~dedication to public service~~ are trying to strike a chord with human values of Brotherhood, Love towards friend and her sister, Empathy due to the financial ~~status~~ of friend's family and ~~Societal well being~~ and ~~relationship of family of bride~~.

उत्तर : → Here public service values of legality and objectivity direct my mind to enforce the law and get the marriage stopped under 'Prohibition of Marriage of Minors' below 18 years of age read along with IPC provisions prescribing punishment.

→ Thus following the 'Code of conduct' of public service

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 200 words. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

उत्तर

and enforcing it responsibly is my duty and 'Work is Worship' principle does not allow me to let the marriage proceed.

Although my friend of childhood upholds the modern values of Rightfulness but his attitude and behaviour are coercively influenced by the Traditional value and Beliefs of pre 18 marriage of gods. I feel emphatic and sympathetic both here in the situation.

उत्तर

उत्तर :

32 What would you do as an officer in such a situation?

→ As a SPM, my first and foremost duty is to enact/enforce the provisions of law which clearly prohibit marriage of minors, (girls) below 18 years of age.

→ On objections by family and society members, I would try to put forward the usefulness of marrying girls after 18 years of age and the importance of education of girl

child in further family prospects, of next generation.

→ Trying to talk with my friend and emphasising on the situation but making him aware about the legality of the circumstances and how illegal actions contribute to society's erosion of value centre civilization.

→ Alling the interpersonal skills to aware the family and friend about the prejudice and slow-type persisting in the family due to lack of universal and modern values of gender equity and gender sensitization.

→ Providing real life examples of lives of gender empowerment to reflect upon their cognitive component of attitude. eg wife of Major Vibhanti Shandiyal gaining force after his martyrdom to save the country.

→ Henceforth 'Marriage' is a not an end in itself and is an institution of social stability and control but not cohesion and illegality.

3.3 your duty as a friend is

→ Friendship as a virtue involves sharing of feelings, emotions, moments of laughter and joy and also understanding the problems of friend.

→ Here my duty must be a reflection of friendship Lord Krishna showed for his friend 'Sudama' who was suffering from poverty but Lord Krishna not just recog-

nized him but provided him with food and clothes performing both 'Raj Dhama' and 'Menas Dhama'.

Similarly, my duty lies in the very fact that my childhood friend and his family must not do something illegal and blatantly unacceptable just for fulfillment of ego defense.

function of Attitude.

my friend in my private capacity to help for better marriage prospects and further education I would extend my helping hand in finances management

Also, acting as an Emotionally intelligent person, I would talk to the family and the girl too, regarding marriage related obstacles in the particular society and

these solutions

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Q.1 Reason for the commercialization of education?

→ Education not just stands for the formal school, college academic education but also for the primary socialization of children which occurs in household by mother, father, society etc.

→ Post LPG reforms, the structure of family has altered with rise in Nuclear families.

प्रश्न

→ The absence of elders in family and the working parents busy, primary socialization of children takes a hit and hence enrollment in child care homes, nurseries, day care all add to the commercialization from the very start.

→ Further, the quality of education imparted is directly proportionate.

→ The money pumped in by parents → Rise in incomes of middle class and rising inequality in wealth distribution are responsible for the commercialisation of education manifold.

→ Public expenditure as % of GDP is also pretty low which does not necessitate the parents to send their children to government schools unlike higher education colleges like IIT, IIM, INU etc.

These are the major reasons of commercialisation of education.

①

→ 4.2 Significance of Value added Education

→ Value added Education act as a
means to develop personality
of child.

→ Incubation of Human values
of honesty, empathy, compassion
from the childhood helps in
shaping the future.

→ National values of patriotism,
uprightness, responsiveness
towards national resources
help in attitude formation
from the start.

→ Formal agencies of socialization
like schools, colleges etc also help
in forming the character aptitude
of children which when in
with the attitude transform
personality. Eg. Japan → pe
hates corruption

→ Adds to character.

1.3 Education should not be a medium of employment? Comment

Education contributed to human capital formation which is ultimately useful in country's GDP growth and employment.

→ However, taking education only to gain a 'handsome' salary and the upliftment of one and all.

eg: Osema-Bein-haden was an engineer and had enormous money but lack of values made him a criminal.

→ As per the Theory of Dionology, 'means' must be the 'ends in themselves' so Education must be to gain value and to serve. Alma only rest everything will follow.

→ The problem of 'Brain drain' is due to the lack of national values for motherland and income for leisure.

44. Mention the major components of Personality Development?

Personality Development is the evolution of cognitive, affective and evaluative components of attitude and the prospective influence in Behaviour.

Major components are :-

1. Role of Family → Father, Mother, Siblings inculcate the universal values of honesty, truthfulness, empathy in children.

2. Role of Peers and Schools → Cooperation and sharing of food, water with peers right from childhood and moral sciences being taught help in personality development.

3. Role of Media and Religion → Media especially social media help create awareness about Role models who are Religion provides social control.
Eg → Sighting of Hyderabad auto driver become Man India

Q.15 Means for the personal development of children?

→ Children must be taught the universal values of love, brotherhood, humanity from the birth itself.

→ Teaching them life values of integrity and leadership must be done through stories of Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, R.N Tagore etc.

प्रश्न:

→ Regular mentoring of children in national values, human values, and inculcating practices at ground.

उत्तर:

eg: Under Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign, a child in picking and placing waste in segregated wastes

→ To inculcate leadership roles, ask your child to follow sports or music or arts and derive inspiration from them with a view to implement that in future.