

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

PUJYA PRIYADARSHNI

Rank - 11

GS Mains Batch



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CLASS TEST - 5

Time Allowed: 1.5 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 10 questions.
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All questions are compulsory
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content of the answer is more important than its length.
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers must be written in the space provided.
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

40½

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Pujya Priyadarshini

Roll No. _____

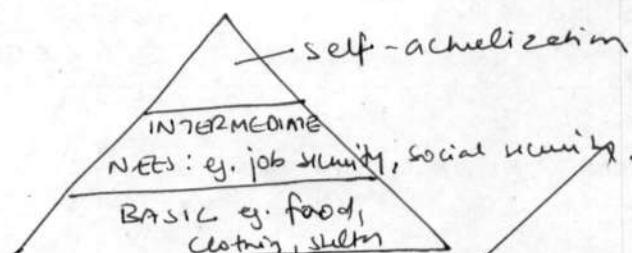
Mobile No. _____

Date 31/7/18 ..Signature Pujya

- Q1. According to Maslow and his hierarchy of human needs, why most of the human beings get engraved in the basic necessity of life rather than moving to the self-actualization stage which reflects that human beings are not simply a biological machines?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Maslow's need hierarchy theory provides an outline for gradual movement of individual needs and expectations from basic to more complex.



MASLOW'S NEED HIERARCHY THEORY .

However, it often observed that many human beings get engraved in the basic necessities of life such as need for food, clothing, shelter or other basic rights level of needs such as job security and social security. Reasons for such attitudes and behaviors are:

(1) Inability of individuals to fulfill lower order needs. ~~Most~~ Given the rampant poverty and inequality in societies, most individuals are left wanting to fulfill basic needs.

Eg. India is home to 26% of the world's poor, for whom food, clothing and shelter are far more important than self-actualization.

Remarks

(2) Role of ~~good~~ greed and corruption.

The dwindling moral fabric of society owing to consumerism and materialism, restricts our worldview to the law and order need.

An official may let go of an opportunity to create an impact at the national level as he/she gets caught up in petty and well-known corruption.

~~Hindr 2.~~

(3) Failure of state and civil society.

With state may have failed to create a welfare society to provide security to citizens, civil society has failed to socialize citizens into cultured and moral beings.

Lack of health and education facilities lead to individuals remaining mere biological beings.

However, despite the above challenges, there are individuals who strive to break the vicious cycle and move towards self-actualization, even in face of adversity. Such individuals ~~need~~ need to be identified and rewarded so that they become examples for the rest.

B'2

Remarks

9/10

Q2. Climate change has been described as a perfect 'moral storm'? Critically analyze.
(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Today, as the community of nations try to reduce the rise in temperatures to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, the ramifications of climate change are already visible. [Eg] Rise in natural disaster intensity such as tsunamis and hurricanes globally.

How ^{then} is climate change a 'moral storm'?

Climate change leads to internalization of problems of global commons and ~~it~~ ~~says~~ to address it not at a national, but international level. Challenges raised by climate change are:

(1) Moral dilemma of ~~the environment versus growth~~ debate.

~~Climate change commitment~~ warrants that economic growth be sustainable and not extracting in nature. This is at odds with global practices ~~so far~~.

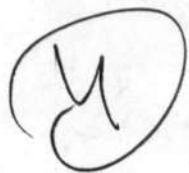
(2) All nations to contribute equally or based on differentiated responsibility is another dilemma. This brings about the utility of collective ~~good~~ versus good of a few. The utilitarian argument of greater good for the greatest number may provide guiding light in this regard.

Remarks

(3) It divides the world into have and have-nots and thus is against the principle of justice and fairness.

[Eg] Should African nations be asked to curtail their growth because of the historical environmental injustice meted out by western developed nations?

Thus, climate change attacks at the core values that a society may hold dear and leads to ethical dilemmas. However, given the very nature, solutions to climate change need to be inclusive, equitable and fair for one and all. Whether we adopt a utilitarian or a Kantian approach, the result must be survival of planet earth and global citizens.



Remarks

- Q3. Humility is the mother of all virtues, purity, charity and obedience. Comment. Do you consider yourself humble? How can you prepare yourself to become more humble?
 (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Humility is the ability to understand self-worth, without committing the mistake of self-aggrandizement or false sense of self. It entails virtues of empathy, compassion, purity, clarity ~~obedience~~ as it shapes individual character and attitude.

Humility may reflect in an individual's interaction with one person, a group or society at large.

Eg A humble individual may not let his success, wealth or otherwise, color his interactions. A rich businessman, who is humble, may be prone to consider social good, charitable to the extent he indulges in philanthropy and obedient when it comes to laws, processes and procedures. He would not let his wealth cloud his approach in any of the above circumstances.

Yes, I do consider myself to be a humble person. I say this with conviction because ~~because~~ of both my upbringing as well as my experience have instilled in me this virtue. Eg My work with the underprivileged community in college in Delhi made me ~~more~~ so sensitive to human suffering and graciously accept my privilege. ~~I learnt~~

Remarks

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In order become more humble, ~~the~~ following
are some sources of learning the art of humility:

- (1) Interaction with humbler sections of society,
because ~~the~~ humility comes from understanding
others i.e. empathy.
- (2) Conscious effort to recognize areas where one may
have flaunted one's privilege or given ~~to~~ too much
self-importance,
- (3) Feedback from peers and ~~other~~ elders to understand
where one stands on the humility scale.

Then, like any other virtue, humility too needs to
~~be honed and cultivated~~. As Aristotle said, we should
~~emulate those who we consider virtuous and patternize~~
~~their behaviour to make it ~~as~~ a part of our character.~~

Y

Remarks

- Q4. Discuss the essence of consistency? Does consistency guarantee trust? If not then what is the use of it?**
 (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Consistency means absence of contradiction and can be called the hallmark of ethical conduct. Consistency is the ability of an individual to deliver a similar choice, behavior or action in different situations driven by a ~~sister~~ foundation of values that pervades his/her character. [Eg] Consistency in case of a civil servant may entail always following the right process and procedure given his dedication to the value of integrity.

Yes, consistency does guarantee trust as it makes behavior, choices and actions predictable and also removes ~~is to~~ inconsistency. [Eg] An honest official would create public trust as he/she would consistently be seen to deliver verdicts ~~for~~ perform tasks that show his moral character i.e. there would be no ambiguity.

However, while consistency is used in a value position term, it may be seen as a negative value when it does not allow for initiative and forces status quoist attitude. [Eg] In an effort to

Remarks

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be consistent with the rulebook, a civil servant may fail to innovate, take initiative or risks. This would lead to a bureaucratic atmosphere devoid of any change.

Thus, consistency may lead to negative consequences at times. However, its value and contribution is not undermined. The above example should be seen as a challenge to ensure that even consistent offices are able to innovate / take risks by creating a conducive environment and promoting such action.

Consistency is inseparable from efficient management in the work space and to ensure good inter-personal relationships.

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Remarks

Q5. What is impartiality? Give two misinterpretations of impartiality and explain why they are wrong?
 (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Impartiality refers to ~~judgment~~ choices, behaviors and action that are not colored by preexisting notions, biases, prejudices, fear or favor. It is an objective act of decision making, devoid of personal emotions. ~~Eg~~ Rule of law seeks to establish impartiality where everyone is equal before the law.

However, impartiality may be misinterpreted as follows:

(1) Objectivity with no emotional intelligence
 In an effort ~~to~~ to be driven by facts ~~and~~ alone, one may overlook the human angle.

~~Eg~~ Given limited resources, say Rs 10,000, to be distributed to 5 victims of floods. Impartiality may dictate equal distribution, while an ~~assess~~ assessment may reveal the difference in need of each one less money. The victim may need further support after impartiality ~~at all~~ overlook.

(2) Impartiality without historical context
 undermines social justice and equity.

~~Eg~~ In climate change negotiations, an impartial outcome would entail same targets for emission

Remarks

as. However, to pitch African nations at par with historically irresponsible growth of western nations is against social justice and equity. Thus, on principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities exist.

In both the above cases, impartiality ~~is~~ resulted in an outcome that ~~is~~ not ~~further~~ justified. Thus, while the intention of impartiality is noble, it must be used in the context and in conjunction with other virtues of empathy, compassion and equity.

Q 32

Remarks

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Q6. Answer the following questions related to the leadership quality:

- (a) Charisma is the result of effective leadership, not the other way around. Discuss.
 (b) Why Charisma as a leadership trait doesn't last long? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

(a) Charisma may be defined as the charm and ~~aura~~^{an} of the individual leader that makes him/her attractive to masses and creates legitimacy for their leadership. [Eg] Charism of former US President Barack Obama.

Effective leadership can make ordinary individuals heroes and consequently charismatic leaders. It is often said that 'nothing succeeds like success' and this is true in this context as well. [Eg] A political leader who delivers on his political mandate may grow to become a charismatic leader because of his work.

However, Charisma is a key constituent for leadership as well. It helps make leaders great. [Eg] Charism of Mahatma Gandhi predicated his effective leadership of the Indian National Movement.

Thus, charisma and leadership are closely associated where one feeds off the other in a virtuous cycle.

Remarks

(b)

Charisma is inherently short-lived ~~in~~.
 the sphere of leadership because it is attributed
 more to an individual's personality than to what
 they have accomplished. [Eg] Max Weber has highlighted
 that charismatic leadership comes into being during
 times of crisis and then withers away.

However, charisma is short-lived as long as
 it is attached to the cause of leadership. When
 a leader is able to deliver consistently, his
 charisma only grows. [Eg] Mahatma Gandhi's
 charisma cannot be said to be short-lived
 for he consistently delivered as a leader.

It is often said that 'you either die a
 hero or live long enough to see yourself become
 a villain.' for most leaders, the latter comes
 true and hence charisma is short-lived.

M.J.Z
 ✓ J. G. W.D

Remarks

Q7. What is Citizen Charter? Why Citizen Charters are considered as proactive approach to good governance? Critically examine Indian experience to Citizen Charter. Suppose you become the head of District Health Office. How will you display your proactive approach in this respect? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Citizen Charter is the voluntary declaration by a public office of the services it is to deliver and lays down standards for such services. It provides for citizen participation, accountability and transparency.

It is considered as a proactive approach to good governance, as it leads to the following:

- (1) Citizen empowerment and participation -
it gives citizens choice
- (2) Enhances accountability and responsiveness
- (3) Provides for a feedback mechanism to improve public service delivery -
- (4) Entitles citizens a redressal.

Indian experience with Citizen's charter started in 1997, when many departments came out with voluntary declarations. While the intent is noble, the challenges faced by Citizen charters are:

- (1) Lack of public consultation
- (2) Poor feedback mechanism
- (3) Bureaucratic capacity and insufficient training.

Remarks

(4) Poorly defined standards for public service delivery to live up.
 (5) Non-penal provisions for non-adherence shown, in recent times, states like Maharashtra and Bihar have made citizen charters mandatory by law.

As the head of District Health Office, it is our to draw up a citizen's charter, I would consider the following:

(1) Citizen ~~engageme~~ engagement, when a draft is floated for consultation.

(2) Training of officers and staff drafting and implementing the charter.

(3) Mass public awareness campaign to make citizens aware once it is finalized.

(4) A 'May I help you' approach ~~at~~

(5) Monitoring and evaluation of the charter.

(6) Robust feedback mechanism.

Thus, I would ~~need~~ draw up a citizen charter a public document with joint ownership of all stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.

Y

Remarks

Q8. What is corruption - A legal problem? A social problem? A moral problem? or just a grease that runs a system seamlessly? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Transparency International defines corruption as abuse of entrusted power. This definition entails that ~~the~~ corruption is a legal, social and moral problem. ~~# It is not a gre~~

When corruption is abuse, it entails problems of law, society and morality as follows:

(1) Legally abuse is punishable.

~~Eg~~ Flouting laws is abuse and can lead to fine and/or jail.

(2) Social problem because the culture of abuse is embedded in societal problems.

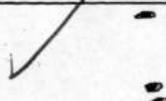
~~Eg~~ Motivations of abuse need to be explored.

(3) Moral problem as it leads to decay in moral fabric of society.

~~Eg~~ Abuse is a negative value whenever it is applied and thus is morally wrong.

Similarly, entrusted power has legal, social, moral ramifications. While power may be entrusted legally, the component of trust is both social and moral. Thus, no power works in a vacuum.

Remarks



This corruption is not a gross that runs a system scathingly because it erodes the moral fabric of society and degrades democracy. [Eg] A 2G scam brings to light not just corruption, but also the problems it raises for the law, society at large and morality of those involved. The spectrum allocation did not lead ~~dearles~~ ~~working~~ on the system. Instead, it lead to misallocation of scarce resources and ~~is~~ incommuniy to all stakeholders.

~~The~~ Corruption has to be combatted at a the legal, social and moral level through both preventive and punitive measures.

(Y)

Remarks

Q9. Differentiate between Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics. Why implementation of Code of Conduct has failed in government organisations? (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Code of ~~conduct~~^{Ethics} refers to a guiding document on the values cherished by an organisation and those that are expected of its employees. On the other hand, Code of Conduct is a prescriptive document that enlists do's and don'ts in different situations.

Based on the recommendations of the Santoshan Committee in 1964, the Civil Services & Conduct of Conduct was introduced. It enlists the approaches course of action officers in government must take to uphold integrity. However, despite the document, it has often been ~~seen~~ that the Code of Conduct has not led to smoother public service delivery, especially with continued instances of corruption.

Implementation of Code of Conduct has failed because of the following:

(i) INHERENT PROBLEMS IN THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The code is obeyed more ~~in~~ in its breach than adherence because many provisions are impractical in today's scenario.

Remarks

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Eg] It states that offices must take prior sanction from govt. before their children accept employment in any organisation connected with government. Today, invariably, more organisations have liaison with govt.

(2) Poor ratio to reward and ratio.

Punalty of breach is maximum a disciplinary action, which is not sufficient as a deterrent.

(3) Rise of collusion ~~and~~ corruption has retarded the implementation of Code of Conduct as both from within and ~~outside~~ government collude, leaving no whistle blower.

(4) Complex nature of service, compared to return black and white direction of ~~Good~~ Code of Conduct.

Thus, in today's ~~the~~ dynamic environment, a Code of Ethics must precede a Code of Conduct and the Code of Conduct must be revised to be in line with modern reality.

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Remarks

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Q10. How 'professional loyalty' can bring a positive work culture in an organization? What are the after effects of poor professional loyalty of the civil servants?

(150 Words) (10 Marks)

Professional loyalty is the sense of commitment to one's organization. It is an imperative to create a positive work culture and a conducive environment to achieve organizational goals.

Professional loyalty creates a positive work culture as:

- (1) It has a motivational impact on the co-workers thus creating a positive energy.
- (2) Creates social capital within the organization by allowing greater collaboration and helpful attitude.
- (3) Improved dedication and hard work helps organization achieve goals and success.
- (4) Employee retention and consequent knowledge-base of organization

Thus, professional loyalty creates a virtuous cycle that creates a positive work culture.

Remarks

However, a poor professional loyalty.

Can lead to ill effects. This can be seen in case of civil servants as follows:

- (1) Endangers the sense of public service as they are not committed to government's & core values of public service.
- (2) Personal interest at the cost of public good, makes decision making partial and allows for nepotism.
- (3) Corruption as individuals abuse the entrusted power.
- (4) Weakening of institutions where such civil servants are working.

Thus, poor professional loyalty, particularly in case of civil servants, can have ramifications that go beyond the organization (government) and adversely affect all stakeholders i.e. civil society as well as private sector. It hampers efficiency, effectiveness and equity.

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