

Test Code: 21097

FIAS – 2019 – GS4G/8E/20C/28B

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	ANNAPURNA SINGH.		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910051183
Mobile No.		Date:	5-09-2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time</b>   11:00 AM
			<b>End Time</b>   2:05 PM
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b> Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>
			<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



7 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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## Part - A

Q.1) a) What is (virtue ethics)? How can a (civil servant) apply it to tackle day to day problems in public life? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ethics is a set of well defined standards that reflect our collective conscience.

Virtue ethics is the set of standards we uphold because of their inherent goodness. Unlike rules based ethics, virtue ethics is ethical according to virtue ethics when he chooses to uphold the highest ideals of life, purely as an ends and not as means for end. Such values are integrity, compassion, objectivity, emotional intelligence, transparency etc.

Or a public servant can practice integrity by refusing bribe and

staying honest irrespective of  
transfers and obstacles.

Example of Krishna Teja<sup>(IAS)</sup> during Kerala Floods shows how he helped in relief efforts out of compassion.

An RTI officer who made a few errors during filing a reply will submit himself to scrutiny and stand ready to face consequences, upholding virtues of public service.

An SHO who will file complaint against himself for failure to prevent mob lynching will also uphold virtue of honesty, responsibility as a public servant

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



7 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

b) Compare and contrast Ethical egoism and Ethical Altruism. Substantiate your answer with relevant examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to the book Leviathan by Hobbes, a person is an egoist as he acts according to his/his own welfare, but he is ethical because his/his own welfare depends on being ethical and maximising public welfare.

Example: Volunteering to do social work to earn a certificate of appreciation.

However, altruism means an act of selflessness pursued as an end and not as means towards an end. An ethically altruist person will not display compassion, integrity, openness, transparency, selflessness not for the sake

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of inherent goodness and not  
to further their personal welfare.

Examples like Mother Teresa who  
'worked for the poor with  
compassion. Nadia Murad and  
Malala Yousafzai are also  
working for vulnerable communities'  
uplift.

Sri Swami Vivekananda also  
believed that service to mankind  
is service to god. Those who  
are truly alive help others,  
others are more dead than alive -  
like an altruist person

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins

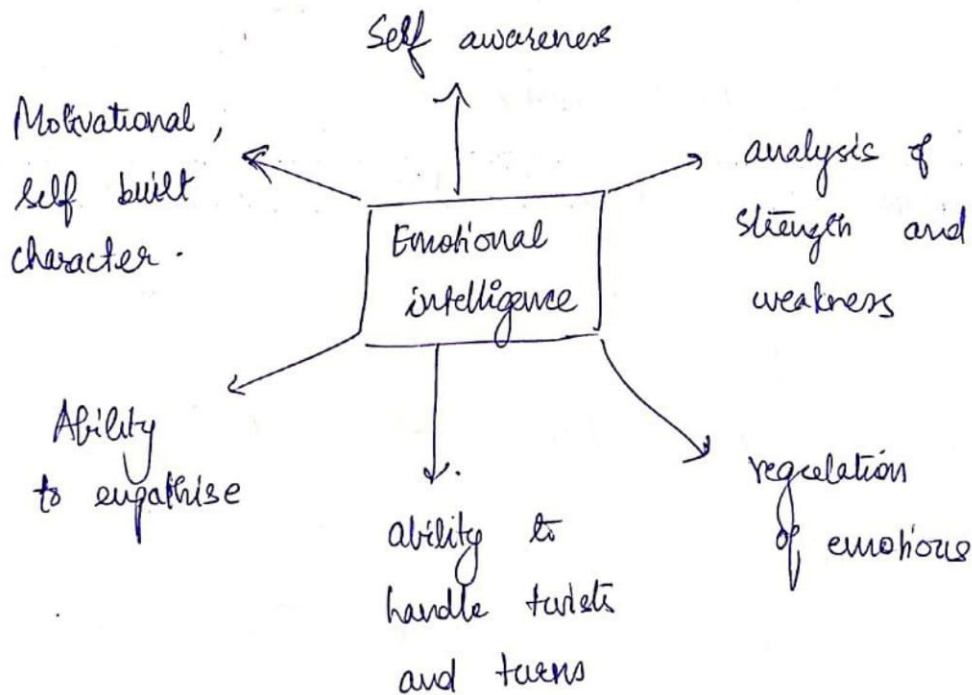
Apt Time Allocation

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Q.2) a) To be effective, leaders must have a comprehensive understanding of how their emotions and actions affect the people around them. Justify. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to Daniel Goleman, effective leader is emotionally intelligent and this contributes 80% of his/her success at work.



Grandhiji was an effective leader, that is, he convinced people of his ideas and guided them under his vision. Because, he understood

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how to apply the principles of Satya and Ahimsa and convince people to follow them via Jan Andolan, non cooperation, civil disobedience.

Hitler was also an effective leader as he steered the Germans by understanding his own and their emotions of pride, nationalism

A public servant also undertakes field trips, daily interaction during implementation of government schemes to understand people's grievances, effect of government actions on people and create positive feedback.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





7 Mins

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b) What do you understand by the (empathy?) Is it always (in congruence with rationality and objectivity?) Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Empathy means to put oneself in the shoes of the other and understand his/her emotions.

Example: Helping an injured bird shows empathy towards ~~the~~ its pain.

Rationality means taking decisions to optimise one's well being, after comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of alternative decisions. Example: If consuming more electricity raises the monthly bill, a rational person will switch off lights, fans in unoccupied rooms.

Objectivity means to take decisions based on merit and objective criteria. Example: If I head a committee recruiting club members and one of the

applicant is my best friend, I shall select the ~~best~~ <sup>most</sup> qualified candidate and not only my friend, blindly.

A person of incorruptible values can empathise with someone in difficulty but also stay rational and objective. Example: A professor Supervises a <sup>blind</sup> ~~poor~~ <sup>poor</sup> PHD candidate who submits thesis but plagiarised. As an empathetic person, the professor will help him/her but as an objective person she will also uphold the standards of academic discipline by not accepting the thesis. If accepted, she is not acting objectively. Similarly, even a public servant must decide objectively without succumbing to ethical dilemma.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.3) a) "Honest disagreement is often a good sign" - Mahatma Gandhi. What do you understand by this statement in the present day scenario? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A thriving democracy thrives on - Debate, discussion and dissent. Dissent or disagreement in a rational and honest way is beneficial.

Examples

- ① It promotes constructive criticism that improves efficiency of outcome:  
example: Opposition in Parliament criticises and analyses government policies.
- ② It increases transparency accountability towards the public. example: Social audit of MGNREGS has highlighted flaws and ensured improvement.
- ③ It promotes tolerance and acceptance of diverse ideas: example - Gandhi

and Base respected each other <sup>yet</sup> ~~yet~~  
 differed on idea of Ahimsa .

④ It ensures socio-economic development  
 and positive evolution of values -

Supreme court judgements on homosexuality  
 decriminalisation, opening temples for women

⑤ It ensures rights of individual are  
 upheld and domination is curbed - eg:

China disallows human rights activism  
 showing suppression of civil liberties.

However, <sup>agreement</sup> disagreement must not  
 be out of coercion or vested interests .

A person must have strong values  
 to uphold conscience and free speech

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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7 Mins

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

b) You don't teach (morals) (ethics) (empathy) and (kindness) in the schools. You teach that at home (children learn by example). (Discuss the statement with suitable examples)

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

It is rightly said that learning begins at home. A child learns via conduct of his/her parents, family, peer group.

Morals : Set of values reflecting individual conscience.

Ethics : set of standards reflecting collective conscience.

Empathy : Ability to step into someone else's shoes and understand his/her reality.

Kindness : Act of benevolence and tolerance, respect for ideas, objects and people.

How children learn these values at home

① If the child sees a parent smoking at home or in public, s/he feels that

Smoking is morally right and develops positive attitude. However, if her parents exercise daily, she considers respect for health as morally right.

② Ethics: If a parent discriminates between the girl and boy child in terms of education and mobility, the children feel that gender inequality is ethical. But giving equal opportunities and affection to both enables them to become change agents.

③ Empathy: If parents offer seats to elderly in public transport, donate food and blankets to poor, child also understands pain/joy of others.

④ Kindness: By being soft spoken and fair towards rich and poor alike, child learns kindness.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.4) There is an increasing belief that the (efficiency of the private sector) makes a case for privatization of public undertakings) In this context

a) Distinguish between (work culture of public) and (private undertakings)

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Work culture is a set of values towards which the individual and organisational beliefs are in harmony  
example: If 'service before self' is motto of NSB, then its work culture is guided by empathy and compassion

Distinguishing between work culture of public and private undertakings

Private Undertakings	Public undertakings
① Driven by profit motive	① Driven by public welfare
② Adherence to timelines	② Lack of adherence to time limits

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## Private undertakings

- ③ More experts are involved in decisions, skills upgraded to improve performance.
- ④ Variable pay component enhances efficiency
- ⑤ Grievance redressal and enforcement of penalties

## Public Undertakings

- ③ ~~More~~ less involvement of experts, ex: public sector banks
- ④ No such incentives
- ⑤ ~~More~~ Manipulation by vested interests

The greater share of non performing assets due to tax regulation in public sector banks highlights the inefficiency

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





b) Critically analyse whether it makes a case for privatization of public undertakings?

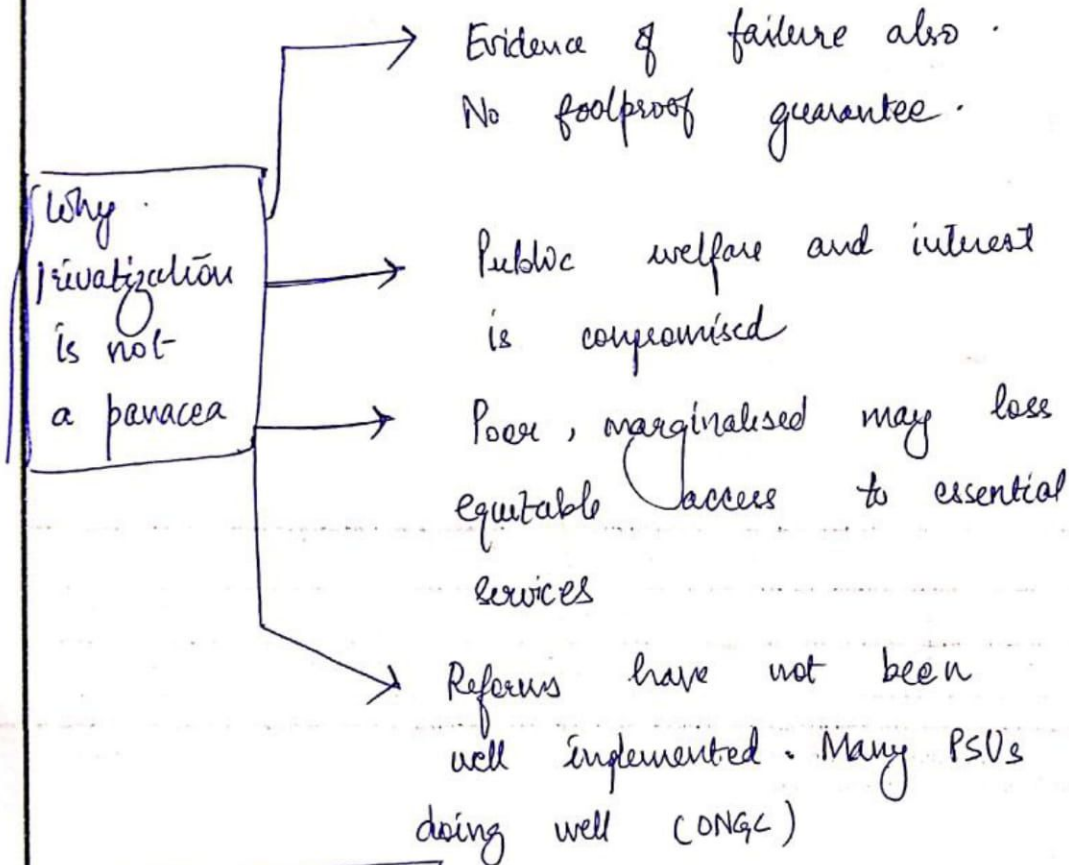
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Privatization means the sale of majority shares (>50%) along with transfer of management control of a public undertaking.

Why privatization is necessary

- ① Improves financial performance due to being driven by profit motive [eg: P&O and MTNL]
- ② Private undertakings have constant performance review, thus objectivity, and openness, accountability ~~restored~~ ensured
- ③ Grievance redressal and quick actions ensured; improve service quality.
- ④ Merit based appointments ensure brain gain and optimal decisions.

example : Many top level posts are often vacant in public undertakings.



# Way forward : Variable compensation, implement Maharatna/Naratna status, regular merit based appointments and plugging leakages, corruption will also improve PSUs.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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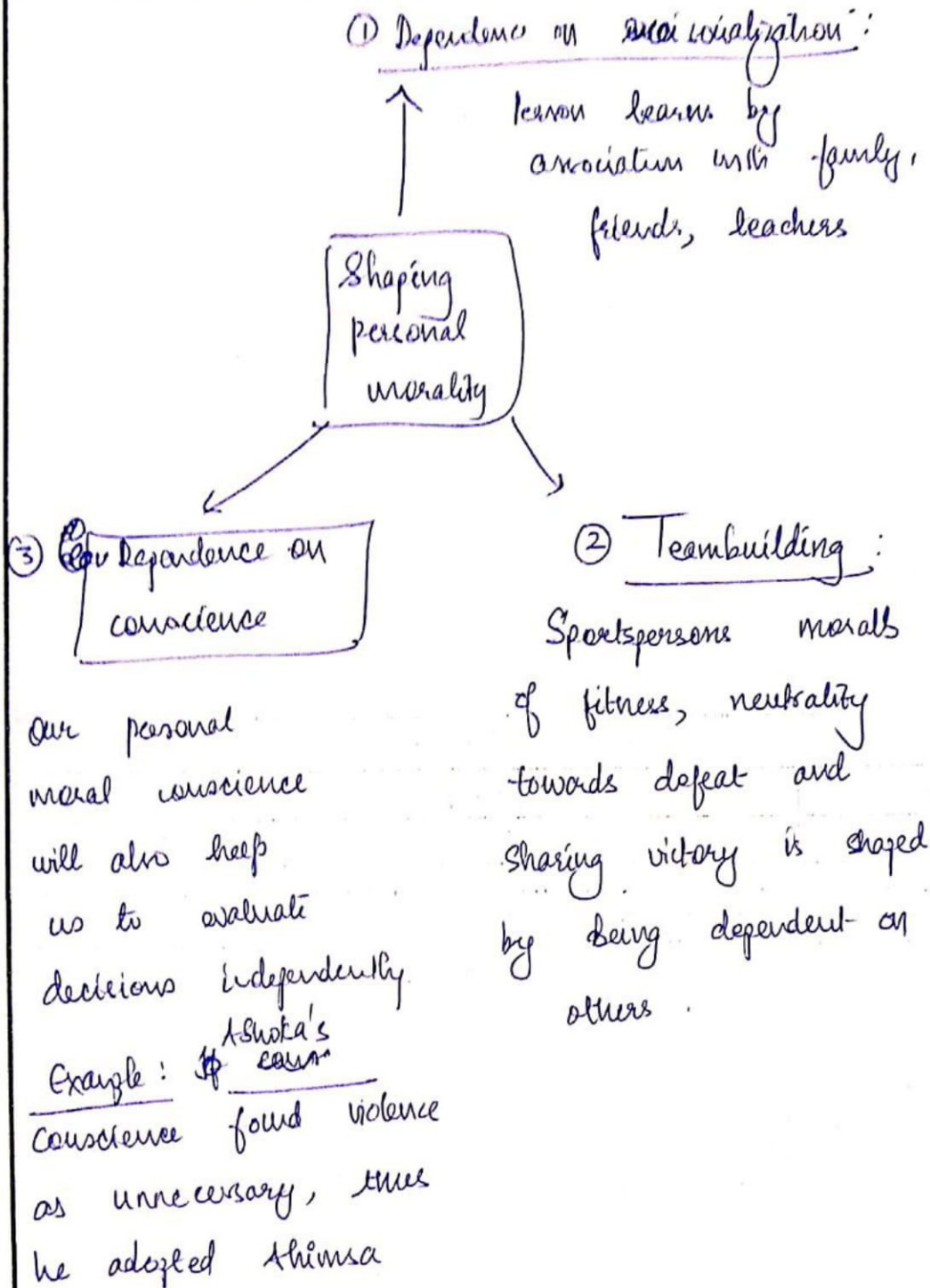
Q.5) a) "A man must become dependent in order to become independent." Discuss in the context of personal morality. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Personal morality refers to the individual's guiding light that help him to reflect on his conscience and differentiate being right and wrong. example: if a person holds equality as morally right, s/he won't indulge in acts of dowry, untouchability.

An independent person is self reliant, self aware, self motivated and can also help others by empowering.

Example: B.R. Ambedkar - who thought independently to uplift the Dalits  
However, an independent person's personal morality is shaped by his dependence on many things:

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	