

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL		
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Mobile No.		Date:	26/7/2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile):</p> <p>2. There are THIRTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 4:20 pm	End Time 7:55
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service:

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- a) Probity
- b) Service principle
- c) Conscientiousness
- d) Collegiality

a) Probity means integrity and honesty in work.

Relevance :

- To serve citizen honestly - government expenditure reaches targeted beneficiaries
eg: PDS food

- Implementation of projects and programmes effectively with no quid-pro-quo tendency. - eg: transparent auctioning of natural resources.

- Formulate policy without fear and biasness - honest input to government on it - eg: CPGRAMS initiative seeking feedback of civil servants.

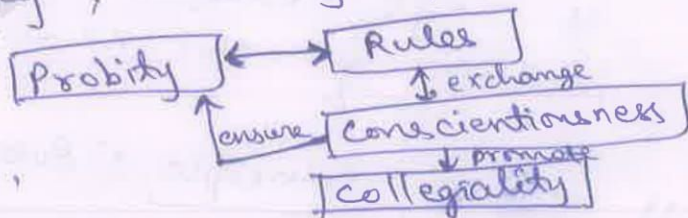
b) Service Principle : Every government department has objective rules and code of conducts, to guide civil servants deliver their duty.

Relevance:

- 1) Objectivity in public service delivery
- eg: in dilemma situation, - like to warn delinquent or arrest them for mischievous acts -
- 2) Clarity -
- 3) Conscientiousness: Every civil servant shall listen to its own conscience to deliver services.

Relevance:

- 1) Outcome-focus - mere focus on achieving targets should not be goal, rather benefit (larger) of public. It can be done by being flexible with rules based on one's conscience
- 4) Collegiality: Consensus among civil servants
Relevance: Team work, instead of rigid hierarchy, sharing of best practices etc.



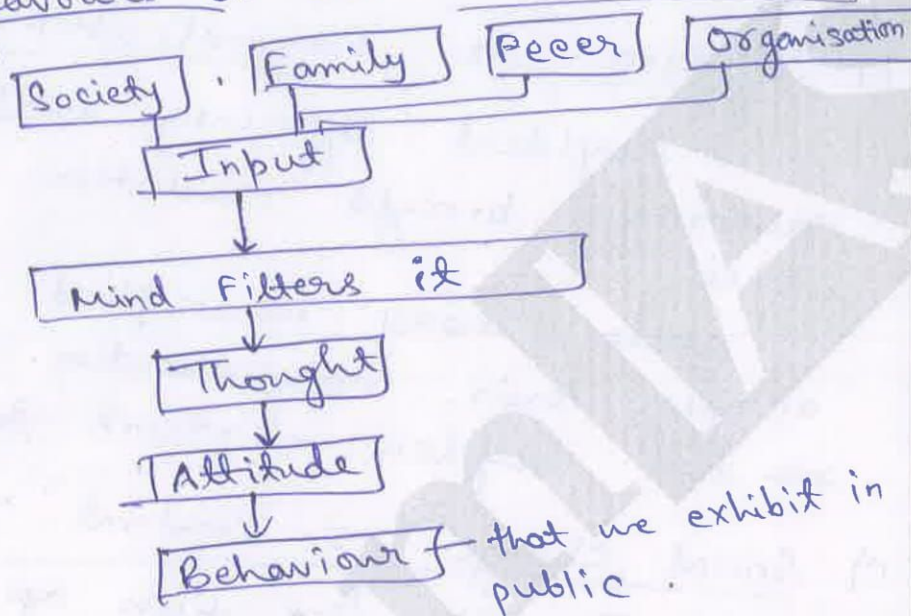
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.2) a) 'We are what our thoughts have made us'. What do you understand by this statement? Explain in reference to the contemporary times. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Thoughts are attitudinal instincts. We tend to think what we favour or are in advantage to us.



Thoughts shape our behaviour:

a) Patriarchal Thoughts :
If we ~~are~~ have this attitude- we go for gender discrimination.

vs
Equity Thoughts : This creates tendency to treat all beings - women, transgender, disabled, children, minority, poor at par. - even prefer special discrimination for equity.
For eg: Change in thoughts of Haryana State from female feticide to

women encouragement. — Phogat girls, Since Beti Bachao Abhiyan sharp decline rise in child sex ratio in a year (Registrar of India report)

b) Confidence vs Marginalisation Thoughts:
 A Confident differently abled Stephen Hawking brought revolution in cosmic science, while, many handicapped people accepts their marginalisation and ~~se~~ feel helpless — resort to beggary

c) Social change vs Constant Thought:
~~The~~ Till few years ago, we accepted open defecation in India as normal, but with change in mindset with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. We are on verge of making India ODF. (World Bank report).

Thus, we becomes what we think. The need is to push positive attitude or thoughts in people — The Better India initiative — only positive news is welcome.

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b) Discuss the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's Talisman for civil servants.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mahatma Gandhi gave Talisman ÷ For analysing any of your act, think whether this act will bring any benefit or avoids harm to poor and marginalised people.

Grandhiji's Talisman is very objective tool to judge one's own act, and solve public problems. For eg: climate change vs use of plastic.

Significance :

1) Resolve Dilemma: when two conflicting but competent rules or values are present. For eg: A civil servant may not give environment clearance for tree felling in core tribal belt, despite development challenge — because poor tribes will be affected otherwise.

2) Persistence: Give courage to civil servants to avoid corruption temptation and report the same. As

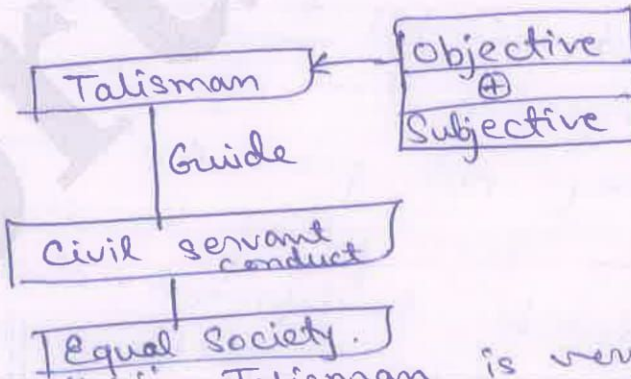
it adversely affect public. For eg:
Ashok Khemka reporting land allocation scam.

3) Justice :

Civil servants ensure justice by favouring marginalised over rich and mighty. For eg: slum demolition vs construction of city mall issue can be resolved by Talisman.

4) Work Life Balance :

Organisation goal superordinates family responsibility. The tension in family can be reduced if talisman is told to family also.



This Gandhiji Talisman is very significant not just for civil servants but also for people in general

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Q.3) a) How could social intelligence and attitudinal change contribute to the success of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social Intelligence - is the study and understanding of societal attitude and practices. For eg: cause behind girl's dropout.

Attitudinal change - is using data from social intelligence to target individuals for bringing behavioral change. For eg: telling importance of girl's education to people.



Role of Social Intelligence:

- 1) Know Reason behind girl child dropouts - lack of toilets, transportation, lack of female teacher, patriarchal

mindset in schools.

Economic - poor family - mother working - girl for sibling care.

Social - Educated girl → means more dowry, or girl safety issue.

2) Find Targets, who can be looped to ensure girl education.

For eg: mother can persuade girl to attend school, & go even against family for girl education and girl birth.

Panchayat - reward and sanction to promote girl education, and girl child birth.

3) Role Model - by showing success of to encourage child birth - Eg: Gudda - Guddi board in Haryana. Mary Kom, Hima Das etc

Attitudinal Change:

1) Shedding patriarchy - promoting equality through equal treatment of boy and girl child. Girl education and job, a replacement to dowry.

2) Rewards - Fame and naming of birth and education family promoting girl child.

Thus, Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao can become success if its implementation leads to social change.

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b) Social values are not merely the context in which the public agency operates; they form its essence. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

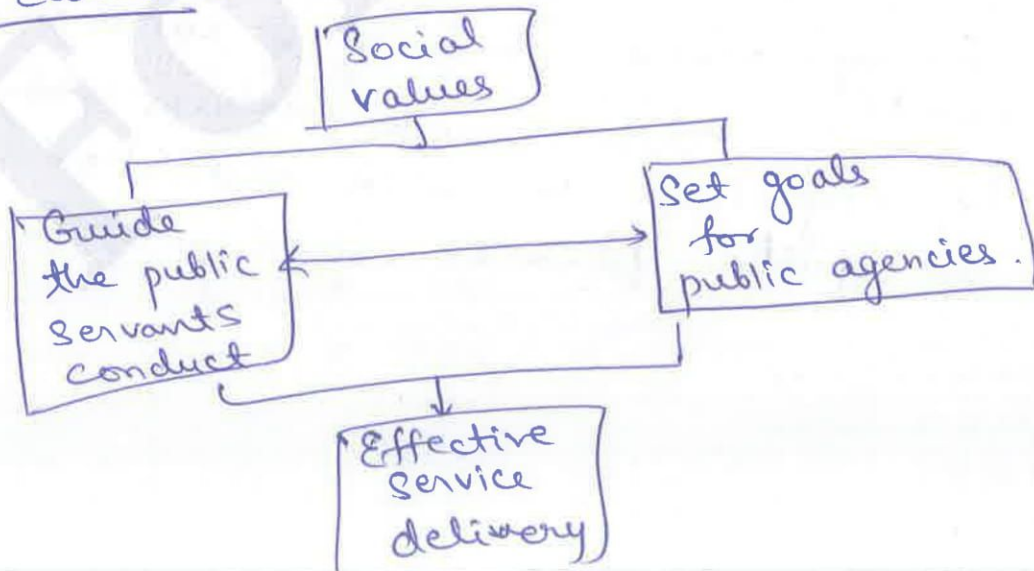
Social values like equality, harmony, compassion, justice, righteousness, public commitment towards public etc guides the public agencies work.

Context :

Public agencies motto is to uphold social values. The vision and mission (under Charter Act) of every public department commits towards these values.

But merely stating of values, is not end. They, rather should becomes part of public agencies work culture.

Essence :



- 1) Honesty: value in public agency is paramount to avoid temptation of misappropriating public money.
- 2) Equality: Due regard to all sections of society's Cause, while formulating policy and delivering service. For eg: Ensure that public transport are disable-friendly by having low-floor buses and lift system (SC guidelines)
- 3) Harmony: should be end goal in diverse India for public agencies. For eg: police shall ensure peaceful procession of Muharram alongwith Ganesh Visarjan.
- 4) Commitment for timebound delivery of public services. -
For eg: resolve pendency of cases issue in courts.
Thus social values should be engrained in mind and heart of all public servants and so agencies.

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Q4) a) Giving suitable examples, define and differentiate between 'Ethical Universalism' and 'Ethical Relativism'. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"Ethical Universalism" implies that certain ethical values are supreme, there should not be any compromise with them. For eg: ethical values that all living beings have equal right over Earth/nature "Environmental Ethics".

Ethical Relativism implies that ethics values are time, situation and people specific. For eg: coal use for development needs in India even at the cost of environment as public interest is paramount.

Difference:

Ethical Universalism
1) No compromise with ethical values - for eg: integrity shall be uphold in every situation.

Ethical Relativism
2) Compromise based on situation. for eg: lying to mob lynchers about whereabouts of potential victim

2) Equality shall be paramount.
for eg: equal access to education to all people. (RTE Act 2002)

3) Right to life-death penalty shall be abolished

2) Equity - promotive discrimination through reservation.

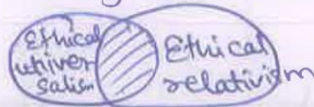
3) Right to justice - death penalty to rapist,

Similarities

4) Uphold larger public or societal interest - for eg: virtue ethics - to determine what is right

4) What is right, is determined by comparing different ethical values in time and situation context. for eg: arrest of rioters (arbitrary)

Thus ethics of universalism and relativism are not two opposite walls, rather they overlap for larger interest



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b) What role does 'ethics' play in international relations? In your view, what is the relationship between ethics, politics and power? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India's Panchsheel doctrine and Article 51 of Constitution clearly highlights the international ethics that we strive for.

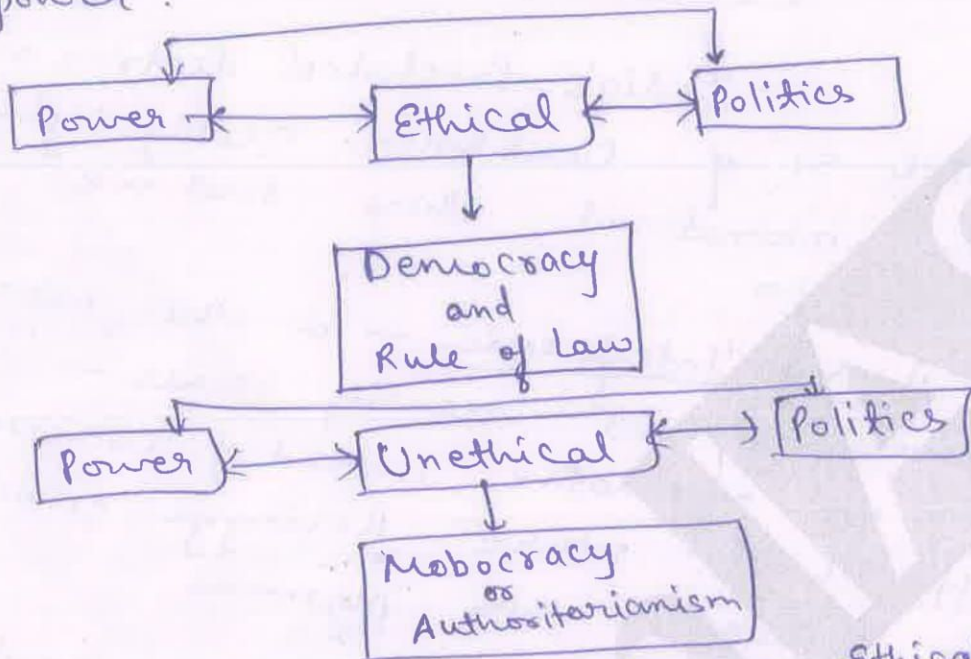
1) Non interference — in other nation's sovereignty and security issues — for eg: reformative, instead of coercive approach to resolve Rohingya crisis by dialogues with Myanmar.

2) Global interest alongwith national interest — India's Paris treaty commitment exhibits its concern from global warming towards humankind, not just Indians.

3) Transparency and Collaboration ethos! to deal with terrorism, trade war, epidemics — Ebola, Malaria, polio etc.

Thus ethics have great play in today's interconnected world, as citizenship is not restricted to national boundaries (diaspora — OIC card holder)

Relation between ethics, politics and power.



1) Ethics in Politics and Power: Ethical values in political parties → democratic election of candidate → use of ethical means (persuasion) to come to power → Ethical Parliament ⇒ Promote ethics through ethical legislation.

2) Power and Politics in Ethics: Ethics and morals are prevalent social norms. Ruling party promote certain ethics values that become ethical. For eg: end to triple talaq, earlier seen as right by muslims, now seen as immoral, because of SC ruling.

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Q.5) a) Does civil service ethics differ from professional ethics or, on the other hand, from personal ethics? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Civil service ethics vary from other ethics, because their goal is larger public interest.

Professional Ethics — efficiency, profit-making, aspirations to succeed.

Personal Ethics — happy family, comfort in life, social security, mental peace.

<u>Civil Service Ethics</u>	<u>Professional Ethics</u>	<u>Personal Ethics</u>
<u>Differences</u>		
a) <u>public interest orientation</u> . For eg: <u>upliftment of poor</u>	a) <u>Profit-orientation</u> For eg: <u>sell at high price</u>	a) <u>Family-orientation</u> For eg: <u>ensure good child education</u> .
b) <u>Personal interest is subordinated to organisational interest</u> . For eg: <u>over-working hours by police during bandobust</u> .	b) <u>Balance between personal and organisation interest</u> . For eg: <u>work dedicately till project release, then go for long holiday</u>	b) <u>Personal interest is important</u> . For eg: <u>care of ailing mother, over going to work</u> .

Similarities

Civil Service Ethics	Professional Ethics	Personal Ethics
<p>a) In today's competitive governance - <u>efficiency</u> and <u>targeted delivery</u> and optimum utilisation of resources is equally important.</p> <p>For eg: reforms in MSP, and fertiliser subsidy DBT, Adhaar etc</p>	<p>a) <u>Corporate Social Responsibility</u> (under <u>Company Act 2013</u>) emphasise the responsibility of corporates towards society.</p>	<p>a) <u>Exemplary conduct of children</u> can be ensured when one himself/herself is <u>righteous and comparative</u> - thus larger public interest is taught to children</p>

Thus though these ethics seem different from each other, but they overlap in practical functioning



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b) "It is very difficult to find a man in this world who is always pure in all respects. It is only on account of fear or punishment that an individual behaves properly and is kept within bounds."
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

- i. Do you think that you are pure in all respects? Describe with examples.
- ii. Other than fear or punishment, is there any other way through which behavior of an individual can be shaped or kept within bounds?

A man, by natural instincts always look for its own benefit. But socialization and culture imparts in people the value of caring of others. In this Rewards and punishment do act as motivator or inhibitor to guide people's conduct. For example, Shaming of open defecators by children, ensured their use of toilets.

(i) I don't think I am pure in all respects, as I believe in balancing contrasting ethical values. For eg: I get bit selfish when it comes to my study. I avoid spending time with friends on shopping etc. But I do help them in study, and sometimes scold them if they divert.

As I believe, by studying for civil services, sidelining the other responsibility, I work for larger cause.

to serve downtrodden and India.

Integrity: I can say hold integrity as I avoid lying - even if I do for better interest for eg: lying to my parents about my health to not make them worry.

Anger Management - I do get angry but I manage it by ventilating on trusted friend or family, It calms me down, and help me to confront it in effective way. Thus I am not pure in all aspects, but I always strive for it.

ii) Other Methods:

a) Value Edu since childhood through family and schools, as children are wet clay and can be moulded in any way.

b) Awareness: Tell people about the benefits of good conduct. Since people are inherently good usually, they will promote such conducts. For eg: right of transgender. Thus soft skill approach to behaviour management shall be adopted.

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