

Test Code: 21101

FIAS – 2019 – GS 4H/8G/12E/14D

Forum ACADEMY GENERAL STUDIES			
Name Of Candidate	Paritshit Khetana		
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Mobile No.		Date:	06-9-19

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 NINETEEN 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 2:24 pm	End Time 5:28 pm
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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Section - A

Q.1) Indian ethics teach moderation as a moral standard. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

moderation is defined as not indulging in excess or using thing proportionately to the one's requirement

Indian ethics teach this since time immemorial for eg Ashoka's Dhamma criticized excessive levishness and wastefulness.

Buddhism and Jainism always lay emphasis upon the rightful use through rightful conduct.

Chandragiri criticised the "modern civilization" for its excesses like destruction of forums for

Industrial needs in "Hind
Swarej"

He also focus on the spiritual development by being frugal in one's habit of eating and dressing. Gandhiji gave up clothes to look like poor people.

"Aati ka bhala na Bolna,
Aeti ki bheli na chup,
Achi ki Bhela na Barasna,
Aati ki Bhali na Dheep"

"excess of being silent, bedmouth,
reins, mislight are bad
always!"
- Kebir.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) What do you understand by the concept of 'altruistic-hedonism'? Discuss in the context of public ethics. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Altruistic hedonism is the quality of being happy or in pleasure in the benefit of others.

In Public ethics, it is the reflection of "Happiness of King in the Happiness of Subjects" as explained by Kautilya.

Public representatives should be concerned with the welfare and development of their electorate.

India ethics talk about the concept of "Yatha Raja Yatha Praja" People

ForumIAS

(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

are as good or ~~bad~~ as
their representatives.

Public representatives should
focus on the complete
dedication, probity, openness,
integrity towards their
job.

Best form of finding oneself
is seeing oneself in
the duty of others,
that's the possible way
altruistically moving people
and be happy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Socratic concept of "Ethical dying" is a principled leave-taking from life. Compare and contrast it with the Gandhian concept of Satyagraha and Non-violence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Socrates was given poison in prison and he consumed it as a duty of subject to follow state. It became the instance of "Ethical dying".

<u>Socrates</u>	<u>Gandhiji</u>
- Duty to <u>follow state</u>	- Duty to ^{be} <u>Non-cooperative</u> with <u>evil</u> rather than as <u>impatient</u> as cooperation with good.
- <u>Die</u> for right cause.	- <u>fight</u> for <u>right</u> cause by being <u>resilient</u> .
- <u>Evils</u> are part of <u>society</u> , can't purge them.	- <u>Evils</u> live with us, but we can eliminate them through <u>satyagraha</u> .

Socrates and Gandhi were the great moral thinkers in their own right. Gandhi's clash call for non-violently non-cooperating with evil is akin to fight then die. whereas socrates call for rather dying than tolerating evil.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) "Great leaders not only possess Interpersonal intelligence but also Intrapersonal intelligence." Comment. ✓ (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Intrapersonal intelligence is the awareness about oneself and one's own body and mind.

Interpersonal intelligence is using one's knowledge / awareness to strike chord with other people.

Mahatma Buddha focused on his internal self to confront the reality of the world, he understood that desire generally forms the root of all problems.

Mahatma Gandhi through his methods of the fast used to spiritually

purify himself from within

Rehim gives example of
Snakes living on sandelwood
trees yet unable to
poison them

"To Rehim uttam, Prepriti,
Ka Kuri Sakat Kurang,
Chenden vish vyapat
Nehi lipte Reht Bhujan"

likewise AKJ Abdul Kalam
talked about "Righteousness
in heart and beauty in
character" to establish
order and peace in
world.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Value conflicts are common in the public sphere of life to everyone and a public servant is not an exception to this. What are the common value conflicts that a public servant faces? How can a public servant overcome those value conflicts?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Values are the guidelines to guide one's conduct. They ensure the desirability of any action performed by actor.

Value conflict are the conflict between two values. Values can be prioritised, hence conflict occur as they are not universal.

Common value conflict for public servant

i.) performing duty vs following order from senior.

ii.) maintaining secrecy vs public's right to information (being open)

iii) protecting Environment vs
welfare through develop-
- ment.

iv.) whistleblowing (to report)
vs Discipline of job.

[Tools to overcome]

i.) Keep "Public interest" at
centre always.

ii.) Bring a follower of
Gandhi's "Gulaman" -
justice to test man
in the last row.

iii.) Public good over
personal good.

By following these
steps problems of value
conflict can be solved.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Probity is the synthesis of Integrity and fortitude. Examine. Does Integrity imply complete refusal to compromise? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Probity is defined as quality of being morally upright.

Integrity is ~~being~~ internal guide to keep one upright in all circumstances.

Fortitude is being strong and resilient through difficult times.

Probity is synthesis of both fortitude and integrity as it requires one to be upright and be holding one's ground even in adverse cir-
-cumstances

eg - Abinenden despite being enemy custody refuse to share inform

- refuse with them and
simply refuse to tell
about position of his
Command.

Integrity is complete unison
between thinking, beliefs and
actions.

Thus, even when everyone
is doing wrong, one
should not deter from
doing right.

eg - Sender Bhagat Singh
is prime example of
integrity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) Social Influence and Persuasion focus on ways in which behaviour of a group or an individual is influenced by outside factors. Explain how it can help in convincing people to work towards collective good? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social influence and persuasion are tools to comply, coerce others to follow demanded command. They can be use both positively and Negatively.

convincing people for
collective good

By providing "Nudge" to the people they can work for collective good. e.g. Swachh Bharat mission is the prime example of its success.

Through compliance in

Case of Tax collection by providing incentives and Rebates people can be convinced about Common goods.

By using the element of Coercion of social influence, Rebates and murders can be detured.

water conservation by affecting to the affective and cognitive faculties of person.

Thus, social influence and promotion have multiple function.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) The greatest discovery of all time is that a person can change his future by merely changing his attitude. What is the importance of attitude in one's life? What important role does attitude play in one's success? Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Attitude is the lasting impression about things around us.

Importance of Attitude

- i) Attitude is the determining factor about our view about things.
- ii) It guides our action in circumstances.
- iii) It is the 'action' orientation giving shape of life.

Role in success

- i) It plays important role in gaining knowledge about things.

ii.) By showing positive attitude we show positive values about things

eg - Early morning rise in bed, positive to discipline,

iii.) It protects us from difficulties of life - ego defence function.

iv.) provides social acceptance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.9) "In matters of conscience, the law of majority has no place." Do you agree? Substantiate with Example. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Conscience is defined as the internal faculty that guide our conduct in cases of dilemma.

Chandhiji said "that voice of reason, can never reach to corner the voice of conscience can."

∴ Conscience can guide us to follow righteous path always even when majority against it.

Section - 377 of IPC discriminated against LBGTs, one's conscience would guide one to not discriminate against fellow humans.

ii.) laws sometimes are
not legal always
For eg - French clergy
could legally sign write
name on paper and
get a person executed
without any crime.

Conscience of Revolutionaries
disregarded it.

iii.) it can ever help
us when there is no
law.

eg - voting to make
democracy strong.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	