

Test Code: 21093

FIAS – 2019 – GS4E/24B/16C

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ACADEMY  
23 JUL 2019

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	RISHI ANAND		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910040556
Mobile No.		Date:	23/07/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWELVE 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>	
1				
2				
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5				
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8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	14:14
			End Time	
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) a) What do you understand by foundational values of Civil Services? Why are they said to be foundational in nature? Which two values of Civil Services in your opinion are of paramount importance? Explain with examples.

(10 Marks/150 Words)

Foundational values of Civil Services are those values which are supposed to be imbibed by the civil servants while discharging their duties towards public.

Some of the foundational values are honesty and integrity, impartiality, transparency, accountability, etc.

These values are called foundational in nature because these are the basic values which transform the personality of a civil servant so that he can deliver his duty without in fear or favour and in the greater public interest. His actions have effects even on the untouched sections of society.

The two values of paramount importance are :-

① Honesty and Integrity

Example - A person should act following his ethical and moral principles in a consistent manner in all circumstances. This builds the reputation of the individual as well as the organisation. This also bridges the trust deficit between public and bureaucracy.

② Accountability i.e. a civil servant should be answerable to the public for his acts of commission and omission.

Example - Since a civil servant holds public purse and power, and his decision has far reaching consequences in the society, so he should be accountable to the people.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	



b) What do you understand by "good" in good governance? Is good governance always ethical governance? Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

'Good' in good governance means the 'adherence' to moral and ethical principles by different organs of the government in the process of governance.

The main features of a good governance are :-

- 1) Public services are delivered in an affordable and timely manner
- 2) Corruption free governance
- 3) Use of power for public interests
- 4) Citizen centric governance.

Yes, good governance is always ethical governance.

Governance is based on certain rules and regulations framed for the public interests. Good governance refers to the

adherence to these rules and regulations.

However any deviation from such principles may cause public to suffer which is not a good governance.

~~But there are some rules and~~

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	



Q.2) a) Analyze the doctrine of "Niti" and "Nyaya" as given by Amarta Sen, in the Indian context. (10 Marks/150 Words)

## Amartya Sen's doctrine of 'Niti'

The term 'Niti' means policy or rule.

The doctrine states that the policies should be framed by the government in the larger public interest.

The important features of the policy are :-

- 1) transparent
- 2) public welfare
- 3) ensures accountability
- 4) dedicated to public service
- 5) impartial
- 6) caters to the needs to of lower strata of population

## Amartya Sen's doctrine of 'Nyaya'

The term 'nyaya' means justice.

The doctrine states that the policy should be implemented in such a way

so that it meets all its obligations and caters the needs of the people to the fullest.

Amartya Sen talks about distributive justice i.e. the public resources should be allocated to people on the basis of their capacity and needs. This is to promote equity among people.

Ex. - (a) Public distribution system  
(b) Affirmative action, etc.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	





b) How can we use "Social Influence" and "persuasion to contribute to the success of "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan"? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social influence means the influence of social groups on the thinking, feeling and behaviour of an individual.

Persuasion refers to the act of changing the attitude of a person towards a desired objective through democratic means.

Social Influence's contribution:

In 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' program, the government has given incentives to a girl child and his parents. This practice was adopted by certain families only initially.

Later on other families also start protecting the girl child on seeing their colleagues and other families in their society.

## Persuasion's contribution :

The persuading ability depends on :-

- i) Speaker
- ii) Content of the message
- iii) Way of spread of message

Various prominent political leaders and actors have spread the message of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' through newspapers, radios, T.V. advertisements in the form of songs, audio-visual aids, etc.

This effort promoted the campaign to a greater extent.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	



**Q.3) a) "Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success.".**  
Comment. (10 Marks/150 Words)

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	



b) What do you understand by the term "positive attitude". What are the identifying traits of persons with positive attitude? How can we inculcate such attitudes?

(10 Marks/150 Words)

Attitude means the pre-disposition of an individual to think, to feel and to behave in a particular way towards socially significant objects.

Positive attitude is developed when some reward is associated with our attitude towards an object.

For example :

(i) Hard-work brings success in exam.  
So a positive attitude is developed towards hard-work.

(ii) Criminals are awarded for their crimes.  
So a positive attitude is developed by criminals towards crimes.

The identifying traits of persons with positive attitude are :-

(i) They are rewarded for their positive attitude.

- (ii) They will have a tendency to repeat this behaviour.
- (iii) They will be optimistic towards the object which <sup>re-</sup>rewarded them.

## Inculcation of positive attitude :-

- (1) By learning from someone who has been rewarded, we develop positive attitude.
- (2) By practicing our behaviour towards certain objects to get positive/desired results.
- (3) By the social influence eg. peer group.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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**Q.4) a) Discuss the contribution of Immanuel Kant to the field of ethics. What are the limitations to his approach? (10 Marks/150 Words)**

Immanuel Kant gives the theory of deontological ethics i.e. the ethics which emphasizes on the means rather than the end. This philosophy is also called Kantian ethics.

He states that the happiness of every individual matters. He says that human beings should be treated as an end in themselves. They should not be treated as the means to achieve something.

The dignity and lives of every individual matters. One group of people should not be exploited or subjected to humiliation in order to satisfy another group of people.

For example : (i) Slaves must not be exploited to serve masters as the ~~to~~ lives of both matter.

(ii) Prostitution

(iii) Child labour/ Bonded labour

(2v) Manual Scavenging, etc.

Limitations to his approach are:

(i) Mutual benefits or mutual accomplishment of needs are neglected.

(ii) Quite idealistic in nature.

(iii) It ~~Does~~ <sup>does</sup> have few utility in capitalistic world.

(iv) It ignores virtue-based ethics.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	





b) "Corruption is a cancer: a cancer that eats away at a citizen's faith in democracy, diminishes the instinct for innovation and creativity". Analyse the social, moral and economic imperatives for eradicating corruption. (10 Marks/150 Words)

Corruption is the use of public authority or position for personal interests.

Corruption causes:  
Social imperatives for eradicating corruption:

- (i) Degradation of moral & ethical values of an individual and a society.
- (ii) Promotes materialistic achievements and undermines value-based achievements.

(iii)

Social imperatives for eradicating corruption:

- (1) To prevent the moral and ethical degradation of values of an individual and a society.
- (2) To change the society's importance from materialistic achievement to value-based achievements.
- (3) Conflicts and greed will be prevented.
- (4) Social cohesion will be downgraded.

## Moral imperatives for preventing corruption:

- (i) To emphasize on the values of honesty and integrity.
- (ii) To transform individual orientation to societal orientation.
- (iii) To prevent the dissonance within individuals.
- (iv) To serve the public interests.

## Economic imperatives :

- (i) A huge drain on public exchequer.
- (ii) Public interests or services are compromised.
- (iii) Emergence of black money and money-laundering.
- (iv) It leads to other evils like lack of humanism, drug-trafficking, terrorism, etc.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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**Q.5)** Envy is a negative emotion that eats a man from within. An envious person is filled with bitterness and revenge.

a) How does envy differs from jealousy? Also discuss how it impacts one's behaviour and handling interpersonal relations. (10 Marks/150 Words)

Both envy and jealousy are negative emotions. The difference lies in their intensity and the action followed in return.

Envy is more intense where jealousy is less intense.

Envy wants revenge but jealousy does not necessarily want revenge.

Envy is not expressed but jealousy can be expressed.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	