Test Code: 21093

FIAS – 2019 – GS4E/24B/16C

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ForumIAS
ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Sidhartha Gupta		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910050330
Mobile No.		Date:	21/07/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
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10		
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12		
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Total Marks:		

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Remarks:

Start Time | 10:45 AM	**End Time** | 1:45 PM
Mode Of Examination :	**Online** ☑ **Offline** ☐
ECN CODE:	**Evaluation Date:**

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Section - A

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)

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

A) Nolan Committee on Public Servants and UN Code for public office have established certain foundational values for civil services:-

- Integrity
- Impartiality
- Honesty
- Accountability
- Openess
- Objectivity.
- Leadership
- Selfless service

These form the 'core' of the public administration ethics and provide a strong moral foundation for 'ethical governance' ensuring public interest, public faith in government and proper utilization of public funds. Hence these are called 'foundational' values

The values of 'Integrity' and 'objectivity' are of prime importance according to me.

Integrity ensures validation of honesty, avoiding conflict of interest, corrupt malpractices and frauds in governance.

Example:- Integrity ensures that I am not taking bribes or using my official position for personal interest

'Objectivity' ensures that my decision taking is merit based, based on factual premises, fair in its process.

Example:- It ensures that I take decision which is both economically and socially valuable.

(B) Defined by World Bank, Good governance is the allocation of public resources to achieve public goals following the principles of:-

Thus good governance ensures that the systems, processes are efficient, effective and outcome oriented. ~~But this~~ Though these principles achieve some level of morality in governance but it is not always true.

Example:- A development strategy involving construction of dams, highways based on transparent bidding process, accountability of officials, construction contractor follows principles of good governance. But if this ignores the needs of the displaced tribal community or ignores its negative impact on environment then it is not ethical governance.

Way Forward Therefore, there is a need to include ethical dimensions in our governance by implementing a code of ethics, training staff on educating their inner conscience so as to achieve both 'good' + ethical' governance.

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)

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

(A) 'Nyaya' concept means distributive and procedural justice. It is applicable in context of :-

- Reservations of socially backward classes
- fair process of criminal justice system
- Punishing discrimination, exploitation

'Niti' concept means policy making which involves planning, participation, objectivity.

(B) Use of Social Influence

(*) Principle of conformity

If other villagers in the group are promoting girls then other will also follow to remain

part of larger group.

(*) Use of authority figures

Involve personalities, success-ful girls/women to create emotional stir

(*) Use of persuasion

→ cognitive / belief components like. benefits of education, health, rise in family incomes, status and opportunities

→ emotional components

Innovative emotional appeals like "selfie with daughter", "Ladki Mukhiya" to create non-verbal cues.

→ behavioural

reward changed attitudes, behaviour towards girl child through recognition, rewards

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)

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)

(A) 'Success' is defined as achieving one's goals and targets and deriving a level of satisfaction from it.

The 'happiness' or 'joy' derived from success is due to the fact that he/she was able to overcome the difficulties faced in the path. It gives them a sense of self-efficacy, boosting self-esteem and improves the self awareness component of their emotional intelligence.

Without 'difficulties' faced in the path of success is akin to ~~the~~ Gandhi's social sin of 'wealth without work'. The fruits of the success will be temporary and erode away eventually giving little joy.

Thus makes 'difficulties' an indispensible part of one's success

and necessary for its enjoyment but what is more important how one overcomes those difficulties.

This is where 'value Education', 'individual conscience' comes into play. One must not forget that 'means' are as important as the end in the path of success.

way forward

Albert Einstein rightly said 'Do not become a man of success, but become a man of values'. Therefore we should apply deontological ethics in our success to enjoy it to its fullest.

(B) ~~Positive~~ Attitudes as defined by Wiggin & Breckler is "A hypothetical construct which reflects our like or dislike for a particular object"

Positive attitudes are those moral judgements of objects, situation or individual which are favourable to self development and accepted by the ~~social~~ society

Traits of individuals with positive attitude :-

* openess : open to ideas, opinions, views of other to frame their best judgement of things
* objectivity / rationality : ability to harness, process data, information and apply it objectively to frame opinions
* High Emotional Intelligence : Ability to control emotions and judge emotions of others
* Value Ethics : follow values like kindness, compassion, truth, dignity of others, which propels positivity

How to inculcate such attitudes ?

→ Not be bound by our past bad experiences
→ open ourselves to new experiences, views
→ Develop 'tolerance', 'empathy' towards others
→ Educate our conscience and draw inspiration from lives of great leaders

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

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)

Immanuel Kant was a german philosopher whose contributions of 'Deontological Ethics', 'categorical Imperatives' is immense to the field of ethics. Some of his contributions are:-

① 'Theory of Deontology'

- Following one's duty is more important
- 'Means' are more important than the 'ends'

② Human beings are an end in themselves

- He was against the use of humans to achieve some narrow ends.

③ Theory of 'Categorical Imperatives'

- Certain values, morals are universal in nature irrespective of their time, place, society and situation.

Example: Truth, Justice, Compassion

④ He said that 'actions' of the man

should be such which can be universalized. Ex: Speaking truth.

Limitations to his approach

- It ignores the cross-cultural and cross-societal differences in values, ethos and norms.

  Ex: Abortion and homosexuality are accepted in some but prohibited in some societies. Similarly, capital punishment cannot be passed through Kant's theory

- It ignores the 'ends' or 'outcomes' of the actions and often ignores pragmatic solutions.
- It leads to lot of moral dilemmas when ethics of one's duty clashes with ethics of another duty.

  Ex: My duty as a soldier is to protect nation and kill enemy but my duty as a just human being is to inflict minimum hurt to others.

(B) Corruption is defined as the abuse of power, authority for

personal interests. It leads to loss of public money, public distrust in govt institution. For eradicating corruption,

social imperatives are:-

- 'Zero tolerance' towards bribing
- Reduce our apathy towards corrupt practices and their acceptance
- ostracization of those involved in corruption
- educate our children value of honesty

Moral Imperatives are:-

- 'Value Education' in schools, homes to inculcate honesty, integrity in children
- Glorify honest officials & politicians and not corrupt politicians
- Implement code of ethics in public and private life diligently

Economic imperatives are:-

- Reducing concept of 'speed money'
- Eliminating 'crony capitalism', 'greed',
- Reducing materialism and consumerism

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

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)

b) How can negative feelings such as envy be managed and controlled? (10 Marks/150 Words)

(A) 'Envy' is one of the seven sins of Biblical tradition. It is defined as negative perception of other's success, achievements.

Envy	Jealousy
• Negative image creation of other's success	• Positive image creation and drawing inspiration
• ~~instead~~ Focus on destruction of others	• Focus on improvement of self
• Acts as a source of anxiety and stress	• Acts as a motivator, driver
• uncontrolled envy leads to rage, revengeful activities	• Uncontrolled jealousy can develop into envy.

Impact on Behaviour

• Envy clouds our sound judgement of things. It leads to unfair and biased opinion of others

- It leads to negative attitude development
- It diminishes our self-esteem, self-motivation

Impact on handling relations

- fail to understand other's emotions
- communication failure
- Lack of empathy towards others

Overall, 'envy' is a negative emotion which reduces our Emotional intelligence. To control it, we need to match our aspirations with our capability and our abilities. and educate our conscience.

(B) Management and control of negative feelings like envy is part of training our emotional Intelligence. The steps involved are :-

Identify - 1st step is to identify, recognize understand, introspect and reflect on our feelings

Secure Environment – This involves keeping ourselves in an environment with no feelings of insecurity, inferiority complex.

Understanding negative aspects of feelings like envy – Comparison with positive emotions of encouragement, inspiration

– Showcase how envy leads to anger, disruption → rage which reduces our efficiency and distracts us

Positive Reinforcement – If a person is showing improvement, then reward him or give acknowledgement

This gives a sense of self-efficacy and sense of control over one's behaviour.

These steps will help in capturing & eliminating negative emotions and improve our Emotional Intelligence through 'self-regulation'

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

Q.6) a) List any two women personalities who have inspired you. What qualities do you admire in them? How have you tried to imbibe those qualities in yourself? (10 Marks/150 Words)

b) How is Attitude formed? Discuss how we can change the attitude of society towards women. (10 Marks/150 Words)

c) It is often believed that business and ethics do not go together and are incompatible. Give your opinion on this. How can we make business more ethical? (10 Marks/150 Words)

(A) Inspirational women personalities

1) Kalpana Chawla : Some learnings are –

- perseverance and hard work are key to success
- fighting against all odds including social barriers to achieve
- 'No Dream is too big to achieve'
- Modesty, decency after achieving fame
- acting as inspiration for millions of girls and promoting them through social activities

2) Indira Gandhi – Some learnings are :-

- Inner belief is very important
- Learn to take criticism and improve
- Strong will power and ability to take hard decisions
- compassion for poor, weaker section of society
- Dedicated to service of nation
- Overcome personal loss to do one's duty

I have tried to embibe the values of hardwork, modesty, patience from Kalpana Chawla's life and put to practice in achieving my goals of becoming a civil servant. Like Gandhi I have embibed the qualities of leadership, devotion, emotional intelligence, strong will-power, empathy in myself so that I become a people-oriented good civil servant.

(B). Attitude as defined by Breckler & Wiggins is 'a hypothetical construct that defines our like / dislike for a particular object'.

Attitude formation

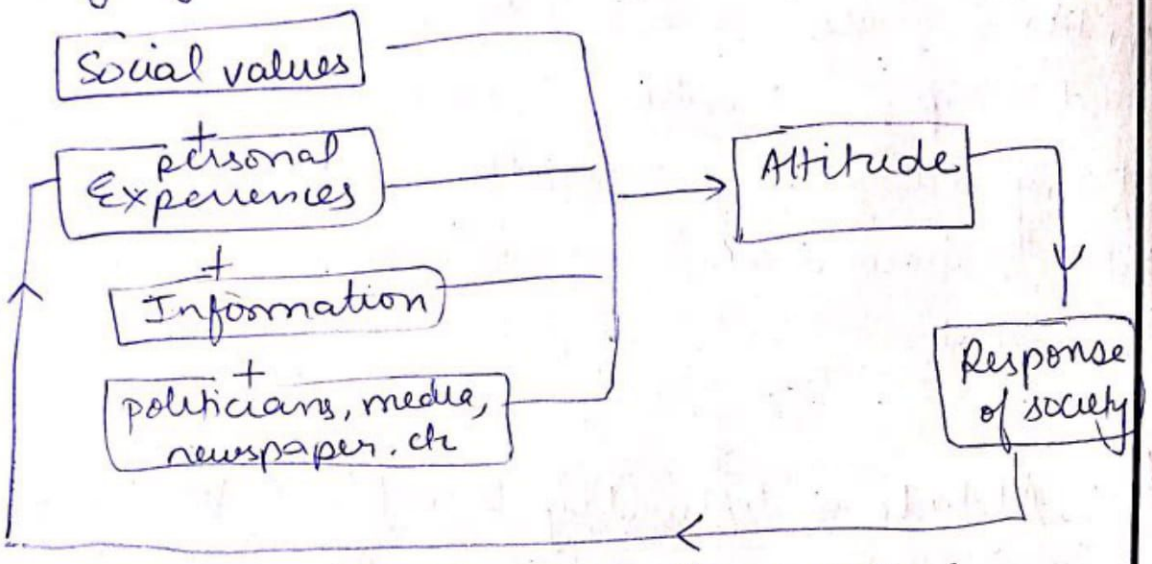
Attitudes are our moral judgements and predispositions and therefore various factors in our life from birth contribute to its formation:

① Socialization : role of parents, peers, school, society

② Experiences : of things, situations

③ Information : data about objects which form cognitive component of our attitude

(4) Authority figures like political leaders, bureaucrats, media journalists, religious leaders also shape our opinions and judgements.



Changing attitude towards women:

Using the the Extended Parallel Process method focusing on 3 components of attitude:-

(I) Cognitive component of attitude

→ highlight low level of economic participation of women and thus development of nation

→ highlight role of women in domestic work which is not monetary but essential to draw their importance

→ focus on girl's education and health benefits - increased family incomes

(II) Effective component.

→ focus on emotional appeals like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.