

Test Code: 21097

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FIAS - 2019 - GS4G/8E/20C/28B

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NAVNEET MANN		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910033358
Mobile No.		Date:	21/08/19

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> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 9:30 AM
			End Time 12:30 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



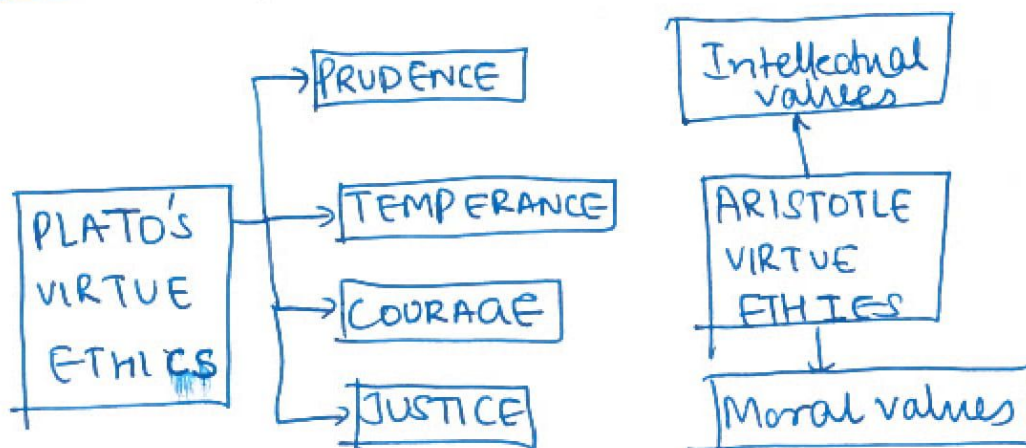
7 Mins 9 Mins
Apt Time Allocation

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)

Virtue ethics belongs to the non-consequential (deontological) school of ethics.

The basis of the school of virtue ethics to judge the morality of an action/decision is not the path chosen, nor the end. The rightness of action depends on the intention/character of the actor.



eg: Gandhiji, Netaji Subhash Bose, Bhagat Singh
all had different paths of freedom struggle but their intention was just, prudent and moral.

Application for civil servant

- 1) Virtue ethics aids a civil servant in developing courage and fortitude to tackle emergent problems.
(eg → communal riots, disasters, demolition drive)
- 2) helps develop a good character, imbibe fairness and public service value especially towards the weaker sections
(eg → IAS officer Amit Gupta - 'Daliya Jalao' for manual scavengers)
- 3) develop equanimity, composure, emotional intelligence to control stress and impulses
- 4) take decisions with objectivity with prudent analysis of facts.

Thus, virtue ethics aids a civil servant to develop an all-around character which maximises his potential to serve the public.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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

Ethical egoism and ethical altruism both belong to the consequential (teleological) school of normative ethics.

for both, the end justifies the means. They advocate whatever the path chosen, the act is right if the consequence is right. (eg - for both schools, act of lying is right if it satisfies the end.)

Ethical egoism

- 1) Aim: Action is right if it maximises personal gain.
- 2) sacrifices others for oneself
- 3) Premises: Autonomous nature of man

Ethical Altruism

- 1) Aim: Action is right if maximises gains for others.
- 2) sacrifices one for others
- 3) Premise: man is a part of a whole that is, society

4) derived from the ideas of libertarianism

5) eg: studying alone to clear a competitive exam

4) derived from ideas of communitarianism

5) eg: helping & teaching others to clear a competitive exam

Relevance for a civil servant

While ethical egoism is required for self-advancement and development of personality. Ethical altruism is necessary to avoid the tendencies of using public office for private gains (corruption). Ethical Altruism is necessary to imbibe public service value.

Thus, neither of the two can work alone, a balance needs to be struck in the objectives of ethical egoism and altruism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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(Don't Write anything in this A

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)

A leader is a person who can understand the needs and expectations of those around him, bring together people, ideas and resources to meet these needs.

(eg → Gandhiji, Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King)

Traits of an ineffective leader

- doesn't understand the pulse of the public
- pays little attention to the outcomes of his/her actions or decisions on the general public

(eg → Md. Bin Tughlaq)

Traits of an effective leader

- 1) Is emotionally intelligent
- 2) self-aware : about his strengths, weaknesses, emotions.
- 3) self-regulation : controls his impulses, emotions
{ eg → Gandhiji's tailor man of conquering one's desires }

4) uses his actions, emotions to motivate others

5) his/her actions show empathy, are responsive towards people's needs

(eg- ^{IAS officer} Armstrong Pame Building a 100km road in Manipur)

6) becomes a change catalyst

(eg → former IAS officer Parameswaran Tiger's role in Swachh Bharat Mission)

7) his actions bring about behavioural change in people (eg → Mann Ki Baat by PM Modi)

8) ensures that he contributes to a positive work culture (eg- E Sreedhasan's contribution to Delhi Metro)

9) leads from the front in times of crisis, conflicts (eg- Role of ent servant during Phalin/fani cyclone)

Thus, an effective leader serves as a role model for the society through his actions and decisions.

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7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this A

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

Empathy is derived from a German word meaning "feeling into". It means the ability to understand the concerns of others by seeing oneself in their shoes.

1) Empathy is not equivalent to sympathy. It does not mean having pity on others.

2) Empathy involves the ability to understand and comprehend the problems of someone else, reexperience it.

3) An empathetic person is not just an emotional person, but an emotionally intelligent person.

eg → IAS officer S. Shankaran efforts to improve status of Dalits, organised a 'Hanging Day' and a temple entry movement.

Empathy's incongruity with Rationality

- Empathy becomes incongruous with reason and objectivity when our ~~are~~ emotions become unregulated. They overpower our rationality, leading to wrong judgments. (eg → mob justice in favour of a rape victim)

Empathy's congruity with Reason

- ① In general, empathy should be congruous to Reason and objectivity as it involves intellectual ability to understand other's actions.
- ② By developing emotional intelligence, congruity can be maintained.
- ③
$$\text{Empathy} + \text{Reason/ Objectivity} = \text{Justice \& Fairness}$$
 (eg - Supreme Court judgment on Section 377 of IPC)

Thus, balance between empathy and rationality is possible by EQ. It achieves the ultimate end of justice.

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ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this A

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)

The above statement points out to the need to right to dissent and right to criticise for promoting the all-round development of the nation.

Need of honest Disagreement

- 1) helps one to correct his mistakes
- 2) reduces system/policy inefficiencies
- 3) preempts bigger failures by providing better risk management
- 4) prevents stagnancy, encourages ability to take risks, follow unconventional path.
(eg → Martin Luther King's Civil Rights Activism)

Present Day scenario

- marked by 'yes-man' attitude, ignoring reasonable criticism

Need in present scenario

- 1) to prevent misuse/wastage of public resources, funds
- 2) encourage civil servants to strive for innovation
- 3) nip in the bud of corruption
- 4) prevent the unholy nexus of politicians - bureaucrats

(eg → IAS officers Ashok Khenka, Durga Shakti Nagpal's disagreement with the pressures on them)

Thus, the need to agree to disagree is necessary not only to have a correct moral compass. It is also necessary to ensure that efforts being made by civil servants maximise public welfare.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this A)

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)

Socialisation forms an important pillar in instilling morals, ethics, kindness and empathy in younger ones.

Role of school

- 1) develops personality by promoting cognitive learning
- 2) also develops moral, ethics through value education, observation and instrumental learning from teachers
- 3) Role of school is limited as children spend significant time at home.

Role of Home

- 1) Children learn values like empathy, respect for elders, affinity with loved ones.
- 2) Most important role is of parents, through reward and punishment.

- (eg → reprimand for cheating in exam)
- 3) also serve as role models
 (eg → father should respect mother - to imbibe value of respect for women)
- 4) promote activity learning, story-telling
 (eg - Panchtantra stories)
- 5) should act as a friend - both parents and grand parents
- 6) respect domestic helps, etc - to imbibe kindness

Thus, family serves as the first institution of socialisation. Thus, the role of family is most pivotal in promoting good values as change begins from homes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this A

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 referred to as the common understanding among the members of an organisation about the goals, practices and, vision of the company/organisation.

Public sector
Work culture

1) marked by hierarchical structure, superior-subordinate relations

2) guided by vision of public service

3) marked by risk aversion

4) focus on 'doing things rightly' (management orientation)

Private sector
work culture

1) focus is on a collaborative approach

2) aim of viability of business is paramount

3) greater ability to innovate & take risks

4) focus on 'doing right things' (outcome orientation)

5) greater chances of abuse of power due to discretion

6) offers greater security from removal

govt. 7) eg → extensive paperwork through department in getting a contract.

5) decision making is collaborative/ democratic

6) no security, constant competition to be better.

7) eg → Google's work culture marked by less formality but more formateness.

Thus, this makes a case for learning from the private sector which has a work culture marked by efficiency, risk taking and innovation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this A

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The recent instances of privatisation of Air India, disinvestment of PSU has called for privatisation of PSUs.

Advantages of privatisation

- 1) imbibe the positive characters of private sector culture marked by outcome orientation, timely completion of projects
- 2) in line with changing times, emergence of a global economy, rising transnational networks
- 3) private sector promotes competition, thus promoting innovation, necessary in age of disruptive technology (eg-Smart cities mission)

(PTO) →

Issues with complete privatisation

- Privatisation is marked by profit-orientation not people-orientation.
- Public sector is needed in a country where millions are poor, deprived.
- Social welfare can be guaranteed only by public sector.
(eg → Rising health costs ^{in USA} due to privatisation of health sector there)

Need - Balance between Public sector & Private sector

- 1) public sector should emulate good practices from private sector
(eg - E. Sreedhasan's role in Delhi Metro Lateral Entry by Union government)
- 2) Both should work in collaboration (PPP projects)
- 3) Responsibility of private sector (eg - CSR)

Thus, both should work in Synergy for the development of the nation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



7 Mins 9 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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(Don't Write anything in this A

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 is referred to as the personal values of righteous conduct that guides our actions/decisions in life. It serves as an internal moral compass.

Need of dependency

↳ Required on our values/principles (which guide us)

↳ Required on our family, parents, friends (who motivate & support us)

↳ Required on role models (who inspire us through exemplary behaviour)

↳ Required on religion, spiritualism (who teach us about good values)

Dependency to Independence

- All factors of family, education, religion, etc. ~~help~~ helps us in developing an all round personality. This increases our confidence & self-assuredness.
- Independent decision making is guided by dependency on an internal moral compass.
- Belief in oneself helps us to 'take a road not taken'.

(eg- Gandhiji inspired by ideas of Mother, Vaishnavism, Christianity, Plato, etc. → created a independent path of Satyagraha for himself).

Thus, dependency or to create personal morality ultimately leads to independence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	