

Test Code: 21097

FIAS – 2019 – GS4G/8E/20C/28B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHAM BANSAL		
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Mobile No.		Date:	19/08/19

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>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 2:00 PM
			End Time
			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

7 Mins

Apt Time Allocation

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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)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 is a branch of prescriptive / normative ethics which is based on the realisation of virtues (good values or preferences).

Virtue ethics

↳ help a person minimise the distance between his ethical goal / standard and his conduct / behavior.

eg. Practising no discrimination at home against wife / daughter / mother upholds the virtue of respect / good attitude.

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Application by civil servants in day to day problems :

① Frequent transfers :

- Will not lead to demotivation as he/she will uphold fairness/objectivity in all situations.

eg. Takaram Munde IAS has been transferred 14 times in 14 years.

② Increase efficiency : as committed to professional integrity and dedicated to public services ⇒ would not rest on past laurels in light of changing challenges like cybersecurity breach or climate change.

Thus virtue ethics can serve as a guiding light for civil servants.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

Ethics or Moral philosophy is underlain by many schools of thought.

Ethics → Egoism :- Draws upon hedonism
- Seeks to maximise gain for self without hurting others.
→ Altruism :- Ethical altruism aims at promoting welfare of many by an individual.

Thus difference may be seen in their goal of welfare for self vs others.

Eg. Ethical ^{altruism} ~~egoism~~ may push a person towards charity whereas an egoist may not do the same yet is ethical.

Similarities between the two

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(Don't do anything)

However the two are not necessarily in stark contrast. For eg. in above case, a person may give alms to satisfy his ego (Egoism yet has same outer effect as altruism)

In addition, ethical egoism may act as a motivator for a student looking to get better marks, yet the key word is 'ethical' where the means must also justify the end as per deontological approach. In such a case altruism may not fully apply.

Thus both are relevant for the field of ethics.

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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 someone who can motivate others towards a common goal. In ethics, such an aim must be ethical or based on morals.

⇒ While Gandhi was a leader, Hitler was not because of his intentions.

Need for understanding in leaders

① Bring out the best in everyone:

¶ An empathetic manager may understand the difficulties of weaker employees and it is their treatment of these which will set an example for others.

Such a manager will be a leader because he understands the weight of his actions.

② Shows higher emotional intelligence

⇒ May understand the situation and do effective crisis management.

eg. Gandhi post Non cooperation withdrawn war aware of discontentment and thus allowed both Swarajists and No Changes to continue towards a common goal by different means.

③ Act as motivator

- Despite previous failure at ISRO, forever in abortion of recent Chandrayaan 2

Leaders must be motivating and have emotional stability ~~see to see~~

⇒ understand the effect they have on team to motivate.

Hence emotional intelligence plays a key role in life of a leader.

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

Empathy refers to a ~~direct~~ moral feeling ~~is~~ due to which a person not only feels compassion / sympathy towards another being but also acts upon the same. The above may mostly be 'due to the person being in a similar situation previously.

eg. Gandhi was empathetic to plight of indentured labor because of Pietermaritzburg incident and decided to set up Tolstoy Farm.

Congruence with rationality and
Objectivity

- Not always congruent at first
however in long term not at odds
~~at~~

Rationality

- Based on logic and reasoning.

eg. Economic rationality may seem to reject the idea of subsidies (eg. PDS) yet empathy guides to minimise hunger and understand the social objectives.

Objectivity

- Based on rational/observable parameters or empirical evidence.

eg. a widow coming to BDO for house allocation without documents. The BDO may be empathetic but can not allot prima facie. However empathy may guide him/her to provide necessary support to acquire documents / seek exemption.

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anything in this Area)

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)

Disagreement refers to a state of divergence of views and if honest may lead to efficient and creative solutions looking to better upon the existing ones.

Relevance today

① Individual

- May disagree with kids and yet teach them the art of persuasion and respect for all views.
- People like Steve Jobs left old companies because of disagreement
- ⇒ If today, at workplace, courage and integrity replaces timidity, may lead to benefit of all.

- Civil Servant: May lead to public welfare even in face of political pressure.

② Societal

- Will lead to hearty debates over contentious issues such as women entry to temples or religious reforms.

③ International

2016 Chilcot Report showed that UK entering Iraq only to support US was a bad sign and ultimately led to loss of trust of citizen

Thus with more honest disagreement, ~~disagreement~~ common goals may be realized faster.

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Q) 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)

~~It~~ It is said that home is a major determinant of ethics as this is where a child's maximum time is spent, especially in a non-formal setting in formative years.

Why school can't teach?

- Formal
- Less personal attention.
- Often a dictation approach and not an interactive one.

Role of home :

- Morals : May be influenced by the kind of atmosphere and even TV channels at home.
- Empathy : A kid sees how parents treat domestic help, animals or person in distress.

- Kindness : Toward strangers or the weaker section.

eg. May see father and mother treat each other kindly even in a bad mood.

⇒ enhances respect

However role of school can not be fully negated, for eg. student learns from peers while teachers are a role model too.

eg. An old age home visit influences morals too.

⇒ The two must complement each other.

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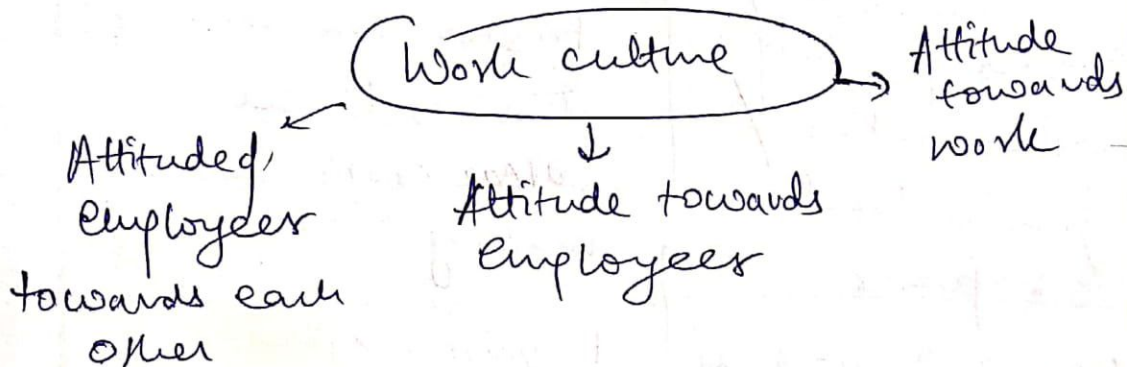
Structure		Content	
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Q.4) There is an increasing belief that the efficiency of the private sector makes a case for privatization of public undertakings. In this context

a) Distinguish between work culture of public and private undertakings

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Work culture refers to the environment of the work at an official setting.



In light of increasing calls of privatization, differences in work culture

Public undertaking	Private undertaking
- Often motive is statutory social welfare.	- Focus more on profit.
- Promotion often not linked to performance but seniority.	- higher focus on performance generally.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower competition as carry on indefinitely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market infuses discipline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower competition among employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher competition within employees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slower pace of modernization / infrastructural reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster modernization due to lesser bureaucratic decision making
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Often portrayed as <u>lackadaisical</u> <u>workers</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Require higher efficiency in lieu of higher compensation and competition.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More checks ^(yet Satyam) ⇒ often cleaner (Scan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenge of lower <u>respect</u> towards customer as lesser competition eg. <u>government RTOs.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customers may exit - Jobs not as secure ⇒ Need to maintain <u>respect</u>

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

From the aforementioned, privatisation may help in the following ways:

① Institutional

- inculcates a culture of higher accountability
- infuses more ethical training and responsibility
- Better Performance Review System.

② Financial

- Bring newer technology and more resources
- eg. In IRCTC (Indian Railways), service delivery has improved.

However the idea of privatisation is not a panacea.

- ① Private sector companies such as Kingfisher have closed down too.
- ② Goals of public sector are based on human welfare and not efficiency alone (even if desirable)
- ③ At many places, government servants are overworked and underpaid (salaries of teachers held for months)

Way forward

The need is thus to privatise carefully chosen areas in a block manner while long term aim must be to educate citizens to move towards ^{attitude of} integrity and excellence (like Japan)

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	Content
	Total :

Q.5) a) "A man must become dependent in order to become independent." Discuss in the context of personal morality. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Man is a social animal.

Society plays a huge role as a major determinant of ethics.

Society nurtures men ^{and women} provides psychological support and means to succeed. Similar is the role of family.

⇒ Men dependent on these to free himself for higher moral needs.

Eg. In case of Sabrimla judgement or Triple Talag Issue, personal morality for many came face to face with societal morality in support or disagreement.

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