

Test Code: 21093

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ACADEMY

FIAS – 2019 – GS4E/24B/16C

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MGPQ007257**ForumIAS**
ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	JYOTI YADAV		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910033884
Mobile No.		Date:	16 th July 2019

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 11:20 am
			End Time
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input 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



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)

b) 'Good governance' refers to citizen friendly governance, where goods & services are delivered timely to citizens satisfaction

'Good' in Good Governance →

• 'Good' means :-

- (i) free from corruption
- (ii) No leakages in welfare schemes
Eg: MGNREGA
- (iii) Timely availability of services
Eg: pensions
- (iv) implementation of citizen charter
- (v) Availability of grievance redressal mechanism

Good versus Ethical Governance :-

Good Governance

→ emphasis on value-neutral aspects of governance.

→ It's a narrow Term.
It may be unethical also.

Ethical Governance

→ emphasis on ethical conduct / values.

→ Ethical governance is good governance since, it's a BROAD Term

Example: Honesty scheme for Income Tax defaulters may be an example of good governance (Investment sentiments preserved) but it's not ethical, as it violates principle of Justice, as those who paid are not discriminated against, while defaulters are rewarded.

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)

b) Social influence & Persuasion are tools to effect change in public behaviour.

While social influence is an implicit tool, where an individual with goodwill appeals to the masses. Example - celebrities.

Persuasion, is a more ACTIVE/Explicit technique used to appeal, by appeal to logic, emotions, arguments etc.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao :-

This is a government programme to increase sex ratio, decrease female foeticide & increasing overall empowerment.

Role of Social Influence ;

① People with mass appeal & influence can be asked to popularize the program.

Example: Lata Mangeshkar & Sachin Tendulkar are hero-worshipped

② Social Influence of local Names who turn global can be tapped into.

- Example :
- 1) Manushi Chillar
 - 2) Sakshi Malik
 - 3) Anu Kumari

Role of Persuasion :-

- 1) Appealing to logic is order to persuade :-
Example : 'No Beta, No Bahu' campaign
- 2) Persuading the local ~~to~~ community organizations like Khap leaders - who have high appeal.
- 3) children : can be effective medium to persuade the older generations, particularly gals.

To ensure success of Beta Bachao, Beta Padhao, along with persuasion & social influence, we need to focus on attitudinal change also.

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)

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's contribution to the field of Ethics is immense, particularly the idea of Categorical Imperative.

Kant's ideas form the basis of adhering to the rule of law, which he considers as supreme.

For instance, according to Kant, a gatekeeper should disclose the location of a person, if asked by the murderer.

Therefore, as per Kant, lying is bad & cannot be justified under any grounds.

⇒ He mentions principles to test whether behaviour is ethical or not.

① Universality: If an act cannot be made universal, it should not be performed even once.

② Applicability to self: The same set of act

can be performed by others towards self.

Eg: others lying to you

Limitations :-

- ① This approach is deterministic, as it ignores the nuances of a situation.

Eg: if the Gatekeeper lies, the person's life can be saved, as killing cannot be justified under any circumstance.

- ② It ignores the various ethical dimensions ignored

- (b) Corruption refers to the illegal act of misusing one's official position to gain an undue advantage.

Examples → ① acceptance of Bribe (monetary Form)

② Awarding contracts to relatives (Collusive Form)

③ Threatening poor people from filing complaint yourself (Coercive Form)

* Therefore, corruption is a social evil, & we need to eradicate it.

Social Imperative -

- ① Increase Public Trust in the government
- ② Increase citizen Participation
- ③ Strengthen social contract.
- ④ Empowerment of marginalized - tribals, dalits

moral Imperative

- ① Government will lead by example. Next target can be corruption in corporates
- ② Set high standards of conduct among officials, increased scrutination
- ③ promotion of equity, Justice, fairness among citizens

Economic Imperatives

- ① It can prevent loss of public money
- ② Taxation burden can reduce
- ③ return per % of public expenditure will increase.
- ④ Reduction in leakages
- ⑤ Reduction in fiscal imperative.

To achieve it, government brought Black money act, Fugitive economic offenders Act & deemonetization.

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)

Envy refers to the feeling of unhappiness & sadness over other people's success. It's a negative emotion.

Envious people do not wish good for others, rather feel happy when others fail.

(a) ENVY & JEALOUSY

Jealousy, on the other hand, involves a third party, as opposed to envy.

A jealous person, competes with a rival over a third object/person.

Example:- A neighbour may be jealous when these living next to him buy a new car.

Differences between

JEALOUSY

- 1) Feeling of possessiveness over a third object/ person
- 2) Jealousy may die when object is possessed.

ENVY

- (1) Negative emotion towards the rival itself.
- (2) Since there is no immediate reason, its a more permanent emotion.

Impact on Behaviour & Interpersonal Relations :-

① Impact on Self -

- (i) clouds one's judgements
- (ii) Negativity in conduct.
- (iii) Revengeful & Bitter attitude.

② Impact on others -

- (i) Unpleasant interactions with such people
- (ii) It can lead to Trust deficit.
- (iii) It can limit social circle.

So, it eats one from within & makes one revengeful.

(b) Managing ENVY :-

(1) Changing attitude of such people. Here, their family & near ones can play an important role.

(2) Self awareness :

- The first step is awareness that such emotions are negative & therefore needs to be checked.

- Realization that it harms one more than others should be starting point.

(3) Spiritual Pursuits

- Along with meditation, can enlighten one about the hollowness of such emotions.

Since, envy is experienced at an individual level, it should be managed there first. At societal level, creating trust can ensure people don't become envious.

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)

(b) Attitude refers to favourable or unfavourable disposition of an Individual towards an object.

Eg: Patriarchy is an ideology, which perpetuates a negative attitude of inferiority towards women.

Formation of Attitude :-

① Since Individuals grow up in a social attitude set up, as part of society, they tend to be influenced by various EXOGENOUS FACTORS, like -

① EXOGENOUS FACTOR
Education

IMPACT

• Eg: Liberal education can dispel caste based notions

② Family
(Socialization)

• Eg: Equality between brother & sister can track gender equality.

③ Government

Eg: Swachh Bharat Mission aims to develop positive attitude towards cleanliness

Apart from, individual experiences, prejudices & stereotypes shape one's attitude.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN -

• Attitude has ③ components - cognitive, Affective & Behaviour. To change attitude towards women, we can work at these ③ levels -

① Cognitive : • Dispersing patriarchy through knowledge

• Eg: Women are as capable as men. For instance, women allowed entry in combat roles