

Test Code: 21093

FIAS - 2019 - GS4E/24B/16C

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Chirag Jain	Roll No.	1910033127
Email Id.		Date:	28/7/2019
Mobile No.			

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2				
3				
4				
5				
6			2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
7				
8				
9				
10				
11			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
12				
13				
14				
15				
16			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.	
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total Marks:			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.	
Remarks:				
Start Time 9:00 AM				End Time 12:00 NOON
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



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)

(9)

~~Nolan Committee (A.K.A) has specified~~
 Values simply refer to our judgements and preferences about what is good or what is bad.

There are certain foundational values for Civil Services, as specified by Nolan Committee.

1. Selflessness → upholding public interest above self-interest.
2. Integrity → being uncorruptible
3. Openness → being open & transparent to the public.
4. Honesty → being sincere, truthful & incorrupt.
5. Objectivity → working on merit rather than biases.

6. Leadership → ability to lead others
7. Accountability → being answerable.

Other values

8. Empathy
9. Compassion
10. Tolerance.

They are called foundational values because without them, the administration cannot be citizen-centric. To ensure ~~effect~~ good governance, these are essential values.

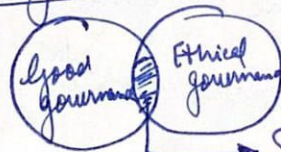
Two important values in my personal opinion

1. Selflessness (ex:- Satyendra Dubey sacrificed his life to expose corruption in Golden Quadrilateral project).
2. Empathy (ex:- Shri Amit Gupta (IAS) started Dahiya Jalao campaign in Budhan district of U.P. to end manual scavenging).

14) "good" in good governance means citizen-centrality, and it is achieved through following traits.

1. Participatory
2. Accountable
3. Consensus-oriented
4. Transparent
5. Rule of law based
6. Responsive
7. Equitable and inclusive
8. Efficient and effective.

Is good governance always ethical?



Good governance in itself cannot provide citizen-centric administration. For it to be wholesome, it has to be accompanied by ethical governance. The latter comprises of right values such as honesty, integrity, probity, etc. For ethical governance, Railways has launched Mission Satyameva.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

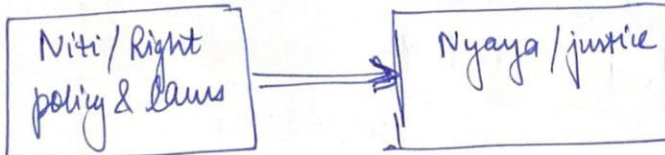
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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) "Niti" refers to policies & laws.
 "Nyaya" refers to justice, not only political, but social and economic as well.

Relevance in Indian content



For ensuring justice in the society, it is imperative to have correct policy directions and strong laws.

Examples

1. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act → essential for social justice to SCs / STs.

2. National Child Policy → for justice to children.

3. Dowry (Prohibition) Act → justice to women.

4. Ayushman Bharat → justice to poor section, particularly in healthcare.

Thus, ~~it is important~~ justice ("Nyaya") in society depends on policies & laws. ("Niti").

Social influence

It refers to the change in one's attitude or behaviour in the real or imagined presence of others.

Persuasion

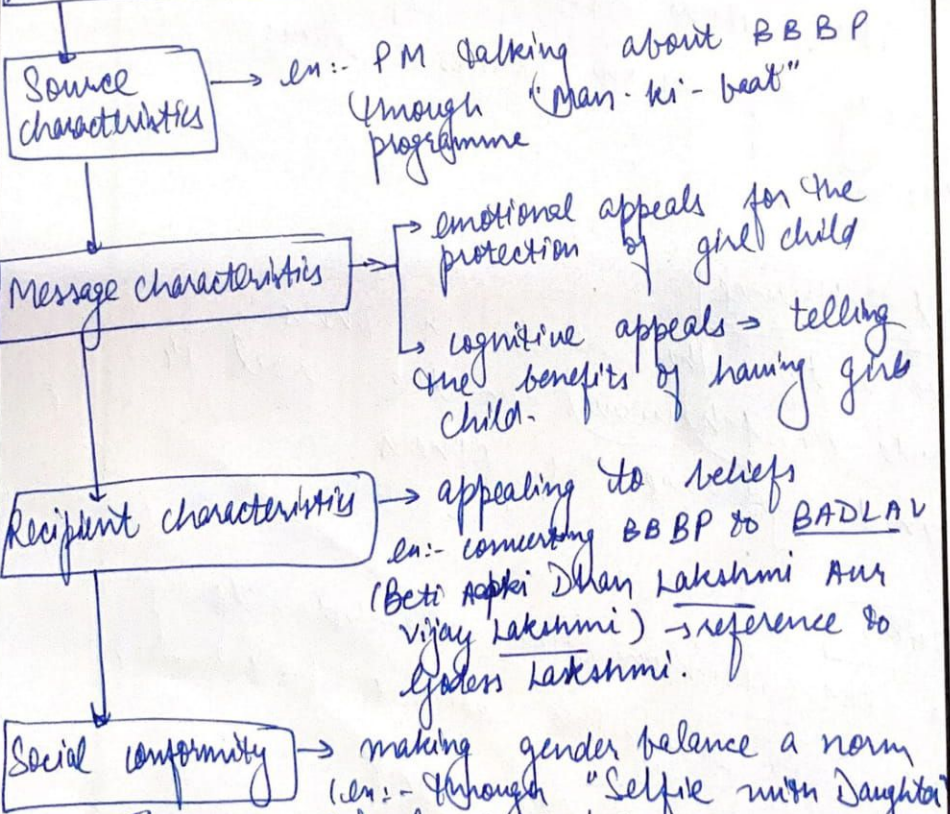
It is the communication intended to influence or change the attitude & behaviour of others. It is part of social influence.

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Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

It is government's initiative to arrest the declining Child Sex Ratio in the country, and ensure survival and education of girl child.

Social influence & persuasion for success of BBBP



Thus persuasion & social influence can be instrumental in the success of BBBP.

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) "Failures are the stepping stone to success."

A person faces various difficulties in his or her life, on the way to success. A success has little value if it doesn't come through difficulties. It is difficult to realise the worth of success without difficulties.

Example

1. ~~Manjhi~~ ^{use} Damrath Manjhi (mountainman) had to face a lot of difficulties to successfully construct 22 km long road through a mountain.

2. ISRO had to face a lot of difficulties and failures before it could achieve

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(Don't Write anything in th

proficiency in space science.

3. Thomas Alva Edison could enjoy the invention of bulb only after multiple failures.

4. Abraham Lincoln became U.S. President after failing many times in his life.

Thus, true enjoyment of success comes through difficulties.

(4) "Positive attitude" means having a favourable way of settled thinking about a particular object, reflected in person's thoughts and behaviour.

Identifying traits

1. High degree of optimism (ex: A. P. J. Abdul Kalam about India's development).

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2. Tendency to overcome difficulties
(ex: Arunima Das became first amputee woman to climb Mount Everest).
3. Having empathy and compassion for weaker sections (ex: Mother Teresa)
4. Believe in the capability of others
(ex: Mahatma Gandhi believed in capacity of masses during freedom movement)
5. Have high degree of integrity & never misuse their knowledge
(ex: peaceful nuclear programme by Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha)

Inculcating positive attitude

1. Value education for children.
2. Role of family (ex: mother teaching compassion to children).
3. Role of teachers (ex: Gopal Krishna Gokhale was political guru of Gandhi)
4. By encouraging positive attitude (ex: awards for such people).

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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)

10) Immanuel Kant's main contribution to the field of ethics was through "deontological ethics" and his theory of "categorical imperative".

Deontological ethics

According to Kant, the morality of action lies in the action itself. One has

to follow right means to achieve right ends.

Ex:- drinking is unethical even if leads to ~~benefits in terms of~~ short-term benefits.

- Mahatma Gandhi followed this approach during freedom movement (Satyagraha),

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emphasizing truth & non-violence.

Categorical imperative

There are certain actions that can be considered ethical in every context universally. It is a person's duty to not go against such universal categorical imperative.
Ex:- telling lie is unethical in every context.

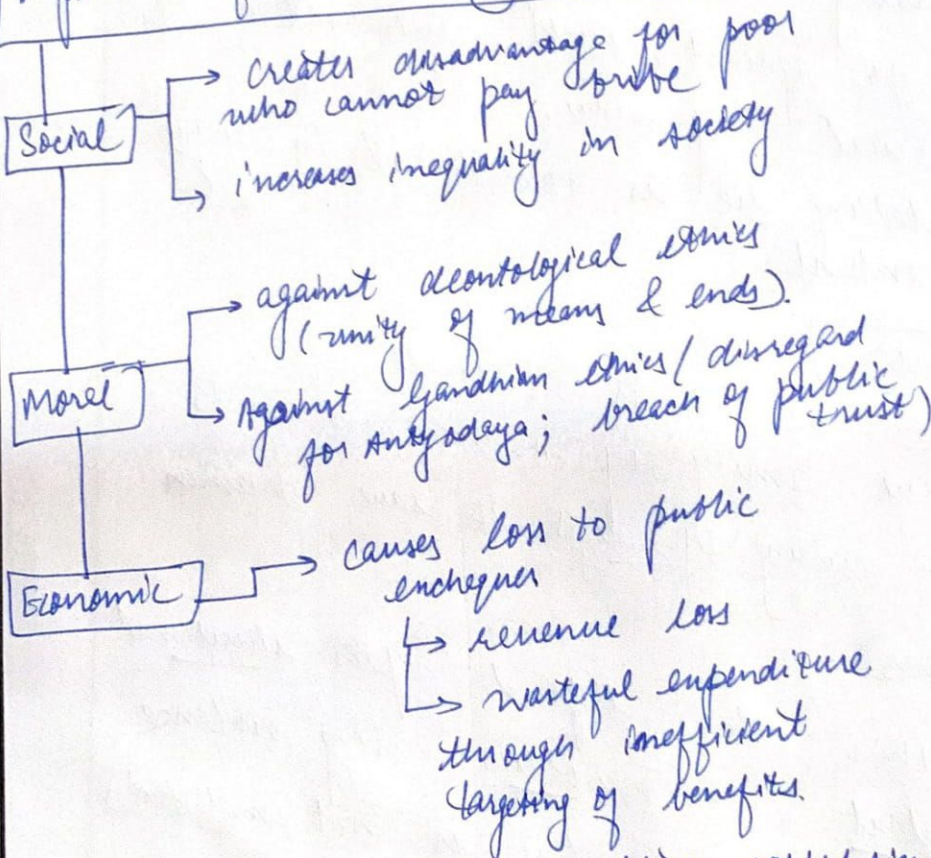
Limitations

1. Sometimes it is difficult to achieve unity of means and ends.
(ex:- culling of dogs to save human lives).
2. Ethics also depend upon situational context (ex:- soldier using violence to defend his country is not unethical)

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14) According to Kautilya, "corruption is the manifestation of unethical behaviours in which personal gains are made at public cost".

Implications for eradicating corruption



Thus, it is important to eradicate corruption. Systemic reforms such as e-governance, transparency, can play important role.

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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.

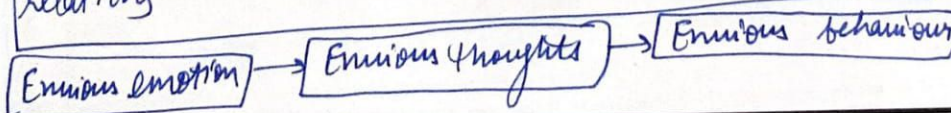
a) How does envy differs from jealousy? Also discuss how it impacts one's behaviour and handling interpersonal relations. (10 Marks/150 Words)

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

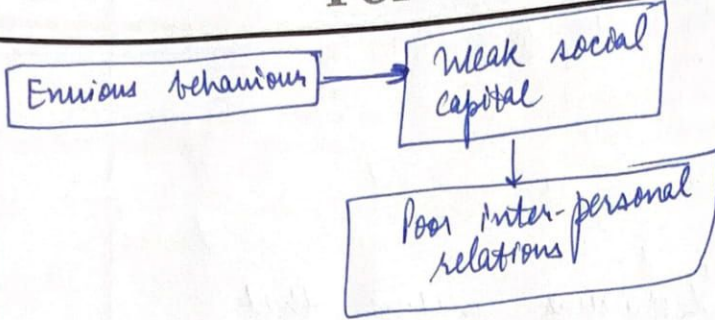
(a) Envy is a destructive emotion that leads to undesirable thoughts and behaviours.

Envy	Jealousy	Envy
- less extreme		- Extreme form of jealousy.
- Doesn't necessarily lead to destructive thoughts & behaviours		leads to destructive thoughts & behaviour
- involves <u>affection</u> and <u>cognitive</u> components		Jealousy + negative behaviour ↓ envy

Impact of envy on behaviour & interpersonal relations



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Impact on behaviour

1. leads to ~~to~~ ill-tempered behaviour.
2. Weakens self-awareness
3. weakens self-regulation.
4. leads to other negative emotions such as anger, sadness.

Impact on inter-personal relations

1. creates bitterness ~~between~~ among people.
2. leads to conflicts (ex:- Duryodhan's ~~enmity~~ ~~to~~ enmity towards Pandavas was responsible for Mahabharata).
3. lowers social capital of an organisation.

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Managing & controlling negative feelings

1. Teaching emotional intelligence to people.
2. Inculcating positive attitudes through persuasion and social skills.
3. Promoting values of compassion, empathy, selflessness, tolerance.
4. Promoting constructive activities
(ex:- Inculcating sportsmanship through Khelo India campaign).

To have healthy social fabric,
it is important to control negative emotions in the people.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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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) The two women personalities that have inspired me are:-

1. Arumina Das: she is the first female amputee to climb Mount Everest.

Admirable qualities

Me imbibing those values

- Perseverance
- Hardwork

- Persevering in the course of studies

2. Bhakti Sharma (crossed English channel at a young age)
- Not quitting despite failures

- Continued with the exam preparation despite initial failures.

(b) Attitude refers to the settled way of thinking about something, typically reflected in a person's thoughts and behaviour.

Formation of attitude

1. By association (classical conditioning)
 ex:- favourable attitude towards Mr & Mrs Iyer as it was associated with Sachin Tendulkar.
2. By incentives / disincentives (operant conditioning)
 ex:- ~~at~~ a child who is scolded for asking questions in the class will adopt a negative attitude towards questioning.
3. By role models
 ex:- favourable attitude towards cleanliness, when Amitabh Bachchan promotes it.

4. Role of socialisation

Parents → ex:- negative behaviour towards girl child
↓
patriarchal attitude

Teachers → ex:- teacher giving corporal punishment
↓
favourable attitude towards custodial assault.

Changing societal attitude towards women

Affective change → create affection for girl child (ex:- Selfie with daughter initiative)

Behavioural Change → stronger enforcement of laws for protection of women, so as to ensure correct behaviour.