

Test Code: 21097

FIAS – 2019 – GS4G/8E/20C/28B

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	KEVIN TOMS SKARIA		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910054777
Mobile No.		Date:	23-08-2019

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>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 5:00 pm
			End Time 8:00 pm
			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

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 centres around a virtue. It is a normative ethics theory that considers virtue and the practical wisdom to assess the morality of a deed.

For instance, an honest person desist from telling a lie because honesty is a virtue and the situation demands honesty.

In the case of a civil servant virtue ethics have many applications in day to day problems.



① When an RTI plea comes before an officer demanding information regarding his/her works, it is the duty as well as upholding of honesty virtue that enables him/her to answer the request

② In case of pressure of bribe from outside

people, he/she must uphold his/her virtue of Integrity.

③ Objectivity enables a civil servant to look into matters objectively and without prejudice. In case of allocation of contracts objectivity virtue is necessary for a civil servant.

④ Impartiality in ^{hearing} deciding a dispute between two parties is a necessary virtue. It can help the civil servant to arrive at a just decision.

⑤ Compassion towards needy people can enable the civil servant to break away from long drawn processes to help a need person.

Thus virtues help a civil servant to tackle his/her day to day problems.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Ethical Egoism refers to the normative ethics that I should perform an action if and only if by doing so, I can maximize my self interest.

Ayn Rand, proponent of Ethical Egoism, has said 'A creative man is motivated by the desire to achieve and not by the desire to beat others.'

Thus ethical egoism gives central position to self interest but it is ethical too as we ~~do~~^{keep} our self interest by being helpful to others also.

It disregards altruism.
For instance, a person might promise to uphold certain agreements he has made. In case, the agreement might not be ^{completely} good for me. Me going back on my agreement would make me untrustable for others in future. So for self interest I uphold my agreement with others.

Ethical Altruism, on the other hand, says that I should perform an action, if and

only if, by doing so, I can maximize positive impact (altruism) on other individuals, regardless of its consequence on me.

According to Comte, 'the first principle of morality is supremacy of social sympathy over self interest'.

• In this case social interest have precedence over self interest

• It disregards egoism.

For instance, a good Samaritan would help a needy victim of road accident by sacrificing his/~~her~~ own time and money. This form of altruism gives precedence to the other person.

Both the approaches tries to bridge self-interest and social-interest but at different levels. Nevertheless both are ethical.

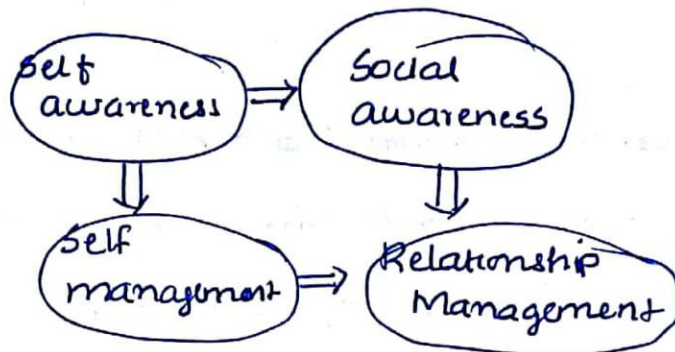
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Emotional Intelligence has huge significance in leadership. It enables leaders to understand their own emotions & manage the action that comes out of it.



① Emotional self awareness can lead to accurate self assessment and self confidence.

eg. If the leader knows about what he wants from a work he is doing, he can direct his/her colleagues to achieve that.

② Self management which comes out of self awareness enables leaders to possess self-control; be initiative, be accomodative and be transparent & honest.

eg. Integrity in one's ethics & emotions can

enable the leader to be honest & transparent in his/her works.

(3) Social awareness which comes out of ^{emotional} self-awareness leads to empathy, service orientation etc.

eg. A leader who ^{can} manage his/her own emotions will be socially aware and can understand the issues others are facing especially when he/she has gone through what they are facing.

(4) Ability to manage others' emotions which comes out of emotional self-awareness leads to inspirational leadership, teamwork etc.

eg. A leader who helps others is inspiring to work with.

Thus EI is a quality to make a leader effective.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Empathy is the ability to understand somebody's feelings by putting oneself at another person's shoes.

For eg. A person who has lost someone they love in their life can understand similar grief better and can have empathy towards people who lost their loved ones.

A person can place himself in similar situation without being there as well to have empathy. Eg empathy to a cancer patient

Empathy can be incongruence & also not in congruence with rationality & objectivity.

Empathy is congruence:

Rationality & objectivity calls us to help a person in need because another occasion you yourself might be in need of that help.

eg. Helping a person who has lost his/her

dear ones. or is suffering from a serious medical condition.

Empathy not in congruence:

Sometimes our empathy can be unreasonable and not objective.

eg. Our empathy towards a family member in need of a job can make us not objective in giving him/her the opportunity which is in ^{the perso} our power to give.

It can also leads to unreasonable ^{options.} ~~situations~~

eg. our empathy might lead to too much altruism and there might have been alternative ways of helping that person that do not require too much self sacrifice.

Empathy, nevertheless, is a much needed virtue.

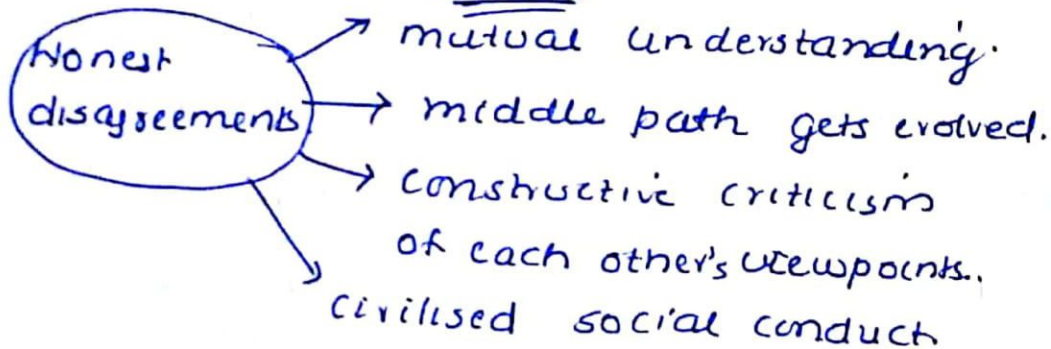
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Honest disagreements are necessary part of a constructive debate. It is a good sign because it has many effects



In the present day, honest disagreements have ~~many~~ relevance in many occasions:

(1) Newsroom debates –

It has become so volatile that none respect each other's views. We strongly need honest disagreements to create a ~~test~~ ^{strong} integrated society.

(2) Parliament & Legislature –

Honest disagreements in our legislatures are becoming less visible due to ideological leanings, anti-defection law etc. At the

Same time honest disagreements in our Constituent Assembly has led to adoption of our Constitution with several inclusive provisions

(3) Social Media

Social media has become high in vitriol and hyperboles that there is less room for constructive honest disagreements without risking online bullying. The evolution of social media as echo chambers ^{which acts as conduit for crimes} points to it being not a good sign.

(4) Political debates:

~~Perhaps~~ 2016 US presidential election & 2019 Indian elections saw politicians outright lying and ~~not~~ ^{during} debate to adhere to further cognitive bias. This again is not a good sign especially as this coincided with majoritarian attacks on minorities.

Thus honest disagreements are a good sign.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

Several values are taught at home for children. and home can be any safe place the children find where they feel like home.

① Morals

Children get their morality first from their homes. For eg. the 'mother' in a hijra akhara will be the source of morals for young children who are hijra and left behind by families.

The morality of such a mother ^{gets} superimposed in the younger ones too.

② Ethics

Ethics in the case of an individual is the outward expression of his/her morality.

eg. A parent who shows the child to help others who are in need like a good samaritan shows the child how to be ethical in real life.

③ Empathy:

Empathy towards others first forms

ForumIAS

with 'maternal' love and 'paternal love' to children or a 'guardian's' love.

For instance, empathy shown by a foster care mother in an orphanage to all the children enables them to be empathetic to each other and to people outside their Homes.

④ Kindness:

Kindness is the virtue of being considerate to others.

For instance, a hijra mother's kindness replaces the hurt a child feels from rejection from even blood relatives and enables the child to be kind to others.

Thus Homes are the first place where children learn various values. Schools enrich this further.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 of public & private undertakings are very different. It is mainly because of the difference in the aims of public & private sector. Public sector aims of public good whereas profit maximisation is the aim of private sector.

Public sector

Private sector

① The work relationship is very hierarchical &

① Work relationship is more horizontal.

② Seniors and subordinates do not mingle much. except in work related aspects.

② There are events and official programs to increase interactions between all groups.

③ Seniors are called along with honorifics

③ No honorifics are used like 'sir'. Instead people are usually called by their names.

④ Seniority is given precedence for promotions.

④ Experience & efficiency is given precedence for

promotions.

⑤ Quality of the work done is not ensured in many cases.

⑤ Quality of work has almost importance.

⑥ Delay & Red tapism and buieaucratic idleness due to fear of repercussions are usual.

⑥ Faster actions are taken and are also rewarded in private sector.

⑦ Income inequality & pay gap are less

⑦ Income inequality is very high in the private sector work culture. Also gender pay gaps are very high.

⑧ social mix of people and diversity are promoted due to positive affirmations.

⑧ They generally lack the inclusive social mix of all communities in work areas.

We need a mix of both private and public sector work cultures.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

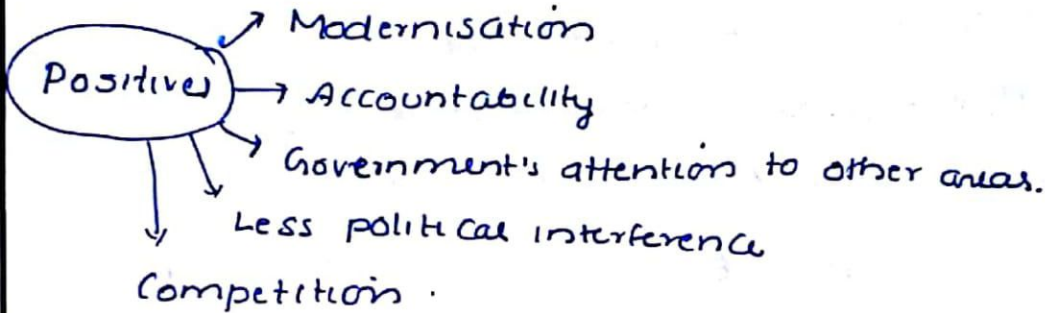
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



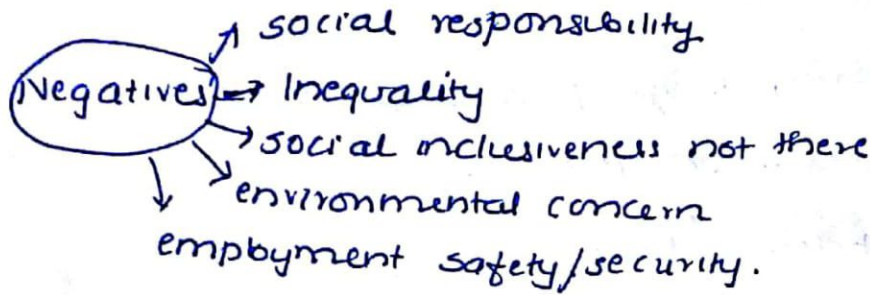
b) Critically analyse whether it makes a case for privatization of public undertakings?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Public undertakings privatisation has many positives & negatives.



- ① Modernization & upgradation in terms of technology, capital, management practices, HR management leads to improvement in efficiency.
- ② Low accountability due to 'public good' motive will get replaced by profit motivated accountability.
- ③ Government now can spend its attention on other relevant areas.
- ④ There will be low political interference which enables them to work efficiently.
- ⑤ Competition in market will increase leading better service for customers & ^{better} price realization.



- (1) They do not possess social responsibility since they are motivated solely by profit
- (2) Private sector motives can lead to inequality in society.
- (3) They do not address social inclusiveness as they are solely directed by profit.
- (4) Environmental concerns may be not addressed
- (5) Employment related social security are less in private sector

PSU's privatization can improve efficiency but a lot of care needs to be taken.

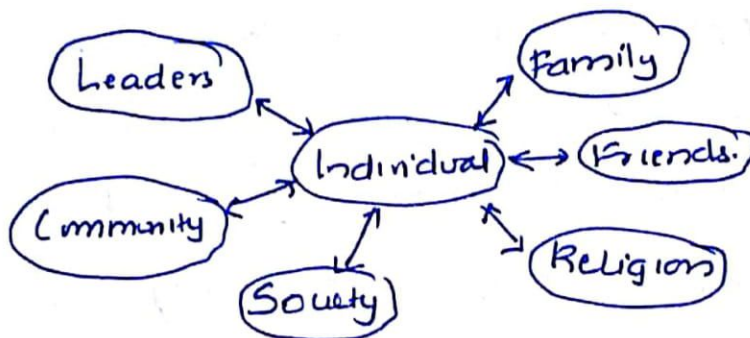
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		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)

Personal morality is derived from the learnings & experiences of a person. In the case of an individual it is his/her dependency on others that make him/her to form personal morality and become independent.



(1) Family is the first stage of dependency for many. Family is where values, morals & ethics are learnt & formed. Family also enables a person to be independent in future and face crises on his/her own.

(2) Friends of a person are crucial in forming morality. A friend group which are law abiding can help a person to be law abiding citizen in future also. People depend on friends for emotional support. This makes ^{a person} ~~them~~ strong possessor of morality in future.

(3) Religion creates a group of people who are dependent on each other or to a religious priest for guidance. Such guidance helps to form morality. For eg. 'Thou shall not lie'.

(4) Society is a complex organization. A person will meet different kinds of people in a society they each give different experience to him/her. We have to be dependent on society for a peaceful future & law and order. The norms of society helps us to ~~be~~ enrich our personal morality.

(5) Community like caste association, religious community also helps us to shape our morality. The dependence on a community help us in our time of need & also makes us independent in many ways.

(6) Leaders in a society ~~are~~ ^{are also} important in forming personal morality.

Thus dependence actually help people to become independent.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	