

Test Code: 21101

FIAS – 2019 – GS 4H/8G/12E/14D

ForumIAS
WEPQ2014B**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Ankita Agarwal		
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	06/09

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are NINETEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time	2 pm
			End Time	5 pm.
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Section - A

Q.3 Indian ethics teach moderation as a moral standard. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian ethics can be derived from the teachings of Buddha, from the Vedas, and also from the writings of Manatma Gandhi

Moderation as a moral standard in Indian ethics -

① Buddhism :

- Madhyam-marga : Buddha taught that both extreme indulgence & extreme penance were wrong, and man should take the middle ~~not~~ path to salvation.
- For this, he gave his 8-fold path.
- To his disciples, he taught that leaving the duty of householder is not necessary either.

② Even Bhakti saints like Kabir, Guru Nanak thought that man could perform

his worldly duties & still be near to
God.

③ garden

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

Q.2) What do you understand by the concept of 'altruistic-hedonism'? Discuss in the context of public ethics. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Socratic concept of "Ethical dying" is a principled leave-taking from life. Compare and contrast it with the Gandhian concept of Satyagraha and Non-violence.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Socrates ~~was~~ was order to die by his govt for his principles. He was allowed to save himself if he gave up his principles. But he refused to do so - hence - his death was an act of "ethical dying". Thus, for him his principles were above all.

Gandhi's satyagraha & Non-violence.

Gandhi's satyagraha is based on his creed of 'non-violence' and (ahimsa).

For him, ahimsa was his religion, a principle he never deviated from and was ~~was~~ based on his understanding of continuity of ends & means.

For him, his end was "to the truth" and thus, his means also had to be good & truthful. He never sacrificed his principles for the end he wanted to attain.

Thus, his concept of non-violence based on continuity of ends & means was similar to Socrates. Both believed that politics has to be ethical & truthful.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) "Great leaders not only possess Interpersonal intelligence but also Intrapersonal intelligence." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Great leaders need by both IQ and EQ (Emotional Quotient / intelligence).

Different aspects of EI are -

- ① Intra-personal
 - ↳ understanding self
 - ↳ motivating / regulation of self
- ② Inter-personal
 - ↳ understanding others
 - ↳ regulating, building relationship with others.

Importance of intra-personal EI in leaders

• Understanding one's emotions & abilities:

↳ helps keep emotions in control (prevents emotional hijack).

↳ helps take feedback positively.

↳ learn from experience.

↳ be self-confident.

• Regulation of self

↳ stay motivated, committed ↳ be adaptable

↳ instill optimism.

importance of inter-personal EI in leaders

- empathy → helps build communication & social capital.
 - basis of ethical behaviour.
 - build inclusivity & leverage @ diversity
- Regulating others → conflict resolution
 - instilling motivation & commitment
 - ability to influence and persuade
 - ability to mentor someone else.

Thus, emotional intelligence helps deal with both peers, subordinates & seniors.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5] Value conflicts are common in the public sphere of life to everyone and a public servant is not an exception to this. What are the common value conflicts that a public servant faces? How can a public servant overcome those value conflicts?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Value conflicts refers to situations ~~where~~ where any course of action would lead to a conflict between ~~of~~ different principles that one considers equally important.

Common value conflicts faced by public servants -

- ① Utilitarianism v/s deontological behaviour
i.e. where one has to choose between the greatest good for the greatest number or the human rights & dignity of a few.
Eg: eviction of forest dwellers to build hydropower plants.
- ② Environment v/s ^{human} development
Eg. when trees have to be cut to build roads.
- ③ Public interest v/s private interest

when offered perks for doing something that will harm public interest.

4) ~~Q~~ Rules vs human rights : When following the rules would lead to violation of human dignity. Eg: denying the needy public subsidies due to formal ineligibility.

5) Organisational ethics vs professional duty

Ways to overcome these conflicts

⊕ Do an honest impact assessment in case of ① & ②, then minimise inevitable harm.

⊕ Always public interest over private interests

⊕ While rules should not be broken, one should use flexibility available to protect human dignity.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.6) Probity is the synthesis of Integrity and fortitude. Examine. Does Integrity imply complete refusal to compromise? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans) Probity means to do the moral, ethical and decent things, ^{at} all times.

It is a synthesis of integrity & fortitude because - one has to be

moral even in adverse circumstances, when following the right path may endanger self-interest. Thus, fortitude is required when acting with integrity.

For eg: Gandhi Ji called off ^{Non-cooperation movement} Chauri

Chaura ^{incident} in the face of immense opposition because for him violence was against his own moral principles.

Integrity & compromise

⊕ Compromise with principles is ^{considered} the anti-thesis of integrity because once broken ones principles don't mean much. This is true when compromise is done for self interest.

* However, as a public servant or leader acting on behalf of others, when one's actions directly impact many others dependent on you, compromise for their interest may become inevitable because one is not just acting as a moral agent but as a trustee of other people's faith.

For eg: I may will never torture anyone for personal gain, but if I required to do so if torture (by a terrorist) saves the life of millions that I am accountable to.

may be

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Structure		Content	
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Q.7) Social Influence and Persuasion focus on ways in which behaviour of a group or an individual is influenced by outside factors. Explain how it can help in convincing people to work towards collective good? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A Social influence and persuasion are techniques of regulating other people's attitudes and behaviours. Social influence is less direct and more involuntary while persuasion is more direct and purposeful.

How social influence can help in convincing people to work towards collective good -

- ⊕ Social influence can be cognitive or conformational.
- ⊕ Cognitive - when people are influenced because they think someone else knows better, conformational - irrespective of knowledge, they are influenced to conform to a certain behaviour so that they 'fit in' with a group.
- ⊕ To influence them towards a collective good, people can be shown instances

where collective good has worked for the benefit of all, a small number of influential people can be convinced to work together so that others may want to 'imitate' them.

* Using persuasion.

- ~~People~~ Persons with some social standing among the target group should be used to ~~show people~~ ^{towards} exhort others that working for the collective good.
- Before people work together for some collective good, they can be taught to cooperate through leisure activities like playing sports to build a sense of companionship.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.8) The greatest discovery of all time is that a person can change his future by merely changing his attitude. What is the importance of attitude in one's life? What important role does attitude play in one's success? Elaborate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A) Attitude is one's outlook and behaviour towards another entity or situation. It can be - cognitive (knowledge based)
- emotional
- action-oriented

importance of attitude in one's ^{success} life.

⊕ The world is of our own making, thus, we can change it by changing our outlook towards it.

For eg: we can change our failure into success by seeing that our failure is not personal, pervasive or permanent. This failure can turn into a stepping stone into success if we choose to learn from it.

Perhaps many before edison had tried to invent a lightbulb ~~by~~ but stopped at their failure but not him.

For him, failed experiments were not 'failures' but he said with each experiment he learnt how NOT to make a light bulb. Thus, his attitude towards life changed his failure into his success.

Other importance of attitude -

* Our behavioural attitude can change our emotional attitude. Eg: we can be scared of doing a task but once we force ourselves to do it, our fear goes away [change in emotional attitude]

* conflict between our values & our attitude can create cognitive dissonance and thus help us check if our behaviour is the correct

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Q.9) "In matters of conscience, the law of majority has no place." Do you agree? Substantiate with Example. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

→ Gandhi Ji made this statement to warn political leaders from "being led by the unexamined masses". He believed that leaders should not conform to mob mentality and work with their reason (conscience).

importance of conscience over ~~mob~~ majoritarianism

* conscience is the voice of one's heart and soul. man is an inherently decent being, but gets corrupted by a cruel world. It is one's conscience that brings one back to this goodness of their heart. ~~and thus,~~

* On the other hand, mob logic is based on passions, has no place for reasons and is conformist. ~~People~~ who are p. mark Twain had rightly said - "If you are in a

majority, stop to think if you are thinking"
Thus, conscience should be given primary
over mob law. Conscience also
holds a person accountable, but in a
mob, accountability is diffused.
People may push for the wrong decision
as they know they will not be
held accountable.

This statement also reflects that in a
democracy, only the will of the majority
does not count, but conscience, in the
form of constitutional values have to be
respected.

Eg: In the ^{Justice} ADM Jabalpur Case, HR Khanna
went with his conscience and dissented
against the majority judgement. History
showed that his thinking was correct.

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Q.10) "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit."

Elaborate this Aristotelian ethics with examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A ~~For Aristotle,~~ Aristotle is a supporter of virtue ethics. For him, ethics is about being virtuous as a person, and not isolated acts of virtue.

Aristotle, if asked, would say "Do as a virtuous person would". According to him, one should inculcate virtue to such an extent that ethical action becomes a habit.

This is in contrast to Kantian notion of ethics. ^{for} Kant, ethics cannot be a habit.

For eg: if A & B have an opportunity to steal, but A does not even think about doing it, but B does ~~think~~ get ~~also~~ tempted, but eventually does not steal, for Aristotle A is ethical but for Kant A is amoral & B is ethical.