

Test Code: 21097

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FIAS – 2019 – GS4G/8E/20C/28B

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MGPQ021743**ForumIAS**  
ACADEMY**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	Jayant Nakata		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910040535
Mobile No.		Date:	8/9/19

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><b>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   1:30 pm
			End Time   4:33 pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:	



<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

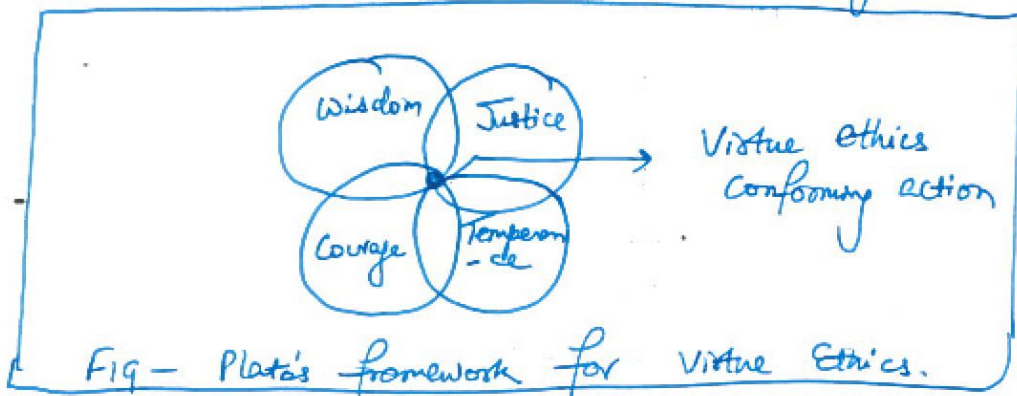


Part - A

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 is a branch of deontological ethics which argues that all actions done by a virtuous person are ethical.

Plato's 4 cardinal virtues form the bedrock of virtue ethics theory.



Example → Person who is wise, courageous and just like Gandhiji will always do ethical action be it non-cooperation or Quit India movement.

## Application by civil servant in daily life

### ① Maxim of Justice

⇒ Allocation of PDS benefits in a free and fair manner to BPL households

### ② Maxim of Courage

⇒ Courage to deny illegal political donations.

### ③ Maxim of Temperance

⇒ Ensuring probity, not accepting valuable gifts, integrity while allocating contracts etc.

### ④ Maxim of Wisdom

⇒ Policy design, implementation;  
⇒ leadership in disaster scenario.

Thus, virtues should be cultivated in individuals in civil servants via training, sensitization, regular field visits and role modelling

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





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

Ethics is a set of standards which a society places upon itself to choose the righteous course of action.  
Ethical egoism and Ethical altruism are two sub-parts of ethical behaviour.

## Ethical Egoism

- ① Actions are righteous when they bring good of one's ownself
- ② Self-preservation  
⇒ Man as atomistic individual.
- ③ Actions done to maximize one's own pleasure based on self-awareness and self-motivation

## Ethical Altruism

- ① Ethical actions judged when they lead to greater good of the society.
- ② Humanity's overall pleasure increased and pain reduced.  
⇒ Man as progressive being
- ③ Actions done out of compassion, tolerance, and inspired by love ~~for~~ others

## Examples

① Improving one's own skills and talents to bring greater income

② Setting oneself in a competition then to help the injured player.

① Charity by Azim Premji and Bill Gates

② Helping an old aged woman to cross the road sacrificing one's own work / time

Thus, the focus of Ethical egoism is the individual whereas Ethical altruism focuses on society.

Ethical egoism resembles Hobbesian human nature where man goes to increase his power / pleasure and Ethical altruism resembles Locke's human nature where man helps others to increase harmony and peace in society.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





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)

Effective leaders are often with high Emotional intelligence which implies not just self-awareness and self-regulation but social awareness, ability to understand and regulate emotions of oneself and their impact on another.

for Ex Machiavelli had asked his "Prince" to learn "psychology" of humans to be a better leader of his people.

## Importance

- ① Understanding impact of one's emotions on others reflects ability to pre-determine any negative consequences to relationships.
- ② Build credibility and form trust among relationships.

③ Take ethical interventions to control  
others' actions.

For eg. Gandhi's civil disobedience was a  
masterstroke to perplex Britishers into delayed  
action.

④ form long term strategies

For eg Napoleon's Emancipation proclamation  
 as an action freed slaves and built a  
harmonious American society

⑤ Motivate others and inspire action

Eg. "Chake De India" speech (Hockey)

⑥ Conflict resolution

Eg Diffused Jat agitation in Harayana.

Thus, comprehensive understanding and  
high emotional intelligence (E.I) can make or  
break a leader (if he lacks E.I)!

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 feel other's emotions, ideas, wants and imagine oneself in other's place.

for eg Mother Teresa's empathy for leprosy patients

Empathy in congruence with rationality and objectivity

- ① To understand other's emotions, one needs facts of his present situations - ~~and~~
- ② poor person facing difficulty in rain is an objective understanding
- ② To comprehensively judge other's actions/ ideas requires one to be rational minded.
- ③ without objectivity, one may misjudge what others are feeling and thus can't empathise.

④ : To imagine one's ownself with some feeling wants/desires traits of understanding.  
For eg Nelson Mandela's Empathy for apartheid discriminated Africans!

NOT in Congruence

① Emotions take a toll over rationality.  
eg. Supporting beggars with alms without understanding a possible criminal syndicate behind it

② Empathising involves subjectivity as to who is the target objects/person, situational factors and values of person/actor himself.

Thus, empathy involves a judicious mix of rationality and objectivity along with subjective understanding and imagination ability!

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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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 disagreement is a sign of tolerance and permissive society and attitudes. It reflects the ability to co-exist with different ideologies and opinions. Yet, one is free to disagree with others without consequences / repercussions.

Understanding in present day

① Present world is "The age of Kali - Yuga" – a world of vigilantism, post-truth and truth-decay!

② Disagreement with others often sees heightened tensions.

Example 1 → Shariat Law of ideal Muslim Society in Afghanistan by Taliban extremists

Example 2 → Mob violence due to differing food habits/ religion: e.g. Tajir Anvari, Sharbhad.

- ③ Majoritarianism i.e. dictation of decisions by majority culture / ideology without scope for honest disagreement.
- for eg Racial violence against Blacks or LGBT groups.

## Relevance of honest disagreement

- ① Greater harmony in the world.
- ② World of "Varudhama kutumbhokam" — whole world as a village and all individuals by my family.
- ③ Sign of increased liberty and freedom of speech.
- ④ Constitutional values such as Article 19 → freedom of speech.

Thus, governments and citizens must promote honest dissent / disagreement to reduce growing conflicts.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



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)

66 Mother is the 1<sup>st</sup> teacher  
Home is the 1<sup>st</sup> school 99

The values, morality, ethics, empathy and kindness are non-tangible which can be learnt by a "clay-mounds" of children in their formative years at home than at schools!

### Schools' role

- ① Teach knowledge gaining skills, leadership, peer group participation 9.
- ② Values of discipline, punctuality, excellence
- ③ Competition and cooperation taughts.
- ④ However, schools also teach morals, and ethics.  
for eg Moral stories by teachers in classroom or via history subjects like Ashokan Dhamma

- ③ Empathy: and kindness taught via sports activities and peer-group study and interaction..

## Role of Home

- ① Learning via examples of a caring mother  
↳ kindness and unmost love shown

For eg My mother's selfless action of leaving her job during her pregnancy and post-birth period.

- ② Father's ethicality in daily life.  
For eg. Retromip extra charge at a restaurant

- ③ Siblings' love and affections, high moral standards  
For eg My sister regularly feeds deserted stray dogs in winter.

Thus, relevance of both home and schools is essential in building a child's moral character.

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)

The LPG reforms in 1991 opened a new era of privatization in India.

The private sector is known for its timely execution, professional skills, efficient work culture etc. Work culture refers to the values and beliefs of an organization and the daily working style towards a common vision.

Private Work Culture

- ① Large Cooperative Culture and reduced power distance
- ② Leadership of authority along with Co-workers.
- ③ Self-empowerment and autonomous working style.

Public Work culture sector

- ① Huge power distance
- ② Deification of authority
- ③ Helplessness and dependence

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ④ <u>Heightened responsibility and accountability</u> | ④ <u>Complacency in attitude</u>              |
| ⑤ <u>Timely actions</u>                               | ⑤ <u>Lack of punctuality</u>                  |
| ⑥ <u>Outcome oriented</u>                             | ⑥ <u>Procedure oriented approach.</u>         |
| ⑦ <u>Pragmatism and practicality</u>                  | ⑦ <u>Dogmatism in culture and work style.</u> |
| ⑧ <u>Quick decision making.</u>                       | ⑧ <u>Red-tapism</u>                           |
| ⑨ <u>Low level of corruption</u>                      | ⑨ <u>High corruption</u>                      |

Thus, the work culture of private and public undertakings vary significantly.

However, many minirats, Maharatne PSUs have exceptional work culture such as ONGC.

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)

The work culture of an ideal private undertaking is much better than usual public undertaking.

### Case for privatisation

- ① Increased efficiency of public works such as dam construction
- ② Transparency and accountability can minimize levels of corruption.
- ③ Cooperative culture and leadership skills can reap greater dividends.
- ④ Effective utilization of public money.
- ⑤ Public trust and increased legitimacy of government.
- ⑥ Effective service delivery  
(Eg.) Tata Consultancy handling passport seva kendras

⑦ Disinvestment proceeds can be used for welfare tasks such as irrigation of farmlands.

## Against privatisation

① Ideal scenario in private undertakings may not be implemented in reality.

② Scams by private companies like Satyam Scandal, Nirav Modi, Vijaya Malaya.

③ Public goods require justice based on fairness (Rawls' notion of justice) rather than

profit motive!

Eg. Private education universities collecting huge illegal capitation fees.

Thus, need is for selective case by case privatisation driven by motives of professional management and technology infusion rather than wholesale privatisation.

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 implies ethical / moral actions by an individual in daily life.

It reflects values of tolerance, self-worth, human dignity etc.

Dependence as pre-requisite of independence

① "Man is a political animal" - Aristotle

Hence each one is dependent on others.

② Dependence on others leads to development of mutual trust and mutual aid!

③ Dependence breeds compassion, sympathy, sympathy and tolerance.

④ Respect for others' dignity!

⑤ Once dependence leads to a cooperative society and fulfillment of

basic necessities of: an individual, he can then be independent.

- ① Capability of proper education, health and skills → Human empowerment and Autonomy

Amartya Sen's "Capability Approach" and "Development as freedom"

- ② Independent livelihood and wage earning ability.

- ③ Without a State, man cannot lead a good life according to Aristotle.

- \* Even Gandhiji in his Ramrajya talked of "oceanic circles of power" where individuals have "power to" empower others and there's human independence or Swarajya in such a State.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	