

Test Code: 21093

FIAS - 2019 - GS4E/24B/16C

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate			
Email Id.		Roll No.	19100
Mobile No.		Date:	

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 TWELVE 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>	
2				
3				
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10				
11				
12				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 2PM	End Time 5PM
			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						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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)

Foundational values are the values that form the very basis of civil services.

They are said to be foundational in nature as they represent the core essence of civil services.

These values are:

- 1) Leadership
- 2) Objectivity
- 3) Openness
- 4) Selflessness
- 5) Honesty
- 6) Accountability
- 7) Integrity

In my opinion, the two most important of these values are honesty and objectivity.

(A) Honesty is the value of being truthful in one's thoughts.

words and deeds.

A civil servant deals with public finances and also expected to give fair and frank advice to political class.

Hence, honesty is necessary to ensure public welfare remains paramount in both cases -

Example: CAG should honestly disclose any loss to exchequer.

③ Objectivity is the value of taking any decision based on rational facts only.

Huge discretion is available to civil servants and lack of objectivity is breeding ground for nepotism, favouritism and corruption.

Example: Spectrum allocation should be done objectively, without any favour to any party.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	

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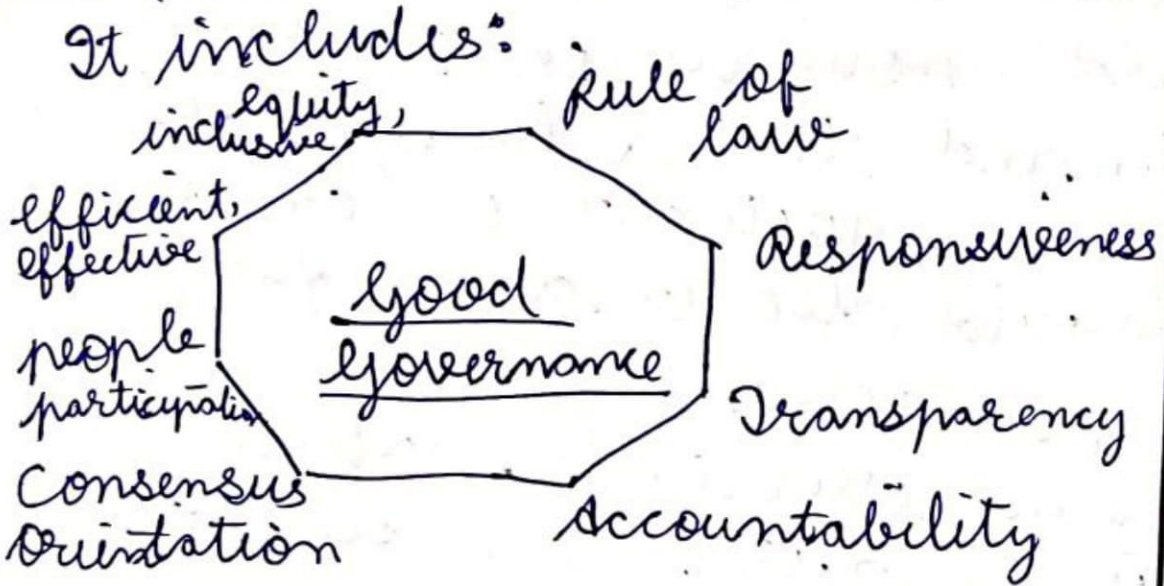
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b) What do you understand by "good" in good governance? Is good governance always ethical governance? Analyse.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Good governance is the policy of a system of governance that maximises welfare.

It includes:



Good governance thus includes adherence to all the above values and the "good" aims for universal good.

However good governance may not always be ethical governance as:

1) It gives priority to rule of law. However, sometimes laws may be unfair and stand

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in conflict to human values.

Example: Law may mandate that ration should only be given to those with ration card. However compassion demands that a hungry old woman without the card should also be given food.

2) Good governance values means over ends, while ethical governance sees both means and ends.

3) Ethical governance is less robotic and bureaucratic and driven by true spirit of human welfare.

Good and ethical governance is the need of the hour and steps to be taken for same.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	

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Q.2) a) Analyze the doctrine of "Niti" and "Nyaya" as given by Amarta Sen, in the Indian context. (10 Marks/150 Words)

"Niti" and "Nyaya" literally mean 'policy' and 'law'.

Amartya Sen's doctrine of 'Niti' and 'Nyaya' states that any policy should be framed from perspective of ensuring justice..

In Indian context, this means that any policy must be designed to achieve social justice

Example:

- 1) Affirmative action policy for SC, ST, OBC, divyangs and women, EWS.
- 2) Progressive taxation.
- 3) Schemes like :
 - a) PM-KISAN
 - b) Ayushman Bharat.

- c) MGNREGA
- d) Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- e) Saubhagya
- f) Ujjwala
- g) Gender Budgeting
- h). Tribal, SC sub plans.

Thus, any policy is to be designed in such a way as to ensure that the neediest and most vulnerable sections get benefitted.

It is similar to Gandhi's Jalisan about benefitting the most deprived.

Niti and Nyaya will together help create a true socio-economic democracy.

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Question Interpretation		Total	

b) How can we use "Social Influence" and "persuasion to contribute to the success of "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan"? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

'Beti Bachao Beti Padho' Abhiyan aims to celebrate the girl child and ensure her survival and education.

This requires a change in attitude in a largely patriarchal society.

"Social influence" and "persuasion" are the two important tools to help change attitude.

They can be used as follows:

1) 'Role models' and other senior prominent members of the local community can show the importance of ensuring gender equality and encouraging girl child literacy by their behaviour.

Example: Celebrate girl child in the family through #Selfie with daughter. This can influence others to also share such pics.

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- 2) Anganwadi workers, ANMs, local NGOs, healthcare workers to be the face of this movement. Using 'logos', 'ethos' and 'pathos' they will deliver the message.
- 3) Case studies can be demonstrated through skits, nukkad natak
- 4) Teachers to inculcate this message in school children, who will then convey the same to the adults in the community.
- 5) Usage of community events like festivals to spread the message.
- 6) Local Panchayat members and women representatives to also be included.

Thus, a multipronged approach of message delivery can help in social influence and persuasion in this case.

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Structure		Content	
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Q.3) a) "Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success."
Comment. (10 Marks/150 Words)

It is said that one values that more, which comes with great difficulty.

Difficulties often seem like a roadblock to the path of success.

However, these difficulties are necessary to enjoy success as:

- 1) Makes the success more valuable
- 2) Teaches important lesson that aid lifelong learning.
- 3) Teach humility and empathy
- 4) Help build a strong character and mental strength to handle difficulties that may come in the future.
- 5) Such a person can become a better guide, motivator as can share learnings from the experience
- 6) Teaches the values which form the core of one's character

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However, difficulties may lead to further problems too as:

- 1) Difficulties may make one depressed and one may give up the pursuit of success.
- 2) Acts as a mental barrier in any future endeavours.

Thomas Alva Edison said that "I never failed, I only discovered 10000 ways to not make a bulb". This is the kind of attitude which one needs to handle any difficulties and then will enable one to taste the fruit of success.

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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)

Attitude is the learnt predisposition to think, feel and act in a particular way towards a social object.

Positive attitude is an attitude which is:

- 1) Optimistic, bright
- 2) Provides an inner drive
- 3) Does not delve on negatives.

The identifying traits of persons with positive attitude are:

- 1) Cheerful predisposition
- 2) Always believes that the glass is half full.
- 3) Says 'yes' more often
- 4) Self-motivated.
- 5) Does not fear difficulties.

Inculcating such an attitude is challenging. However it can be done through following means:

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- 1) Motivational training, spiritual lessons, inner self-engineering sessions → will teach self-help methods to aid attitude change.
- 2) Role models, leaders, case studies
- 3) Sensitization training
- 4) Field trips to NGOs who work with deprived sections of the society.
- 5) Stories of great leaders.

Positive attitude, thus can be cultivated through careful external influences. Art of Living's YES programme, Vipassana are some popular programmes that help in the same.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	

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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)

Immanuel Kant is the most prominent thinker of the deontological school.

His contribution includes:

- 1) Provided an alternative to the utilitarian principle
- 2) Showed that both means as well as ends are important
- 3) Lay emphasis on correct means and treating humans as an end in themselves, instead of as a mean to an end.
- 4) His concept is also called as 'duty-based ethics' because it teaches one to do one's duty in the right manner, by following the right means.
- 5) Respects human dignity.

However, the approach also has limitations as follows:

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- 1) sometimes means become more focussed upon, ignoring the end
→ this creates red-tapism and policy paralysis
- 2) Fails to take into account the principle of double effect
- 3) Emergency situations may demand the end to be given priority
Example: breaking traffic rule to save a life.
- 4) complex situations may not show 'means' in a strictly good or bad format.
- 5) Does not tell how to choose between two equally correct means.

Deontological ethics have enriched the discourse of ethics and Kant played a pivotal role in the same.

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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)

Corruption, like cancer, eats away the moral fabric of the society and weakens democracy.

It perpetuates status quo, thus diminishing the instinct for innovation and creativity.

Its eradication requires:

Social imperatives

- 1) Social inequality to be minimized else the desire to consolidate power and wealth breeds corruption
- 2) Cleavages of caste, religion, language, ethnicity, race to be not seen as separate, and reduce hostilities between diverse groups.

Moral imperatives

- 1) Strong social morality
- 2) Inculcation of strong moral values in the process of socialization.

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3) Reinforcement of moral values through schools, organizations and popular media -

4) Collective conscience of the society to be shaped by the correct morals

Economic imperatives:

1) Adequate and competitive salaries in the public sector

2) Social security measures like pension, insurance to reduce the desire to amass wealth -

3) strict surveillance of income and spending to detect cases with black money → example:

Project Insights of IT department

4) Progressive taxation -

An all round effort of society is required to weed out corruption as it is nothing but a reflection of the society.

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

Envy is a negative emotion, while jealousy if channeled well can act as a positive force.

Envy is the quality of being bitter about something good that another person has or does.

Example: Someone may be envious of a neighbour who has purchased a car, and is bitter about it.

Jealousy is also similar, but it does not involve the same degree of bitterness.

Example: If one is envious, he is not just filled with negative attitude towards the neighbour's car, but also wishes something bad happens to it.

On the other hand, jealousy just involves a feeling of not

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liking what other has, and desiring the same for oneself.

Example: If one is jealous of the neighbour's car, he just wishes he ~~for~~ himself also had such a car. He does not wish any ill for the neighbour and his car.

Envy impacts one's behaviour by:

1) Envy makes one less appreciative of others' achievements & success.

2) It makes one's outlook negative towards others.

3) It reduces the level of trust in any interpersonal relation.

4) Handling such relations becomes tedious as one has to mask the inner feeling of envy.

Envy thus is a harmful emotion which affects behaviour and interpersonal relations.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total	