

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 06/A5

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

प्रशासकीय नीतिशास्त्र, विश्व राजनीति एवं समसामयिक मामलें
Administrative Ethics, World Politics and Current Affairs

Paper - II (Unit-I)

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A	24	30.5 28.5
Medium : ENGLISH	Part - B	16	37.5+2=39.5
E-mail :	Part - C	7	88.5
Exam Date : 26 Nov 23	Total	47	106.5
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN: 007	Hindi: 31/2	English: 106.5

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.

	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?				
a.	Answer Relevancy		✓		
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: · Key Terms/ Subject Vocabulary. Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea		✓ ✓ ✓		
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?				
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion	✓	✓		
b.	Presentation - Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps	✓			
c.	Language & Grammar		✓		
d.	Word limit	✓			

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement

विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. your presentation is excellent and neat check.
2. It is very clear and neat.
3. concept clarity is good
4. try to embibe the habit of writing
5. & one intro is 5 marks.
6. Add a few flow charts if required
7. It will also reduce time & space
8. mostly the questions attempted still don't leave any
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Note : Answer the following questions in 15 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है।

1. 'मूल्य संकट' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए-

Explain the concept of 'Value crisis' -

- Degradation of moral values in society
- Negative values overtaking positive values
- Against social harmony & balance
- Shows lack of value internalisation
on-corruption

unethical values generally accepted in society
↳ value crisis

2. स्वामी विवेकानंद की 'दरिद्र नारायण' संकल्पना की प्रशासन में प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए। Explain the relevance of Swami Vivekananda's 'Daridra Narayana' concept in administration.

Daridra Narayana → The poor is form of God

- Administrator should work for upliftment of poorer sections of society
- Ensure every scheme implemented benefit to poor sections
- Consider them as form of god to serve them

use words like compassion, sensitivity, empathy if possible

3. गीता 'प्रवृत्ति' एवं 'निवृत्ति' मार्ग के मध्य समन्वय स्थापित करती है- कैसे?

Geeta establishes coordination between the paths of 'Pravritti' and 'Nivritti' - how?

- Geeta provides us path of golden mean
- which symbolises coordination between Pravirti & Nivritti
- all types of extremism is to be avoided

try to explain the key word in one line

finding balance by not getting attracted to results

they explain how?

4. 'सद्गुण' और 'कर्तव्य' के मध्य क्या संबंध है?
What is the relationship between 'virtue' and 'duty'?



VIRTUE

Duty

→ Best quality of Individual → Action of Individual

→ Different values like → Be followed at all

Duty, Courage, temperance

time

Justice

→ Duty for Duty

Shaka - 'Kant'

good presentation

5. जॉन रॉल्स का 'सामाजिक न्याय' का सिद्धांत क्या है?
What is John Rawls's theory of 'Social justice'?

if talks about social economic equal inequalities

Social Justice → To be fair & impartial

→ Theory proponent should be in "original position"

→ Not aware about his position / future plan

→ Then only a fair, equal, impartial

Social Justice can be delivered

distribution of resource

6. गीता में वर्णित 'स्थितप्रज्ञ' की परिभाषा लिखिए।
Write the definition of 'Stithpragya' mentioned in Geeta.

stithpragya → stability in thoughts & emotions

add:

maintain a composed and calm attitude
By rise - fall happiness sorrow

→ Always lead to effective decision making

→ Shows balance between emotions & duty

emotional intelligence be applied while

being Administrator, emotion be controlled.

1/2

7. बौद्ध दर्शन में समझाए गए चार आर्यसत्य कौन-कौन से हैं?
What are the four Noble Truths explained in Buddhist philosophy?

→ Death is ultimate Truth ✓

→ Sorrow, misery is part of life ✓

→ Individual can't escape Pain, Suffering ✓

→ Good deeds be done to avoid pain suffering ✓

desires bring sorrow

Confinement of desire middle path

8. काण्ट का 'नैतिक स्वतंत्रता' का विचार लिखिए।
Write Kant's idea of 'Moral freedom'.

Kant → A man is free to take decisions

→ He is morally free to take decisions

→ Concept of duty be considered in every decision making (Duty for Duty's sake)

result of so called nature

fulfillment of desire inspired by sense of duty

9. प्रशासन में 'नैतिक चिंता' के मुख्य विषयों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
Mention the main issues of 'ethical concern' in administration.

Ethical Concerns

(i) Public life vs private life

(ii) Transparency vs Code of Secrecy

(iii) Political pressure vs Dutyfulness

(iv) Lack of policy interpretation

(v) Self conscience vs Political Ideology of Govt.

Sensitivity of responsiveness to public problem

abuse of power

10. बेंथम और मिल के दर्शन में मूलभूत अंतर क्या है?
What is the fundamental difference between the philosophies of Bentham and Mill?

<u>Bentham</u>	②	<u>Mill</u>
→ <u>Gross Hedonist</u>		→ <u>Refined Hedonist</u>
→ <u>Quantitative difference</u> in happiness		→ <u>Qualitative difference</u> in happiness
→ <u>By sanctions to work</u> (Society, religion, Political)		→ <u>Inner conscience</u> sth sanctim, pressure to Act

11. टैगोर के दर्शन को 'मूर्त्त एकवाद' क्यों कहा जाता है?
Why is Tagore's philosophy called 'Concrete Monism' (Moort Ekvada)?

(This section contains a large red and green scribble, likely a correction or deletion of text.)

12. 'सहिष्णुता' को परिभाषित कीजिए।
Define 'tolerance'.

Tolerance → Accommodating different in
thought, belief, Ideology following person
with self

→ Giving equal respect to the same

→ feeling of co-existence

→ eg Religious Tolerance
Gandhi gave - Sarv dharm sambhar

good conscience

or you can give Sarv dharm sambhar sth in any sense

13. ओस्लो समझौता क्यों चर्चाओं में है?
Why is Oslo Accord in discussion?

OSLO Accord → After Second Israel-Arab war

①
→ mediated by USA
→ Between Israel & Arab countries
→ To maintain territorial integrity of the Region
Date of arrangement b/w Israel & Palestinian.

14. हाल ही में BRICS में शामिल किए गए देशों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of the countries recently included in the BRICS.

→ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
→ ARGENTINA
→ EGYPT
→ ETHIOPIA
→ SAUDI ARAB
→ IRAN

During G-20 summit held in South Africa
W.e.f. 01 JAN 2024

②
perfect answer

15. चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में नोबेल पुरस्कार-2023 किसे प्रदान किया गया है?
Who has been awarded the Nobel Prize-2023 in the field of medicine?

→ Given in the field of Bio Technology

③
(for modification of mRNA)
to Catalin Carleo
Dr. Wei Sheng

16. 'पश्चिमी QUAD' का उद्देश्य स्पष्ट कीजिए और इसमें शामिल देशों के नाम बताइए।
Explain the purpose of 'Western QUAD' and name the countries included in it.

I.2.U.2 → India + Israel + UAE + USA

→ Considered as Western quad

① (1/2) → Collaboration in field of security

Energy & Security Capital & expertise join together

Shows India's soft power

17. 'ऑपरेशन अजय'
'Operation Ajay'

→ conducted by GOI

→ To safely evacuate the Indian

② (1/2) diaspora struck in conflict zone of Israel & Palestine (Gaza)

18. गाजा पट्टी क्षेत्र हाल ही में क्यों सुर्खियों में रहा है?
Why has the Gaza Strip region been in the news recently?

→ HAMAS a extremist org attacked Israel

→ The attack planned & executed by GAZA side

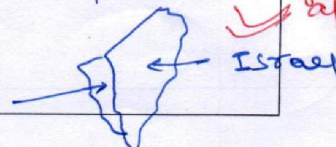
③ (1/2) → In response Israel launched operation

Iron sword leading to crackdown on

militants, cutting safe supply of food/water in Gaza

→ Human right concern

GAZA
Strip



and well presentation

good approach

19. श्रीलंका आर्थिक संकट के प्रमुख कारणों को गिनाइए।
Enumerate the main reasons for Sri Lankan economic crisis.

→ Debt trap created due to excessive loans

→ Political Instability

→ Chinese BRI / Pearl of String created

heavy debt trap

→ crisis happened in 2022

many reasons -

→ Covid fallowism / etc

Chemical fertilisation

20. हिन्द महासागर नौसेना संगोष्ठी (IONS)
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

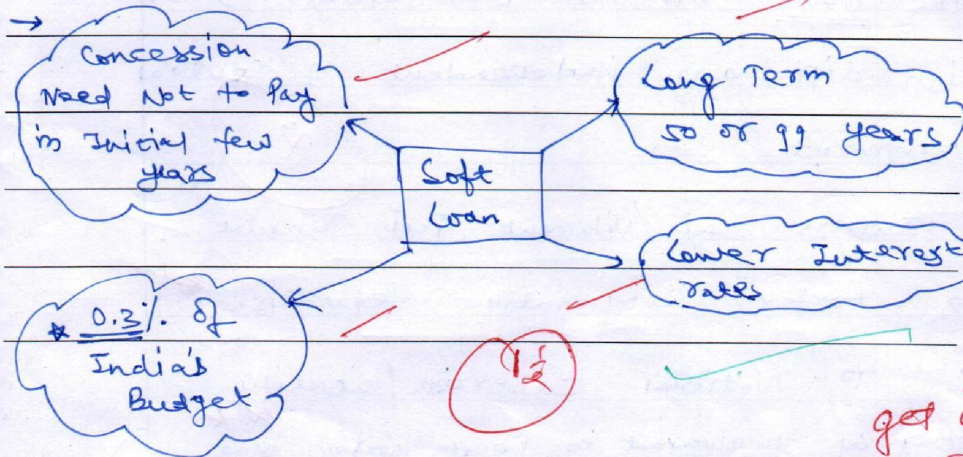
IONS → Symposium conducted by Indian Navy

→ countries of IOR (Indian ocean region)

→ to enhance cooperation in field of maritime security, maritime trade etc

→ part of SAGAR (Security & growth for Asia in Region) mission

21. भारतीय विदेश नीति में 'सॉफ्ट लोन डिप्लोमेसी' के महत्त्व के दो बिंदु स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain two points of importance of 'Soft Loan Diplomacy' in Indian foreign policy.

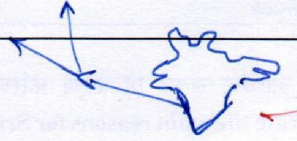


write importance also

like Afghanistan in need side

Aerogy malhi

get African union in Indian favour



22. 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा'
'International North-South Transport Corridor'

→ Economic corridor for trade of goods & services → mix of Road/Rail/Sea Network
→ from India to middle east to Europe
→ Reduce logistic cost upto 30% & transport time
Russia, Europe, central asia

23. 'मिन्स्क समझौते' क्या हैं?
What are the 'Minsk Agreements'?

MINSK Agreement - I between Russia & Ukraine to respected integrity & sovereignty of each other (failed) (2014)

MINSK - II → Germany & France joined along with Russia & Ukraine (2015)

24. 'पैरा डिप्लोमेसी'
'Para Diplomacy'

→ When State involve themselves in foreign diplomacy independent of central Government

→ eg. Invest raj / vibrant Gujarat Summit

(+ve) → foster cooperative federalism

(-ve) → to National Interest/Security

→ Eg - Bengal Involvement in Teesta water issue West

(good project)

25. 'नेशनल कार्बन रजिस्ट्री' के बारे में समझाइए।
Explain about 'National Carbon Registry'.

→ All Nationals to maintain Carbon emission records & try to reduce Carbon emissions.

→ Digital framework for cooperation on efforts to reduce Carbon emission

→ Carbon emission USA >> EU >> India

1 1/2

By OROP
Software
enables data collection

Note : Answer the following questions in 50 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है।

1. 'मूल्य' को परिभाषित करते हुए 'मूल्यों' के विकास में शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Define 'values' and highlight the role of educational institutions in the development of 'values'.

Value → Deep rooted beliefs on individual which define behaviour & judgement of individual

Society

Educational Institution (i) 1st formal socialisation (starts from school)

Added

(ii) Eradication of Negative values learned from family i.e. Casteism etc

By prayers
discipline
dress code

(iii) learn values by
→ Peer Review / feedback
→ Teacher as model
→ classes / visits to historical places

every one is equal

(iv) shape the behaviour of individual

fat bodies
environmental awareness

(v) values learned
→ Cooperative Behaviour
→ Respect
→ Political values (constitution etc)
→ Values about great leaders like truth of Gandhi etc

Amartya Sen (Chapter)
know about freedom
struggle of historical values

2. 'ऋण' की अवधारणा प्रशासन में 'कर्तव्यबोध' एवं 'उत्तरदायित्व' की भावना को बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार सहायक है?

How is the concept of 'Rina' helpful in increasing the sense of 'duty' and 'responsibility' in administration?

RINA → A person/Administrator is always in debt towards society for whatever she achieved

sense of Duty → Rina always reminds administrator about his constitutional, moral duty towards upholding the rules/regulations

sense of Responsibility → always remind about his responsibility for the welfare, welfare of marginalised section of society, responsibility/Rin towards society/family

Ring good saucer
Related connect
them
Salary part is from CPB
lampyrz

2

3. सावित्री बाई फुले के जीवन से प्राप्त होने वाली शिक्षाओं को बिंदुवार लिखिए।

Write point wise the lessons learned from the life of Savitri Bai Phule.

(i) Girl Education/Gender Equality → opened school for girl education, promoted gender equality

(ii) Equality → equality promoted by Savitri Bai Phule, worked towards abolition of untouchability

(iii) Leadership → by leading the girl education movement

(iv) Temperance → faced resistance by upper class as she was working for downtrodden & untouchables,

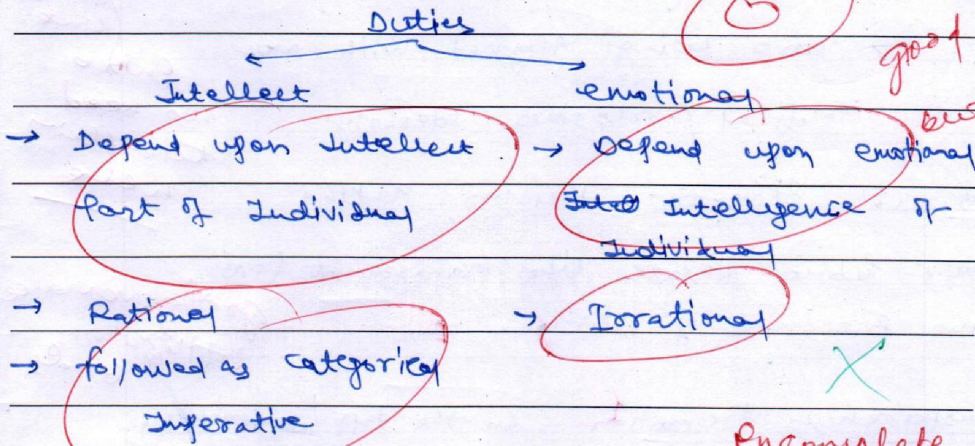
give a letter about her she was first female teacher
widow remarried
gender discrimination

PS

4. काण्ट द्वारा वर्णित कर्तव्यों के वर्गीकरण को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the classification of duties described by Kant.

→ Duty for Duty sake : KANT

→ Duties be followed as categorical Imperative



good presentation
but not relevant content

5. गीता में वर्णित 'स्वधर्म' क्या है? 'स्वधर्म' की महता का बिंदुवार वर्णन करें।
What is 'Swadharna' mentioned in Geeta? Describe the importance of 'Swadharna' point by point.

SWADHARMA → following one's duty religiously
ethically & non interference in other's duty

(i) Effective in decision making

(ii) clear defined duties help resolve moral dilemma

(iii) SWADHARMA NIDHAN, PARDHARMA BHAYAWAH, if

one achieve ~~to~~ death following swadharna

it is good but Pardharma is dangerous

(iv) sacrifice for following swadharna / self duty

is best but avoid interference in other's duty (Pardharma)

duty → self duty
2 1/2

prevent dead lock
and confusion in society
fight for rights

6. एक प्रशासक के निष्पक्ष और तटस्थ होने के लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
Explain the advantages of an administrator being impartial and neutral.

Impartial → following Constitution, laws treating every body with equal fairness

Neutral → not being Aligned with any political / religious ideology

Benefits (i) Effective decision making

(ii) Better public private life management (no undue pressure of Politicians etc)

(iii) Transparency Promotion - in the dept / unions / public

(iv) Decision always Moral & ethical

(v) Promotes equality, welfare of society → self satisfaction

7. 'कानून नैतिकता के निर्धारक हैं।' - कथन की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।
'Laws are the determinants of morality.' - Critically interpret the statement.

Laws alone can't determine morality

so many Anti corruption laws still corruption in civil services

Laws can be formed, following them depends upon ethical values already embodied in civil servant

Laws for public welfare still deprived sections waiting for them to be implemented

However laws can be supplementary to the ethical values. civil servant having moral & ethical values can take guidance from laws

Give one's time
no need to explain here

good governance
little bit

Underline the critically examined means give both perspective

But old laws changing society now may not define morality

same sex marriage marital rape death penalty

1/2

1/2

Causes for corruption
so good morality

8. 'सामाजिक न्याय' को परिभाषित करते हुए इसके मुख्य सिद्धांतों का उल्लेख करें।
Define 'Social justice' and mention its main principles.

Social Justice → Equal access to opportunity, resources, facilities to all sections of society.
→ mentioned in Indian Constitution also DPSP

Principles $\boxed{\text{Social Justice}} + \boxed{\text{Economic Justice}} = \boxed{\text{Distributive Justice}}$

- (i) Resources → Equal access to resources
 - (ii) Equality → No discrimination on basis of ^{Sex/gender} caste
 - (iii) Human Rights → be protected all the times
 - (iv) Diversity → Diversity in society be accepted
 - (v) Participation → participation of all is
- # Then on fair & equal justice can be delivered

asked about principles of justice
Pellet's
Bentham
Aristotle
John Rawls
↓
go through it

9. SCO शिखर सम्मेलन-2023 के अंतर्गत उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु कौन-कौन से रहे हैं?
What were the important points raised during the SCO Summit-2023?

SCO Summit 2023 held in India

- issues (i) climate change - India gave life campaign for climate conservation
- (ii) Effective Cooperation on Anti-Terror ops by RATS
- (iii) Common currency & increasing trade, removing trade barriers
- (iv) Inclusion of New member (Iran) ^{* included}
- (v) Co-operation to increase trade in Central Asia

an intro
computer name

Pellet's declaration
five pillars of corporation
(3) youth

- (1) startup (2) traditional medicine
- (4) digital (5) graduate

10. RCEP क्या है? RCEP से भारत के पीछे हटने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
What is RCEP? Explain the reasons for India's withdrawal from RCEP.

RCEP → Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between 11 South Asian countries → for free trade

many reasons
1) India already had other arrangements with these countries

ASEAN + 5

India's concern

2+1+3

(2) Strict Intellectual property rules by Korea & Japan

- ① Dumping of products - (-ive) Impact on dairy sector
- ② Trade Deficit → India having trade deficit
- ③ E-commerce → Rules are not clear
- ④ Can Adversely Impact local industries

(3) India wanted Rule of origin ^{MSME's} (4) services not included

11. भारत-म्यांमार संबंध पूर्वोत्तर भारत की स्थिरता व शांति के लिए अनिवार्य हैं- स्पष्ट करें।
India-Myanmar relations are essential for the stability and peace of North-East India - Explain.

try to draw map

ESSENTIAL (i) for connectivity & development of north east region as MMT & Kaladan

add
bridge to South Asia
look east policy

(ii) on bordering states
(iii) Drug smuggling → India sandwiched b/w golden triangle & crescent, can crack down drug smugglers

Project passes through Myanmar

Peace in North → Insurgent groups having East bases in Myanmar

Rohingya crisis

(iv) Myanmar essential part of India's Act East Policy so considering above all its need of the hour to have good relations with Myanmar

12. दक्षिणी चीन सागर विवाद में भारत की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
Evaluate India's role in the South China Sea dispute.

South china sea dispute → South of china which is exclusively claimed by china through 9 dashed line

India's Role (i) Ensuring (SLOC) safe lines of communication for trade

(ii) India promoting regional stability through exercises with Vietnam Navy / Quad Malabar

(iii) Countering china's Influence → provided Krishan ship to vietnam / Brahmastra Torpedo

(iv) Opportunity to tap oil & gas → ONGC & Vitol

(v) Showing soft power as well as hard power

(mention countries)
Malaysia
Vietnam
Taiwan
China
Philippines

India support
Dnt. Arbitration
negotiation
Bretton

13. 'नियम आधारित विश्व व्यवस्था' (RBWO) क्या है? RBWO को सुनिश्चित करने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान कौन-कौन से हैं?

What is 'Rules Based World Order' (RBWO)? Which are the international institutions that ensure RBWO?

RBWO → Rule Based world order

↳ All the countries carry out their trade, economy, relation in accordance with international rules & regulations

Institutions

(i) UNCLOS → maintain sea trade laws

(ii) World Bank & IMF → guiding economic sector

(iii) International Court of Justice → to solve any disputes

(iv) United Nations → promote peace & justice in world.

mutually agreed
to all other
institutions

economic

UNEP
(env)
Sustd
(UNHRL)

14. गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन के घटते हुए महत्त्व के कारणों की चर्चा करें।

Discuss the reasons for the declining importance of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Non-Aligned Movement → started by countries

who wanted to be neutral in era of cold war

→ Presently having 120 member, India member

Declining Importance → After the cold war

founding member like India inclined towards US/USA

→ No regular summits → 3 years (last held in 2011)

→ Countries come under influence of US Hegemony

→ Multilateralism → Emergence of SCO/BRICS/PUAD

→ Race of weaponisation → Deviation from basic Principles

15. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Suggest ways to make the United Nations more effective.

UNITED NATION → Founded in 1945

→ 193 member

→ India founding member

suggestions (i) Security Council reforms

(ii) Veto power Reforms → G-4 countries be considered

(iii) Representation of Latin America, Africa, Asia

(iv) structure Reforms → staff, decision making be world oriented

(v) Financial Reforms → based on pay capacity basis

(vi) Need to focus more on Human Rights, Refugee Problems, environment problems etc.

3
Change nature of global security
regional orgs

add
power
add
power

3

increase
in regional organisation
improving
peace keeping
mission
forces

add
ending
nature
of
PCT

financial commitment

16. 'ग्लोबल साउथ' क्या है? 'ग्लोबल साउथ' के लिए भारत द्वारा शुरू की गई प्रमुख पहलें कौन-कौनसी हैं?

What is 'Global South'? What are the major initiatives launched by India for the 'Global South'?

Global South → Countries of Latin America,

Africa, Asia who are under developed &

have less representation in UN & IMF/WB

→ Represented by Brendit line

Indian Initiative

(i) Hosting Global South Summit (1st & 2nd)

(ii) Aarogya Maitri → medicines for Global South Nations

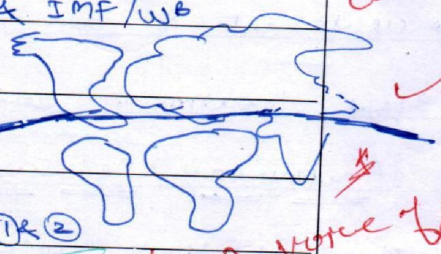
(iii) Global South young diplomats Initiative

(iv) Global South scholarship scheme

(v) Global South S&T Collaboration → India to share best S&T practices.

(vi) Inclusion of Africa Union in G-20

better word
middle or
low income
countries



voice of global
center

est. of global south center
of excellence

3 1/2

Note : Answer the following questions in 100 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

नोट : निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 10 अंक का है।

1. गाँधीजी की 'सर्वोदय' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए प्रशासन में 'सर्वोदय' के महत्त्व को समझाइए।
Explain the importance of 'Sarvodaya' in administration by explaining Gandhiji's concept of 'Sarvodaya'

SARVODYA : — Welfare of all (SARV + UDAY)

→ upliftment of all, equality among all &

equal treatment, benefit of weaker section

→ Aantyooday se Sarvoday → gandhiji

emphasised that upliftment of last men is

the society is real upliftment Sarvoday of society

Help in Administration

- (i) Effective policy making → which promotes benefits
of weaker section of society, inclusion of all

- (ii) Responsibility towards weaker section → Remind
administrator every time about his/her responsibility
towards effective welfare of society

- (iii) Promotes equality → upliftment of all
means inclusion of all & leaving no one

behind promotes equality in governance & society

- (iv) Efficient social justice promoted by Administration

- ⇒ Govt / Administration run schemes like benefits
to SC/ST, MGNREGA for Sarvodaya
upliftment of all

Good Intro

breakdown compassion, integrity, empathy, impartiality, unbiased approach

2. सिविल सेवा के आधारभूत मूल्य कौन-कौन से हैं? एक सिविल सेवक को इन मूल्यों का पालन क्यों करना चाहिए? स्पष्ट करें।
What are the basic values of civil service? Why should a civil servant follow these values? Please clarify.

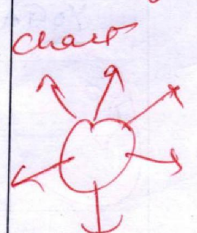
Basic civil services given by Nolan Committee

- ① Honesty → be followed to work for social welfare
civil servants are Ideal of society
- ② Objectivity → Not awarding favour to anyone
working for to merit of case
Ensure Rule of law / eliminate nepotism
- ③ Openness → Public Trust of society increases
may be beneficial to society
- ④ Leadership → leading from the front
exhibit exemplary conduct (moral values)
- ⑤ Accountability → Accountable to public welfare
Accountable to constitution
- ⑥ Integrity → working for best of the public welfare
Best utilization of resources
- ⑦ Selfless → Should work for society
Not to take benefits of machinery
Public trust on system, civil servant increases

It's said "If ethics are corrupted at top
It's copied down the line

So ethical of civil services are important.

if possible
try to write
all qualities
at once
in a flow
chart



and no need
to explain
here
try to
address
the second
part of
question
separately

Best content
Book is okay
if sufficient

3. भगवद् गीता की शिक्षाएँ प्रशासन और शासन व्यवस्था में सुधार का मूल आदर्श बिंदु बनाई जा सकती हैं- कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The teachings of Bhagavad Gita can be made the basic ideal point of reform in administration and governance system - Explain the statement.

Teaching

Reform in Adm & Gov

① SWADHARMA → following own duty & non interference
→ Govt Agencies follow duty religiously

② NISKAM KARM → Administrator to focus only on good
YOGA duty/Action, should not be result oriented
→ Governance/Administrator to work for upliftment of society result will automatically be seen

③ StithPragya → showing stability in emotions
will empower administrator for emotional intelligence
Sensitivity towards weaker section

④ Path of Golden Mean → be followed in all circumstances, extremism in dealing with administration be avoided.

With the help of teachings of Gita reforms in Administration/governance can be initiated.

Motto of min government, max governance can be achieved. Dilemmas of Administrators can be solved with perfection.

You can just add or info
about objectives of gita
(1) spiritual progress
(2) duty oriented
Rest is very well written

4. नैतिक निर्णय करने में योगदान देने वाले कारक कौन-कौनसे हैं? विवेचना करें।
What are the factors that contribute to ethical decision making? Discuss.

ETHICAL Decision Making → making a ethical decision out of a situation which involves a diverse set of values

Eg. Political order v/s Dutyfulness

Contributing factors

(a) External → Constitution, Decision be made according to Constitutional values

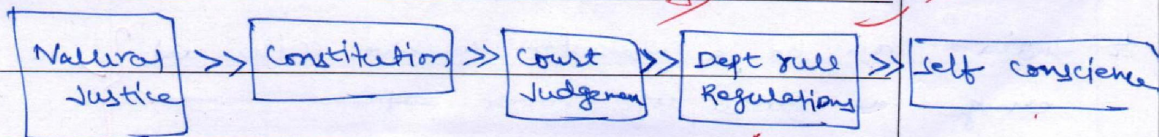
(b) Dept Rule/Laws/CCS Rules → be taken into consideration

(c) Supreme Court/High Court Judgement about the particular topic can be considered

(d) Dept Standard Operating Procedures/Rules can contribute in ethical decision making

(e) Advice from superiors - Ethical advice from seniors, who had experience

⇒ Internal → Self Conscience, If at all not able to reach decision making Moral ethical self conscience be followed



→ Cognitive process
→ Choosing best ethical option

see in general few factors determine decision making

legality

(a) objectivity
(b) appropriate
(c) time

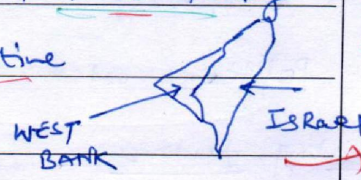
(d) resource efficacy
all other other points are okay but to be mentioned later in order

5. इजराइल-फिलीस्तीन संघर्ष का भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ सकता है? विस्तार से समझाइए।
What impact can the Israel-Palestine conflict have on India? Explain in detail.

Israel - Palestine → Hamas a banned organisation
launched terror attack on Israel from west bank

→ Israel launched 'Iron swords on Hamas' leading to humanitarian crisis in Palestine

Impact on India



vice intro
map on point

(i) Difficult to maintain policy of Dehyphenation, to balance b/w both countries, India trying for the same of
→ HADR Relief to Palestine
→ Absent in UN on resolutions against Israel

mention about:-

(ii) Impact on trade → Israel being leading supplier of fertiliser, Defense technology (Barak-8 missile)

energy supply of India

→ Jordan supplier of Phosphate, trade will be impacted

(iii) Indian Diaspora → Around 20,000 Indian Jewish Diaspora in Israel, India launched operation Ajay

→ Safety, security of Indian diaspora

(iv) Proposed India North South Corridor & India Middle East Corridor will be impacted

(v) Relation with Arab countries will be difficult to maintain

India can be a mediator to solve crisis and emerge as global soft power leader

HADR Relief be continued to Palestine affected people

6. 18वें G-20 सम्मेलन की थीम को स्पष्ट करते हुए इस सम्मेलन की उपलब्धियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 Explaining the theme of the 18th G-20 conference, explain the achievements of this conference.

18G-20 Conference → 1st Time India Presidency ✓
 Held in India 9-11 Sep, 23 ✓

Theme → Vasudhev Kutumbkam: One earth,
one family, one future

→ The quote taken from mahapurushad shows
 whole world is like a family & coexistence &
cooperation be promoted in every field for future

Achievements

↳ (i) Common consensus on "Delhi declaration"

(ii) Inclusion of Africa union (55 countries)
 in G-20 (now 19 country + EU + AU)

(iii) Launch of Global Bio-fuel Alliance (GBA)

(iv) Launch of India Middle East Corridor (IMEC)

(v) Proposal for G-20 satellite for weather
 forecast & security

(vi) Demonstration of India's soft power
 diplomacy to conduct such event

(vii) Demonstration of Indian heritage/culture

(viii) Saipur call of action, Goa tourist declaration

G-20 can play a role of Global Super
Group towards achieving Multilateral world

→ Proves India's mettle at international level

good intro

6.5

nearly perfect answer at 8

boxes added mention renewable energy targets by 2020

7. AUKUS गठबंधन क्या है? AUKUS समूह से संबंधित एशिया की प्रमुख चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
What is the AUKUS alliance? Throw light on the major concerns of Asia related to the AUKUS group.

AUKUS Group → Australia + UK + US

- ↳ 02 pillars
- ↳ Providing Australia a fleet of Nuclear submarines (SSN)
 - ↳ Collaboration in the field of AI/emerging technology

Intelligence sharing & Strategic cooperation

Intro Body

⇒ concerns

5 1/2

(i) Growing influence of USA in Asia Pacific & Indian ocean region (IOR)

(ii) Strategic interest of UK in IOR has re-emerged

write full about non-

(iii) clash of Titans → can cause conflict b/w USA & china

proliferation treaty &

(iv) Threat to regional imbalance - USA interference & Australia having SSN Nuclear submarine will create regional imbalance

economic impact on defense industries of india

⇒ Positive Aspects - (i) Growing Chinese Interference in south china sea / Asia Pacific can be controlled

(ii) secure lines of communication → most of Asia's trade flow from IOR so safety of trade from piracy, Hijacking, drug smuggling can be ensured

(iii) India being part of Quad can learn/adopt New technologies being developed.

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए

अंक - 5

(i) अस्ताचल

अस्त + आचल अचल

(ii) मुखापेक्षी

मुख + अपेक्षी अपेक्षी

(iii) मुनीश्वर

मुनि + इश्वर

(iv) धनैषणा

धन + ऐषणा ऐषणा

(v) नायिका

ना + इका ना + इका

(vi) शिरोरूह

शिर + उरूह शिरः कूह

(vii) उच्छृंखल

उत् + शृंखल

(viii) सन्नारी

सत् + नारी

२

(ix) राकेश

राका + ऐश

(x) महोजी

महा + जी

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए।

अंक - 5

(i) पो + अन

पवन ✓

(ii) वाक् + मय

वाग्मय

वाङ्.मय

(iii) मनः + चेतना

मनोचेतना

मन्त्र-चेतना

(iv) परि + कार

परिष्कार ✓

(v) परः + पर

परस्पर ✓

2

(vi) दिक् + अंबर

दिग्मबर

दिगम्बर / दिगांबर

(vii) नारी + उचित

नार्युचित

नार्युचित

(viii) गुरु + आदेश

गुरुवैदिक

गुरुवैदिक

(ix) प्र + उज्ज्वल

प्रोज्ज्वल ✓

(x) पयः + पान

पयोपान

पयः पान ✓

3. अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर, जिला भरतपुर द्वारा उपखण्ड वैर को जिला कलक्टर द्वारा क्षेत्र में जनसुनवाई किए जाने के कार्यक्रम हेतु कार्यालय पत्र लिखिए। अंक - 10

रूपरेखा के लिए

अतिरिक्त → **अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर**

जिला भरतपुर

क्रमांक - अजि/असु/2023/14

दिनांक - 25 नवम्बर, 2024



उपखण्ड अधिकारी

समस्त उपखण्ड न्यायिक

उपखण्ड वैर

52

विषय :- जिला कलक्टर द्वारा जनसुनवाई कार्यक्रम

संदर्भ :- जिला कलक्टर कार्यालय द्वारा दुरभाव पर

प्राप्त सूचना ।

विषयान्तर्गत सूचित किया जाता है कि

श्रीमान्, जिला कलक्टर, जिला भरतपुर द्वारा 30 नवम्बर

2024 को उपखण्ड वैर में जनसुनवाई कार्यक्रम

का आयोजन निश्चित करवाया गया है। जिसकी

अग्रिम तैयारी करना ली जाए एवं आमजन

को प्रमुख सामाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से

सूचित कर दिया जाए

अग्रिम तैयारियों का मजजा अधीस्ताधिकारी

द्वारा 29 नवम्बर को लिया जाएगा ।

संलग्न

हस्ताक्षर क ल ख ग
(क व ग)

क्रमांक - अजि/असु/2023/15-16

प्रतिलिपि :- सूचतार्थ हेतु

(1) जिला कलक्टर जिला भरतपुर

(1) रक्षित पुत्रावली

अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर
दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 2024

Content भरना है formatting पर focus है

Date ऊपर आसानी

क ल ख ग
अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर

(A) Identify the error and rewrite the correct form of the following sentences: (Q. No. 1-10)
Marks 10

1. God made country and man made town.

The God made country and man made the town.

2. Do you take a sugar and if so, how much?

Do you take sugar and if so, how much?

3. He is as a weak boy as my brother.

He is as weak ^{a boy as} as my brother.

4. The lions are carnivorous.

- No Error - lions are carnivorous

5. I have a work to do and so I will reach late.

I have some work to do so I will reach late.

6. Higher you go, colder it is.

The higher you go, the colder it is.

7. The pride hath a fall, 'Says the Bible.'

Pride hath a fall, 'Says the Bible.'

8. Whenever I meet him he always makes a mention of his father.

- No error -

9. What a kind of fellow he is, if his enemies are to be believed.

What kind of ^a fellow he is, if his enemies are to be believed

10. Please go and find out dog so that you may not lose it forever.

Please go and find out dog so that you might not lose it forever

(B) Translate the following sentences into English: (Q. No. 11-20) Marks 10

11. क्या उसने आपसे अपनी धृष्टता की क्षमा मांग ली?

Has he asked for forgiveness from you about his misconduct.

12. उसने मेरी सफलता पर मुझे बधाई दी।

He congratulated me on my success.

13. उसने मुख्याध्यापक को एक सप्ताह की छुट्टी की अर्जी दी।

He submitted an application for leave of one week to headmaster.

14. धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट का

In Dollhouse you cannot serve two masters.

15. सारे शहर में धारा 144 लगा दी गयी है, लोग बाहर निकलने से डर रहे हैं।

Section 144 is imposed in city, people are afraid to come out.

16. लोग साधारणतया सोचते हैं कि देश को सभ्य कहलाने हेतु प्रचुर मात्रा में भौतिक वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है।

People generally think that a country to be called as civilised, required abundance in physical things.

17. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (क) के अंतर्गत प्रावधित वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का मूल अधिकार अंतर्निष्ठ है।

The fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression is included in Article 19(1) of Indian Constitution.

18. अभी दिल्ली दूर है।

Delhi is bit far as of now.

19. वह बाल बाल बचा।

He had a narrow escape.
He escaped narrowly.

20. गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन प्रारम्भ किया।

Gandhiji started the Satyagraha movement.

[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the paper, appearing as bleed-through.]

