

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

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	17	23
Medium : English	Part - B	12	35
E-mail :	Part - C	6	31
Exam Date : 26-11-23 .	Total		89
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 0	English: 0

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.

SAMYAK, Near Riddhi Siddhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, 9875170111
Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyakttestseries@gmail.com

	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. → Very good knowledge and structuring
- 2.
3. → You need to just focus on sources
4. and information ~~also~~ enhancement,
5. look for good examples in ethics
- 6.
7. → Don't do spelling mistake
- 8.
9. * Follow ethical terminology
10. Keep Reading !!
11. All the Best

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' -

Value crisis is condition when negative values exceeds the positive values in human being. eg. Anger, loss temperan, Dishonesty, Violence, etc.

Value crisis is more of conflict between right & wrong

1/2

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.

Acc. to Swami Vivekananda, "Daridra Narayana" concept mean strengthening/welfare of poor/helpless people will lead to attainment of Absolute. Hence in Administration also welfare of poor/needies will lead to efficiency & achievement of goal of Adm.

goal
But you could have written it in pen

1/2

3. गीता 'प्रवृत्ति' एवं 'निवृत्ति' मार्ग के मध्य समन्वय स्थापित करती है- कैसे?
Geeta establishes coordination between the paths of 'Pravritti' and 'Nivritti' - how?

Pravritti means desires or attraction towards worldly affairs whereas Nivritti means detachment / inaction. Geeta coordinates both as if Geeta does't support both Pravatti & Nivritti.
Acc to Geeta Middle path is Golden path. means one should work/selflessly.

1/2

Pravritti →
Nivritti →
①
②

①
②

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

1/2 Virtues are the Excellence in character & duty is ^{mutually} ~~moral obligation to do work~~ _{complementary}.
According to Kant, by performing duty with duty spirit, then virtue can be achieved.

eg: Niskam Karmyoga (Geeeta) leads to fulfillment of ethics virtuous life

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

1 John Rawls' theory of Social Justice states that Justice in society can be achieved by liberty, equality of opportunity and and inequality.
He gave concept of "Veil of Ignorance" for Social Justice.

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

1/2 Acc. to Geeta Stithpragya mean control on emotions in every situation such as joy, sad, Anger, Happy, etc. An administrator should remain calm and be emotionally strong.

It helps administrator in quick and efficient decision making.

give eg like what you will take risks call stithpragya

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

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

1 1/2

Acc. to Kant "Moral freedom" mean performing duties morally without thinking of consequences.

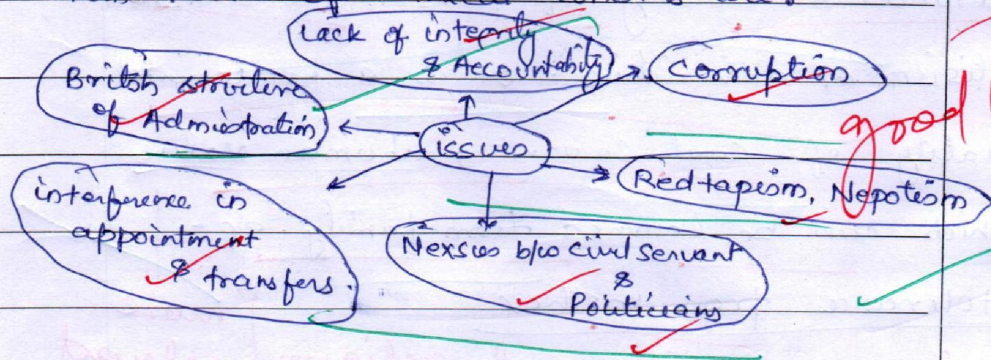
Morality doesn't depend on space, time & circumstances.

For morality following rules should be followed:-

- ① Law of universality
- ② Law of liberty
- ③ Law of kingdom of end.
- ④ Law of humanity

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

Main issues of ethical concerns are:-



good 1 1/2

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

Bentham	Mill
① Quantitative hedonism	① Qualitative hedonism
② gave 4 sanctions for contradiction b/w Psychological & Ethnastic halo.	② gave one more extra i.e. internal sanction for contradiction.

1/2

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

Tagore is a neo-vedic philosopher. Acc to him the absolute is "Brahm" which is only one and only and infinite. He gave emphasis to Concrete monism and said selfless service of human beings lead to "Brahm". hence called "moort Ekvada".

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

Tolerance is ability of person to withstand criticism or adversities. It is a fundamental quality of civil servant & human values. Which can be learned from family. eg. tolerance from mother

→ You could write eg of religion [more relevant]

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

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

① Egypt ✓

⑥ Argentina ✓

② Ethiopia ✓

③ Iran ✓

④ UAE ✓

⑤ Saudi Arabia ✓

② total 6 ✓

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?

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.

17. 'ऑपरेशन अजय'
'Operation Ajay'

① operation Ajay is started by Govt. of India to bring back the Indians from Israel who had been there & trapped due to Israel & Hamas war.

~~war~~ By whom ??

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

① Gaza strip is important geo-political location b/w Israel and Philistines. Recently Hamas (a terrorist organization) attacked on Gaza strip through missiles which lead to conflict b/w Israel & Hamas.

You would make a map

11/2

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

- ① Lack of political stability and efficiency.
- ② High external debt. (from china etc)
- ③ lack of financial resources & Management
- ④ internal security related issues.
- ⑤ High inflation.

Agriculture
which
is that's
most
important

Forex
issue

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

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.

- ① Acc. to soft loan Diplomacy the Act east
policy of India will fulfill.
- ② It will lead to good relations &
economic cooperation b/w neighboring
& SAARC countries.

what is soft loan diplomacy

1

Seems like
half
answer

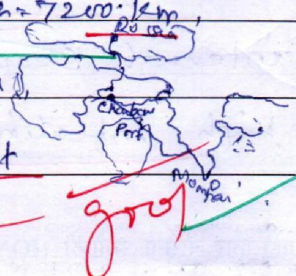
22. 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा'
'International North-South Transport Corridor'

It is Rail/Sea/Road transport corridor from Russia to India to connect Central Asia.

and Russia - started - 2000, Length = 7200 km

It covers Russia, Iran, Egypt, India

through Caspian sea & Chabahar port of Iran.



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

24. 'पैरा डिप्लोमेसी'
'Para Diplomacy'

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

National Carbon Registry is a keeper of amount of carbon emissions done by the industries. It is a step towards achievement of SDG goals & zero carbon emission by 2050.

launched by UNDP → Software

1

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।

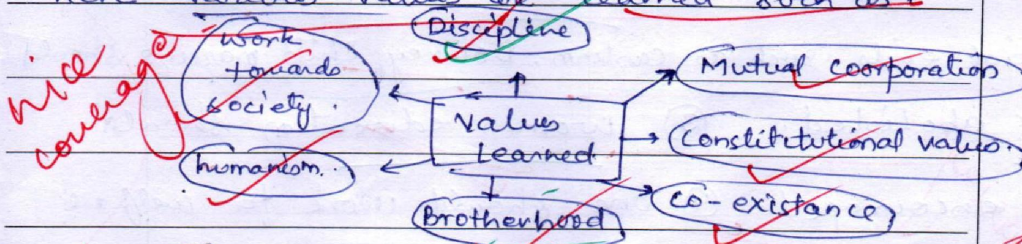
1. 'मूल्य' को परिभाषित करते हुए 'मूल्यों' के विकास में शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Define 'values' and highlight the role of educational institutions in the development of 'values'.

Values are the ideas/beliefs of human which help/regulates the behaviour/character of human being.
eg = Honesty, Hardwork, Love, Care, Discipline, etc.

Educational institutions are first place for formal education.

Here various values are learned such as -



Various methods are used :- ① Syllabus, ② Teacher as Role Model, ③ Peer Group, ④ Competition, ⑤ Self observation, ⑥ Reward Punishment, etc.

But some negative values are also learned.

Such as - Casteism, Communalism, Gender inequality, etc.

Such as - Casteism, Communalism, Gender inequality, etc.

3/2

Don't write outside

exp. (mid page)

where

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 is a Vedic concept according to which their debt on human being from birth which must be repaid for attainment of Nirvan/Moksh i.e. ultimate goal of life.

In Administration also, this concept is useful as - Def. - helpful use in Admin.

- ① Rishi Rin = It is duty of Administrator to pass the knowledge to the citizen about policies, schemes, etc.
- ② Pitra Rin = It is duty of administrator to help new recruit/trainee officers & further new vacancies
- ③ Dev Rin = Administrator should follow policies and code of ethics & code of conduct formed by Govt.

Hence by fulfilling the debt of society which increases sense of duty & responsibility.

If debt is not repaid legal action is taken against

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.

Savitri Bai Phule was first women teacher of India. Values learned from her life are -

- ① ~~Respect~~ Tolerance = She has high tolerance.
- ② Social evils such as casteism, Dowry, child marriage should be abolished.
- ③ women education should be encouraged.
- ④ one should work for welfare of society without any discrimination.
- ⑤ Caste based & Gender based inequalities should be reduced.
- ⑥ Education is necessary for development of society.

3

work on presentation

Bit clumsy

1/2 marks are deducted

Dev Rin
Pitra Rin
Rishi Rin

duty of Civil Servant

miss script

Don't write here

3

Worked for welfare of society

equality, freedom

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

2 1/2

Duties are the legal / moral obligation to do work. Acc. to Kant duties should be classified as,

Duty as ultimate goal according to Kant

Duty towards society. absolute compulsion Duty towards self.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>① These are the moral obligations to work for welfare of society with categorical imperative.</p> | <p>② It is duty towards oneself to perform acc. to spirit of duty.</p> |
|--|--|

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

2 1/2

Acc. to Geeta Swadharma is performing own duties according to varana system and Ashram system in which the person falls / exists.

- Importance:
- ① If swadharma is performed then Nirvan can be achieved
 - ② Aparadhama lead to misery and disasters
 - ③ It increases the efficiency of work.
 - ④ If person performs swadharma then extra time will be utilized for yoga and self introspection.
 - ⑤ It lead to removal of conflict / confusion by people.
- Swadharma
@ administration (flow of work here)

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

3

Impartial and Neutral are foundation values of civil servant which states that civil servant should take decision only on facts and merit and should not be biased toward any ideology, faith, or belief.

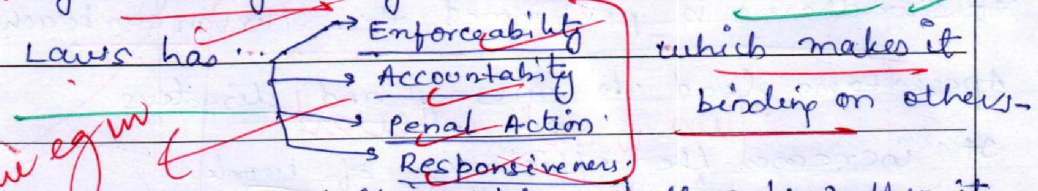
Advantages:-

- ① It reduces the moral decline of civil servant.
- ② Fast & efficient decision making.
- ③ Increases the trust of citizen towards Administration.
- ④ Helps in taking Moral decisions.
- ⑤ Personality of the civil servant develops.
- ⑥ Efficiency and effectiveness of administration increases.

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

3

Laws are the legal obligations / rules made by the administration / organisation to fulfill the organisation goal. Eg. Code of conduct, Civil Services Conduct.



good defining
give eg w
this context

If a person don't abide or follow law then it is criticized by society / organisation. Hence we can say that "Laws are determinants of Morality" as law leads society towards moral/ideal behaviour/char.

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

Social Justice is liberty, inequality, equal opportunities in society. Equal distribution of social, economical, political resources.

Main principles of Social Justice are:-

- ① Equity = equal distribution of resources with emphasis on poor.
- ② Participation = Participation in decision making, etc.
- ③ Liberty = Liberty of thought, action, belief.
- ④ Equal opportunities = of employment, Justice, work, etc.
- ⑤ Freedom of Religion, worship, faith, etc.
- ⑥ Discrimination free society.

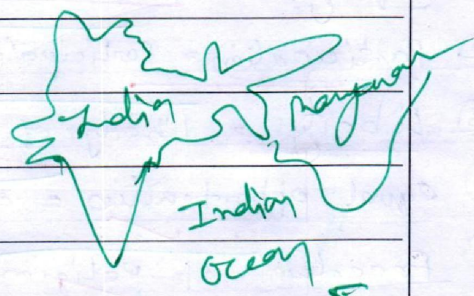
Write also about principles of social justice

3

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?

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 9.

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.



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.

Myanmar is the neighboring country of India ^{Talk about Friendship Treaty}

which shares boundary with India. Good relation b/w India & Myanmar provides India an opportunity to fight with issues like.

3

Write
top
details
don't
just
mention
the
points

① cross border trafficking of Drugs ① Refugees ^{Rohingyas}

② Economic development of east India ② internal security ③ Terrorism • with the help of

Myanmar these issues can be solved easily and Peace & stability can be achieved but

Bad relations can lead to worsening of conditions

2/2

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 is conflict b/w China and countries of South china sea like Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, etc. regarding territorial dispute. India has ~~great role~~ ^{advantage} to this situation as it will increase relations with these countries and reduce china dominance. Countries of south china sea are potential market for India. ex: Brahmos missile deal with Vietnam & Philippines. Natural resource from sea. ex: ONGC project in South china sea etc.

you could make map

Not only military

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?

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 13.

3

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.

NAM is a political ideology Movement adopted by Belgrade Conference third world countries to have independent foreign policy and have neutral / non-aligned behaviour ^{toward} ^{militarism} during Cold war. Reasons of declining importance are

- ① Disintegration of USSR.
- ② End of cold war.
- ③ Regional / Nationalism Rise
- ④ NO proper Meeting
- ⑤ Rise of various other international platforms such as Quad, G-20, G-77 etc.
- ⑥ ATO Secretariat.

But still NAM is relevant for India as it leads the voice of developing third world countries.

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

Suggest ways to make the United Nations more effective.

- ① Structural reform are kept varied.
- ② Increasing the role of General Assembly.
- ③ Permanent members in UNSC should be increased from 5 to 10.
- ④ UN should focus on developmental works only.
- ⑤ Democratization of seats in UNSC.
- ⑥ Participation of General Assembly in decisions of UNSC.
- ⑦ Financial Multilateral institution should be estb.
- ⑧ Reducing the dominance of US on financial institution like World Bank, IMF etc.

write also about contents in box

don't do spell mistake

3

good points.

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'?

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 16.

Handwritten notes in red ink on the right margin, including a circled number '10' and various illegible scribbles.

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'

5

Sarvodaya means welfare of all the person
living in society. mean no. one is left behind.

Briefly explain

Acc. to Gandhi ji truth is god (i.e. ultimate objective)
and to attain truth welfare of all the citizen

Sarvodaya

is required. It is a wider concept than Utilitarian
In Administration Sarvodaya has great importance.

You could give administrator (civil servant)

① It help in welfare of poorest person in society

② Equity is established in society.

③ sense of Responsibility increases in civil servant.

④ wholesome development of Society - and proper
utilization of Resources. Valid point

⑤ Reduction in inequality of resources.

7-8 points write them

Sarvodaya Concept will help the civil
servant to reach the last person and
gives him the benefit of these welfare schemes

Want extend conclusion for solving

policies of administration. But for proper
utilization this concept infrastructural and
efficiency in administration need to
be improved. and proper mechanism need to
be followed.

5 1/2

2. सिविल सेवा के आधारभूत मूल्य कौन-कौन से हैं? एक सिविल सेवक को इन मूल्यों का पालन क्यों करना चाहिए? स्पष्ट करें।

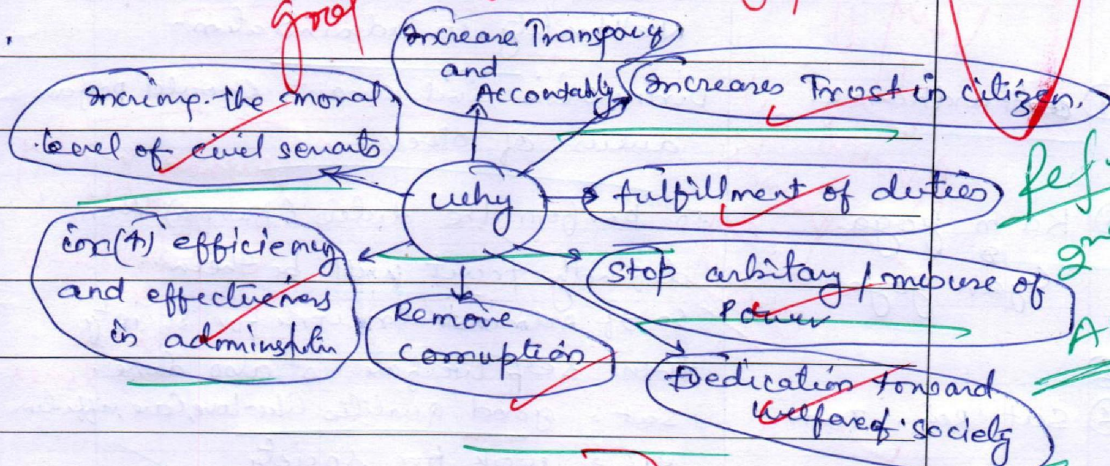
What are the basic values of civil service? Why should a civil servant follow these values? Please clarify.

Acc to Nolan committee. ^{Ethics} for administration.

foundational values of civil servant are:-

- ① Objectivity = Decision on basis of facts & merit
- ② Openness = Transparency in work and financial domain
- ③ Accountability = Responsive and Record (Answerable to work done)
- ④ Honesty = Faithful and truthfulness
- ⑤ Integrity = coordination b/w thoughts, actions, ideas.
- ⑥ Leadership = guides the society & role model.
- ⑦ Selflessness = work for society, not for personal benefits.

An civil servant should follow these values because:-



Absence of these foundational values leads to Anarchy, Nepotism, Corruption and mal administration. and developmental process stops.

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.

Bhagwad Gita is teaching of Shri Krishna to Arjuna during Mahabharat to resolve moral dilemma. Gita's teachings are still relevant & can be used in adm. Gita Teaching. Role in administration reforms.

① Niskam kam yoga	An civil servant should work for welfare of society without desire for fruit / Results. Reforms. Dedication towards work.
② Stitirajya	Emotional values of administrator remain same - leads to Reforms such as compassion, empathy, use of impartiality, Neutral, objectivity.
③ Swadharma	performing own duties not to interfere in other work. Reforms. Neutrality in administration.
④ Apandharma	During crisis civil servant should perform duties of other. Trying worthy
⑤ Karma yoga & Gyan yoga	To perform the duties (Karma) well. definitely fruit will be there. <u>on</u> <u>these</u> <u>lines</u>
⑥ Sat, Raj, Tam	Sat = good qualities like love, care, affection Raj = work for society Tam = negative emotion should be expressed.

Hence Gita improves the efficiency in administration and becomes basic idea point of reform in adm. & governance system - *good conclus*

11/6/2

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.

3

Ethical decision making is situation/process in which person have to choose from the various options available and by evaluating them and choosing most ethical option available.

write exact definition

Factors contribute to ethical decision making are:

① Availability of options = There should be one of more options.

② Moral values of person = values of the person are most important for ethical decision making.

③ Circumstances.

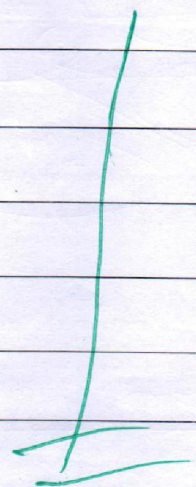
Other values like

Accountability

also helps in ethical decision making.

Transparency

In all these give case study



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.

Handwritten answer in Hindi and English on lined paper. The text is mostly illegible due to blurring and faintness. A red line and a green line are drawn across the page, possibly indicating a correction or a specific part of the answer.

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.

5/2

G-20 - 18th Summit was held in New-delhi India on 8-12 Sep. 2023. Theme of the Summit is

Read here

"~~Vasudev kutumbham~~ ^{Box out} ~~mean~~ ^{onesen} "one world, one nation";

~~The whole world is a family and peaceful.~~

one Earth

~~coexistence should be their with welfare of all.~~

one family

Priorities = ① Accelerated achievement of SDG.

② Accelerated inclusive growth ③ Women led development

one

④ Green Development ⑤ Digital, & technology infra development.

future

Major Achievements of Summit are:-

① Inclusion of African Union in G-20.

members. eff from 1-Jan 2024.

② Adoption of Delhi Convention / charter. ^{area}

for the goals. ^{Focus on global renewable energy}

③ Estb. of Global Biofuel Convention ^{Capacity (2030)}

for sustainable and economical development.

④ climate change, ^{Transport corridor} cooperation in technology.

⑤ ~~to~~ ~~is~~ one world one roof one grid for solar alliance.

⑥ Now ^{↑↑ inclusivity try global south.} About 45% pop., 20% of GDP in G-20.

Reforms and proper implementation of the

objectives is required as these declaration

are non-binding.

5/12

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.

Brief
note
about
AUKUS

AUKUS is a trilateral group of three countries Australia, UK, and USA. It has major dominance in Indo-Pacific region. Under this alliance both UK and USA will provide state of the art military technology to Australia and help Australia in military.

infra development.
Major concerns of Asia related to AUKUS:-

① Increasing dominance of USA in the Indo-Pacific region. *good*

② As Indo-Pacific region is important for global trade and marine resources. if this region will be captured by USA & UK then it will happen economic growth of Asia.

③ with increase in military power of Australia the USA & UK are making difficulty of Asian countries. *this one is most important*

But with est. of Quad, the relevance of AUKUS has decreased as India can get benefits from it reduce dominance of China also. *you need to write it above*

India's presence & dominance
What India's effect will have on AUKUS

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए

अंक - 5

(i) अस्ताचल

(ii) मुखापेक्षी

(iii) मुनीश्वर

(iv) धनैषणा

(v) नायिका

(vi) शिरोरूह

(vii) उच्छृंखल

(viii) सन्नारी

(ix) राकेश

(x) महोर्जा

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए।

अंक - 5

(i) पो + अन

(ii) वाक् + मय

(iii) मनः + चेतना

(iv) परि + कार

(v) परः + पर

(vi) दिक् + अंबर

(vii) नारी + उचित

(viii) गुरु + आदेश

(ix) प्र + उज्ज्वल

(x) 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

A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for writing the answer to question 3. A red diagonal line is drawn across this area from the top-left corner towards the bottom-right corner.

(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.

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

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

4. The lions are carnivorous.

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

6. Higher you go, colder it is.

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

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

9. What a kind of 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.

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

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

12. उसने मेरी सफलता पर मुझे बधाई दी।

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

14. धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट का

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

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

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

18. अभी दिल्ली दूर है।

19. वह बाल बाल बचा।

20. गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन प्रारम्भ किया।

Please indicate the following concerning your activities during the year 1950.

1. How many hours did you work during the year?

2. How many hours did you work during the year?

3. How many hours did you work during the year?

4. How many hours did you work during the year?

5. How many hours did you work during the year?

6. How many hours did you work during the year?

7. How many hours did you work during the year?

8. How many hours did you work during the year?

9. How many hours did you work during the year?

10. How many hours did you work during the year?

11. How many hours did you work during the year?