

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	24	25.5
Medium : English	Part - B	16	41
E-mail :	Part - C	7	33.5
Exam Date : 26/11/23	Total		100
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 5	English: 12

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.

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	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. ① Its good that you are following
intro body conclusion format
- 2.
- 3.
4. ② Structuring of answer could be
improved by subcategorisation
- 5.
6. ③ Write points in numbers
- 7.
8. ④ good & comprehensive knowledge
could be seen.
- 9.
10. ⑤ Ethics Exps / thinker All the best!!
- 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' -

When two or more values, ^{contradiction} (like compassion vs

duty bound action) arises and leads to

conflict in the inner conscience or arises

of conscience, difficult to choose the path.

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.

Swami Vivekananda - daridra Narayan concept

means the public servant should serve

the poor class, and should be morally,

physically, emotionally, spiritually strengthen

oneself for public welfare

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 - coordination between Pravritti &

Nivritti means the ^{which is which} materialistic life

and the ascetic life as, one should not

be totally ~~abandon~~ abandon his dharma

and should not be hedonistic as well

①

Write Two or more examples of value crisis

1/2

①
could like to one should perform one's duty

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

They write such points

These are the learned & innate traits of the personality | They are the socially and morally imposed actions

If you have virtues like honesty, compassion, integrity then one will be able to perform his duty in a time bound action.

1

Both are common in few forms

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

John Rawls in his theory put emphasis on justice where the elite people of every class would sit at particular place and have veil of ignorance about their status, role and formulate the policies for every section.

2

How are telling how it will be achieved. Question asked is what is it?

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

Stithpragya is the mental stability of the inner self means one has reached at that stage where he/she is stable in happy/sad moments, hot/cold, calmness/aggression etc.

1

You could also give examples in all ethics question

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

1h) Four Noble Truths explained in Buddhist Philosophy
 1. There is a Dukha → which has suffering
 about its nirodha also there through
 following Eight fold path. *Not*
Name them *Mention separately* *relevant*

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

1) *Try giving examples*
 According to Immanuel Kant, Moral freedom
 is the categorical imperative where one is
 free to do certain actions with good will.
 The moral principles are universal in nature
 → *should be done with sense of duty*

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

Ethical concern - main issues

- (i) Bureaucrat-politicians nexus
 - (ii) Red tapism
 - (iii) Disregance from the duty
 - (iv) Lack of integrity
- Try giving eg of them* *1*

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

Jeremy Bentham have used ^{good} the quantitative ~~method~~ ^{methods} to measure the happiness like felicific calculus while J.S. Mill have ^{good} focused on the qualitative method mean one happiness is greater than the other.

1 1/2

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

Tagore was a monothetist and a neoundantist he believed in worldly affairs and to tackle this one need to attain self knowledge through preaching one self.

1 1/2
Why it is called concrete monism??

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

Use name of some scholar (eg) Voltaire
Tolerance is the ability in an individual, group or society to assimilate the other culture, religion, caste or respect the other's right to follow their religion peacefully.

It will just help you diversity yourself

1

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

①

Oslo Accord ~~is~~ was recently in news due
to current Israel - Hamas conflict . 1992 Palestine
negotiations have recognized the Israel as a was provided
separate country through Oslo accord to Israel .
- Palestine

kind of two state solution

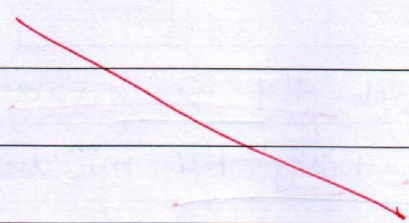
mutual recognition as was provided to Israel - Palestine

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

Recently included countries in Brazil,
Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS)
E. Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, UAE
Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia .

①

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.

Western QUAD or the I²V² which includes

India, Israel, USA & UAE formed the

organisation for enhancing cooperation in trade ^{agreements}, supply chain management, technology

transfer, defence deals etc.

17. 'ऑपरेशन अजय'
'Operation Ajay'

Operation Ajay was formulated to evacuate

the hostages struck in the Israel and

Hamas region (Gaza strip) and to safely

land them in their home country.

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

Gaza strip located in the south-west

of the Israel where mostly the militant

organisation Hamas dominates the region

Recently in news due to missile warfare with Israel.

→ You could map it

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

1/2

Main Reasons -

- (i) Pandemic - Tourism industry hits badly
- (ii) Sudden reduction in the use of Artificial fertilizers
- (iii) Debt ridden country due to China's debt trap policy (giving cheap loans)

one of the main reasons

forex reserve reduction

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

started in 2008, New Delhi

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium is the annual naval exercise with between more than 20 countries for maritime security in the Indo-Pacific region and enhancing the trade sea route.

1

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.

Importance - 'Soft Loan Diplomacy'

- (i) Eg- Asia-Africa Growth Corridor, granting cheap loans for increasing the Indian presence in the international world order
- (ii) 'Neighbourhood first policy' where 100 million \$ being given as financial loans.

1/2

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

1

How many countries??
Objectives??

International North-South Transport Corridor
is the land-sea based trade route connecting
India (Mumbai) with central Asia (Nur-sultan,
Ashbogat) and will give entry to the
Europe through Mediterranean sea.

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

Minsk is the capital of the Belarus 12 points demand.

1

Minsk agreement is the peace agreements
between the European countries Who signed these agreement??
Recently in news due to Russia-Ukraine
war.

24. 'पैरा डिप्लोमेसी'
'Para Diplomacy'

1/2 You are giving an example
Recently India send Para India Peace
keeping force in the conflict bound Explain what is
Sudan state. It can be used as
a message for India, for its efforts Para diplomacy??
to make this world terror free and
Vasudheva Kutumbakam

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

National Carbon Registry is the annual record of the ^{net} carbon emission done by the residents of the country, it also takes into account carbon sequestration measures. Formulates Carbon Budget

UNDP launched this software. (1 1/2)

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 opinion, belief about an object or thing which influences our attitude formation and ultimately affect our behaviour. good definition

(3 1/2)

Role of educational institutions -

- 1) Primary socialization
- 2) Teaching about Moral etiquettes, social norms
- 3) Development of team spirit, cooperation among the students through group activities
- 4) Inculcating the Equality values through gender parity
- 5) Reducing stereotypes, prejudices, discrimination tendencies

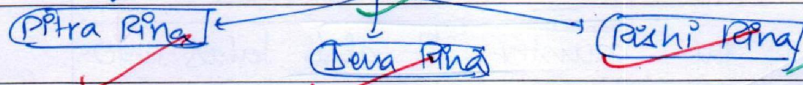
Exp.
(mid day meal scheme)

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?

2

Rina is the debt on the individual being of the following entities -



• ~~Shree~~ Rina helps in maintaining social order through by giving back to the societies

• In Pitra rina - one has to take care of the old parents
 In Rishi rina - one has to taught the cultural values to the younger generation

Duty and responsibility gets fulfilled as one face difficulty in attainment of moksha or salvation

if the debt is not repaid.

Responsibility towards sense of duty & responsibility towards

Devi Rina too read about it again

~~administration is not explained at all.~~

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.

3

Savitri Bai Phule was the great female Indian social reformer from Maharashtra

who stood for the untouchables -

women education

• she was one of the first teachers who started girls education (gender equality)

she also worked for widow remarriage

• she opened Mahila Samaj for enhanced women representation

• she carried forward her husband's legacy after his death, leading the Satyashodhak Samaj

Savitri Bai Phule was a brave, courageous and an outspoken personality who stood for various social causes.

Don't write here

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

(1)

Absolute obligation
Imperative
Categorical
(?)

Kant described duties as the categorical imperative

↳ universal in nature - means they should be followed irrespective of the cultural situation

↳ Equals Means & End - Human being should be treated as end in itself

these are not exact

↳ Autonomy - the policy maker are free to decide upon the moral values of duties

classification
write choice of classification

↳ Fourth one is the integration of the three.

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

(3)

Swadharm is following one's own dharma or duty, having fulfil the one's rightful path and responsibility.

Explain from where it come

I
M
P
O
R
T
A
N
C
E

→ If one fulfills each duty than other good work culture & work life would automatically be achieved

give balance from mahabharat

→ would establish an egalitarian society on just cause

give atleast 5 points

→ Cosmopolitan order would achieved

→ Right conduct with right knowledge have right intention would leads prosperity with inclusive development.

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

Explain both of them separately under headings

2/2

Administrator or civil servant should be valve neutral to reduce its subjectiveness and maintains rational thinking power.

Advantages

Impartial

↳ Non partialism helps in maintaining objectivity in the workplace

1

↳ Political Neutrality frees the civil servant for doing any favourable dealing with any political party.

2

Neutral

↳ Rational, Honest, Transparent decision making

1

↳ Torch bearer for the downtrodden section

2

↳ Helps in eradicating corruption.

3

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 institutional mechanism by the legal entities which have a legal enforceability in the society

• Dr B.R. Ambedkar have put much emphasis on lawful process to eradicate caste discrimination

• To establish moral order in the society, according to Hobbes people enter into the contract

will where the side of state is determined

• Laws like fundamental rights, Duties, DPSP, Article 32, helps in maintaining just order in society

You could have covered it more comprehensively

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

Social Justice is the equal representation given to the suppressed sections, they are given their due rights, justice not denied to them to attain a balanced social order.

good int. introduction
2 1/2

Main Principles • Human rights

• Accessibility to the resources

• Equality & Equity

• Development and providing them adequate oppor.

• Inclusive growth through proper governance

These are practical aspects
non interference

Talk about theories of school like - Sen, Rawls

According to the 2nd prc - their representation should be increased.

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?

First explain what is SCO ??
SCO summit -2023 held virtually through New Delhi - headed by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Major points -:

2 1/2

- (i) International peace & stability
- (ii) Global order, Humanitarian Assistance
- (iii) Climate, resilient infrastructure, Green Energy
- (iv) Increase in cooperation, trade agreements
- (v) Stringent laws on cyber crimes
- (vi) Alliance against the global terrorism

Iran got membership

Trade talks.

five new pillars were made

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.

Regional Economic Comprehensive Partnership is a trade agreement between the ASEAN group and Indo-Pacific region countries like Australia, Japan, South Korea etc. (India's withdrawal)

2 1/2

International arbitrations was opposed

↳ unfavourable trade agreements, tariff barrier
↳ Dumping of Chinese products through South-East Asian markets

Dairy import from Australia NZ.

↳ India already having FTA and bilateral agreements with many South East countries

↳ Threat to the domestic producer Rule of origin
↳ Trade deficit (more imports than exports)

Pay number 1, 2, 3

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.

Friendship Treaty 1950

India-Myanmar shares border through Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur which constitutes the major part of the North-east states

↳ Infiltration groups present in the state of Myanmar

3

Very disturbing threat 5 points

↳ safe Havens for the ULFA, NSCN, Bodo Army to launch the terror attacks to the Indian territory

↳ covert operations by the non state actors like China Angle, you could talk along

↳ Porus border refugee issue

Rohingyas Issue

Having a strong & confident relation with Myanmar is very much essential for India's security, sovereignty.

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

2

South China sea continuously faces conflicts due to presence of contested islands, Spratley, Pratael, Skorborough Islands between China & Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines etc.

You could make a map of disputed island

India have strongly supported Vietnam in their claim over the Spratley Island.

Not framed properly. Give reasons for India.

India's also denies China's 9 dash line policy and accepts USFA's first group of china islands strategy to delimit the china's claim.

acceptance or non-acceptance or the stand they are taking.

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?

Rules based world order means the international community are bound by the international treaties, organisation etc.

2/2

- Geneva Convention for war crimes
- Australia Group for missile range control
- United Nation organisations for establishing place in world order
- outer space treaty, Antarctica treaty for regulation over the unregulated areas

good coverage but org. well. Lower them in compartment in political organisation social organisation

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 Alignment Movement started in 1961 through Belgrade conference with the help of ex India, Egypt, Indonesia etc.

→ good, but put them in non independent

Reasons for the declining importance

• Shift in power balance from bipolar → multipolar (Globalized world)

changing stand of India

• Abundant number of institutions and organizations eg - OCHA, ISD, ASEAN, BRICS etc.

becoming global power

• Decreased ideological difference after USSR

promiscuous good but not course

• Disintegration and increasing shift to the capital based economy

• Interdependent world (supply chain)

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

Suggest ways to make the United Nations more effective.

Very big introduction

United Nation established in 1945 through Yalta conference and finalized through Bretton wood conference in 1949 to establish a peaceful world order and reduce further war escalations

29

Measures to make it more effective → structural reforms needed → Inclusion of the global southern members in the UNSC permanent members

conflict resolution

→ stringent rules and penalties like (WTO)

→ Representational leadership and consolidation of the power (UNGA)

→ To enhance its reach and resource availability.

supposed being

financial commitments

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 is the southern part of the Earth of countries which are either developing or the least developed countries. It is an imaginary line which divides the world into two parts.

(Major Initiatives)

↳ India's Act East Policy for increasing engagement with the south-east nations (eg - East Asia Summit)

↳ India Global South Summit held virtually in 2023 in New Delhi on the verge of G-20 summit.

↳ India increasing educational ties and opening of medical facilities with the African countries eg - (ASPA Africa growth corridor)

→ Not geographical
if not always so

2:2

Science & Technology initiatives

Doubt write here.

Amogga health

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'

Sarvodaya as given by the Mahatma Gandhi
influenced by John Ruskin 'Into the Last'
which means 'the growth of all', the
benefits reach up to the last mile.

(Importance of Sarvodaya in administration)

- Fulfilling the DPSP - Article 38 - Article 39 -
to increase the development by redistribution
of the wealth and income

- Reaching the grass root level by decentralization
of power and delegation of authority, for the
upliftment of the poor class

- Attenuation of the poverty, social security measures
are implemented while looking at the down-trodden
section of the society

- Administrator is the means to achieve the
desired end that is an egalitarian society or
the Ram Rajya

- Reducing the exploitation, by giving them
their Human Rights, ensured administrative
superiority

- Inclusive development is very important
for the society to achieve sustainable growth.

you have
mentioned
almost all
points
but
number
of
them
is
not
substantive
enough
example
the

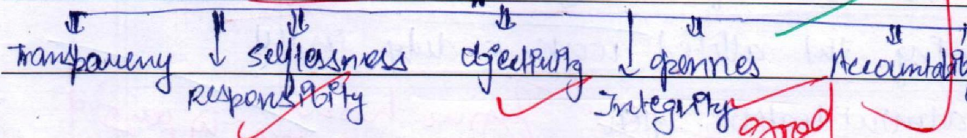
Valid
points
DPSPs
SDS
welfare

15

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 Value of civil servant are the building blocks of the personality, they includes integrity, transparency, responsibility, accountability, honesty, sympathy, political neutrality etc.

According to Nolan committee there are seven foundation values for civil servants



civil servant should follow these value due to

- ↳ Proper administration and implementation
- ↳ For following up the code of conduct & code of ethics
- ↳ For inclusive & equitable development in society
- ↳ For maintaining political neutrality, development of national decision making process.
- ↳ Bringing transparency, responsibility, for increasing public participation
- ↳ For maintain social order and establish a just society.

5

Make a flowchart for blocks for them

Start from here

Take separate value each value you have told above and detail it

write good conclusion

?

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.

Bhagavad Gita is the prime sacred book among the Hindu religion devotees which provides the solutions to the moral & ethical dilemmas present in our daily life events.

(teaching & teaching of Bhagavad Gita)

• Swadharma - following one's duty means following the allotted work or duty in the administration.

• Nishkam Karma - the doer continues doing with action without thinking about the fruits or the results. same goes with administrator to continue do service with thinking of incentives, promotions.

• Lok Samgraha - means public welfare the administrator should strive for the Lok Samgraha for attaining inclusive development.

• Retaining Atm Sampat and gaining the dafuel Sampat qualities.

• Stith Pragnya - maintaining mental stability during the work load, stress, tension, anxiety.

5/2

Give how to avoid conflict

Establish good Governance

you could write real life example this should mention above

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 is when all the pros & cons from ethics point of views are analysed and then after a decision is made.

Factors that contribute to ethical decision making -

- Ethical dilemmas - If the one is facing ethical dilemma between job security vs public interest than his decision would get affected.

- Virtue - the innate characteristics affinity to the ethical principles helps in deciding in difficult situation eg. M. Visvesvaraya integrity example when he used different candles for office work and personal work.

- Political pressure - the political influence for vote bank politics influence the administrator to indulge in inappropriate work.

- Innovation & Creativity - through the creative skills one can uphold and manage the ethical principles; eg. E. Sreedharan (Metro Man) ^{good}

- Innernessence - If individual inner confidence is pure & attached to his work than seldom he will do corruption.

Ethical decision making has been a major part in stabilising the goal of \$1 trillion economy. → don't wait

write exact definition
 52

The Nolan committee recommendations

Use more of such eg

Should be used more here that is needed for ethical decision making

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 Conflict have strangfodded many issuel which have multifaceted dimensions in the globalised and the interdependent world.

Positive Impact on India *should be combatantantise in political, social, economic impact*

↳ zero Tolerance for the terror

↳ Good relation with the US-Israel partnership

↳ Bilateral agreements with Western Block

↳ Import of Iron ^{some} technology, drone technology with Israel, S-400 with USA.

(Negative Impact on India)

↳ India from the past 70 years have supported palestine and two nation theory

↳ Challenging diplomacy, as confirmed abstention on the UN resolution voting.

↳ World condemnation, as India's silence on Russia's attack on Ukraine and Israel Heavy counter attack on Hamas.

Though the diplomatic relations have always been challenging but India knows how to deal with effectively.

Positive and Negative Impact

Talk about diplomacy, energy, security, Trade

with good deal

if you were able to, the question properly

4

4/2

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.

The motto → "Vasudha Kutumbakam"
 18th G-20 conference held in New Delhi around 8th, 9th, 10th September 2023 where all 117 heads of G-20 countries were present in New Delhi. "One Earth One Family One Future"
 "New Delhi Declaration"

Achievements of this conference -

- Global Biofuel Alliance where India wants to share its expertise with other nation in transition to a biofuel based economy. *Don't extend much*
- India-Middle East agreement where increased cooperation with middle east countries on trade, defence, security etc. *India-Middle East Europe Union Economic Corridor*
- Global South Summit - virtually held where major emphasis was put on the growing importance of the global south in the coming decades in international politics. *global renewable energy capacity*
- Financial cooperation, resolving the issues around STAA, global minimum tax. *Conclusion*
- Climate funding - put more emphasis on private sector to increase its funding. *no missing*

4

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 stands for Australia, United Kingdom and United States of America

The three above mentioned countries have formed an alliance for increased Indo-Pacific Maritime security due to aggressive

moves by the China

It also includes transfer of the Nuclear Submarines from the UK to the Australia for strengthening the coastal defence power.

(Major concern of Asia)

• No Asian country included in that group

• Nuclear capable missile presence in Indian Ocean is a threat to everyone

• China have accused the US & UK for targeting him on the International politics

• Isolation felt by the India and South-east nation.

• Arms race, always leads to agitation to the

hot war which is destructive for the whole world.

write exact

aim

2

Not needed in conclusion

Always try writing these answers in multi dimensional

perspective

Conclusion 2

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए		अंक - 5
(i) अस्ताचल	अस्त + अचल ✓	
(ii) मुखापेक्षी	मुखाप + इक्षी ✗	1 1/2
(iii) मुनीश्वर	मुनिः वर ✗	
(iv) धनैषणा	धन + शेषणा ✓	
(v) नायिका	नाइ + इका ✗	
(vi) शिरोरूह	शिर + उरूह ✗	
(vii) उच्छृंखल	उत् + शृंखल ✗	
(viii) सन्नारी	सत् + नारी ✗	
(ix) राकेश	राक + श ✗	
(x) महोर्जा	महा + उर्जा ✓	

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए।

अंक - 5

(i) पो + अन

पवन ✓

(ii) वाक् + मय

वाग्मय ✓

(iii) मनः + चेतना

मनी चेतना ✗

3 1/2

(iv) परि + कार

परिष्कार ✓

(v) परः + पर

परौपर ✗

(vi) दिक् + अंबर

दिग्ंबर ✓

(vii) नारी + उचित

नार्युचित ✓

(viii) गुरु + आदेश

गुरुदेश ✗

(ix) प्र + उज्ज्वल

प्रोज्ज्वल ✓

(x) पयः + पान

पयःपान ✓

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

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 3. A red scribble is present across the lines, and a green checkmark is visible on the right side.

(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.

God made the 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 boy as my brother ✓

4. The lions are carnivorous.

Lions are carnivorous ✓

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

I have 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.'

The pride hath a fall, 'Says Bible' ✗

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

Whenever I meet him he always makes the mention of his father ✓

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

What 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.

Please go and find out the 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?

Does he appolized you for his misbehaviour? X

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 has given application ^{to} the Principal for a weeks leave. X

14. धोबी का कुत्ता न घर का न घाट का

Laundry Man's dog neither a home's nor an outside X

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

Section 144 is applied in the whole city, people are fearing to come out. X

imposed
afraid

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

Peoples common beliefs is, for a nation's civilization, materialistic things are required in adequate quantity X

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

According to the Indian constitution Article 19(1)(a) people have a fundamental right of speech and expression X

18. अभी दिल्ली दूर है।

Right now, delhi is far away. X

19. वह बाल बाल बचा।

That was a close save X

20. गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन प्रारम्भ किया।

Grandiff started satyagrah Movement. ✓

3

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Importance

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

X $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$