

# 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	19	21
Medium : English	Part - B	16	46
E-mail :	Part - C	7	39.5
Exam Date : 26/11/23	Total		106.5
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN: [ ]	RCN: [ ]	Hindi: 8	English: 8

### 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.	<b>DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?</b>				
a.	<b>Answer Relevancy</b>		✓		
b.	<b>Answer Enrichment</b> 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.	<b>HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?</b>				
a.	<b>Structure</b> - Intro, Body, Conclusion		✓		
b.	<b>Presentation</b> - Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps		✓		
c.	<b>Language &amp; Grammar</b>		✓		
d.	<b>Word limit</b>		✓		

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement  
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. → 10 marker questions are attempted very
2. well, keep that up
3. → Well versed and well read, keep
4. brushing your knowledge
5. → Add more & more eg in your
6. ethics answers, to score more
7. marks
8. → Use thinkers/Exps.
9. All the Very Best!!
- 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'-

The concept of value crisis is a situation where a person cannot decide which value to adhere due to dilemma or lack of value information/awareness.

eg:- (1) saving an injured person or grandmother

(2) value neutral things should eat pizza or not

Also shows deviation from true value

Wider connotation is needed here

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.

*[Handwritten text is mostly illegible and crossed out with a large green diagonal line.]*

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?

Geeta give person way to choose the way to what is Nivritti according to the person's nature; i.e. pravritti

If a person is more rational rational in nature, then Nivritti

गीता offer Gyana Marg. If person is emotional & compassionate, it give bhakti yoga as nivritti marg. Another one is Karma Yoga for person who like action. What coordination golden mean



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

①

Virtue is the ideal that leads person's action. While duty is the act person needs to perform. You have to follow the virtue which identify duty, it also affect the intensity of a person doing his duty. coherence  
eg:- virtuous person will work in office efficiently. between them

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

You need to emphasize

①

John Rawls gave idea of social justice in which the person intelligent person who would be called 'Original position'. They will be standing behind veil of ignorance and asked to make a rule for justice. In such condition the Rule would be beneficial for all. Equality for all etc

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

1 1/2

According to Lord Krishna in Geeta 'Stithpragya' means a person who is same in 'Sukh' and 'Dukh', success & failure, up & down, and does action without attachment. good  
It translated in today words it he is a emotional intelligent person. eg:- Krishna himself. on court  
fine Grandhavi cursed him. about administration



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

- The four noble truths given by Lord Buddha are -
- (1) World is full of Sorrow (Dukha)
  - (2) Root cause of Sorrow is desire (Tanha)
  - (3) There is a way to end Dukha / Sorrow
  - (4) follows eight fold path (Ashtangika marg)

2  
good

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

Kant talk about two type of Freedom - (1) Freedom of Will  
(2) Moral freedom - According to him moral should not be imposed on a person. A person should be free to set moral for himself. He provide morality to save moral freedom.

there should be freedom of rational will

1/2

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

- Main issue of ethical concern in administration -
- (1) weak moral of officer - results into bride
  - (2) weak adherence to duty - due to fear of CVC, CBP
  - (3) pressure vs Work - pressure from politicians
  - (4) family vs Work - leads to nepotism some time
  - (5) private vs public life - personal life of officer affect due to public life, eg:- not giving time to childrens.

1/2

the points are valid but framing of points is not clear



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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Tagore's philosophy is called Concrete Monism because he considers god as one and even looked upon as a part of god. This ~~non-~~ identification to nature of god makes scholar call his philosophy Moorta Ekvada. *In every person or humankind*

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

Tolerance is the ability of a person to let others also express their opinion, perform choice of work or action they like, if even if one doesn't agree with them. *eg:- Vegetarian person need not should have eq of tolerance for non-vegetarian person. *give eq of religion more effective**



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

Blank lined area for answer to question 13.

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

Countries included in BRICS:

- Argentina, UAE, Bangladesh, Iraq

Read about it  
Iran, Saudi Arabia, Total (6)

1/2

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?

Blank lined area for answer to question 15.



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.

QUAD member - USA, India, Japan, Australia

**Purpose** - (1) freedom of trade in Indo-Pacific

(2) Rule Based World order.

(3) Intelligence sharing & Economic prosperity

(4) Balancing presence of China

Read about it

17. 'ऑपरेशन अजय'  
'Operation Ajay'

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 is a part of land on bank of mediterranean sea. It is inhabited by palestinian people. It was in news due to bomb attacks and disturbances between Israel & palestine.

You could name the neighbour

1



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

Main reason for Sri Lankan economic crisis.

- ① very low forex reserves
- ② debt trap of China
- ③ Sri Lanka converted entire agriculture into organic farming → less food production

②  
(abrupt decision)

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

Indian Ocean Naval Symposium is an exercise in Indian ocean in which littoral countries take part eg:- India, itself.

It showcase maritime capability, prevent piracy and promote freedom of navigation.

①

more for maritime cooperation

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 Developmental in nature - assist countries in development rather than trapping unlike China's debt trap loan
- ② Make India's image as friend in need is friend in deep.
- ③ line of credit is a part of it eg:- India gave to Sri Lanka.
- ④ also ensure development of Indian economy.  
- as it issues few things/services accepted from India.

Explain what is soft loan diplomacy

① 1/2

Valid points



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

①

7th  
2002

What is the corridor  
developed by countries  
India, Russia, Iran.  
Which it include  
India's Chabahar port development in Iran.  
It will connect India ocean to Arctic Sea.  
Contract passes

International North South Transport Corridor is multi-  
modal corridor developed which is developed by countries  
India, Russia, Iran.  
It include India's Chabahar port development in Iran.  
It will connect India ocean to Arctic Sea.

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

24. 'पैरा डिप्लोमेसी'  
'Para Diplomacy'

1/2

Para Diplomacy include the relation or direct  
awareness of talks between two provinces/states  
of two countries. It can be cities also.  
It allow a state/province to interact with  
other nation eg:- West Bengal interacting  
with Bangladesh.

gujarat



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

*gts a software launched by UNDP*

*1/2*

National Carbon Registry is a idea proposed by international environmental studies and environmentalist which involve assessment of a country's carbon release, carbon capture, and carbon stock.

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'.

*3*

Value are set of standard based on which a person evaluate action of himself / action to be performed by himself.

eg:- Cheating in exam (immoral), hence cheating become unethical.

Role of educational institution in value development.

- ① arena of first formal value inculcation.
- ② make person disciplined, punctual. eg:- coming on time in class.
- ③ remove bias / wrong value, accepted, inferiority eg:- Casteism.
- ④ Personality stabilization - by punishing on wrong act.
- ⑤ make well informed member of society.
- ⑥ Teacher act as role model eg:- Ramakrishna for Vivekananda.
- ⑦ inculcate constitutional value, not available at home eg:- equality, fraternity.

*give value like tolerance, discipline, brotherhood*

*Explain them with day real 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?

The concept of Rina is an ancient Indian concept - mentioned even in Veda. It is basically translated into debt on a person.

This is mainly of three types - Dev Rina, Pitru Rina, Rishi Rina / Guru Beneficial in sense of Duty - make person aware of its

duty towards others, which also help in emotional stability of person due to classes and one does wholeheartedly work for welfare of people. eg:- P. N. Shastri

[Sense of Responsibility] - as it encompasses reciprocity. It motivate officer to return to society. eg:- Lal Bahadur Shastri

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 a social reformer & education teacher from Maharashtra. [Lesson] Write more in new notes

(1) Welfare - as she used to serve society with Jyotiba

(2) Compassion - for widows & remarriage

(3) Promoting women education - she taught herself to give points

(4) Inclusive & equality - promoted lower caste students to study

(5) Harmony of Religions - consider Fatima (co-teacher) friend

(6) Against superstition - especially related to women



2 1/2

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

Kant is a deontological thinker, who emphasized that duty should be done for the sake of duty. He called it categorical imperative.

Classification of Duties

- ① Duty towards self - revolving around feeling, action based on universal moral. eg:- self inspection
- ② Duty towards work / Duty - which a person is assigned to perform. eg:- Duty on job
- ③ Duty towards other - these are based on moral principles

divide the classification of duties on the basis of absolute compulsion or in complete obligation

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

Swadharna is the idea told by Lord Krishna to Arjuna during the beginning of the war. As he belongs to Kshatriya, hence his dharma was to fight war. It translate into the idea that one should do assigned duty regardless to the consequence & impediment of it.

Importance

- ① make person dedicated
- ② increase efficiency & moral ③ Reduces ethical dilemma
- ④ give sense of satisfaction to roles
- ⑤ uphold the law/system of the country
- ⑥ swadharna without desire lead to good results

Write its relevance more in terms of administration & governance

2 1/2



3

6. एक प्रशासक के निष्पक्ष और तटस्थ होने के लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the advantages of an administrator being impartial and neutral.

Impartial & neutral means not letting the prejudice & bias of one self to influence the decision making. *define both of them separately*

Advantage of An impartial & neutral Administration.

- ① unbiased decision making.
- ② inclusivity follows impartiality.
- ③ merit would be promoted.
- ④ efficient people would recruited.
- ⑤ efficiency of system would increase.
- ⑥ fulfill goal of constitution like regularity & rule of law.
- ⑦ speed up development.
- ⑧ public trust in govt would increase.

exp. IAS Ashok Khurana

*Don't just mention them, explain them.*

7. 'कानून नैतिकता के निर्धारक हैं।' - कथन की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

'Laws are the determinants of morality.' - Critically interpret the statement.

Laws are the rule imposed on people to do certain thing & not do other. eg:- respect national flag.

With long course of time, laws becomes moral or influence morality like. respecting flag is a moral act.

Example - Montgomery was rule in certain tribe, hence it is moral for them to have multiple partners. Hence can't be said.

Laws are determinants of morality.

Though opposite of it is also true, moral also influence laws. eg:- Sati was immoral hence,

Ram M. Roy tried for it & it took a form of law.

*Right argument both sides of coin. how they help & how they don't.*

2/2



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

Social justice means bringing equality in opportunity,  
equality in social status & also in political arena.

According to Ambedkar on the base of social justice like  
Economic justice & Political justice.

Principle of social justice

- ① Equality of opportunity (Art 16)
- ② equality before law (Art 14)
- ③ Accessibility to resources
- ④ just distribution of resources
- ⑤ protection of weaker section

- ⑥ economic justice
- ⑦ political justice

eg:- Reservation in  
lots of things

*These are more characteristics  
Write principles given by scholars too like Plato, Burke*

2 1/2

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 is an organization mainly including Asia  
countries which highlights Asian value & balance the world

Important point raised in SCO 2023

- ① Economic stability of world - specially after COVID-19
- ② Action against terrorism - RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure)
- ③ Recovery from COVID-19 - help members to regain growth
- ④ supporting freedom of trade
- ⑤ enhance trade between the members
- ⑥ Sustainable development

*Write points about SCO summit 2023*

*These all are already going on*

*What's new*

2 1/2



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 Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a trading bloc formed by ~~low~~ <sup>many</sup> countries for dialogue partners like China, Japan. India ~~withdrew~~ from it.

Reason of Withdrawal

- (1) ~~feared~~ <sup>Rule of origin issue</sup> of china's product flooding india market.
- (2) India industry ~~especially~~ <sup>Intellectual property issue</sup> electronics not in competitive stage.
- (3) Concern for farmer - via ASEAN countries good in Agriculture.
- (4) Dairy related concern - ~~especially~~ <sup>Australia</sup> from product from New Zealand.
- (5) India's huge trade deficit with china more than 100 billion.

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.

India-Myanmar has close tie from long time including pre-british & british era. ~~Presently~~ <sup>Friendship</sup> relation of N-E India with Myanmar. ~~element~~ <sup>to extent</sup> of India-Myanmar relation  $\Rightarrow$  Buddhism, Neighbour.

Importance for India-Myanmar relation from N-E India

- (1) ~~Development~~ <sup>Security importance</sup> of N-E India - as Myanmar link India/ASEAN <sup>diplomatic import</sup>
- (2) Connectivity with ASEAN - joint india proposed IMT Highway.
- (3) ~~Relation~~ <sup>What are the</sup> of N-E people with Myanmar - blood & Marriage.
- (4) ~~Peace~~ <sup>the</sup> in N-E India - needs a peaceful Myanmar.
- (5) Migrants from Myanmar - destabilize peace in N-E.
- (6) Geographic location - of N-E India & Myanmar is same.
- (7) ~~Drugs~~ <sup>the</sup> supplies & Hiding place for Militants.



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

3

South China sea is part of pacific sea which is claimed by china by its so called 9-dash line principle, and disobeying UNCLOS laws. It is dispute b/w China, Philippines, Vietnam, etc. [Role of India.]

Write Name of court

- ① part of Indo-pacific. - India is a stakeholder.
- ② connect Russia & India - specially after Eastern Economic Forum
- ③ As partner of ASEAN - India is concern for Asian Countries
- ④ support for international law & institution by india like UNCLOS
- ⑤ India follows Rule Based World Order.

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?

3

Rules Based World Order is based on ideal of democracy, liberty, freedom of trade, supported by international institutions.  
[International Institutions supporting Rule Based World Order]

- ① United Nation - ensure member abide by rule of UN
- ② World Bank & IMF - help countries in development
- ③ WHO (World Health Organization) - help countries in health and
- ④ WTO (World Trade Organization) - ensure freedom of trade & fair trade for all members
- ⑤ IMO - formulated rule for sea, UNCLOS
- ⑥ International Court of Justice - for violation of Rules

you can then compare them  
political organization  
Economic  
Environment



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.

19 Non-alignment Movement was started by India under the leadership of J. J. Nehru in the time of bipolar world b/w Russia & USA.

Reason for Declining importance of NAM

- ① absence of sharp edge conflict b/w Russia & USA
- ② NAM is slowly replaced by Global South.
- ③ India's moving steps towards USA, eg:- QUAD
- ④ multipolar world order emerged after 1990s
- ⑤ emergence of small regional group like BIMSTEC.
- ⑥ Changing World dynamic - made NAM ineffective.

Valid points but explain them

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

Suggest ways to make the United Nations more effective.

3/2 United Nations formed after League of Nations in 1945. Due to its long history of formation it needs reform which are ->

- ① Reform in UNSC - abolish veto power
- ② Reform in UNGA - gave UNGA power of over UNSC
- ③ Administrative efficiency needs to increase
- ④ Representation to Global South in UNSC
- ⑤ equitable & justified distribution of UN expenses
- ⑥ Andrag other sources of funds for UN
- ⑦ Need to make it more effective legally
- ⑧ Unbiased - towards West or other powerful countries eg:- WHO towards china during COVID-19

increase inclusion by representation from global south



3

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 word generally used for 3<sup>rd</sup> World countries of or developing & underdeveloped countries. It include countries like - India, Africa, S. American countries.

Initiative by India for Global South

- (1) Line of credit → for countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh
- (2) Asia Africa Corridor - with help of Japan to develop Africa
- (3) Soft loan diplomacy of India
- (4) Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction initiative - India member
- (5) support to World Nohem - like AIDS
- (6) including Global South in International Solar Alliance

Regular organisation

of Global South summit

Global South Centre of excellence

→ Science & Tech initiative



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'

Gandhiji was inspired by the Ruskin's book 'Unto the Last'. From this book he brought out concept

of Sarvodaya.

Concept of Sarvodaya

This concept talks about the overall development of a person including moral, mental, intellectual, spiritual

and economic also. This encompasses all the population of a nation. It even include the Untouchable people

into its ambit.

Importance of Sarvodaya in Administration

① Multidimensional - promote multidimensional development of people

② Inclusive - as it talk about all the people into nation

③ ensure efficient policy making - due to its wide horizon

④ target last into the line - ensure range of policies is to the last person. ⑤ gives vision to administrator

⑦ Aware masses - effective use of it will make well informed citizenry.

The concept of Sarvodaya will help india to achieve SDG goal like 7, 12 and will also enable to achieve vision of developed india by 2047.

good writing

very good

points

SDG

etc

good conclusion



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.

5/2

Value are the deep set standard of a person or group based on which he decide rightness/wrongness of any action.

Basic Values of Civil Services

1) According to Nelson Committee - Honesty, Integrity, Selflessness, Accountability, Objectivity,

2) According to Kautilya - Honesty, Responsibility, Abide by Dharma

3) Transparency - eg:- following RTI act 2005.

4) Accountability - eg:- performance Accounting.

5) Integrity - eg:- Lal B. Shastri signed over train Accident.

Very good  
It's  
answering  
pane!

Need of Follow Values by Civil Servant

1) Maintain Constitutional Morality - eg:- equality, Rule of law

2) Ensure no subjectivity - due to their person bias

3) To serve government by apolitical nature - because they make have to work with different parties in power

4) Ensure justice - benefit also reaches to subalterns.

5) Inclusive policy formation - which can cater all the public of nation :- eg:- Priority sector lending.

You could write good examples here of civil servants

These value are guiding light for civil servant.

which ensure that they follow path of Sarwadaya.

write good conclusion



5

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 though a religious text but encompasses many other filed like ethics & administration also.

Teaching of Gita : Basis for Admin & Governance Reform.

① Concept of Rajvishi - (Saintry King) - Leader shouldn't be

attached to desire too much, like saint should have... control over desires.

② Idea of Lokasangraha - This can be used as objective

of political & administration that translate into public welfare.

③ Dandan - Like good. protect vit. Dshakt, state should

also protect people, their wealth & ensure development.

④ Sthirabhyasa - The admin should focus on securing personal

life & ensure emotionally stable.

⑤ Nishkam Karma - The government shouldn't do make

policy with objective only to win next election but for longterm welfare

⑥ Emotional Stability - This is the essence of gita which

should be cultivated in state administration.

⑦ Duty for sake of Duty - The public administration's

objective should be this to ensure thing like Corruption doesn't

happen. The spirit of Gita if truly enultated

The dream of Gandhi's Ramrajya is no far.

to you need of political & administration that translate into public welfare. Dandan - Like good. protect vit. Dshakt, state should also protect people, their wealth & ensure development. Sthirabhyasa - The admin should focus on securing personal life & ensure emotionally stable. Nishkam Karma - The government shouldn't do make policy with objective only to win next election but for longterm welfare. Emotional Stability - This is the essence of gita which should be cultivated in state administration. Duty for sake of Duty - The public administration's objective should be this to ensure thing like Corruption doesn't happen. The spirit of Gita if truly enultated. The dream of Gandhi's Ramrajya is no far.

eg philosophy of daridra  
Narayana  
NFA  
handling political pressure  
stamped  
maintaining it  
during frequent transfer

good conclusion



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.

6

Ethical decision making means taking decision based on the established ethics or organization or society or following ethics that ensure welfare of all beyond self-interest.

[Factors contribute Ethical decision Making.]

(1) Identification of ethical dilemma - which are arising in any decision eg:- Doctor taking off v/s treating urgent patient.

(2) Access of information of situation - awareness about the entire scenario exists. that decision is taken after thinking.

(3) Awareness of ethics of organization/body - eg:- every profession has different ethics, info of that is needed.

(4) intention of person - should be made that ensure ethics are not used for best personal benefits.

(5) Morality of person - act as driving engine for person act. eg:- Moral student won't cheat even if doesn't know.

(6) level of emotional intelligence of person - ensure one can understand his desire / among desire to control them.

(7) Transparency & Accountability. (8) informed citizenry.

(9) Moral standards of society - for eg:- if society accept corruption as normal or feel shame of it.

Ethical decision making though depend on a person but can be inculcated by means like Reading, Workshop, etc.

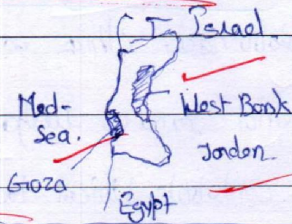
Good points  
Talk about  
Value system  
like  
Accountability  
Integrity



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 is a reflection of long tension in the region between Israel & Arab World.

Impact of Israel-Palestine Conflict on India



- ① Dilemma for India - either should support Israel (defense supplier) or Palestine. (According to traditional policy)
- ② Impact on relation with Israel - as Israel support India in many issues including terrorism in UN.
- ③ Concern related to Security & Defence - Israel is a big supplier of defence equipment to India.
- ④ Impact of technology sharing - specially from Israel eg:- Agri Tech.
- ⑤ Pressure from Israel to debar Hamas terrorist organisation.
- ⑥ Relation with US & Western Countries - due to aid to Palestine.
- ⑦ Relationship with Palestine - as India not condemning Israel.
- ⑧ Relationship with Arab World - can be deteriorate as they support Israel.
- ⑨ Impact on energy supply - like crude oil from Arab World.
- ⑩ Iran-India relation & India's investment in region - Iran is blamed for giving support to terrorist in Israel.
- ⑪ Impact on image of the leader of Global South.

The best approach for India is to follow two-nation theory, which would not affect India.

5/12

Valid reason

But you add more points to it

good conclusion



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 18th G20 Conference happen under the presidency of India in Delhi.

Theme of G20

① Vasudhev kutumbam - it highlight india vision for the world. It is inspired from the ancient sufism of india. Highlights interconnectedness of the world.

② One Earth One World: One family. - it also has essence of Vasudhev kutumbam which treat world as family.

Achievement of Conference

① inclusion of African Union - strength india's image as leader of Global south.

② Global Biofuel alliance - under leadership of india with US.

③ India-Mid East-Europe. Corridor - will connect india with world. Italy, Germany & give alternative to BRS of china.

④ Launch of India's UPS - by World & World bank.

⑥ est. of Digital infra fund. - to support digital infra in developing countries

⑦ showcase of india's rich Art, Architecture & Culture

⑧ impetus to Tourism

⑨ Conference in J&K - Delegation's attendance of conference shows their inclination towards India on Kashmir.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Briefly explain about G20 of 18th summit  
 But don't stretch it too long  
 Valid point  
 Talk about Delhi Declaration  
 Renewable energy focus  
 write good  
 Caribian  
 (?)



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.

6

AUKUS is an acronym for alliance of Australia, United Kingdom & USA.

write good

Objective of AUKUS - It is based on transfer of submarine nuclear technology to Australia. It will help Australia to deal issues related to Pacific & Indian Ocean.

help

Concern of Asia related to AUKUS

AIM of AUKUS

- ① Perception that alliance based on Pacific - to deal with trade & dominance of China in region.
  - ② Prestige of military alliance - few sees it as a pre-emptive of military alliance to control Indo-Pacific.
  - ③ Undermine position of India in Indo-Pacific - which is central to India's main policy. *This one is the main point write it down*
  - ④ Could create tension in Asia - as it could give rise to reactionary Russia-China alliance.
  - ⑤ Could create pressure on S-E Asian countries.
  - ⑥ Suppressing voice of Regional Countries - like ASEAN.
  - ⑦ AUKUS vs China fear - could lead to decline of trade & maritime route in region.
  - ⑧ Disappointment of France - Australia broke submarine deal with France, a stake holder in India Ocean.
- AUKUS should ensure that regional peace & trade of Asia doesn't impact.

Valid points

What should India's stance

good conclusion



1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए		अंक - 5
(i) अस्ताचल	अस्त + आचल X	
(ii) मुखापेक्षी	मुख + अपेक्षी ✓	
(iii) मुनीश्वर	मुनि + श्वर ✓	
(iv) धनैषणा	धन + ऐषणा X	(1)
(v) नायिका	नाय + इका X	
(vi) शिरोरूह	शिर + उरूह X	
(vii) उच्छृंखल		
(viii) सन्नारी	सन + नारी X	
(ix) राकेश	राक + ईश X	
(x) महोर्जा	मह + उर्जा X	



2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कीजिए।

अंक - 5

(i) पो + अन

पावन

X

(ii) वाक् + मय

वाङ्मय

✓

(iii) मनः + चेतना

मनोच मनश्चेतना

✓

(iv) परि + कार

परिष्कार

✓

2 1/2

(v) परः + पर

परस्पर

✓

(vi) दिक् + अंबर

दिगंबर

✓

(vii) नारी + उचित

नार्योचित

X

(viii) गुरु + आदेश

गुरुवादेश

X

(ix) प्र + उज्ज्वल

(x) पयः + पान



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

राजस्थान सरकार

जिला कलेक्टर, भरतपुर

प्र. क्र. - कर/.../05.

दिनांक - 26/11/23

अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर

उपखण्ड वर, भरतपुर

विषय :- क्षेत्र में जनसुनवाई हेतु

मान्यवर,

आपको यह सूचित किया जाता है कि राज्य के कानून कक्ष के तहत वार्षिक जनसुनवाई दिनांक 1/12/23 को की जाएगी। आपको इसके तहत की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के निर्देश के आक के माध्यम से दे दिए जाएंगे।

Rec

रामधन

(जिला कलेक्टर)  
भरतपुर

सूचनाएं एवं आवश्यक कार्य हेतु

① सूचना विभाग

② पंचायत विभाग

Rec

रामधन  
(जिला कलेक्टर, भरतपुर)

4 1/2



(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?

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. ✓

6

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

I have work to do & so I will reach late. X

6. Higher you go, colder it is.

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.

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 & 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?

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 gave a leave application for a week to Head master. ✗

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।

In whole city Section 144 has imposed, people are scared of coming out. ✗

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।

Article 19(1)(a) of Indian constitution ensure right freedom of speech & expression as fundamental right. ✓

18. अभी दिल्ली दूर है।

Delhi is still far. ✗

19. वह बाल बाल बचा।

20. गांधीजी ने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन प्रारम्भ किया।

Grandhiji has started satyagraha Movement. ✗

11  
1/2  
3

1  
1/2



1/3

some are in the biological lab

X. recombination of strands of nucleic acids during cell

X. two pairs of homologous chromosomes are aligned side by side

1/3

interference between nucleosomes control for (1) nucleosomes  
then telomeres are recognized & attached

X. cell life is short

X. chromosome is copied before cell division