

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 005

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

प्रशासकीय नीतिशास्त्र
Administrative Ethics

Paper - IInd Unit - I

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Part - A		22½
Medium : English	Part - B		30
E-mail :	Part - C		30½
Exam Date :	Total		83
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN:	RCN:	Hindi: 4½	English: 6

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
- अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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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.
2. ~~★~~ Good performer, keep writing
3. more ~~★~~ test papers. write more
- 4.
5. ~~★~~ Knowledge base is good - keep
6. ~~★~~ augment it further.
7. ~~★~~ Try Add more subject vocab. & Exam
8. keywords/terms
9. ~~★~~ Highlight key terms
10. ~~★~~ latest examples ~~★~~ include etc |
11. ~~★~~ All the best!
~~★~~ try to present in diagrammatic pattern.

Part - A

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. कन्फ्यूशियस के अनुसार नैतिक जीवन के संचालन के मूल सिद्धान्तों का नाम लिखिए।
According to Confucius, write the name of the basic principles of conducting moral life.

① Ren → Benevolence

② Lee

correct words too

③ Yi

→ English

④ Hsiyam

⑤ Chi

⑥ Teh

(Write above this line only)

2. बेंथम द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'सुख मापक यंत्र/सुखवादी परिगणना' के आधारों को लिखिए।
Write the basis of 'happiness measuring instrument/hedonic calculation' propounded by Bentham.

① Intensity

• Relativity

→ pleasure & amount

• Fecundity

• Productivity

• Period

→ Remoteness

• Extent

• Purity

(Write above this line only)

3. कांट के मतानुसार नैतिकता की पूर्वमान्यताएँ कौनसी हैं?
According to Kant, what are the presuppositions of morality?

① Availability of option

② Presence of God → Existence of God

③ Availability of decision

(Write above this line only)

4. "शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 'पाठ्यक्रम सहगामी क्रियाएँ' मूल्य विकसित करने में सहायक होती हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "Co-curricular activities' are helpful in developing values in educational institutions." Explain-

Co-curricular activities import values through
teachings and pedagogic techniques. Through Co-curricular activities values like cooperation, ^{teamwork} problem solving and other values which are [↓] necessary for development of child. [↓] sports, prayer, play etc.

(Write above this line only)

5. मूर द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'प्रकृतिवादी तर्कदोष' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करें।
 Explain the concept of 'Naturalist Fallacy' propounded by Moore.

(Write above this line only)

6. सुकरात के नैतिक दर्शन के अनुसार 'ज्ञान व सदगुण के मध्य संबंध' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 According to the moral philosophy of Socrates, explain the 'relationship between knowledge and virtue'.

1/2 According to Socrates knowledge is the best of all virtues. While Temperance, ^{supreme} wisdom & Justice are subordinate virtues. Knowledge doesn't mean only theoretical knowledge it means knowledge of good-bad, right wrong etc.

(Write above this line only)

7. श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता में उल्लेखित 'आपद धर्म' की अवधारणा पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Throw light on the concept of 'Apad-Dharma' mentioned in Srimad Bhagavad Gita.

According to Apad Dharma of Srimad Bhagawat

Gita a person should perform the duties of others during a crisis or disaster. ^{along with} ^{swadharma}

During this time apart from performing his own duties he can perform others also. ^{Example - ?}

(Write above this line only)

8. 'शुभ' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the meaning of 'Shubha'.

'Shubha' means ^{Being Helpful} the values ~~for~~ of living life.

These are values of higher objective.

like :- Dutyfulness of Kant. ^{add more} key words :-

Utilitarianism of Bentham.

(Write above this line only)

9. बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार निर्वहन किये जाने वाले 'दस कुशल कर्म' को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the 'ten precepts' to be performed according to Buddhism.

Samy

(Write above this line only)

10. 'स्यादवाद' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Syadvada'.

Syat → may be -

doctrine → all judgements are conditional

Syadvada is a Jain philosophy according to it

a thing has many qualities. One side of thing should be evaluated rightly and other side should also be evaluated rightly.

Through this coordination of thoughts is possibility
(Write above this line only)

11. प्लेटो का 'न्याय' किस प्रकार राजनीतिक समाज के निर्माण में सहायक है?
How is Plato's 'Justice' helpful in building political society?

mutual Harmony

According to Plato there are 4 virtues, and

'Justice' is one of them. Through justice a political society can be created where no one are denied of justice and a just and human environment can be created.

(Write above this line only)

12. राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति
Political attitude

Political attitude is a positive or negative perception

towards a political ideology, policy, political symbol or political party.

In a democracy political attitude is present in almost everyone and no one can remain political neutral
(Write above this line only)

13. श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता में उल्लेखित 'लोकसंग्रह' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिये।
 Explain the meaning of 'Lokasangraha' mentioned in Srimad Bhagavad Gita.

Lokasangraha in Srimad Bhagavad Gita means

'Public welfare' it emphasise that a person

should perform his duties in the welfare

of public

(Write above this line only)

relevant key word missing
 in Admin. studies
 style

14. किन्हीं चार नैतिक सम्प्रत्ययों के नाम लिखिए।
 Write the name of any four moral concepts.

① Evolutional theory of Herbert Spencer

② Extremist theory of Hegel

③ Deontological theory of Kant

④ Pure procedural justice of John Rawls

(Write above this line only)

moral evaluation of a
 person's
 conduct

15. 'बौद्ध दर्शन का प्रतीत्य समुत्पाद'
 'The Prativityasamutpada of Buddhist philosophy'

'Prativityasamutpada' emphasis on the thought

that 'What could've happened if it happened'

It outlines the possibilities and outcomes of

future actions. Example - ?

(Write above this line only)

16. ऋण
Rin

Rin → It is a vedic concept according to it

person. ~~that~~ is indebtedness towards others.

It is 3 types of Rin (Tririnas)

① Pitrarina

③ Guaurin → give ethical angle to Rin

② Dev rin

(Write above this line only)

17. "व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से बुरा नहीं होता।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"A person does not become bad voluntarily." Explain the above statement.

The good or bad conduct of a person is

depended on many factors that's why there are many circumstances where a person can conduct bad conducts involuntarily like bad conduct due to poverty, anger.

Subject keywords: mita

(Write above this line only)

18. सदगुणों की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
Write the characteristics of virtues.

① Virtues are subjective

② They can be innate or can be acquired.

③ They are relatively permanent.

④ Virtues influences the morality & conduct of a person.

(Write above this line only)

19. महात्मा गांधी के 'एकादश व्रत' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on Mahatma Gandhi's 'Eleven Vows'.

- ① Satya
 - ② Ahimsa
 - ③ Ateya
 - ④ Aparigraha
 - ⑤ Brahmcharya
 - ⑥ Abhay
 - ⑦ Aswad
 - ⑧ Physical work
 - ⑨ Sarv Dhamm Sambhar
 - ⑩
- refer model answer copy
- (Write above this line only)

20. निष्पक्षता के आधारभूत घटकों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the basic components of impartiality.

- ① Constitution
 - ② Law
 - ③ Rules
 - ④ Integrity
 - ⑤ Natural Justice
- (Write above this line only)
- no discrimination
bias
prejudice
Equal opportunity

21. 'अरस्तु के गोल्डन मीन सिद्धान्त' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Aristotle's Golden Mean Theory'.

Aristotle's middle path rule is called 'Golden Mean theory'. According to it a person should refrain from any type of extremism and should choose middle path.

↳ like Buddha's

(Write above this line only)

22. 'प्रशासन में जनसहभागिता' की धारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 Explain the concept of 'public participation in administration'.

In administration public participation implies participation of peoples in administrative activities. Public participation is essential in every field and for this reason govt's scheme & policies are working for public participation. Example → Social audit in M.P.

(Write above this line only)

23. निर्णय प्रक्रिया में नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों के नाम लिखिए।
 Name the factors that promote ethics in the decision making process.

- ① Moral code and conducts.
- ② Moral values like integrity, leadership, accountability.
- ③ Laws & rules.

PTI, School, media scrutiny

(Write above this line only)

24. अष्टांगिक मार्ग
 Eightfold Path

- ① Samyak Kaumant (?) Samyak Vak
- Samyak Samadhi (?)
- Samyak Vyayam
- Samyak Hita Dristi → *people it & remember forever*
- Samyak Ajeer → *R.P.C. use to ask ques type of 98*

(Write above this line only)

25. वैदिक परम्परा में उल्लेखित कर्मों पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on the karmas (deeds) mentioned in the Vedic tradition.

In Vedic tradition karmas are mentioned which is based on 'varna system', it means a person should perform his duties as prescribed by 'varna system'. In Vedic tradition there is doctrine of Karma & Dharma. Satkarma, Dushkarma

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

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. सर्वोदय की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसकी सीमाएँ बताइये।
Explain the concept of Sarvodaya and explain its limitations.

Sarvodaya means welfare of all people, it emphasizes on maximum happiness of all and no one left behind which is a broader concept as compared to hedonism. body, mind & soul, intellect (spiritual)

Limitations → Practically it is impossible because welfare of one person can lead to destruction of other.

- It is highly rigid concept without any exceptions.

(Write above this line only)

2. किसी व्यक्ति की राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the factors influencing the political attitude of a person.

- ① ~~Rich~~ Family → Political attitude can be influenced by political attitude of family, generally whole members of family have same political attitude.
- ② Religion → Various political ideologies are based on religion so ~~site~~ can influence political attitude.
- ③ Rich-Poor ⇒ Person belonging to rich class ^{ideology} can have different political attitudes than that of poor class.
- ④ Caste ⇒ Castes act as a pressure group in politics so person can have ^{caste} political attitude towards his caste based politics.
- ⑤ Govt. policies ⇒ Govt. policies can influence the attitude.

(Write above this line only)

3. सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए विभिन्न दार्शनिकों के अनुसार सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
While clarifying the concept of social justice, mention the principles of social justice according to various philosophers.

!! आ नो भद्रः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः !!

(Write above this line only)

4. सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में आधारभूत मूल्यों को परिभाषित करते हुए उन मूल्यों के नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।
While defining the basic values in the context of civil service, name those values.

The values which influence the ~~the~~ good conduct of a civil servant and helps in maintaining a moral character while performing the functions of civil services are the basic values. For eg: (1) Integrity ✓ *Add more subject keywords*

(2) Honesty

(3) Accountability

(6) Impartiality

(4) Dutyfulness

(5) Transparency

(5) Righteousness

(Write above this line only)

5. "सर्वोदय की अवधारणा मार्क्सवाद से भिन्न है।" स्पष्ट करें।
"The concept of Sarvodaya is different from Marxism." Explain.

work/material aspect
spiritual
As per
The concept of Sarvodaya emphasis on maximum happiness of all while Marxism emphasise on equality and welfare of poor, oppressed and labour class.

The scope of Sarvodaya broader while the scope of Marxism is ~~neg~~ narrow.

Marxism supports violence for achievement of goal of welfare while Sarvodaya doesn't support any kind of violence

(Write above this line only)

6. गांधीजी के दर्शन में वर्ण व्यवस्था के समर्थन के आधारों को बताइये।

Tell the grounds for supporting the caste system in Gandhiji's philosophy.

use bullet points

2/2 Gandhiji in his philosophies supports caste system and varna system because according to him :-

- Various professions are linked with caste system and we should not discriminate between the works / profession.
- Through caste system skills are transferred from one generation to another so no question of livelihood will arise, the person can have a secured lifestyle and ~~the~~ lifestyle so he will be able to direct his energy towards spirituality. # However Gandhiji denied caste based discrimination.

(Write above this line only)

7. "सुखवादी गणना नितान्त अव्यवहारिक है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"Hedonic calculation is completely impractical." Explain the above statement.

2/2 Hedonic calculation as per Jeremy Bentham is done on basis of 7 ultimate pleasure factors like Intensity, Extent, Relativity etc. but many thinkers criticised it for being impractical. The calculation of happiness is not possible in many extent because these qualities of happiness may vary from person to person and these parameters of calculation may have different range. There is no universality of these factors of hedonic calculation.

(Write above this line only)

8. प्रशासनिक नीतिशास्त्र की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसमें समावेशित किए जाने वाले तत्वों को लिखिए।
Explaining the concept of administrative ethics, write the elements to be included in it.

Administrative ethics → The set of ethical rules and conducts followed in an administration for efficient and effective functioning of administrative system. It will help the administration to gain public trust, ~~an~~ reliability and extend the public welfare activities. [Elements] → Code of conduct of administration

→ Set of rules and policies → Ethical code of administration

→ Integrity → Accountability → Transparency

→ Honesty → Impartiality → Dutyfulness

(Write above this line only)

Annotations: Ajurved, Answer content, add, system, Examples.

9. रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के अनुसार मानव स्वरूप के पक्षों को नामोल्लेखित करते हुए उन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
According to Rabindranath Tagore, name the aspects of human nature and write short note on them.

As per the humanistic thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore there are two aspects of human nature i.e. (1) finite aspect (2) Infinite aspect

(1) Finite aspect → finite aspects are short lived and related to desires of mental or physical needs, which is a common tendency of human.

(2) Infinite Aspect → These are relatively permanent. These contains values of mean and end both. These aspects motivates a person to achieve a higher goal.

(Write above this line only)

10. शासन में भेदभावहीनता एवं राजनैतिक गैर-तरफदारी से होने वाले लाभों को लिखिए।
Write the benefits of non-discrimination and political non-partisanship in governance.

3 Non-discrimination and political non-partisanship are
Key tool for a effective governance system. ^{1. Introduction}
Keywords

Benefits of Non-discrimination

Political non-partisanship

① Welfare policies are easily distributed among the beneficiaries.

① Political based recruitment in governance will reduce

② Proper utilisation of resources.

② Reduction in corruption

③ ~~It~~ Broadens the sphere of governance.

③ Reduction in political biases

④ Public participation will increase in governance (Write above this line only)

④ Effective implimentation of governance activities.

11. मानवीय मूल्यों के विकास में समाज की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the role of society in the development of human values.

9 An individual spends most of his life in the society and many values are imparted in an individual through society like Spirit of cooperation, Fraternity, Harmonious life in a society, Various political values helps in reduction of casteism. Apart from these some negative values can be developed in a individual like Discrimination, Violence, Communal thoughts, Aggression.

• write in bullet points - for

(Write above this line only)

Better visually (16)

12. किसी व्यक्ति के नैतिक कर्तव्यों की पालना में 'ऋण' की धारणा किस प्रकार उपयोगी हो सकती है, समझाइये।
Explain how the concept of 'Rin' can be useful in fulfilling the moral duties of a person.

2/3 Concept of Rin states that a person is indebted to society in many ways and these should be repaid. ^{a vedic ethical philosophy}

* Through Pitra Rin a person respects his parents and guardian and values like respect, compassion etc.

* Through Guru Rin a person studies upnishad, vedas and learns about various moral concepts which helps in fulfilling moral duties

* Through Dev Rin a person worships, chant mantras, fasts, which enhance the spiritual development of a human being.

(Write above this line only)

13. 'राजनीतिक सामाजीकरण' को परिभाषित करते हुए इस पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Define 'political socialization' and write short note on it.

(Write above this line only)

14. "प्लेटो के न्याय की अवधारणा विधिगत न होकर नीतिगत है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Plato's concept of justice is not legal but ethical." Explain the above statement.

(Write above this line only)

15. "तुम्हें करना चाहिए, इसलिए तुम कर सकते हो।" काण्ट के इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Ought implies can." Explain this statement of Kant.

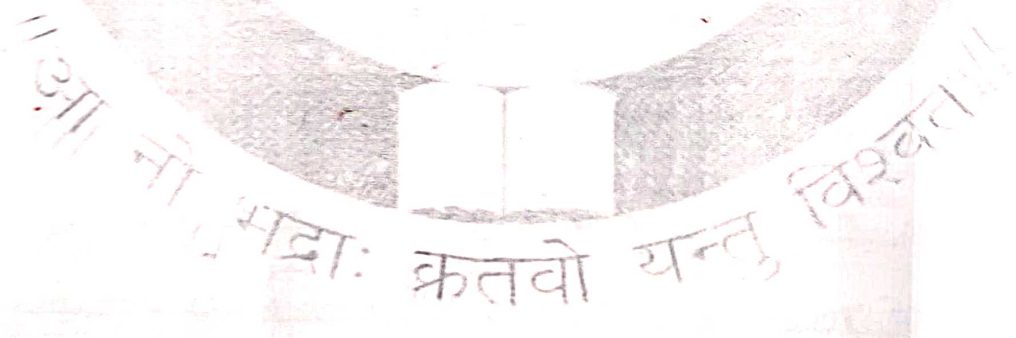
(Write above this line only)

16. "व्यक्ति के आदतन या अभ्यासजन्य कर्म नैतिकता के दायरे में आते हैं।" सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 -The habitual or customary actions of a person come under the ambit of morality." Explain with example.

~~The unintentional actions of a person doesn't come under the ambit of morality while the actions done on free will comes under ambit of morality as the person doing the act is completely aware of the actions and the circumstances.~~ Substantive for answer

~~For eg: A person hitting another person with the intention of hurting and causing a harm is an immoral act similarly when a person accidentally hurt other person then it doesn't come in the ambit of morality.~~ with Examples & Keyword

(Write above this line only)



Part - C

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. 'नैतिक द्वंद्व या दुविधा' को परिभाषित करते हुए सरकारी संस्थानों में उत्पन्न होने वाली नैतिक दुविधाओं को लिखते हुए उनके समाधान प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
While defining 'ethical conflict or dilemma', write down the ethical dilemmas arising in government institutions and present their solutions.

Ethical Conflicts → Various situations arise while taking decisions and a situation of dilemma occurs in which in which moral values can be affecting while taking the decision. It cause distortion of feeling of self satisfaction. *don't write outside*

For Eg:- Testing done during drug production ^{margin} can cause death of many animals, it will create situation of moral conflict. *improve the content*

Ethical dilemmas in government institution :- *of answer*

* A government policy which can cause harm to a particular section of people *reverse of job*

* A government order which can cause exploitation of environment for Infrastructure projects.

* Limited resources for large no. of beneficiaries so which to be excluded.

Solution → In case of resource distribution it should be distributed to the most needy ones → In case of infrastructure project it should be keep in mind the no. of people can be benefited

* A bigger, greater cause ^(Write above this line only) should be supported.

2. बोधिसत्व की अन्तर्धारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसका महत्त्व उल्लेखित करते हुए वर्तमान में इसके लाभ बताइये।
Explain the concept of Bodhisattva, mention its importance and tell its benefits at present.

Concept of Bodhisattva is related to Hinayan branch of Buddhism.

Bodhisattva → Those people ^{follow Path of} ~~who~~ ^{Budhha's} ~~are~~ ^{teachy} called Bodhisattva which emphasis on public welfare, welfare of society and improves moral conducts of peoples.

Importance

- Bodhisattvas helps in public welfare. ~~which~~
- Ideologies of Buddhism got spreaded like Triratnas, Ashangik Marg.
- Bodhisattvas through their immense knowledge can educate ~~the~~ society in an effective way.

Benefits at Present

- At present time rising tendency of ^{ethical Angle} individualism, materialism can be overcome. ^{relevant}
- Bodhisattvas can help movements of people ^{key terms} towards spirituality.
- Rising incidences of communalism, naxalism, violence can be stopped through teachings propagated by Bodhisattvas.

Brief conclusion —

(Write above this line only)

3. "नैतिक कर्तव्यों व कानूनी दायित्वों में एकरूपता का अभाव हो सकता है।" सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "There may be lack of uniformity in moral duties and legal responsibilities." Explain with example.

3 1/2 As per the above statement there may be lack of uniformity in moral duties and legal duties because the sphere of moral duties is much more than that of legal duties. Subjective Answer

For example (1) Add more subject vocabulary to solve author's During the time of disaster providing relief like shelter, food, clothing, drinking water etc. the moral duty says that these relief measures should be taken quickly and maximum people should be benefitted while legal responsibility follows the proper process and waits for the sanctioning of financial aid from the government here moral duty plays the greater role. Ans

(2) An old person is deprived of government's social security aids because of presence of lack of document ~~but~~ the moral duty says the person should be get the aid without proper documentation (3) Moral duty doesn't promote violence while legal provisions have provisions of punishment for violation of legal laws

4. ऋत की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके आयामों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए तथा ऋत किस प्रकार प्रशासनिक उत्कृष्टता को संवर्धित करता है, समझाइये।
Explaining the concept of Rit, write a short note on its dimensions and explain how Rit promotes administrative excellence.

Rit → According to concept of Rit the functioning of universe is due to Rit. The natural order of life and all the activities are based on Rit and one should not violate the Rit.

Dimensions

→ The natural functioning of universe like Solar system, weather, rain etc. are due to Rit.

fulfill word limit

Administrative excellence

- Just like violence of Rit is punishable the violence of administrative rules is also punishable.
- The world is run by Rit, the administrative system should also run by code of conduct, Ethical conducts, various rules, values.
- And both moral and legal foundations to perform duties can be implied.

(Write above this line only)

5. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए/Write a comment on the following-

1. करुणा का प्रशासन में महत्व/Importance of compassion in administration
2. धर्म निरपेक्ष नैतिकता व धार्मिक नैतिकता/Secular morality and religious morality

① Importance of compassion in administration → An administrator acts as a mediator between the government and locals so it should have values of compassion, which will help in many ways like:- Making cordial relationship will follow administrator and local public, various kin. An administrator have to deal with peoples with various nature and various values so with compassion the public dealing will become easy. Give Examples-

② <u>Secular Morality</u>	<u>Religious Morality</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The morality which is based on <u>rationality</u> and scientific principles is called <u>secular morality</u>. • Religious elements of morality like god, <u>existence of soul</u>, <u>Karma-Dharma principles</u> are not accepted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The morality in which religious elements are present is known as <u>religious morality</u>. For eg:- <u>Geeta's principle</u>, <u>Gandhian ideology</u>. etc.

6. श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता के दर्शन की प्रशासन में भूमिका पर लेख लिखिए।
Write an article on the role of the philosophy of Srimad Bhagavad Gita in administration.

The philosophy of Srimad Bhagavad Gita plays an important role in various sectors. In administration an administrator can learn various values through Bhagavad Gita such as :-

Nishkam Karma → An administrator should follow his duty without expecting result / fruit and following Karma should be Nishkam Karma.

Apad Dharma → Through this concept an administrator learns to follow the duty of others during an disaster or crisis.

Sthitprajna → An administrator should remain stable in each and every conditions of life and should perform his duties in uniform manner.

Loksewaka → An administrator should work for the welfare of the society and he should use his administrative power for greater cause.

Rajarishi → ~~Rajarishi~~ means Through this concept an administrator inspire to work on principle of Raja (king) and Rishi (priest) # Bhagavad Gita has immense knowledge and

moral values and these values can help in efficient working of administration.

7. केस स्टडी-

आप प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं, जिसके कारण सरकार के निर्णयों एवं गोपनीय सूचनाओं की जानकारी आपको पहले ही मिल जाती है। सरकार ने वर्तमान में अवसंरचना के विकास के लिये कुछ ऐसे निर्णय लिए हैं, जिनकी जानकारी यदि अवसंरचना के विकास में लगी कम्पनियों को लग जाये तो वे बड़ा लाभ कमा सकती हैं। इन कम्पनियों में से एक ऐसी है, जिसने पूर्व में सरकार के लिए काफी अच्छा एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य किया है तथा इस कम्पनी का मालिक विभाग के मंत्री का घनिष्ठ है, तथा मंत्री ने उस सूचना को अपने घनिष्ठ को देने का संकेत आपको दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपके पास क्या-क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं तथा प्रत्येक विकल्प का परीक्षण करके बताइये कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे?

Case Study-

You are a senior officer in the Public Works Department of the state, due to which you already get information about government decisions and confidential information. At present, the government has taken some such decisions for the development of infrastructure, if the companies engaged in the development of infrastructure are aware of them, then they can earn huge profits. One of these companies is such, which has done very good and quality work for the government in the past and the owner of this company is close to the minister of the department, and the minister has indicated to you to give that information to his close friend. In such a situation, what are the options available to you and after examining each option, tell which option you will choose?

5

Stakeholders - ?

In the above situation I have 3 options

- ① Either Give the information ✓
- ② Not give the information ✓
- ③ Self Discretion (Own decision) ✓

Option (1) I can give information to the owner of the company.

Benefits → (i) I can get good promotion through the minister (ii) I can get good other benefits from the owner of the company.

Demerits → ① Violation of government's confidentiality which can lead to set up inquiry committee

on me and I can get suspended.

(ii) It is against the moral duties.

Option 2. → Not give the information to the owner of the company.

Benefit → (i) ~~Illegal conduct~~ work will not be done
→ neat & clean

(ii) I can set example of morality to others

Disadvantage → (i) Future transfer & promotion will be affected (ii) I could have been exploited in future.

Option 3. → Own choice → I will ask the minister to give written order and tell him it is

illegal. So that either it will be minister's responsibility or ~~the~~ minister will refrain from doing so.

• I think, me helping the minister will be a morally and legally bad act and it will promote corruption, which is already at the verge.

• If I have to face exploitation for not doing the wrong, I will.

हिन्दी व्याकरण- शब्द युग्म, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द व प्रारूप लेखन-अधिसूचना

1. निम्नांकित शब्द-युग्मों का अर्थ लिखिए-

(i) अमल - अम्ल

अंक - 5

(ii) इंदिरा-इंद्रा

(iii) पायस-पायसा

(iv) भट - भट्ट

(v) शमीर-समीर

2. दिए गए वाक्यांशों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए-

(i) जो आज तक से संबंध रखता है

अंक - 5

(ii) जिस भूमि के दोनों ओर जल हो

(iii) जो जाकर पुनः आ गया हो

(iv) प्रातः काल गाया जाने वाला एक राग

(v) विभिन्न वनस्पति और औषधियों से तैयार पदार्थ

3. सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से राजकीय कार्यालयों में कार्मिकों की उपस्थिति बायोमैट्रिक मशीन द्वारा अनिवार्य करने बाबत अधिसूचना जारी कीजिए।

अंक- 10

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्मिक विभाग, जयपुर

प.क्र:- एफ ५(१)/कार्मि/विधि/2024/103

जयपुर, 04/03/2024

अधिसूचना

राज्यपाल महोदय की आज्ञा से जारी निर्देशों के

(4/2)

आधार पर राजस्थान सरकार के समस्त कार्यालयों में कार्मिकों की उपस्थिति बायोमैट्रिक मशीन द्वारा अनिवार्य करने के लिए सूचित किया जाता है।

प्रह अधिसूचना दिनांक 15/03/2024 से राज्य के समस्त

राजकीय कार्यालयों में लागू होगी अतः समस्त राजकीय कार्यालय बायोमैट्रिक मशीन लगाने का प्रबंध करें।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से

सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग

(~~0/0~~) (पद पर)

प.क्र:- एफ ५(१)/कार्मि/विधि/2024/103-08

जयपुर, 04/03/2024

प्रतिनिधि:- सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु

1. अतिरिक्त शासन सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग, जयपुर

2. समस्त जिला कमिश्नर

3. रक्षित पत्रावली

(पद पर)

(Write above this line only)

Voice-Active & Passive and Letter Writing

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

Marks 10

1. He will be punish for his misbehaviour.

He will be punished for his misbehaviour.

2. Spectacles were gave to me by him.

Spectacles were given to me by him.

3. Billiards are play by them.

Billiards is played by them.

4. Let a book be bring.

Let a book to be bring.

5. The dinner was ready before we arrived.

The dinner had been ready before we had arrived.

6. The sun is risen.

The sun has risen.

7. Whom do he look for?

Whom does he look for?

8. This watch need be not wounded.

This watch need not be wounded.

9. Surely the lost child must have found by now.

Surely the lost child must have been found by now.

10. One must keep his promises.

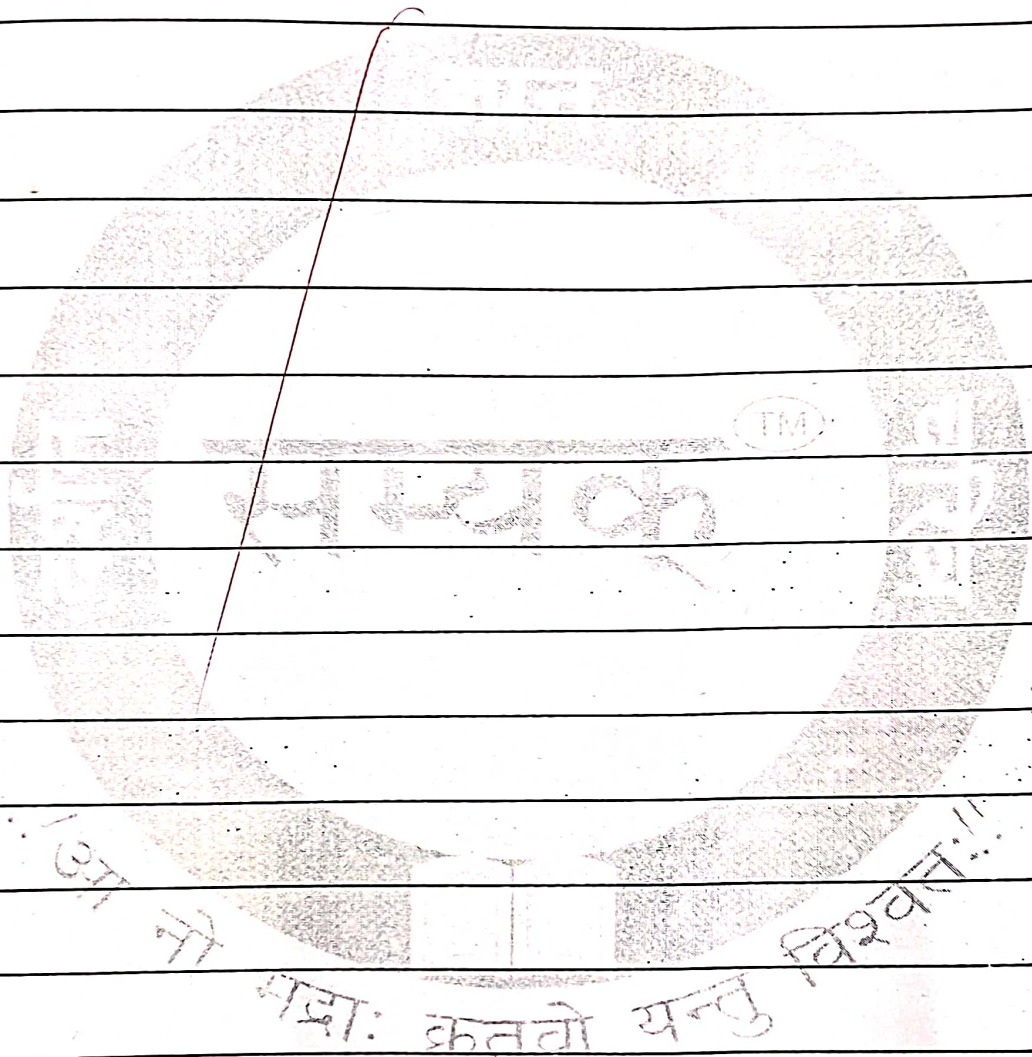
One should keep his promises.

(B) Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police of your district criticising the rude behaviour of a police official.

Or

Write a letter to the Editor, the Indian Express, Jaipur about transport and traffic problems of Jaipur.

Marks 10



Space for Rough Work

सम्यक् ज्ञान
दर्शन
परिचर

अहिंसक → तुलान, बाढ

यह ही है
यह ही है

Nishkam Karma

Apad Dhaema

Lok Samhar

~~Sauvodaya~~

Theory of

Raja rishi

undulgence & renunciatⁿ

sthitpragya

॥ आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 005

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

प्रशासकीय नीतिशास्त्र
Administrative Ethics

Paper - IInd Unit - I

Name : ASTHA SRIVASTAVA		MARKS	
Enroll. No.: 2311628	Part	Attempted Questions	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth : 18/08/1997	Part - A	24	36½
Medium : ENGLISH	Part - B	16	34
E-mail : asthasri180897@gmail.com	Part - C	7	29
Exam Date :	Total	47	99½
Inviligator's Signature :			
ECN: 51D-36	RCN:	Hindi: 11	English: 11

अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
3. अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
4. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

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.

2. Presentation

3. → Need to work hard on writing.

4. → Reduce truncation.

5. → core demand has not been fulfilled

7. Content

8. → Good knowledge of ethical aspects, concepts.

10. → Add. Administration's eg.

need to work on

Flow of writing

Key philosophies:
SAMYAK, Near Riddhi Siddhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, 9875170111

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⊙ nice representation of question very imp. consider it.

Part - A

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. कन्फ्यूशियस के अनुसार नैतिक जीवन के संचालन के मूल सिद्धान्तों का नाम लिखिए।
According to Confucius, write the name of the basic principles of conducting moral life.

(Write above this line only)

2. बेंथम द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'सुख मापक यंत्र/सुखवादी परिगणना' के आधारों को लिखिए।
Write the basis of 'happiness measuring instrument/hedonic calculation' propounded by Bentham.

Hedonistic calculus / felicific calculus for measuring happiness by Jeremy Bentham -

- (1) Duration - time for which happiness exist. (2) Proximity - if happiness is near.
(3) Intensity - how much happiness (4) Fecundity - happiness should lead to more happiness
(5) Purity - pain should not be mixed with happiness should be pure. (6) Certainty - if it is certain
(7) Extent - max happiness to max no. of people

(Write above this line only)

3. कांट के मतानुसार नैतिकता की पूर्वमान्यताएँ कौनसी हैं?
According to Kant, what are the presuppositions of morality?

- (1) Freedom of will - Every individual is free and can be held for his decision as he made it on own will, knowing consequences. 2 Human aspect
Rational inspire to duty
(2) Immortality of soul and rebirth - As it's transcendental, can't be proved but to establish morality, concept important. One birth is not enough to gain absolute morality in life so rebirth important. Emotional denote from duty
(3) Existence of god - can't be proved but god gives pleasure to those who pursue good will and transforms good will to absolute will.

According to Kant : 4 presuppositions of morality - Law of autonomy, Law of universality, Law of human as an end, Law of maker of kingdom end.

(Write above this line only)

Save your time (20 words)

4. "शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में 'पाठ्यक्रम सहगामी क्रियाएँ' मूल्य विकसित करने में सहायक होती हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Co-curricular activities' are helpful in developing values in educational institutions." Explain-

Develops values like (+ve) - competition, cooperation, teamwork, compassion, creativity, innovation, agility, patience, courage, leadership
(-ve) - anger, ego, selfishness, feeling of inferiority.

Goal of education is overall physical, mental, social development of child - NEP 2020
Activities like dance, gymnastic, painting, sports etc form part of co-curriculum and are important for overall development of holistic personality.

(Write above this line only)

5. मूर द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'प्रकृतिवादी तर्कदोष' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करें।
Explain the concept of 'Naturalist Fallacy' propounded by Moore.

write directly about the concept

G.E. Moore in his book 'Principles of Ethics' mentioned about good and

calls it ^{unique} simple, indefinable, unexplainable, unanalysable element.
Only complex things can be explained through parts; good is simple and has no parts.

If one tries to explain a natural thing through non-natural properties, it's considered a naturalistic fallacy. Other notions and ethical values can be explained through good. Knowledge of good comes through intuition.

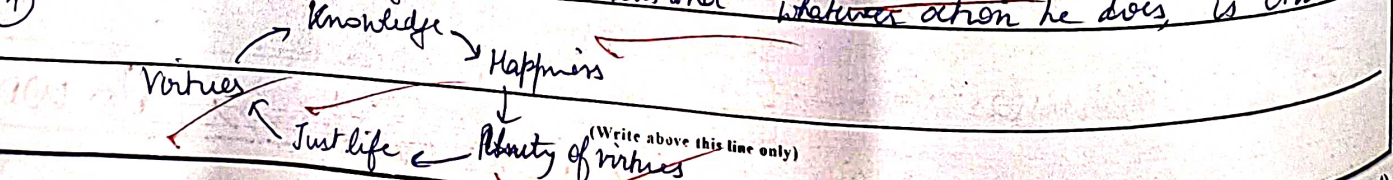
(Write above this line only)

6. सुकरात के नैतिक दर्शन के अनुसार 'ज्ञान व सद्गुण के मध्य संबंध' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
According to the moral philosophy of Socrates, explain the 'relationship between knowledge and virtue'.

Socrates says - Knowledge is the highest virtue. By knowledge, it's not factual knowledge but real knowledge about self.

(2) He says that all other virtues like courage, temperance, wisdom are forms of knowledge. It is the principle of unity of virtue.

(3) Knowledge as a virtue is reflected in behavior. Only the individual who's knowledgeable is virtuous and whatever action he does is ethical.



(Write above this line only)

7. श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता में उल्लेखित 'आपद धर्म' की अवधारणा पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the concept of 'Apad-Dharma' mentioned in Srimad Bhagavad Gita.

Apad-dharma means that in times of crisis or emergency, one can leave own duty (Vadharma) and practice duty of other. It will be considered ethical. Eg - as a civil servant, in times of disaster, emergency, a civil servant can leave own work and do work of others for larger interest of public welfare.

(Write above this line only)

8. 'शुभ' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the meaning of 'Shubha'.

Intention of morality

Shubh means good. It's a virtue, and it's undefinable, unlike virtue as said by GE Moore as it would mean something. naturalistic theory. for Immanuel Kant - duty is good. Utilitarian - pleasure is good.

(Write above this line only)

9. बौद्ध धर्म के अनुसार निर्वहन किये जाने वाले 'दस कुशल कर्म' को उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the 'ten precepts' to be performed according to Buddhism.

- 1 Right speech
- 2 Right action
- 3 Right thought
- 4 Right livelihood
- 5 Right meditation
- 6 Right conception
- 7 Right word
- 8 No crime
- 9 No undue money circulation
- 10 no ~~desires~~

(1) No violence / (2) No stealing / (3) no sexual misconduct / (4) no drinking / (5) no lying

(Write above this line only)

10. 'स्यादवाद' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write note on 'Syadvada'.

It's a Jainism philosophy.

(Write above this line only)

11. प्लेटो का 'न्याय' किस प्रकार राजनीतिक समाज के निर्माण में सहायक है?
How is Plato's 'Justice' helpful in building political society?

(1) Plato says that there are 3 virtues apart from knowledge -
Wisdom, Courage & Temperance. Balance not just leads to highest soul but also a just society.

Virtue 1	Virtue 2	Virtue 3	If all do their duty without interfering in each other's balance will lead to 'Justice' in society.
Wisdom	Courage	Temperance	
Task - Studying	Defence	Production	
Profession - Philosopher/King	Military	Trade/Farming	

(3) Ideal state is the one 'Utopian' where philosopher is the king

(Write above this line only)

12. राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति
Political attitude

(1) It means viewpoint / inclination towards political ideology / party / leaders
Cognitive - knowledge & awareness
Affective - emotional part
Behavioural - action makes one feel.

- Imp for administrator to have
- Political attitude →
- (1) Constitutionalism
 - (2) Political neutrality
 - (3) Impartiality
 - (4) Democracy
 - (5) Rule of law
 - (6) Justice
 - (7) Karwadaya
 - (8) Integrity
 - (9) Secularism
 - (10) Location
 - (11) Social justice
 - (12) Accountability
 - (13) Compassion
 - (14) Liberty
 - (15) Non-partisanship

(3) Commitment of ideals of democracy, No political tag / symbol, No donation to political party.
Justice from politics, Code of ethics, Code of conduct / C.P.G.A.P.A.T.

(Write above this line only)

13. श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता में उल्लेखित 'लोकसंग्रह' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिये।
Explain the meaning of 'Lokasangraha' mentioned in Srimad Bhagavad Gita.

Lokasangraha means public welfare. It's a part of deontological ethical theory where an individual if does thing with a spirit of duty i.e for public welfare, it is an ethical action.
eg - Schemes for poverty alleviation/ beg undertaken by an administrator
Land reforms / ensuring proper school education.

(Write above this line only)

14. किन्हीं चार नैतिक सम्प्रत्ययों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the name of any four moral concepts.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ① Existentialism | Concepts like -
Freedom of will |
| ② Perfectionism | Lokasangraha |
| ③ Utilitarianism | Rajrajshi |
| ④ Intuitionism | Apad - darma |
| | Amanitvam
Adambhitvam
Rakhi
Atmanigraha |

(Write above this line only)

15. 'बौद्ध दर्शन का प्रतीत्य समुत्पाद'
'The Pratityasamutpada of Buddhist philosophy'

1
2
Whatever action one does, reaction comes
Cause-effect theory
non-voluntary way

(Write above this line only)

16. ऋण
Rin

- ① Rin is the debt which when paid, ensures stable framework in society. 3 types of Rin are to Vedas Philosophy
- In Traitogyic Smriti
- Pitra Rin - towards parents, by serving them, raise children, pay, etc.
 - Dev Rin - towards god, by serving others, helping poor
 - Prithvi Rin - towards teachers, by spreading education, study books
- ③ Skatpath Brahmin added 2
- Manushya Rin - towards fellow humans, by humanity, offer food to needy
 - Bhoot Rin - towards plant, animal, nature.
- ④ 3 pain
- Adhyatmik - disease (self)
 - Adibhautik - by other life
 - Adaridrik - by nature of disaster
- (Write above this line only)

Statement of Socrates

17. "व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से बुरा नहीं होता।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"A person does not become bad voluntarily." Explain the above statement.

① Rabindranath Tagore says that every person has good & bad in him. There's mysticism in nature and human. Events are responsible & circumstances can influence a human's action

② Mahatma Gandhi also mentions that "Isha Vasam Sarvam Idam" from Upanishad i.e. God is everywhere and everything is clothed in God. God is in every person but divine element is not awakened, which can be done by Satyagrah

③ Aristotle says virtues are not innate & can be learned - Moral - through practice

(Write above this line only)

18. सद्गुणों की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
Write the characteristics of virtues.

- ① Virtues means excellence in action. They are good traits / qualities and if are present in character of actor, the actions become ethical.
- ② Virtues are not innate, can be learned - Aristotle
- ③ Virtues are relative **generally**
- ④ Can be temporary or **permanent** **Socrates** - Virtue of knowledge
- ⑤ Virtues **consider** **like** **Wisdom** **Courage**
- temporal ensure Justice accordj to Plato.
- ⑥ Accordj to Aristotle, mean of virtues is golden mean - most ethical
- (Write above this line only)

19. महात्मा गांधी के 'एकादश व्रत' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on Mahatma Gandhi's 'Eleven Vows'

11 vows including Sancharivratas are -

- ① Truth
- ② Non-violence
- ③ Asteya (non-stealing)
- ④ Aparigraha (non-possessiveness)
- ⑤ Brahmacharya (celibacy)
- ⑥ Physical labour
- ⑦ Sarvadharmas (embracing all)
- ⑧ Sarvodaya
- ⑨ Ahimsa (Fearlessness)
- ⑩ Asvad (no spice in food)
- ⑪ Removal of untouchability

(Write above this line only)

20. निष्पक्षता के आधारभूत घटकों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the basic components of impartiality.

Components of impartiality - ① non-bias ② neutrality

③ non-partisanship ④ Integrity ⑤ No nepotism/favouritism

⑥ No preference irrationally ⑦ Control emotions

⑧ Work based on facts and figures. A logic and not bias/predilection

⑨ Truthfulness ⑩ Accountability ⑪ Follow code of ethics & code of conduct.

(Write above this line only)

21. 'अरस्तु के गोल्डन मीन सिद्धान्त' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write comment on 'Aristotle's Golden Mean Theory'.

Aristotle, a virtue theorist, disciple of Plato mentioned 2 categories of virtues - Intellectual and moral

② He said that mean of two extremes can only lead to ethical conduct.

Extreme Cowardice	Mean Courage	Extreme Brutality
Ignorance	Ambition	Freedom
Humility	Modesty	Anger

like Buddha's middle path

Hence, the mean value should be adopted and balance is important.

(Write above this line only)

22. 'प्रशासन में जनसहभागिता' की धारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the concept of 'public participation in administration'.

Public participation is an important pillar of democracy, also justify 'of the people, for the people, by the people'. Its elements are -

- ① Decentralization is important
- ② Public representation - elections regular & transparent. Political leaders be accountable
- ③ Transparency is constructive, (bring information to public (RTI) Ethics Commission to formed.
- ④ Grievance redressal [City Charter, feedback mechanism, Mission Karmayogi (CUGRAM) Central Public Grievance Redressal Administration Mechanism
- ⑤ Mass disorientation
criticism/red tapism → simplify legal procedures, increase sensitivity & honesty to public officials
- ⑥ Role of social audit increase
- ⑦ Role of press/journalist
- ⑧ Spread awareness through media

(Write above this line only)

23. निर्णय प्रक्रिया में नैतिकता को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों के नाम लिखिए।
Name the factors that promote ethics in the decision making process.

- ① Ethics are promoted by - ^{Legal/Patriot/} Situational factors - Political ideology, ^{background of life} Rules, law
- Personal factors - Age, gender, Psychology, ^{social norms}
- Cultural factors - social norms, traditions, custom

- ② Truthfulness | Impartiality | Fairness | Justice | Accountability be ensured -
Right approach | Justice approach | Duty approach | Utilitarian - max benefit to max no. of ppl.
Virtue approach be followed

(Write above this line only)

24. अष्टांगिक मार्ग
Eightfold Path

- ① Right speech
- ② Right action
- ③ Right thought/mind
- ④ Right livelihood
- ⑤ Right meditation
- ⑥ Right concentration
- ⑦ Right work
- ⑧ Right giving / approach

(Write above this line only)

25. वैदिक परम्परा में उल्लेखित कर्मों पर टिप्पणी लिखिए। 3 Type
Write comment on the karmas (deeds) mentioned in the Vedic tradition.

Karmas mean deeds are actions. One should perform actions with one's prescribed duties (dharma) without ego of fruits or expectation attached. Also, as you sow, so shall you reap, here in Bhagavad Gita, Philosophers like Mahatma Gandhi etc emphasize on Karma (deed) theory. If one does good deed, action is ethical & get rewards & vice versa.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

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. सर्वोदय की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसकी सीमाएँ बताइये।
Explain the concept of Sarvodaya and explain its limitations.

Sarvodaya means development of all sections of society and all form of development i.e. political, social, economic, ethical etc. It means uplifting and working for welfare of weakest person standing in last line. This concept has been employed by Mahatma Gandhi which is inspired from 'Unto the last' by Ruskin Bond.

Limitations -

- ① Resources not enough, difficult to identify needs.
- ② Political ill + integrity missing
- ③ Awareness is not enough
- ④ For Sarvodaya, materialism should not be there.
- ⑤ Consumerism, competitiveness, capitalist, individual culture.
- ⑥ Rise of nepotism, corruption, favouritism & lack of compassion, spirit of duty.
- ⑦ Trusteeship theory & doctrine of limit not followed.

(Write above this line only)

2. किसी व्यक्ति की राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
Mention the factors influencing the political attitude of a person.

- ① Personal factors
- Family
 - Ambitions
 - Psychology
 - Background
 - Morality
- ② Social factors // Cultural
- Casteism, Communalism
 - Regionalism
 - Racism
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Tradition, Custom
- ③ Political factors
- Nationalism
 - Political party
 - Constitution, Rules
 - Politicisation
 - Political wife
- ④ Economic factors -
- Income inequality
 - Poverty
 - Unemployment
 - Inflation
- ⑤ Historical factor - Colonial Structure
- Bureaucratic Web vs Democratic Structure
- ⑥ Interrelated factors
- Environmental - climate change, disaster, Terrorism, Pollution
 - Interrelated - Terrorism | Nuclear weapon | Global Warming
 - Technology - Robotics | AI | Nanotech
- (Write above this line only)

3. सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए विभिन्न दार्शनिकों के अनुसार सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।
While clarifying the concept of social justice, mention the principles of social justice according to various philosophers.

Social justice is political & philosophical notion that preaches fairness and distribution of political, social, economic benefits to all for equality and equal opportunity.

- 5 principles
- ① Access to Resources
 - ② Public participation
 - ③ Equality of opportunity
 - ④ Human Rights
 - ⑤ Public welfare.

① According to B.R. Ambedkar - Social justice means fairness → Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Right
Social division be removed, Reservation important.

② According to John Rawls - Theory of Justice 1971 - Equality, equal opportunity, protection of weak [distribution of benefit]

③ Modern Social justice - Antyodaya concept by Deendayal Upadhyay

Other philosophers

(Write above this line only)

4. सिविल सेवा के सन्दर्भ में आधारभूत मूल्यों को परिभाषित करते हुए उन मूल्यों के नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।
While defining the basic values in the context of civil service, name those values.

- ① Nolan charter - UK, 1994 gave 7 values as input for administration
 - ① Selflessness - not keep personal interest over public
 - ② Integrity - integrity is thought, mind, speech and action.
Professional integrity - Valmiki, Arthashastra, Godeji, Aristotle etc.
 - ③ Leadership - transparent, decisive, courageous, encourage.
 - ④ Accountability - Responsibility with legal compass.
 - ⑤ Honesty - not corrupt, true to ideals.
 - ⑥ Objectivity - Impartial to facts & logic over biasness.
 - ⑦ Openness - transparent in approach and action.
- ② Amarniyada + Sarvodaya + Rajniti + Lok Sanyocha + Shukhpragya - By Bhagat Gita
- ③ Categorical imperative - duty for duty sake by Immanuel Kant
- ④ 2nd ARC recommendations - Code of ethics + conduct + Objectivity + Emotional Stability + Sensitivity + Public service.
(Write above this line only)

5. "सर्वोदय की अवधारणा मार्क्सवाद से भिन्न है।" स्पष्ट करें।
"The concept of Sarvodaya is different from Marxism." Explain.

Marxism talks about class struggle, resorts to

violence to achieve rights, considers only end important (not mean)

while Sarvodaya means upliftment of all in all forms.

"Development of all and overall development" - it takes into account

non-violence, truth, trusteeship theory i.e. resources are distributed

from more to less i.e. capitalism → egalitarianism society.

class cooperation, doctrine of limit where comfort sacrificed &

necessities are limited, Bhudan movement, CSR works on this

(Corporate Social Responsibility)

concept. Can happen through Satyagraha (change in heart) by awakening element.

(Write above this line only)

6. गांधीजी के दर्शन में वर्ण व्यवस्था के समर्थन के आधारों को बताइये।
Tell the grounds for supporting the caste system in Gandhiji's philosophy.

- ① Gandhiji supported caste system on basis of birth - Occupational
If a profession is assigned from birth, he wouldn't have to do struggle of searching other work and balance will be maintained.
- ② He didn't support Caste based discrimination / Varna based discrimination
- ③ He said Varnas are part of Vedic / Dharmadatta philosophy
so everyone should do prescribed duty properly.
- ④ He said 'work is worship' - be it small or big, should be respected and even a barber should get some salary as advocate/doctor. Shouldn't be looked down upon.

Criticism

(Write above this line only)

7. "सुखवादी गणना नितान्त अव्यवहारिक है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Hedonic calculation is completely impractical." Explain the above statement.

Utilitarianism and Hedonic calculus as proposed by Jeremy Bentham where proximity, Duration, fecundity, Intensity, Purity, Extent, Certainty can be measured ^{used to} happiness have

- ① Happiness can't be measured
- ② It is subjective and different for everyone.
- ③ Ethical hedonism has naturalistic fallacy
- ④ It doesn't take into account view of minority
- ⑤ Qualitative happiness hasn't been expressed.
- ⑥ Happiness is not same for everyone.

(Write above this line only)

8. प्रशासनिक नीतिशास्त्र की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसमें समावेशित किए जाने वाले तत्वों को लिखिए।
Explaining the concept of administrative ethics, write the elements to be included in it.

Administrative ethics means the way of governing a state / society which is to ensure overall development of all sectors of society.

- Elements to be included -
- ① Code of ethics & code of conduct
 - ② Nolan's principles - UK 1994 - Selflessness, Integrity, Leadership, Accountability, Honesty, Openness, Objectivity
 - ③ Lee, Hota, Santhana Committee & 2nd ARC recommendations
 - ④ Technological innovation, RTI, e-gov, CPGRAM, Feedback mechanism - Poojari, e-office, e-samksha.

- ⑤ Public participation
- ⑥ Awards by media
- ⑦ Less political interference
- ⑧ Institutions like Lokpal
- ⑨ Less politicisation

(Write above this line only)

9. रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के अनुसार मानव स्वरूप के पक्षों को नामोल्लेखित करते हुए उन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
According to Rabindranath Tagore, name the aspects of human nature and write short note on them.

New-Vedanti thinker -> World is love & problems are also love.

- ① Spiritual Humanism - Spirituality makes human superior. It means to do public welfare and society's interest.
- ② Udayana - shouldn't be found, taking away from nature. Should be creative, innovative, versatile language. Established Akshati Akshata.
- ③ Mysticism - nature of human is mysterious. A person is never completely good/bad, nature/events make him influenced. Everyone has different dimensions in character.
- ④ Egalitarianism - equality in all fields without division.
- ⑤ Intermedialism - Vasudev Kutumbakam

(Write above this line only)

10. शासन में भेदभावहीनता एवं राजनैतिक गैर-तरफदारी से होने वाले लाभों को लिखिए।
Write the benefits of non-discrimination and political non-partisanship in governance.

Non-discrimination - ① Assures ~~public liberty~~ equality as meted in ~~Constitution~~ Art 14-18 . ② Gender equality ensured ③ Trust in govt increased ④ Sensitivity & accountability of officials ⑤ Rule of law, code of ethics & conduct ensured ⑥ Less casteism, regionalism, communalism ⑦ More tolerance, secularism

Pol non-partisanship - ① ~~Pol~~ Civil servants act with integrity ② Honesty & transparency ensured. Less Corruption ③ Impartiality & neutrality of civil servant ^{Nepotism, Favoritism} ④ Public service, Compassion, openness, selflessness ⑤ More efficiency of work as adaptability to different political parties by civil servant.

(Write above this line only)

11. मानवीय मूल्यों के विकास में समाज की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the role of society in the development of human values.

After 7-10 yrs in contact with society high friends. Socialization

Role of society - through - Custom, tradition - cultural pride etc
Civil society - MKSS

Media - awareness - #MeToo campaign
Leadership - celebrities influence
+ve values - Secularism ① Cooperative ② Non-violence
④ Tolerance ⑤ Team spirit ⑥ Respect
⑦ Public welfare ⑧ Accountability ⑨ Professionalism
⑩ Compassion

-ve values - ① Hatred ② Violence ③ Repression
④ Racism ⑤ Communalism ⑥ Terrorism

(Write above this line only)

12. किसी व्यक्ति के नैतिक कर्तव्यों की पालना में 'ऋण' की धारणा किस प्रकार उपयोगी हो सकती है, समझाइये।
Explain how the concept of 'Rin' can be useful in fulfilling the moral duties of a person.

In Vedāic philosophy -

Rin is debt to be paid

3 types - *Trayagi-Sankata*

- Pitru Rin - to parents, by serving them, sacrifice, pay tribute to ancestors
- Dev Rin - to god, by doing good deeds, helping poor
- Rishi Rin - to teachers, by spreading & sharing knowledge

2 more

by Chakrabarti Bahini → Manushya - to human - help other
Bhoot - to animals, plant.

performing duty/ → stable social & ethical framework
moral obligations ensured

Moral duties - 2.

(Write above this line only)

13. 'राजनीतिक सामाजीकरण' को परिभाषित करते हुए इस पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Define 'political socialization' and write short note on it.

Political socialization means growth in ethical values in political arena of society due to interaction with various elents.

(1/2) - growth is political awarenes, knowledge about political parties, nationalism, integrity, value of good governace, accountability.
Corruption can be sidined by political socializⁿ of values.

Socialization + political ingredients

(Write above this line only)

and awareness of political concepts, values, parties, ideologies.

14. "प्लेटो के न्याय की अवधारणा विधिगत न होकर नीतिगत है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Plato's concept of justice is not legal but ethical." Explain the above statement.

He says in case of individual

Mind Spirit Appetite → Soul - Justice
Wisdom Courage Temperance

Legal - 2

in case of society

Wisdom Courage Temperance → Society Justice
Philosopher/ + Trader/
Ruler/ Military Farmer/producer
Technicians

Ethical

This is not mentioned as classification in rules but
if everyone perform their duties sweetly → balance in society
according to Plato

(Write above this line only)

15. "तुम्हें करना चाहिए, इसलिए तुम कर सकते हो।" काण्ट के इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"Ought implies can." Explain this statement of Kant.

Categorical imperative - man's duties should be followed strictly

Categorical means without any higher objective but only for duties sake

Here one should perform duty because one has freedom of will and so one should make decision based on it.

Kant - Universal Principle Write more on this

(Write above this line only)

16. "व्यक्ति के आदतन या अभ्यासजन्य कर्म नैतिकता के दायरे में आते हैं।" सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"The habitual or customary actions of a person come under the ambit of morality." Explain with example.

(1) Whatever we do, act, conduct ourselves
come under morality.

Deontological thinkers → Immanuel Kant, Mahatma Gandhi,
Bhagavad Gita → Actions / decide whether ^{act} moral / _{not}
means

Utilitarians → outcome decide.

Q- If civil servant acts in favour of political agent
rules — Acting impartial or agent integrity & neutrality.

(Write above this line only)

Voluntary action — 1.

॥ ज्ञानो भद्रः कर्तव्यो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥

Part - C

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. 'नैतिक द्वंद्व या दुविधा' को परिभाषित करते हुए सरकारी संस्थानों में उत्पन्न होने वाली नैतिक दुविधाओं को लिखते हुए उनके समाधान प्रस्तुत कीजिए।
While defining 'ethical conflict or dilemma', write down the ethical dilemmas arising in government institutions and present their solutions.

Dilemma - conflict between 2 moral imperatives
choosing or making decisions is difficult
as both have ethical / moral backing.

Dilemmas arising in govt institutions -

① Personal interest vs Public interest

② Transparency vs Secrecy

③ Eminent vs Develop

④ Allyance to public welfare vs Allyance to self interest

⑤ Obedience to govt policies vs Personal morals

⑥ Personal interest / conflict vs duty vs private life at home

⑦ Private interest vs Public interest

⑧ Business policies vs Govt policies

⑨ Capitalism vs Socialism

Solution - ① Rule of Law, Bookishness vs Legal

② Guidelines - from departmental rules, senior advice

③ Conscience & Intuition, Code of ethics, code of conduct

④ Utilitarian approach - max benefit to max ppl.

⑤ Self interest not come over public interest.

⑥ Integrity, Accountability, Honesty embrace ⑦ Open mindedness

(Write above this line only)

बोधिसत्व की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसका महत्व उल्लेखित करते हुए वर्तमान में इसके लाभ बताइये।
Explain the concept of Bodhisattva, mention its importance and tell its benefits at present.

Mahayana Concept

① Followers of Buddha, spreading his knowledge & ideas like 8 fold path, 10 precepts who act as teachers and good way of life.

Benefits Importance - ① ppl can learn about historical figures
Universal salvation
② Be more at peace
③ Important in this time to have spiritual firm as mentioned in

Bhagavad Gita, Yoga's philosophy → Gyan Yoga
④ time of meditation, discipline, repetition
concentration → important for ethical growth.

Benefit - ① help become enlightened
② More ethical values
③ Emotional & Rational balance.
④ Cultural pride, tolerance

3. "नैतिक कर्तव्यों व कानूनी दायित्वों में एकरूपता का अभाव हो सकता है।" सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 "There may be lack of uniformity in moral duties and legal responsibilities." Explain with example.

① Moral duties can be personal, voluntary while legal responsibilities have formal, legal backing

② No legal punishment in violation of moral but in legal responsibilities, punishment is enshrined

③ ~~Voluntary~~ Moral

③ Legal instrumental in nature

④ More stable

④ less permanent/stable

⑤ more tolerant for infraction

⑤ less tolerance for infraction

⑥ Internal system of sanction

⑥ External sanction

⑦ Code of ethics

⑦ Code of Conduct

↓
influence decision making

↓
tells whether conduct right/wrong

⑧ Subjective

⑧ Objective

⑧ Based on values, culture, customs

⑧ Based on moral responsibilities and laws

Cite more examples

It is my moral duty to be respectful to parents but legal responsibility under Senior Citizens Act 2007 to provide maintenance to elderly parents if need be so.

(Write above this line only)

3. "नैतिक कर्तव्यों व कानूनी दायित्वों में एकरूपता का अभाव हो सकता है।" सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
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Cite more examples

It is my moral duty to be respectful to parents but legal responsibility under Senior Citizens Act 2007 to provide maintenance to elderly parents if need be so.

4. ऋत की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके आयामों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए तथा ऋत किस प्रकार प्रशासनिक उत्कृष्टता को संवर्धित करता है, समझाइये।
 Explaining the concept of Rit, write a short note on its dimensions and explain how Rit promotes administrative excellence.

① Rit is natural, universal, ethical order of the universe. ② Formed by Lord Brahma
 ③ Live according to nature - Ritanya ^{Yatha} Pratah in Vedas

Natural Law
 Moral Law
 Ritually

Dimensions of Rit

Social order equality freedom conscience	Political order follow rules rightness	Personal cleanliness truth tolerance
---	--	---

Rit promotes administrative excellence as -
 For functioning of a society & democracy,
 Administrative order is important - It stabilizes
 the order by influencing one to follow
 rules regularly, ethical conduct.

On vidya - pramshat is jivan (Amruta)

Conscience is important

5. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए/Write a comment on the following-

1. करुणा का प्रशासन में महत्व/Importance of compassion in administration

2. धर्म निरपेक्ष नैतिकता व धार्मिक नैतिकता/Secular morality and religious morality

- ① Compassion -
- ① Important part of evolved intelligence
 - ② Humility of civil servants for making public feel comfortable
 - ③ Administrators are civil servants hence they have to serve society
 - ④ They are trustees of public resource, even the salary they get are from public funds so need to be dutiful and have humility
 - ⑤ Compassion can uplift even the wicked person thus ensuring Janshukra & Anshukra ideals.

- ② Secular morality -
- ① Religion tolerance is important
 - ② Peace & stability assured in society
 - ③ Less instance of corruption Rule of law
 - ④ Ensures equality - Articles 25-28 Part IV, Rule of law
 - ⑤ Equal respect for all religions is a positive foundation of secular idea and hence more cooperation, respect, love unity, national brotherhood assured.

(Write above this line only)

श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता के दर्शन की प्रशासन में भूमिका पर लेख लिखिए।
Write an article on the role of the philosophy of Srimad Bhagavad Gita in administration.

- It is one of Prashantbhaiji - has 700 verses
by Lord Krishna to Arjuna | • by Kanyasulk to Dristaksha
- ① Nishkam Karma - without attachment to fruits, right over Karma only.
Sradhdharma - one's own presented duties according to set
Tam
Rej jun
 - ② Sthitpragyata - stability of mind
 - ③ Atmanirgraha - control of senses & emotions
Asakti - detachment
steadfastness - important
 - ④ Yogah Karmannu Koushalom - Gyen Bhakti Karma
Samatva Sankhya Buddhi
Karma Yoga - becomes sadhan when duty surrendered to god.
 - ⑤ Rajiniki - Raja (selfless) + Rishi (Set for public welfare)
Lokasangraha - uplift people by public welfare.
 - ⑥ Purush & Pochuti - Moral duty is purush law is Pochuti
law is purush, civil suit is Pochuti
comes alive together
 - ⑦ Amanutram = no fullness
Adambhitram - without self glorification do task
 - ⑧ Apada Dhama - do other's duty at time of emergency
 - ⑨ Diff between demon & divine values
anger, greed, lust, ego ↳ forgiveness, nonviolence, compassion
 - ⑩ Courage, fearlessness, duty orientation - as taught by Lord Krishna Arjuna.

(Write above this line only)

7. केस स्टडी-

आप प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग में एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं, जिसके कारण सरकार के निर्णयों एवं गोपनीय सूचनाओं की जानकारी आपको पहले ही मिल जाती है। सरकार ने वर्तमान में अवसंरचना के विकास के लिये कुछ ऐसे निर्णय लिये हैं, जिनकी जानकारी यदि अवसंरचना के विकास में लगी कम्पनियों को लग जाये तो वे बड़ा लाभ कमा सकती हैं। इन कम्पनियों में से एक ऐसी है, जिसने पूर्व में सरकार के लिए काफी अच्छा एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य किया है तथा इस कम्पनी का मालिक विभाग के मंत्री का घनिष्ठ है, तथा मंत्री ने उस सूचना को अपने घनिष्ठ को देने का संकेत आपको दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपके पास क्या-क्या विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं तथा प्रत्येक विकल्प का परीक्षण करके बताइये कि आप कौन-सा विकल्प चुनेंगे?

Case Study-

You are a senior officer in the Public Works Department of the state, due to which you already get information about government decisions and confidential information. At present, the government has taken some such decisions for the development of infrastructure, if the companies engaged in the development of infrastructure are aware of them, then they can earn huge profits. One of these companies is such, which has done very good and quality work for the government in the past and the owner of this company is close to the minister of the department, and the minister has indicated to you to give that information to his close friend. In such a situation, what are the options available to you and after examining each option, tell which option you will choose?

W
just own
a
b

Options available to tell information to close friend

make aware the minister about action being against integrity and if denies, ask to give in writing deny minister and not do anything

your course of action

① By telling about the decision, it would compromise with integrity, impartiality, neutrality, honesty, non-partisanship ideal.

② By making minister aware and if he doesn't understand by asking him to write - honest, ensured and abiding to Code of ethics & conduct.

③ by denying minister & not doing anything - will lead to inactivity, against Bhagavad Gita's ideals and against Swadharma. Disobeying senior is against ethical ideals.

Option I'll choose - 2nd → Will make Minster aware about compraise of integrity & secrecy if I give information to close friend. If the Minister still hasn't understood and forces, I will ask him to give it in writing. ~~so that I don't have~~ ^{No upcast} ~~acceptability for acting wrongly~~. I will ask my senior official for advice regarding this matter but will not share information at any cost. I will maintain confidentiality because

(1) Nolan's principles - impartiality, honesty, openness, integrity

(2) Code of ethics & code of conduct ministers neutrality

(3) Mahatma Gandhi emphasizes on use of both means & ends as pure and idea of truth as god is truth

(4) Immanuel Kant's Categorical imperative of duty - dis-moral duty for duties sake

(5) Professional integrity - by Aristotle - will start raise standard of society

(6) Arthur Schopenhauer - Kant's writes - how much water fish drinks can't be known. will start should be honest

(7) Ensurance of social justice & equality important as constituted ideal - can't give preference to any one company

हिन्दी व्याकरण- शब्द युग्म, वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द व प्रारूप लेखन-अधिसूचना

1. निम्नांकित शब्द-युग्मों का अर्थ लिखिए-

(i) अमल - अम्ल

अमल - मानता / पूरा करना
अम्ल - पीने की वस्तु

8

अंक - 5

(ii) इंदिरा-इंद्रा

इंदिरा - लक्ष्मी
इंद्रा - इंद्र की पत्नी

(iii) पायस-पायसा

पायस - खीर
पायसा - पीसा

(iv) भट - भट्ट

भट - योद्धा
भट्ट - पंडित

(v) शमीर-समीर

शमीर - शमी वृक्ष
समीर - दवा

2. दिए गए वाक्यांशों के लिए एक-एक शब्द लिखिए-

(i) जो आज तक से संबंध रखता है

अद्यतन

अंक - 5

(ii) जिस भूमि के दोनों ओर जल हो

द्वीप

(iii) जो जाकर पुनः आ गया हो

प्रत्यागत

(iv) प्रातः काल गाया जाने वाला एक राग

(v) विभिन्न वनस्पति और औषधियों से तैयार पदार्थ

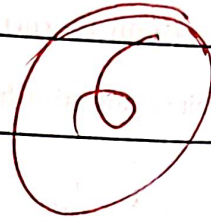
जड़ीबूटी

3. सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से राजकीय कार्यालयों में कार्मिकों की उपस्थिति बायोमैट्रिक मशीन द्वारा अनिवार्य करने बाबत अधिसूचना जारी कीजिए।

अंक- 10

राजस्थान सरकार

कार्यालय सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग



क्र.सं.का.वि./आधि/2024/13

जयपुर, दिनांक: 3 मार्च, 2024

अधिसूचना

राजस्थान सरकार के कार्मिक आधिनियम की धारा-²x की उपधारा 7 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करने हेतु राज्यपाल महोदय की ओर से आदेश जारी किया गया है कि समस्त राजकीय कार्यालयों में कार्मिकों की उपस्थिति बायोमैट्रिक मशीन द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से सुनिश्चित की जानी है।

यह अधिसूचना आगामी सूचना तक प्रभावी रहेगी।

राज्यपाल महोदय की आज्ञा से,

अबस
(अ.ब.स.)

सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग

क्र.सं.का.वि./आधि/2024/14

जयपुर, दिनांक: 3 मार्च, 2024

प्रतिनिधि: निम्नलिखित की सूचनाएं एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित हैं:-

1. निजी सचिव, श्रीमान् राज्यपाल महोदय, राज. सरकार, जयपुर।
2. समस्त सचिव, राजकीय कार्यालय।
3. संचालक आधुनिक जयपुर।
4. अधीनस्थ केंद्रीय मुख्यालय, जयपुर को प्रेषित कर लेख है कि राज. सरकार के राजपत्र के आगामी अंक में उक्त अधिसूचना को प्रकाशित कर एक प्रति इस विभाग को भिजवाने का ध्यान करें।
5. रक्षित पत्रावली।

अबस
(अ.ब.स.)
सचिव, कार्मिक विभाग

(Write above this line only)

Voice-Active & Passive and Letter Writing

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

Marks 10

1. He will be punish for his misbehaviour.

~~He will be punish~~ for his misbehaviour.
He will get punished for his misbehaviour.

2. Spectacles were gave to me by him.

He gave me spectacles - Active | Spectacles were given to me by him - Passive

3. Billiards are play by them.

They play billiards - Active | Billiards are played by them - Passive

4. Let a book be bring.

Let him/her bring a book - Active | Let a book be brought - Passive

5. The dinner was ready before we arrived.

~~The dinner~~ Before we arrived, the dinner was ready.

6. The sun is risen.

The sun has risen.

Error

7. Whom do he look for?

~~Whom~~ Who do he look for?

8. This watch need be not wounded.

This watch need not be wounded.

9. Surely the lost child must have found by now.

Surely the lost child must have been found by now.

10. One must keep his promises.

Surely they must have found the lost child by now.

Promises must be kept - Passive | He must keep his promises

Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police of your district criticising the rude behaviour of a police official.

Or

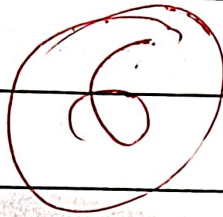
(B) Write a letter to the Editor, the Indian Express, Jaipur about transport and traffic problems of Jaipur.

Marks 10

32/243 Vinayak Path
Masarowas Jaipur

March 3, 2024

The Editor,
The Indian Express
Jaipur



Subject: Regarding transport and traffic problems of Jaipur

Sir,

Through the esteemed columns of your prestigious newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of ~~public~~ and concerned authorities ~~boards~~ towards transport and ~~university~~ traffic problems of Jaipur.

Due to the rise in population and population density and in the light of ~~ever~~ increasing materialism and consumerism culture, almost every individual owns a vehicle. Due to clashes of office and work timings, the situation becomes very chaotic on roads. Traffic jams, congestions, friction and bickering have become events of daily occurrence. It not just hampers one's efficiency ~~leading~~ to wastage of time but also is a source of pollution, releasing harmful gases. Due to narrow roads, absence of traffic officials from duty, many accidents have occurred in the past few days due to rash driving, overspeeding, drunk driving etc especially in the area of Saranganer, Malviya Nagar and Chokilampad.

As a responsible and concerned citizen, I urge the government and other stakeholders to address this matter by taking immediate legal and administrative steps. It is high time that this issue is resolved since its a menace to all sections of society, especially children, women and elderly and has a deteriorating effect on health, safety, security and efficiency of human resource.

I, hereby request you to kindly publish this article in your newspaper in order to spread awareness and facilitate ~~previous~~ redressal at the earliest.
Thank you!
Yours truly
(Signature)

Space for Rough Work



॥ आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥