



नमूना प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet

127/12



Paper Code
GS Paper-IV

Date : 06-03-2021

ANUSHA DHIMAN

रोल नंबर अंतरराष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

नाम

Paper Code
GS Paper-IV

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

Roll No.					
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो वीक्षक निम्नांकित गोले को काले/नीले पेन से भरे एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :

(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील परीक्षा भवन में)



प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिल्पवृत्तियाँ दिये प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अतिव्यक्त हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15=45

Q./M = 03

प्रश्न (1.1) Hot hand phenomenon (गर्म हाथ परिघटना)

उत्तर: Notion of success follows success
Thought that consecutive successes leads to
success, despite real probability of success
is 50% (1/2).

प्रश्न (1.2) Nolan committee (नोलन समिती)

उत्तर: UK based committee 1998
7 codes of conduct in public life
Openness, honesty, objectivity, leadership, integrity,
selflessness, accountability

प्रश्न (1.3) Psychological work of mentality (मनोवृत्ति का ज्ञानात्मक कार्य)

उत्तर: mentality shapes phy psychology, it forms
attitude & hence behaviours.
eg. Mentality of suppression of women built
psychology of restriction of them.

प्रश्न (1.4) four noble truth (चार आर्य सत्य)

उत्तर: cardinal Buddhist principle
→ Truth of suffering → Path of leading
→ These are causes of suffering to end of suffering
→ This suffering can be ended - middle path

प्रश्न (1.5) Cleanliness means (शुचिता से आशय)

उत्तर: State of being clean, chastity.
Important value of healthy life
Importance in ethics as well - Clean image
of Public servant is desired.



प्रश्न 1. कुल प्रश्न में 15 अधिव्यवस्थित रूप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में करण है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15=45

प्रश्न (1.6) Compassion fatigue (करुणा की थकान)

उत्तर: Negative result of caring / compassion
after a certain limit when a person has no emotional
or physical feeling / compassion for aggrieved person.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तंक

2

प्रश्न (1.7) Ethical dilemma (नैतिक दुविधा)

उत्तर: Situation where one requires to choose among two
virtuous values.
eg. Conflict of Interest, Secrecy Vs Transparency.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तंक

2

प्रश्न (1.8) Political Dairy (पॉलिटिकल डायरी)

उत्तर: Book ^{compiling} summarizing the economic & political
thoughts of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay.
Compiled after his death.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तंक

2

प्रश्न (1.9) Sympathy (सहानुभूति)

उत्तर: cognitive aspect of behaviour
aspect where one feels the situation of aggrieved
person & tries to condole.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तंक

2

(1.10) The life devine (द लाइफ डिवाइन)

उत्तर: book of Anurobindo Ghosh
He was a famous philosopher who gave
theory of Integral Yoga.

पू./म

प्रा

8

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type sub-questions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) marks.

प्रश्न (1.11) Importance of tolerance in public services. (व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक जीवन में)

उत्तर : Tolerance is respecting each & every perspective of all. Hence, Indian society requires public servant to be tolerant for complete justice & for services delivery.

प्रश्न (1.12) Diligence (परिश्रमिता)

उत्तर : Being faithful to work, towards service, society or person.
Major motivational value of human life.

प्रश्न (1.13) Objectivity (वस्तुनिष्ठता)

उत्तर : Giving unbiased judgement, based completely on facts & evidences.
Important especially in justice delivery.

प्रश्न (1.14) Inability (असमर्थता)

उत्तर : State of inaction due to lack of aptitude or necessary ability.
Lack of power or capacity.
Inability to walk for disabled person.

प्रश्न (1.15) International Transparency Commission (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पारदर्शिता आयोग)

उत्तर : NGO, 1993
Maintaining corruption free society with the help of civil society.
Indices - Global corruption Index.



प्रश्न 2. परिभाषित करें कि शांति का अर्थ है क्या और इसका क्या अर्थ है? (10 अंकों का है।)

Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

6x10=60

Q./M - 06

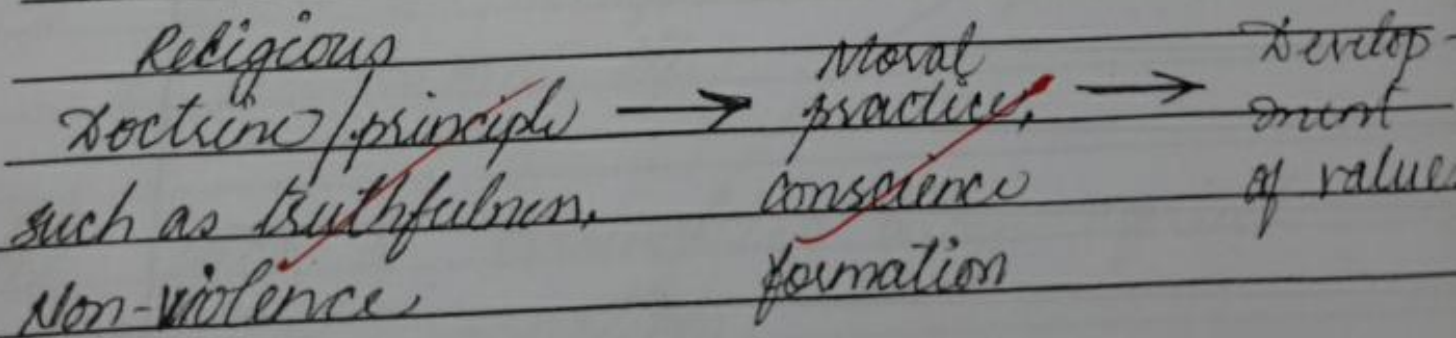
आरंभ

प्रश्न (2.1) Without law and religion, values cannot be established, discuss with examples?
कानून तथा धर्म के बिना मूल्य स्थापित नहीं किए जा सकते, उदाहरण सहित चर्चा करें ?

उत्तर: Society, nation or any civilisation since
era have found their moral basis
in law & religion.

Religion governs the moral
conscience of human whereas law
directs the ethical guidance. Both
moral & ethics forms the basis of
values.

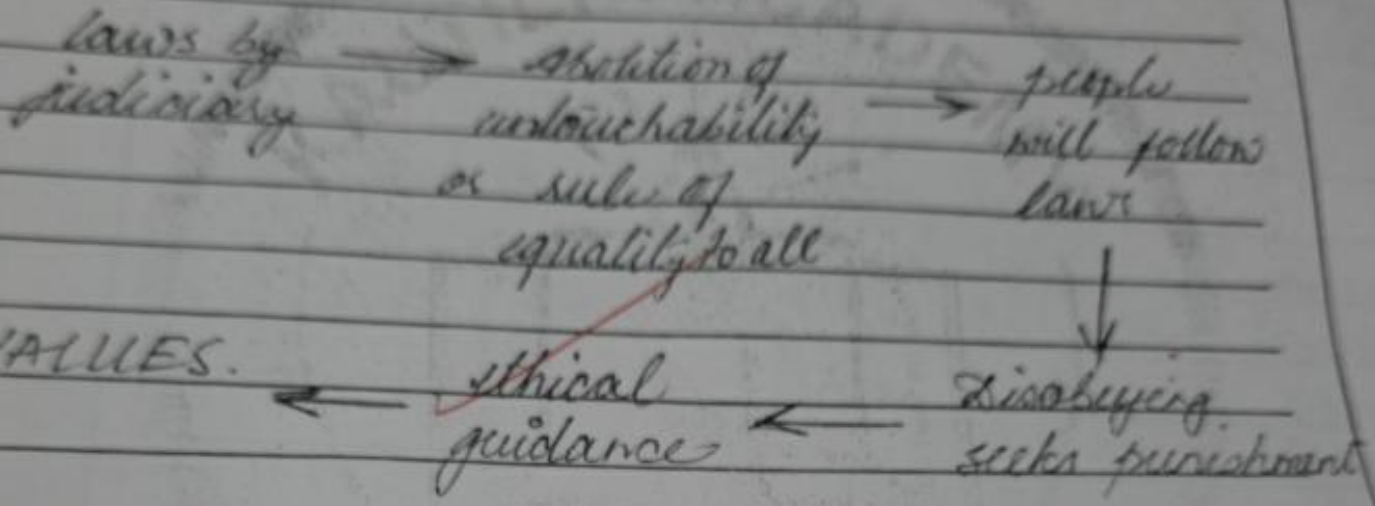
As Buddhism or Jainism teaches
non-violence & truthfulness so as
the society & humans follows these
principles which ultimately turn into
values.



Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.1) Continued (जारी)

Laws are the mirror of society. Every society gets law according to the prevailing morality & values.



So laws & religion are a major source of values of society.

Q. 2) Mention the reasons for corruption?
Answer @ word limit 100 words

Corruption is the misuse of power, authority or position for personal gains, favours and profits.

eg. Nepotism, Scam, favouritism etc

Reasons of corruption -

① Deterioration of ethics & morality from society or in person in power.

② Corrupt nexus of politicians & goons, seeking position of power for personal profit.

4/2

③ Thirst of money, thirst of prosperity & extravagant life.

④ Lack of overseeing body against corrupt practices.



Question 2. Write the answer of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

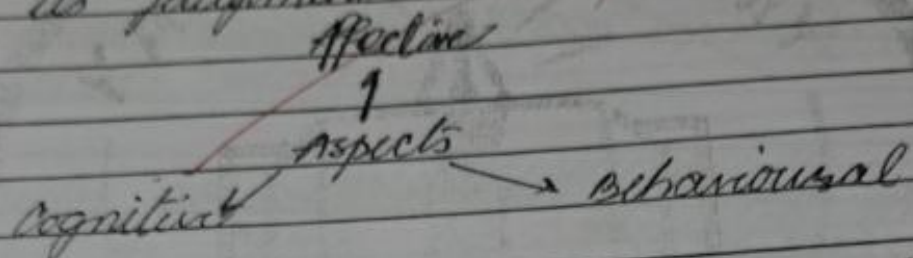
100 (2.2) Continued (100)

- ⑤ Weaknesses of vigilance bodies due to political interference.
- ⑥ Family & society appreciating corrupt officials & supporting them knowingly or unknowingly.
- ⑦ Systemic corruption where officials from top to bottom are corrupt.
- ⑧ Transfer, incumbent of non-corrupt officials & rewards to corrupt ones also attracts corruption.

all these factors work together for inducing corruption in society.

प्रश्न (2.3) Factors of Attitude Change?
मनोवृत्ति परिवर्तन के कारक ?

उत्तर : Attitude is the phenomenon or tendency of favour or disfavour for an aspect after its judgement.



Attitudinal change can be induced by many factors right from family to persuasion.

[Attitude]

↑
values

↑
Beliefs

↑
family, culture, society, Persuasion, Religion, laws etc



Question 2 Write the answers of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

Q. 2 (2.5) Continued (अति)

Factors -

(a) classical conditioning - Pavlov experiment connecting an aspect with its result leads to attitude formation or change.
eg. eating fast food leads to obesity creates negative attitudes towards fast food.

(b) knowledge about an aspect designs attitude towards it.

(c) observation; by observing others only attitude can be built.
eg. Ads of fairness creams.

(d) Persuasion - By persuading someone such as behavioural change in swachh charat mission.

These factors leads to attitude formation & their change.



Question 2. Write the answers of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

L/M = 06

समिति

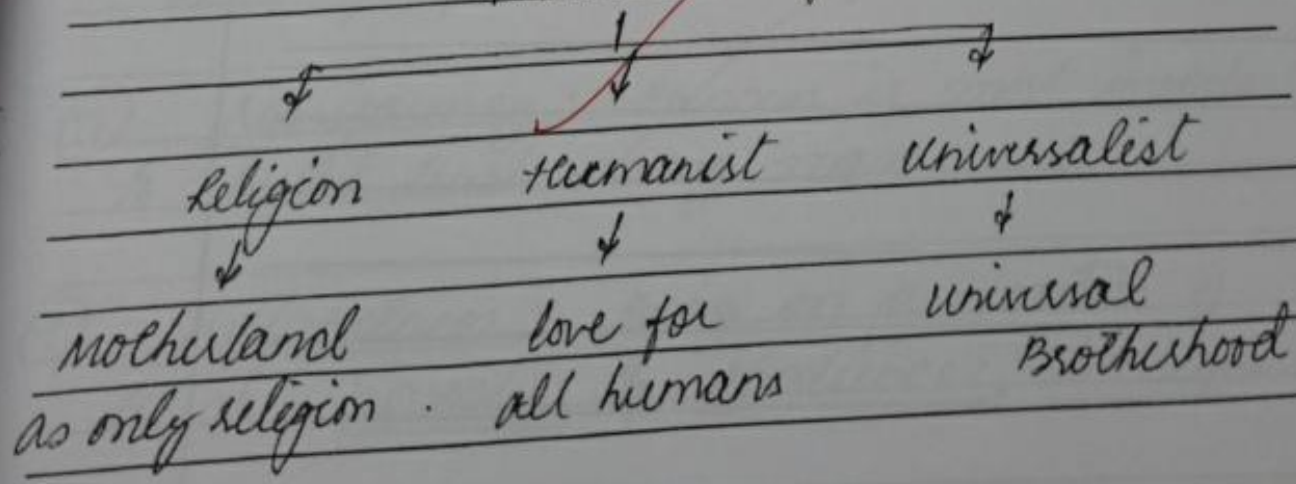
उत्तर (Q. 4) Swami Vivekananda was a nationalist thinker. Explain
स्वामी विवेकानंद एक राष्ट्रवादी विचारक थे, स्पष्ट कीजिए ?

उत्तर : leader of youth, freedom protagonist,
philosopher and a true nationalist,
Swami Vivekananda from his childhood
as Narendra Dutt was a nationalist
in true sense.

During his world conference on
religion in 1893 he represented India
as a nationalist. His works of Raj
Yoga, Karma Yoga etc describes him
as a nationalist thinker. His
views were humanist humanist.

1 1/2

Basis of Nationalism of Vivekananda ji





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

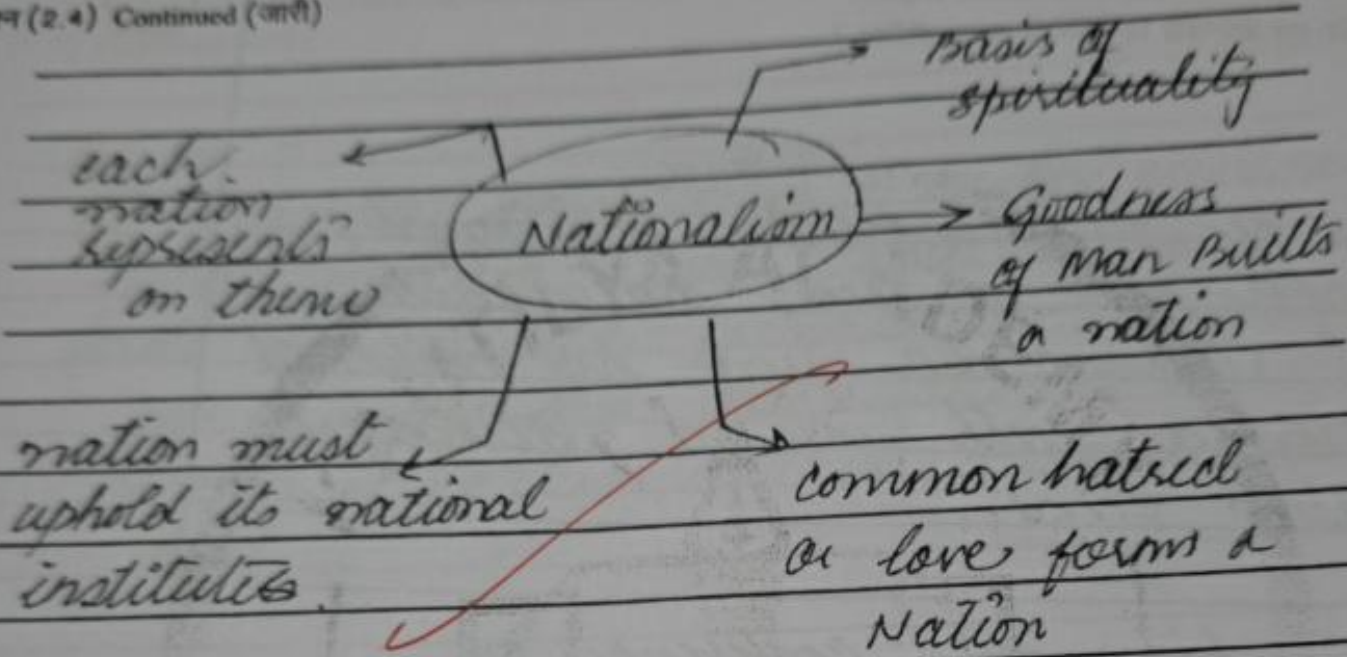
Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.4) Continued (जारी)



Vivekananda ji was a true nationalist in every aspect of his philosophies



Question 2. Write the answers of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 4 (four) marks.

Ex-10-00

11/14 - 06

0000

प्रश्न (2.5) Basic qualification for public servant ?
सार्वजनिक सेवक के लिए आवश्यक योग्यता ?

उत्तर : Public servant holds a position of not only power to remove suffering of aggrieved but a position of accountability & trust.

Being a effective changer of society a public servant must possess these qualities & qualification.

(1) Integrity : steadfast adherence to what is right openly declaring one's stand & adhering to it despite problems.

(2) Objectivity : Delivering justice on basis of facts & not favour.

(3) Transparency : openness is most important to build trust among mass

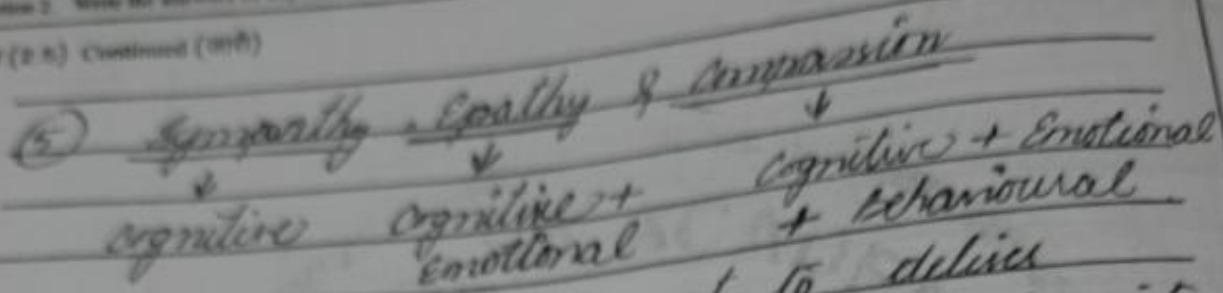
(4) Truthfulness - being on a position of trust honesty & obedience, is required.

4



Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 5 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.8) Continued (आगे)



These three are must to deliver service to lowest & last rung of society.

⑥ Accountability - Public servant must be accountable & responsible for his deeds.

⑦ Non-partisan & Neutrality - major goals in service delivery.

All these notions among others such as consistency, prudence, hard work, leadership makes service delivery efficiency, easy & effective.

Question 2. Write the answer of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 120 words. Each question carries 4 (FOUR) marks.

24/10/20

11/11/20

11/11/20

Q. 2 (a) Role of family and society in controlling corruption?
परिवार और समाज में भ्रष्टाचार को नियंत्रित करने का भूमिका ?

Family & society as a whole form the foundational values of human. These two plays a major role in shaping the values, morality & ethics.

(a) Family : 1st school of a child. 80% values & ethics of a person is shaped or influenced by his/her family.

eg. stealing is a bad habit, as told by parents to their child.

↓
value of non-stealing

↓
negative attitude formation towards stealing & consequently corruption.

similarly parent of a corrupt person by his family arouses his moral conscience & hence controls corruption.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छह) अंकों का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q/M = 06

प्राप्त/20

प्रश्न (2 B) Continued (जारी)

② Society - It is the society who shapes & governs laws. Laws against corruption can control it effectively.

eg. Japanese society boycott corrupt official from society hence they have a corruption free society.

Effective use of RTI, CBI, CVC, non-bribing behaviour of society can control & reduce corruption.

The society & family are two major pillars to control corruption. These two must help in imbuing ethical values.

Question 2. Write the answers of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 4 (Four) marks.

T/M - 06
Date

Q. 7) Absolute neutrality in public service is a hypothesis. Explain what this hypothesis means.

Neutrality is the most cherished foundational value of public service as it requires civil servants to serve any government in power, without any ideological bias. Main aim is to provide continuity to service to people.

But neutrality is conceived as a hypothesis due to -

hw

- ① Working environment, ever changing work culture of planned development.
- ② Politicization of Bureaucracy.
- ③ Delegated legislation, where a public servant requires to draw policies.
- ④ Close working with politicians, sometimes



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

भाग (2.7) Continued (पारी)

arriving their short term ends as well.

⑤ Pressure of upper hierarchy for
favouritism.

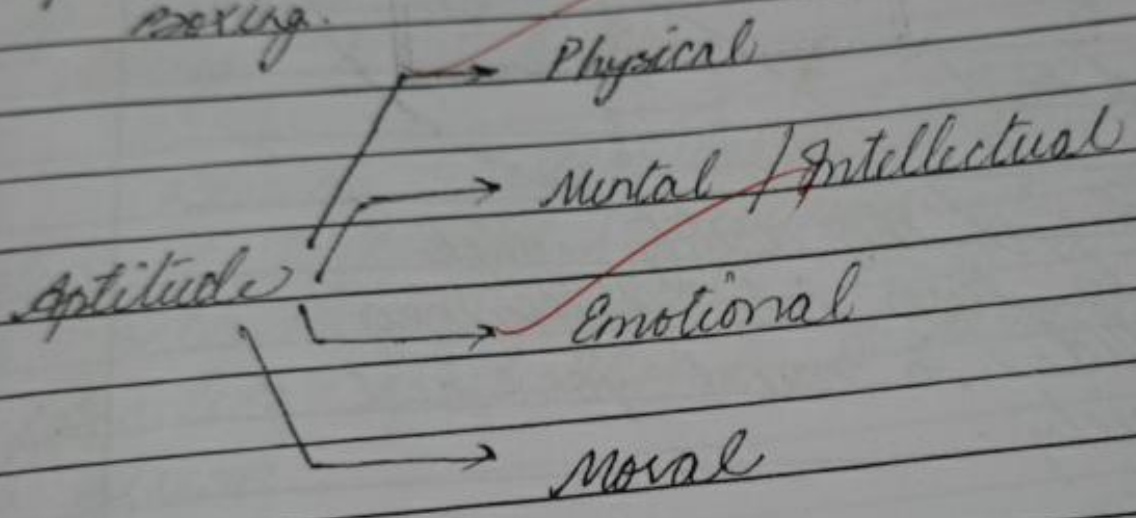
⑥ Transfer of civil servants according
to whims of government of the day.

Such practices makes absolute
neutrality in public services a hypothesis.

Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions.
(2.0) What is Aptitude? explain the benefits of Aptitude.
अभिरुचि क्या कहते हैं? विशेषताओं के लाभ स्पष्ट करें।

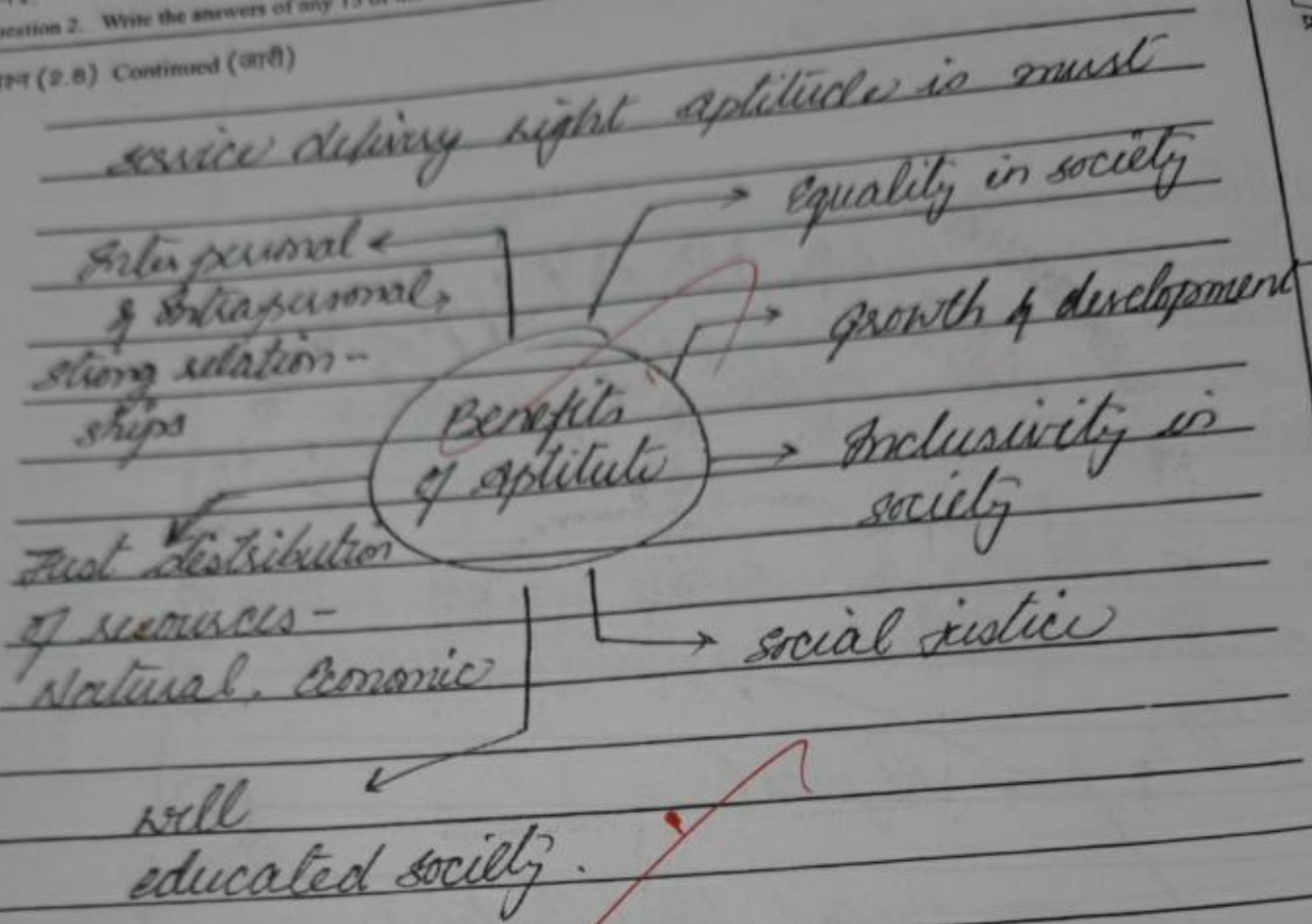
Aptitude is the combination of abilities & other characteristics, acquired or inherited, which are indicative of an individual's ability to develop proficiency.

eg. Aptitude for boxing is an outcome of positive attitude & ability towards boxing.



Civil servants hold a fiduciary position. They garner immense power to deliver effective & efficient services to all irrespective of status. For just

प्रश्न (2.8) Continued (जारी)



Aptitude is the ability which prospects to turn into proficiency.
Right aptitude is must for just & equal society.

प्रश्न (2.9) Define prejudice and discrimination and measures to reduce it?
 पूर्वाग्रह व विभेद को परिभाषित करें तथा कम करने के उपाय बताएं?

उत्तर: Prejudice = Pre + Judge, is an affective component. It is a feeling of dislike or disfavour for a person on basis of his membership to a particular community.

Prejudice is majorly negative in nature & ignores individual existence eg. feeling of hatred towards Jews during Nazi Rule.

Whereas Discrimination is an advanced step of prejudice & stereotype. It is a behavioural concept. It is a practice of dislike or disfavour towards a person.

Discrimination can be negative & positive (favouring women for giving opportunity at par men).
 eg. practicing Holocaust & genocide against

Q2 (20) Continued (100)

from during Nazi rule, as reservation for Scheduled / backward class for employment.

measures to reduce -

- formation of equitable society
- education & awareness campaigns
- social & ethical society.
- schemes & projects to uplift backward & lower rung of society.
- giving scholarships or incentives to Scheduled.
- Political apathy & favouritism must be eradicated
- Communism, Regionalism must be abolished
- Regional disparity, Urban-Rural divide must be contained.

These measures are must to eliminate prejudices & discrimination.

Q. 10) Tulsi's philosophy is based on coordination. Explain.
 गुणवत्ता के साथ उत्तर दें। (500 शब्दों में)

Known for his famous epic,
 "Ramacharitamans", Tulsi was a great
 poet, philosopher, social
 reformer & a crusader of
 equal, just & brotherly society.

Through his great epic, written
 in vernacular, he spread the message
 of brotherhood, love, sacrifice, equality,
 joint family values, morality & especially
 strength during British rule in India.

His philosophy is based on
 coordination, which can be seen through
 the character sketch of Ramacharitamans
 & their inter-personal relations.
 For instance -

- (1) Dialogue between Lord Rama & Kevat
 or one between Rama & Shabri depicts
 his love & respect for all human



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.10) Continued (जारी)

inspective of their status in society. These incidences manages removal of untouchability & discrimination.

(2) Lord Rama's army consists of monkeys and other animals depicting a bond with nature & respect towards every creature.

(3) He describes values of joint family, morality, ethics through -

"शुद्धुल जीव सदा चला आई,
 पाण जर पर वचन न जाई ॥"

All these incidences in philosophy of Jalsidas is based on coordination

15



6x10=60
 Q/M = 06
 [Box]
 प्रश्न

प्रश्न 2. परिभाषित करें कि किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखें। सबसे कम 5 (पाँच) प्रश्नों का 5 :

Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

6x10=60

Q/M = 06
 [Box]
 प्रश्न

प्रश्न (2.11) Dimensions of moral values?
 नैतिक मूल्यों के आयाम ?

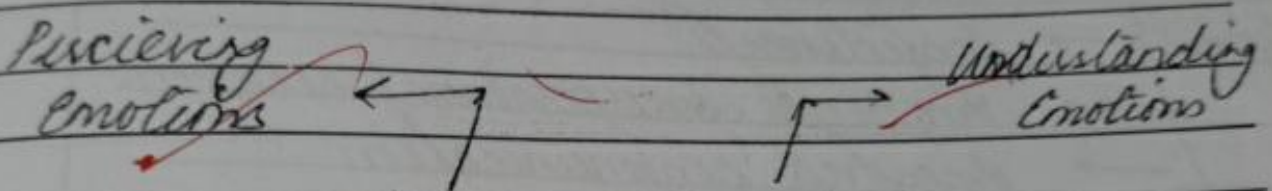
उत्तर :

Lined area for writing the answer to the question: Dimensions of moral values? A vertical red line is drawn down the center of the page.

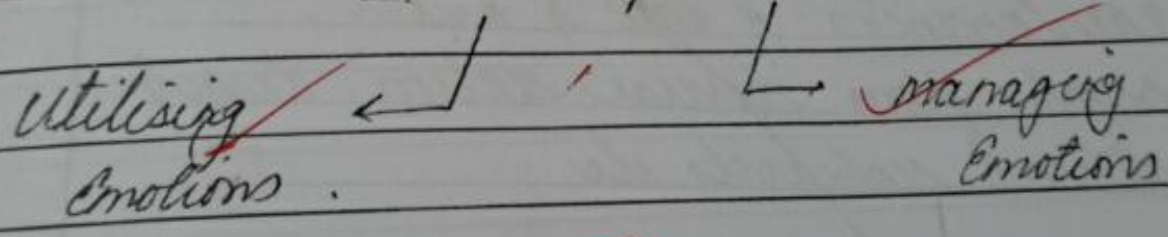
प्रश्न (2.12) What is emotional intelligence? explain its importance.
सांख्यिक बुद्धि किसे कहते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

उत्तर: Ability to manage emotions of ourself & others for effective & efficient use is emotional intelligence.

The concept of emotional intelligence been in 1990s on basis of Inter-personal & Intra-personal relations.



Mayer & Salovey model of EI



Emotional Intelligence is a major pillar to establish an efficient relation of various emotions.

प्रश्न 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.12) Continued (जारी)

Importance of Emotional Intelligence

- Emotion management for desired outcome
- Effective & desired service delivery
- Stress management
- Creative outlook
- Tool of social change
- Flexibility in delivering desired outcome
- Leadership becomes easier
- Loopholes can be removed
- Trust building becomes easier
- Integrity
- Confidence
- Improved interpersonal relations
- Improved communication
- Improved career prospects
- Authenticity & legitimacy
- Maintenance of law & order, people from diverse section, disasters political upheavals etc.

Emotional Intelligence is the vital tool for every aspect of life.



काविल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 30

समय 2
Question 2

Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.15) Manifesto against corruption by U.N.O.
असभ्यता के विरुद्ध U.N.O. विचार क्या है ?

6x15=90

T/M - 06

शुद्ध

उत्तर :

Blank lined area for writing the answer to the question about the U.N.O. manifesto against corruption.

Answer the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q./M - 06

संकाय

Q. 14) Measures to develop moral values in public servants ?
सोक सेवकों में नैतिक मूल्यों को विकसित करने के उपाय ?

Moral values are the most desired aspect for a public servant. Being in a fiduciary position they are desired to be accountable, integrity, honest, compassionate, diligent, sympathetic, many more. trustworthy, truthful and

These moral values are basically an inherent characteristic of any person and is inculcated hereditary or through birth by family & society.

MCQ Though, moral code of conduct, civil services code of conduct, All India services (code of conduct), Nolan commission all desired to inculcate moral values in public servants.

These moral values can be



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS

Question 2. Write the answer of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.14) Continued (अर्थ)

inculcated through -

① Examination system gauging right candidate.

② Training system instilling desired values.

③ Role based training.

④ Exclusive participation

⑤ Cultural activities to know every culture to be tolerant.

⑥ Rewarding - carrot & stick - good behaviour

⑦ Model / role model must encourage young trainees.

These methods can inculcate desired moral values in civil servants.

Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

Q. / M = 06

□
DATE

Q. (2. 15) 'Tagore was not only a poet but a humanist thinker' clarify the humanist ideology in this statement?
 'तगोरे एक कवि ही नहीं अपितु एक मानवतावादी विचारक थे इस कथन में मानवतावादी विचारों को स्पष्ट करें ?

Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet, philosopher, mathematician, painter, artist, his work "Gitanjali" he received Nobel prize for literature.

Rabindranath Tagore was not only a renowned poet but a philosopher as well. His rationalism & humanist approach.

His humanist ideology can be concluded through -

① Philosophy of love for all humans Humanism as the only religion.

② Human figures in his paintings. Nearly 3000 painting of Tagore

To Proper



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

समय 2. विचारपूर्वक से दो क्विजों में प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (Q. 15) Continued (जारी)

Comprises human facial figures especially that of women.

③ His works such as Goutanjali, Bengali literature upholds human values & rationalism.

④ "Where the mind is without fear" describes his desires for human freedom & equal society based on love.

All these aspects portrays Tagore as humanist.

16) Analyse the main provisions of the code of conduct for civil servants and draw an arrow between it your answer in bracket etc.

Code of conduct are an ethical guidance to the public servants servants & ministers to restrict & expected behaviour

All India civil services code of conduct depicts the codes for ethical conduct of servants.

main provision includes -

5

- ① Political neutrality.
- ② Efficient interpersonal behaviour.
- ③ Check on corrupt practices.
- ④ Abolishes practices of nepotism, favouritism.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 37

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छह) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answer of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.18) Continued (अभी)

- ⑤ Rules for accepting gifts & favours
- ⑥ Desired pattern of service delivery.
- ⑦ Compassion & empathy towards discriminated & downtrodden.

Among various provisions these are the major outline. It is broadly based on Nolan Commission's recommenda



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दें)। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में 8 (आठ) अंकों का है।
Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 8 (Eight) marks.

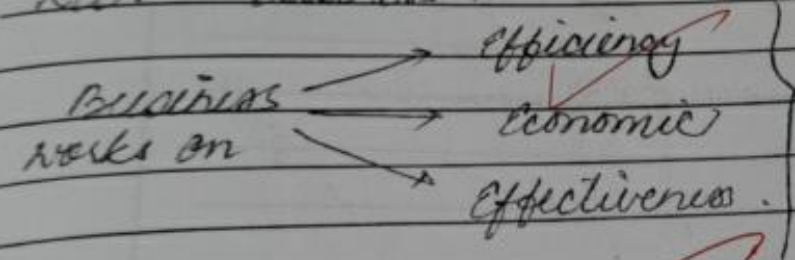
6419-02
Q/M - 06
02/08

प्रश्न (2.17) 'The field of Public Administration is a field of business' comment.
'योजना प्रशासन का क्षेत्र व्यवसाय का क्षेत्र है' टिप्पणी करें?

जैसे: As suggested by Woodrow Wilson in his theory of Public Administration -

"The field of Public Administration is a field of business".

He compared Public Administration with Business.



4

These three model of Business is desired in Public Administration by Woodrow Wilson for effective, efficient & economic service delivery.

Public Administration must be politically neutral & always work



प्रश्न (2.17) Continued (अर्थ)

for delivery people and not power
or government of the day.

As businesses are result oriented
public administration should also adopt
result oriented behaviour.

It should always keep effectiveness
above efficiency as it should reach
the lowest rung of society.

- ① Efficiency Vs Responsibility & responsibility of family
- ② Duty & Justice towards services Vs friendship and brotherhood
- ③ Laws Vs Customs
- ④ Freedom of opinion & opportunity Vs decision of elders & stakeholders
- ⑤ Right to equality Vs Right to practice religion & customs
- ⑥ Improper execution of laws

These ~~struggling~~ values leads to a ~~life~~ threatening situation for not only the girl (bride) but for society as a whole.

Q. What would you do in an office in such a situation?
कौटिल्य एकेडमी का क्या करोगे ऐसी एक स्थिति में?

being an officer the available options in this situation are -

- ① being nothing, being neutral toward customs going on.
- ② actively stopping the marriage before its conduct.
- ③ asking higher officials about the action plan in such situations and working accordingly.
- ④ discussing with stakeholders & elders of family & trying to persuade them.
- ⑤ discussing with friend and provoking him to stop marriage.

प्रश्न (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर उत्तरों का वितरण इस प्रकार है: प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) + (4) = अंक (30 + 35) = 65
 No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively question no. (3) + (4) = Marks (30 + 35) = 65

30-35-65

Continued (जारी)

6) Calling police disregarding societal respect of family & sending elders to judicial custody.

Among all these available options I, as a SDM will choose to talk to the stakeholders & elders of family. Try to persuade them, Tell them about the prevailing laws & judicial & penal codes it attracts. I will try to persuade both the parties to postpone the marriage till the bride & groom turn 18 & 21 respectively. Allow the girl to fulfill her desires & dreams & complete her studies to contribute to society & her family as well.

Q. 10. Write a short note on a friend.

Being a friend of the bride's brother it is my moral duty to persuade my friend to give up such plans & rethink of all the values & morality morally desired to be sponsored.

Brides can be treated as my sister as well. Being a brother/sister I will never allow this evil practice to take life of dreams & desires of a girl's child.

My duty towards my friend involves

* Persuading my friend

* As true friend, as they say -

"A friend in need is a friend indeed"
I will help him to recollect all moral



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) अलग-अलग प्रश्नोत्तर पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण इस प्रकार है : प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) + (4) = अंक (30 + 35) = 65
Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on your studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively question no. (3)+(4) = Marks (30+35) = 65

प्रश्न (4) In the present scenario, if government schools are left out, almost education has been commercialized. Today education is only a means of getting employment. The basic value of education is the development of personality, but the sad aspect is that the development of personality itself has been commercialized. Social and national values are not included in the personality development of the child.

वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में यदि सरकारी विद्यालयों की छोड़ दिया जाये जहाँ लगभग शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण हो चुका है। जो शिक्षा का रोजगार पाने का एक साधन मात्र है। शिक्षा का बुनियादी मूल्य व्यक्तित्व का विकास है लेकिन दुःखद पहलू यह है कि व्यक्तित्व के विकास का ही व्यवसायीकरण हो गया है। बच्चे के व्यक्तित्व विकास में सामाजिक एवं राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों का समावेश नहीं किया जाता है।

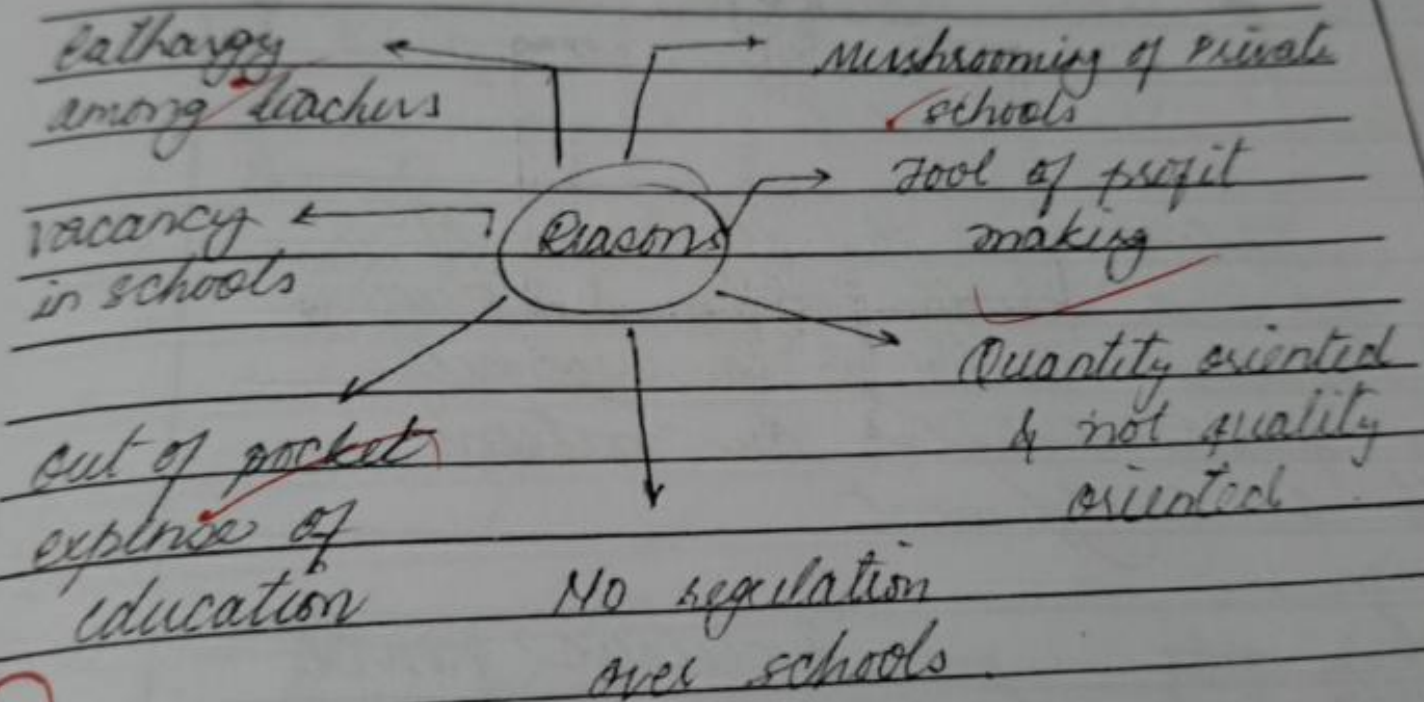
Q. - क्या प्रश्न (3) तथा (4) केवल जवाबों के आधार पर होंगे ? यदि हाँ तो जहाँ से लिखें प्रश्न - क्या प्रश्न (3) + (4) = 100 (30 + 70) = 100

30-35-65

Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively question no. (3) + (4) = Marks (30 + 70) = 100

प्रश्न (4.1) What is the reason for commercialization of education?
 शिक्षा के वाणिज्यीकरण के क्या कारण हैं ?

जवाब: Education today has turned into a profit seeking business which is leading to its commercialisation.



5

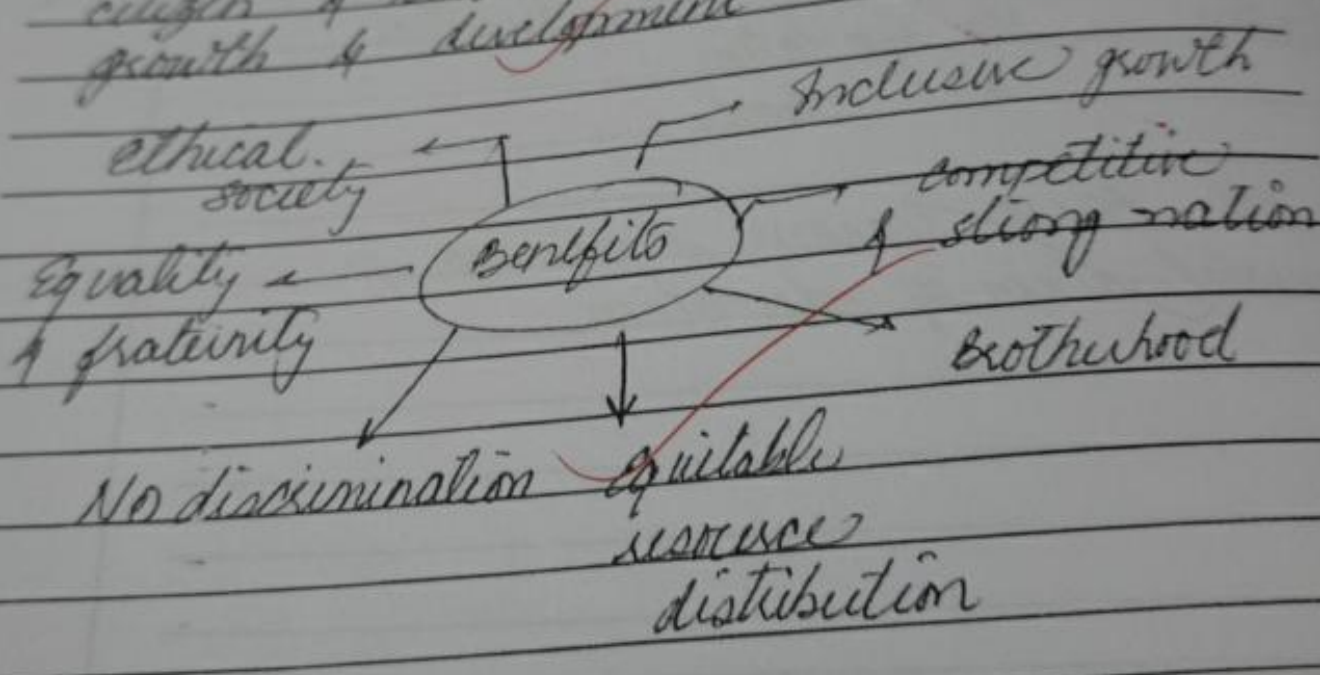
All these reasons sums up to commercialisation of education.

Q. 1) What are the benefits of value added education?

Values are moral & vital aspect for our inclusive & equal society. Value added education inculcates morality, ethics & virtuous behaviour among students.

Students are the flagship of coming era. A morally strong & virtuous child/student turns to a responsible citizen & contributor to the nation's growth & development.

Q. 2)



Q. (4, 5) Education should not be a medium of employment, in this context, what you think
from first sentence you should be aware of what you think, you should be aware of what you think

10-10-02



Education is the core & foundational
stone of all sound development of human.
Today education has turned into a business,
preparing students for employment.

Employment should include values
of honesty, integrity, truthfulness, obedience,
leadership qualities, consistency etc. It
should be means oriented & not end
oriented. It should not prepare a
workforce of no moral values & ethics.

Q5

A workforce based on moral less education
directs nation to nowhere. They become
a money making machines and of no
use to inclusive, sustainable growth
of nation.

Education must be directed according to
desired characteristics & education policies
must harness values & not money.

What measures can be taken for the personal development of children?
What is different between it and the other of them? 5-7

Personal development of child involves many stakeholders -

• Family - values, ethics, belief system are developed through family which in turn develops personality. Family should imbibe virtues.

• Society & Education plays vital roles. Moral Education in school. virtues Society helps achieving desired personality.

• Group Training can also imbibe a good personality.

• friend & peer group should be chosen cautiously as they shape personality.

• Inclusive development, intermixing of children of varied religion & backgrounds.

