

Paper Code
GS-III-B

Neeraj Mandloi

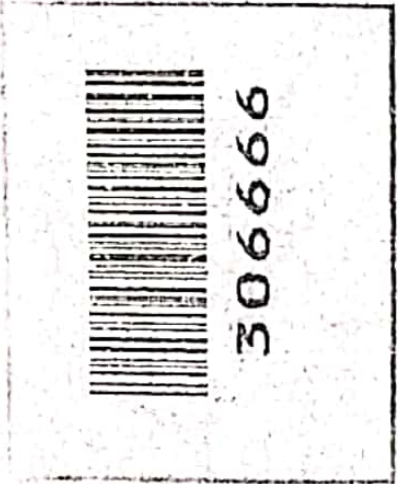
रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0)

4	4	3	5	7	6
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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें - Four lakh FORTY THREE
THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX

PART-I

Paper Code
GS-III-B



अभ्यर्थी द्वारा मावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

Roll No.					
4	4	3	5	7	6
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
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7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

परीक्षा का माध्यम :- हिन्दी अंग्रेजी

निम्न भाग वीक्षक द्वारा ही भरा जावे।

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमिक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से मिलान
परचात ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें :

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

(अनुचित राशुन के उपयोग पर सख्त कार्रवाई होगी)

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिमूल्यपूर्ण उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना 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.

3/15-45

Q/M = 01

प्रश्न (11)

उत्तर

~~Arthashastra~~ Kautilya also known as Chanakya. Chanakya wrote Arthashastra.

3

3

Q/M = 02

प्रश्न (12)

उत्तर

write proper definition
Tulsidasji's coordination is about balance among society. Not only human society, but it include animals and nature also.

3

Q/M = 03

प्रश्न (13)

उत्तर

24 April
Keshavanand Bhatti case 1973, derive the doctrine of Basic structure.

3

Established strength to constitution and political ethics.

Q/M = 04

प्रश्न (14)

उत्तर

'Sarvodaya' is concept of upliftment of social in the society, given by Mahatma Gandhi.

Later famous by Vinoba Bhave through Bhudhan movement. Include principle of trusteeship.

3

Q/M = 05

प्रश्न (15)

उत्तर

Emphasised on 4 pillars of state. typically: Executive, Legislative, Judiciary and media.

3

Each pillar to contribute in stability of state. *from members of state*

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिमूल्यपूर्ण उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में होना है। सभी उप-प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
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20/15/21

प्रश्न (1.11)

- उत्तर
- Establishment of Indian Institute of technology.
 - Statutory status to University Grant Commission.
 - Focused on higher education and technological education in India.
- 2/3

2/11 = 13

प्रश्न (1.12)

- उत्तर
- Doctrine given by Guru Nanakji
 'SATNAM' means True name, which is a
 only truth. i.e. God is truth and
 truth is God.
- 2/1

2/11 = 13

प्रश्न (1.13)

- उत्तर
- Empathy means the understanding and
 acknowledging others' situation and pain.
 It is foundational value in administration.
 Example: I understand exactly what you are going through.
- 2/2

2/11 = 13

प्रश्न (1.14)

- उत्तर
- Conservation: is orthodoxical thinking
 and withhold stereotypes where
 whether they are irrational.
 they can be positive or negative.
 Example: Women should not study after 15 years.
- 2/3

2/11 = 13

प्रश्न (1.15)

- उत्तर
- It is ability of an individual to
 understand own emotion & those of others;
 discern them and act according to
 situation based on emotion.
 Helps in maintain relationship, Persuasion etc.
- 2/4

2/11 = 13

SECTION - B

बहु-व

प्रश्न 1 : इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिशुद्धिपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
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Q/M = 03
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 Q/M = 03

more exact definition

Q8 Ethical concern is concern about right or wrong conduct.

Q9 Vital for society to maintain social order and justice. They put reasonable restriction, avoid social evil.

Fairness is value emphasis on acting according to given facts & information.

Q10 Fairness deals with equity, whereas objectivity deals with equality.

Q11 Basic values of good governance.

- ① Accountability
- ② Transparency
- ③ Integrity
- ④ Participation
- ⑤ Predictability.

Q12 According to UN convention on Corruption

It is a form of dishonesty, carried out by an individual or organisation for private gain. Example: Bribery, Grant etc.

Q13 Importance of Integrity.

- ↳ Predictability.
- ↳ Development of Virtue
- ↳ Promotion and recognition in duty.
- ↳ Creditability.
- ↳ Stand for right

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

6x15=90

पृ/अ = 06

प्रश्न: (2.2)

A

उत्तर:

KABIR DASJI was a majestic
 saint of Bhakti period during
 15th Century.

His social thought throw light
 on following concern. and conduct.

1. Unity. Kabirji did not blindly
 followed any religion and
 focused on Hindu-Muslim
 unity.

2. Antagonist of Caste System.

He himself was a weaver
 and emphasised on equality
 and denounced the
 discrimination practices.

3. Thought for women upliftment

Did not discriminate on
 the bases of gender.

SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

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

6x

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

4. Authenticity Simple living and use
 of minimum resources as
 possible.

5. Altruism Social Service is the
 gods service.

6. Bhakti devotion into god is the
 only way to achieve good.

Kabiradas (ii) was a fearless
 social critic, he ~~highlighted~~ highlighted
 existing social evil. He social
 thoughts are still relevant.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

B

उत्तर:

Tulsi's Philosophy can be understood from his famous work "Ram-charit manas"

• Saguna ~~Brahm~~ Brahma.

↳ He gave the form to god and through Ram, represented an ideal human conduct.

• Bhakti

↳ only way to attain god. Utmost dedication and devotion.

• Animal human Harmony.

↳ Animal human and nature have mutual relation.

निर्देश
N. 10 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

• Doctrine of kama

↳ Karma always gave consequences even God is not immune.

• Simplicity

↳ Divine character follows simplicity.

• Always truth wins.

↳ No matter how powerful your opponent is, but the truth will always prevail.

Tulsidasji penetrate morality through his literary works among masses.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

c

उत्तर:

Maharishi Aurobindo (1872-1950)

was a man of higher intellect.

He himself took active participation

in national movement but later

devote himself in Nation building

by Yogic teaching.

His Nationalism is deep

rooted in Integral humanism and

Integral non-duality. i.e. Nation

is itself a form of God and

a living entity.

Religious Nationalism

When people living together

and their thoughts, culture,

friends & enemy slowly tend to

become same. Then the form

of emotional connect built

among them and which is

known as Nation.

निर्देश

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

Note

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

Integral Yoga is a way
to attain excellence and self
actualisation because self liberation
brings us to Nation liberation.

Questions 2 & 3 are to be attempted in any order. 10 marks each. Question 4 (a) & (b) are to be attempted in any order. 10 marks each. Question 5 (a) & (b) are to be attempted in any order. 10 marks each. Total marks: 40.

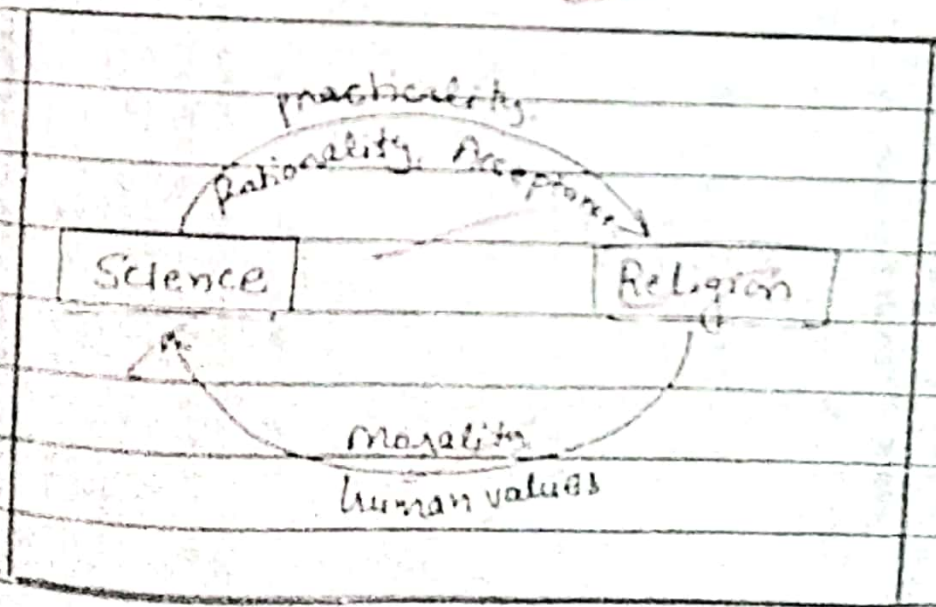
Q. 2 (a)

D

Radhakrishnanji (1888-1975) was a proponent of Indian philosophy and former President & Vice President of India.

PHILOSOPHY

Balance between Science & Religion



i.e. there should be a balance in science & Religion. Religion gives morality and put social conscience, which reduce the upcoming threat.

प्रश्न (22) (Continued) (नारी)

Excess development science would
 rise the threat to Nuclear weapon,
 environment decay etc

• Educational Philosophy.

Education should be
 based on moral character building.
 It should contain: Acquiring
 knowledge, transforming knowledge,
 Art of living etc.

• Balance between Democracy & Nationalism.

There should a balance.
 Extreme nationalism leads to jingoism
 deprived minority rights, extreme democracy
 would hinder the functioning.

• Impermanence of World.

Medium to attain knowledge
 and use of resources should be in
 sustainable manner.

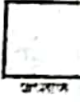
निर्देश

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

Note

6x15=90

पृ./अ = 06



प्रश्न: (2.2)

E

उत्तर:

Ambedkar's social Perception.

◦ Caste system is reason for discrimination.

⇒ System has to be abolished.

He emphasised that caste discrimination is the major concern of society.

◦ Upliftment of women.

His thought & concern about women are clearly reflected in constitution.

Women should have equal rights.

Also made Hindu marriage code.

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

◦ Perception about Religion.

He believed that Hindu religion has contaminated by many evil and hence a right structure formed.

He denounced it and adopted Buddhism, and urge others also to attain the path of equality and peace.

Ambedkar gave his entire life for upliftment of poor and vulnerable. He is the father of modern Nation i.e. Indian society.

निर्देश

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Note

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

6x15=90

P/A1-06



प्रश्न: (2.2)

F

उत्तर:

Counterpart product i.e. Cause-effect theory of Buddhism.

"Postulate" It is occurred because that was occurred, if that ceased to occurred, its occurrence also stop."

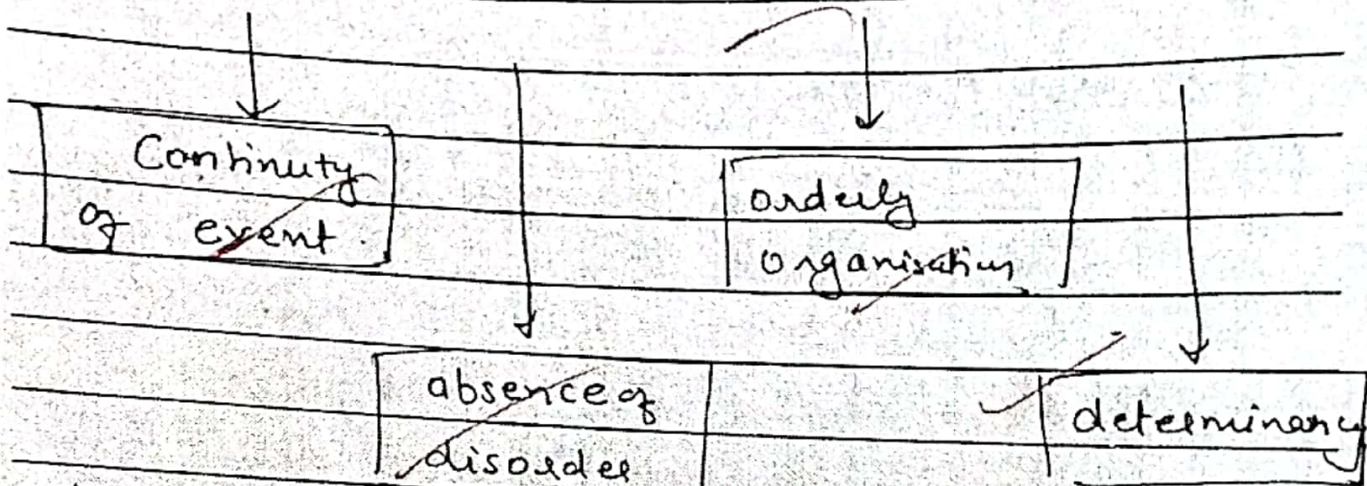
In simple word 'Every action has reaction and effect which we are seeing today has a cause.

Deri Derived from 2nd Noble truth of Buddha.
i.e. There is cause of sorrow.

he gave 12 different stages of desire as reason to occurrence of sorrow.

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

It can be understood by following 4 subpostulates.



Examples.

- If there is child, there would be a man.
- If there is curd, that means there was milk.
- You can't make wooden admirals from iron.

This theory also famously known as Prakitya-samutpada.

शेड

Write the answers of any 13 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x15=90

प्रश्न: (2.2)

9

Absolutism in Jainism.

उत्तर:

also known as Pluralism.

Explains that " A man can't know every thing hence absolute affirmation & negation is wrong"

Example: If 5 blind person try to figure out the shape of an elephant.

Suppose

Person 1. Percept trunk and conclude elephant is like Python.

Person 2. Percept ears and conclude elephant is like wings

Person 3. Percept tail & conclude elephant is like snake.

Handwritten notes:
No need type of example
To explain the absolute Pluralism concept



SECTION - B

खंड - 'ब'

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

Basically the example try to make us exam understand that our perception might be based on limited information. There fore we can't claim other is wrong.

This principle of Jainism teaches us tolerance, exception, and respect others thoughts as well.

SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

निर्देश

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Note

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

6x15=90

वृ/M = 06



प्रश्न: (2.2)

H

उत्तर:

Non-violence is the basic principle of Jainism.

Meaning Non-violence

↳ Act politely and use of soft language.

↳ Do not affect other through your thought & action.

Relevance: Intolerance is increasing among society.

Mob lynching, violent riots are common now a days.

Which hinders the stability and reduce productive activities.

Some revolutionary criticised Non-violence as act of negation. i.e. do nothing and be a ~~word~~ coward.

निर्देश
Note

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

But Gandhiji explain non-violence should be misunderstood in narrow prospect- but

Non-violence is an act of brave person. weak person can't forgive.

Non-violence is not just not using violent means but adaptation of love, truth, compassion.



प्रश्न (2.2)

I

उत्तर:

Value is set belief of an individual which determine behaviour and affect decision making.

It is a moral principle which hold true to an individual.

Values formed during childhood, associated with culture, society, socio-economic condition.

Dimensions of values.

① Administrative values. / professional Moral values to act & behave to uphold the professional duty.

② Personal value

Derived from personal experiences & culture.

Example : touching elder feet.

nite
Project
Exact
Definition

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

Values

◦ Intrinsic Values

Driven inner belief and decision making.

Example: Paper Pollution in river is wrong.

◦ Extrinsic value

formed from outer society and social norms.

Example: Do not disobey traffic light.

Some other dimensions.

◦ Terminal Values. (Utmost priority).

Example: For Gandhiji Non violence is terminal value.

◦ Instrumental Value. (Instrument to achieve terminal).

E.g. For Gandhiji's follower, non-violence was Instrumental value to achieve freedom.

Q. No. (2.2)

J

Q. No.

While take decision one should follow following hierarchy

- First follow laws.
- then regulations & Rules.
- Code of conduct
- Conscience.

Where the use of intuition can help.

- Where law is silent
- Where laws are not clear & need interpretation.
- When decision has to take in quick frame of time.

As Martin Luther King Jr had said
 "My conscience is the act of
 intellect, and works against
 it is right or right not say"

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

Precautions while taking help of intuition.

- ① Consider all relative facts.
- ② Knowledge of cause of action and stakeholder.
- ③ The possible outcomes; magnitude that it will affect.

Fact

संख्या (2.2)

Notes on Neutrality

Neutrality is maintaining non-partisanship and non-partisanship impartiality while making decisions or taking action.

where as incapacity means inability to perform on a particular task.

In public administration, neutrality is necessary and be from a foundational value.

where as incapacity can be understood as restriction or avoiding to act.

Example: By there is tender of electrification. Allowing tender bidding bid- ing fairly and transparently.

SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

Where as considers a situation.
where Example. person A is
wired break traffic signal.
and do not have money and
poor. And you are a junior
official and can't make decision
without prior permission of
your superior.
So it is your incapacity
where jurisdiction is not under
your domain.



Q. No. (2.2)

L

Responsibility and transparency is the basic value of administration and good governance.

Responsibility: It is the obligation to take answerability of your action.

Transparency: Informing about administrative decision & process to citizen.

Importance

↳ Built trust among stakeholders & citizen.

↳ Involving people in process leads in performance.

प्रश्न: (2.3) Continued (जारी)

↳ Better utilisation of fund.

↳ Reduce corruption.

Hence citizen participation and accountability of administration can be achieved.



2.2)

M

Causes of Corruption.

Vigilance report and Santhanam committee highlighted following causes.

↳ Administrative delay.

↳ time taking, so people tend to give bribe for accelerate process.

↳ Over weighing on administrative duties.

↳ Many responsibility

↳ Cumbersome process.

↳ Take years to complete project. and has to pass through many desk.

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

↳ Discretion

↳ Administration has vast discretion in choosing manner of implementation.

Other survey (2017) also point out following causes.

↳ Political interference.

↳ Conflict of interest.

↳ Inequality.

↳ Role of media in decrease.

↳ Root poverty, concentration of wealth.

↳ Moral degradation

According to Transparency International 5% of Global GDP use as corruption. which is a global issue.

It should counter through preventive & curative measures.



प्रश्न: (2.2)

१

उत्तर:

Emotional Intelligence is the ability to understand own emotions & those of others; discern them appropriately, use that information to think, act & behave to achieve goal.

Denial Goleman win this term in his book emotional Intelligence (1995).

Role of EI in Administration.

↳ Giving a winwin situation to stake holder.

↳ Provide confidence during performance.

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

↳ better understanding of matter.

↳ Remove stress on personnel.

↳ To make consensus among people.

↳ To provide greater satisfaction to citizen.

EI is vital to manage situation during chaos, riots etc.

Also help in persuasion and improve work culture.

निर्देश
 Note: निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 13 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (सि) अंकों का है।
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6x15=90

T/M = 06



प्रश्न: (2.2)

उत्तर:

B

Development of Attitude possible through following ways.

• Classical conditioning

repeatedly expose person to the situation.

Example: During training military personnel, provide situation & condition of parent so they will act appropriately.

• Instrumental conditioning.

↳ To achieve reward.

• Observational theory.

Example Children observed religious value & start believing in god.

SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

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

प्रश्न: (2.2) Continued (जारी)

• functionist theory.

Person keep doing thing
upto when, it is providing
function.

Example. Smoking because people
say you cool.

• Modeling.

Use of influence personality
to development attitude.

Attitude can be change
through persuasion and conditioning.

A)

Information given in Case study A

- Corruption is serious concern.
- Moral failure is major cause.
- Collusion of power & wealth.
- Black money role in corruption, is two

1. Factors responsible for increasing corruption.

• Moral failure

Person unable follow rules, laws and conscience.

and the major cause of moral failure is repetitive conditioning by social acceptance.

• Black money

Black money use in both

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

the way first to purchasing
and giving bribe and then
accruing Black money from it.

• lacune in law enforcement

Honest person can't rise
his voice because he does not
get adjuent protection against
victimisation.

• Concentration of wealths

Some Wealthy person use
wealth to malfunctioning and
hence gain further wealth.

Q. 3 (1) Continued (जारी)

2

0 Measures to prevent corruption.

1. Education with ~~with~~ moral character building.

2. Training adequately to combat against ~~corruption~~ and remain uncorrupt.

3. Reduce scope: By use of technology and transparency the human interference can be minimise.

4. Vigilance: should perform pro-active role to stop corruption.

5. Law enforcement: Corruption preventive Act and Central

334-3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर देना है। उत्तरों को स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समान अनिवार्य नहीं है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3

There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3x15=45

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

Vigilance norms should be properly implemented.

(6) Whistleblower act amendment.

Act of 2014 does not provide adequate safeguard to whistleblower.

(7) Control political funding

which is the major source and provide political shadow to corrupt personnel.

(8) Manage conflict of Interest among stakeholders while providing adequate opportunity.

(9) Strengthen the electoral integrity.

(10) Empower citizen and awareness in society by media.

3.

Reasons for accumulation of black money.

1. Moral failure: try to achieve as much as possible.

Attitude is like "It is our money but why we pay tax."

2. Tax heaven: Some country provide safeguard to black money.

3. Failure of International cooperation.
Information exchange is less among nation.

4. Complex commercial system.

↳ By use of multiple transactions money laundering can be done.

• Failure of laws and enforcement is poor.

• ~~It~~ Miss trust on system: that why people tend to pay taxes.

• Cumbersome procedure and unequal levy of taxes.

Scheme like "Vivad se Vishwas ki Aag", easy tax return filing, GST ~~is~~ all are prominent step to counter black money.

B

Course of Action

- Hostage a family by militants.
- Demand release of Comrades.
- Killed a family member
- Public pressure wants to free the family.

Stake holder

→ myself as officer

→ militant

→ Family (hostage) → Public

1. Any problem can be solve by discussion, so discussion & negotiation have to carry out.

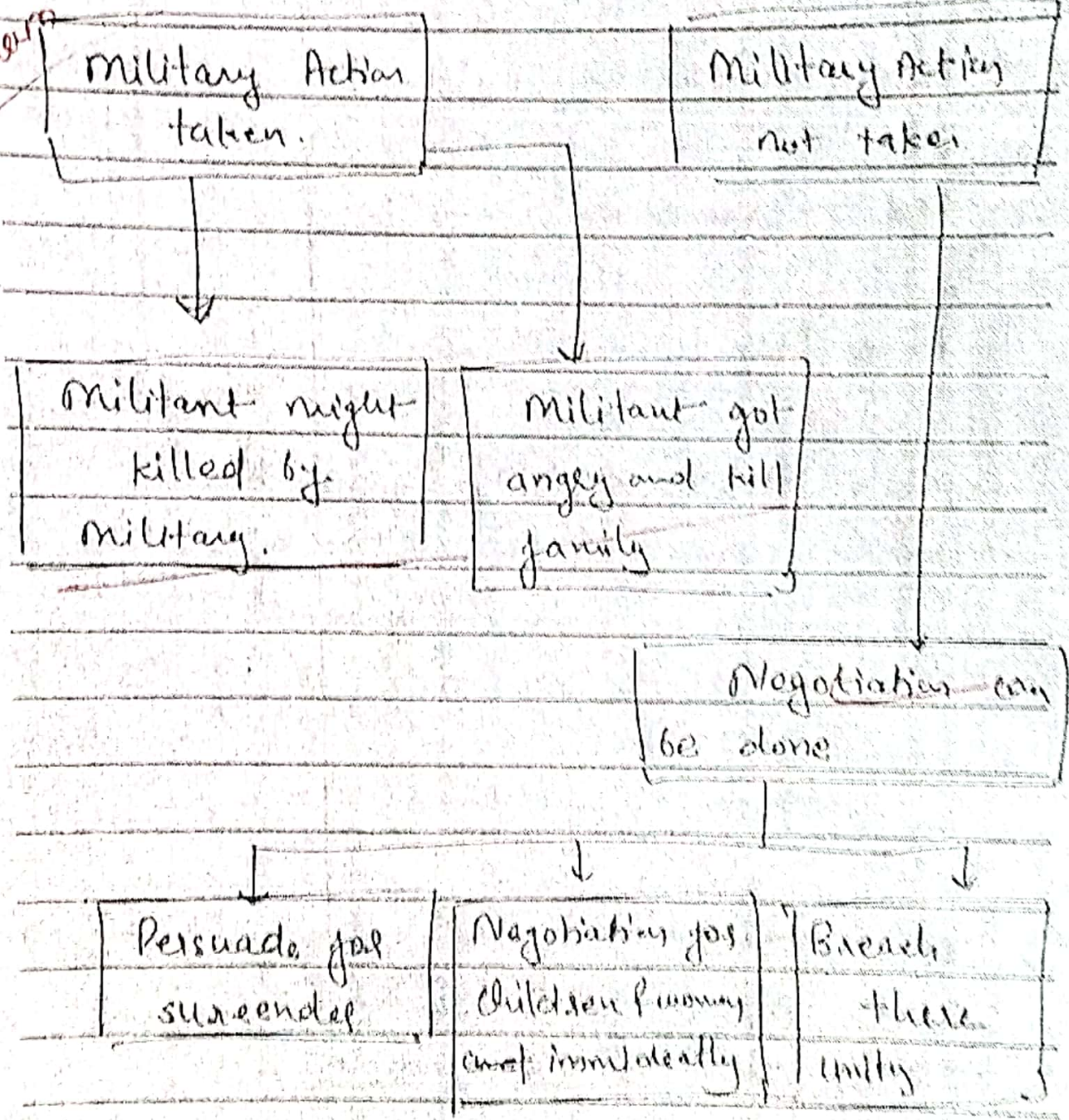
Because other members are still hostage and directly release of comrades affect national integrity.

Question 1: There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

2. Course of Action.

for 10 marks



So, ~~military~~ action should be avoid.

3. Media's role.

↳ Uphold the national integrity
Cover situation sensitively.

↳ Do not cover action of
military.

↳ Try to rise conscience of
militant by showing their
family.

↳ Provide only necessary
information to public.

↳ Should not put additional
pressure on authority.

Q.3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

4.

If matters fail, government has to take stern action. But depend on degree of failure.

1st. Negotiation fail.
try ~~or~~ delay the process.
and release comrades because safety of family is first priority.

2nd killed another member.
look for safety of other members.
and start military advance.

प्रश्न (2.16)

उत्तर:

S:

Other option might be breaching the ~~unity~~ to militants.

- Use comrades to negotiation.

- Direct negotiation and offers surrender.

- Use of ~~perpet~~ expert military group to action.

- Use of ~~technology~~.