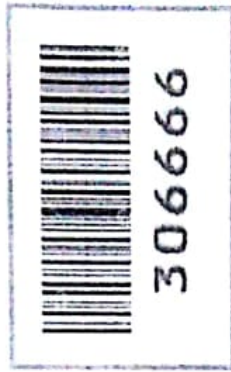


New

नमूने प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका  
Sample Question Answer Booklet

PART-II



Paper Code  
GS-IV

Date - 4/02/2021

PART-I

Paper Code  
GS-IV



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

रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें - Varun Saraswat

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जाये।

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परीक्षा का माध्यम :- हिन्दी  अंग्रेजी

निम्न भाग वीक्षक द्वारा ही भरा जावे।

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

यदि, अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करने हुए पाया जाता है, तो वीक्षक निम्नलिखित वाले को काल/नील पेन से भर एवं तत्पश्चात् केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :

(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं रोल परीक्षा भवन में)

SECTION -A

खंड- 'अ'

इस खण्ड में 15 अतिलघुप्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अतिलघुप्रकार के हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का (तीनों) अंकों का है।

This section contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 01 (Three) Marks.

11. बुद्ध के अनुसार तीन स्वर्णिम मार्ग क्या हैं? उल्लेख कीजिए।

What are the three golden paths according to Buddha? Point out.

Kautilya (Chanakya) is known as author of Arthashastra. Arthashastra tells us about politics, taxation, diplomacy, warfare tactics and economics. Kautilya guided Chandragupta Maurya.

Tulsidas authored Ramcharitmans, Kavitawali, Dohawali and Viray Patika etc.

He tried to coordinate between Nagar and Sajan, Vaishnav and Shair, King and Commoner etc.

Largest bench in history of India set by Supreme Court to decide about the amendability of Constitution and it gave basic structure doctrine.

Sarvodaya concept was given by Mahatma Gandhi and it was also propagated by Vinoba Bhave. This principle promotes welfare of all.

Ram Manohar Lohia is exponent of Champkamba State. He gave importance to villages in his concept and tried to focus on decentralisation of power.



SECTION - A

खंड - 'अ'

Q.10 इस प्रश्न में 14 अतिव्युत्प्रेरक उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अतिव्युत्प्रेरक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।  
 This question contains 14 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

Three functions are -

- 1) Establishment of UGC to provide finance and guide
- 2) Establishment of TTS.
- 3) open to all section of society for education.

Meaning of Satnam is 'True name'

Guru Nanak Dev promoted this in Sikhism to guide people on right path and to attain salvation.

Empathy means having same feeling about other's pain, as we are facing ourselves that problem or difficulty. Example -> Empathy about refugees or homeless people.

Conservatism means no encouragement to any changes and love to have the society, politics or laws as they are existing. This concept brings monotony and hinders innovation.

Emotional Management means managing own emotions and understanding other's emotions and utilize these emotions to get desired outcomes.

Example -> Nudging the people as mentioned by Eco. Survey 19.

SECTION - A

खंड - 'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अनिवार्य प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

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

3x15=45

1.11

Q.11-03

Ethical Concern means a situation which possesses ethical dilemma and we have to choose an option by considering all ethical aspects. Example → Theft or stealing by a starving child.

Q.12-03

Basic values of good governance are → Responsibility, Integrity, honesty, Transparency, Accountability, Punctuality, Empathy, Humanity, Non-partisanship, probity etc.

Q.13-03

Corruption means yielding some illegal advantages due to holding of some powerful position in administration or business. Ex → Insider trading in business or taking bribe to give tender.

Q.14-03

Fairness means being just to any event or dispute to all stakeholders involved without having any prejudice or influence. Example - Government jobs recruitment on basis of merit and rules.

Q.15-03

Importance of Integrity is very high because it is the measure of cohesiveness in what a person says and does. Integrity means wholeness in a person's character & conduct.

SECTION - B

खण्ड - 'B'

प्रश्न - 15 के उत्तरों में से किसी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न - (15) अंकों का है।  
 Answer the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 marks.

प्रश्न 15 (1)

मनोवृत्ति का अर्थ एवं विशेषताएँ समझाइए।

Explain the meaning and characteristics of attitude.

Kabir is considered as a great social reformer as well as a saint who influenced society by his simple and straight poems. His social thoughts are based on equality of all humans. His social thoughts can be classified as -

1) Against illogical rituals and ceremony -

Kabir always criticised rituals and traditions which are burden on people and of no utility. Ex. Idol worship.

2) Preached Hindu-Muslim unity -

In the medieval period where differences were high and society was divided by Ulemas and Pandits. He preached unity.

3) Emphasise on Gurm -

Gurm or a guide was given highest priority to enlighten people for right deed.



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

04/18/2021

Q.2 (Continued) (जारी)

4) Promotion of local language -

His teachings are in local language i.e. Sadhukhadi or Parchhad Khichdi to connect people instead of classical Sanskrit which was the language of elites.

5) Secular of Texts ->

Kabir always promoted ethical and moral conduct of men. Humanity was treated as highest value of mankind.

6) Against Maya or illusion -

Kabir recognised Maya i.e. earthly pleasure or women as a hindrance in getting salvation.

In this way, we see that Kabir was a source of light and ahead of his time in his social thoughts.

SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

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

प्रश्न (2.3)

Tulsi -

उत्तर

Tulsi is one of the greatest poet and saint of Rama branch of Bhakti Movement. He authored Ramcharit Manas in Awadhi language which is a guiding source of Indian population and perhaps the most read epic in the history of mankind.

Some basic aspects of Tulsi's philosophy are discussed here →

1) Vision of Humanity -

He emphasized on the welfare of whole mankind without any discrimination of caste and creed. Ex - Rama hugged Sugi and forest dwellers many times.

2) Co-ordinating Views -

Tulsi did not differentiate between various style of worshipping god eg. Sapan or Nirgun Bhakti. He tried to assimilate all the section of society. Ex - "Agunak Sapanak Nahi Kachhu Bhada."

## SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

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

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

09/15/2021

प्रश्न (22) Continued (जारी)

3) Importance to Bhakti →

Although Tulsī did not criticize other means of worshipping of God but he was in favour of Bhakti style because it is easy and connect the person directly to God.

4) Highlighted the sorrow of poverty -

Tulsī himself faced poverty very badly, so he emphasized the pain of poverty and unemployment in his writings.

5) Quality of King -

He also mentioned about the traits which must be possessed<sup>से</sup> by a King or ruler. Ex- "Raja Manu so chehije Khan-pan ko EK."

In this way, we see that Tulsī's philosophy is still prevalent and guiding (रोशनी) of people all over the world.



SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 2 marks.

प्रश्न (24)

2 (0)

उत्तर Radhakrishnan was the second president of India from 1962 to 1967. He believed in Indian culture and philosophies and propagated it to all over the world and he taught the students for almost 70 years of his life.

Radhakrishnan's philosophy can be understood by the points given below -

1) Objective of Religion -

He emphasized on 'to know the final truth', is the final objective of Religion.

2) Objective of Philosophy -

He told that philosophy did not mean to describe the life only but to change the direction of life is the objective of the philosophy.

3) Every person is the idol of God -

He also believed in humanity and compared the man with Gods.

SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) 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

F (2.4) Continued (जारी)

4) Philosophy of Nishkam Karma -

His philosophy believed in Greta's message  
of doing work without thinking <sup>much</sup> about  
the outcomes.

5) Dynamic nature of his philosophy -

Although western philosophy was static and  
strict on its thoughts but Radhakrishnan  
emphasised on dynamic nature of philosophy  
based on logic and humanism.

In this way,  
we find that philosophy of Radhakrishnan  
was based on Indian scriptures like Vedas,  
Upanishads and philosophical thoughts and he  
tried to base it on humanism.

SECTION - B

खंड - 'ब'

Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 170 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

प्रश्न 12.51

2E1

Q12: Dr. Ambedkar is known as 'Father of Indian Constitution'. He was born in Maharashtra in Mumbai. He himself faced caste based discrimination and untouchability in his childhood and he fought throughout his life for the eradication of it.

His social perception can be understood by these points →

1) Varna System and Caste System - weakness of Hindus - Ambedkar viewed Varna and Caste system as two sides of a coin. He also declared it the reason behind poverty and division among Hindus.

2) Caste System hinders opportunity →  
Due to the denial of profession to other castes, it hinders the opportunity for untouchables and denies equality.

3) Social Justice is the solution →  
Ambedkar declared that social justice in the form of political, economic,



SECTION - B

बि. व.

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंकों का है।  
 Answer the questions in not more than 150 words. Each question carries 6 marks.

10/11/20

12. (continued) (3/3)

Legal and religious or natural justice are necessary to provide just, equal and friendly environment creation in society.

4) Opposed the religious scriptures →

He opposed the Manu Smriti and other religious texts which supported 'caste concept' in Hindus.

5) Villages are the cradle of Caste System -

He also found that villages promote and propagate caste system at a fierce level while Urbanization and industrialization discourages it.

Ambedkar had some differing views from Gandhiji on religion, caste, industries and Hindu texts but he also favoured peaceful means and growth of all.

SECTION - B

खंड - 'व'

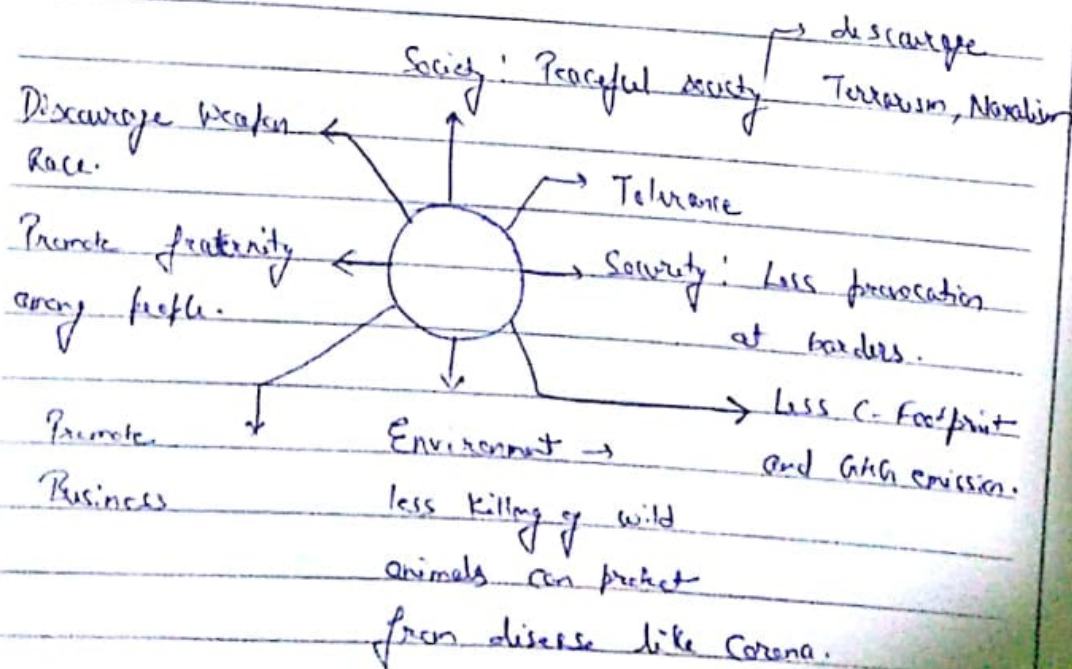
Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (28)

2(H)

उत्तर: Non-violence of Jain is very much relevant now a days also. World is witnessing many distresses in society and cultures. Example -> Movement like Black lives matter came to the fore just due to violence on blacks.

Non-violence was utilized as a weapon in Indian freedom struggle by Gandhiji and made this concept practical in modern world. Relevancy can also be understood by following diagram -





SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) 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

प्रश्न: (28) Continued (जारी)

But Jainism ~~is~~ is focused on extreme kind of Non-Violence because it sees soul in every particle which can entail some professions eg. Agriculture, Clinical trials of medicine on animals and food processing industry also.

In this way, we understand that Jainism is necessary for world peace as it promotes peace in every sense but extreme level of non-violence as in case of agriculture is not required.



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

प्रश्न. (211)

Q(L)

उत्तर: Administration comprises delivery of goods and services for the welfare of people. There are various values attached with administration eg. Transparency, Responsibility, Accountability, integrity, honesty, fairness etc. Responsibility in administration is attached with moral obligation of an individual to behave with essence of commitment & duty. It comes from within. Responsibility largely comes before taking decision. Example - Responsible act of administration generates public trust and faith.

Transparency means that openness in decision making and implementation of a policy by a public office. It involves why a decision was taken, for what purpose and how it was implemented. Example → Government websites, RTI, Applications telling about no. of vaccinated people etc.

It is always expected from a government to be

Write the answers of any 15 of the  
(211) Continued (जारी)

Responsibility

Responsibility

the

Et:

SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

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

05/15/20

न (2.11) Continued (जारी)

Responsible, people centric and sensitive.

Responsibility and transparency both connect the people with administration effectively.

Ex- 1) People obeys laws made by a responsible administration i.e. lockdown

rules were followed by people in India during Covid epidemic. Otherwise we have seen public outcry in western world against lockdowns.

2) Transparency in government recruitment and beneficiary allotments e.g. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi enhances faith of people and minimise red tapism and corruption.

When people are able to audit any scheme or project on its own, it makes governance successful at grassroots level.



विदेश

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

विश्वविद्यालय में  
Write the ans  
(2.12) Copy

प्रश्न (2.12)

2 (M)

उत्तर

Corruption - is a social evil by which a person sitting in power or responsibility, earns illegal advantage, favour or rewards through some illegal practice against rules as well as ethics and morality. Ex -> Delaying public projects i.e. roads or diverting the routes for getting some profit.

There is a saying in India i.e. "Corruption greases the economy". By this, we can understand how the deep roots of corruption are there in Indian society and economy. Corruption has taken birth from the wrong mode of socialization process and some of the causes are ->

- Ancient Reasons -> Britishers rule was corrupt in its ethos eg. use of Dastak, bribe etc.
- Lack of Transparency in government offices.



SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

प्रश्नोत्तर में से किये 15 प्रश्नों का उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।  
Write the answer of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6X15=90

प्रश्न (212) Continued (जारी)

- Over centralization of power → people delays the work and process on its own speed.
- Lack of monitoring and social audits.
- weak Civil society
- Delay in 'justice delivery to corrupt individuals'.
- Business - Bureaucrats - Politician nexus.
- Lack of awareness among people and illiteracy.
- Acceptance of society and rise of consumerism and materialism etc.

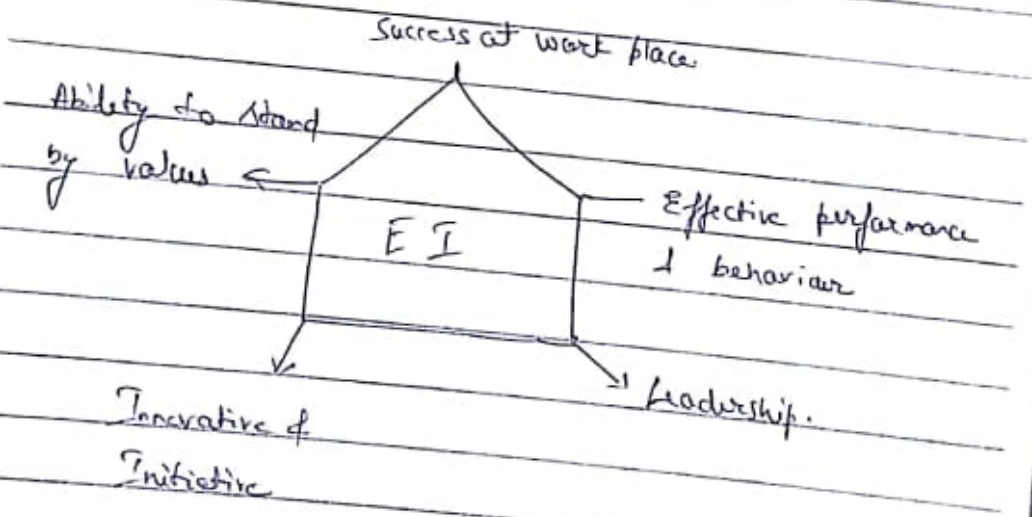
In this way, we see that causes are so many and to tackle it a systematic approach, political will, awareness and transparency are much needed.

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छह) अंकों का है।  
Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (six) marks.

प्रश्न (216)  
(21)

उत्तर: Emotional Intelligence - means understanding own emotions and other's emotions and then behaving by regulating one's own emotions in a socially desirable manner. Example -> During mob-lifching Emotional intelligence of police officers will manage and control the situation.

(EI) Emotional intelligence is very important in administration because it helps in tackling conflict ridden situations effectively. So, EI can be helpful at -



In this way we see that goods and services which are being

SECTION -B

खंड- 'ब'

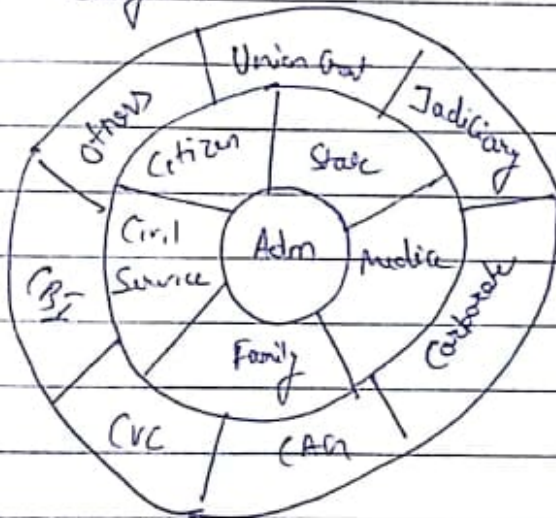
प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या 15 प्रश्नों का उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।  
 Answer the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

08/5/20

प्रश्न (2.16) Continued (जारी)

provided by administration can be delivered in empathetic, & citizen friendly environment, with responsibility.

Apart from this EI also helps public administrator to manage intra or inter organisational responsibilities effectively while creating conducive environment at home also. It can be understood by this diagram →



In this way, EI is very important and crucial in administration.



SECTION - B

खंड- 'ब'

देश में निम्नलिखित में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है।  
Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 4 marks.

(20)

Whistle-blower is a person who continuously work to highlight ill practices or wrong doings by a public office or institutions or individuals. Example - In M.P. Vyapam corruption case was highlighted by whistle-blowers.

These persons use legal means to collect information about the government policies, processes or expenditures eg. RTI, government websites, social audit etc.

Government has also provided a sense of security to whistle-blowers by enacting Whistle-blower protection Act, 2013 but still it is not that much effective on ground.

It has a crucial role in reducing corruption. People who are involved in corrupt practices have to think much then before and there is an environment of fear among them. Whistle-blowers also use institutions like CVC, Lokpal, Banking ombudsman to highlight the mal practices of corrupts.

SECTION -B

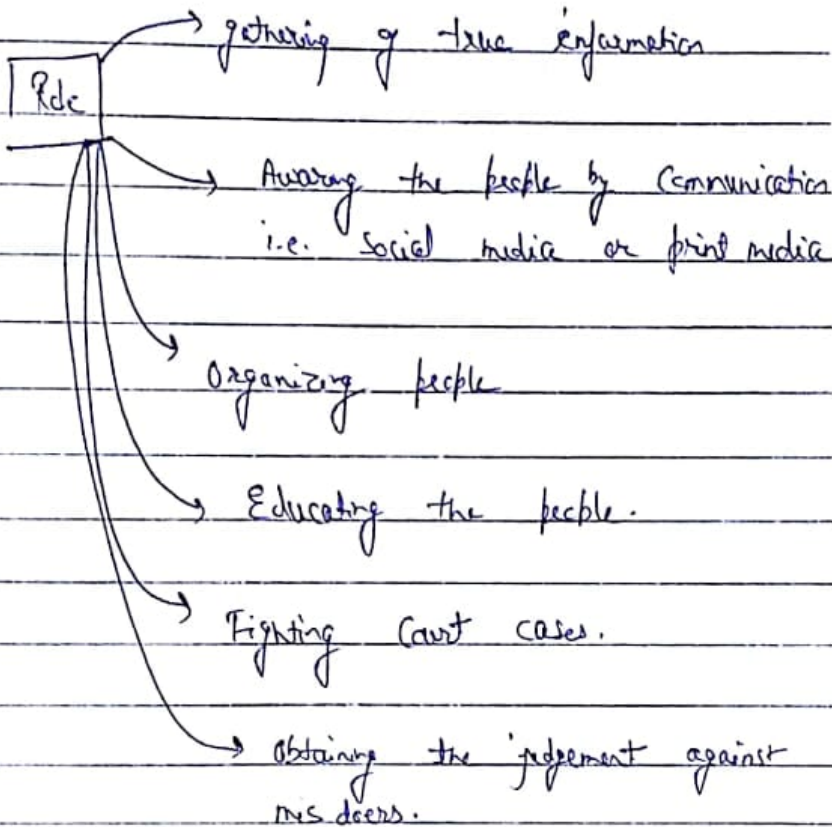
खंड- 'ब'

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) 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

17) Continued (जारी)

Thus we see that role of whistle-blower is very wide i.e.



In this way,  
we see that India needs more transparency,  
awareness and more volunteers as whistle-  
blowers to make society just and equal.

SECTION - B

खंड - 'ब'

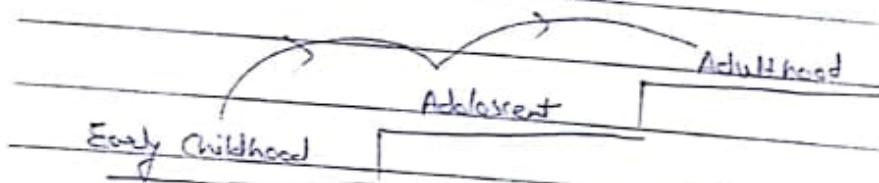
Write the answers of any 11 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 4 (five) marks.

प्रश्न (218)

2. (R)

Answer: Attitude develops through a process of socialization and it is the reaction about any object either favourable or unfavourable. Therefore, it is considered learned pre-disposition which deals with reactional response, favourable/unfavourable towards objects. (Objects include everything a person faces i.e. living, non-living, physical environment etc.)  
Example → Attitude towards prostitute, disabled or tribes etc.

Development of attitude in humans occurs in process, i.e.



First two stages are very crucial because it is the 'fender age' of attitude formation since child has clear mind and things get imprinted on his brain. The way in which child is exposed to different objects which



SECTION - B

खंड - 'ब'

प्रश्नोत्तर में से किसी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रश्नों में से 5 (5) पसंद करें।  
Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Less question carries 5 (five) marks.

5/15/90

प्रश्न (218) Continued (जारी)

creates positive or negative attitude.

Development of attitude may happen by different techniques also i.e.

Classical Conditioning is in fact



Social observation

Rewards & Punishments.

In this way, we see that socialization is a crucial process to describe the attitudes of a humans and it is affected by views & values, behaviour & knowledge, incidents or accidents in life as well as role models. Ex - Positive attitude of Dr. Kalam and negative attitude of Dr. Sankar.

SECTION - C

खंड - 'स'

प्रश्न (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) + (4) = 4 + 4 = 8 है।

Q. Nos. 3 and 4 are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (3) + (4) = Marks (8) =

30/35/5

प्रश्न-पत्र लीक होने के क्या कारण हैं?

What are the reasons behind such paper leak?

Factors Responsible for increasing corruption -

1) Social factors -

→ Corruption is accepted in society, people prosper the people who are rich.

→ Social evils like dowry, bribe to ease or bypassing the law are also responsible.

→ People love individualistic lives instead of sacrifice, comfort is promoted at the cost of morality loss.

→ By feudalism.

2) Economical factors -

→ Lack of resources i.e. land, water generates competition.

→ Red Tapism and license system

→ Businessman - Bureaucrates - Politician nexus i.e. Black money in economy.

→ Lack of employment

SECTION - C

खंड- 'स'

संदर्भ: प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) - 10, (4) - 15 है।

Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (3) - 10, (4) - 15 Marks (20)

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

3) Ethical & Moral factors -

↳ Change in nature of lifestyle which has changed the morals of people. i.e. Consumptive behaviour.

4) Systematic loopholes -

- ↳ Hard rules.
- ↳ Very big amount of penalty.
- ↳ Engagement of more human interface instead of Technology.
- ↳ Lack of transparency and accountability.

5) Weak Civil Society & lack of awareness.

In this way, due to all these factors corruption is increasing day by day.



SECTION - C

खंड- 'स'

प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रत्येक अध्याय पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर भर्ती का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) - (4) -

Q. 3) Answer the following based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (3) + (4) = Marks + (8) -

30/35/40

इस तरहके की घटना का व्यवस्था एवं छात्रों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

What implications such incidents have on the system and students?

Measures to prevent corruption -

1) Increase ease of doing business -

Remove the hurdles of market entry & exit, refine rules and regulations and decrease red-tapism and provide single window clearance.

2) Provide training, mentorship and regular workshops to boost the morals of Civil Servants and enforce the code of conduct. Civil Servants should also be aware of the standard of procedure and circulars properly.

3) Take ethically strong bureaucrats -

It will bring high quality bureaucrats who will be hard to rudge for greed.

4) Enhance salary and facilities as per workload of the public servants.

SECTION - C

खंड - 'स'

नोट: प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) पकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) - 40 अंकों (4) - 35 अंकों है।  
Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively. Question no. (3) - (4) - Marks (30) - (35) - 65

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

5) Decrease human interface and increase technological aspects in service delivery.  
Example: JAM Trinity in delivering MGNREGA wages or PM Kisan Kalyan Nidhi.

6) Break the politician - bureaucrat - businessman nexus - Bring transparency and proper audit of government accounts and allow audit of party funding.

7) Aware the people, enhance literacy and create a strong Civil Society network.  
These are some of the measures to prevent corruption but a systematic overhaul of rules and regulation is needed as mentioned by Sarkar Committee.



SECTION - C

बस- २१

निदेशक के रूप में इस तरह की घटना दोबारा के लिए अन्य क्या उपाय करेंगे?

As a Director, what measures would you take to prevent such incidents from happening again?

Reasons of accumulation of black money →

• No fear among corrupts of getting caught.

↳ Black money is also a circular system. It creates more power and opportunity who holds it.

↳ Lack of ethical and moral standards in people sitting at higher posts.

↳ No protection and rewards to those who are honest.

↳ No punishment and shame for those who are corrupt.

↳ Public acceptance and change in values of society.

↳ More strong the stakeholders.

## SECTION - C

उड-स

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों (1) तथा (2) पर प्रश्न अवधान पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंक का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक के अनुसार है।  
300 (100 + 100 + 100)

Note: Question No. (1) and (2) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively. Question No. (1) = 100 + 100 + 100 = 300

प्रश्न (3) Continued (जारी)

→ Lack of Transparency and availability to dispose the black money easily. eg. Hawala, Swiss bank accounts etc.

→ High rate of Taxation, provides facility to evade taxes.

→ Technical loopholes and use of outdated technology etc.



SECTION - C

खंड - 'स'

नोट: परत क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अभ्यस्त पर आधारित है। परतों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः परत क्रमांक (3) पर 4 अंक (30) (35) (45) है।

Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively (Question no. (3) = 4 = Marks (30) (35) (45)

परत 4।

क्या श्रीमान एक्स को नक्सली नेताओं से चर्चा करनी चाहिए ?

Whether Mr. X should discuss the matter with Naxalite leaders?

Since government has expressed confidence in me to solve this by giving all options open, i will discuss with terrorists continuously because lack of communication may create mistrust among terrorists. It may become the reason of killing others in that family. While assessing the emotions of terrorist, i will try to know how many of them are there and whereabouts of them. It will give me some time to think in which we can strategize our actions eg. engaging some family members of terrorist in talk with them, knowing more about them if some fellow terrorist is in <sup>our</sup> captivity and also to mobilise that comrade and our security forces as a last option.

SECTION - C

खंड- 'स'

प्रश्न क्रमांक (13) और (14) का विलक्षण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (13) - (14) - (10) - (10) है।

Note: Questions No. (13) and (14) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (13) - (14) - Marks (10) - (10) is.

30-35-65

प्रश्न-13

क्या सैनिक कार्यवाही करना उचित होगा अथवा नहीं ?

Whether the Military action should be taken or not ?

5112

Talk is the first option to assess the real situation. And meantime by using all technological facilities, with location and weaponry which they are holding will be tried to know. Since family is the primary motive to save as it involves the sentiments of public and government's responsibility as well as prestige.

Militants will be made to realise that we are sincere to release their comrades and our military operation will be prepared side by side, otherwise it will show weak image as a nation but family's security will not be ignored in this operation.



SECTION - C

खंड- 'स'

नोट- प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) पर 3 अंक तथा (4) पर 4 अंक का है।

Note: Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (3) = 3 and (4) = 4.

प्रश्न 13

मीडिया की इस प्रकरण में क्या भूमिका होनी चाहिए ?

What should be the role of media in this matter ?

उत्तर:

Role of media is very crucial and media will be used sensitively to make transparent that we are releasing their contacts. All the platforms will be used and to propagate the 'releasing of contacts news' while social media will also be harnessed and scrutinized if there any communication of militants is carrying on.

SECTION -C

खंड- 'स'

प्रश्न 4.1 - यदि वार्ता का प्रयास विफल रहता है, तो क्या सरकार को नक्सलियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए अथवा नहीं ?

If the attempt for dialogue failed, then Government should take strict action against Naxalites or not ?

उत्तर

In case of failure of dialogue → options are:

1) strict action against militant → It cannot be taken till they have family in their captivity. Because government cannot leave empathy and life of a single citizen is important than a militant life. Government has responsibility to protect its citizens and maintain public trust also.

2) strict action must be taken after the release of family. Because government cannot portray itself as a weak entity.



SECTION - C

खंड- 'स'

नोट- प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) पकड़ण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं। प्रश्नों पर अंकों का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) - (4) = 05  
Note- Question No. (3) and (4) are based on case studies. Distribution of marks on questions respectively Question no. (3) - (4) = Marks 05

प्रश्न: 4.5 — क्या कोई अन्य बाह्य दबाव बनाया जाना चाहिए ?

Should any other external pressure be made ?

उत्तर: Options are →

- 1) Take international help if militants belong to some other nation. By this we can know more about them and if militants are state sponsored then international community can pressure that nation to act for release of that family. i.e. diplomatic way.
- 2) Release a dummy militant by adopting the body shape and vocals similarly to that comrade to falsify the militants. And necessary military action can be taken after the release of family.
- 3) Last option left is release the commander comrade to free the family.