

मुख्य परीक्षा
म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

प्रश्न संख्या

1 A

→ It is inner voice of which help us to distinguish between right and wrong

→ It is intellectual judgement passed by mind.

→ free from emotion & biasness

1 B

→ running black money, illegal/parallel economy

effect of corruption

→ rising criminal activities

↳ rising inflation, low economic growth etc

1 C

Satyam → always say truth - to everyone

Ahimsa → not harm anyone -

~~not~~ physically, orally

Asteya → not steal anything

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प्रश्न संख्या	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	which is owned by someone else.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Sparigraha → Not to possess materialistic beauty of world.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Brahmacharya → Living a life of
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	asceticism - free from relation
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Person who is generally insider of an organisation, who reveal about malfunction - corruption, post misuse etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is legalised by Whistleblowers act 2003.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	→ Importance source of information about internal matter of organisation.
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1 e

→ Raja Ram Mohan Ray - In 1828
at Bombay

→ aim - monotheism, women
empowerment, abolition of sati,
western education etc

→ It promote feeling of national
consciousness, it is socio-
relig religious organisation

1 f

→ Rabindranath Tagore.
→ Got Noble prize in literature - 1913
→ It deals about imperialist
policies of Britisue in a
critical way.

1 g

Prudence → To choose between
extreme & deficient

Temperance - following moderate path.

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Justice → to stand against wrong

Courage → to face difficulties while following right path.

→ Ramcharitramanas → about Ram as god.

→ Vinay patrika - ~~childhood~~ justice in ~~childhood~~ ^{adult} ~~examples~~ ^{examples} of Ram

→ Kavitawali - childhood character of Ram

→ Paurani leela, Krishnaleela, Kavitag-
samayan etc.

1 1

→ Understanding feeling of others in given circumstance.

→ state of emotional intelligence.

→ It is actually feeling what other has feel.

1 121

→ In terms of Gandhi, it means, one stand in last.

→ Development process where importance is given to person standing in lowest strata of society.

→ Base for modern concept of inclusive development.

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1 K			
	<pre> graph TD Root[] --> Affective[Affective] Root --> Cognitive[Cognitive] Root --> Behavioural[Behavioural] Affective --> Belief[Belief about something] Cognitive --> Feeling[feeling, afraid due to belief] Behavioural --> Result[Result of our belief & feelings.] </pre>		
	Affective → Belief about something	Cognitive ↓ feeling, afraid due to belief	Behavioural ↓ Result of our belief & feelings.
	→ Snake is dangerous	feel terrible after seeing snake	→ Screaming
	<p style="text-align: center;">status</p>		
1 L	→ Central investigation agency, formed by <u>CVC act 2004</u> .		
	→ consist of <u>chairmen and 4 member</u>		
	→ look matters of <u>corruption, economic</u>		
	offence, crime of national and international level etc		
	→		

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1 M

→ Internal strong commitment
to words honesty, accountability
dedication and other social
values.

→ Self motivation about being not
diverge from goal.

→ Attitude of tolerance, empathy,
intelligence and being honest

1 N

→ taking decision using emotion

→ It include - understanding,
analysing, reasoning and
managing emotion of our own
and others

→ Help in auto facing uncertain
condition.

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1 0

→ It is something having worth for us

→ generally refers to good character or values.

→ It personal choice between good and bad.

→ ~~Bas~~ Example - honesty, selfishness etc

2 12

Code of conduct means written set of guidelines describing basic fundamental values, which are expected to be followed by ~~everyone~~ member of organisations.

Code of conduct for Civil Servant are given in Civil Service (Code of Conduct) Rule 1964.

Some of them —

Ⓐ not to hold two government post simultaneously.

Ⓑ to follow principle of accountability, integrity, honesty, etc

Ⓒ to respect national symbol, rule, constitution

Ⓓ to use public resources efficiently and effectively

Ⓔ not to be impartial while giving

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advice to minister.

⑤ not to use public resource
for political parties

⑥ follow principle of transparency,
openness and secrecy also
where ever required

⑦ thus, there is need
for further revising these conduct
rule and provide comprehensive
guidelines

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2	B											
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Impartiality</u> implies not to support any party / group or to equally distribute profit / benefit to all without discrimination.</p>										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Non-partisanship</u> objectivity means not to support any group instead of having high devotion / support to their belief / thought.</p>										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Impartiality</u></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Non-partisanship</u> <u>objectivity</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">→ <u>Equal treatment</u> instead of having great support towards them.</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>not support anyone,</u> <u>action as per law /</u> <u>based on merit</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Example</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Example</u> → A public servant who follow political parties named A</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">not following any political party</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">• A a political public</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Impartiality</u>	<u>Non-partisanship</u> <u>objectivity</u>	→ <u>Equal treatment</u> instead of having great support towards them.	<u>not support anyone,</u> <u>action as per law /</u> <u>based on merit</u>	<u>Example</u>		<u>Example</u> → A public servant who follow political parties named A	not following any political party		• A a political public
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2 C

Corruption means using official position to get personal benefit either monetary or non-monetary by using part, power and name of selected office.

Types of Corruption

① On basis of Parties —

Cohesive → conductive

→ when people are → when both parties forced to give → are benefitted

bribe for getting

benefit / service for

which they are

lawfully entitled

→ Bribe give you to avoid que, and → faster the process

→ while making

requiring license,

rationcard, birth

certificate etc

It is believed that → something to remain

in system, corruption

is must.

② On basis of

Profession

Political

Professional

Public

In political
policies

when public
gave Bribe

→ During

election,

for political

few and
etc

→ using position
for personal

gain.

→ organisations

resources in
wrong way.

to getting
service

of essential
needs.

Thus, it is very big problem,

which India is ~~is~~ along with

crossed ~~is~~ facing. There is need

to take strict interventional or

well as national action

९

D

Dayanand Saraswati was
a great socio-religious reformer
from Bengal.

His theory -

→ He supported ascetic life & free
from materialistic world.

→ supported ancient knowledge,
tradition, vedas and culture.

→ try to regenerate feeling of
self respect, self enthusiasm,
among mass from Past.

→ To fight Hindu religion - against
polytheism, priestly dominance, etc.
monotheism etc.

→ Sudhi movement - to help those
who want to return again.

→ To encourage women rights, equal

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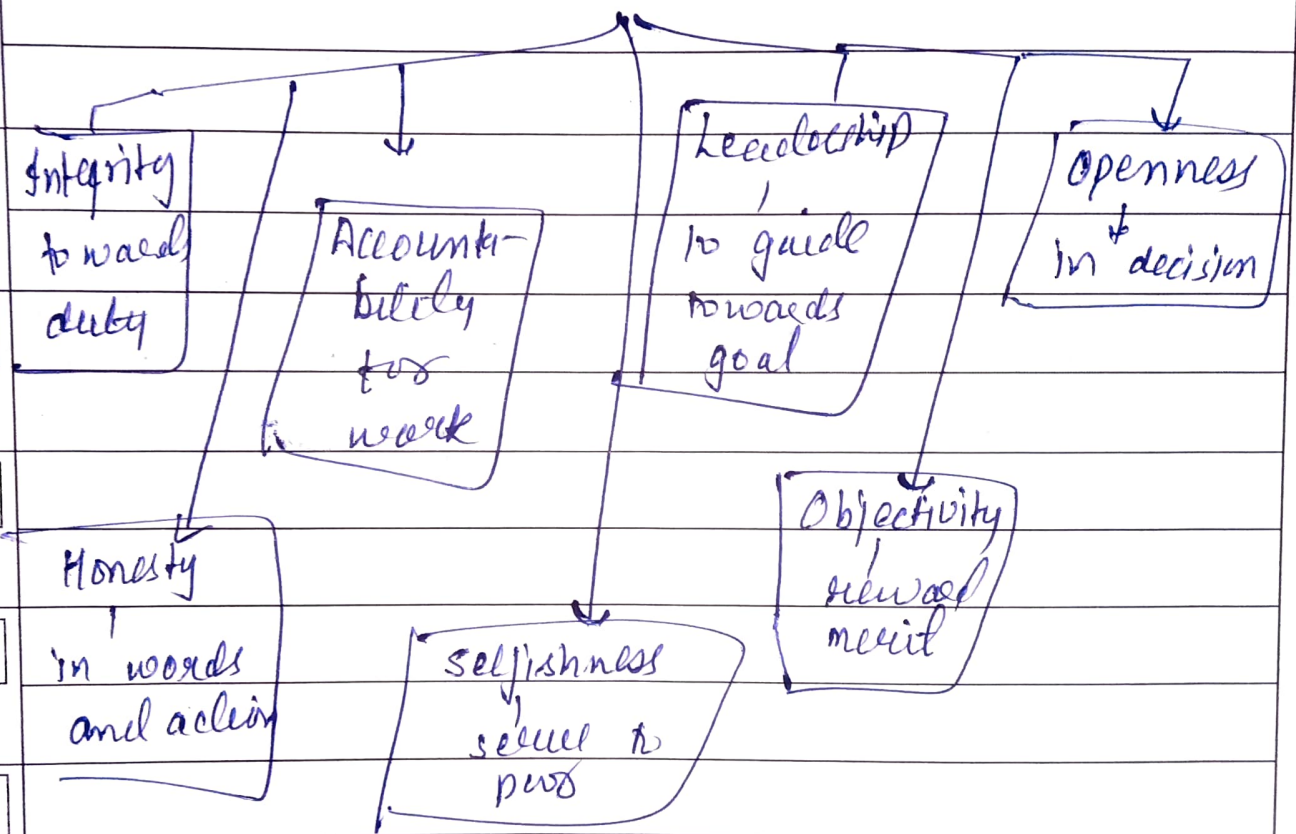
2

E

Fundamental values are

those which make base for future moral actions.

Molan Committee of Britain recommend 7 principle -



Besides this there are some values recommended by Second Administrative Reform Committee are -

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— Respect national honour

— Follow integrity, objectivity
and maintain accountability

→ keep personal interest under
public interest

→ not use public resource for
personal use. etc.

thus, it seems need for
comprehensive, crystal clear values
which would form foundation
for civil servant.

2 F

Ram Mandrol Kolia was great socialist political leader of India. He was support of democratic socialism for India.

Social - Economic thought -

① Give concept of economic system, where man is central point for all activities

② promote
③ Give concept of self-help, swadeshi and trusteeship

⑤ Support autonomous village economy.

④ Creation of world parliament based on adult franchise

⑥ Removal of discrimination - gender, racial, economic, geographical

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⑥ Promote equality and freedom
for all.

⑦ Promote small scale industries
to increase employment and
reduce unemployment.

⑧ Advocate state intervention in
protection of rights of citizen.

thus, his ideology was
adopted by Jan Sangh. He was
renowned for his Neo-socialism

2 4

Social media and internet are communication technology widely popular in 21st century. There is all round role of this tech.

Role in minimising corruption -

→ Easy dissemination of information about wrong doing.

→ Development of concept like RTI.

→ Easy ~~or~~ publication of data, record and information by government agencies

→ Easy ~~data~~ management, retrieval and manipulation of data by investigation agencies

→ easy management of financial transaction - easy to find mis-match

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→ Awareness about cases, regul.
regulations enough internet

→ fast spread of news - need to
assure reality of ^{data} before recreation
in media.

→ easy control, check, audit and
monitoring of data.

→ Coordination and ^{cooperation} ~~cooperation~~
among government by different
investigation agencies.

thus, to harness potential
of internet and social media is
need of hour.

2 H

It was convened in 1993 at Newyork by UN Committee on Drugs and Narcotics

It was international binding agreement between UN member to combat corruption in all its forms.

It works for -
Developing measure to combat corruption, international cooperation for data handling and sharing, combat terror financing, providing technical support to member etc.

Thus, it was a one of internationally integrated action to curb the problem of corruption in all its form

India is member of such convention ^{signatory}

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2 1

Emotional intelligence means using your intelligence to understand, analyse, reason and manage emotion of self and others and then take a decision

Its role in administration & Governance

① to avoid uncertain circumstance
② to serve the needy class of society

③ to face negative behaviour

④ to tolerate stress of work and society.

⑤ to intelligently solve emotional circumstances

⑥ to assure cooperation from someone.

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(1) To avoid and handle political pressure.

(2) To implement scheme and programme of government.

(3) while collecting data and records of family

(4) while solving social cases - rapes, sexual misconduct etc

(5) generating awareness and consciousness towards society

Thus, it is basic character of successful civil servant.

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2 J

Deliberately attempt to change the belief, value, behaviour and attitude of someone by sending message in persuasive way is termed as persuasive communication.

It is method to compel someone to agree with your point of view or thoughts.

It's effectiveness depends upon -
likability, credibility, message source, subject of message, nature of listener, values of listener, circumstance etc.

Thus, it is very useful tool to bring change in society. through persuading ~~them~~ by facts, data, and by following a realistic approach.

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Success of swachh Bharat
Abhiyan is best example of
power of communication.

thus, it is proven that
effectively and wisely use
of persuasive communication
will led to success of various
government programmes and
finally towards an empowered
society

2 R

Empathy means understanding feeling that someone else is feeling. His strength will lead to compassionate and feeling of soul.

Importance for civil servant -

(1) To generate feeling of serving needy.

(2) To effectively use organisation resources.

(3) For timely and effective implementation of government programme.

(4) To directly aid last depressed & class of society.

(5) To formulate policy which is citizen centric and realistic.

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⑥ To build confidence and trust towards civil servant and government.

⑦ To found out gap between governance and citizen

⑧ To effectively analyse the level of emotional intelligence

⑨ to combat aggression, protest and hatred.

Thus ~~it~~ empathy will quality of humanity. Thus its need to be included in training of civil servant.

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2

L

Sri Sri Vivekanand was great
socio-religious reformer from Calcutta.
His ~~first~~ speech in Chicago, renowned
world wide.

His contribution —

① Encourage women empowerment,
education, equal property right

② Against social evil like - sati,
child marriage, idolatry, Brahminical
supremacy, dowry etc

③ Promote Vedanta as source of
true knowledge

④ Renowned traditional Urethra —
vedas

⑤ Encourage social upliftment
through religious reform
and education

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(6) He promote concept of independence not only physically but mentally too.

(7) Founded Komkheem mission in 1897 at Madras.

(8) Provide assistance during calamities to depressed class.

(9) awake mass youth of India for nation's independence

thus, he was great changes and make of India

2 M

Moral Dilemma is situation where ~~there~~ we have to choose between various option ; all are able to do, but to choose one which have reality

In civil services -

① To choose between personal and private interest

② while giving advice to minister - politically influenced or neutral

③ while execution of policies - to avoid some personal gain or to serve the needy public

④ while using resources - whether to maintain account or maskup everything.

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⑤ To maintain codes, ethical values or to honour prajid.

⑥ To reward merit or to support nepotism and favouritism.

Thus, there are so many situations, where civil servant had to face several dilemmas.

2 N

Attitude is belief or action about someone/ something. whether favourable / unfavourable.

It consist of ~~to~~ affective, cognitive and behaviour component

Factors for its formation —

External Internal
↳ outside control mainly be controlled

External

① Society — tradition and custom of society

② Laws — of nation — rigid / flexible

③ Political condition → stable or unstable

④ Education institute → knowledge, values which they gave to child.

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① Peace → in society among different groups.

Internal —

① Religion → harsh & intolerant or tolerant

② family belief → unitary communitist, groupism, etc.

③ Friends → whether diverse or from single society

④ Communal harmony

Thus these are some of factors which form attitude, which is long learned process

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2 0

Guru Nanak was 10th guru of Sikhism. He was follower of Nirgun Bhakti.

His philosophy -

① To promote equality - castes, class society
↳ Unger

② Single god - ^{no shape} universal, omnipresent
↳ Ekontal, unique,

③ Women should be given equal status, respect and rights

④ To renounce things like - lust, rage, greed, etc.

⑤ Promote concept of serving others

⑥ Influenced by Kabir.

⑦ Promote Hindu - muslim unity

⑧ Importance to guru → make disciple all round development and

ready to serve nation.

⑥ to renounce worldly vanities and live a simple life.

⑦ Promote communal harmony.

⑧

Thus, he was great social-religious reformer of India.

A

I am going to attending my friend's sister marriage, but after some-time I go know that she is under age and when I talk to my friend about its illegality, the present in family and financial problems related to dowry.

(a) In the above situation following ~~is~~ problems are highlighted—

- ① Problem of child marriage
- ② Curse of dowry on life of girl
- ③ Ineffectiveness of law.
- ④ Economic burden of marriage in today's world.

॥२०॥
राख्या

5 social acceptance of civil marriage and dowry.

6 trans genders and powerlessness of girls condition

7 Conflict of interest between ritical value and societal pressure.

8 situation of dilemma

9 implementation of police system

thus, there are some initial problems arisen.

(b) Child marriage is when
bride and groom are underage
i.e below 18 & 21 years

Problem arising out of case -

1) Lack of opportunity for girls for
further education and employment

2) Health problem - pregnancy related

3) Mental growth retardation.

4) Increase rate of domestic violence

5) Unawareness about rights
and privileges of women

6) Increase in population, rate of
maternal mortality and infant
mortality.

7) Lack of productive
participation of
women in economy.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(B) Societal pressure of domestic work.

— Case of mental stress.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(G) Case of suicide.

(H) Dowry.

(I) Decreasing opportunity for women's in public sphere.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thus, this single step of child marriage create so

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

many problems & which are hard to solve.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(c) Child marriage prevention act was passed in India in 1906, under which child marriage is illegal.

But its effectiveness is due to -

→ Poor implementation of act
→ lack of knowledge about act and reversal mechanism.

→ Lack of police activities.

→ low level of fine and punishment

→ low awareness about act.

→ lack of society support

→ lack of strong political will.

→ ~~text~~ due to mismanaged recording of data about cases.

→ Thus, it need to be

revised and implemented with society's support and cooperation

3 B

Recently I am ~~also~~ selected
for commercial tax ^{group A} inspectors
through PSC and on next
month my department verification
was confirmed. I need to make
my character certificate from
Panchayat and when I go there,
SAs Panthi which is female, objected to
give sign because his husband
is not there.

(a) The above situation
depict \rightarrow the ~~at~~ male eminence
character of society.
 \rightarrow repressed condition of
women.
 \rightarrow failure of government's
aim to make women politically
active.

\rightarrow consciousness of women about
their rights, duties and
responsibilities.

→ Illiteracy which still prevails in rural areas

→ Low base of democracy, even after 75 years of independence.

— Need to ensure active participation of women in social sense.

2.44

Panchayati Raj Act 1993, make provision for reservation of women in total Panchayat at all 3 levels.

The above case shows its failure.

But it was not case of our India. In state like Punjab, Haryana, where sex ratio is less than average, study shows that participation of women is increasing naturally and they work independently. It prove that of women empowerment some state like Madhya Pradesh gave SC reservation.

Thus, we can't say it failure, but it's just need to monitor its progress and ensure that ~~that~~ its real motive of women participation and empowerment can be achieved.

3. This problem can be solved by-

① awaring women about their roles, responsibilities, and importance of post they need.

② social and public monitoring and independent, educated

③ encouraging new youth women to participate in elections

④ providing security and assurance about their official work.

⑤ changing mindset of people towards women.

⑥ making women educationally, financially and technically equipped.

⑦ strong vigilance by electoral commission.

Thus, if we pay attention to review our goal

4

This problem is widely seen on local level, at upper level this problem is may be less because it is not necessarily seen as a problem by the legislature, and at that time no outside will help them to prove their duty. In India, women's representation at national level in Parliament is very less (20%), number of seats given were also less. So very few women were elected, and hence chance for family interference is low. While on local level, women are generally less educated and conscious, they fight election for their family and work as per their guidance. They are just symbols to work like puppet.

5. Ethical values —

① Neglect of official duties

② Moral dilemmas

③ Principle of accountability, transparency, objectivity and integrity

④ Conflict of interest

⑤ ~~⑥~~ Seeking to meet principle

Thus, these are some of the issue areas