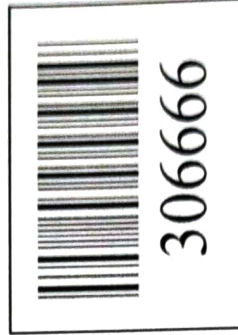




# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 1

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका  
Sample Question Answer Booklet



Paper Code  
GS Paper-IV

Date : 06-03-2021

ANUSHA DHIMAN

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

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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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

<input type="text"/>
----------------------

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 :

<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------

(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील परीक्षा भवन में)



# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 3

## भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंको का है।

3x15=45

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.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

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

उत्तर : Notion of success follows success.  
Thought that consecutive successes leads to  
success, despite next probability of success  
is 50% ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.2) Nolan committee (नोलन कमेटी)

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

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

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

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

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

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

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

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. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।  
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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.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

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./M = 03

प्रासांक

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./M = 03

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.8) Political Dairy (पॉलिटिकल डायरी)

उत्तर: Book <sup>compiling</sup> the economic & political  
thoughts of Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay.  
Compiled after his death.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.9) Sympathy (सहानुभूति)

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

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.10) The life devine (द लाइफ डिवाइन)

उत्तर: work of Anandindo Ghosh  
He was a famous philosopher who gave  
theory of Integral Yoga.



# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 5

## भाग - अ (Part -A)

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंको का है।

3x15=45

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.

पू./M = 03

प्रश्न (1.11) Importance of tolerance in public servants (लोकसेवक में सहिष्णुता का महत्व)

उत्तर: *Tolerance is respecting each & every perspective of all. Diverse indian society requires public servant to be tolerant for complete justice & fair services delivery.*

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.12) Honesty (ईमानदारी)

उत्तर: *Being truthful to work, towards service society or person.  
Major foundational value of human life.*

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.13) Objectivity (वस्तुनिष्ठता)

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

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

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.*

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

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.*

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 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.

6x10=60

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 ?

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

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 turns into  
values.

Religious  
doctrines/principles → Moral  
such as truthfulness, conscience → Develop-  
Non-violence formation ment  
of values.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.1) Continued (जारी)

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

laws by → abolition of  
judiciary → untouchability → people  
or rule of → will follow  
equality to all → laws

VALUES. ← ethical ← disobeying  
guidance ← seeks punishment

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





भाग - अ (Part - A)

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

6x10=60

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

प्र./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.2) Mention the reasons for corruption?

भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों का उल्लेख करें ?

उत्तर :

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

eg. Nepotism, Scams, 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.

(3) Thirst of money, thirst of prosperous & extravagant life.

(4) lack of overarching body against corrupt practices.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंको 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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.2) Continued (जारी)

⑤ toothlessness 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, incentives of non-corrupt officials & rewards to corrupt ones also attracts corruption.

all these factors works together for inducing corruption in society.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।  
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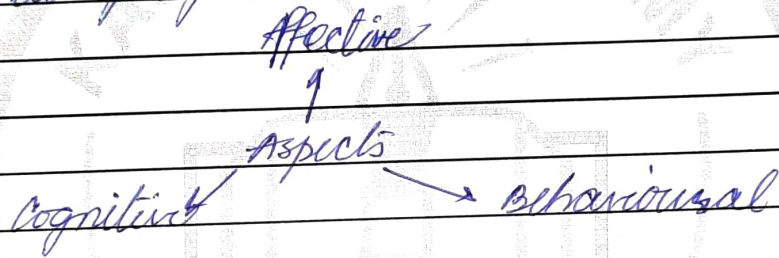
पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

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 judgment.



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

[Attitude]

↑  
values

↑  
Beliefs

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



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.3) Continued (जारी)

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 attitude 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 speech charat mission.

These factors leads to attitude formation & their change.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।  
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6x10=60

पू./M = 06

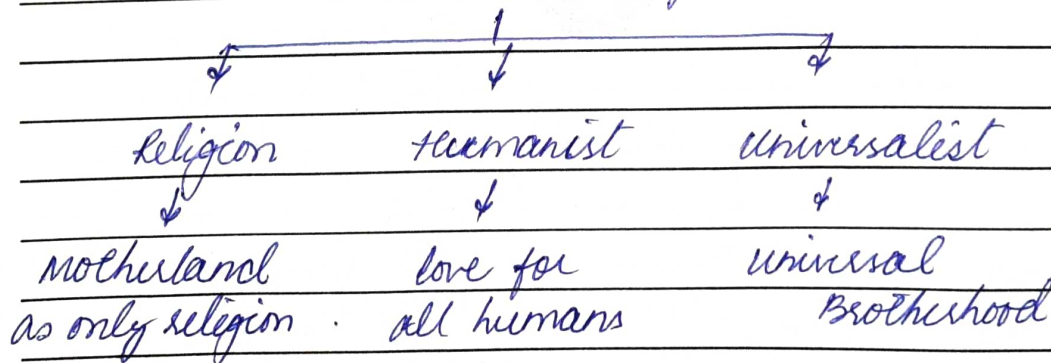
प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.4) 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 Gupt 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 Yog etc describes him  
as a nationalist thinker. His  
views were humanist humanist.

Basis of Nationalism of  
Vivekananda ji





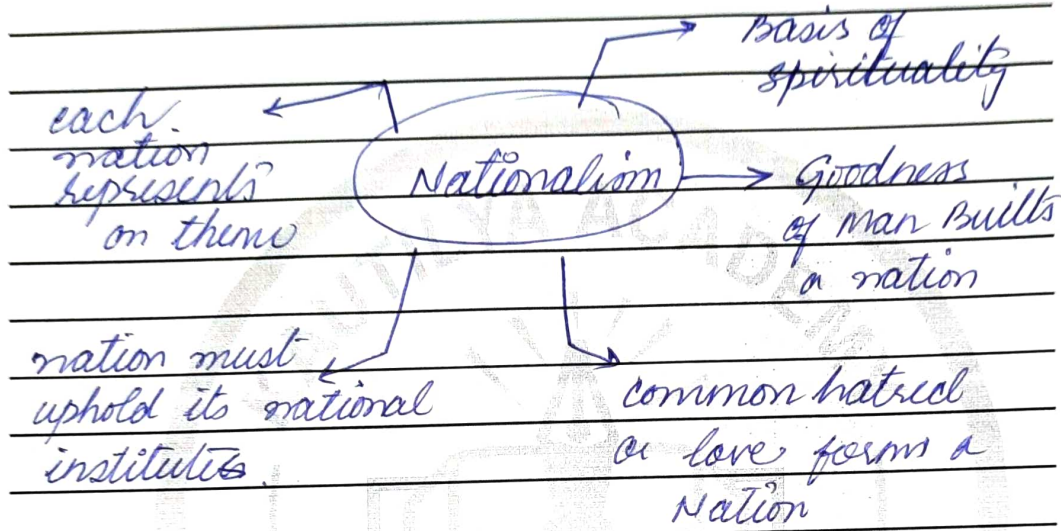
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Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.4) Continued (जारी)







प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 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.

6x10=60

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.5) Basic qualification for public servant ?

लोकसेवक के लिए आधारभूत 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) Faithfulness - being on a position of trust honesty & obedience is required.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.5) Continued (जारी)

(5) Sympathy, Empathy & Compassion  
↓ ↓ ↓  
cognitive cognitive + cognitive + Emotional  
emotional + behavioural

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.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.6) Role of family and society in controlling corruption?

भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रण में परिवार व समाज की भूमिका ?

उत्तर :

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

① Family : 1<sup>st</sup> 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 boycott of a corrupt person ~~from~~ by his family arouses his moral conscience & hence controls corruption.



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

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्रामांक

प्रश्न (2.6) 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 less society.

Effective use of RTI, CBI, etc., 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.





# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 18

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्रामांक

प्रश्न (2.7) Absolute neutrality' in public service is a hypothesis, Explain.

लोक सेवा में 'पूर्ण तटस्थता' एक परिकल्पना है, स्पष्ट करें।

उत्तर :

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

But neutrality is conceived as a hypothesis due to -

(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



# कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 4 / PAGE - 19

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.7) Continued (जारी)

*erving their short term ends as well.*

⑤ *Pressure of upper hierarchy for  
favouritism.*

⑥ *Transfers of civil servants according  
to whims of government of the day.*

*Such practices make absolute  
neutrality in public services a hypothesis.*





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पू./M = 06

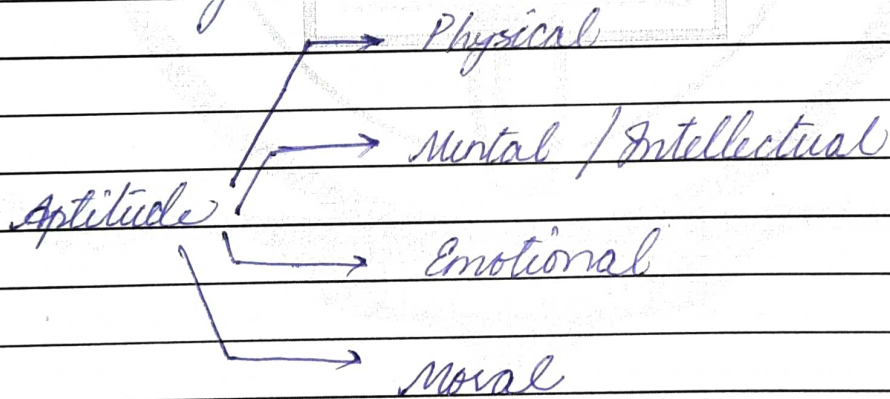
प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.8) What is Aptitude ? explain the benefits of Aptitude.  
अभिक्षमता किसे कहते हैं? विशेषताओं के लाभ स्पष्ट करें।

उत्तर :

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 service to all irrespective of status. For just



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

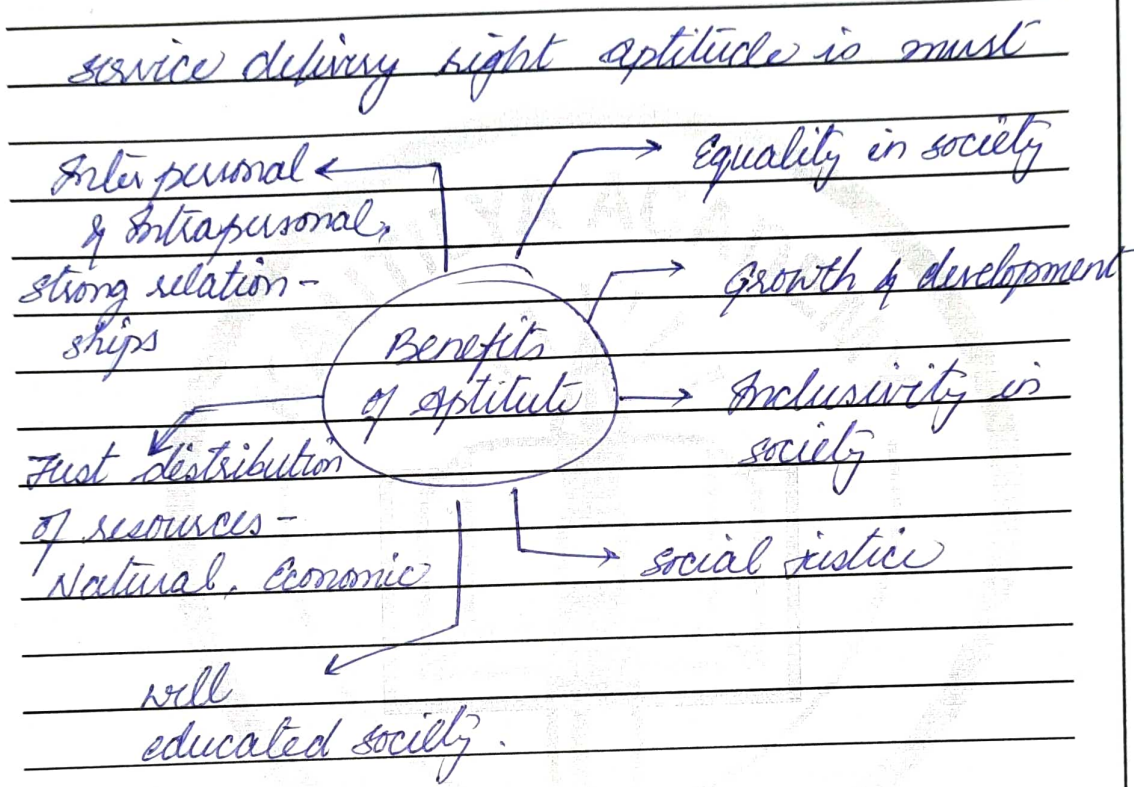
Question 2. Write the answers of any 15 of the following questions in maximum 150 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

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

6x10=60

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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

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



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 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.

6610-60

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.9) Continued (जारी)

jeets during Nazi Rule. or Reservation  
for downtrodden / backward class for  
upliftment.

measures to reduce -

- formation of equitable society
- education & awareness campaigns
- moral & ethical society.
- schemes & projects to uplift backward  
& lower rung of society.
- Giving scholarships or incentives to  
down trodden.
- 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.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 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.

6x10=60

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.10) Tulsidas's philosophy is based on coordination. Explain.

तुलसीदास का दर्शन समन्वय पर आधारित है स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर :

Known for his famous epic, "Ramacharitmanas", Tulsidas was a great saint poet, philosopher, social ~~emp~~ emancipator & a cause 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 Ramacharitmanas & 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 किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.10) Continued (जारी)

irrespective of their status in society.

These incidences messages removal of untouchability & discrimination.

② Lord Rama's avay consists of monkey, and other animals depicting a bond with nature & respect towards every creature.

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

"शुक्ल वीर सदा चला आई,  
प्राण जार पर वचन न जाई ॥"

All these incidences in philosophy of Jalsidas is based on coordination.





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

6x10=60

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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

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

उत्तर : \_\_\_\_\_  
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प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

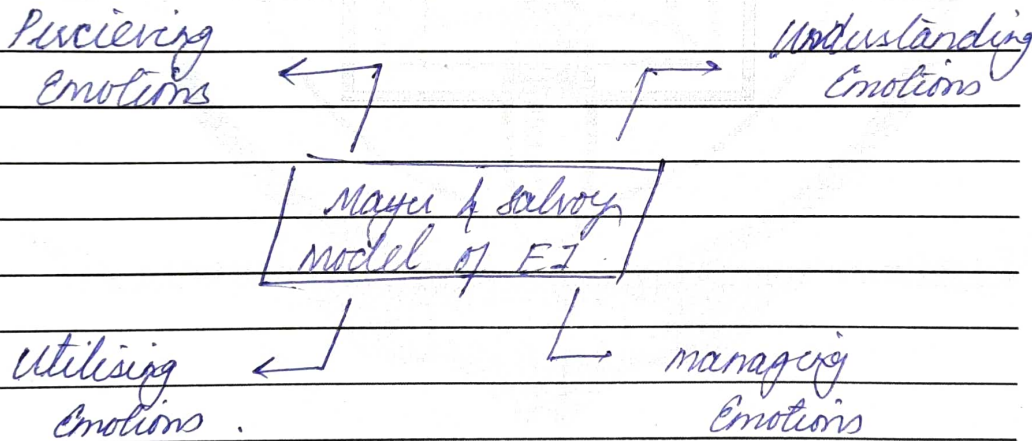
प्रश्न (2.12) What is emotional intelligence? explain its importance.

सांवेगिक बुद्धि किसे कहते हैं? इसके महत्त्व 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 Intra-personal & Intra-personal relations.



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



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.12) Continued (जारी)

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

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











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

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.14) Measures to develop moral values in public servants ?

लोक सेवकों में नैतिक मूल्यों को विकसित करने के उपाय ?

उत्तर :

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

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

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

These moral values can be



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 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.

6x10=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.14) Continued (जारी)

inculcated through -

- ① Examination system gauging right candidate.
- ② Training system imbibing desired values.
- ③ Role based training.
- ④ Inclusive participation.
- ⑤ Cultural activities to know every culture to be tolerant.
- ⑥ Rewarding - carrot & stick - good behaviours.
- ⑦ Model / role model must encourage young trainees.

These methods can inculcate desired moral values in civil servants.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (2.15) 'Tagore was not only a poet but a humanist thinker' clarify the humanist ideology in this statement?

'टैगारे एक कवि ही नहीं अपितु एक मानवतावादी चिन्तक थे' इस कथन में मानवतावादी विचारधारा को स्पष्ट करें ?

उत्तर :

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

Rabindranath Tagore was not only a renowned poet but a humanist thinker as well. His philosophies comprises of universalism, 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



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

पृ./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.15) Continued (जारी)

comprises human facial figures especially that of women.

(3) His works such as Gitanjali, 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.





प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.16) Analyze the main provisions of the code of conduct for civil servants.

लाके सेवकों की आचार संहिता के मुख्य प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करें?

उत्तर :

Code of conduct are an ethical guidance to the public servants. They quote "do not's" to restrict servants & nurture out the desired & expected behaviour.

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

Main provisions includes -

- (1) Political neutrality.
- (2) Efficient interpersonal behaviour.
- (3) Check on corrupt practices.
- (4) It abolishes practices of nepotism, favouritism.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है।

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्त/क

प्रश्न (2.16) Continued (जारी)

⑤ Rules for accepting gifts & favours.

⑥ Desired pattern of service delivery.

⑦ Compassion & empathy towards discriminated & down-trodden.

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





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

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.17) 'The field of Public Administration is a field of business.' comment.

'लोक प्रशासन का क्षेत्र व्यापार का क्षेत्र है' टिप्पणी करें?

उत्तर :

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.

Business works on Efficiency, Economic, Effectiveness.

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

6x10=60

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

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.17) Continued (जारी)

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.







प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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

प्रश्न (2.18) Continued (जारी)

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक





नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (30+35)=65

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+35)=65

प्रामांक

प्रश्न (3.1) You are SDM, your childhood friend Ramesh's sister is going to get married, you have been invited to the wedding, when you reach there, you come to know that the girl is under 18 and you get to know this the day before the wedding and it is a recognized practice in that society. In that society, marriage is judged with respect, and your friend's financial situation is also not right. In this way you have-

आप एक एस.डी.एम. है, आपके बचपन के मित्र रमेश की बहन की शादी है, आपको शादी में बुलाया गया है, जब आप वहाँ पहुँचते हो, आपको पता चलता है, कि लड़की की उम्र 18 वर्ष से कम और आपको यह पता शादी के एक दिन पहले ही पता चला, तथा उस समाज में यह मान्यता प्रथा है। उस समाज में शादी को मान-सम्मान से आँका जाता है, साथ ही आपके मित्र की आर्थिक स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं है।  
ऐसे आपके पास-



नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (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+35)=65

प्राप्त अंक

प्रश्न (3.1) What values are struggling in the episode.

प्रकरण में कौन-कौन मूल्य संघर्षरत है।

उत्तर:

The episode is that of a child marriage. Despite the fact that child marriages are completely ban in India through "The Prohibition of child marriage Act 2006" and its ancestral act of "The child Marriage Restraint Act 1929," such cases are still prevalent.

The values involved in this episode of child marriage along with consent of stakeholders of society are grave and raises a serious concern.

values involved & struggling —

- (1) Neglect of objectivity of laws made by judiciary, executive & legislative wing.
- (2) Empathy & Neglect of duty of stakeholders of society.





नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (30+35)=65

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+35)=65

प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

प्राप्तंक

(3) Objectivity Vs Respect & responsibility of family

(4) Duty & Justice towards service Vs  
friendship and brotherhood

(5) Laws Vs Customs

(6) Freedom of opinion & opportunity Vs decisions  
of elders & stakeholders

(7) right to equality Vs Right to practice  
religion & customs

(8) 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.



30+35=65

नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (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+35)=65

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (3.2) What would you do as an officer in such a situation?

ऐसी स्थिति में अधिकारी होने के नाते आप क्या करेंगे ?

उत्तर :

Being an officer the available options in this situation are -

- ① Doing nothing, being neutral towards 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





30+35=65

नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (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+35)=65

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

प्रासांक

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 turns 18 & 21 respectively. allow the girl to fulfill her desires & dreams & complete her studies to contribute to society & her family as well



30+35=65

नोट - प्रश्न क्रमांक (3) तथा (4) प्रकरण अध्ययन पर आधारित है। प्रश्नों पर अंको का वितरण क्रमशः प्रश्न क्रमांक (3)+(4)= अंक (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+35)=65

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (3.3) What is your duty as a friend?

एक मित्र होने के नाते आपका क्या कर्तव्य है ?

उत्तर :

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 desired to be showcased.

Bride 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





30+35=65

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प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

प्रामांक

virtues we have/had learned together.

\* Make him aware about the laws & acts.

\* Make him realise about the freedom, equality, opportunity of women, of girl child.

\* Persuade him for higher studies of her sister.

\* I will try to help out her in her studies and achieve her dreams.

I will definitely be showcasing the characteristics of a true friend & be a touchbearer to my friend who has lost his path.





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प्राप्तांक

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।



30+35=65

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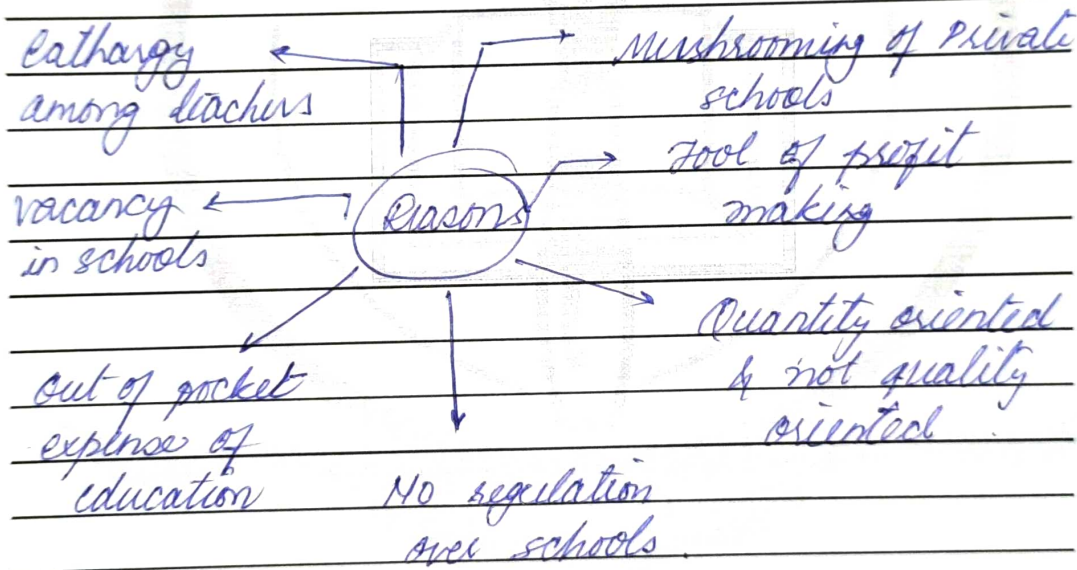
प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (4.1) What is the reason for commercialization of education ?

शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण के क्या कारण है ?

उत्तर :

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



All these reasons sums up to commercialisation of education.



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प्राप्तांक

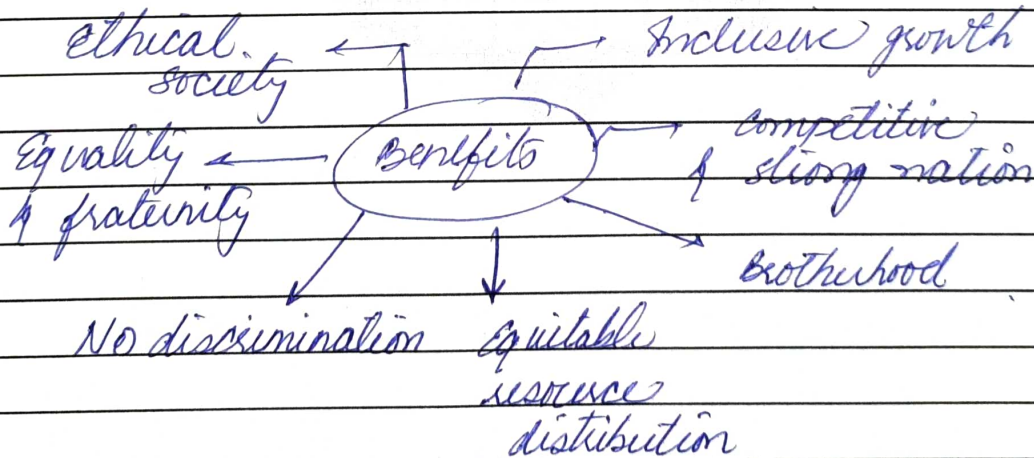
प्रश्न (4.2) What are the benefits of value added education ?

मूल्य परक शिक्षा के क्या-क्या लाभ है ?

उत्तर :

Values are must & vital aspect for an inclusive & equal society. Value added education inculcates morality, ethics & virtuous behaviours among students.

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







30+35=65

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प्रासांक

प्रश्न (4.3) Education should not be a medium of employment, in this context, submit your views.

शिक्षा सिर्फ रोजगार का माध्यम ना बनकर रह जाये, इस सन्दर्भ में आपना विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

उत्तर :

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 inculcate 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.

A workforce based on moral less education directs nation to nowhere. They becomes 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.



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प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (4.4) Mention the major components related to personality development.

व्यक्तित्व विकास से संबंधी प्रमुख अवयवों को उल्लेखित करें।

उत्तर :

Personality is the eternal showcase of internally imbibed values built in years since childhood. It can be inherited or acquired.

Components of personality development includes -

- virtues & morality.
- education
- career prospects
- Qualities
- Achievements
- specific training of personality development
- Inherited & acquired ethics.
- Influence of family, society, friend, colleagues, peer groups.

all these contribute to personality development.





30+35=65

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प्रामांक

प्रश्न (4.5) What measures can be taken for the personal development of children ?

बच्चों के व्यक्तिगत विकास के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर :

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, virtuous society helps achieving desired personality.

• ~~Frang~~ 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.