

DATE → 6/3/2021

FLT-4

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

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

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

प्रश्न 1.1 HOT HAND PHENOMENON

उत्तर

प्रश्न 1.2 NOLAN COMMITTEE

उत्तर

→ talks about the public service values
→ include objectivity, impartiality, honesty, transparency, selflessness etc.

प्रश्न

1.3 PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK OF MENTALITY

उत्तर

→ refer to the impact of psychological branches of ethics on attitude and personality development

प्रश्न

1.4 FOUR NOBEL TRUTH

उत्तर

→ In Buddhism, comprise of DUKHA, which is suffering, cause of DUKHA is SAMASARA, TANHA (desire), cessation of suffering is NIRODHA through MAGGA (Noble Eightfold path)

प्रश्न

1.5 CLEANLINESS MEANS

उत्तर

→ Imbibing civic values of cleanliness and neatness → Through persuasion or role models → Example → Swachha Bharat inculcating values of cleanliness

1.6 COMPASSION FATIGUE

→ Inability to actively empathize with the feelings of others and put them into action. → To achieve ends by any means, people sometimes lose sight on compassion. Eg: HITLER to WWII worldwar II

1.7 ETHICAL DILEMMA

→ problems arising out of distinguishing the actions of right and wrong
→ Private gain vs Public service values
→ Example Promoting Merit vs Nepotism

1.8 POLITICAL DIARY

→ related to the efficient and transparent governance values
→ Day to day working
→ Citizen centric administration

1.9 SYMPATHY

→ A human value of emotive feeling towards disadvantaged, anyone suffering from poverty, excluded sections of society etc → Eg Mahatma Gandhi had sympathy towards the distressed in Chauri Chaura incident

1.10 The Life Divine

→ A book written by Swami Vivekananda
-nand
→ To draw consciousness towards spirituality.

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

- प्रश्न 1.11 Importance of Tolerance in public service
 उत्तर → Tolerance stands for acknowledgement of differences in race, culture, gender, class and helps in making public service efficient and holistic
 Eg: Ashoka Khemka
- प्रश्न 1.12 HONESTY
 उत्तर → The virtue of following the path of truthfulness and being upright in decisions taken. → important for ~~public~~ as well professional life.
 प्रश्न Eg: Adam Gilchrist's walking away in cricket despite umpire decision.
- प्रश्न 1.13 OBJECTIVITY
 उत्तर → The public service value of analyzing the merits and demerits of public case without personal bias
 → One of the chief foundational values
 → Eg: ARMSTRONG PAME : NMPM IAS officer got 100'cm road cone banished
- प्रश्न 1.14 INABILITY
 उत्तर → Not being able to meet the required ends → may be due to attitudinal weakness or course of conscience etc
- प्रश्न 1.15 INTERNATIONAL TRANSPERANCY Commission
 उत्तर → global watchdog to check upon transparency and accountability related measures.
 → frames principles and conventions for member countries to be made.

प्रश्न: 2:1 Without law and Religion, Value
can't be established? Discuss examples?

उत्तर:

→ Values are coined from the Latin word 'value' meaning 'to be of worth'.

→ Values are standards, principles, belief, attitude in the conduct of individual.

→ Law and Religion both provide the supplementary support to the directive values support.

~~उत्तर:~~

उत्तर:

→ Law for an instance provides for both directive and punishments in case of violation unlike values like honesty, selflessness etc which individuals are only obliged to follow.

Example → Traffic violations for not wearing helmet is punishable under Motor Vehicle Act.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

Hence law helps in promoting public order alongside value.

→ Religion on the other hand is supposedly the brother of administration

Eg: For every person committing violence in society, state cent have 1 policeman per individual instead the annual value of non stealing, non violence, love, compassion motivates

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

individuals to not commit crime

Henceforth there exists a symbiotic relationship between value, law and Religion.

प्रश्न:

Q.2 Mention the reasons of corruption?

उत्तर:

Ans Corruption is the use of position of trust for dishonest gain.

→ As per World Bank - 'The abuse of public office for private gain'

→ Causes of Corruption are complex & many

Social Causes

1 Degradeation of social values

2 Consumerism values

3 Reduction in value education importance

4 Criminalization of politics

→ 5 Nepotism + lack of effective accountability mechanisms

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

Economic Causes

1 Rise in cost of living due to LPG reform

→ 2 Rising Inflation

+ mismatch in pay structure

→ 3 license and permit

→ Breeding concept still prevalent in bureaucracy
Black Money

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

5x10=50

2.11.06

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

Corrupt practices in
the election institution

Political
Corns

Politics-Bureaucracy-
Capitalist nexus

Politicization of civil
service

Coalition politics and
lucrative offers for
members etc

Fund raising by political parties
in elections outside RTE Act
ambit

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

Other
Corns

Historical → Ancient India
↓
eg: Kautilya
Angalighed in Arth
shashtra

Administrative
↓
eg Red Tefism and Seney culatre
eg Political relation of police services.

Judicial → eg Judicial delays
eg Corruption at
↓
Legal → eg Official Secrets Act promote
Lower level Judiciary
Secrecy

2.11.06

प्रश्न: 2.3 FACTORS OF ATTITUDE CHANGE?

उत्तर: → Pre-supposed disposition in favour or against event or object.

→ Whenever a person experiences psychological distress due to conflicting thoughts/beliefs, it is called Cognitive Dissonance.

→ In order to reduce the people may change their attitudes to reflect their other beliefs.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर: Following factors are responsible for attitudinal change: -

1. Family and School Environment → Learning of attitude happens through association, through rewards and punishments and through modelling.

2. Reference Groups → Norms regarding acceptable behaviour and way of thinking.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ.) अंकों का है।

Question: 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

उत्तर:

Eg → Political, Religious Attitudes
shaped through reference groups

3 Personal Experiences → eg: Driver
of an Army personnel survived death
by a margin and hence took up
community upliftment work in his
native village.

4 Characteristics of existing Attitude →
Positive attitudes easier to change than
negative and Extreme & Central
attitudes more difficult than less

प्रश्न:

extreme and peripheral ones.

उत्तर:

5 Source characteristics → Source
credibility and attractiveness.

Eg → Adults more influenced by
software engineer than school children
in buying new laptop

6 Message and Target characteristics
→ eg. Persuasibility, Self esteem,
intelligence etc.

प्रश्न: 2.

Question 2

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पृ. M-06

प्रश्न:

2.4 Swami Vivekanand was a nationalist thinker? explain?

उत्तर :

- Nationalism was a dominant theme in the political thoughts of Swami.
- He believed in world brotherhood and yet in unity in diversity.
- He urged every nation to maintain its own individuality and therefore against abolishing multiplicity of nations for the unity of world.

प्रश्न:

Some of the parameters were: -

उत्तर :

1. Components of Nation → Race, Religion, language, government all together make a nation. Hence, India is a nation with Vedic religion, Sanskrit language, a nation of Aryas etc with the most important being sovereignty.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

2 Manusmriti → Vivekananda urged for development of moral and physical strength in man. Eg: consciousness in ancient glory

3 Neoveveda → required man's uplift of India and essence of religion is strength? as per him.

4 Value of Education → chief source of strength? in nation building is proper education for man. eg: secular education.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

Together all these factors show Vivekananda's nationalist thinking.

प्रश्न: 2.6 Role of Family and Society in controlling corruption?

उत्तर:

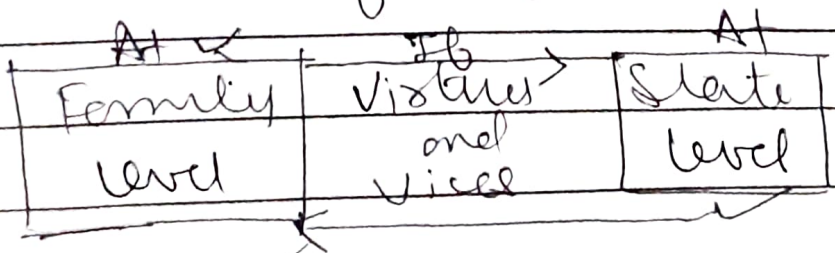
- Social norms in communities, families and organizations help explain why corruption persists.
- Threat of social sanctions for norm violations create pressure on officials and citizens to sustain corrupt practices.
- Various societies based on strong moral principles become a deterrent against corruption. eg: Japan

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

people boycott corrupt
While in India → tolerance is high

Family's role → most basic element of nation is family



Reflection

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

→ Parents and Teachers can teach and influence children to hate corruption.

→ Instilling values of hard work, determination from childhood will enable children grow appreciating values of integrity, accountability etc and will make the government system efficient in future.

→ Community leaders, elders and parents must be beware of their decisions to act as Role Models.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

Therefore first moral fibre improvement then we will see public office holders righteous.

प्रश्न:

27 'Absolute Neutrality' in public service is a hypothesis - Explain?

उत्तर:

→ Neutrality stands for the absence of any political activity or bias on the part of a civil servant in the discharge of his duties.

→ It upholds impartiality.

→ However both neutrality and impartiality call for loyalty to their political bosses, while in return politicians repose trust in him/her.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

→ Neutrality usually means not taking sides in a conflict, which become difficult in the current contemporary situations.

→ Today the politico-bureaucratic-capitalist nexus is present and those representatives who do not follow this political boss are bound to face frequent transfers.

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

पृ./म - 06

उत्तर :

Eg: Ashok Khemka. Though, there are many public servants and officials who clearly show the values of impartiality and neutrality to the fullest with support from political leadership too.

Overall Neutrality in its absolute terms is difficult to be realized but public servants must move in right faith & ideals.

प्रश्न:

पृ./म - 06

उत्तर :

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्रश्न: 2.8 What is aptitude? Explain benefits of aptitude?

P.M-06

उत्तर :

⇒ Aptitude is one's ability to learn/acquire new skills. One may not have the skills today but with training one may get the skill.

Example →

IAS selected

may not

have skills

required for

IAS but the

aptitude to learn those skills.

प्रश्न:

P.M-06

उत्तर :

Benefits of Aptitude →

1 It helps in one becoming successful if a person has right attitude of dedication, conviction and fortitude to become successful, along with Aptitude.

Eg: Kembling and Sachin → Innate

aptitude for cricket but attitude made difference

2 Aptitude is inborn but varies to different degree. Both civil servants with high & low aptitude can manage the same level of skill.

Eg: Out of interest a famous civil servant exposed anyone's load related irregularities.

3 Aptitude contribute to competence

4 Essential for public service to have 3 aptitudes namely intellectual aptitude, emotional and moral aptitude for effective public service delivery.

5 Useful in inculcating value based education systems.

Eg: Periodic revision of syllabus to make it interesting for students
→ More Responsible human beings

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question.2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्र. नं. 06



प्रश्न: 2.9 Define prejudice and discrimination? Measures to reduce it

उत्तर :
→ Prejudices are the examples of attitude towards a particular group.

→ They are usually negative and mostly based on stereotypes (cognitive component)

→ This cognitive component is accompanied by dislike or hatred which is the affective component.

प्रश्न:

प्र. नं. 06



उत्तर :
→ Prejudice may get translated into discrimination, behavioural component, whereby people behave in a less positive way towards a particular target group compared to one they favour.

Eq: Killing of Jews by Nazis in Germany is an example of how prejudice can lead to hatred or discrimination

प्रश्न : To reduce / handle Prejudices in society :-

→ Minimizing opportunities for learning prejudices

→ Changing such attitudes

→ De-emphasizing narrow social identities based on the in group.

→ Discouraging the tendency towards self fulfilling prophecy among the victims of prejudice.

उत्तर :

To achieve the above stated goals

1. Education and information dissemination to correct stereotypes related to specific target groups.

2. Increasing inter group contact for direct communication removing mistrust and highlighting positive qualities.

210 Tulsidas' philosophy is based on coordination? Explain

→ Tulsidas was born in 1532 AD in Rayapur (Bonda), Uttar Pradesh.

→

Views on Social System

1 Varna System
→ He rejected caste based society as seen in Ramcharit manas but supported Varna System based on both

2 Human Love

→ practical form to human love

→ Inculcate empathy in behaviour

→ liberate people

3 Public Welfare → utmost priority

4 Family values → In dharmawali

→ Strived on dedication towards duty for the success of Joint Family.

5 Modesty or Dignity → stable relationship between husband-wife, brother-sister, mother and father
eg: Sitaji supported Lord Ram in leaving for Vanavasa.

6 Symmetric → Coordination or integration or unity. Eg: In a battle against

Ravana, Lord Rama took help of monkeys and bears → coordination between animals and humans

Eg2: Eating fruits given by Shalvi shows unity and coordination among Shudra and Kshatriya varna.

Eg3: Worship of Lord Shiva by Lord Rama shows unity between Vaishnava and Shaiva sects.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

पू./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2.11 Dimension of Moral Values ?

उत्तर : → Principles and directives, which enable us to follow the correct and right path are called the moral values.

Various dimensions →

1 Personal life → Values and Belief together influence the attitude formation which is evidently seen in the behaviour of the individual.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर : Hence, Moral values of empathy, compassion, love for mankind are useful in shaping the society and world order.

2 Community life → Various Religions and culture highlight the importance of moral values like love, devotion and living together the whole world closer despite

पू./म = 06

प्रश्न:



उत्तर :

difference in customs, practices adding to solidarity.

3 Professional sphere → The prevalence of good moral values are reflected upon in business organizations as well with balanced judgements, ethical work culture, good team spirit etc. It promotes the name and brand of organization helping in social acceptance and trustworthiness.

प्रश्न:



उत्तर :

Eg → TATA SONS : known for its team spirit and CSR activities, in the society.

4 At familial level too, moral values strengthening promote superior upbringing of children → which further contribute to society.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।

6x10=60

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

P/M = 06

प्रश्न

2.12 What is EI? Explain its importance

उत्तर

→ EI refers to the ability to understand and control your own emotions and the emotion of others

→ Emotions depend not so much on events but on how those emotions are perceived. Thus religious and moral codes rest upon checking of emotions.

eg: Manusmriti, Vedas, Edicts of Ashoka

प्रश्न

उत्तर

Benefits of EI → 1. Better relationship

→ 2. Leadership capability as ability to influence, motivate and persuade is honed

→ 3. Problem solving
→ Rational thinking

→ 4. Self Management

P/M = 06

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Using your emotions to your advantage too eg → Anger / Sadness

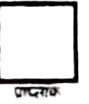
Also EI provides benefit in school by promoting better decision making, understanding problems, pragmatic approach, leadership, body language etc.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: 2.13 Manifesto against corruption by UNO?

पू./म = 06



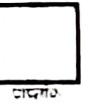
उत्तर :
→ UN Convention against corruption is the only legally binding ~~and~~ international anti corruption multi-lateral treaty.

→ Adopted by UNGA in October 2003, and entered into force in December 2005.

→ goal of UNCAAC is to reduce various types of corruption across country

प्रश्न:

पू./म = 06



उत्तर :
border eg Trading in influence and abuse of power and corruption in the private sector → Money laundering and embezzlement.

→ Other goal is to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation between countries

→ Requires state practices to implement

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

Several anti corruption measures
with focus on →

→ Prevention

→ Law Enforcement

→ International Cooperation

→ Asset Recovery

→ Technical Assistance and
Information Exchange

प्रश्न

उत्तर



प्रश्न: 2.14 Measure to develop Moral Value in public servants ?

पृ. नं. 06



उत्तर :

→ Moral values are required to counter manipulation and lack of ethics in public administration.

→ Measures to be adopted are :-

→ Training and Sensitization to increase faith and determination towards pursuit of excellence of service.

प्रश्न:

पृ. नं. 06



उत्तर :

→ Infusion of ethics into politics through Trainings so that it is passed to their subordinates i.e. civil servants.

→ Informal Summits once a year to increase communication between society and civil servants.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Character building in public servants through education admit education and functional literacy.

→ Decision Making be transparent and open to scrutiny.

Overall, these measures could help in inculcating better values in public servants.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

0x10 60

P.M 06



000000

प्रश्न: 2.15 'Tagore was not only a poet but a humanitarian thinker'. Clarify the humanitarian ideology?

उत्तर :

→ R.B Tagore was born in 7 May 1861 in Calcutta

→ Tagore's Social Thought

→ Evil of human society

• He was sensitive towards atrocities of weak and spoke against evil customs.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Admiration of Ancient System

→ As per him, 'Dvija' must be used broadly and for all sections of society → Humanist in approach

→ Criticism of Super Nationalism

→ emphasised on Reason and judgement

P.M 06



000000

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Opposition of Casternism and lower
status of women in society

→ Philosophy of Religion = Divinization
of man and humanization of God
ie God resides in every human
being, Dei per hinc essentia of Religio-
-nis is humanity.

→ Philosophy of Practical Humanism →

He was concerned with human as
man not as the citizen of a parti-
cular state.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

Thus Tagore stood
for love, harmony and synthesis.

6x10=60

प्र./म = 0

प्र./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

P/M-06



प्रश्न: 2-16 Analyze the main provisions of the code of conduct for civil servants?

उत्तर : _____

→ Code of Conduct / Conduct Rules are codified norms which prohibit a set of ~~corruption~~ common activities that constitute undesirable conduct and behaviour for civil servants.

→ Conduct Rules are prescribed for civil servants in CRS Rules 1964.

प्रश्न: _____
उत्तर : → Main provisions constitute :-

→ Maintaining Integrity and absolute devotion to duty.

→ Not indulging in conduct unbecoming of a government servant.

→ Behaviour related norms

P/M-06



SECTION-B

खंड-ब

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

↳ Subordination of self to the larger societal good.

↳ Engineering a spirit of empathy for those in need of state interventions.

To conclude, existing framework for maintaining and promoting the norms of right conduct can't be enforced through a rigid mindless enforcement of laws and rules.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :



3-1 What values are struggling in the episode?

As a SDM, the public service values of objectivity, ^{legality} responsiveness and devotion to public service are trying to strike a chord with human values of Brotherhood, love towards friend and her sister, Empathy due to the financial status of friend's family and societal wellbeing and relationship of family of bride.

प्रश्न:



उत्तर :

→ Here public service values of legality and objectivity direct my mind to enforce the law and get the marriage stopped under 'Prohibition of Marriage of Minors' below 18 years of age read along with IPC provisions prescribing punishment

→ Thus following the 'Code of conduct' of public services



प्रश्न

उत्तर :

and enforcing it responsibly is my duty and 'Work is Worship' principle does not allow me to let the marriage proceed.

Although my friend of childhood upholds the human values of Rightfulness but his attitude and behaviour are coercively influenced by the Traditional value and Beliefs of pre 18 marriage of girls. I feel emphatic and sympathetic both here in the situation.

प्रश्न

उत्तर :

Blank lines for writing the answer to the second question.



प्रश्न: 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

P/M-06



प्रश्न:

Q.2 What would you do as an officer in such a situation?

उत्तर:

→ As a SDM, my first and foremost duty is to enact/enforce the provisions of law which clearly prohibit marriage of minors, (girls) below 18 years of age.

→ On objections by family and society members, I would try to put forward the usefulness of marrying girls after 18 years of age and the importance of education of girl

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

child in further family prospects, of next generation.

→ Trying to talk with my friend and emphasising on the situation but making him aware about the legality of the circumstances and how illegal actions contribute to society's erosion of value centre civilization.

P/M-06



प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Using the interpersonal skills to aware the family and friend about the prejudice and stereotypical persisting in the family due to lack of universal and modern values of gender equity and gender sensitization.

→ Providing real life examples of lives of gender empowerment to reflect upon their cognitive component of attitude. Eg. wife of Major

प्रश्न:

Vibhanti Bhaundiyal gaining forces after his martyrdom to save the country.

उत्तर :

→ Henceforth 'Marriage' is a not an end in itself and is an institution of social stability and control but not collusion and illegality.

प्रश्न:

3.3 Your duty as a friend ?



उत्तर :

→ Friendship as a virtue involve sharing of feelings, emotions, moments of laughter and joy and also understanding the problems of friend.

→ Here my duty must be a reflection of friendship 'Lord Krishna' showed for his friend 'Sudama' who was suffering from poverty but Lord Krishna not just recog-

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

nized him but provided him with food and clothes performing both 'Raj Dhama' and 'Menav Dhama'.

Similarly my duty lies in the very fact that my childhood friend and his family must not do something illegal and ethically unacceptable just for the fulfillment of ego defensive



प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

function of Attitude

To help my friend in my private capacity for better marriage prospects and further education I would extend my helping hand in finances management

Also, acting as an Emotionally Intelligent person, I would talk to the family and the girl too, regarding marriage related obstacles in the particular society and

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

these solutions

प्रश्न:

4.1 Reason for the commercialization of education ?

उत्तर :

→ Education not just stands for the formal school, college academic education but also for the primary socialization of children which occurs in household by mother, father, society etc

→ Post LPG reform, the structure of family has altered with rise in Nuclear families.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ The absence of elders in family and the working parents busy, primary socialization of children takes a hit and hence enrollment in child care homes, tuition, day care all add to the commercialization from the very start.

→ Further, the quality of education imparted is directly proportional

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

→ The money pumped in by parents → Rise in incomes of middle class and ensuing inequality in wealth distribution are responsible for the commercialization of education manifold.

→ Public expenditure as % of GDP is also pretty low which does not necessitate the parents to send their children to government schools unlike higher education colleges like IIT, IIM, JNU etc.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर:

These are the major reasons of commercialization of education.

प्रश्न: 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

→ 4.2 Benefits of Value added Education?

उत्तर :

→ Value added Education act as a means to develop personality of child.

→ Incubation of human values of Honesty, Empathy, Compassion from the childhood helps in shaping the future.

→ National values of patriotism, uprightedness, responsiveness towards national resources help in attitude formation from the start.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ Formal agencies of socialization like schools, colleges etc also help in forming the innate aptitude of children which when in sync with the attitude become personality. Eg. Japan → public hate corruption

→ Adds to cognitive, affective and behavioural

प्रश्न: 2.

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question.2

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

4.3 Education should not be a medium of employment? Comment

उत्तर :

Education contributes to Human Capital formation which is ultimately useful in country's GDP growth and employment.

→ However, Taking education only to gain a 'handsome' salary and job is not the correct deed for the upliftment of one and all.

Eg: Osama Bin-Laden was an engineer and had enormous money but lack of value made him a criminal.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

→ As per the 'Theory of Deontology', 'Means' must be the 'Ends in themselves'. So Education must be to gain value and to serve humankind. Only rest everything will follow.

→ The problem of 'Brain drain' is due to the lack of National value for motherland and income for leisure.

प्रश्न: 4.4 Mention the major components of Personality Development?

उत्तर: → Personality Development is the evolution of cognitive, affective and evaluative components of Attitude and the prospective influence in Behaviour.

Major Components are: -

1 Role of Family → Father, Mother, Siblings inculcate the universal values of honesty, truthfulness, empathy in children.

2 Role of Peers and Schools → Cooperation and sharing of food, water with peers taught from childhood and moral science being taught help in personality development.

3 Role of Media and Religion → Media especially social media help create awareness about Role models work and Religion provides social control.
Eg → Saugata of Hyderabad auto owner became Min India.

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
 Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न:

4.5 Means for the personal development of children ?

उत्तर :

→ Children must be taught the universal values of love, brotherhood, humanity from the birth itself.

→ Teaching them life values of integrity and beneficence must be done through stories of Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, R.N Tagore etc.

प्रश्न:

→ Regular mentoring of children in rational values, human values, and inculcating practices at ground.

उत्तर :

eg: Under Swachhata Ki Seva campaign, avoid child in picking and placing waste in segregated wastes

→ To inculcate leadership roles, ask your child to follow sports or music or arts and derive inspiration from them with a view to implement that in future.