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आकार अभिव्यक्ति Daily Answer Writing

| INDEX TABLE | | | Over All Comment |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Q.No. | Max. Marks | Marks Obt. | |
| 1. | | | |
| 2. | | | |
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| Total Marks Obt. | | | |

Your Performance Appraisal / आपके प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन

| Parameters | Q. No. | Excellent | Very good | Good | Average | Poor |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|---------|------|
| Structure | 1. | | | | | |
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| Content | 1. | | | | | |
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| Sentence and Paragraph formation | 1. | | | | | |
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| Innovation | 1. | | | | | |
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| Language/Hand writing | 1. | | | | | |
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1. The Swadeshi movement culminated into the development of indigenous art and culture throughout the country. Evaluate.

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2. What do you understand by desertification? How can this be dealt with effectively?

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3. **Examine the causes of Surat split of 1907 and highlight the differences in objectives and methods adopted by the extremists and moderates**

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4. Compare and contrast the idea of India conceived by Gandhiji and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

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5. Critically analyze the Bhoodan movement launched after independence.

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1. The Swadeshi movement culminated into the development of indigenous art and culture throughout the country. Evaluate.

Ans: INC initiated the Swadeshi movement in Bengal against the announcement of the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon. It was launched as a protest movement which also gave a lead to the Boycott movement in the country.

Indigenous values promotion :

- The rich traditions like folk music, paintings, the culture of India were highlighted as a part of cultural mobilization of masses.
- Leader of Swadeshi movement in art was Abanindranath Tagore, who led Bengal School of art.
- To oppose partition of Bengal, Tagore painted Bharat Mata in 2006.
- Swadeshi art represented subject matter that was of inherently Indian origin which in turn inspired Indians who viewed it. Ex. Grandeur of Mughal rule evoked through painting by Abanindranath Tagore.
- Revival of Indian Heritage by Raja Ravi Varma. Ex. Paintings of Hindu divinities, mythological scenes, Indian life etc.
- Giving up of Anglo-education and promoting vernacular literature through opening of schools, colleges such Bengal national college was one of the step towards promotion of traditional arts.
- The resistance to Swadeshi movement could also be seen in literature and songs of Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay's vande matram.
- Abindranath Tagore and his disciple Nandalal Bose broke the dominance of Victorian art form and took to Indian styles of painting.
- JC Bose's study in the field of biology filled Indians with sense of pride and achievement.

These cultural artworks played important role in development of awareness about rich Indian heritage among Indian masses. They played pivotal role in building cultural self-identity through rejuvenated culmination of Indian cultural richness among Indian masses.

2. What do you understand by desertification? How can this be dealt with effectively?

Ans: According to the United Nations Convention, desertification is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.

For better understanding the reasons behind desertification:

- Desertification is mainly caused by human activities and climate variations. Desertification does not refer to the expansion of existing deserts.
- This happens because dryland ecosystems, which cover one-third of the world's land area, are extremely vulnerable to overexploitation and inappropriate land use.
- Poverty, political instability, deforestation, overgrazing and poor irrigation practices can all reduce land productivity.
- Brief reason:
 - water erosion
 - wind erosion
 - Man-made / settlements
 - vegetation's breath
 - Salinity

Effective ways to combat desertification:

- Policy changes to promote sustainable land use to reduce erosion

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- Conservation of vegetation cover which will prevent soil erosion
- Alternative environment and industrial technology
- Establishing economic opportunities outside dry lands
- practice of sustainable agriculture
- Regular practice of eco-forestry
- Use of recycled paper
- Raising awareness about desertification

Measures taken at global level:

- The first legally binding international agreement
- Bonn Challenge: To reduce the world's land degradation by 150 million hectares by 2020 and reduce degraded land to 35,030 hectares by 2030.
- SDG-15, 2030: Promote sustainable land use

Measures taken by India:

- River Valley Project for soil conservation and conservation of flood prone rivers (2000)
- National Afforestation Program (2000)
- National Action Program to Combat Desertification (2001)
- Animal Food and Food Development Scheme (2010)
- National Mission on Green India (2014)

The best chance the world has of ending desertification would be to stabilize the impacts of climate change, save wildlife species and protect our well-being.

3. **Examine the causes of Surat split of 1907 and highlight the differences in objectives and methods adopted by the extremists and moderates**

Ans: The moderates and extremists were working together for the Bengal movement. The extremists were of the view that the movement should be expanded and should target the government. The moderate leadership which was invited to see the process of administrative reforms by the British felt it would be dangerous to rouse the British at this time. Both sides thus viewed each other as the enemy. The extremist leader Tilak and moderate leader Gokhale wanted to avoid split as they knew that divided congress could be easily subdued by the British. But they had to kneel before the other leaders of their factions. Finally on 1907 under president ship of Rash Bihari Ghosh the party split in Surat.

Immediately after the split the leaders of the extremists were repressed by the government and the faction was left leaderless. Tilak was imprisoned in Burma;

Aurobindo Ghosh gave up politics for religion. Pal retired from politics and lala lajpat rai went abroad for an extended stay. The moderates too were fooled and no concessions were given by the Morley Minto reforms. Instead it sowed the seeds of communal representation and which finally led to the partition of India. They lost their credibility and support. The period from 1907-1914 was a dark period for the congress.

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Differences between Moderates and Extremists

| Moderates | Extremists |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social base—zamindars and upper middle classes in towns. 2. Ideological inspiration— western liberal thought and European history. 3. Believed in England's providential mission in India. 4. Believed political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests. 5. Professed loyalty to the British Crown. 6. Believed that the movement should be limited to middle class intelligentsia; masses not yet ready for participation in political work. 7. Demanded constitutional reforms and pay for Indians in services. 8. Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only. 9. They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social base—educated middle and lower middle classes in towns. 2. Ideological inspiration—Indian history, cultural heritage and Hindu traditional symbols. 3. Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion. 4. Believed that political connections with Britain would perpetuate British exploitation of India. 5. Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty. 6. Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices. 7. Demanded swaraj as the panacea for Indian ills. 8. Did not hesitate to use extra constitutional methods like boycott and passive resistance to achieve their objectives. 9. They were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country |

Finally moderates realised that they needed the support of extremists to reach to the common people and the extremists realised that they needed the protection of the moderates. They realised that they couldn't attain independence and get their demands fulfilled by the imperial government without the support of each other.

4. Compare and contrast the idea of India conceived by Gandhiji and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are among immortal founding fathers of India. Their 'idea of India' not only led to Indian nation building but still continues to guide contemporary social and political thought.

Their opinions and ideas differed in following ways:

Mahatama Gandhi

Method :

- Strict adherence to Non- violence (ahimsa)
- Considered violence to create more problem than solve, no violence at any cost
- Against militarism

Means and Ends:

- Means as important as ends- both should be equally good
- Truth and no-violence to guide them
- Eg: Gandhiji rejected the idea of serving British with an ultimatum to British struggling with WWII as they were in a difficult situation even if could give them great leverage in the freedom movement.

Form of Government

- Ramrajya based on truth, ahimsa and self regulation
- Minimum state control- stateless society, complete decentralisation
- Gramraj- village republics- to be self-reliant and self-governed based on

Economy

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- Cooperative organization of work
- Decentralization of economy
- Dismissed capitalism and western socialism

Religion

- Firm believer of Hindu religion based in truth and non-violence
- Service of humanity as purpose of religion
- Could not conceive of state without religion

Caste and Untouchability

- Anti-untouchability within Varnas but believed in Varnas to be important for social order

Education

- Preferred vernacular medium over English
- Moral, spiritual and physical training must form part of curriculum

Position of women

- Against ill treatment of women and social ills like purdah, dowry, child marriage
- But believed in traditional gender roles- women to take care of house and children

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**Method :**

- Use of violent resistance as the only way to oust Imperialists
- Total revolution must be prepared to use violence if necessary
- Attracted to militarism and its discipline

Means and Ends:

- Gave primacy to end results.
- As just ends could justify means.
- Eg: took help of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan even when he disapproved of them and himself believed in freedom and equality.

Form of Government

- Centralized state control
- State to have discipline and authoritarian character to eradicate poverty and inequality which democracy wasn't capable of
- Once nation building was successful, democracy could be established

Economy

- Socialism to be basis of national reconstruction and economic freedom
- Centralised economic planning (formed National Planning Committee)
- Favoured industrialization under state ownership and control

Religion

- Believed in teachings of Upanishads, Gita and Swami Vivekananda
- Cosmopolitan and secular approach
- Religion as private matter and state shall have nothing to do with it

Caste and Untouchability

- Envisioned socialist revolution to remove caste hierarchies to create egalitarian, casteless and classless society

Education

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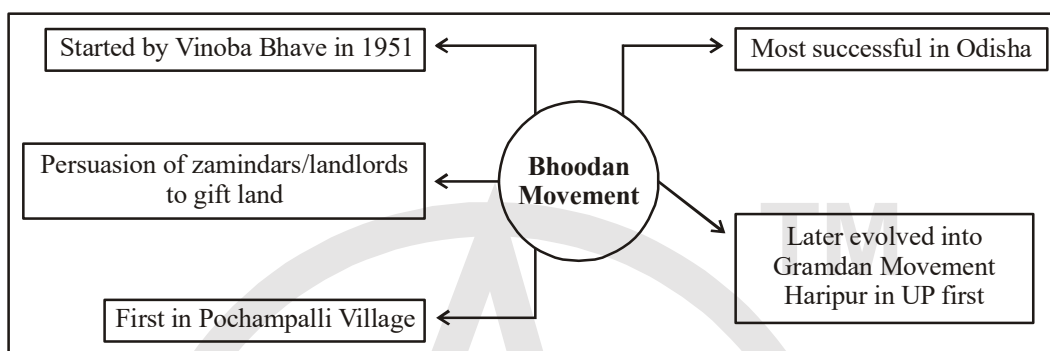
- Believed in technical, scientific and modern English education as a source of development

Position of women

- Believed in complete emancipation of women
- Women and men to be equal and both to be encouraged to fight for nation
- Eg: recruited women and formed Rani of Jhansi regiment in INA under woman leaders

Hence, there ideological differences led them to different paths for attaining their dream of independence for India.

5. Critically analyze the Bhoodan movement launched after independence.



Bhoodan Movement also known as **land Gift movement** was **first started** by the **Acharya Vinodabhawe** in the **Pochampalli village of Andhra Pradesh** for the **1st time in 1950s**; it is a movement in which **land less labourers were gifted the land to cultivate**.

Significance of Bhoodan Movement:

- Through this movement a total of **40 lakh acres of land was distributed** across the country in a period of 20 years
- It encouraged the **redistribution of land, allowing agricultural laborers to become land owners**. As a result, **agricultural production increased**.
- It encouraged **Sarvodaya Samaj**. Sarvodaya Samaj was a **non-violent and constructive program** to transform the social structure of India through a radical change of values.
- With the passage of time, it expanded its scope to include the **Gramdan movement**, where **Gandhiji's idea of trusteeship** was emphasized.
- **Many other leaders** also got boosted by the movement; and they also joined their hands in the movement Ex: **Jai Prakash Narayan** left his Lawyer professionalism to contribute to this movement.

Limitations of Bhoodan movement:

- Often donors donated their **waste and barren land** just for the sake of name. This **defeats its very purpose**.
- Instead of imbibing democratic values, it only strengthened the old values of **master-servant relations**.
- Bhoodan was aimed only at helping the landless villagers. It **did not include the semi-landless** or those villagers who had small land holdings and **still worked as tillage labourers**.
- Later the movement saw various problems like **slow progress, bribery, fake land donation etc.**

Conclusion: Despite some limitations, bhoodan movement stimulated political activity among the farmers and **created a consciousness** among the masses about inequality prevalent in the society.

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MAINS ANSWER WRITING PROGRAMME-2024

G.S-PAPER- V (UP Special)

| Date | Day | Topic |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 06-01-2025 | Monday | उत्तर प्रदेश का इतिहास, सभ्यता, संस्कृति एवं प्राचीन नगर। उत्तर प्रदेश की वास्तुकला, उसकी महत्ता एवं रख-रखाव, संग्रहालय, अभिलेखागार एवं पुरातत्व। History, Civilization, Culture and Ancient Cities of UP, Architecture, their significance and maintainability, museum, archive and archaeology of UP. |
| 07-01-2025 | Tuesday | भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में 1857 से पहले एवं बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश का योगदान। उत्तर प्रदेश के सुविख्यात स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं व्यक्तित्व। Contributions of UP in Pre and post 1857 freedom struggles of India., Eminent freedom fighters and personalities of UP. |
| 08-01-2025 | Wednesday | उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण, शहरी एवं जनजातीय मुद्दे सामाजिक संरचना, त्योहार, मेले, संगीत, लोकनृत्य, भाषा एवं साहित्य / बोली, सामाजिक प्रथाएँ एवं पर्यटन। Rural, Urban and Tribal issues: social structure, festivals, fairs, music, folk dances, literature and languages/dialects, social customs of UP. |
| 09-01-2025 | Thursday | उत्तर प्रदेश की राजव्यवस्था शासन प्रणाली, राज्यपाल, मुख्यमंत्री, मंत्रिपरिषद, विधान सभा एवं विधान परिषद, केंद्र-राज्य संबंध। उत्तर प्रदेश में लोक सेवाएँ, लोक सेवा आयोग, लेखा परीक्षा, महान्यायवादी, उच्च न्यायालय एवं उसका अधिकार क्षेत्र। Political System of UP: Governance, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Assembly and State Council, Center-State Relation., Public Service, Public Service Commission, Auditing, Advocate General, High Court and its jurisdiction in UP. |
| 10-01-2025 | Friday | उत्तर प्रदेश विशेष राज्य चयन मानदंड, राजभाषा, संचित निधि एवं आकस्मिक निधि, राजनीतिक दल एवं राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग। उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थानीय स्वशासन शहरी एवं पंचायती राज, लोकनीति, अधिकार संबंधी मुद्दे। Special State Selection Criteria, Official Language, Consolidated Fund and Contingency fund, Political Parties and State Election Commission of UP., Local Self Government: Urban and Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Right related issues in U P. |
| 11-01-2025 | Saturday | मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियाँ कृषि पर निबन्ध |
| 13-01-2025 | Monday | उत्तर प्रदेश सुशासन, भ्रष्टाचार निवारण, लोकायुक्त, सिटीजन चार्टर, ई-गवर्नेंस सूचना का अधिकार, समाधान योजना। उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार एवं इसका प्रभाव। Good Governance, Eradication of Corruption, Lokayukta, Citizen Charters, E-Governance, Right to Information, Redressal Policy., Land Reforms and its impact in UP. |
| 14-01-2025 | Tuesday | उत्तर प्रदेश में सुरक्षा से जुड़े मुद्दे- उग्रवाद के प्रसार एवं विकास के बीच संबंध, बाह्य राज्य एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सक्रियकों से आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिये चुनौतियाँ पैदा करने में संचार नेटवर्कों मीडिया एवं सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स की भूमिका। साइबर सुरक्षा के बुनियादी नियम, कालेथन को वैध बनाना एवं इसकी रोकथाम। विभिन्न सुरक्षा बल एवं एजेंसियाँ और उनके शासनादेश/ अधिकार-पत्र। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ एवं उनका प्रबंधन, संगठित अपराधों का आतंकवाद से संबंध। Issues Related to Security in UP. Linkage between development and spread of extremism., Role of External, State and Interstate actors in creating challenges to internal security through communication networks, media and social networking sites., Basic rules of cyber security, money- laundering and its prevention., Various security forces and agencies and their mandate., Security challenges and their management in border areas, linkage of organized crimes with terrorism. |
| 15-01-2025 | Wednesday | उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून व्यवस्था एवं नागरिक अधिकार सुरक्षा। उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सीय मुद्दे। उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा प्रणाली। Law and Order and Civil Defense in UP., Medical and Health issues in UP., State Education System of UP. |
| 16-01-2025 | Thursday | भारत के विकास में उत्तर प्रदेश की भूमिका। उत्तर प्रदेश की समसामयिक घटनाएँ। जल शक्ति मिशन एवं अन्य केंद्रीय योजनाएँ एवं उनका क्रियाव्ययन। Contribution of U Pin development of India., Current Affairs of UP., Implementation of Jal Shakti Mission and other central welfare scheme in UP. |
| 17-01-2025 | Friday | उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर सरकारी संगठन (एन.जी.ओ.): मुद्दे, योगदान एवं प्रभावा। उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन: मुद्दे एवं संभावनाएँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नवाचार इसके मुद्दे एवं इसका समाज में NGOs in UP: Issues, Contribution and Impact., Tourism in U P: Issues and prospects., Emphasis on Innovation in various fields in UP: Issues and it's impact on employment and socio-economic development of the society. |

G.S-PAPER- VI (UP Special)

| Date | Day | Topic |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 18-01-2025 | Saturday | विलोम, वर्तनी अशुद्धि (जल वायु परिवर्तन पर निबन्ध) |
| 20-01-2025 | Monday | Overview of the economy of UP: Highlights of the economy and state budget, importance of infrastructure and physical resources., Trade, Commerce and Industry of UP. उत्तर प्रदेश का आर्थिक परिदृश्य अर्थव्यवस्था एवं राज्य बजट की मुख्य विशेषताएँ, बुनियादी ढाँचा एवं भौतिक संसाधनों का महत्त्व।, उत्तर प्रदेश का व्यापार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग। |
| 21-01-2025 | Tuesday | UP Government Schemes, Projects and Planned Development for welfare of People, Human Resources and Skill Development., Investment in U P: Issues and Impact, Public Finance and Fiscal Policy, Tax and Economic Reforms, One District One Product Policy of UP Government. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की लोक कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ, परियोजनाएँ, एवं नियोजित विकास, मानव संसाधन एवं कौशल विकास।, उत्तर प्रदेश में निवेश मुद्दे एवं प्रभाव।, उत्तर प्रदेश की लोक वित्त एवं राजकोषीय नीति, कर एवं आर्थिक सुधार, एक जिला एक उत्पाद नीति। |
| 22-01-2025 | Wednesday | Planning and management of renewable and non- renewable energy resources of UP., Demography, Population and Censuses of UP., Commercialization of agriculture and production of agricultural crops in UP. उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एवं गैर-नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा संसाधनों की योजना एवं प्रबंधन।, उत्तर प्रदेश की जनान्किकी, जनसंख्या एवं जनगणना।, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि का व्यावसायीकरण एवं कृषि फसलों का उत्पादन। |
| 23-01-2025 | Thursday | UP New Forest Policy., Agro and Social Forestry in U.P., Agricultural Diversity, Problems of agriculture and their solutions in UP., Developmental Indices of U Pin various fields. उत्तर प्रदेश की नवीन वानिकी नीति।, उत्तर प्रदेश की कृषि एवं सामाजिक वानिकी।, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विविधता, कृषि की समस्याएँ एवं उनका समाधान।, उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकासीय सूचकांक। |
| 24-01-2025 | Friday | Geography of UP: Geographical Location, Relief and Structure, Climate, Irrigation, Minerals, Drainage System and Vegetation. उत्तर प्रदेश का भूगोल भौगोलिक स्थिति, उच्चावच एवं संरचना, जलवायु सिंचाई, खनिज, अपवाह प्रणाली एवं वनस्पति। |
| 25-01-2025 | Saturday | हिन्दी, निबन्ध |
| 27-01-2025 | Monday | National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in UP., Transport Network in UP. उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं वन्यजीव अभयारण्य।, उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवहन तंत्र। |
| 28-01-2025 | Tuesday | Power Resources, Infrastructure and Industrial Development of UP., Pollution and Environmental Issues in UP, Pollution Control Board and its functions., Natural Resources of UP- Soil, Water, Air, Forests, Grasslands, Wetlands. उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास, शक्ति संसाधन एवं अधोसंरचना।, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रदूषण एवं पर्यावरण के मुद्दे, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण परिषद एवं इनके कार्य।, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राकृतिक संसाधन मृदा, जल वायु, वन, घास मैदान, आर्द्रभूमि। |
| 29-01-2025 | Wednesday | Climate Change and Weather Forecasting issues in UP. Habitat and Ecosystem, structure and function, adjustment; Flora and Fauna with reference to UP. उत्तर प्रदेश के जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं मौसम पूर्वानुमान से संबंधित मुद्दे।, उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में अधिवास, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र- संरचना एवं कार्य, समायोजन, जीव-जंतु एवं वनस्पतियाँ। |
| 30-01-2025 | Thursday | Science and Technology: Its issues, advancements and efforts in U P., Aquaculture, Viticulture, Sericulture, Floriculture, Horticulture, Arboric culture in up and its impact on development of UP., Evolvment of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for development of UP. उत्तर प्रदेश में विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के मुद्दे, प्रसार एवं प्रयत्न।, उत्तर प्रदेश में मत्स्य, अंगूर, रेशम, फूल, बागवानी एवं पौध उत्पादन तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में इनका प्रभाव।, उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में सार्वजनिक एवं निजी भागीदारी की भूमिका |

G.S-PAPER- IV

| Date | Day | Topic |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 31-01-2025 | Friday | <p>Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationship. Human Values-lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values</p> <p>नीतिशास्त्र तथा मानवीय सह-संबंध: मानवीय क्रियाकलापों में नीतिशास्त्र का सार तत्व, इसके निर्धारक और परिणाम: नीतिशास्त्र के आयाम; निजी और सार्वजनिक संबंधों में नीतिशास्त्र। मानवीय मूल्य-महान नेताओं, सुधारकों और प्रशासकों के जीवन तथा उनके उपदेशों से शिक्षा; मूल्य विकसित करने में परिवार, समाज और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की भूमिका</p> |
| 01-02-2025 | Saturday | <p>हिन्दी, निबन्ध</p> |
| 03-02-2025 | Monday | <p>Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behavior; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.</p> <p>अभिवृत्ति: सारांश (कटेन्ट), संरचना, वृत्ति: विचार तथा आचरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसका प्रभाव एवं संबंध; नैतिक और राजनीतिक अभिरुचि; सामाजिक प्रभाव और धारणा</p> |
| 04-02-2025 | Tuesday | <p>Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity</p> <p>सिविल सेवा के लिए अभिरुचि तथा बुनियादी मूल्य, सत्यनिष्ठा, भेदभाव रहित तथा गैर-तरफदारी, निष्पक्षता</p> |
| 05-02-2025 | Wednesday | <p>Dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections/Emotional intelligence-concept, and their utilities and application in administration and governance</p> <p>सार्वजनिक सेवा के प्रति समर्पण भाव, कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति सहानुभूति, सहिष्णुता तथा संवेदना, भावनात्मक समझ: अवधारणाएं तथा प्रशासन और शासन व्यवस्था में उनके उपयोग और प्रयोग</p> |
| 06-02-2025 | Thursday | <p>Contribution of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world, Public/Civil service values and Ethics in public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as source of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance/</p> <p>भारत तथा विश्व के नैतिक विचारकों एवं दार्शनिकों के योगदान, लोक प्रशासनों में लोक/सिविल सेवा मूल्य तथा नीतिशास्त्र: स्थिति तथा समस्याएं; सरकारी तथा निजी संस्थानों में नैतिक चिंताएं तथा दुविधाएं; नैतिक मार्गदर्शन के स्रोतों के रूप में विधि, नियम, विनियम तथा अंतरात्मा</p> |
| 07-02-2025 | Friday | <p>Strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance/</p> <p>शासन व्यवस्था में नीतिपरक तथा नैतिक मूल्यों का सुदृढ़ीकरण; अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों तथा निधि व्यवस्था (फंडिंग) में नैतिक मुद्दे; कॉर्पोरेट शासन व्यवस्था</p> |
| 08-02-2025 | Saturday | <p>हिन्दी, निबन्ध</p> |
| 10-02-2025 | Monday | <p>Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information Citizen's Charters/</p> <p>शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी: लोक सेवा की अवधारणा; शासन व्यवस्था और ईमानदारी का दार्शनिक आधार, सरकार में सूचना का आदान-प्रदान और पारदर्शिता, सूचना का अधिकार नागरिक घोषणा-पत्र</p> |
| 11-02-2025 | Tuesday | <p>Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption/</p> <p>नीतिपरक आधार संहिता, आचरण संहिता, कार्य संस्कृति, सेवा प्रदान करने की गुणवत्ता, लोक निधि का उपयोग, भ्रष्टाचार की चुनौतियां</p> |



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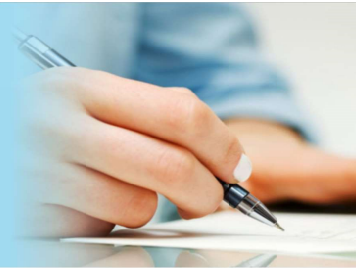
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| 11. | 16 February | 11:00-2:00 | G.S-III (Part II) | Internal Security & Disaster Management |
| 12. | | 4:00-7:00 | | Essay |
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| 14. | | 4:00-7:00 | G.S-IV (Part I) | Ethics |
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| 21. | 23 March | 11:00-2:00 | G.S-III | Full Test |
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