

(2018)



EGT-G-ESSY

निबन्ध

समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबन्ध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू. सी. ए. ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों को अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट किए गए शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

निम्न खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों का हो :

Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the following Sections A and B,
in about 1000-1200 words each :

125×2=250

खण्ड—A / SECTION—A

1. जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुनम्य भारत हेतु वैकल्पिक तकनीकें
Alternative technologies for a climate change resilient India
2. एक अच्छा जीवन प्रेम से प्रेरित तथा ज्ञान से संचालित होता है
A good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge
3. कहीं पर भी गरीबी, हर जगह की समृद्धि के लिए खतरा है
Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere
4. भारत के सीमा विवादों का प्रबन्धन—एक जटिल कार्य
Management of Indian border disputes—a complex task

people, ~~relations~~ relations, border

खण्ड—B / SECTION—B

5. रूढ़िगत नैतिकता आधुनिक जीवन का मार्गदर्शक नहीं हो सकती है
Customary morality cannot be a guide to modern life
6. 'अतीत' मानवीय चेतना तथा मूल्यों का एक स्थायी आयाम है
'The past' is a permanent dimension of human consciousness and values
7. जो समाज अपने सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर अपने विशेषाधिकारों को महत्त्व देता है, वह दोनों से हाथ धो बैठता है
A people that values its privileges above its principles loses both
8. यथार्थ आदर्श के अनुरूप नहीं होता है, बल्कि उसकी पुष्टि करता है
Reality does not conform to the ideal, but confirms it

regions, degs

terrain, -

people - hab

economy

climate

weapons

bilateral relations

china - long border

distan - border

Special representation mechanism

land boundary agreement

economic migrants

Asian mode

frank - frankness
deeper
frank

ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

All questions are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in **ENGLISH** only.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to and if answered in much longer or shorter than the prescribed length, marks will be deducted.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.



1. Write an essay in about 600 words on any one of the following topics : 100

- (a) Impact of westernization on the Indian Family
- (b) Literature Mirrors Society
- (c) Women in Indian Politics
- (d) Rural Urban divide in India

2. Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the Questions that follow in clear, correct and concise language : 15×5=75

It is often said that the Ghaznavid and Ghurid soldiers regarded death in a war against infidels as martyrdom in the cause of Islam. But it is more likely that the real draw was the attraction of plunder, the likes of which they had not seen in campaigns in more arid lands. For Indian Commanders, apart from plunder, battles incorporated the niceties of a sport with its own rules of play. Immortalizing the heroism of kings in battle, the poets and bards emphasized the rules of war and chivalry. To apply the chivalric code in minor campaigns may have relieved the tedium of war, but the campaigns against the Ghurids were of an entirely different nature and this may not have been realized initially. Notions of honour and devotion were often placed above expediency, and gradually the astrologically determined auspicious moment for attack took precedence over strategy and tactics. Inflated claims to valour, such as the hero who could defeat a thousand warriors simultaneously, began to enter the rhetoric of courtly literature.

The organization of Indian armies added to their weakness. Each army had as its permanent core the standing army, but many of the soldiers were local levies or soldiers supplied by Samantas where this was part of the latter's obligation to the suzerain. In addition, mercenaries were a visible section of the armies of these times. Such a collection of soldiers had not always been trained to fight as a consolidated army. It was possibly also the dispersed character of the army that gave it a license to plunder indiscriminately. Villagers were harassed and looted by armies on the march, particularly if the campaign coincided with the harvesting of the crop, as it often did. For peasants and merchants, war was a nightmare that disrupted the routine of earning a livelihood. Laying waste vast tracts of inhabited and cultivated land, merely because it was part of the enemy's territory, was a proud boast attributed to Prithviraja Chauhan on defeating the Chandella ruler.

Historians have sometimes commented, perhaps more from hindsight, on why Indian rulers did not make a conjoint effort through the centuries to defend the North-Western passes. Time and again invaders came through these passes, yet little was done to prevent this, the defence of the region lying arbitrarily in the hands of the

local rulers. It appears the construction of a series of fortifications along the passes was not thought feasible. Perhaps the need for defence was not given priority, the area being viewed as a natural frontier. Alternatively, given the mountainous terrain, the only routes for pastoralists and caravan were through the passes and it was therefore thought better to leave them open. The local kings and chiefs who controlled the passes derived an income from this trade. There would have been familiarity too with those coming across the passes and therefore a slow recognition that sometimes friendliness had turned into hostility. The effectiveness of mountains as a frontier was also thwarted by the many occasions when the Punjab was conquered from across the borders or was involved in the politics of Afghanistan and Central Asia. This closeness militated against a properly focused perspective on political developments across the borderlands and in Central Asia.

Invasions by outsiders are known in many parts of the world: the Huns attacking Rome, the Arabs invading Spain or the Spanish and Portuguese conquering Latin America. The potentialities of invasions were recognised only in Hindsight. These invasions were mounted by alien peoples who were little known, if at all, to the societies they invaded. But the Turks had been a contiguous people, familiar from trade in horses and other commodities and from the Turkish mercenaries employed in some Indian Armies. However, the historical scene in Central Asia and West Asia had now changed, with new political ambitions after the rise of Islam. For the rulers of Northern India, to recognize this would have required an understanding of a wider range of politics beyond the areas enclosed by the immediate frontiers. This does not appear to have been an Indian concern. Indians who travelled to different parts of Asia on a variety of assignments wrote little about what they observed, remaining silent on the politics of other lands. It was almost as if the exterior landscape was irrelevant. Political interests therefore tended to be parochial. This marks a striking contrast to the world of the Chinese and the Arabs, both made aware of distant places through the detailed accounts of travellers and traders. The Arabs had a fascination for the geography of other lands and the Chinese were wary of happenings in their neighbourhood in Central Asia.

Alberuni, in the opening chapter of his book, suggests other reasons for this lack of recording observations concerning the wider perception of the world, which one may or may not agree with: "The Hindus believe that there is no country but theirs, no nation like theirs, no king like theirs, no religion like theirs, no science like theirs They are by nature niggardly in communicating what they know, and they take the greatest possible care to withhold it from men of another caste from among their own people, still more of course from any foreigner".

- (a) What was the nature of campaigns against Ghurids ? 15
- (b) According to the passage "the Indian rulers did not find it necessary to fortify the North-Western Pass". Why ? 15

- (c) Explain the statement "The potentialities of invasions were recognised only in hindsight". 15
- (d) Give your critical observations on Alberuni's comments on Hindus. 15
- (e) Enumerate the major view points of the given passage. 15

3. Make a Précis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Do not give a title to it. The Précis should be written in your own words : 75

The Renaissance in India was not like the Renaissance in Europe. It was not a return to India of the past. It was essentially a matter of spirit which produced striking changes in the realm of religion, society and culture along with a demand for natural regeneration. There arose a new self-consciousness among the people of India. The soul of India began to unfold itself and break the shackles of the past. It is maintained that the Renaissance in India stirred the Indian soul to its very depths and Modern India owes everything to the Renaissance which was followed by reformation movements all over India. It also paved the way to national regeneration. The spirit of Renaissance and the subsequent reform movements affected almost all the aspects of national life. There were new developments in religious, social and political life. There were new trends in the fields of education, literature, fine arts and science.

The view of Sir Jadunath Sarkar is that the Indian Renaissance was at first an intellectual awakening which profoundly affected our literature, education thought and art. In the next succeeding generation, it became a moral force and reformed the Indian society and religion. In the third generation it brought about the economic modernisation of India and ultimately political emancipation.

In his book entitled, "The Renaissance in India", Sri Aurobindo has attempted an analysis of the Renaissance in India. He points out that the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in India were periods of political decline, defeat and anarchy which practically killed the creative spirit in religion and art. India began to imitate Europe and forgot her own achievements in the past. However, the life-breath of the nation moved as a subordinate undercurrent in the religious movements of Bengal and Punjab, in the political aspirations of Maharashtra and the literary activity of Bengal.

Sri Aurobindo points out that the Renaissance in India in the nineteenth century had three aspects. In the first place, it aimed at a recovery of the old spiritual gospel contained in the sacred books of the country. The researches of European Indologists helped the people in the West and India to understand and appreciate the achievements of the Indians in the past. Philosophers and thinkers like Schopenhauer, Emerson, Thoreau and Royce highly praised India's wisdom in the past. Indian saints and mystic leaders in India also helped the same process.

Secondly, this re-invigorated spirituality inspired fresh activity in the fields of philosophy, literature, art etc. Thirdly, an attempt was made to deal in an original way with modern problems in the light of the new inspiration.

Sri Aurobindo did not compare the Indian Renaissance with the European Renaissance of the fifteenth century. He compared it with the Celtic Renaissance when Ireland wanted to go back to the older culture after a long period of British domination. In his analysis of the Indian Renaissance, Sri Aurobindo put great emphasis on the recovery of the spiritual tradition and heritage of the past. According to him, the establishment of new religious sects in India was a central event in the Indian Renaissance. The Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Paramhans and Vivekananda, the neo-Vaishnavism of Bengal and the Renaissance in Islam tried to go back to the past and recover the light of old wisdom. Sri Aurobindo referred to the cosmopolitanism, eclecticism, religious rationalism and logic of the Brahmo Samaj. Of all the leaders of the Renaissance in India, Dayananda appealed most to Sri Aurobindo. He considered him as a unique personality which created a Vigorous Aryan manhood in India. Aurobindo found a national instinct in the reliance of Dayananda on Vedic wisdom. To quote Aurobindo, Dayananda "brings back an old Aryan element into the national character". Aurobindo gave credit to the Theosophical Society for getting some recognition in the West for some of the psychic, occult and esoteric achievements of the old Hindus. According to Aurobindo, Ramkrishna Paramhans was "the man who had the greatest influence and has done the most to regenerate Bengal". Vivekananda proclaimed to the world that India was awake not only to exist but also to conquer. In India itself, Vivekananda was a leader who wanted "preservation by reconstruction". Aurobindo also referred to the achievements of J. C. Bose and Rabindranath Tagore in the field of Indian Renaissance. Aurobindo believed that the spiritual and intellectual advance of India was bound to come. To quote him, "The Renaissance in India is as inevitable as the rising of tomorrow's Sun and the Renaissance of a great nation of three hundred millions with so peculiar a temperament, such unique traditions and ideas of life, so powerful an intelligence and so great a mass of potential energies cannot but be one of the most formidable phenomena of the modern world." (795 words)

4.(a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence : 1×10=10

- (i) He died with fever.
- (ii) Ram acted with my proposal.
- (iii) She Quarreled against me over the property issue.
- (iv) Be careful for your mother's health.
- (v) A Sikh, tall than any of his comrades, rushed forward.

- (vi) They cheated each another.
- (vii) Old father looks to his children.
- (viii) Many a man have been ruined by speculation.
- (ix) Let him and I go together.
- (x) The priest was very kind for all of us.

4.(b) Supply the missing words :

1×5=5

- (i) The boy cannot cope _____ the pressure in the school.
- (ii) Do not take law _____ your own hands.
- (iii) The criminal was whisked _____ to the court.
- (iv) I want to push _____ as soon as I finish my work.
- (v) The girl _____ into depression two years ago.

4.(c) Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets :

1×5=5

- (i) Her path was _____ with flowers. (strew)
- (ii) He had _____ his speech before we arrived. (begin)
- (iii) The book has _____ the test of time. (stand)
- (iv) Recently the price of petrol has _____ up. (go)
- (v) The old beggar was _____ by a mad dog. (bite)

4.(d) Write the antonyms of the following :

1×5=5

- (i) Sagacious
- (ii) Attenuate
- (iii) Bawdy
- (iv) Dormant
- (v) Dunce

5.(a) Rewrite the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning :

1×10=10

- (i) Rabi said, "I'll eat rice for lunch today". (Change into an indirect speech)
- (ii) The man was running the shop for long. (Change into passive voice)
- (iii) He was in Delhi. He did not meet his friend. (Rewrite by using 'though')
- (iv) I landed at the airport. It started raining. (Rewrite by using 'no sooner')
- (v) Though we were under the British rule we had a rich cultural heritage. (Change into a simple sentence)
- (vi) India can change only when education is reached to all. (Use 'unless')
- (vii) People in a developing country are both rich and poor. (Rewrite by using 'either' and 'or')
- (viii) If you work hard you will achieve success. (Rewrite by using 'in order to')
- (ix) Most of the corrupt politicians do not find themselves in Jail. (Change into a complex sentence)
- (x) He is old. He cannot climb stairs. (Rewrite by using 'too')

5.(b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words : (No marks will be given for vague and ambiguous sentences) :

1×5=5

- (i) Mandatory
- (ii) Dilemma
- (iii) Petrified
- (iv) Obfuscate
- (v) Diligent

5.(c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

- (i) The terrorists _____ fear in the minds of the people. (install / instil)
- (ii) The boys _____ to the words of their teacher. (return / retort)
- (iii) Ever since the dictator's _____ has arrived people are suffering. (rain / reign)
- (iv) It is almost _____ to suggest that he does not lie. (ascertain / ascetic)
- (v) An individual's life is just a _____ to the grand history of mankind. (preclude / prelude)

5.(d) Use the following idioms / phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words : 1×5=5

- (i) Through Thick and Thin
- (ii) Sitting on the fence
- (iii) Threw Cold Water
- (iv) Foot the bill
- (v) Chapter and Verse

divorces
nuclear
food, clothes
defamation
mobility
increased income
independent women
elders
children
lack of respect
Vishu
Punch
Individualism
Hierarchy

ગુજરાતી / GUJARATI
(ફરજિયાત) / (COMPULSORY)

સમય મર્યાદા : ત્રણ કલાક
Time Allowed : Three Hours

મહત્તમ ગુણ : 300
Maximum Marks : 300

પ્રશ્નપત્ર સંબંધી સૂચનાઓ

પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર આપતા પહેલાં નીચે મુજબની બધી સૂચનાઓ વાંચો:

બધા પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તર આપવાના ફરજિયાત રહેશે.

પ્રશ્નની સામે તેના ગુણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યા છે.

પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તર ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં (ગુજરાતી લિપિમાં) આપવાના રહેશે.

જે પ્રશ્નોમાં શબ્દસંખ્યા દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે, એ જાળવવાની રહેશે. નિયત શબ્દસંખ્યા કરતાં લાંબા કે ટૂંકા ઉત્તરોના ગુણ કપાશે.

પ્રશ્નપત્ર અને ઉત્તરવહીનું કોઈ પણ કોરું પાનું અથવા તેનો કોરો ભાગ અચૂક છેકી નાખવો.

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

All questions are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in **GUJARATI (Gujarati script)** unless otherwise directed in the question.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to and if answered in much longer or shorter than the prescribed length, marks may be deducted.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q1. નીચેનામાંથી કોઈ એક વિશે 600 શબ્દોમાં નિબંધ લખો :

100

- (a) લોકશાહીમાં ન્યાયતંત્રની ભૂમિકા
- (b) પર્યાવરણ અને આત્મનિર્ભરતા
- (c) વૈશ્વિકરણમાં ભાષાની ભૂમિકા
- (d) ભારતની અર્થવ્યવસ્થા અને તેની સમસ્યાઓ

Q2. નીચેનો ગદ્યખંડ ધ્યાનપૂર્વક વાંચી તેને અંતે આપેલા પ્રશ્નોના સ્પષ્ટ અને સાચા ઉત્તર તમારી ભાષામાં આપો.

12×5=60

આખા સંસારનું ધ્યાન મહાત્માગાંધી તરફ એટલા માટે ગયું કે એમણે પશુતાની સામે આત્મીયતાનું શસ્ત્ર તૈયાર કર્યું, તોપગોળા અને મશીનગનો નો સામનો કરવા માટે એમણે અહિંસાનું શસ્ત્ર ઉપયોગમાં લીધું. પરંતુ વિચારમાંથી લે એ વાત એ છે કે મહાત્માગાંધીએ અહિંસાનો સહારો શા માટે લીધો ? એ માટે કે અંગ્રેજોની સામે હિંસાનો સહારો લઈને તેઓ ભારતને સ્વતંત્ર કરી શકવાને સમર્થ ન હતાં ? કે પછી એ માટે કે સમગ્ર માનવસમાજને તેઓ સમજાવવા માંગતા હતાં કે મનુષ્ય જ્યાં સુધી આવાં પશુતાભર્યા સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરશે ત્યાં સુધી તે સંપૂર્ણ માનવ કહેવાને અધિકારી ન બની શકે ? પહેલીવાત અહિંસાને કમજોર અને નિઃસહાય વ્યક્તિનું સાધન બનાવે છે, જેનો અર્થ એ થાય છે કે, જ્યાં સુધી આપણી પાસે તોપગોળા નથી ત્યાં સુધી સત્યાગ્રહ યોગ્ય છે. પરંતુ બીજીવાત અહિંસા જેવું શસ્ત્ર મનુષ્યને વિકાસનું સાધન બનાવે છે. એના રૂપને પવિત્ર અને નિર્મળ બનાવવાના ઉપાય સિદ્ધ કરે છે.

એ વાત સાચી છે કે મહાત્માગાંધીના નેજા હેઠળ ભારતવાસી જ્યારે અંગ્રેજો સામે સંઘર્ષ કરી રહ્યા હતાં ત્યારે એમાંથી મોટાભાગના ભારતવાસીઓનો એ ભાવ હતો કે, અહિંસા એ માત્ર સાધન છે, જેનો સહારો આપણે એટલા માટે લીધો છે કે આ બધાં હિંસક સાધનો દ્વારા અંગ્રેજોનો સામનો કરવાની આપણી પાસે સુવિધા અને તક નથી. (પરંતુ ગાંધીજી પોતે આ વિચારને માનતા ન હતાં. તેઓ પોતે ગાંધીજીના ઉપરોક્ત વિચારને માનતા ન હતાં.) અહિંસાને ગુમાવીને તેઓ ભારતને સ્વતંત્ર કરવાના પક્ષપાતી ન હતાં. ભારતીય સ્વતંત્રતા બહુ મોટું ધ્યેય છે, એનાથી પણ વધારે મોટું ધ્યેય ભારતીય જનસ્વભાવમાં આમૂલ પરિવર્તન લાવવાનું હતું. ભારતીય જનમાનસને વિશ્વાસ આપવાનો હતો કે જે ધ્યેયોની પ્રાપ્તિ માટે તેઓ આવાં પાશવિક, પશુતાભર્યા સાધનોનો સહારો લેતાં હતાં, એ બધાં ધ્યેયો માનવીય મૂલ્યો કે માનવતાથી પણ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય એમ છે.

મહાત્માગાંધીનું મુખ્ય ધ્યેય ભારતવાસીઓના દુઃખનું નિવારણ નહીં, પરંતુ પ્રત્યેક મનુષ્યને આ પશુતા ભરી વૃત્તિમાંથી મુક્ત કરવાનું હતું. તિરસ્કાર, ક્રોધ, અને આવેગ એ બધું પશુઓ માટે જ છે. પશુઓ તેમના વિરોધીઓનો સામનો આ બધાં શસ્ત્રોથી કરે છે. પરંતુ મનુષ્ય પશુથી જુદો છે, તત્વતઃ ઉચિત કે યોગ્ય એ છે કે, મનુષ્ય પોતાના આવેગોને નિયંત્રણમાં લે અને પોતાના દૈનિક જીવનની સમસ્યાઓના નિવારણ માટે આ બધાં ઉપાયોને ઉપયોગમાં લે, જે પશુઓ માટે દુર્લભ છે પણ માનવ માટે સુલભ છે. પ્રશ્ન એ થાય છે કે, મહાત્માગાંધીએ આવો નિશ્ચય કેમ કર્યો? અહિંસાનો આ પ્રયોગ કે આરંભ વિશ્વના અન્ય દેશોમાં ન થયો, તો ભારતમાં જ શા માટે એનો આરંભ થયો? મોટાભાગના લોકો આ સવાલને એમ કહીને ટાળે છે કે આ આકસ્મિક વાત હતી. પરંતુ આ આકસ્મિક વાત હતી જ નહિ. કહેવામાં આવે છે કે, સત્યાગ્રહ અથવા સવિનય કાનૂનભંગની કલ્પના અમેરિકાના મહાનચિંતક (થુરોએ) પણ કરી હતી અને એની થોડી ઘણી અસર રશિયાના સંત સાહિત્યકાર ટોલ્સ્ટોયને પણ મળી ગઈ હતી. મહાત્માગાંધી, થુરો અને ટોલ્સ્ટોય બંનેના વિચારોથી પરિચિત હતાં. આપણા ભારત દેશમાં પણ મહાત્માગાંધી પહેલાં મહર્ષિ અરવિંદ સવિનય કાનૂનભંગનો તિરસ્કાર અને અસહયોગનો વિચાર સમગ્ર દેશ સામે મૂકી ચૂક્યા હતાં. છતાં પણ એક વાત સ્પષ્ટ થતી નથી કે એનો પ્રયોગ સૌથી પહેલાં ભારત દેશે જ શા માટે કર્યો?

(એનો જવાબ બિલકુલ સ્પષ્ટ છે કે, આત્મબળ એ શારીરિકબળથી શ્રેષ્ઠ છે. આ સત્યને જેટલાં ભારતવાસીઓ જાણતા હતાં, એટલાં વિશ્વનાં બીજાં દેશોના લોકો જાણતા ન હતાં.) થુરો, ટોલ્સ્ટોય અથવા એમર્સન કે રોમ્યારોલાં વગેરેમાં આ પ્રકારની ભાવના જાગી, તેની પાછળ ભારતીય દર્શનની ઉત્તેજના જ કામ કરી રહી હતી. (સવિનય કાનૂનભંગની કલ્પના સુધી એ જ વ્યક્તિ જઈ શકતી હતી કે જે ક્યાંતો ભારતીય વિચારધારા થી પ્રભાવિત હોય અથવા અનાયાસે જ આ પ્રકારની ચિંતન પદ્ધતિ ઉપર એ આવી ગયો હોય કે જે પદ્ધતિ ભારતની ચિંતન પદ્ધતિ રહી છે) થુરો અને ટોલ્સ્ટોયના અનુસંધાનમાં આ બંને વિકલ્પ સંભવિત રહ્યાં હશે. રહી ગયા મહર્ષિ અરવિંદ કે જેઓ ભારતીય જ હતાં.

- (a) – સમગ્ર સંસારનું ધ્યાન મહાત્માગાંધી તરફ શા માટે ગયું? 12
- (b) સ્વતંત્રતાની પ્રાપ્તિ માટે મહાત્માગાંધી દ્વારા અહિંસાને જ મુખ્ય સાધન શા માટે ગણવામાં આવ્યું? 12
- (c) લેખકે મનુષ્ય અને પશુ વચ્ચે કયું અંતર બતાવ્યું છે? 12
- (d) અહિંસાનો પ્રયોગ ભારતમાં જ શા માટે આરંભાયો? 12
- (e) સવિનય કાનૂનભંગની કલ્પના સુધી કોણ જઈ શકતું હતું? 12

Q3. નીચેના ગદ્યખંડનો સારાંશ લગભગ એક તૃતીયાંશ શબ્દોમાં લખો. શીર્ષક આપવાની જરૂર નથી. સારાંશ તમારા શબ્દોમાં લખો.

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આજના આધુનિક મનુષ્ય પાસે ઇતિહાસ અને સમયના નિયમો તેમજ કાયદાઓનું જેટલું જ્ઞાન છે એટલું કદાચ પહેલાં કોઈ યુગમાં પ્રાપ્ત ન હતું! સાચા અર્થમાં એ ઐતિહાસિક ‘મનુષ્ય’ છે. એક તરફ ઇતિહાસ બોધને જ આધુનિકતાનો પર્યાયમાની લેવામાં આવ્યો છે. મધ્યકાલીન સંસ્કૃતિમાં ધર્મનું જે કેન્દ્રિય કે મહત્ત્વનું સ્થાન હતું, એણે ધીરે ધીરે પાછળ ડગલાં માંડતા માંડતા પોતાનું સ્થાન ઇતિહાસને સમર્પિત કરી દીધું છે. મનુષ્ય પ્રકૃતિનાં વાતાવરણમાં નહીં, ઇતિહાસનાં સંદર્ભમાં જીવી રહ્યો છે – આ સંદર્ભમાં બધીજ ઘટનાઓ ભૂતકાળની ઘટનાઓથી નવી છે, જે અત્યારે થઈ રહ્યું છે તે પહેલાં ક્યારેય થયું નથી. મનુષ્યના ક્રમિક વિકાસનો આ બોધ પ્રાચીન યુનાનીઓ માટે નવીન તેમજ પારકો હતો. ભારતીય મનીષીઓ માટે પણ એટલું ન નવું હતું. તેઓ સમયને વિકાસના રૂપમાં નહીં, પણ ‘ચક્ર’ ના રૂપમાં જોતાં હતાં. પહેલાના સમયમાં ‘પરંપરા’ મનુષ્યના લોહીમાં હતી, જે એની જીવનશૈલીને નિયંત્રણમાં રાખતી હતી. હવે ઇતિહાસ મનુષ્યના ભવિષ્યને નક્કી કરે છે અને પરંપરાને શોધવા માટે એણે ભૂતકાળમાં એટલેકે અતીતમાં જવું પડે છે.

(જો કે આ વાત સાચી છે કે, ઇતિહાસનું જે પર્યસ્વ આપણા જીવનમાં છે તે પહેલાં ક્યારેય ન હતું, એની સાથે સાથે એ વાત પણ એટલી જ સાચી છે કે, મનુષ્ય આજે સમય અને ઇતિહાસથી હેરાન છે. ઓગણીસમી સદીમાં સાર્વભૌમિક સત્તાથી સંપન્ન જે ઇતિહાસબોધ મનુષ્યની પ્રગતિ અને મુક્તિનો જે સંદેશ લાવ્યો હતો, તે આપણા વર્તમાન સમય સુધી આવતાં આવતાં પોતાનીજ કુર મજાકના સાધનમાં પરિવર્તિત થતો દેખાઈ રહ્યો છે.) ભવિષ્યને નક્કી કરવાવાળા નિયમ, કાયદા, નૂસખાં અત્યારે પણ છે પરંતુ એના ઉપર વીસમી સદીના અત્યાચારો અને મોહભંગનો એટલો ઊંડો પ્રભાવ છે કે તે ભવિષ્યનાં બંધ ઓરડામાં ગોઠવાઈ નથી શકતાં. કેવાં છે આ વૈજ્ઞાનિક, તર્કશીલ, ગૌરવપૂર્ણ અર્થબોધ કે જેણે આજે મનુષ્યને પોતાને પોતાના જ ભવિષ્ય પ્રત્યે એટલાં બધાં અસુરક્ષિત, ભયભીત અને અનાશક્ત બનાવીને છોડી દીધાં છે ?)

એવું નથી કે આપણે બધા માણસો ભવિષ્યની બાબતમાં જાણતા નથી. આજના આધુનિક મનુષ્યએ ઇતિહાસ-બોધથી પ્રેરાઈને ભવિષ્યની બાબતમાં પરિકલ્પનાઓ અને સંભાવનાઓ શોધી છે, એને આધારે સંપૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યની એક પૂર્ણ રસાયણશાળા બનાવી શકાય છે. પરંતુ આ ભવિષ્યનું વર્તમાનની ત્રાસદી (આડ અસર) સાથે સંબંધ નથી, જો કે એમ કહી શકાયકે વર્તમાનની ત્રાસદી (આડ અસર)થી બચવા માટે આ ‘ઐતિહાસિક ભવિષ્યનું’ નિર્માણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. તે ભલે વર્ગહીન સમાજનું સ્વપ્ન હોય કે પછી કમ્પ્યુટર-આધારિત ‘રોબો’ નું યંત્ર લોક હોય, એનાથી કોઈ ફરક પડતો નથી. આપણે બધાં વાસ્તવિક સમયમાં નહીં પણ એક કાલ્પનિક સમયમાં જીવી રહ્યાં છીએ. વધારે વિચિત્ર વાત એ છે કે એમાં મનુષ્યનાં મૃત્યુને હથેયાર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે કેમકે આપણે જાતે જ આપણા મૃત્યુથી ભયભીત થઈને ભવિષ્યલોકમાં શરણ લીધું છે.)

આ આધુનિકયુગની વિચિત્ર વિડંબના (યાતના) માનવામાં આવી છે કે, એક બાજુ આજનો મનુષ્ય ‘ઇતિહાસ-બોધ’ થી પ્રભાવિત છે, બીજીબાજુ મૃત ભૂતકાળ અને કાલ્પનિક ભવિષ્ય વચ્ચે ઇતિહાસની પોતાની જીવંત ધારા સુકાઈ ગઈ છે. જેવી રીતે નદીમાં ડૂબતો માણસ પાણી સાથે સંબંધ જોડી શકતો નથી એજ રીતે ઇતિહાસમાં ડૂબેલો માણસ સમયના મર્મને જાણી શકતો નથી. તે ઇતિહાસથી પ્રભાવિત થઈ શકે છે, પરંતુ એને પોતાના જીવન અને મૃત્યુનો સાક્ષી બનાવી શકતો નથી; એ ઇતિહાસ કે જે આ ધરતી ઉપર મનુષ્યનો સાક્ષી ન બની શકે એનો અર્થ શું ? એ જ કારણે આજે ઇતિહાસ-બોધ આધુનિક મનુષ્ય માટે અંધવિશ્વાસ બનીને રહી ગયો છે. જેની પાસે ભવિષ્યનો અર્થ શોધવાને નહીં પણ વર્તમાનથી છુટકારો મેળવવા માટેનું સાધન બની ગયો છે.)

(શું આપણે વર્તમાનથી છુટકારો મેળવી શકીએ છીએ ? શું વર્તમાન જ એક એવું કેન્દ્રબિંદુ નથી કે જ્યાં મનુષ્ય પોતાની નશ્વરતા પછી પણ ઇતિહાસમાં પોતાની સંપૂર્ણ સ્થિતિને સમજવા યોગ્ય છે. જ્યાં એક બાજુ તો મનુષ્ય નાશવંત છે અને બીજી તરફ એજ મનુષ્ય ઇતિહાસમાં જીવિત છે. આ નિયતિ એના વ્યક્તિગત ભૂતકાળ સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવે છે, પરંતુ એની સાથે સાથે એ મનુષ્યના ભવિષ્યને પણ આલોકિત કરે છે જેમાં બીજા લોકોની નિયતિપણ જોડાયેલી છે.

(569 શબ્દો)

વર્તમાન યુગ સૂચના અને ટેકનોલોજી (વ્યાવહારિક અથવા ઔદ્યોગિક કળા શાસ્ત્ર) નો યુગ છે. વિજ્ઞાનનાં ક્ષેત્રમાં થઈ રહેલા નવીન આવિષ્કારો કે શોધોએ માનવજાતિને જે ચક્રિત કરનારી સિદ્ધિઓથી સંપન્ન કરી છે, એમાં સૂચનાની યુક્તિ મુખ્ય છે. દુનિયાનાં કોઈપણ ખૂણામાં બેસીને આજે આપણે વૈજ્ઞાનિક સાધનોની મદદથી ક્યાંયથી પણ કોઈ સૂચના પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકીએ છીએ. સૂચના પ્રાપ્તિની આ સુવિધાએ દેશદેશ વચ્ચેના અંતરને ઘટાડી દીધું છે. હવે લાગે છે કે સંપૂર્ણ સંસાર સંકોચાઈને આપણી મુઠ્ઠીમાં આવી ગયો છે. આમ પણ 'વૈશ્વિકરણ' અને 'વસુદેવ કુટુંબકમ્' ની વિભાવના વૈજ્ઞાનિક પ્રગતિના આ યુગમાં ઝડપથી ફળિભૂત થતી પ્રતીત થાય છે.

આજે આપણે એ યુગને યાદ કરીએ જ્યારે ટપાલ મોકલવા માટેની યોગ્ય વ્યવસ્થા ન હતી. સૂચનાઓનું આદાન પ્રદાન માત્ર સંદેશાવાહકો દ્વારા થતું હતું. આ કામ કે વ્યવસ્થામાં ખાસ્સો સમય લાગતો હતો. એ સમયે જીવન કેવું કષ્ટદાયક રહ્યું હશે એનું થોડું અનુમાન લગાવવું પણ આજે સહેલું નથી. સમયે પાસું ફેરવ્યું અને સૂચનાનાં ક્ષેત્રમાં નવાનવા પ્રયોગો થવા લાગ્યા. તાર-ટપાલ, ટેલીફોન, ટેલીગ્રામ વગેરેની વ્યવસ્થા ઊભી થઈ. પત્ર દ્વારા સંદેશાઓ પહોંચવા લાગ્યા. જીવનમાં ગતિ આવી, તેમજ રેડિયો અને ટેલિવિઝન આ દિશામાં પોતાની ગતિ વધારી. કમ્પ્યુટરના આગમનની સાથે જ સૂચના જગતમાં મોટી ક્રાંતિનો જન્મ થયો. ઈન્ટરનેટ ના વિકાસ સાથે બધાં કમ્પ્યુટરો એક બીજાં સાથે જોડાઈ ગયા. ઝડપી સંવાદમાં એનાથી પણ વધારે સહેલાઈ થઈ ગઈ. સૂચના જગતમાં નવાંનવાં પરિવર્તનો આવી રહ્યાં છે. તેમજ નવામાં નવી જાણકારી તરત જ મળવા માંડી છે. આજે મનુષ્ય પોતાના કોઈપણ ઉત્પાદનનું પ્રસારણ આખા વિશ્વમાં ક્યાંય પણ સહેલાઈથી કરી શકે છે. તે પરંપરાગત હથિયારો સાથે જોડાયા વિના યુદ્ધ કરી શકે છે. લગભગ બધાં જ ઘરો અને કાર્યાલયોમાં આજે કમ્પ્યુટર અને ઈન્ટરનેટની સુવિધાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ છે, જેની મદદથી વિમાન, રેલ્વે, બસ અને સિનેમા વગેરેની ટિકિટ સહેલાઈથી મેળવી (બુક કરાવી) શકાય છે. આરક્ષણની સ્થિતિની જાણકારી પણ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય છે. સડક ઉપર બનતી દુર્ઘટનાઓની જાણકારી મેળવી શકાય છે. આજે મોબાઈલ ઉપર ઉપલબ્ધ ઈન્ટરનેટના માધ્યમથી બધું જ ઘર બેઠાં પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય છે. ખરેખર સંવાદ અને સૂચનાઓનાં આદાન પ્રદાન માટેનું આ ઘણું સસ્તું સાધન છે.

Q5. નીચેના અંગ્રેજી ગદ્યખંડનો ગુજરાતીમાં અનુવાદ કરો :

20

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognise that all individuals are equal.

Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally.

Q6. (a) નીચેના રૂઢિપ્રયોગોનો અર્થ આપી, વાક્યમાં પ્રયોજો.

2×5=10

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (i) પગ ઉપર ઊભા થવું | 2 |
| (ii) સૌ સારાવાના થવા | 2 |
| (iii) ઊની આંચ ન આવવી | 2 |
| (iv) પેટ મોટું હોવું | 2 |
| (v) જીભ કપાઈ જવી | 2 |

(b) શબ્દસમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો.

1×5=5

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) અવર જવર માટેનો સાંકડો રસ્તો | 1 |
| (ii) અવગતે ગયો હોય તેવો આત્મા | 1 |
| (iii) ભળી ન જાય એવું | 1 |
| (iv) શુભપ્રસંગે ગવાતાં ગીત | 1 |
| (v) પ્રભાવશાળી વ્યક્તિત્વ ધરાવનાર | 1 |

(c) નીચેના શબ્દોના વિરુદ્ધાર્થી શબ્દો આપો.

(i) અનુકૂળ

(ii) છીછરું

(iii) આશક્ત

(iv) વિરાટ

(v) સ્વાધીન

(d) નીચેના શબ્દોની જોડણી સુધારો.

(i) વાલ્મિકી

(ii) આર્શિવાદ

(iii) કારકીદિ

(iv) પૂત્રવધુ

(v) ઉપયોગીતા

(e) નીચેના શબ્દોના સમાનાર્થી/પર્યાયવાચી શબ્દો આપો.

(i) ચંદ્ર

(ii) આકાશ

(iii) ચિરંજીવ

(iv) અવાજ

(v) લોહી

(f) નીચેની કહેવતોનો અર્થ આપો.

(i) ખાડો ખો દે તે પડે

(ii) ઘરડાં વિના ગાડા ન વળે

(iii) સંપ ત્યાં જંપ

(iv) જનસેવા એજ પ્રભુસેવા

(v) પાકે ઘડે કાઠા ન પડે

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न-पत्र I)

GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

निर्धारित समय : तीन घण्टे
Time Allowed : Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250
Maximum Marks : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं ।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए । उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए ।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए ।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए ।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. भारतीय कला विरासत का संरक्षण वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Safeguarding the Indian art heritage is the need of the moment. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

2. भारतके इतिहास की पुनर्रचना में चीनी और अरबी यात्रियों के वृत्तान्तों के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

3. वर्तमान समय में महात्मा गाँधी के विचारों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Throw light on the significance of the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

4. भारतीय प्रादेशिक नौपरिवहन उपग्रह प्रणाली (आई. आर. एन. एस. एस.) की आवश्यकता क्यों है? यह नौपरिवहन में किस प्रकार सहायक है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Why is Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS) needed? How does it help in navigation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

5. भारत आर्कटिक प्रदेश के संसाधनों में किस कारण गहन रुचि ले रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Why is India taking keen interest in resources of Arctic Region? (Answer in 150 words) 10

6. 'मैंटल प्लूम' को परिभाषित कीजिए और प्लेट विवर्तनिकी में इसकी भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Define mantle plume and explain its role in plate tectonics. (Answer in 150 words) 10

7. समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी पर 'मृतक्षेत्रों' (डैड ज़ोन्स) के विस्तार के क्या-क्या परिणाम होते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are the consequences of spreading of 'Dead Zones' on marine ecosystem? (Answer in 150 words) 10

8. "जाति व्यवस्था नई-नई पहचानों और सहचारी रूपों को धारण कर रही है। अतः, भारत में जाति व्यवस्था का उन्मूलन नहीं किया जा सकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिये। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

"Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

9. 'भारत की सरकार द्वारा निर्धनता उन्मूलन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, निर्धनता अभी भी विद्यमान है।' कारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing.' Explain by giving reasons. (Answer in 150 words) 10

10. धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद की भारतीय संकल्पना, धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद के पाश्चात्य मॉडल से किन-किन बातों में भिन्न है? चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

How the Indian concept of secularism is different from the western model of secularism? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

11. श्री चैतन्य महाप्रभु के आगमन से भक्ति आंदोलन को एक असाधारण नई दिशा मिली थी। चर्चा करें। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

12. चर्चा करें कि क्या हाल के समय में नये राज्यों का निर्माण, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लाभप्रद है या नहीं है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss whether formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

13. अंग्रेज किस कारण भारत से करारबद्ध श्रमिक अन्य उपनिवेशों में ले गए थे? क्या वे वहां पर अपनी सांस्कृतिक पहचान को परिरक्षित रखने में सफल रहे हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Why indentured labour was taken by the British from India to other colonies? Have they been able to preserve their cultural identity over there? (Answer in 250 words) 15

14. "भारत में अवक्षयी (डिप्लीटिंग) भौम जल संसाधनों का आदर्श समाधान जल संरक्षण प्रणाली है।" शहरी क्षेत्रों में इसको किस प्रकार प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

"The ideal solution of depleting ground water resources in India is water harvesting system." How can it be made effective in urban areas? (Answer in 250 words) 15

15.

‘नीली क्रांति’ को परिभाषित करते हुए भारत में मत्स्यपालन की समस्याओं और रणनीतियों को समझाइये। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Defining blue revolution, explain the problems and strategies for pisciculture development in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

16.

भारत में औद्योगिक गलियारों का क्या महत्व है ? औद्योगिक गलियारों को चिन्हित करते हुए उनके प्रमुख अभिलक्षणों को समझाइये। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

What is the significance of Industrial Corridors in India? Identifying industrial corridors, explain their main characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

17.

भारत में ‘महत्वाकांक्षी जिलों के कायाकल्प’ के लिए मूल रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और इसकी सफलता के लिए, अभिसरण, सहयोग व प्रतिस्पर्धा की प्रकृति को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Mention core strategies for the transformation of aspirational districts in India and explain the nature of convergence, collaboration and competition for its success. (Answer in 250 words) 15

18.

‘भारत में महिलाओं के आंदोलन ने, निम्नतर सामाजिक स्तर की महिलाओं के मुद्दों को संबोधित नहीं किया है।’ अपने विचार को प्रमाणित सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

‘Women’s movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata.’ Substantiate your view. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19.

‘आम तौर पर कहा जाता है कि वैश्वीकरण सांस्कृतिक समांगीकरण को बढ़ावा देता है, परन्तु ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारतीय समाज में उसके कारण सांस्कृतिक विशिष्टताएं सुदृढ़ हो गई हैं।’ सुस्पष्ट कीजिये। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

‘Globalization is generally said to promote cultural homogenization but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian Society.’ Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

20.

‘सांप्रदायिकता या तो शक्ति संघर्ष के कारण उभर कर आती है या आपेक्षिक वंचन के कारण उभरती है।’ उपयुक्त उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए तर्क दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

‘Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.’ Argue by giving suitable illustrations. (Answer in 250 words) 15

सामान्य अध्ययन- (प्रश्न-पत्र-II)

समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द-सीमा को ध्यान में रखें।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दें।

GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

ALL questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Word limit in questions should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों (ई० वी० एम०) के इस्तेमाल संबंधी हाल के विवाद के आलोक में, भारत में चुनावों की विश्वास्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के समक्ष क्या-क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the light of recent controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

2. क्या राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (एन० सी० एस० सी०) धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए संवैधानिक आरक्षण के क्रियान्वयन का प्रवर्तन करा सकता है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Whether National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can enforce the implementation of constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

3. किन परिस्थितियों में भारत के राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा वित्तीय आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा की जा सकती है? ऐसी उद्घोषणा के लागू रहने तक, इसके अनुसरण के क्या-क्या परिणाम होते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What consequences follow when such a declaration remains in force?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

4. आप यह क्यों सोचते हैं कि समितियाँ संसदीय कार्यों के लिए उपयोगी मानी जाती हैं? इस संदर्भ में प्राकलन समिति की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary work? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Estimates Committee.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

5. "नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक (सी० ए० जी०) को एक अत्यावश्यक भूमिका निभानी होती है।" व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह किस प्रकार उसकी नियुक्ति की विधि और शर्तों और साथ ही साथ उन अधिकारों के विस्तार से परिलक्षित होती है, जिनका प्रयोग वह कर सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has a very vital role to play." Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of his appointment as well as the range of powers he can exercise.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

6. "विभिन्न प्रतियोगी क्षेत्रों और साझेदारों के मध्य नीतिगत विरोधाभासों के परिणामस्वरूप पर्यावरण के 'संरक्षण तथा उसके निम्नीकरण की रोकथाम' अपर्याप्त रही है।" सुसंगत उदाहरणों सहित टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Policy contradictions among various competing sectors and stakeholders have resulted in inadequate 'protection and prevention of degradation' to environment." Comment with relevant illustrations.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

7. भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य' को प्राप्त करने के लिए समुचित स्थानीय सामुदायिक स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का मध्यक्षेप एक पूर्वापेक्षा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

8. ई-शासन केवल नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी की शक्ति के उपयोग के बारे में नहीं है, अपितु इससे अधिक सूचना के 'उपयोग मूल्य' के क्रांतिक महत्त्व के बारे में है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

E-governance is not only about utilization of the power of new technology, but also much about critical importance of the 'use value' of information. Explain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

9. "भारत के इजराइल के साथ संबंधों ने हाल में एक ऐसी गहराई एवं विविधता प्राप्त कर ली है, जिसकी पुनर्वापसी नहीं की जा सकती है।" विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"India's relations with Israel have, of late, acquired a depth and diversity, which cannot be rolled back." Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

10. मध्य एशिया, जो भारत के लिए एक हित क्षेत्र है, में अनेक बाह्य शक्तियों ने अपने-आप को संस्थापित कर लिया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत द्वारा अशाबात करार, 2018 में शामिल होने के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

A number of outside powers have entrenched themselves in Central Asia, which is a zone of interest to India. Discuss the implications, in this context, of India's joining the Ashgabat Agreement, 2018.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

11. क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय का निर्णय (जुलाई 2018) दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल और निर्वाचित सरकार के बीच राजनैतिक कशमकश को निपटा सकता है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Whether the Supreme Court Judgement (July 2018) can settle the political tussle between the Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi? Examine.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

12. आप इस मत से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि अधिकरण सामान्य न्यायालयों की अधिकारिता को कम करते हैं? उपर्युक्त को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारत में अधिकरणों की संवैधानिक वैधता तथा सक्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that tribunals curtail the jurisdiction of ordinary courts? In view of the above, discuss the constitutional validity and competency of the tribunals in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

13. भारत एवं यू० एस० ए० दो विशाल लोकतंत्र हैं। उन आधारभूत सिद्धांतों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन पर ये दो राजनीतिक तंत्र आधारित हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenets on which the two political systems are based.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

14. भारत के वित्तीय आयोग का गठन किस प्रकार किया जाता है? हाल में गठित वित्तीय आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय (टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस) के बारे में आप क्या जानते हैं? विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the Finance Commission of India constituted? What do you know about the terms of reference of the recently constituted Finance Commission? Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

15. भारत में स्थानीय शासन के एक भाग के रूप में पंचायत प्रणाली के महत्व का आकलन कीजिए। विकास परियोजनाओं के वित्तीयन के लिए पंचायतें सरकारी अनुदानों के अलावा और किन स्रोतों को खोज सकती हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Assess the importance of the Panchayat system in India as a part of local government. Apart from government grants, what sources the Panchayats can look out for financing developmental projects? (Answer in 250 words) 15

16. समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विभिन्न आयोगों की बहुलता, अतिव्यापी अधिकारिता और प्रकार्यों के दोहरापन की समस्याओं की ओर ले जाती है। क्या यह अच्छा होगा कि सभी आयोगों को एक व्यापक मानव अधिकार आयोग के छत्र में विलय कर दिया जाय? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections of the society leads to problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case. (Answer in 250 words) 15

17. आप इस मत से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि भूख के मुख्य कारण के रूप में खाद्य की उपलब्धता में कमी पर फोकस, भारत में अप्रभावी मानव विकास नीतियों से ध्यान हटा देता है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

18. नागरिक चार्टर संगठनात्मक पारदर्शिता एवं उत्तरदायित्व का एक आदर्श उपकरण है, परन्तु इसकी अपनी परिसीमाएँ हैं। परिसीमाओं की पहचान कीजिए तथा नागरिक चार्टर की अधिक प्रभावितता के लिए उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Citizens' Charter is an ideal instrument of organizational transparency and accountability, but it has its own limitations. Identify the limitations and suggest measures for greater effectiveness of the Citizens' Charter. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19. यदि 'व्यापार युद्ध' के वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ.) को जिन्दा बने रहना है, तो उसके सुधार के कौन-कौन से प्रमुख क्षेत्र हैं, विशेष रूप से भारत के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of 'Trade War', especially keeping in mind the interest of India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

20. इस समय जारी अमरीका-ईरान नाभिकीय समझौता विवाद भारत के राष्ट्रीय हितों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करेगा? भारत को इस स्थिति के प्रति क्या रवैया अपनाना चाहिए?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In what ways would the ongoing US-Iran Nuclear Pact Controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to this situation? (Answer in 250 words) 15

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न-पत्र-III)

समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(उत्तर देने के पूर्व निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें)

इसमें बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द-सीमा को ध्यान में रखें।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दें।

GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-III)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

ALL questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Word limit in questions should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. "बहनीय (एफोर्डेबल), विश्वसनीय, धारणीय तथा आधुनिक ऊर्जा तक पहुँच संधारणीय (सस्टेनेबल) विकास लक्ष्यों (एस० डी० जी०) को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनिवार्य है।" भारत में इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- "Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy is the sine qua non to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." Comment on the progress made in India in this regard.
(Answer in 150 words) 10
2. केन्द्रीय बजट, 2018-2019 में दीर्घकालिक पूँजी अभिलाभ कर (एल० सी० जी० टी०) तथा लाभांश वितरण कर (डी० डी० टी०) के संबंध में प्रारंभ किए गए महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Comment on the important changes introduced in respect of the Long-term Capital Gains Tax (LCGT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the Union Budget for 2018-2019.
(Answer in 150 words) 10
3. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम० एस० पी०) से आप क्या समझते हैं? न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य कृषकों का निम्न आय फंसे किस प्रकार बचाव करेगा?
What do you mean by Minimum Support Price (MSP)? How will MSP rescue the farmers from the low income trap?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
(Answer in 150 words) 10
4. फलों, सब्जियों और खाद्य पदार्थों के आपूर्ति शृंखला प्रबंधन में सुपरबाजारों की भूमिका की जाँच कीजिए। वे बिचौलियों की संख्या को किस प्रकार खत्म कर देते हैं?
Examine the role of supermarkets in supply chain management of fruits, vegetables and food items. How do they eliminate number of intermediaries?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
(Answer in 150 words) 10
5. प्रो० सत्येन्द्र नाथ बोस द्वारा किए गए 'बोस-आइंस्टाइन सांख्यिकी' के कार्य पर चर्चा कीजिए और दर्शाइए कि इसने किस प्रकार भौतिकी के क्षेत्र में क्रांति ला दी थी।
Discuss the work of 'Bose-Einstein Statistics' done by Prof. Satyendra Nath Bose and show how it revolutionized the field of Physics.
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
(Answer in 150 words) 10
6. निरंतर उत्पन्न किए जा रहे फैके गए ठोस कचरे की विशाल मात्राओं का निस्तारण करने में क्या-क्या बाधाएँ हैं? हम अपने रहने योग्य परिवेश में जमा होते जा रहे जहरीले अपशिष्टों को सुरक्षित रूप से किस प्रकार हटा सकते हैं?
What are the impediments in disposing the huge quantities of discarded solid wastes which are continuously being generated? How do we remove safely the toxic wastes that have been accumulating in our habitable environment?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
(Answer in 150 words) 10
7. आर्द्रभूमि क्या है? आर्द्रभूमि संरक्षण के संदर्भ में 'बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण उपयोग' की रामसर संकल्पना को स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत से रामसर स्थलों के दो उदाहरणों का उद्धरण दीजिए।
What is wetland? Explain the Ramsar concept of 'wise use' in the context of wetland conservation. Cite two examples of Ramsar sites from India.
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
(Answer in 150 words) 10

8. सिक्किम भारत में प्रथम 'जैविक राज्य' है। जैविक राज्य के पारिस्थितिक एवं आर्थिक लाभ क्या-क्या होते हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sikkim is the first 'Organic State' in India. What are the ecological and economical benefits of Organic State?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

9. चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक गलियारे (सी० पी० ई० सी०) को चीन की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विशाल 'एक पट्टी एक सड़क' पहल के एक मूलभूत भाग के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। सी० पी० ई० सी० का एक संक्षिप्त वर्णन प्रस्तुत कीजिए और भारत द्वारा उससे किनारा करने के कारण गिनाइए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is viewed as a cardinal subset of China's larger 'One Belt One Road' initiative. Give a brief description of CPEC and enumerate the reasons why India has distanced itself from the same.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

10. वामपंथी उग्रवाद में अधोमुखी प्रवृत्ति दिखाई दे रही है, परंतु अभी भी देश के अनेक भाग इससे प्रभावित हैं। वामपंथी उग्रवाद द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों का विरोध करने के लिए भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

11. भारत में नीति आयोग द्वारा अनुसरण किए जा रहे सिद्धान्त इससे पूर्व के योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुसरित सिद्धान्तों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are the principles followed by the NITI Aayog different from those followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission in India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15

12. विश्व व्यापार में संरक्षणवाद और मुद्रा चलबाजियों की हाल की परिघटनाएँ भारत की समष्टि-आर्थिक स्थिरता को किस प्रकार से प्रभावित करेंगी?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How would the recent phenomena of protectionism and currency manipulations in world trade affect macroeconomic stability of India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15

13. बागवानी फार्मों के उत्पादन, उसकी उत्पादकता एवं आय में वृद्धि करने में राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एन० एच० एम०) की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए। यह किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में कहाँ तक सफल हुआ है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Assess the role of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in boosting the production, productivity and income of horticulture farms. How far has it succeeded in increasing the income of farmers?

(Answer in 250 words) 15

14. गत वर्षों में कुछ विशेष फसलों पर जोर ने सस्यन पैटर्नों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन ला दिए हैं? मोटे अनाजों (मिलटों) के उत्पादन और उपभोग पर बल को विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has the emphasis on certain crops brought about changes in cropping patterns in recent past? Elaborate the emphasis on millet production and consumption.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

15. क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक सक्रियता है? इस सक्रियता ने बायोफार्मा के क्षेत्र को कैसे लाभ पहुँचाया है?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is there so much activity in the field of biotechnology in our country? How has this activity benefitted the field of biopharma?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

16. ऊर्जा की बढ़ती हुई जरूरतों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्या भारत को अपने नाभिकीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना जारी रखना चाहिए? नाभिकीय ऊर्जा से संबंधित तथ्यों एवं भयों की विवेचना कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With growing energy needs should India keep on expanding its nuclear energy programme? Discuss the facts and fears associated with nuclear energy.
(Answer in 250 words) 15

17. भारत में जैव विविधता किस प्रकार अलग-अलग पाई जाती है? वनस्पतिजात और प्राणिजात के संरक्षण में जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 किस प्रकार सहायक है?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does biodiversity vary in India? How is the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 helpful in conservation of flora and fauna?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

18. भारत में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डी० आर० आर०) के लिए 'सेंडाई आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रारूप (2015-2030)' हस्ताक्षरित करने से पूर्व एवं उसके पश्चात् किए गए विभिन्न उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। यह प्रारूप 'ह्योगो कार्रवाई प्रारूप, 2005' से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing 'Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030)'. How is this framework different from 'Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005'?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

19. अंकीयकृत (डिजिटाइज्ड) दुनिया में बढ़ते हुए साइबर अपराधों के कारण डाटा सुरक्षा का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। जस्टिस बी० एन० श्रीकृष्णा समिति रिपोर्ट में डाटा की सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दों पर सोच-विचार किया गया है। आपके विचार में साइबर स्पेस में निजी डाटा की सुरक्षा से संबंधित इस रिपोर्ट की खूबियाँ और खामियाँ क्या-क्या हैं?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cyber crimes. The Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to protection of personal data in cyber space?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

20. संसार के दो सबसे बड़े अवैध अफीम उगाने वाले राज्यों से भारत की निकटता ने भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को बढ़ा दिया है। नशीली दवाओं के अवैध व्यापार एवं बंदूक बेचने, गुप्तचुप धन विदेश भेजने और मानव तस्करी जैसी अवैध गतिविधियों के बीच कड़ियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रतिरोधी उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

India's proximity to two of the world's biggest illicit opium-growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What counter-measures should be taken to prevent the same?
(Answer in 250 words) 15

BS9-10674

सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

प्रश्न-पत्र IV / Paper IV

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे

Time Allowed : Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Maximum Marks : 250

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें :

इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हुए हैं ।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए । प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए ।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए ।

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are **TWELVE** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** and printed both, in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

खण्ड A
SECTION A

- Q1. (a)** सिविल सेवाओं के संदर्भ में सार्विक प्रकृति के, तीन आधारिक मूल्यों का कथन कीजिए और उनके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

State the three basic values, universal in nature, in the context of civil services and bring out their importance. (150 words)

10

- (b)** उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित “सदाचार-संहिता” और “आचार-संहिता” के बीच विभेदन कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

Distinguish between “Code of ethics” and “Code of conduct” with suitable examples. (150 words)

10

- Q2. (a)** लोकहित से क्या अभिप्राय है ? सिविल कर्मचारियों द्वारा लोकहित में कौन-कौन से सिद्धांतों और कार्यविधियों का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए ? (150 शब्द)

What is meant by public interest ? What are the principles and procedures to be followed by the civil servants in public interest ?

(150 words) 10

- (b)** “सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम केवल नागरिकों के सशक्तिकरण के बारे में ही नहीं है, अपितु यह आवश्यक रूप से जवाबदेही की संकल्पना को पुनःपरिभाषित करता है ।” विवेचना कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

“The Right to Information Act is not all about citizens’ empowerment alone, it essentially redefines the concept of accountability.” Discuss.

(150 words) 10

- Q3. (a)** हित-विरोधिता से क्या तात्पर्य है ? वास्तविक और संभावित हित-विरोधिताओं के बीच के अंतर को उदाहरणों द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

What is meant by conflict of interest ? Illustrate with examples, the difference between the actual and potential conflicts of interest.

(150 words) 10

- (b) “नियुक्ति के लिए व्यक्तियों की खोज करते समय आप तीन गुणों को खोजते हैं : सत्यनिष्ठा, बुद्धिमत्ता और ऊर्जा । यदि उनमें पहला गुण नहीं है, तो अन्य दो गुण आपको समाप्त कर देंगे ।” — वॉरेन बफेट

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

“In looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities : integrity, intelligence and energy. And if they do not have the first, the other two will kill you.” — Warren Buffett

What do you understand by this statement in the present-day scenario ? Explain. (150 words)

10

- Q4. (a) “अच्छा कार्य करने में, वह सब कुछ अनुमत होता है जिसको अभिव्यक्ति के द्वारा या स्पष्ट निहितार्थ- के द्वारा निषिद्ध न किया गया हो ।” एक लोक सेवक द्वारा अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित परीक्षण कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

“In doing a good thing, everything is permitted which is not prohibited expressly or by clear implication.” Examine the statement with suitable examples in the context of a public servant discharging his/her duties. (150 words)

10

- (b) कार्यवाहियों की नैतिकता के संबंध में एक दृष्टिकोण तो यह है, कि साधन सर्वोपरि महत्त्व के होते हैं और दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि परिणाम साधनों को उचित सिद्ध करते हैं । आपके विचार में इनमें से कौन-सा दृष्टिकोण अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपयुक्त है ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क पेश कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

With regard to morality of actions, one view is that means are of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate ? Justify your answer. (150 words)

10

- Q5. (a) मान लीजिए कि भारत सरकार एक ऐसी पर्वतीय घाटी में एक बाँध का निर्माण करने की सोच रही है, जो जंगलों से घिरी है और जहाँ नृजातीय समुदाय रहते हैं । अप्रत्याशित आकस्मिकताओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार को कौन-सी तर्कसंगत नीति का सहारा लेना चाहिए ? (150 शब्द)

Suppose the Government of India is thinking of constructing a dam in a mountain valley bound by forests and inhabited by ethnic communities. What rational policy should it resort to in dealing with unforeseen contingencies ? (150 words)

10

- (b) लोक प्रशासन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के प्रक्रम को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(150 शब्द)

Explain the process of resolving ethical dilemmas in Public Administration. (150 words)

10

- Q6. वर्तमान संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके विचार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

What do each of the following quotations mean to you in the present context ?

- (a) “किसी भी बात को स्वीकार करने या अस्वीकार करने का निर्धारण करने में सही नियम यह नहीं है कि उसमें कोई बुराई है या नहीं; बल्कि यह है कि उसमें अच्छाई से अधिक बुराई है । ऐसे बहुत कम विषय होते हैं जो पूरी तरह बुरे या अच्छे होते हैं । लगभग सभी विषय, विशेषकर सरकारी नीति से संबंधित, अच्छाई और बुराई दोनों के अविच्छेदनीय योग होते हैं; ताकि इन दोनों के बीच प्रधानता के बारे में हमारे सर्वोत्तम निर्णय की आवश्यकता हमेशा बनी रहती है ।” — अब्राहम लिंकन (150 शब्द)

“The true rule, in determining to embrace, or reject any thing, is not whether it has any evil in it; but whether it has more evil than good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost every thing, especially of governmental policy, is an inseparable compound of the two; so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded.” — Abraham Lincoln (150 words)

10

- (b) “क्रोध और असहिष्णुता सही समझ के शत्रु हैं ।” — महात्मा गाँधी (150 शब्द)

“Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding.” — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words)

10

- (c) “असत्य भी सत्य का स्थान ले लेता है यदि उसका परिणाम निष्कलंक सार्वजनिक कल्याण हो ।” — तिरुक्कुरल (150 शब्द)

“Falsehood takes the place of truth when it results in unblemished common good.” — Tirukkural (150 words)

10

खण्ड B
SECTION B

Q7. राकेश जिला स्तर का एक ज़िम्मेदार अधिकारी है, जिस पर उसके उच्च अधिकारी भरोसा करते हैं। उसकी ईमानदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने उसे वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजना के लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने का दायित्व सौंपा है।

लाभार्थी होने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटियाँ हैं :

- (अ) 60 वर्ष की या उससे अधिक आयु हो।
- (ब) किसी आरक्षित समुदाय से संबंधित हो।
- (स) परिवार की वार्षिक आय ₹ 1 लाख से कम हो।
- (द) इलाज के बाद लाभार्थी के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सकारात्मक अंतर होने की प्रबल सम्भावना हो।

एक दिन एक वृद्ध दंपति राकेश के कार्यालय में योजना के लाभ के लिए आवेदन-पत्र ले कर आया। वे उसके जिले के एक गाँव में जन्म से रहते आए हैं। वृद्ध व्यक्ति की बड़ी आँत में एक ऐसे विरले विकार का पता लगा जिससे उसमें रुकावट पैदा होती है। परिणामस्वरूप, उसके पेट में बार-बार तीव्र पीड़ा होती है जिससे वह कोई शारीरिक श्रम नहीं कर सकता है। वृद्ध दंपति की देखरेख करने के लिए कोई संतान नहीं है। एक विशेषज्ञ शल्य चिकित्सक, जिससे वे मिले हैं, बिना फीस के उनकी शल्य चिकित्सा करने को तैयार है। फिर भी, उस वृद्ध दंपति को आकस्मिक व्यय, जैसे दवाइयाँ, अस्पताल का खर्च, आदि जो लगभग ₹ 1 लाख होगा, स्वयं ही वहन करना पड़ेगा। दंपति मानक 'ब' के अलावा योजना का लाभ प्राप्त करने की सारी कसौटियाँ पूरी करता है। फिर भी, किसी भी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता निश्चित तौर पर उनके जीवन की गुणवत्ता में काफी अंतर पैदा करेगी। राकेश को इस परिस्थिति में क्या अनुक्रिया करनी चाहिए? (250 शब्द)

Rakesh is a responsible district level officer, who enjoys the trust of his higher officials. Knowing his honesty, the government entrusted him with the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries under a healthcare scheme meant for senior citizens.

The criteria to be a beneficiary are the following :

- (a) 60 years of age or above.
- (b) Belonging to a reserved community. ☒
- (c) Family income of less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum.
- (d) Post-treatment prognosis is likely to be high to make a positive difference to the quality of life of the beneficiary.

One day, an old couple visited Rakesh's office with their application. They have been the residents of a village in his district since their birth. The old man is diagnosed with a rare condition that causes obstruction in the large intestine. As a consequence, he has severe abdominal pain frequently that prevents him from doing any physical labour. The couple have no children to support them. The expert surgeon whom they contacted is willing to do the surgery without charging any fee. However, the couple will have to bear the cost of incidental charges, such as medicines, hospitalization, etc., to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh. The couple fulfills all the criteria except criterion (b). However, any financial aid would certainly make a significant difference in their quality of life.

How should Rakesh respond to the situation ? (250 words)

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Q8. अपने मंत्रालय में एक चरिष्ठ अधिकारी होने के नाते आपकी पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णयों तथा आने वाली बड़ी घोषणाओं, जैसे सड़क निर्माण परियोजनाएँ, तक जनता के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में जाने से पहले हो जाती है। मंत्रालय एक बड़ी सड़क निर्माण योजना की घोषणा करने वाला है जिसके लिए खाके तैयार हो चुके हैं। नियोजकों ने इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि सरकारी भूमि का अधिक-से-अधिक उपयोग किया जाए ताकि निजी भूमि का कम-से-कम अधिग्रहण करना पड़े। निजी भूमि के मालिकों के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति की दरों भी सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित कर ली गई हैं। निर्वनीकरण कम-से-कम हो इसका भी ध्यान रखा गया है। ऐसी आशा है कि परियोजना की घोषणा होते ही उस क्षेत्र और आसपास के क्षेत्र की भूमि की कीमतों में भारी उछाल आएगी।

इसी बीच, संबंधित मंत्री ने आपसे आग्रह किया कि सड़क का पुनःसंरक्षण इस प्रकार किया जाए जिससे सड़क मंत्री के 20 एकड़ के फार्म हाउस के पास से निकले। इसके साथ ही मंत्री ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि वह आपकी पत्नी के नाम, प्रस्तावित बड़ी सड़क परियोजना के आसपास एक बड़ा भूखण्ड प्रचलित दरों पर जो कि नाममात्र की हैं, क्रय करने में सहायता करेंगे। मंत्री ने आपको यह भी विश्वास दिलाने का प्रयास किया कि इसमें कोई नुकसान नहीं है क्योंकि भूमि वैधानिक रूप से खरीदी जा रही है। वह आपसे यह भी वादा करता है कि यदि आपके पास पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं है, तो उसकी पूर्ति में भी आपकी सहायता करेगा। लेकिन सड़क के पुनःसंरक्षण में बहुत-सी कृषि-योग्य भूमि का अधिग्रहण करना पड़ेगा, जिससे सरकार पर काफी वित्तीय भार पड़ेगा, तथा किसान भी विस्थापित होंगे। केवल यह ही नहीं, इसके चलते बहुत सारे पेड़ों को भी कटवाना पड़ेगा, जिससे पूरे क्षेत्र का हरित आवरण समाप्त हो जाएगा।

इस परिस्थिति का सामना होने पर आप क्या करेंगे? विभिन्न प्रकार के हित-द्वन्द्वों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए तथा स्पष्ट कीजिए कि एक लोक सेवक होने के नाते आपके क्या दायित्व हैं। (250 शब्द)

As a senior officer in the Ministry, you have access to important policy decisions and upcoming big announcements such as road construction projects before they are notified in the public domain. The Ministry is about to announce a mega road project for which the drawings are already in place. Sufficient care was taken by the planners to make use of the government land with minimum land acquisition from private parties. Compensation rate for private parties was also finalized as per government rules. Care was also taken to minimize deforestation. Once the project is announced, it is expected that there will be a huge spurt in real estate prices in and around that area.

Meanwhile, the Minister concerned insists that you realign the road in such a way that it comes closer to his 20 acres farm house. He also suggests that he would facilitate purchase of a big plot of land in your wife's name at the prevailing rate which is very nominal, in and around the proposed mega road project. He also tries to convince you by saying that there is no harm in it as he is buying the land legally. He even promises to supplement your savings in case you do not have sufficient funds to buy the land. However, by the act of realignment, a lot of agricultural land has to be acquired, thereby causing considerable financial burden on the government, and also displacement of the farmers. As if this is not enough, it will involve cutting down of a large number of trees, denuding the area of its green cover.

Faced with this situation, what will you do ? Critically examine various conflicts of interest and explain what are your responsibilities as a public servant. (250 words)

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Q9. यह एक राज्य है जिसमें शराबबंदी लागू है। अभी-अभी आपको इस राज्य के एक ऐसे जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया है जो अवैध शराब बनाने के लिए कुख्यात है। अवैध शराब से बहुत मौतें हो जाती हैं, कुछ रिपोर्ट की जाती हैं और कुछ नहीं, जिससे जिला अधिकारियों को बड़ी समस्या होती है।

अभी तक इसे कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाता रहा है और उसी तरह इसका सामना किया जाता रहा है। छापे, गिरफ्तारियाँ, पुलिस के मुकदमे, आपराधिक मुकदमे – इन सभी का केवल सीमित प्रभाव रहा है। समस्या हमेशा की तरह अभी भी गंभीर बनी हुई है।

आपके निरीक्षणों से पता चलता है कि जिले के जिन क्षेत्रों में शराब बनाने का कार्य फल-फूल रहा है, वे आर्थिक, औद्योगिक तथा शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं। अपर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाओं का कृषि पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। विभिन्न समुदायों में बार-बार होने वाले टकराव अवैध शराब निर्माण को बढ़ावा देते हैं। अतीत में लोगों के हालात में सुधार लाने के लिए न तो सरकार के द्वारा और न ही सामाजिक संगठनों के द्वारा कोई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की गई हैं।

समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आप कौन-सा नया उपागम अपनाएँगे ? (250 शब्द)

It is a State where prohibition is in force. You are recently appointed as the Superintendent of Police of a district notorious for illicit distillation of liquor. The illicit liquor leads to many deaths, reported and unreported, and causes a major problem for the district authorities.

The approach till now had been to view it as a law and order problem and tackle it accordingly. Raids, arrests, police cases, criminal trials – all these had only limited impact. The problem remains as serious as ever.

Attitude change.

Your inspections show that the parts of the district where the distillation flourishes are economically, industrially and educationally backward. Agriculture is badly affected by poor irrigation facilities. Frequent clashes among communities gave boost to illicit distillation. No major initiatives had taken place in the past either from the government's side or from social organizations to improve the lot of the people.

Which new approach will you adopt to bring the problem under control? (250 words)

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Q10. एक बड़ा औद्योगिक परिवार बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिक रसायनों के उत्पादन में संलग्न है। यह परिवार एक अतिरिक्त इकाई स्थापित करना चाहता है। पर्यावरण पर दुष्प्रभाव के कारण अनेक राज्यों ने इसके प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया। किन्तु एक राज्य सरकार ने, सारे विरोध को दरकिनार करते हुए, औद्योगिक परिवार की प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर लिया और एक नगर के समीप इकाई स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी।

इकाई को 10 वर्ष पूर्व स्थापित कर दिया था और अभी तक बहुत सुचारु रूप से चल रही थी। औद्योगिक बहिःसर्बों से पैदा हुए प्रदूषण से क्षेत्र में भूमि, जल और फसलों पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा था। इससे मनुष्यों तथा पशुओं में गंभीर स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएँ भी आ रही थीं। परिणामस्वरूप, इकाई को बंद करने की माँग को ले कर श्रृंखलाबद्ध आंदोलन होने लगे। अभी-अभी एक आंदोलन में हजारों लोगों ने भाग लिया जिससे पैदा हुई गंभीर कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को सख्त कदम लेने पड़े। जनक्रोध के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार ने फैक्टरी को बंद करने का आदेश दे दिया।

फैक्टरी के बंद होने के परिणामस्वरूप न केवल वहाँ काम करने वाले श्रमिक ही बेरोज़गार हुए अपितु सहायक इकाइयों के कामगार भी बेरोज़गार हो गए। इससे उन उद्योगों पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा जो उस इकाई द्वारा उत्पादित रसायनों पर निर्भर थे।

इस मुद्दे को संभालने के उत्तरदायित्व सौंपे गए एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप इस उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वहन किस प्रकार करेंगे? (250 शब्द)

A big corporate house is engaged in manufacturing industrial chemicals on a large scale. It proposes to set up an additional unit. Many States rejected its proposal due to detrimental effect on the environment. But one State government acceded to the request and permitted the unit close to a city, brushing aside all opposition.

The unit was set up 10 years ago and was in full swing till recently. The pollution caused by the industrial effluents was affecting the land, water and crops in the area. It was also causing serious health problems to human beings and animals. This gave rise to a series of agitations demanding the closure of the plant. In a recent agitation thousands of people took part, creating a law and order problem necessitating stern police action. Following the public outcry, the State government ordered the closure of the factory.

The closure of the factory resulted in the unemployment of not only those workers who were engaged in the factory but also those who were working in the ancillary units. It also very badly affected those industries which depended on the chemicals manufactured by it.

As a senior officer entrusted with the responsibility of handling this issue, how are you going to address it? (250 words)

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Q11. डॉ. 'एक्स' शहर के एक प्रतिष्ठित चिकित्सक हैं। उन्होंने एक धर्मार्थ न्यास स्थापित कर लिया है जिसके माध्यम से समाज के सभी वर्गों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए, वे एक उच्च-विशेषज्ञता अस्पताल स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। संयोग से, राज्य के उस क्षेत्र की वर्षों से उपेक्षा रही है। प्रस्तावित अस्पताल उस क्षेत्र के लिए एक वरदान साबित होगा।

आप उस क्षेत्र की कर अन्वेषण इकाई के प्रमुख हैं। डॉक्टर के क्लीनिक के निरीक्षण के दौरान आपके अधिकारियों को कुछ बड़ी अनियमितताएँ ज्ञात हुई हैं। उनमें से कुछ बहुत गंभीर हैं जिनके कारण बड़ी मात्रा में करों से प्राप्य धनराशि रुकी रही, जिसका भुगतान डॉक्टर को अब करना चाहिए। डॉक्टर सहयोग के लिए तैयार है। वे तुरंत कर की राशि को अदा करने का वायदा करते हैं।

लेकिन उनके कर भुगतान में कुछ और भी खामियाँ हैं जो पूर्ण रूप से तकनीकी हैं। यदि अभिकरण द्वारा इन तकनीकी खामियों का पीछा किया जाता है, तो डॉक्टर का बहुत सारा समय और उसकी ऊर्जा कुछ ऐसे मुद्दों की तरफ मुड़ जाएगी जो न तो बहुत गंभीर हैं, न ही अत्यावश्यक और न ही कर भुगतान कराने में सहायक हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पूरी संभावना है कि इसके कारण अस्पताल के खोले जाने की प्रक्रिया भी बाधित होगी।

आपके समक्ष दो विकल्प हैं :

- (i) व्यापक दृष्टिकोण रखते हुए, अधिकाधिक कर भुगतान अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करें और ऐसी कमियों को नज़रअंदाज़ करें जो केवल तकनीकी प्रकृति की हों।
- (ii) मामले को सख्ती से देखें और सभी पहलुओं पर आगे बढ़ें, चाहे वे गंभीर हों या केवल तकनीकी।

कर अभिकरण के प्रमुख होने के नाते, आप कौन-से कार्य दिशा का विकल्प अपनाएँगे और क्यों ? (250 शब्द)

Dr. X is a leading medical practitioner in a city. He has set up a charitable trust through which he plans to establish a super-speciality hospital in the city to cater to the medical needs of all sections of the society. Incidentally, that part of the State had been neglected over the years. The proposed hospital would be a boon for the region.

You are heading the tax investigation agency of that region. During an inspection of the doctor's clinic, your officers have found out some major irregularities. A few of them are substantial which had resulted in considerable withholding of tax that should be paid by him now. The doctor is cooperative. He undertakes to pay the tax immediately.

However, there are certain other deficiencies in his tax compliance which are purely technical in nature. If these technical defaults are pursued by the agency, considerable time and energy of the doctor will be diverted to issues which are not so serious, urgent or even helpful to the tax collection process. Further, in all probability, it will hamper the prospects of the hospital coming up.

There are two options before you :

- (i) Taking a broader view, ensure substantial tax compliance and ignore defaults that are merely technical in nature.
- (ii) Pursue the matter strictly and proceed on all fronts, whether substantial or merely technical.

As the head of the tax agency, which course of action will you opt for and why ?

(250 words) 20

Q12. एडवर्ड स्नोडन, एक कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ तथा सी.आई.ए. के पूर्व व्यवस्था प्रशासक, ने सरकार के निगरानी कार्यक्रमों के अस्तित्व के बारे में गोपनीय सरकारी दस्तावेजों का खुलासा प्रेस को कर दिया। अनेक विधि विशेषज्ञों और अमेरिकी सरकार के अनुसार, उसके इस कार्य से गुप्तचर्या अधिनियम 1917 का उल्लंघन हुआ है, जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य गुप्त बातों का सार्वजनीकरण राजद्रोह माना जाता है। इसके बावजूद कि स्नोडन ने कानून तोड़ा था, उसने तर्क दिया कि ऐसा करना उसका एक नैतिक दायित्व था। उसने अपने “जानकारी सार्वजनिक करने को (व्हिसल ब्लोइंग)” यह कह कर उचित ठहराया कि “जनता को यह सूचना देना कि उसके नाम पर क्या किया जाता है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या किया जाता है”, बताना उसका कर्तव्य है।

स्नोडन के अनुसार, सरकार द्वारा निजता के उल्लंघन को वैधानिकता की परवाह किए बिना उसको उजागर करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें सामाजिक क्रिया तथा सार्वजनिक नैतिकता के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे शामिल हैं। अनेक व्यक्ति स्नोडन से सहमत थे। केवल कुछ ने यह तर्क दिए कि स्नोडन ने कानून तोड़ा है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ समझौता किया है, जिसके लिए उसे जवाबदेह ठहराया जाना चाहिए।

क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि स्नोडन का कार्य कानूनी रूप से प्रतिबंधित होते हुए भी नैतिकता की दृष्टि से उचित था? क्यों या क्यों नहीं? इस विषय में परस्पर स्पर्धी मूल्यों को तोलते हुए अपना तर्क दीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Edward Snowden, a computer expert and former CIA systems administrator, released confidential Government documents to the press about the existence of Government surveillance programmes. According to many legal experts and the US Government, his actions violated the Espionage Act of 1917, which identified the leak of State secrets as an act of treason. Yet, despite the fact that he broke the law, Snowden argued that he had a moral obligation to act. He gave a justification for his “whistle blowing” by stating that he had a duty “to inform the public as to that which is done in their name and that which is done against them.”

According to Snowden, the Government’s violation of privacy had to be exposed regardless of legality since more substantive issues of social action and public morality were involved here. Many agreed with Snowden. Few argued that he broke the law and compromised national security, for which he should be held accountable.

Do you agree that Snowden’s actions were ethically justified even if legally prohibited? Why or why not? Make an argument by weighing the competing values in this case. (250 words)

20