

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) સર્જનાત્મકતાના પોષક શિક્ષણની આવશ્યકતા
- (b) ભારતમાં વન્યજીવન સંવર્ધનના પડકારો
- (c) કિશોરમાનસ પર ફિલ્મોની પ્રભાવાત્મકતા
- (d) દિવ્યાંગોનું સશક્તિકરણ

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

12×5=60

થોડા હજાર વર્ષ પૂર્વે આ પૃથ્વી પર મનુષ્ય કેવળ શિકારી હતો. નવપાષાણયુગ પર્યન્ત એણે ખેતીનો વિચાર સુદ્ધાં કર્યો નહતો. દૂર દૂર સુધી ભટક્યા વગર જમીનની બરાબર માવજત કરીને તે પોતાના ભોજનની જરૂરિયાતોને પોષવા સક્ષમ બન્યો. કૃષિમાં સતત સુધારા-વધારા કરીને, અગાઉની તુલનામાં, આજે તે વધુ માતબર પાક મેળવી શકે છે. પરંતુ માછલીમારીને લાગે-વળગે છે ત્યાં સુધી તે આજે થ મોટે ભાગે શિકારી જ છે. તે માછલીઓ અને અન્ય જળચરોને પકડે છે ખરો, પરંતુ તેની નિકાસ દ્વારા તે આ પ્રવૃત્તિને હજુ જોઈએ તેટલું પ્રોત્સાહન આપી શક્યો નથી. અલબત્ત, આ જળશિકાર દ્વારા એને પર્યાપ્ત માત્રામાં અત્યંત પૌષ્ટિક પ્રોટીન પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. પોષણનું પૂરક આ પ્રોટીન એને ભૂ-કૃષિ દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. પરંતુ વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે થઈ રહેલા વસ્તીવિસ્ફોટને લીધે મનુષ્યને સમુદ્રમાંથી વિપુલ માત્રામાં અજસ્રપણે પ્રાપ્ત થતા પ્રોટીનની તાતી આવશ્યકતા ઊભી થઈ છે, પરંતુ જ્યાં સુધી એ સમુદ્ર-કૃષિ સ્વરૂપે પર્યાપ્ત માત્રામાં એને મેળવવાના પ્રયત્નો નહીં કરે તો એનાં ભયસ્થાનો સામે આવશે.

અગાઉ તળાવો અને સરોવરોમાં સફળતાપૂર્વક નાના ફલક ઉપર મત્સ્યપાલન કરવામાં આવતું હતું. ખાસ કરીને જળવિદ્યુત પરિયોજના માટે બાંધવામાં આવેલા બંધ દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવેલા કૃત્રિમ તળાવો દ્વારા આ કરવામાં આવતું. મીઠા પાણીના તળાવોમાં માછલીની ઉપજ દ્વારા પ્રોટીનની માત્રામાં વૃદ્ધિ થઈ છે. કૃષિ અધિકારીઓની દેખરેખ અને સહાય વડે કેટલાકે આનો વિકાસ ગ્રામીણ સમુદાયોમાં કર્યો છે.

એક વાર આ મત્સ્ય તળાવોને નાની નાની માછલીઓથી ભરી દેવામાં આવે તો એમાં માછલીઓને વિકસવા માટે તંદુરસ્ત વાતાવરણ મળી રહે અને તેમને પૂરતું ભોજન પણ મળી



રહે. મોટી સંખ્યામાં પાણીમાં તરતા સૂક્ષ્મ જીવો અને વનસ્પતિ-આ જલીય પ્રાણીઓનો મુખ્ય ખોરાક છે. નાની માછલીઓ એમને ખાય છે અને તેઓ મોટી માછલીઓનું ભોજન બની જાય છે. સૂક્ષ્મ જળચરો પાણીમાંનાં ખનીજ વડે વૃદ્ધિ પામે છે, તેથી પાણીમાં ખાતર નાખવાથી આ સૂક્ષ્મ જળચરોની સંખ્યા વધારી શકાય છે.

સામુદ્રિક ખેતી કરતાં પહેલાં જો કેટલીક સમસ્યાઓ ઉકેલી શકાય તો એ વ્યવહારુ તેમજ નફાકારક - એમ બંને રીતે શકાય બને. જેમકે, જો સમુદ્રના થોડા ભાગમાં ખાતર નાખવામાં આવે અને જો એ ખાતર માઈલોના માઈલો સુધી અનુત્પાદ પાણી પર વિખરાઈને વેડફાઈ જાય તો એનો કશો અર્થ સરતો નથી. જોકે, મત્સ્યપાલક નિશ્ચિત જગા પૂરતું જ ખાતર સીમિત રાખે તો પણ એને 'પોતાના' વિસ્તાર સુધી આવી, ખાતર દ્વારા પોષાતી માછલીઓને રાખવાની યુક્તિ શોધવી પડશે. એણે પોતે કરેલ ખર્ચનું મહત્તમ વળતર મેળવવા માટે એણે એવી તરકીબ શોધવી પડશે જેના દ્વારા એ જે માછલીઓને ઉછેરવા માગે છે તેને પૂરતું ભોજન મળી રહે. અખાદ્ય જળજીવોના નિકાલની યુક્તિ અજમાવવાથી એમની માછલીઓના ભોજનમાં એ ખોટો ભાગ ન પડાવે.

પૃથ્વીની ત્રણ ચતુર્થાંશ સપાટીને આવરી લેતા સમુદ્રની વિશાળતાને જો નજર સમક્ષ રાખીએ તો સમજાશે કે આ સમસ્યાઓનો ઉકેલ એટલો આસાન નથી. પેલાં તળાવો અને સરોવરોની સરખામણીએ સમુદ્રનાં જળ સતત ગતિશીલ હોય છે. આવા પ્રશ્નોનું નિરાકરણ મોટે ભાગે ધીરે ધીરે થતું હોય છે. (નજીકના ભવિષ્યમાં મનુષ્ય ઉપદ્રવીપોનાં નજીકના ઉપતટીય પાણીમાં નાનાં ફલક પર મત્સ્યઉછેર શરૂ કરી શકશે) જે માછલીઓને એ સંઘરવા માગે છે એને માટે થોડાક જળવિસ્તારને તે આવરી લેશે. પોતાની માછલીઓના ભોજનને ઓહિયાં કરનારાં અવાંછનીય જળચરોનો નિકાલ કરી શકશે. જરૂર જણાય ત્યારે એને ખાતર નાખી શકાશે અને અંતે સમયે સમયે મોટી માછલીઓનો પાક લાણી શકાશે.

- શિકારની તુલનામાં ખેતી કઈ રીતે લાભદાયી છે અને ભવિષ્યમાં સામુદ્રિક ખેતી શા માટે આવશ્યક બનશે ? 12
- મત્સ્યઉછેરમાં ખાતરની ભૂમિકા કેવી હોય છે ? 12
- સમુદ્રના કયા ભાગમાં મત્સ્યઉછેરનો પ્રારંભ કરી શકાશે ? 12
- 'નિકાલ' નો અર્થ આપ શો કરશો ? 12
- સામુદ્રિક ખેતીની સમસ્યાઓનું ભવિષ્યમાં નિરાકરણ કેવી રીતે થઈ શકશે ? 12



Q3. નીચેના ગંધખંડનું સંક્ષેપીકરણ લગભગ એક તૃતીયાંશ શબ્દોમાં, તમારાં શબ્દોમાં લખો. શીર્ષક આપવાની જરૂર નથી.

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ભારતની ગ્રામીણ વસ્તીનો પ્રસાર વ્યાપક છે. તેમની સામાજિક-આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિઓ અને તેમનાં જીવનધોરણ માટે ગ્રામીણ માળખામાં સર્વવ્યાપી વિકાસની આવશ્યકતા છે. એના વડે સમાન અને પરસ્પરમાં સમાવિષ્ટ વિકાસના દીર્ઘકાલીન હેતુ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાશે. ગ્રામીણ માળખાકીય ક્ષેત્ર માટેનું અગત્યનું ઘટક છે પેય જળનું આયોજન. પાણી એ નિઃશંકપણે મહત્વનું સાર્વત્રિક ઘટક છે. નાગરિકોની જરૂરિયાતોને પહોંચી વળવા માટે, પાણીના માળખાકીય સુવિધાના નિર્માણ માટે સાર્વજનિક રોકાણની આવશ્યકતા છે. જળસુરક્ષિત રાષ્ટ્ર પોતાના નાગરિકોને કેવળ શુદ્ધ અને સુરક્ષિત પેયજળ પ્રદાન કરી શકે એટલું પર્યાપ્ત નથી પરંતુ એક સ્વસ્થ અને આર્થિક દૃષ્ટિએ ઉત્પાદક સમાજની હિમાયારણ પણ આપે. જો કે, ભારતીય વ્યાપક ગ્રામીણ વસ્તીની પેયજળની આવશ્યકતાને સંતોષવી એ કઠિન પડકાર છે. પેયજળ વિતરણ સુવિધા, સામાજિક-આર્થિક વિકાસનો નીચલો દર, શિક્ષણની અછત અને પાણીના ઉપયોગ અને ઉપભોગ વિષેની જાગૃતિમાં ઊણપ નજરે પડે છે.

બંધારણની કલમ 47 સાર્વજનિક સ્વાસ્થ્યને સુધારવા માટે સુરક્ષિત પેયજળ પૂરું પાડવા પર ભાર મૂકે છે. શુદ્ધ પેયજળના વિતરણથી રોગો અને આપત્તિઓના પ્રસંગો ઓછા થઈ જશે તેમજ જીવન સ્તરને વધારે સારું બનાવવામાં મદદ કરે છે. દેશની કરોડોની વસ્તીનું એકંદર સ્વાસ્થ્ય સુધારવા માટે સ્વચ્છ અને સુરક્ષિત પીવાનું પાણી તથા સ્વચ્છતા માટેની વ્યવસ્થા વધારે મહત્વપૂર્ણ છે.

સાતત્યપૂર્ણ વિકાસ પાણીની જરૂરિયાત અને સ્વચ્છતાના સાતત્યપૂર્ણ આયોજનને નિશ્ચિત કરવાની આવશ્યકતા ઉપર ભાર મૂકે છે. 22 માર્ચે ઉજવાતા 'વિશ્વ જળદિવસનું' આ વર્ષનું વિષયવસ્તુ હતું - 'કોઈ પણ બાકી ન રહી જાય.' સુરક્ષિત પેયજળના સંદર્ભે આ એનું તાત્પર્ય છે.

સરકાર ગ્રામીણ લોકોને સુરક્ષિત પેયજળ આપવાની વાત પર પોતાનું ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરી રહી છે. આ ક્ષેત્રે ઊભા થતા પડકારોને પહોંચી વળવા જે તે સમયે એ માટે મહત્વપૂર્ણ પગલાં લેવામાં આવ્યાં છે. ગ્રામ્ય જળવિતરણ યોજનાઓ અને ભૂગર્ભ જળ પુનર્સંચલન હેતુઓ માટે પૂરતું ભંડોળ આપવામાં આવે છે જેથી તેના સંચલન અને જાળવણીના હેતુઓ



પારે પાડી શકાય. અન્ય પગલાંમાં વરસાદી જળસંચયનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. - જે ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોમાં સુરક્ષિત પેયજળ વિતરણના ઘટકોમાંનું સૌથી મહત્વનું ઘટક બની શકે. કૃત્રિમ પુનર્સંચયન અને વરસાદી જળસંચયના ઢાંચાને ઘડવા માટે સરકાર માસ્ટર પ્લાન માટે કાર્યરત છે. આપણા પ્રાચીન પરંપરાગત જ્ઞાન અને પ્રજ્ઞાથી પ્રેરિત સફળતાની આવી અનેક કથાઓ આપણને ભારતમાં જોવા મળે છે. 2001 માં તામિલનાડુ સરકારે વરસાદી જળસંચયના આંતર માળખાને પ્રત્યેક નાગરિક માટે ફરજિયાત બનાવ્યું હતું. વરસાદી જળસંચયનો આવો જ પ્રયોગ બેંગ્લોર અને પૂણેની સોસાયટીઓના લોકો માટે કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. અન્ય રાજ્યોમાં પણ આવાં પગલાં લેવામાં આવ્યાં હતા.

ભૂગર્ભ જળનો અતિ ઉપયોગ એ ભારતની જટિલ સમસ્યા છે. એને રોકવા માટે રાજ્ય સરકારો દ્વારા નિયમનતંત્રની આવશ્યકતા છે. ગંભીરપણે પ્રભાવિત થયેલા ક્ષેત્રોમાં ફ્લાયોના વારંવાર થતા ખોદકામ ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ લાદવો જોઈએ. પેયજળ વિતરણ યોજનાઓને કાર્યાન્વિત કરવા માટે પંચાયતી રાજની સંસ્થાઓનું યોગદાન વધારવાની જરૂર છે. હાલમાં, પંચાયતી રાજની, સંસ્થાઓની ભૂમિકા ઘણી ઓછી છે. ગ્રામીણ સમુદાયો, સ્વાયત્ત સંસ્થાઓ અને સુવિધાપ્રેરક તેમજ સહ-આર્થિક સહાયકરૂપે સરકાર વચ્ચેની ભાગીદારી સફળ પુરવાર થઈ છે. આપણે એ ભૂલવાનું નથી કે ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોમાં પેયજળની પ્રાપ્તિ અને વહેંચણીને વધારવા માટે આપણે ગ્રામીણ સમુદાયોની સક્રિય ભાગીદારીથી પાણીના ન્યાયસંગત સંરક્ષણ અને ઉપયોગ માટે દરેક પ્રકારના પ્રયત્નો કરવાની જરૂર છે.

સમુદાયની ભાગીદારીથી સંચાલન અને નિર્વાહના આર્થિક વ્યવહારો વૃદ્ધિ પામે છે. અંતર્નિહિત સામુદાયિકતાને લીધે બહેતર નિર્વાહ અને તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલી પદ્ધતિનો વ્યાપ વધે છે. સમુદાયની ભૂમિકા માત્ર પેય જળસ્ત્રોતોની સ્વચ્છતા જાળવવાની જ નથી પરંતુ એને માટેની પદ્ધતિઓ અને સાધનોને પણ સુધારવાના છે; જેમાં પાણીનો સંગ્રહ અને ઉપયોગ કરતી વખતે એને પ્રદૂષણથી બચાવી શકાય એ રીતે પાણીનો સંચય કરવાનો રહે છે.

ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રોમાં આ યોજનાઓના પ્રભાવક અમલીકરણ માટે પંચાયતી રાજની સંસ્થાઓ, સહાયતા સમૂહ અને ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોની સહકારી સમિતિઓની સક્રિય ભાગીદારીની માગણી કરવામાં આવે છે, જેથી 2030 સુધી દીર્ઘકાલીન સ્થાયી નિરાકરણ તથા 'પ્રત્યેક ઘર જળ' ના વિભાવને સાકાર કરી શકાય. (આશરે 543 શબ્દો)



જ્યારે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ પોતાને જુએ છે ત્યારે તે મોટે ભાગે પોતાને ખોટી રીતે મૂલવે છે. તે કેવળ પોતાના હેતુઓને જ જુએ છે. મોટા ભાગના લોકોના હેતુઓ સારા હોય છે તેથી તેઓ પોતે જે કંઈ કરે છે તેનું પરિણામ સારું જ આવશે એવું માનતા હોય છે. પોતાનાં કાર્યોને વસ્તુલક્ષી બનીને મૂલવવાનું વ્યક્તિ માટે મુશ્કેલ હોય છે તેથી, મોટે ભાગે તેમના ઉમદા હેતુઓમાં વિરોધાભાસ જણાય છે. મોટા ભાગના લોકો કામ કરવાના ઉદ્દેશથી કામ કરતા હોય છે. (કિટલાક પોતાની અનુકૂળતા મુજબ અને સંતોષની ભાવના સાથે સાંજે ઘેર પહોંચવાની વૃત્તિ સાથે કામ કરતા હોય છે) તેઓ પોતાની કામગીરીને મૂલવવાને બદલે કેવળ તેમના હેતુઓને જ મૂલવે છે. એવું મનાય છે કે વ્યક્તિ પોતાનું કામ સમયસર પૂરું કરવાના ઉદ્દેશથી કાર્ય કરે છે, જો વિલંબ થાય તો એની પાછળનાં કારણો એના પોતાના હાથમાં હોતા નથી. વિલંબ થવા પાછળ એનો કોઈ ઉદ્દેશ હોતો નથી. પરંતુ એની સક્રિયતા કે સક્રિયતા વિલંબ માટે કારણભૂત હોય તો શું એ હેતુપૂર્ણ ન કહેવાય ?

સમસ્યા એ છે કે આપણે મોટે ભાગે જીવન સાથે સંકળાઈને કામ કરવાને બદલે જીવનનું પૃથક્કરણ કરતા હોઈએ છીએ. જોકો કારણો અને તેની અસરો માટે તેમની નિષ્ફળતાઓનું પરીક્ષણ કરે છે પરંતુ મહદંશે એની સાથે જ સંકળાઈને એમાં જ પ્રભુત્વ મેળવી લે છે અને એની પુનરાવૃત્તિને આ રીતે ટાળે છે. આપણી ભૂલો અને પ્રશ્નો દ્વારા ઈશ્વર આપણને સુધરવા-વિકસવાની તક પૂરી પાડે છે. આથી જ્યારે તમારી આશાઓ, સ્વપ્નો અને સંકલ્પો ધૂળધાણી થઈ જાય છે ત્યારે એ ભંગારમાંથી કશુંક શોધો, એ ભંગારમાં દટાયેલી સોનેરી તક તમને મળી શકશે.

લોકોને પ્રેરવા માટે તેમની કાર્યાન્વિતતામાં વૃદ્ધિ કરવી અને તેમની હતાશાને ખંખેરવી એ બધા નેતા માટે હમેશા પડકારરૂપ રહ્યું છે સંગઠનોમાં ફેરફાર લાવવા માટે એક નેતા પ્રતિકાર અને સ્વીકારની વચ્ચે સમતુલા સાધે છે.



Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and the creation of new values for old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed, it is that we should put in action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort — each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watchword. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. The greatest crime today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear. Whether as constable or high official of the state, whether as businessmen or industrialist, artisan or farmer, each one is discharging the obligation to the state, and making a contribution to the welfare of the country. Honest work is the anchor to which we should cling if we want to be saved from danger or difficulty. It is the fundamental law of progress.

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

2×5=10

(i) દીવા તળે અંધારું

2

(ii) ખાળે ડૂચા, દરવાજા ખુલ્લા

2

(iii) સાત કોઠે દીવા થવા

2

(iv) લોઢાના ચણા ચાવવા

2

(v) હાથનાં કર્યા હૈયે માઝ્યાં

2

(b) શબ્દસમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ આપો.

1×5=5

(i) એક સાથે હજાર કામ કરી શકે તે

1

(ii) જેણે ઈન્દ્રિયો પર કાબૂ મેળવ્યો છે

1

(iii) જેને જળ સ્પર્શી શકતું નથી

1

(iv) જે પદાર્થને જોઈ કે પકડી શકતો નથી

1

(v) મૃત્યુપ્રસંગે ગવાતાં ગીત

1



(c) નીચેના શબ્દોના વિરુદ્ધાર્થી શબ્દો આપો.

1×5=5

- (i) ઉષ્ણ - 1217 1
- (ii) મૂર્ત 1
- (iii) ધવલ 1
- (iv) ઉષા 1
- (v) સાત્ત્વિક 1

(d) નીચેના શબ્દોની બેડણી સુધારો.

1×5=5

- (i) જીગીશુ 1
- (ii) કૃતુલ 1
- (iii) નુપૂર 1
- (iv) વીર્ધાથી 1
- (v) પુંમડૂ 1

(e) નીચેના શબ્દોના સમાનાર્થી/પર્યાયવાચી શબ્દો આપો.

1×5=5

- (i) જીભ 1
- (ii) પવન 1
- (iii) આંખ 1
- (iv) કમળ 1
- (v) જળ 1

(f) નીચેની કહેવતોનો અર્થ આપો.

2×5=10

- (i) જીવતો નર ભદ્રા પામે 2
- (ii) એક નૂર આદમી હજાર નૂર કપડાં 2
- (iii) કૂતરું તાણે ગામ ભણી, શિયાળ તાણે સીમ ભણી 2
- (iv) નાં મામા કરતાં કાણા મામા સારા 2
- (v) રામ રાખે તેને કોણ ચાખે ? 2



**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.*

**Q1. Write an essay in about 600 words on any one of the following topics : 100**

- (a) Indian universities are Indian in their geographical locations only
- (b) Journalism has been rendered into sensationalism
- (c) Information is not knowledge
- (d) Even a layman can transform a society



**Q2. Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the questions that follow in clear, correct and concise language : 15×5=75**

History has a great variety of definitions and applications. In the broadest sense, it considers every action and every thought that man has had since his first appearance and records every significant advance or recession. (It attempts to evaluate all the developments in science, in art, in literature, in philosophy, in architecture, in sociology, in politics, in war, in religion, and in law. It sketches as complete a picture as possible of everything that has influenced man directly or indirectly.)

History, more than any other subject, has been enslaved and distorted for selfish purposes. Members of the clergy have used it to glorify and to promote the interests of the church, statesmen have utilized it to sway masses, and writers have distorted facts to substantiate their conclusions. War spirit has been kindled through undue emphasis upon facts, if not falsification of them. The historian is likely to exaggerate the history of his own country — sometimes unintentionally — because of his environment, and sometimes in order to facilitate the sale of his book. In all countries, there are zealots in responsible positions who cannot bear to have their fatherland criticized. Truth is frequently sacrificed at the altar of patriotism. Henry C. Lea, an outstanding American historian, declared that history should be “a serious attempt to ascertain the severest truth as to the past and set it forth without fear or favour.” Michelet, a famous French historian, believed that “sacrilege and the mocking of false gods are the historian’s first duty, his indispensable instrument for re-establishing the truth.”

The slight progress that we have made in the direction indicated by Lea and Michelet is rather discouraging, but there is a trend toward a broader and more inclusive point of view in the writing and teaching of history. World history, correctly interpreted, puts the individual state in the proper perspective and lessens the dangers of excessive nationalism. History has become more than war and politics. To make the story complete, the historian of the new school makes use of the work of the (ethnologist, the anthropologist, the geographer, the archaeologist, the geologist, the psychologist, the astronomer, the zoologist, the biologist, the chemist, the sociologist, and the economist). He is concerned with man’s cultural advances and his society, as well as with charters, constitutions, and wars.

There are dangers, as well as virtues, in the vast scope of the “new history”. Overpopularization and underspecialization tend to cheapen history



and to destroy some of its qualities as a basic and sober study. There are decided advantages in the comprehension of the broad scope of history, but, in addition, the student should be able to appreciate the depth of the subject. Years of research have been spent and volumes have been written on a single topic. Without these specialized works, surveys would be of no particular value. However, some of the historians of the "new history" have sacrificed important fundamental facts in order to make a chronicle of heroic persons and romantic occurrences. They have overstepped the point where history and fiction should meet. The historian should make his description of the past lifelike, hence, he should include grim realities as well as romantic incidents.

One of the important aspects of the "new history" is the emphasis upon man's cultural developments, popularly termed *civilization*. Civilization is difficult to define and evaluate. Just where it began and where man's actions and thoughts became human is impossible to determine. Man, like animals, has senses but some are less acutely developed; man has emotions, most of which are present, but latent, in animals. Comfort seems to be the chief goal of the lower forms of animal life, but man pushes beyond that toward something that he has difficulty in defining. This intangible something may be called civilization. Professor Lynn Thorndike believes that civilization "is the product of our higher qualities as exercised first by original and superior individuals and then accepted or followed by a sufficient number of human beings to make it a social fact." Buckle held that moral and intellectual progress is the basis of civilization. Emerson believed that civilization is progress, and Bertrand Russell, a modern philosopher, thinks that it is the progress and predominance of science. Perhaps we can agree that knowledge of nature, progress in art, an ethical code, a government, and a degree of material prosperity are essential in any form of civilized society. Civilization became possible when chaos and insecurity were minimized. Curiosity and constructiveness were encouraged when fear was overcome and man turned his attention toward the understanding and embellishment of life.

#### Questions:

- |     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| (a) | Why does the author consider history an <u>all-inclusive area of study</u> ?   | 15 |
| (b) | According to the author, how has <u>history suffered distortions</u> and why ? | 15 |
| (c) | How does the author describe the new school of historians ?                    | 15 |
| (d) | What are the dangers associated with "new history" ?                           | 15 |
| (e) | Why is it difficult to define and evaluate civilization ?                      | 15 |



- Q3. 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 language.

75

In *Hind Swaraj* (1909), a text which is often privileged as an authentic statement of his ideology, Gandhi offered a civilisational concept of Indian nation. The Indians constituted a nation or *praja*, he asserts, since the pre-Islamic days. The ancient Indian civilisation — “unquestionably the best” — was the fountainhead of Indian nationality, as it had an immense assimilative power of absorbing foreigners of different creed who made this country their own. This civilisation, which was “sound at the foundation” and which always tended “to elevate the moral being”, had “nothing to learn” from the “godless” modern civilisation that only “propagated immorality”. Industrial capitalism, which was the essence of this modern civilisation, was held responsible for all conflicts of interests, for it divorced economic activities from moral concerns and thus provided imperatives for imperial aggression. Indians themselves were responsible for their enslavement, as they embraced capitalism and its associated legal and political structures. “The English have not taken India; we have given it to them.” And now the railways, lawyers and doctors, Gandhi believed, were impoverishing the country. His remedy for this national infliction was moral and utopian. Indians must eschew greed and lust for consumption and revert to village based self-sufficient economy of the ancient times. On the other hand, parliamentary democracy — the foundational principle of Western liberal political system and therefore another essential aspect of modern civilisation — did not reflect in Gandhi’s view the general will of the people, but of the political parties, which represented specific interests and constricted the moral autonomy of parliamentarians in the name of party discipline. So for him it was not enough to achieve independence and then perpetuate “English rule without the Englishmen”; it was also essential to evolve an Indian alternative to Western liberal political structures. His alternative was a concept of popular sovereignty where each individual controls or restrains her/his own self and this was Gandhi’s subtle distinction between self-rule and mere home rule. “Such swaraj”, Gandhi asserted, “has to be experienced by each one for himself.” If this was difficult to attain, Gandhi refused to consider it as just a



"dream". "To believe that what has not occurred in history will not occur at all", Gandhi replied to his critic, "is to argue disbelief in the dignity of man." His technique to achieve it was *satyagraha*, which he defined as truth force or soul force. In more practical terms, it meant civil disobedience — but something more than that. It was based on the premise of superior moral power of the protesters capable of changing the heart of the oppressor through a display of moral strength. Non-violence or ahimsa was the cardinal principle of his message which was non-negotiable under all circumstances.

It is not perhaps strictly correct to say that Gandhi was rejecting modernity as a package. Anthony Parel notes in his introduction to *Hind Swaraj* that this text is presented in the genre of a dialogue between a reader and an editor, "a very modern figure", with Gandhi taking on this role. Throughout his career he made utmost use of the print media, editing *Indian Opinion* during his South African days, and then *Young India* and *Harijan* became the major communicators of his ideas. And he travelled extensively by railways while organising his campaigns. Yet, by offering an ideological critique of the Western civilisation in its modern phase, Gandhi was effectively contesting the moral legitimacy of the Raj that rested on a stated assumption of superiority of the West.

It will be, however, misleading to suggest that Gandhi was introducing Indians to an entirely new kind of politics. And so far as mass mobilisation was concerned, the Home Rule Leagues of Tilak and Annie Besant prepared the ground for the success of Gandhi's initial satyagraha movements. Indeed, when in 1914, Tilak was released from prison and Annie Besant, the World President of the Theosophical Society, then stationed in Madras, joined the Congress, they wanted to steer Indian politics to an almost similar direction. But although Tilak was readmitted to Congress in 1915 due to Besant's intervention, they failed to reactivate the party out of its almost decade-long inertia.

Gandhi succeeded in uniting both the moderates and extremists on a common political platform. In the divided and contestable space of Indian politics, he could effectively claim for himself a centrist position, because he alienated neither and tactically combined the goal of the moderates with the



means of the extremists. He adopted the moderates' goal of swaraj, but was "delightfully vague" (to borrow Nehru's expression) about its definition, as any specific definition, he knew, would alienate one or the other group. So each group could interpret it in their own ways. His method of satyagraha looked very much like the passive resistance of the extremists; but his insistence on non-violence alleviated the fears of the moderates and other propertied classes, apprehensive of agitational politics. There was also a rift in the Muslim community around this time, between the Aligarh old guards and the younger generation of Muslim leaders. Gandhi aligned himself with the younger leaders by supporting the khilafat issue. He highlighted its anti-British aspects and underplayed its pan-Islamic tendencies; and thus for the first time united the Hindus and the Muslims in a combined battle against the British.

(882 words)

**Q4. (a) Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence.**

**1×10=10**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) The manager was angry upon the employee.                   | 1 |
| (ii) One of the answer was wrong.                              | 1 |
| (iii) You should buy new furnitures for your house.            | 1 |
| (iv) They pitched the tent besides the lake.                   | 1 |
| (v) The wood-cutter was falling the trees in the forest.       | 1 |
| (vi) The hens had stopped lying eggs.                          | 1 |
| (vii) The mother sings until the child does not go to sleep.   | 1 |
| (viii) There was no one to look at the children in the hostel. | 1 |
| (ix) The reply is awaited for.                                 | 1 |
| (x) The chairman flew the flag.                                | 1 |

**(b) Supply the missing words :**

**1×5=5**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Hard work is telling _____ your health.      | 1 |
| (ii) The book is hard to come _____.             | 1 |
| (iii) The lady is the heir _____ a large estate. | 1 |
| (iv) I was disgusted _____ his behaviour.        | 1 |
| (v) He did not agree _____ my proposal.          | 1 |

(c) Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets : 1×5=5

- (i) The child (steal) the show last evening. 1
- (ii) The man (read) the newspaper when I entered the room. 1
- (iii) The teacher said that the sun (be) stationary. 1
- (iv) You might (ask) her name. 1
- (v) He (suffer) from fever for five days. 1

(d) Write the antonyms of the following : 1×5=5

- (i) Noble 1
- (ii) Loyal 1
- (iii) Straight 1
- (iv) Partial 1
- (v) Sterile 1

Q5. (a) Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed, without changing the meaning : 1×10=10

- (i) The old man said, "I have been visiting this temple for many years."  
(Change into indirect speech) 1
- (ii) Allow the pilgrims to pass.  
(Change into passive voice) 1
- (iii) No sooner had she heard the news than she fainted.  
(Use 'as soon as') 1
- (iv) He was not intelligent. He was not industrious.  
(Rewrite the sentence using 'neither ... nor') 1
- (v) When the dog is sleeping, let it lie peacefully.  
(Turn into a simple sentence) 1
- (vi) He only laughed. He did not do anything else.  
(Rewrite the sentence using 'but') 1
- (vii) The evil practice will continue if the government does not adopt stringent measures.  
(Use 'unless') 1
- (viii) He was allowed to go so that he might see his ailing mother.  
(Use 'in order that') 1
- (ix) The burden was too heavy for the old man to carry.  
(Remove 'too') 1
- (x) She was frightened by the man's glaring eyes.  
(Turn into a complex sentence) 1



- (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.)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- |       |            |   |
|-------|------------|---|
| (i)   | Disdain    | 1 |
| (ii)  | Contagious | 1 |
| (iii) | Stagger    | 1 |
| (iv)  | Insular    | 1 |
| (v)   | Didactic   | 1 |

- (c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| (i)   | He remained _____ to his seat. (glowed/glued)                       | 1 |
| (ii)  | You should wear _____ garments in summer. (lose/loose)              | 1 |
| (iii) | He _____ before the boss. (coward/cowered)                          | 1 |
| (iv)  | The player was crying _____. (foul/fowl)                            | 1 |
| (v)   | The chief was _____ of the latest development. (apprised/appraised) | 1 |

- (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.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- |       |                |   |
|-------|----------------|---|
| (i)   | With a view to | 1 |
| (ii)  | Go berserk     | 1 |
| (iii) | Cut adrift     | 1 |
| (iv)  | At sea         | 1 |
| (v)   | Ins and outs   | 1 |

## सामान्य अध्ययन / GENERAL STUDIES

## प्रश्न-पत्र I / Paper I

निर्धारित समय : तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed : **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक : 250  
Maximum Marks : 250

## प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए विशिष्ट 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.



Q1. गांधाराई कला में मध्य एशियाई एवं यूनानी-बैक्ट्रियाई तत्वों को उजागर कीजिए ।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Highlight the Central Asian and Greco-Bactrian elements in the Gandhara art.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Q2. 1857 का विप्लव ब्रिटिश शासन के पूर्ववर्ती सौ वर्षों में बार-बार घटित छोटे एवं बड़े स्थानीय विद्रोहों का चरमोत्कर्ष था । सुस्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Q3. उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के 'भारतीय पुनर्जागरण' और राष्ट्रीय पहचान के उद्भव के मध्य सहलग्नताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए । (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Examine the linkages between the nineteenth century's 'Indian Renaissance' and the emergence of national identity. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Q4. वैश्विक तापन का प्रवाल जीवन तंत्र पर प्रभाव का, उदाहरणों के साथ, आकलन कीजिए ।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Assess the impact of global warming on the coral life system with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Q5. मैंग्रोवों के रिक्तीकरण के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी का अनुरक्षण करने में इनके महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and explain their importance in maintaining coastal ecology. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Q6. क्या प्रादेशिक संसाधन-आधारित विनिर्माण की रणनीति भारत में रोजगार की प्रोन्नति करने में सहायक हो सकती है ? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Can the strategy of regional resource-based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India ? (Answer in 150 words)

10

Q7. उत्तर-पश्चिमी भारत के कृषि-आधारित खाद्य प्रक्रमण उद्योगों के स्थानीयकरण के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए । (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the factors for localisation of agro-based food processing industries of North-West India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Q8. क्या बात है जो भारतीय समाज को अपनी संस्कृति को जीवित रखने में अद्वितीय बना देती है ? चर्चा कीजिए । (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

What makes the Indian society unique in sustaining its culture ? Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Q9. “महिला सशक्तिकरण जनसंख्या संवृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने की कुंजी है ।” चर्चा कीजिए ।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

“Empowering women is the key to control population growth.” Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Q10. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के नाम पर हमारी सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं के सामने क्या-क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं ?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism ?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

Q11. गाँधीवादी प्रावस्था के दौरान विभिन्न स्वरो ने राष्ट्रवादी आन्दोलन को सुदृढ़ एवं समृद्ध बनाया था । विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्ट कीजिए । (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Q12. 1940 के दशक के दौरान सत्ता हस्तान्तरण की प्रक्रिया को जटिल बनाने में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यिक सत्ता की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए । (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during the 1940s. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Q13. स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अमरीकी एवं फ्रांसीसी क्रांतियों ने आधुनिक विश्व की आधारशिलाएँ किस प्रकार निर्मित की थीं । (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Explain how the foundations of the modern world were laid by the American and French Revolutions. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Q14. जल प्रतिबल (वाटर स्ट्रेस) का क्या मतलब है ? भारत में यह किस प्रकार और किस कारण प्रादेशिकतः भिन्न-भिन्न है ? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

What is water stress ? How and why does it differ regionally in India ?

(Answer in 250 words) 15



**Q15.** पर्वत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को विकास पहलों और पर्यटन के ऋणात्मक प्रभाव से किस प्रकार पुनःस्थापित किया जा सकता है ? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

How can the mountain ecosystem be restored from the negative impact of development initiatives and tourism ? (Answer in 250 words)

15

**Q16.** दक्ष और किफायती (एफोर्डेबल) शहरी सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस प्रकार भारत के द्रुत आर्थिक विकास की कुंजी है ? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

How is efficient and affordable urban mass transport key to the rapid economic development of India ? (Answer in 250 words)

15

**Q17.** महासागर धाराएँ और जल राशियाँ समुद्री जीवन और तटीय पर्यावरण पर अपने प्रभावों में किस-किस प्रकार परस्पर भिन्न हैं ? उपयुक्त उदाहरण दीजिए । (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

How do ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and coastal environment ? Give suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

**Q18.** क्या हमारे राष्ट्र में सर्वत्र लघु भारत के सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र हैं ? उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए । (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation ? Elaborate with examples. (Answer in 250 words)

15

**Q19.** भारत में महिलाओं के समक्ष समय और स्थान संबंधित निरंतर चुनौतियाँ क्या-क्या हैं ?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space ? (Answer in 250 words)

15

**Q20.** क्या हम वैश्विक पहचान के लिए अपनी स्थानीय पहचान को खोते जा रहे हैं ? चर्चा कीजिए ।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Are we losing our local identity for the global identity ? Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words)

15

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न-पत्र II)  
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

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. क्या आपके विचार में भारत का संविधान शक्तियों के कठोर पृथक्करण के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार नहीं करता है, बल्कि यह 'नियंत्रण एवं संतुलन' के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है ? व्याख्या कीजिए।  
Do you think that Constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance' ? Explain. 10
2. "केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण जिसकी स्थापना केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध शिकायतों एवं परिवादों के निवारण हेतु की गई थी, आजकल एक स्वतंत्र न्यायिक प्राधिकरण के रूप में अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर रहा है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।  
"The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority." Explain. 10
3. भारत में नीति-निर्माताओं को प्रभावित करने के लिए किसान संगठनों द्वारा क्या-क्या तरीके अपनाए जाते हैं और वे तरीके कितने प्रभावी हैं ?  
What are the methods used by the farmers' organisations to influence the policy-makers in India and how effective are these methods ? 10
4. न्यायालयों के द्वारा विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण से संबंधित मुद्दों को सुलझाने से, 'परिसंघीय सर्वोच्चता का सिद्धान्त' और 'समरस अर्थान्वयन' उभर कर आए हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain. 10
5. धर्मनिरपेक्षता को भारत के संविधान के उपागम से फ्रांस क्या सीख सकता है ?  
What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism ? 10
6. उच्च संवृद्धि के लगातार अनुभव के बावजूद, भारत के मानव विकास के निम्नतम संकेतक चल रहे हैं। उन मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए, जो संतुलित और समावेशी विकास को पकड़ में आने नहीं दे रहे हैं।  
Despite Consistent experience of high growth, India still goes with the lowest indicators of human development. Examine the issues that make balanced and inclusive development elusive. 10
7. भारत में निर्धनता और भूख के बीच संबंध में एक बढ़ता हुआ अंतर है। सरकार द्वारा सामाजिक व्यय को संकुचित किए जाना, निर्धनों को अपने खाद्य बजट को निचोड़ते हुए खाद्येतर अत्यावश्यक मर्दों पर अधिक व्यय करने के लिए मजबूर कर रहा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items squeezing their food-budget. — Elucidate. 10
8. सूचना और संप्रेषण प्रौद्योगिकी (आई.सी.टी.) आधारित परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन आम तौर पर कुछ विशेष महत्वपूर्ण कारकों की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं रहता है। इन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के उपाय सुझाइए।  
Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based Projects/Programmes usually suffers in terms of certain vital factors. Identify these factors, and suggest measures for their effective implementation. 10



9. 'भारत और जापान के लिए लिए समय आ गया है कि एक ऐसे मजबूत समसामयिक संबंध का निर्माण करें, जिसका वैश्विक एवं रणनीतिक साझेदारी को आवेष्टित करते हुए एशिया एवं सम्पूर्ण विश्व के लिए बड़ा महत्व होगा।' टिप्पणी कीजिए।

'The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment. 10

10. 'आवश्यकता से कम नगदी, अत्यधिक राजनीति ने यूनेस्को को जीवन-रक्षण की स्थिति में पहुंचा दिया है।' अमेरिका द्वारा सदस्यता परित्याग करने और सांस्कृतिक संस्था पर 'इजराइल विरोधी पूर्वाग्रह' होने का दोषारोपण करने के प्रकाश में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

'Too little cash, too much politics, leaves UNESCO fighting for life.' Discuss the statement in the light of US' withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being 'anti-Israel bias'. 10

11. किन आधारों पर किसी लोक प्रतिनिधि को, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन निरहिंत किया जा सकता है? उन उपचारों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो ऐसे निरहिंत व्यक्ति को अपनी निरहिता के विरुद्ध उपलब्ध हैं।

On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. 15

12. "संविधान का संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति एक परिसीमित शक्ति है और इसे आत्यंतिक शक्ति के रूप में विस्तृत नहीं किया जा सकता है।" इस कथन के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए कि क्या संसद संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 के अंतर्गत अपनी संशोधन की शक्ति का विशदीकरण करके संविधान के मूल ढांचे को नष्ट कर सकती है?

"Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power." In the light of this statement explain whether Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution can destroy the Basic Structure of the Constitution by expanding its amending power? 15

13. "स्थानीय स्वशासन की संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण का भारत के राजनीतिक प्रक्रम के पितृतंत्रात्मक अभिलक्षण पर एक सीमित प्रभाव पड़ा है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"The reservation of seats for women in the institutions of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian Political Process." Comment. 15

14. "महान्यायवादी भारत की सरकार का मुख्य विधि सलाहकार और वकील होता है।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India." Discuss. 15



15. राष्ट्रीय विधि निर्माता के रूप में अकेले एक संसद-सदस्य की भूमिका अवनति की ओर है, जिसके फलस्वरूप वादविवादों की गुणता और उनके परिणामों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ भी चुका है। चर्चा कीजिए।  
Individual Parliamentarian's role as the national law maker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. 15
16. 'विकास योजना के नव-उदारी प्रतिमान के संदर्भ में, आशा की जाती है कि बहु-स्तरीय योजनाकरण संक्रियाओं को लागत प्रभावी बना देगा और अनेक क्रियान्वयन रुकावटों को हटा देगा।' चर्चा कीजिए।  
'In the context of neo-liberal paradigm of development planning, multi-level planning is expected to make operations cost-effective and remove many implementation blockages.' — Discuss. 15
17. विभिन्न सेवा क्षेत्रों के बीच सहयोग की आवश्यकता विकास प्रवचन का एक अंतर्निहित घटक रहा है। साझेदारी क्षेत्रों के बीच पुल बनाती है। यह 'सहयोग' और 'टीम भावना' की संस्कृति को भी गति प्रदान कर देती है। उपरोक्त कथनों के प्रकाश में भारत के विकास प्रक्रम का परीक्षण कीजिए।  
The need for cooperation among various service sectors has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's development process. 15
18. सुभेद्य वर्गों के लिए क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली कल्याण योजनाओं का निष्पादन उनके बारे में जागरूकता के न होने और नीति प्रक्रम की सभी अवस्थाओं पर उनके सक्रिय तौर पर सम्मिलित न होने के कारण इतना प्रभावी नहीं होता है। — चर्चा कीजिए।  
Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process. — Discuss. 15
19. 'उभरती हुई वैश्विक व्यवस्था में, भारत द्वारा प्राप्त नव-भूमिका के कारण, उत्पीड़ित एवं उपेक्षित राष्ट्रों के मुखिया के रूप में दीर्घ काल से संपोषित भारत की पहचान लुप्त हो गई है।' विस्तार से समझाइये।  
'The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalised nations has disappeared on account of its new found role in the emerging global order.' Elaborate. 15
20. 'भारत और यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के बीच संबंधों में खटास के प्रवेश का कारण वाशिंगटन का अपनी वैश्विक रणनीति में अभी तक भी भारत के लिए किसी ऐसे स्थान की खोज करने में विफलता है, जो भारत के आत्म-समादर और महत्वाकांक्षा को संतुष्ट कर सके।' उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
'What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's national self-esteem and ambitions.' Explain with suitable examples. 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. उन अप्रत्यक्ष करों को गिनाइए जो भारत में वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (जी० एस० टी०) में सम्मिलित किए गए हैं। भारत में जुलाई 2017 से क्रियान्वित जी० एस० टी० के राजस्व निहितार्थों पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Enumerate the indirect taxes which have been subsumed in the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Also, comment on the revenue implications of the GST introduced in India since July 2017.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

2. क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं कि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जी० डी० पी०) की स्थायी संवृद्धि तथा निम्न मुद्रास्फीति के कारण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अच्छी स्थिति में है? अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that steady GDP growth and low inflation have left the Indian economy in good shape? Give reasons in support of your arguments.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

3. एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (आइ० एफ० एस०) किस सीमा तक कृषि उत्पादन को संधारित करने में सहायक है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far is Integrated Farming System (IFS) helpful in sustaining agricultural production?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

4. जल-प्रतिबलित क्षेत्रों से कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने में राष्ट्रीय जल-विभाजक परियोजना के प्रभाव को सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Elaborate the impact of National Watershed Project in increasing agricultural production from water-stressed areas.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

5. जल इंजीनियरी और कृषि-विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः सर एम० विश्वेश्वरैया और डॉ० एम० एस० स्वामीनाथन के योगदानों से भारत को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुँचा था?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How was India benefitted from the contributions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan in the fields of water engineering and agricultural science respectively?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

6. भारत की अपना स्वयं का अंतरिक्ष केंद्र प्राप्त करने की क्या योजना है और हमारे अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम को यह किस प्रकार लाभ पहुँचाएगी?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is India's plan to have its own space station and how will it benefit our space programme?

(Answer in 150 words) 10

7. तटीय बालू खनन, चाहे वह वैध हो या अवैध हो, हमारे पर्यावरण के सामने सबसे बड़े खतरों में से एक है। भारतीय तटों पर हो रहे बालू खनन के प्रभाव का, विशिष्ट उदाहरणों का हवाला देते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Coastal sand mining, whether legal or illegal, poses one of the biggest threats to our environment. Analyze the impact of sand mining along the Indian coasts, citing specific examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10



8. आपदा प्रभावों और लोगों के लिए उसके खतरे को परिभाषित करने के लिए भेद्यता एक अत्यावश्यक तत्व है। आपदाओं के प्रति भेद्यता का किस प्रकार और किन-किन तरीकों के साथ चरित्र-चित्रण किया जा सकता है? आपदाओं के संदर्भ में भेद्यता के विभिन्न प्रकारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Vulnerability is an essential element for defining disaster impacts and its threat to people. How and in what ways can vulnerability to disasters be characterized? Discuss different types of vulnerability with reference to disasters.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

9. जम्मू और कश्मीर में 'जमात-ए-इस्लामी' पर पाबंदी लगाने से आतंकवादी संगठनों को सहायता पहुँचाने में भूमि-उपरि कार्यकर्ताओं (ओ० जी० डब्ल्यू०) की भूमिका ध्यान का केंद्र बन गई है। उपप्लव (बगावत) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आतंकवादी संगठनों को सहायता पहुँचाने में भूमि-उपरि कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। भूमि-उपरि कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रभाव को निष्प्रभावित करने के उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The banning of 'Jamaat-e-Islami' in Jammu and Kashmir brought into focus the role of over-ground workers (OGWs) in assisting terrorist organizations. Examine the role played by OGWs in assisting terrorist organizations in insurgency affected areas. Discuss measures to neutralize influence of OGWs.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

10. साइबरडोम परियोजना क्या है? स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत में इंटरनेट अपराधों को नियंत्रित करने में यह किस प्रकार उपयोगी हो सकता है।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is CyberDome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10

11. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि समावेशी संवृद्धि की रणनीति का आशय एकसाथ समावेशिता और धारणीयता के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया जाना है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is argued that the strategy of inclusive growth is intended to meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability together. Comment on this statement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

12. उत्तर-उदारीकरण अवधि के दौरान, बजट निर्माण के संदर्भ में, लोक व्यय प्रबंधन भारत सरकार के समक्ष एक चुनौती है। इसको स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The public expenditure management is a challenge to the Government of India in the context of budget making during the post-liberalization period. Clarify it.

(Answer in 250 words) 15

13. अनाज वितरण प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reformative steps taken by the Government to make food grain distribution system more effective?

(Answer in 250 words) 15

14. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र की चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति को सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Elaborate the policy taken by the Government of India to meet the challenges of the food processing sector.

(Answer in 250 words) 15



15. भेषजिक कंपनियों के द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान के पारंपरिक ज्ञान को पेटेंट कराने से भारत सरकार किस प्रकार रक्षा कर रही है?  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the Government of India protecting traditional knowledge of medicine from patenting by pharmaceutical companies?  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

16. किसानों के जीवन मानकों को उन्नत करने के लिए जैव प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can biotechnology help to improve the living standards of farmers?  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

17. पर्यावरण से संबंधित पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की वहन क्षमता की संकल्पना की परिभाषा दीजिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किसी प्रदेश के दीर्घोपयोगी विकास (सस्टेनेबल डेवेलपमेंट) की योजना बनाते समय इस संकल्पना को समझना किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण है।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Define the concept of carrying capacity of an ecosystem as relevant to an environment. Explain how understanding this concept is vital while planning for sustainable development of a region.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

18. किसी भी आपदा प्रबंधन प्रक्रम में आपदा तैयारी पहला कदम होता है। भूस्खलनों के मामले में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि संकट अनुक्षेत्र मानचित्रण किस प्रकार आपदा अल्पीकरण में मदद करेगा।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Disaster preparedness is the first step in any disaster management process. Explain how hazard zonation mapping will help disaster mitigation in the case of landslides.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

19. भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम (यू० ए० पी० ए०), 1967 और एन० आइ० ए० अधिनियम के संशोधन के द्वारा आतंकवाद-रोधी कानूनों को मजबूत कर दिया है। मानवाधिकार संगठनों द्वारा विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम का विरोध करने के विस्तार और कारणों पर चर्चा करते समय वर्तमान सुरक्षा परिवेश के संदर्भ में, परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian Government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

20. उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत में उपप्लवियों की सीमा के आरपार आवाजाही, सीमा की पुलिसिंग के सामने अनेक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों में से केवल एक है। भारत-म्यांमार सीमा के आरपार वर्तमान में आरंभ होने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही चुनौतियों का प्रतिरोध करने के कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also, discuss the steps to counter the challenges.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न-पत्र IV)  
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper IV)

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 :

इस में बारह प्रश्न हैं जो दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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 मुखपृष्ठ 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 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'

- 1.(a) सार्वजनिक जीवन के आधारिक सिद्धांत क्या हैं ? इन में से किन्हीं तीन सिद्धांतों को उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

What are the basic principles of public life ? Illustrate any three of these with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

- 1.(b) 'लोक सेवक' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? लोक सेवक की प्रत्याशित भूमिका पर विचार कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

What do you understand by the term 'public servant' ? Reflect on the expected role of public servant. (150 words) 10

- 2.(a) लोक निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु निर्णायक है । लोक निधियों के अल्प उपयोग एवं दुरुपयोग के कारणों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करते हुए उनके निहितार्थों की समीक्षा कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

Effective utilization of public funds is crucial to meet development goals. Critically examine the reasons for under-utilization and mis-utilization of public funds and their implications. (150 words) 10

- 2.(b) "लोक सेवक द्वारा अपने कर्तव्य का अनिष्ठादन भ्रष्टाचार का एक रूप है ।" क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं ? अपने उत्तर की तर्कसंगत व्याख्या करें । (150 शब्द)

"Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption". Do you agree with this view ? Justify your answer. (150 words) 10

- 3.(a) 'सांविधानिक नैतिकता' से आप क्या समझते हैं ? सांविधानिक नैतिकता का अनुरक्षण कोई किस प्रकार करता है ? (150 शब्द)

What is meant by the term 'constitutional morality' ? How does one uphold constitutional morality ? (150 words) 10

- 3.(b) 'अन्तःकरण का संकट' का क्या अभिप्राय है ? सार्वजनिक अधिकारक्षेत्र में यह किस प्रकार अभिव्यक्त होता है ? (150 शब्द)

What is meant by 'crisis of conscience' ? How does it manifest itself in the public domain ? (150 words) 10



- 4.(a) नागरिकों के अधिकारपत्र (चार्टर) आंदोलन के मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को स्पष्ट कीजिए और उसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Explain the basic principles of citizens charter movement and bring out its importance. (150 words) 10

- 4.(b) एक विचार यह है कि शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन में एक बाधा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

There is a view that the Official Secrets Act is an obstacle to the implementation of Right to Information Act. Do you agree with the view? Discuss. (150 words) 10

- 5.(a) शासन में सत्यनिष्ठा से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस शब्द की आपकी अपनी समझ के आधार पर, सरकार में सत्यनिष्ठा को सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (150 शब्द)

What do you understand by probity in governance? Based on your understanding of the term, suggest measures for ensuring probity in government. (150 words) 10

- 5.(b) संवेगात्मक बुद्धि आपके अपने संवेदों से आपके विरुद्ध कार्य करने के बजाय आपके लिए कार्य करवाने का सामर्थ्य है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

“Emotional Intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you”. Do you agree with this view? Discuss. (150 words) 10

6. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण के आपके लिए क्या मायने हैं?  
What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

- 6.(a) “एक अपरीक्षित जीवन जीने योग्य नहीं है।” – सुकरात (150 शब्द)

“An unexamined life is not worth living”. – Socrates (150 words) 10

- 6.(b) “व्यक्ति और कुछ नहीं केवल अपने विचारों का उत्पाद होता है। वह जो सोचता है वही बन जाता है।” — एम. के. गांधी (150 शब्द)

“A man is but a product of his thoughts. What he thinks he becomes.” — M. K. Gandhi (150 words) 10

- 6.(c) “जहाँ हृदय में शुचिता है, वहाँ चरित्र में सुन्दरता है। जब चरित्र में सौन्दर्य है, तब घर में समरसता है। जब घर में समरसता है, तब राष्ट्र में सुव्यवस्था है। जब राष्ट्र में सुव्यवस्था है, तब विश्व में शांति है।” — ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम (150 शब्द)

“Where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. When there is beauty in the character, there is harmony in the home. When there is harmony in the home, there is order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there is peace in the world.” — A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (150 words) 10



7.

गंभीर प्राकृतिक आपदा से प्रभावित एक क्षेत्र में आप बचाव कार्य का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। हजारों लोग बेघर हो गए हैं और भोजन, पेयजल और अन्य मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित हो गए हैं। मूसलाधार वर्षा एवं आपूर्ति मार्गों के क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाव कार्य बाधित हो गया है। विलम्बित और सीमित राहत कार्य से स्थानीय लोग बहुत क्रोधित हैं। जब आपका दल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में पहुँचता है, तब लोग दल के कुछ सदस्यों पर हमला बोल देते हैं यहाँ तक कि उनकी पिटाई भी कर देते हैं। आपके दल का एक सदस्य गंभीर रूप से घायल भी हो जाता है। संकट की इस स्थिति में, दल के कुछ सदस्य अपने जीवन को खतरे के डर से आपसे आग्रह करते हैं कि बचाव कार्य रोक दिया जाए।

इन विषम परिस्थितियों में आपकी क्या अनुक्रिया होगी? एक लोक सेवक के उन गुणों का परीक्षण कीजिए जो ऐसी स्थिति को संभालने के लिए आवश्यक होंगे। (250 शब्द)

You are heading the rescue operations in an area affected by severe natural calamity. Thousands of people are rendered homeless and deprived of food, drinking water and other basic amenities. Rescue work has been disrupted by heavy rainfall and damage to supply routes. The local people are seething with anger against the delayed limited rescue operations. When your team reaches the affected area, the people there heckle and even assault some of the team members. One of your team members is even severely injured. Faced with this crisis, some team members plead with you to call off the operations fearing threats to their life.

In such trying circumstances, what will be your response? Examine the qualities of a public servant which will be required to manage the situation. (250 words) 20

8.

ईमानदारी और सच्चाई एक सिविल सेवक के प्रमाणक हैं। इन गुणों से युक्त सिविल सेवक किसी भी सुदृढ़ संगठन के मेरुदंड माने जाते हैं। कर्तव्य निर्वहन के दौरान, वे विभिन्न निर्णय लेते हैं। कभी-कभी इनमें से कुछ निर्णय सद्भाविक भूल बन जाते हैं। जब तक ऐसे निर्णय जानबूझ कर नहीं लिए जाते हैं और व्यक्तिगत लाभ प्रदान नहीं करते, तब तक अधिकारी को दोषी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यद्यपि कभी-कभी ऐसे निर्णयों के दीर्घावधि में अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल परिणाम उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

अभी हाल में कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण सामने आए हैं जिन में सिविल सेवकों को सद्भाविक भूलों के लिए आलिप्त किया गया है। उन्हें अक्सर अभियोजित और बंदित भी किया गया है। इन प्रकरणों के कारण सिविल सेवकों की नैतिक रचना को अत्यधिक क्षति पहुँची है।

यह प्रवृत्ति लोक सेवाओं के कार्य निष्पादन को किस तरह प्रभावित कर रही है? यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ईमानदार सिविल सेवक सद्भाविक भूलों के लिए आलिप्त नहीं किए जाएं, क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? तर्कसंगत उत्तर दीजिए। (250 शब्द)



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Honesty and uprightness are the hallmarks of a civil servant. Civil servants possessing these qualities are considered as the backbone of any strong organization. In line of duty, they take various decisions, at times some become bonafide mistakes. As long as such decisions are not taken intentionally and do not benefit personally, the officer cannot be said to be guilty. Though such decisions may, at times, lead to unforeseen adverse consequences in the long-term.

In the recent past, a few instances have surfaced wherein civil servants have been implicated for bonafide mistakes. They have often been prosecuted and even imprisoned. These instances have greatly rattled the moral fibre of the civil servants.

How does this trend affect the functioning of the civil services? What measures can be taken to ensure that honest civil servants are not implicated for bonafide mistakes on their part? Justify your answer. (250 words) 20

9. बड़ी संख्या में महिला कर्मचारियों वाली एक परिधान उत्पादक कंपनी के अनेक कारणों से विक्रय में गिरावट आ रही थी। कंपनी ने एक प्रतिष्ठित विपणन अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया, जिसने अल्पावधि में ही विक्रय की मात्रा को बढ़ा दिया। लेकिन उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न में लिप्त होने की कुछ अपुष्ट शिकायतें सामने आईं।

कुछ समय पश्चात् एक महिला कर्मचारी ने कंपनी के प्रबंधन की विपणन अधिकारी के विरुद्ध यौन उत्पीड़न की औपचारिक शिकायत दायर की। अपनी शिकायत के प्रति कंपनी की संज्ञान लेने में उदासीनता को देखते हुए, महिला कर्मि ने पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज की।

परिस्थिति की संवेदनशीलता और गंभीरता को भांपते हुए, कंपनी ने महिलाकर्मि को वार्ता करने के लिए बुलाया। कंपनी ने महिलाकर्मि को एक मोटी रकम देने के एवज में अपनी शिकायत और प्राथमिकी वापस लेने तथा यह लिख कर देने के लिए कहा कि विपणन अधिकारी प्रकरण में लिप्त नहीं था।

इस प्रकरण में निहित नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। महिलाकर्मि के सामने कौन-कौनसे विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? (250 शब्द)

An apparel manufacturing company having large number of women employees was losing sales due to various factors. The company hired a reputed marketing executive, who increased the volume of sales within a short span of time. However, some unconfirmed reports came up regarding his indulgence in sexual harassment at the work place.

After sometime, a woman employee lodged a formal complaint to the management against the marketing executive about sexually harassing her. Faced with the company's indifference in not taking cognizance of her grievance, she lodged an FIR with the Police.

Realizing the sensitivity and gravity of the situation, the company called the woman employee to negotiate. In that she was offered a hefty sum of money to withdraw the complaint and the FIR and also give in writing that the marketing executive is not involved in the case.

Identify the ethical issues involved in this case. What options are available to the woman employee? (250 words) 20



10.

आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक राज्य व्यवस्था में, राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और स्थायी कार्यपालिका की संकल्पना होती है। निर्वाचित जन प्रतिनिधि राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका का गठन करते हैं और अधिकारीतंत्र स्थायी कार्यपालिका का गठन करती है। मंत्रीगण नीति निर्माण करते हैं और अधिकारी उन नीतियों को क्रियान्वित करते हैं।

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् प्रारंभिक दशकों में, राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और स्थायी कार्यपालिका के बीच अंतर्सम्बन्ध, एक दूसरे के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना, परस्पर समझ, सम्मान और सहयोग पर आधारित थे।

लेकिन बाद के दशकों में स्थिति में परिवर्तन आया है। ऐसे प्रकरण आए हैं जहाँ राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका ने स्थायी कार्यपालिका पर अपनी कार्यसूची का अनुसरण करने का दबाव बनाया है। सत्यनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के प्रति सम्मान और सराहना में गिरावट आई है। इस प्रवृत्ति में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है कि राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका में नैतिक प्रशासनिक प्रसंगों में जैसे कि स्थानान्तरण, प्रस्थापन आदि में अंतर्ग्रस्त होने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। इस परिदृश्य में 'अधिकारीतंत्र के राजनीतिकरण' की ओर एक निश्चित प्रवृत्ति है। सामाजिक जीवन में बढ़ती भौतिकवाद और संग्रहप्रवृत्ति ने राजनीतिक कार्यपालिका और स्थायी कार्यपालिका पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है।

'अधिकारीतंत्र के इस राजनीतिकरण' के क्या-क्या परिणाम हैं? विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

In a modern democratic polity, there is the concept of political executive and permanent executive. Elected people's representatives form the political executive and bureaucracy forms the permanent executive. Ministers frame policy decisions and bureaucrats execute these.

In the initial decades after independence, relationship between the permanent executive and the political executive were characterized by mutual understanding, respect and co-operation, without encroaching upon each others domain.

However, in the subsequent decades, the situation has changed. There are instances of the political executive insisting upon the permanent executive to follow its agenda. Respect for and appreciation of upright bureaucrats has declined. There is an increasing tendency among the political executive to get involved in routine administrative matters such as transfers, postings etc. Under this scenario, there is a definitive trend towards 'politicization of bureaucracy'. The rising materialism and acquisitiveness in social life has also adversely impacted upon the ethical values of both the permanent executive and the political executive.

What are the consequences of this 'politicization of bureaucracy'? Discuss. (250 words) 20

11.

एक सीमांत राज्य के एक जिले में स्वापकों (नशीले पदार्थों) का खतरा अनियंत्रित हो गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप काले धन का प्रचलन, पोस्ट की खेती में वृद्धि, हथियारों की तस्करी, व्यापक हो गई है तथा शिक्षा व्यवस्था लगभग ठप्प हो गई है। सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था एक प्रकार से समाप्ति के कगार पर है। इन अपुष्ट खबरों से कि स्थानीय राजनेता और कुछ पुलिस उच्चाधिकारी भी ड्रग माफिया को गुप्त संरक्षण दे रहे हैं, स्थिति और भी बदतर हो गई है।



ऐसे समय में, परिस्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए, एक महिला पुलिस अधिकारी, जो ऐसी परिस्थितियों से निपटने के लिए अपने कौशल के लिए जानी जाती है, को पुलिस अधीक्षक के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाता है।

यदि आप वही पुलिस अधिकारी हैं, तो संकट के विभिन्न आयामों को चिन्हित कीजिए। अपनी समझ के अनुसार, संकट का सामना करने के उपाय भी सुझाएं। (250 शब्द)

In one of the districts of a frontier state, narcotics menace has been rampant. This has resulted in money laundering, mushrooming of poppy farming, arms smuggling and near stalling of education. The system is on the verge of collapse. The situation has been further worsened by unconfirmed reports that local politicians as well as some senior police officers are providing surreptitious patronage to the drug mafia.

At that point of time a woman police officer, known for her skills in handling such situations is appointed as Superintendent of Police to bring the situation to normalcy.

If you are the same police officer, identify the various dimensions of the crisis. Based on your understanding, suggest measures to deal with the crisis. (250 words) 20

12.

भारत में हाल के समय में बढ़ती चिंता रही है कि प्रभावी सिविल सेवा नैतिकता, आचरण संहिताओं, पारदर्शिता उपायों, नैतिक एवं शुचिता व्यवस्थाओं तथा भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी अभिकरणों को विकसित किया जा सके। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, तीन विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया जा रहा है जो सिविल सेवाओं में शुचिता और नैतिकता को आत्मसात् करने हेतु प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रासंगिक हैं। ये क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित हैं :

1. सिविल सेवाओं में, नैतिक मानकों और ईमानदारी के विशिष्ट खतरों का पूर्वानुमान करना,
2. सिविल सेवकों की नैतिक सक्षमता को सशक्त करना और
3. सिविल सेवाओं में नैतिक मूल्यों और ईमानदारी की अभिवृद्धि के लिए, प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं एवं प्रथाओं का विकास करना।

उपरोक्त तीन मुद्दों का हल निकालने के लिए संस्थागत उपाय सुझाइए। (250 शब्द)

In recent times, there has been an increasing concern in India to develop effective civil service ethics, codes of conduct, transparency measures, ethics and integrity systems and anti-corruption agencies. In view of this, there is a need being felt to focus on three specific areas, which are directly relevant to the problems of internalizing integrity and ethics in the civil services. These are as follows :

1. Anticipating specific threats to ethical standards and integrity in the civil services,
2. Strengthening the ethical competence of civil servants and
3. Developing administrative processes and practices which promote ethical values and integrity in civil services.

Suggest institutional measures to address the above three issues. (250 words) 20