

सामान्य अध्ययन, निबंध और समझ

निर्धारित समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 200

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए विशिष्ट अनुदेश

निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को, प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले, ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें

सभी छः प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपा है। इसका उत्तर या तो हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाना चाहिए। परीक्षार्थियों को सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि निबंध का माध्यम वही भाषा हो जो उनकी उपस्थिति सूची में दर्ज है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर नियत स्थान पर भी इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहिए।

अन्य प्रश्न सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं और उत्तर अंग्रेजी में ही लिखना अनिवार्य है।

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

एक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उनके नियत स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए। प्रश्नों/प्रश्न के भाग के उत्तर अनुक्रमवार गिने जाएँगे।

अगर उत्तर काटा नहीं गया है, तो आंशिक उत्तर देने पर भी उसे गिना जाएगा। यदि प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या भाग खाली छोड़ दिया गया है, तो उसे लकीर खींचकर स्पष्टतः काट देना आवश्यक है।

GENERAL STUDIES, ESSAY AND COMPREHENSION

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions

All the SIX questions are to be attempted.

Question No. 1 is printed both in Hindi and in English. Answer to this shall be written either in Hindi or English, conforming to the medium indicated in the Attendance List against the name of the candidate. The same shall also be indicated by the candidate on the cover page of the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

Other questions are printed in English only and should be attempted in English only.

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

All parts of a question shall be attempted at the place designated for them in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Attempts of questions/parts shall be counted in sequential order.

Unless struck off, attempt of a question/part shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार पर लगभग 300 शब्दों (प्रत्येक) में निबंध लिखिए :

Write essays on any *four* of the following in about 300 words each : 20×4=80

- (a) भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के समक्ष उभरते खतरे
Emerging threats to India's internal security
- (b) महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा पुरुष के वर्चस्व की अभिव्यक्ति है
Crime against women is an expression of male domination
- (c) भारतीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में साख का संकट
Crisis of credibility in Indian electronic media
- (d) भारत की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा करना भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिए एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है
Securing India's international borders is a challenging exercise for the Indian armed forces
- (e) प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक भारतीय समाज में शिशुपालन एक चुनौती है
Parenting in a competitive Indian society is a challenge
- (f) सामाजिक न्याय की सुनिश्चितता एक मानवाधिकार है
Ensuring social justice is a human right

2. Write arguments *for* and *against* each of the following statements : 20×2=40

- (a) Solitude during a pandemic is not unwelcome.
- (b) Political awareness among the social elite is inconsequential.

3. Write reports on the following in about 200 words each : 10×2=20

- (a) Provisions for primary education sector in the New Education Policy
- (b) Impact of the new agricultural laws on farmers

4. Write a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length. Do not suggest a title. Write, as far as possible, in your own words. The précis must be written only in the précis format given :

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For Gandhi, respect and toleration were related, and virtually indistinguishable. This might appear strange. To 'tolerate', in the classical 17th century meaning of the term, is to refrain from interference in the activities of others even though one finds them morally repugnant and despite having the power to do so. Here one puts up with, even suffers the morally reprehensible activities of others. At best, the powerless other escapes interference of the powerful because the latter shows mercy towards them. This is hate-based toleration—I hate but still tolerate.

Gandhi's 'toleration' is different. How? Parents often put up with the blemishes of their children which they would not suffer in others. We choose to overlook a fault in our spouse, lover, or close friend that we would not excuse in others. We might endure differences with fellow citizens because we value fraternity. In short, we tolerate some disagreeable beliefs and practices of persons or groups because we identify with many of their other beliefs and practices. In all such cases, we put up with dislikeable states of others even if we have some power to do something about them simply because we have love or love-like feelings for them. Others are tolerated not despite hate but rather because they are loved—I love, so I tolerate. This is Gandhi's love-based toleration, entirely consistent with respect.

Unlike the mainstream, hate-based conception of toleration that presupposes that oneness with significant others is achieved by abolishing the radical other, by eliminating plurality, for this second, Gandhian conception, oneness is attained by accepting all radical others as equally significant because they variously manifest one supreme being. Thus, to tolerate is to refrain from interfering in the life of others not despite our hatred for them, but because we love them as alternative manifestations of our own selves or because we deeply care for some basic norm

common to all of us. We may not be able to be what they are, we may even dislike some of their beliefs and practices but we recognize that they are translations of our own selves or of God within each of us. This, Gandhi believed, binds us together in a relationship of lasting affection.

(369 words)

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 4×5=20

After every party, it's time to clean up. Mount Everest is no different.

The record number of climbers crowding the world's highest mountain this season has left a government clean-up crew grappling with how to clear away everything from abandoned tents to human waste that threatens drinking water.

Budget expedition companies charge just \$ 30,000 per climber, cutting costs including waste removal. Everest has so much garbage—depleted oxygen cylinders, food packaging, rope—that climbers use it as a kind of signpost. But this year's haul from an estimated 700 climbers, guides and porters on the mountain has been a shock to the ethnic Sherpas who worked on the government's clean-up drive this spring.

The tents are littering the South Col, or the Camp 4, which, at 8000 metres (26240 feet), is the highest campsite on Everest. The high winds have scattered the tents and trash everywhere.

“The altitude, oxygen levels, dangerously icy and slippery slopes, and bad weather of the South Col make it very difficult to bring such big things as tents down”, said Dawa Steven Sherpa, who led an independent clean-up last month.

Exhausted climbers struggling to breathe and battling nausea often leave heavy tents behind. Dawa said the logos on the ice-embedded tents that identify the expedition companies were ripped out so that culprits could evade detection.

“It took us an hour to dig out just one tent out of the frozen ice and bring it down”, he said. His expeditions have brought down some 20000 kg of garbage since 2008.

Dawa estimated 30 tents had been left on the South Col, and as much as 5000 kg of trash. It is impossible to know exactly how much litter is spread across Everest because it becomes visible only when the snow melts.

Questions :

- (a) What does the garbage on Mount Everest consist of?
- (b) What is the task of the government clean-up crew?
- (c) Why is the clean-up task difficult?
- (d) Why do climbers leave their heavy tents behind on the mountain while returning?
- (e) Why is it difficult to estimate the amount of garbage left behind by the climbers?

6. (a) Rewrite the sentences as directed :

1×10=10

- (i) The inaugural ceremony of the Commonwealth Games was held ____ the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

(Fill in the blank space with a preposition)

- (ii) I decided to buy ____ few paintings that were left unsold in the exhibition.

(Fill in the blank space with an article)

(iii) My neighbour takes care of my dog in my absence.

(Transform the sentence into the passive form)

(iv) The foundation stone of this auditorium was laid by the Chief Minister.

(Transform the sentence into the active form)

(v) Neither the driver nor the passengers of the bus _____ injured in the accident.

(Fill in the blank space with the appropriate form of the verb 'be')

(vi) The police spokesperson requested the media persons to allow him to complete his statement.

(Rewrite the sentence using the direct speech form)

(vii) If the police had reached the crime scene on time, the victim _____.

(Fill in the blank space with the appropriate form of the verb 'save')

(viii) We need to take care of _____.

(Fill in the blank space with an appropriate reflexive pronoun)

(ix) Give your statement to the police. It will enable them to arrest the culprit.

(Write one simple sentence by combining the two sentences)

(x) He sings only in the bathroom.

(Change this simple sentence into a complex sentence)

(b) Write one sentence each using the following words and phrases to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the tense form of the given words : 2×5=10

(i) takes after

(ii) put off

(iii) called off

(iv) called on

(v) denied

(c) Rewrite the following sentences correctly after detecting errors of any kind including mis-positioning of words. Do not make unnecessary changes in the sentences : 1×5=5

(i) He met all the concerned officers but failed to get the permission to hold the function.

(ii) One of my colleagues is leading the officious delegation.

(iii) The students organized a three days cultural festival in their college.

(iv) The landlord asked his tenant to evict his rented house if he could not pay the rent.

(v) We need an affordable vaccine for everybody because we will only be safe if everyone else is safe.

