

Date of Written Examination

2 8 0 8 2 2

Sl. No. 311734

अनुक्रमांक Roll No.

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प्रश्न पत्र
QUESTION PAPER - III

निर्धारित समय Time Allowed	2 घंटे/ 2 hrs
अधिकतम अंक Max Marks	100

प्रश्न पुस्तिका सेट Question Booklet Set	I
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इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की सील तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए

Do not open the seal of the booklet until you are told to do so

इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को खोलने से पहले एवं प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले इस पृष्ठ पर एवं पुस्तिका के सबसे पीछे के पृष्ठ पर लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें।

Read carefully the instructions given on this page as well as on the last page of this Question-Booklet before you open the Booklet and begin to answer the questions.

सामान्य निर्देश

(कृपया इन निर्देशों को अवश्य ही ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

1. परीक्षार्थी अपना दिया गया अनुक्रमांक इस पृष्ठ के ऊपर दाईं तरफ दिए गए स्थान पर अवश्य लिखें।
2. परीक्षार्थी को अपने उत्तर केवल उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर ही अंकित करने हैं जो अलग से दी जा रही है।
3. यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है कि परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में पेन से अपना नाम, रोल नम्बर भरें एवं हस्ताक्षर करें। यदि परीक्षार्थी इन विवरणों को नहीं भरता है तो उसकी उत्तर-पुस्तिका जांची नहीं जाएगी।
4. इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कुल 08 पृष्ठ हैं, परीक्षार्थी को अपनी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका मिलने पर उसके पृष्ठ गिनने हैं। यदि परीक्षार्थी को कोई अधूरी अथवा दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलती है तो वह पर्यवेक्षक से प्रार्थना करके उसे परीक्षा आरम्भ होने के 10 मिनट के अंदर बदलवा सकते हैं।
5. प्रश्न 3 का उत्तर अंग्रेजी अथवा हिन्दी भाषा में दिया जा सकता है।
6. प्रश्न 1 व प्रश्न 2 का उत्तर केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही दिया जा सकता है। प्रश्न 1 और प्रश्न 2 का उत्तर यदि हिन्दी भाषा में दिया जायेगा तो ऐसे उत्तर को अवैध माना जाएगा।

General instructions

(Please read these instructions carefully)

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number in the space provided on the top right hand side of this page.
2. Candidate should mark his/her answer only on the answer sheet which is being provided separately.
3. It is most important that a Candidate must fill up details like his/her Name, Roll No & put his Signature by pen in the answer sheet. If details are not completed by candidate, his/her answer sheet will not be evaluated.
4. There are 08 Pages in this Question Booklet, candidate on receiving his/her Question Booklet should check the Pages of the Question Booklet. If a candidate receives an incomplete or defective Question Booklet, he/she should make a request to the Invigilator to change the same within first 10 minutes of the start of the Examination.
5. Question no. 3 can be answered in English or Hindi.
6. Question no. 1 and Question No. 2 are to be answered only in English. In the event Question no. 1, Question No. 2 are answered in Hindi, then these answers will be considered invalid.

(प्रश्न 1) : अर्थग्रहण/ (Question 1): Comprehension

निर्देश / Direction

निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद को पढ़ें। इसके आधार पर नीचे 10 प्रश्न (i) से (x) दिए गए हैं, हर प्रश्न के चार विकल्प A, B, C और D दिए गये हैं। सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर विकल्प चुनें और दिये गए उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेख करें। (3x10 = 30 अंक)

Read the following passage. There are 10 questions from (i) to (x) based on the passage. Each question has four answer options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most appropriate answer and write in the Answer sheet provided separately.

(3x10 = 30 Marks)

Comprehension

The Naxalite threat is becoming multi-dimensional. It is a multi-faceted imbroglio having a host of intricate components which are spread over a large geographic area. It involves potential for violence; unification of plan to have a red corridor by People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) and their nexus with NE insurgents and Nepalese Maoists. The Government's concern is discernible as the Prime Minister has termed the Naxalite movement as the single biggest threat to the internal security of India. In fact, the finding of the Institute for Conflict Management has disclosed that the Naxal movement has actually spread to 160 Districts in 14 states. The Naxals are believed to be in the possession of an abiding stock of arms and ammunitions which enables them to indulge in lethal violence. An estimated 6,500 regular weapons including AK47 rifles and SLRs are believed to be in the Naxals' weaponry.

The Naxals' strength to overwhelm the administrative apparatus is one of the major worries for the government. In 2004, the Koraput district headquarters in Odisha was overrun by the Naxals. In 2005, the Jehanabad prison in Bihar was attacked and its prisoners were freed.

The movement got a fillip and a considerable operational synergy on October 14, 2004, when through a formal announcement, the People's War Group (PWG) and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) merged into a single entity called Communist Party of India (Maoist). The merger has had multidimensional effects and implications. It not only emboldened the organizational base of the movement, but gave it the identity of a pan-Indian group. It is likely to streamline

the organizational structure so as to facilitate their plan to have a compact revolutionary zone stretching between Indo-Nepal border and Dandakaranya region. It is believed that PWG cadres have received training in the handling of weapons from some Ex-LTTE cadres.

Unfortunately, several rounds of talks held with the naxals hitherto, announcement of amnesties and attractive rehabilitation schemes have not worked so far. Some states like Andhra Pradesh have a good rehabilitation policy and it has achieved some success, but a lot more remains to be done. The Government, indeed, is committed to addressing the Naxal problem in right earnest. It is focusing on improving intelligence set up at the state level, providing help to the states to modernize and train their police forces and accelerate development in the affected areas. What is needed is better coordination, both on security and developmental fronts, to meet the challenges posed by the Naxals.

- (i) What has been termed as the biggest threat to the internal security of India?
(A) Peoples War Group (PWG)
(B) Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI)
 (C) Naxalite movement
(D) Militancy
- (ii) Naxal movement is spread over how many districts?
 (A) 160
(B) 147
(C) 114
(D) 14
- (iii) Naxals' weaponry is estimated to have –
(A) AK47 rifles
(B) SLR
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
- (iv) As per the above passage, which one of the following is a major worry for the government?
(A) Possession of 6,500 weapons in the Naxals' weaponry
(B) Unification of naxals' plan to have a red corridor
(C) MCCI's potential for violence
 (D) Naxals' strength to overwhelm the administrative apparatus
- (v) As per the above passage, which state has achieved some success in countering the Naxalite movement?
(A) Kerala
 (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Bihar
(D) Tamilnadu

- (vi) To resolve the Naxal issue, the Government is focusing on –
 (A) Improving the Intelligence set up
 (B) To Train and modernize the police forces of states
 (C) To accelerate development in the affected areas
 (D) All of above
- (vii) How did the Naxal movement get a boost?
 (A) With nexus of Naxals with NE insurgents and Nepalese maoists
 (B) From the findings of the Institute of Conflict Management
 (C) By the merger of PWG and MCCI
 (D) By attacking the Jehanabad prison and getting its prisoners freed.
- (viii) When did the Naxal movement get the identity of a pan-Indian group?
 (A) 2004
 (B) 2005
 (C) After the death of its pioneering leader Charu Mazumdar
 (D) 1967
- (ix) PWG cadres are believed to have received training in the handling of weapons from-
 (A) Ex-LTTE cadres
 (B) ULFA
 (C) MCCI
 (D) CPI (Maoist)
- (x) When was the Koraput district headquarters overrun by Naxals?
 (A) 2005
 (B) 2004
 (C) 1971
 (D) 2006

प्रश्न 2 : अंग्रेजी सार लेखन
Question 2: English Precis Writing

नीचे दिए गए परिच्छेद को पढ़कर इसकी विषय-वस्तु का सार लगभग 200 शब्दों में लिखें और इसका एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दें। सार लेखन उत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान में लिखें। (30 अंक)

Study the passage given below and write a precis on it in about 200 words giving an appropriate title. Precis writing is to be done in the space given in answer booklet.

(30 Marks)

Passage

Soon after Independence, the nation prioritized on providing two square meals and water for drinking and irrigation to its starving millions. In order to obtain affordable power and irrigation for the masses, ambitious schemes of hydroelectric power and irrigation dams were launched. The mountains and forests

regions endured colossal cataclysm in the process, to give way to huge water reservoirs, long roads and underground tunnels. The irrigation, drinking water and electricity did benefit a large number of people on one hand and on the other, displaced a substantial population of the hill and tribal regions, whose means of sustenance was the immediate hilly and forest environment. They had to endure considerable hardships and the arrangements made for their rehabilitation failed utterly due to bureaucratic apathy and red-tapism.

Moreover, the dams built in ecologically fragile areas led to an extensive damage to the soil and also resulted in salinity and ravines. The pitiable plight of the hilly and tribal people moved many activists and people from the common mass to take up their cause and they launched movements for protecting the forests of these vulnerable groups. In this process, two much renowned movements emerged – ‘Chipko Andolan’ for preventing forest cutting and ‘Narmada Bachao Aandolan’ for saving people living in the Narmada river valley from displacement due to massive dam construction.

The unrelenting demand for expansion of irrigation facilities, water supply, chemical fertilizers and electricity for developing agriculture, industry and general living standards of the population during the first three decades of Independence could not be ignored.

The unbounded and blind greed of the human business has often led to negligence towards environment or public safety. By following a two-pronged approach, India and other developing countries can become greener and reduce their environmental footprint while continuing to grow and deliver goods and services, simultaneously, for vital economic development.

Sustainable growth can be possible by adopting renewable sources of energy and materials intended towards cleaner production. Enterprises should maximize recycling and reuse of wastes apart from using environmentally sound product design.

A key player in this is the government that needs to simplify the policies to create an ecosystem for new sustainable businesses to flourish. Introduction and adoption of Green Accounting standards would enhance the speed of transition among businesses.

The largest contributors to environmental pollution, namely, rich countries like USA, have not been able to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels. It is quite

unrealistic to expect the poor and highly populated countries to adopt the high cost alternative sources of energy such as solar and wind.

The cost of renewable source of energy for entire world needs to be shared by the North, for a pragmatic development towards curbing pollution in the near future. They must realize that the atmosphere and environment are not divided as stated by national boundaries. They are common to the entire global community and it is only through international and united efforts that the global warming and ozone layer depletion would be combated. Countries contributing more to the environmental degradation need to make greater efforts and exercise larger renunciation in their consumption patterns in order to cut down the rate of pollution.

प्रश्न 3 : निबंध लेखन
Question 3 : Essay Writing

निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी एक शीर्षक पर लगभग 500 शब्दों में अंग्रेजी या हिंदी भाषा में निबंध लिखें। समूचा निबंध किसी एक ही भाषा अर्थात् अंग्रेजी या हिंदी में लिखा जाए।
(40 अंक)

Write an essay either in English or in Hindi in about 500 words on any one of the following topics. The complete essay is to be written only in one language i.e. English or Hindi.
(40 Marks)

- (A) आपदा प्रबंधन
Disaster Management
- (B) महिला सशक्तिकरण – एक मिथक या वास्तविकता
Women Empowerment – A Myth or Reality
- (C) इन्टरनेट: गुण और दोष
Internet: Virtues and Vices
- (D) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
Health Care in Rural Areas
- (E) नेतृत्व के गुण
Leadership Qualities

<p>7. प्रश्न संख्या 1 के (i) से (x) तक के प्रश्नों के लिए चार विकल्प दिये गये हैं, (A) (B) (C) और (D) सही विकल्प को केवल नीले या काले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर पुस्तिका में लेख करें।</p> <p>8. OMR शीट को केवल नीले या काले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से भरा जाये। OMR शीट भरते समय विशेष ध्यान दें। एक बार विकल्प भर देने पर उसे अंतिम माना जाएगा और उसे बदलने या सही करने का कोई विकल्प नहीं होगा।</p> <p>9. परीक्षा भवन में केलकुलेटर, डिजिटल डायरी, सेल्यूलर फोन, पेजर इत्यादि को अपने पास रखना एवं इनका प्रयोग करना वर्जित है।</p> <p>10. यदि किसी प्रश्न में हिन्दी भाषा के अनुवाद में कोई त्रुटि पाई जाती है तो अंग्रेजी भाषा में दिया गया प्रश्न ही अन्तिम माना जायेगा।</p> <p>11. परीक्षार्थी सही विकल्प पर ध्यानपूर्वक गोला लगाए क्योंकि उत्तर पुस्तिका में ब्लेड, रबड़ इत्यादि का प्रयोग करना वर्जित है।</p> <p>12. प्रश्न पुस्तिका में से कोई भी पृष्ठ अलग न करें। परीक्षा के पश्चात् प्रश्न पुस्तिका और उत्तर पुस्तिका पर्यवेक्षक को लौटा दें।</p>	<p>7. For Question No. 1 from (i) to (x) four options A, B, C & D have been provided. Correct option is to be written in the Answer Sheet by way of using Blue or Black ball point pen.</p> <p>8. OMR Sheet is to be filled up using Blue or Black ball point pen only. OMR Sheet should be filled up carefully. An option once marked will be treated as final and no correction/change in option would be permitted.</p> <p>9. Calculator, Digital Diary, Cellular Phone, Pager etc. are prohibited in the Examination Hall.</p> <p>10. If any discrepancy is found in the Hindi version, the English version would be treated as final.</p> <p>11. Candidate must darken the correct option carefully as use of blade, eraser, correction fluid etc. in the answer sheet is not permitted and such options will be considered as invalid.</p> <p>12. Do not detach any leaf from the Question Booklet. After the Examination, hand over the Question Booklet and Answer-sheet to the invigilator.</p>
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK