

B-AYND-O-EPC

## ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPREHENSION

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

### INSTRUCTIONS

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

*All questions are compulsory.*

*Question No. 1 is printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.*

*Answer to Question No. 1 should be written in medium (Hindi or English) as authorized in the Admission Certificate and this medium must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer book in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.*

*Question Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are printed in English only.*

*Answers to Question No. 2, 3 and 4 must be written in English only.*

*The question on précis shall be attempted on the précis sheets provided for the purpose, which shall be carefully attached to the answer book. Roll number or disclosure of identity should be done on these sheets.*

*All parts of a question shall be written together in the answer book.*

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

*Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.*

ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस प्रश्न-पत्र के पिछले पृष्ठ पर छपा है।

1. Write an essay in about **500** words on any **ONE** of the following topics : 40
- (a) Cleaning Ganga : A Possible Mission
  - (b) Making Armed Forces Attractive to Youngsters
  - (c) Politics Without Ethics
  - (d) India's Defence Preparedness
  - (e) Judicial Activism is Useful for Civil Society.

1. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर निबंध लिखिये, जो लगभग **500** शब्दों में हो : 40
- (क) गंगा का स्वच्छीकरण : एक संभव लक्ष्य
  - (ख) युवाओं के लिए सशस्त्र बलों को आकर्षक बनाना
  - (ग) नैतिकता विहीन राजनीति
  - (घ) भारत की रक्षा तैयारी
  - (च) न्यायिक सक्रियता सिविल सोसायटी के लिए लाभप्रद है।

2. Write a précis of the following passage by reducing it to one-third of its length. Failure to adhere to the word-limit may result in deduction of marks. Do not suggest any title. The précis must be written on the précis sheets only, which should be securely fastened inside the answer book. State the number of words used in your précis. 20

Though conditions change and the environment is being continuously transformed, the minds of men and women take time to adjust and adapt themselves to new trends and circumstances. The past lives in our blood. However irrational the belief, however preposterous the practice, we are reluctant to cast them aside through sheer force of habit. Men are conservative by nature, they become reformers through hard thinking, painful experience or the compulsion of necessity.

The revolt against traditional modes of thought took various forms in the East and the West. In India, most of the revolts, from Buddha to Swami Vivekanand to Gandhi, even if

social in their motivation, have had a religious complexion. In the West, the attacks against beliefs and institutions were rationalistic and philosophic. Traditions have always been challenged, and yet many of them have survived.

No easy bridge exists between tradition and our changing ways of life; their harmony has to be achieved through trial and error. We should have the wisdom to know which traditions are worth preserving—not merely for their utility but because of their moral value; we should have the prudence to retain and adapt to such traditions as well as the courage to discard those which hinder individual and social progress. This is more easily said than done. Not everyone will agree as to which traditions are worth retaining. Traditionalists have supported social inequities and economic injustice. Superstition, credulity and fanaticism can all be traced to irrational traditions. Every age has its orthodoxy in every right. Yet we must not forget that the voice of reason, the search for truth and the way of compassion have also come down to us through the ages.

Institutions are more likely to be stratified through the passage of time than the intellectual and creative activities of man. The minds of men can break through the chains of convention and custom while organisations tend to remain static and subsist on social organisation. That is why even organised religion rests more on rules laid down than on practice. The priest, said Gandhiji, even kills the Prophet. Yet, the fact, that man can rise superior to his environment is hopeful. In our own days, however, when, man is dwarfed by vast organisations—whether in politics or in industry, it is more essential that we remember that plans are for men, not men for plans. The final benefit is to be in the minds and hearts of individuals, not in soulless machines.

It is no exaggeration to say that the last half century has radically transformed our environment and brought more changes in our lives and our thinking than any corresponding period in history. These are the consequences of the discoveries of science and their application to technology. From electronics and computers to nuclear power and conquest of the moon,

technology has revolutionised the world. Its pace and scope are breathtaking. The impact of this technology, predominantly Western, or Eastern traditions has been profound. Electricity, is reaching our villages; the television carries the voice of a famous singer or even the exhortation of a politician to the masses. Diesel oil replaces coal; the bullock cart gives way to the truck; the tractors and fertilisers and pesticides are increasingly used by farmer; plastics compete with glass and wood. The introduction of power-operated machinery makes a worker grow out of the routine and habits; and what is more, it alters radically the whole range of his concepts and his attitude to work, time, domestic life, old customs and conventions. Status is replaced by contract, birth by merit, inertia by initiative and enterprise, a spirit of fatalism by self-determination (605 words).

3. Read the following passage and write short and precise answers, to the questions that follow, in your own words : 4×5=20

It is not possible to admit that there is life of any sort on the moon. It is a world that is completely dead, a sterile mountainous waste on which during the heat of the day sun blazes down with fury, but where during the long night the cold is more intense than anything ever experienced on the earth.

These hard facts are conveniently forgotten by those who believe that it would be possible to shoot a rocket containing human beings to the moon, from which the human explorers could land and explore some portion of the moon's surface. The explorers would need to be encased in airtight suits and provided with oxygen apparatus to enable them to breathe. Even supposing that they could protect themselves against the great heat by day and the extreme cold at night, a worse fate might be in store for them unless their suits were completely bullet-proof. For they would be in danger of being shot by a shooting star. The average shooting star or meteor, which gives so strongly the impression of a star falling from the sky, is a small fragment of matter, usually smaller than a pea and often no larger than a grain of sand. Space is not empty but contains great numbers of such fragments. The Earth, in its motion round the sun meets many of these fragments, which enter the atmosphere at a speed many times greater than that of a rifle bullet. The meteor, rushing through the

air, becomes intensely heated by friction and it is completely vaporised before it has penetrated within a distance of twenty miles from the surface of the earth. Many millions of these fragments enter our atmosphere in the course of a day, but the atmosphere protects us from them. On the moon, however, they fall to the surface and so great is their number that the lunar explorers would run a considerable risk of being hit.

The difficulties that would have to be encountered by any one who attempted to explore the moon would be incomparably greater than those that have to be faced in the endeavour to reach the top of Everest; except in two respects : one, movement would be less fatiguing, because the gravitational pull of the moon is not very great, and two, the moon having no atmosphere, the lunar explorers would have no strong winds, in fact no winds at all, to contend with.

**Questions :**

- (a) What would an explorer observe on the moon ?
  - (b) How should an explorer equip himself on the moon mission ?
  - (c) Why can a meteor be dangerous ?
  - (d) What happens when a meteor rushes through the air ?
  - (e) How is exploring the moon less difficult than climbing Mount Everest ?
4. Study the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow accurately and precisely in your own words : 5×4=20

The public sector is at the cross-roads ever since the launch of economic reforms in India. The pendulum has been swinging between survival and surrender. It is the result of a confluence of several factors : a shift in global economic environment, the emergence of the market economy and myths surrounding the performance of the public sector. So virulent has been the onslaught that it is becoming axiomatic that by the very concept, the public sector is inefficient and resource waster whereas private enterprise is resource efficient.

The reform programme in India commenced with the policy of restricting of the public sector supported by greater public participation. With the passage of time, the process of liberalisation has shifted to privatisation in a disguised form couched as strategic role. In the wake of the recent hot pursuit of the wholesale privatisation programme a lively debate has emerged. It provides a golden opportunity to introspect and revisit the issue.

At the very outset, it must be made clear that in the worldwide liberalised economic environment and a very high stake of the state in most public sector undertakings disinvest policy seeks to differentiate closed or bankrupt enterprise from the private sector—a fact deliberately overlooked by the champions of privatisation. These undertakings need immediate attention. They are an unnecessary drain on the public exchequer. If these cannot be sold lock, stock and barrel, asset stripping is the only option. Obviously, the government cannot realise good price from these assets but their disposal will help stop the drain. If these assets are depreciated or become obsolete, then there is no point in holding on to them indefinitely and take to softer option of selling the vibrant and highly profit-making organisations to reduce the budgetary deficit. Non performers exist both in public and private sectors. Why condemn the public sector as a whole ? Better option will be closure or privatisation of loss making and non-viable units supporting PSUs which could be turned around and become healthy and viable.

Let it be understood that PSUs are a big repository of value and it will take quite some time for privatisation programme to materialise despite the desire to expedite the process.

**Questions :**

- (a) What is the debate about in the passage above ?
- (b) What does the author favour and why ?

- (c) What suggestions are offered to contain / recover losses ?
- (d) How has market economy brought about change in people's thinking about PSUs ?
- (e) Make sentences of the following words used in the passage to bring out their meaning :
  - (i) virulent
  - (ii) axiomatic
  - (iii) strategic
  - (iv) obsolete.

Serial No.

B-AYND-O-EPC

निबंध, सारलेखन और अर्थग्रहण

समय : दो घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

अनुदेश

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्न निर्देशों को कृपया सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 दोनों हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में छपा है।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 का उत्तर उस प्राधिकृत माध्यम (हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी) में लिखा जाना चाहिये, जिसका उल्लेख प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गये उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 2, 3 एवं 4 अंग्रेजी भाषा में छपे हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 2, 3 एवं 4 के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में लिखे जाने चाहिये।

सारलेखन के प्रश्न का उत्तर उसके लिये दिये सारलेखन पन्नों पर ही लिखा जाना चाहिये जिन्हें उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ ध्यानपूर्वक बांध देना चाहिये। इन पन्नों पर कहीं भी रोल तंबर या परिचय प्रकट नहीं होना चाहिये।

किसी भी प्रश्न के सभी भागों/उपभागों के उत्तर साथ-साथ लिखना आवश्यक है।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भागों के अधिकतम अंक उसके सामने दिखाये गये हैं।

जहाँ भी प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा विनिर्दिष्ट है, उसका पालन करना आवश्यक है।

उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भागों को सफाई से काट देना चाहिये।

*Note : English version of the Instructions is printed on the front cover of this question paper.*



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