

सामान्य अध्ययन, निबन्ध और समझ

GENERAL STUDIES, ESSAY AND COMPREHENSION

निर्धारित समय : तीन घण्टे
 Time Allowed : Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 200
 Maximum Marks : 200

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए)

सभी छः प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।

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

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

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/प्रश्न के भाग के लिए नियत 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 जाएंगे।

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।

नोट : आपका तथा आपके कार्यालय का नाम, अनुक्रमांक अथवा पता प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखते समय अज्ञात रहना चाहिए। उत्तरों में यदि आवश्यक हो, तो उपर्युक्त के लिए XXXX या YYYY या ZZZZ इत्यादि का उपयोग करें।

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 in 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.

Note : The name of your office or your name, roll number or address must not be disclosed anywhere in the answers. Use XXXX or YYYY or ZZZZ, etc., in case any of the above are required in answers.

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

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

1.(a) डिजिटल सूचना की दुनिया में साइबर सुरक्षा का महत्त्व

Importance of Cyber Security in the world of digital information

1.(b) सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति और विश्व शान्ति

Cultural diplomacy and world peace

1.(c) भारतीय कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव

Impact of climate change on Indian agriculture

1.(d) महिला स्वास्थ्य : दृढ़ता और सशक्तिकरण की यात्रा

Women's health : A journey of resilience and empowerment

1.(e) सौन्दर्य सदा आनन्ददायक होता है

A thing of beauty is a joy forever

1.(f) क्रिप्टोकॉरेन्सी : विश्व व्यापार के लिए एक खतरा

Cryptocurrency : A threat to world trade

2. Write arguments for and against each of the following statements : $20 \times 2 = 40$

2.(a) A nuclear weapon is a deterrent to warfare

2.(b) The use of artificial intelligence is unavoidable today

3. Write reports on the following in about 200 words each. Do not mention any name or address in the reports. Use XYZ/ABC, if needed. $10 \times 2 = 20$

3.(a) Rapid growth of old age homes in India

3.(b) Deportation of illegal migrants

4. Attempt a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length. Write, as far as possible, in your own words. The précis should be attempted only on the précis sheets. 15

In order to understand what religion means by the love of God, it is necessary first to distinguish the two kinds of love signified by the Greek words *eros* and *agape*. *Eros* is “desiring love,” love that is evoked by the desirable qualities of the beloved. This love is evoked by and depends upon the loveableness of its objects. He loves her because she is pretty, charming, cute. She loves him because he is handsome, manly, clever. Parents love their children because they are *their* children. However, when religion speaks of God’s love for mankind, it employs a different term, *agape*. Unlike *eros*, *agape* is unconditional and universal in its range. It is given to someone, not because she or he has special characteristics, but simply because that person is *there* as a person. The nature of *agape* is to value a person in such ways as actively to seek his or her deepest welfare and fulfillment. It is in this sense that religion speaks of God’s love for mankind. When it is said, for example, that “God is love” or that “God so loved the world...,” the word used is *agape* and its cognates.

God’s universal love for human creatures, a love not rooted in their virtue or in what they have deserved but in God’s own nature as *agape*, is the basis for that side of theistic religion that knows God as the final succor and security of a person’s life: “God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.” For the ultimate of grace is believed to be also the ultimate of power, the sovereign love which guarantees our final fulfillment and well-being.

The infinite divine love also gives rise to that side of religious experience in which God is known as claiming the total obedience of a person’s life. God is thought of as “Lord” and “King” as well as “Father.” The divine commands come with the accent of absolute and unconditional claim, a claim that may not be set in the balance with any other interest whatever, not even life itself. This element of demand can be viewed as an expression of the divine love, seeking the best that lies potentially within the creature. Even between human beings there is nothing so inexorably

demanding as a love that seeks our highest good and cannot be content that we be less than our best. Because it is infinite, the love of the Creator for the creatures made in the divine image implies a moral demand of this kind that is absolute and unqualified. (431 words)

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

The international state system and the modern state, as we know it today, is rather young. The treaty of Westphalia of 1648 is said to be the beginning of the system of sovereign states. But what sort of a system existed prior to Westphalia and why historians and scholars of International Relations (IR) consider it fundamental is important to understand. The modern state, with defined political borders and sovereignty, was an alien concept till the sixteenth century. Pre- and post-Westphalia, several things have remained unchanged. Wars were fought and peace treaties were signed. But the treaty of Westphalia drew up a list of core principles, which redefined the conception of the state. Huge empires sprawled across the globe and dynasties frequently changed. Political boundaries were almost fluid, being drawn and violated repeatedly. Territories were often cut up and divided amongst allies or appropriated.

The treaty of Westphalia revised this completely. Territories were fixed and marked as inviolable. Sovereignty of the state or supremacy of the state became an accepted norm. These developments facilitated the growth of international relations, for now states could conduct relations and maintain ties as clearly identified actors; no longer did the states constantly changed their role. The treaty of Westphalia was strengthened with *two major turns* in history: **the birth of the American nation** and **the French Revolution**. Both lent the treaty certain credibility and deepened the norm of sovereignty and territorial inviolability.

When the Americans snapped ties with Great Britain after the much publicised and historic Boston Tea Party and declared that they were an independent nation, the idea that a nation is possible without a royal ruling dynasty was perpetuated. The French Revolution carried on the short history of breaking links with the past and rejecting

the *ancient regime*. The cry of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” spelt the death knell of not only Marie Antoinette, the young French empress, but also the traditional social structure of France. The idea that society was divided into classes was overturned and replaced with that of fraternity. The idea of a Republic was revolutionary in 1789 and was poised to spread across Europe.

The growth of international law is closely related to the simultaneous conceptualisation of state sovereignty. International law could be defined as *a code of conduct, which states adhere to, both in times of war and peace*. The body of international law as we know it today, has been evolving for the last four or five hundred years in Europe. The term *international law*, first used by Jeremy Bentham in 1780, was used to express the “law of states” and its primary purpose was to regulate the relations between states. This law and its consequent obligations have been accepted by states. It not only outlines the rights and duties of states, but also provides means to amicably resolve disputes between states.

- 5.(a) What sort of a state system existed prior to Westphalia ?
- 5.(b) What core principles did the treaty of Westphalia draw up ?
- 5.(c) How did Westphalia facilitate the growth of international relations ?
- 5.(d) How did the birth of the American nation and the French Revolution lend credibility to the treaty of Westphalia ?
- 5.(e) How was international law conceptualized for the first time ?
- 6.(a) Rewrite the sentences as directed : 1×10=10
- 6.(a)(i) We elected him the captain of the team. (Change the voice)
- 6.(a)(ii) He is so weak that he cannot stand. (Rewrite the sentence using ‘too ... to’)
- 6.(a)(iii) She _____ (live) in the colony since 2011. (Use the correct tense)

- 6.(a)(iv) Some of the people are not acquainted _____ the norms of the society.
(Use correct preposition to fill in the blank)
- 6.(a)(v) What time does this train get _____ London? (Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition)
- 6.(a)(vi) He said to me, "I don't believe you." (Change into indirect speech)
- 6.(a)(vii) He has completed his work last Monday. (Use the correct form of the verb)
- 6.(a)(viii) He wore a gaudy dress. (Rewrite using question tag)
- 6.(a)(ix) He lost his balance _____ fell off the bicycle. (Supply the appropriate conjunction)
- 6.(a)(x) We must eat. We cannot live. (Combine the two sentences into a simple sentence)
- 6.(b) Write one sentence each using the following phrases to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the given phrases : 2×5=10
- 6.(b)(i) Break down
- 6.(b)(ii) Look after
- 6.(b)(iii) Bear upon
- 6.(b)(iv) Stand by
- 6.(b)(v) Enter into

6.(c) Correct the following sentences without making any unnecessary changes :

1×5=5

6.(c)(i) All that glitter is not gold.

6.(c)(ii) I asked him to look into the dictionary.

6.(c)(iii) Unless he does not apologise, he should not be allowed to sit in the class.

6.(c)(iv) He liked you better than he likes me.

6.(c)(v) One of my friends are very rich and prosperous.

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