

A-DJTG-N-EPC

**ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING
AND COMPREHENSION**

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

*Question No. 1 is printed both in English and Hindi.
Answer to Question No. 1 should be written either in
English or in Hindi.*

*Candidates must ensure that the medium of writing the
Essay component is the same as indicated in the
Attendance List. The same must be mentioned by the
candidate on the cover of the Answer Book in the
space provided for the purpose.*

*Question Nos. 2 to 4 are printed in English only.
Answers to Question Nos. 2 to 4 must be written in
English only.*

Candidates should attempt all questions.

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

*Precis should be attempted only on the special precis
sheets provided for the purpose.*

*Note : Answers to all parts/sub-parts of a question
must be written contiguously. That is, whenever a
question is attempted, all its parts/sub-parts must be
attempted before moving on to the next question.*

*Pages left blank in answer book(s) must be clearly
struck out. Answers that follow pages left blank may
not be given credit.*

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

1. Write an essay in about 800 words on any *one* of the following : 40

- (a) The Role of Security Forces in Elections
- (b) Computer Literacy for Para Military Forces
- (c) Pro-active Indian Judiciary
- (d) Role of Retiring Security Personnel in Civil Society
- (e) Role of Media in Elections

1. करीब 800 शब्दों में निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखें । 40

- (क) चुनावों में सुरक्षाबलों की भूमिका
- (ख) अर्धसैनिक बलों के लिए कम्प्यूटर साक्षरता
- (ग) सकारात्मक सक्रिय भारतीय न्यायपालिका
- (घ) सभ्य समाज में सेवानिवृत्त सुरक्षाकर्मियों की भूमिका
- (ङ) चुनावों में जनसंचार माध्यमों की भूमिका

2. Write a precis 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 precis must be written on the precis sheets only, which should be securely fastened inside the answer book. State the number of words used in your precis. 20

We are the failed generation – we who are now in our 40s and 50s. We do not have to look far to realise that our generation has failed. The India we inherited was wonderful, but the one that we have bequeathed our children is degraded in every way. We are the citizens of transition, with personal memories of our childhood when we lived in a good, simple world where laws and morals had their place. And now we have first hand experience of an India stifled by corruption and injustice, with breakdowns on every front.

There is no point getting defensive about our failure. There is no point denying it either. Perhaps time has come for us to face up to reality and to try and understand why we failed. We were good and talented and grew up in a relatively safe and protected environment. Then why and where did we go wrong ? Perhaps we must rewind a bit.

Our grandparents were the generation of freedom fighters. They were brave and committed men and women fired with a vision of free India. They made sacrifices, donated money and property, their youth and even lived to achieve their goal. They were incredibly disciplined. And then came our parents' generation. They wanted to build a new India, a modern India where all citizens were equal. They were incredibly thrifty. They worked hard and saved money and believed the best they could give their children was a good education. And then came my generation, born in safety and security. We benefited from a good education. Our nationalistic goals had whittled down – we only wanted to make a difference. But we did not manage to because we were incredibly ambitious. We wanted to create a separate identity, push the frontiers of our personal capabilities and professional parameters to a new height. That hurt the social fabric – we wanted the best for our family, but community and country could look after itself....

And our children, they worship money. And when it is their parents' money, they do not care for it. Nowhere in the world do teenagers spend their parents' money as freely and without compunction as they do here. We are to be

blamed for that too because we are permissive, not liberal. Parents are so involved in their work that they do not have time for their children. They buy children's affection with guilt-money. So kids now have cars, electronic gadgets, designer clothes. India is a fading figment of their parents' nostalgia.

But can you blame them? Look at the India they are living in – pollution is high, crime is endemic, brute power is law, civic amenities are deplorable, justice non-existent. It is caste or connections that work. There are cases of affluence amidst unbelievable deserts of deprivation. How long is India really sustainable? Can it really remain stable and peaceful amidst such grotesque ills and inequities.

Often we are optimistic because we are afraid to be pessimistic. Impending scenarios scare the living daylights out of us. So we collectively believe that things will improve and gladly cite a variety of instances to prove that there are areas of growth and excellence. We want to be optimistic because we do not want to be pessimistic, or lapse into despair. After all, what is life without hope? (554 words)

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

Infrastructure can deliver major benefits in economic growth and poverty alleviation. But it does so only when it provides services that respond to effective demand and does so efficiently. Service is the goal and the measure of development in infrastructure. Major investments have been made in infrastructure stocks but have failed to generate the quality of services demanded. The costs of this waste are high and unacceptable. The causes of the past poor performance and the source of improved performance, lie in the incentives facing providers. To ensure efficient, responsive delivery of infrastructure services, incentives need to be changed through the application of three instruments – commercial management, competition and stakeholder involvement. The roles of the government and the private sector must be transformed as well.

It has now come to be realised that infrastructure must be managed efficiently. The

provision of infrastructure needs to be conceived and run as a service industry that responds to customer demand. Poor performers who have no idea of customer satisfaction must be kept out. The high willingness to pay for most infrastructure services, even by the poor, provides greater opportunity for user charges. Private sector involvement in management, financing or ownership will in most cases be needed to ensure a commercial orientation in infrastructure.

Introduce competition because competition gives consumers choices for better meeting their demands and puts pressure on suppliers to be efficient and accountable to users. Give users and other stakeholders a strong voice and real responsibility where infrastructure activities involve external effects. Users and other stakeholders should be represented in the planning and regulation of infrastructure service. In some cases, they should take major initiatives in design, operation and financing.

Public-private partnership in financing have promise. Private sector involvement in the financing of new capacity is growing. The lessons

of this experience are that the governments should start with simpler projects and gain experience. Governments will have a continuing, if changed role in infrastructure. In addition to taking steps to improve the performance of infrastructure provisions under their direct control, government, shall be responsible for creating policy and regulatory frameworks that safeguard the interests of the poor, improve environmental conditions. Governments are also responsible for developing legal and regulatory frameworks to support private involvement in the provision of infrastructure.

- (a) What should infrastructure be for society ?
- (b) Why have the past efforts in providing infrastructure failed ?
- (c) How can competition help in improving services ?
- (d) What role can be envisaged for stakeholders ?
- (e) What role should the governments continue to play ?

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

As heart disease continues to be the number one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High fat diets and “life in fast lane” in addition to sedentary life style and lack of physical exercise have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning phenomenon in the mid-1980 and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate and concentration of

stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8-00 am and 10-00 am.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the above mentioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered. The research is bound to lead to some thrilling revelations, as already mentioned above.

- (a) What have been the known causes of heart attack so far ?
- (b) How do the temporal changes trigger attacks ?

- (c) Does marital status have anything to do with heart attacks ?
 - (d) How is morning a risk time for heart patients ?
 - (e) How does the passage show a shift in the knowledge of the cardiologists ?
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निबन्ध, सारलेखन और अर्थग्रहण

समय : दो घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

अनुदेश

प्रश्न संख्या 1 अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों में छपा है।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 का उत्तर केवल अंग्रेजी में या केवल हिन्दी में लिखा जाना चाहिए।

परीक्षार्थियों को सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि निबन्ध घटक के लेखन का माध्यम वही है, जो कि उनकी उपस्थिति सूची में दर्ज है। परीक्षार्थी को उत्तर पुस्तिका के कवर पेज पर व्यवस्थित स्थान में इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहिए।

प्रश्न संख्या 2 से 4 केवल अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 2 से 4 के उत्तर केवल अंग्रेजी में लिखना अनिवार्य है।

उम्मीदवारों को सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने चाहिए।

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

सारलेख केवल उसी प्रयोजन के लिए दिए गए विशेष सारलेख पत्रों पर लिखा जाना चाहिए।

नोट : किसी भी प्रश्न के सभी भागों/उप-भागों के उत्तर साथ-साथ लिखना आवश्यक है। दूसरे शब्दों में, अगले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने से पहले, पिछले प्रश्न के सभी भागों/उप-भागों के उत्तर देना आवश्यक है।

यदि उत्तर पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दिया गया हो, तो उस पृष्ठ पर लकीर मार कर साफ-साफ काट देना आवश्यक है। हो सकता है कि खाली छोड़े गए पृष्ठों के बाद लिखे उत्तरों के अंक न दिए जाएं।

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