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Roll No. _____

CC(M)
ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)

[01]

Time Allowed - Three Hours

Maximum Marks-300

INSTRUCTIONS

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

- i) *Candidates should attempt all questions as per the instructions given.*
- ii) *The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.*
- iii) *Attempt of a part/question shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a part/question 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.*
- iv) *Answers must be written in ENGLISH only.*
- v) *Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.*
- vi) *Your answer should be precise and coherent.*
- vii) *If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- viii) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the General Instructions on the back side of the title page of the Question-Cum-Answer-Booklet for strict adherence.*

1. Write an Essay in about 600 words on any one of the following: (100 Marks)

- a) Democratic form of governance has no other alternative
- b) Combat role for women in defence services
- c) Social media's role in diminishing the gap between the real and virtual has mixed results
- d) Industrial growth is the backbone of the national economy

2. Read carefully the passage given below and write your answer to the questions in clear correct and concise language : (word limit 60-75 words) (5×15 =75)

TENTH May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took place in the lovely sandstone amphitheatre formed by the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colours and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government.

On that lovely autumn day I was accompanied by my daughter Zenani. On the podium, Mr de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president. Then Thabo Mbeki was sworn in as first deputy president. When it was my turn, I pledged to obey and uphold the Constitution and to devote myself to the well-being of the Republic and its people. To the assembled guests and the watching world, I said:

"Today, all of us do, by our presence here... confer glory and hope to newborn liberty. Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

We, who were outlaws, not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil. We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful and will again experience the oppression of one by another.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement. Let freedom reign. God bless Africa!"

A few moments later we all lifted our eyes in awe as a spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters and troop carriers roared in perfect formation over the Union Buildings. It was not only a display of pinpoint precision and military force, but a demonstration of the military's loyalty to democracy, to a new government that had been freely and fairly elected. Only moments before, the highest generals of the South African defense force and police, their chests bedecked with ribbons and medals from days gone by, saluted me and pledged their loyalty. I was not unmindful of the fact that not so many years before they would not have saluted but arrested me. Finally a chevron of Impala jets left a smoke trail of the black, red green, blue and goldred, green, blue and gold of the new South African flag.

The day was symbolised for me by the playing of our two national anthems, and the vision of whites singing 'NkosiSikelel -iA/rikn' and blacks singing 'Die overturned forever and replaced by one that recognised the rights and freedoms of all peoples, regardless of the colour of their skin.

On the day of the inauguration, I was overwhelmed with a sense of history. In the first decade of the twentieth century, a few years after the bitter Anglo-Boer war and before my own birth, the white-skinned peoples of South Africa patched up their differences and erected a system of racial domination against the dark-skinned peoples of their own land. Structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known.

That day had come about through the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose suffering and courage can never be counted or repaid. I felt that day, as I have on so many other days, that I was simply the sum of all those African patriots who had gone before me. That long and noble line ended and now began again with me. I was pained that I was not able to thank them and that they were not able to see what their sacrifices had wrought.

The policy of apartheid created a deep and lasting wound in my country and my people. All of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt. But the decades of oppression and brutality had another, unintended, effect, and that was that it produced the Oliver Tambos, the Walter Sisulus, the Chief Luthulis, the Yusuf Dadoos, the Bram Fischers, the Robert Sobukwes of our time* - men of such extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity that their like may never be known again. Perhaps it requires such depths of oppression to create such heights of character. My country is rich in the minerals and gems that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

It is from these comrades in the struggle that I learned the meaning of courage. Time and again, I have seen men and women risk and give their lives for an idea. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination. I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

- i) Why does the writer call himself and his community 'outlaws'?
- ii) What according to the writer is New born liberty?
- iii) Why does the writer glorify democracy?
- iv) What does the writer mean by the policy of apartheid?
- v) Who according to writer are African Patriots and why?

3. Make a précis of the following passage in one third of its length. The précis should be written in your language. A title to the précis is not required. (75)

England was the first country in the world to industrialise and modernise. This economic process was accompanied by the political struggle for liberty and democracy in the 17th and 18th centuries, particularly a struggle between the King and Parliament. Parliament's triumph laid the foundation of freedom and civil liberty in England, which was necessary to create the atmosphere science needs to prosper. In pre-revolutionary France, the Enlightenment thinkers - Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, Holbach, and several others - who attacked feudalism and religious dogmatism paved the way for the Revolution of 1789, which destroyed feudalism and led to scientific progress.

On the other hand, in Italy, Spain and some other countries, the Inquisition stifled free-thinking and scientific growth. All scientific ideas not consistent with the Bible were regarded as crimes, for example, the theory of Copernicus, which stated that the earth moved around the sun and not the sun around the planet. As a result, these countries were left far behind England and France and remained in the feudal dark ages for centuries.

The struggle to establish the scientific outlook was not easy. Scientific ideas were initially condemned because they were opposed to religious dogma. Voltaire and Rousseau had to flee for their lives to other countries. The Church persecuted the most outstanding scientists with blind cruelty, burning them at stake (for example, Bruno), torturing them (for example, Galileo), and forbidding or destroying their works. As recently as 1925, the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution was forbidden in the State of Tennessee in the United States. John Scopes was tried in the famous 'Monkey Trial' for teaching that theory. For centuries, the Church in Europe played an extremely reactionary role and fought pitilessly against the scientific conception of the world and the democratic movements.

In India, if we are to progress and rise as a world power, we must spread the scientific outlook to every nook and corner of our country and destroy the superstitions, for example, the belief in astrology and palmistry and the feudal ideas of casteism and communalism. Science is that knowledge by which we can understand nature (and human society) and use the knowledge for our benefit. For doing so, scientists rely on reason, observation and experiment. This obviously cannot be done on the dictates of anyone (though the government can certainly create the atmosphere where these can flourish). Science and democratic values go hand in hand.

In science, there is no final word, unlike in religion. Science questions everything and does not take anything for granted. This approach is not permitted in an undemocratic society, for example, a feudal society (which is governed by religion) or a fascist society (with a dictator). Thus, Hitler, with his Nazi racial philosophy, caused an enormous setback to science in Germany by persecuting Jewish scientists and banning their works (for example, Einstein). No doubt one needs to oppose the medieval obscurantism of modern times. What else is the bombing of schools or the Taliban closing down existing girls' schools? To fight such terrorism, we must not give up our modern values of liberty and freedom. Obscurantism can only be opposed by modern scientific thinking.

In India, after the Constitution was adopted in 1950, there was an atmosphere of liberal freedom given the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution: the right to free speech (Article 19), to liberty (Article 21), to equality (Articles 14 to 17), to religious freedom (Article 25) and so on. This helped the growth of science and technology because it created an atmosphere of freedom where people, including scientists, could freely discuss and dissent. If we compare our country with our neighbours, it becomes clear that they lagged far behind in economic growth precisely because such freedoms were lacking.

Further, the advanced sections of society who want to take the country forward and know how to do so must have much freedom to discuss debate and criticise each other. They are the pioneers and are entering a new field, much of which is unknown. Hence, they must have the freedom to think, discuss and criticise.

4. a) **Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary corrections. Do not make unnecessary changes in the original sentence. (10×1=10)**
- i) The hall is well small that all cannot be accommodated.
 - ii) It is admitted that he is the greater cricketer of the country.
 - iii) It is foolish to waste time to watching this programme.
 - iv) In order to write convincingly, you must have some knowledge of the subject concerned.
 - v) The handwriting of students who obtain a credit is better then that of students who fail.

- vi) Sometimes it is difficult to know about the email needs to be formal or semi-formal.
- vii) Describe the day, when you wake up on the first day of complete lockdown due to COVID-19.
- viii) You went to an ATM to withdraw some money instead the machine did not dispense cash.
- ix) The need is to understand and shoulder the responsibilities that each one of us has towards Mother Nature.
- x) It was such a boring film that we leave the place before the end.

b. Supply the missing words

(5×1=5)

- i) The Accountant _____ why he had not got a computer before.
- ii) You had _____ hard, otherwise you would not have succeeded in life.
- iii) The Principal told us _____ that he would not be able to give us a holiday.
- iv) I will never _____ what a terrible state I was in.
- v) _____ somebody wants the old music system, I will dispose it off.

c) Use the correct form of verbs given in the brackets

(5×1=5)

- i) The terrified monkey's _____ in the trees after they saw the gigantic Anaconda. (Hide)
- ii) We _____ all of the supplies that we needed for the camping trip. (Purchase)
- iii) Tiffany had _____ something strange about Marcus's story. (Notice)
- iv) The frustrated business owner _____ his store. (close)
- v) Mathew _____ his new bike around the block for hours. (Ride)

d) Write the Antonym of the following:

(5×1=5)

- i) Efface
- ii) Eloquence
- iii) Guile
- iv) Jovial
- v) Malice

5. Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning:

(10×1=10)

- a) i) If you tell the truth, you will not be punished. (rewrite the sentence by using Unless)
- ii) He is honest. He is poor. (Use though/ Although)
- iii) In spite of being a small boy he fought the giant. (Make a compound sentence)
- iv) The students finished their games and entered the classroom. (Make a simple sentence)
- v) One man's meat is another man's poison. (Make a complex sentence)
- vi) As soon as he got the message, he rushed home. (Convert this complex sentence into a compound one)
- vii) Do good to others or you will not be happy. (Convert this compound sentence into a complex one)
- viii) The weather may not improve tomorrow. In that case, no planes will take off. (Join the sentence by using if)
- ix) If we do not rush, we shall miss the bus. (Rewrite the sentence by using unless at beginning)
- x) "Can I help you with your homework?" said my father. (Change the sentence into indirect speech)

- b) Use the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words. (Ambiguous and meaningless sentences will not be awarded)

(5×1=5)

- i) Mitigate
- ii) Ordain
- iii) Quack
- iv) Admonish
- v) Benign

c) Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks:**(5×1=5)**

- i) He unfortunately _____ to bring the keys. (Forget/ forgot)
- ii) The police _____ arrived, the mob disappeared. (Having/ Being)
- iii) Good health is the most precious of all _____. (Possession/possessions)
- iv) Why did the old banker _____ Merriam as his daughter? (adopt/ adopted)
- v) She ate her lunch and then _____ to the class. (gone/went)

d) Use these idioms/phrases in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change the form of the words.**(5×1=5)**

- i) A gentleman at large
 - ii) Between a Rock and a Hard place
 - iii) Fair and wide
 - iv) Chase rainbows
 - v) Down the drain
-

Total No. of Printed Pages-2]

Roll No. _____

CC(M)
ESSAY IN ENGLISH
(COMPULSORY)
[02]

Time Allowed - Three Hours**Maximum Marks-250****INSTRUCTIONS**

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

- i) *Write **TWO** Essays, choosing **ONE** from each of the Section A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each.*
- ii) *The Essay must be written in english medium in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.*
- iii) *Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.*
- iv) *Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

Write **TWO** Essays, choosing **ONE** from each of the Section A and B, in about **1000-1200** words each. **(2×125=250)**

SECTION - A

1. I am the wisest man alive for I know one thing that is that I know nothing.
2. Pandemics, though catastrophic, are in the end meant to foster human progress.
3. The weak can never forgive, forgiveness is the attribute of strong.
4. All birds find shelter during a rain, but eagle avoids rain by flying above the clouds.

SECTION - B

1. India's \$5 Trillion Economy - A dream or a reality ?
 2. Gender inequality is rooted in social discrimination not in biological differences.
 3. We don't inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children.
 4. Technology and social media have brought power back to the people.
-

Total No. of Printed Pages-3]

Roll No. _____

CC(M)

GENERAL STUDIES

(COMPULSORY)

PAPER - I

Time Allowed - Three Hours

[03]

Maximum Marks-250

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following Instructions carefully before attempting the paper.

- i) *There are Twenty questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii) *Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.*
- iii) *Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*
- iv) *If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- v) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the general instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.*
- vi) *No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.*
- vii) *No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.*

1. Write a note on Nagara style of temple architecture in India. (150 words) (10)
2. Which monument of India is the latest inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage list? Write down the significance of that monument. (150 words) (10)
3. Elaborate on the literary contributions of the Gupta dynasty. (150 words) (10)
4. Write a note on pre-historic paintings with special reference to Bhimbetka rock shelters. (150 words) (10)
5. Time has come to revisit, rethink and reshape Indian Cities. Discuss. (150 words) (10)
6. Explain the geological and paleontological evidences of continental drift theory? (150 words) (10)
7. Discuss the significance of Indian Ocean as a geo-economic boundary for India. (150 words) (10)
8. What is tropical cyclone? Why don't tropical cyclones form within 5° of the equator. (150 words) (10)
9. What are the major factors responsible for the origin of oceanic currents across the globe? (150 words) (10)
10. How can you explore the changing landscape of the 'third gender' movement in contemporary India? (150 words) (10)
11. Secularism in India is not just the result of Constitutional provisions but also of its syncretic heritage. Discuss. (250 words) (15)

12. Assess the functionality of Israel's Iron dome & how it works. (250 words) (15)
13. What is intangible cultural heritage? Discuss it with special reference to recent inclusion of 'Durga Puja in Kolkata' in the UNESCO intangible cultural heritage list. (250 words)(15)
14. Discuss the relevance of Swami Vivekananda's thoughts in the 21st Century. (250 words)(15)
15. Nation building depends on strengthening of pluralities in Indian Society. Comment. (250 words) (15)
16. Indian freedom movement was not a conglomeration of different struggles or certain principles, but had a long term strategic perspective. Elaborate. (250 words) (15)
17. Explain the Bio-Physical significance of Eastern Ghats in India. Describe the steps that can be taken to conserve bio diversity in the region. (250 words) (15)
18. Landslide Hazards are most prominent in the Himalayan region. Explain the geological factors of landslide hazard and its impact on the Himalayan ecosystem. (250 words) (15)
19. "India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged". Justify this statement and critically analyse, (250 words) (15)
20. The state needs to take the first step towards examining women's actual experiences in the contexts of unequal pay, allocation of inferior work and denial of rights over their minds and bodies. Discuss. (250 words) (15)

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Roll No. _____

CC(M)
GENERAL STUDIES
(COMPULSORY)
PAPER - II
[03]

Time Allowed - Three Hours

Maximum Marks-250

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following Instructions carefully before attempting the paper.

- i) *There are Twenty questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii) *Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.*
- iii) *Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*
- iv) *If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- v) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the general instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.*
- vi) *No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.*
- vii) *No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.*

1. Discuss the importance of Lok Ayukta amidst the recent bid by Kerala government to amend the Lok Ayukta Act. (150 words) (10)
2. Aspirational districts are not only becoming accelerators of economic growth, but also are eliminating barriers to India's progress. Elaborate (150 words) (10)
3. Find the difference between 'regular areas' and 'hard areas' in the AGMUT cadre. (150 words)(10)
4. Do you think there is a need to review and update the constitution at the present juncture? (150 words) (10)
5. Critically analyse the statement, 'Civil services, judiciary and media are performing at below optimum levels.' (150 words) (10)
6. Discuss the importance of India's social justice paradigm amidst the recent call for an All India Federation for Social Justice. (150 words) (10)
7. Critically examine how disruption of parliament has hampered the productivity of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in recent years? (150 words) (10)
8. Discuss how Mission Karmayogi has the potential to turn Indian bureaucracy into futuristic, people centric and accountable, aligned with vision of New India. (150 words) (10)
9. Do you think Pakistan's first National Security Policy brought out in 2021 is an endeavour to have peace with India? (150 words) (10)
10. Do you think the crisis in Ukraine may add worries for India? (150 words) (10)

11. Critically examine the statement, "India has well established principles of civic nationalism, which seek to present electoral majority in the guise of a religious majority, and monopolise political power." (250 words) (15)
12. What are the concerns of several state governments on Government of India's proposed move to amend the IAS service rules? (250 words) (15)
13. Do you think India has been at the centre of gravity as far as cyber terrorism in South Asia is concerned? (250 words) (15)
14. Myanmar has become a vital cog in India's neighbourhood first policy, Discuss it in the light of growing Chinese influence in the region. (250 words) (15)
15. The strategic intents and logic behind India's sale of Brahmos missiles to Philippines mark an assertive Act East policy. Discuss. (250 words) (15)
16. India and Oman showing mutual interest for joint ventures to enhance defence industry cooperation is important for India's bid to expand its footprint in the Indian Ocean Region. Elucidate. (250 words) (15)
17. Highlight the main features of the draft proposals of the Jammu and Kashmir delimitation commission. (250 words) (15)
18. Describe how the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic has ushered in a new world order with new economic and strategic dimensions. (250 words) (15)
19. The first India-Central Asia Summit held recently is the culmination of the efforts of both the regions to strengthen the three decade old partnership. Discuss. (250 words) (15)
20. Discuss the need for India and Israel to strengthen and deepen their bilateral relationship in the light of the completion of three decades of formal diplomatic ties between the two countries.. (250 words) (15)

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Roll No. _____

CC(M)

GENERAL STUDIES

(COMPULSORY)

PAPER - III

[03]

Time Allowed - Three Hours

Maximum Marks-250

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following Instructions carefully before attempting the paper.

- i) *There are Twenty questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii) *Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.*
- iii) *Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*
- iv) *If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- v) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the general instructions on the back side of the title page of the Answer Script for strict adherence.*
- vi) *No continuation sheets shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.*
- vii) *No blank page be left in between answer to various questions.*

1. Nanotechnology is already broadening itself in the areas of medical tools, knowledge and therapies currently available to clinicians. Explain.(150 words) (10)
2. Explain briefly the challenges and opportunities of ISRO's role in making India a global space power in this new space age. (150 words) (10)
3. Explain the importance of India as one of the most attractive destinations for investment in the manufacturing sector. (150 words) (10)
4. Do you agree with the view that steady GDP growth and low inflation have left the Indian economy in good shape? Give reasons in support of your arguments. (150 words) (10)
5. In light of recent Supreme Court order, comment on the possibility and challenges in the regulation of cryptocurrencies in India. (150 words) (10)
6. Give an insight of the environmental hazards faced due to the consumption of uncontrolled construction materials. (150 words) (10)
7. We cannot control weather and climate events, but we need to put more efforts into disaster risk management. Explain. (150 words) (10)
8. Forest Protection and Management is not possible without participation of local communities. Discuss in context of J&K with suitable illustrations. (150 words) (10)
9. What do you think could be the requirements for the proposed joint theatre commands of the Indian armed forces? (150 words) (10)
10. Recent incidents show that social media can be a bane as well as boon to the internal security of India. Discuss. (150 words) (10)

11. “Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to provide sizable incremental value to a wide range of sectors”. Explain in this context how AI is to be the key source of competitive advantages. (250 words) (15)
12. Biotech KISAN programme of the Department of Biotechnology attempts to link the available knowledge and technology with the farmers. Explain the salient features, objectives and scope of coverage of the programme. (250 words) (15)
13. The opportunities for startups in India are immense but so are challenges. Discuss. (250 words)(15)
14. Despite economic devastation caused by Covid-19 pandemic, India’s agile response towards economic development has been commendable. Explain. (250 words) (15)
15. A battery swapping policy will be brought out by government and interoperability standards will be formulated for the electric vehicles sector. Explain how it will impact our environment. (250 words) (15)
16. Explain how blockchain technology could truly revolutionalise India’s educational institutions. (250 words) (15)
17. Pollution caused by single use plastic has become a major environmental concern in India. Explain in the context of Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules-2021. (250 words)(15)
18. Tackling Public health challenge in India needs bureaucratic, technical and political efforts. Discuss. (250 words) (15)
19. Critically analyse the main highlights of the India’s Energy Outlook 2021. (250 words)(15)
20. Monetising public assets will be stepping up the pace of infrastructure investment in India. Highlight the major components of National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) announced in the union budget 2021-22. (250 words) (15)

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Roll No. _____

CC(M)
GENERAL STUDIES
(COMPULSORY)
PAPER - IV
[03]

Time Allowed - Three Hours

Maximum Marks-250

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following Instructions carefully before attempting the paper.

- i) *There are twelve questions divided into two sections.*
- ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- iii) *Marks carried by a question/part are indicated against it.*
- iv) *Word limit in questions, wherever specified should be adhered to.*
- v) *Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*
- vi) *Answer must be provided written in English in Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.*

SECTION-A

1. a) "A man is the product of his own thoughts". "What he thinks he becomes." Elaborate with your answer.(150 words) (10)
b) Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding. Explain. (150 words)(10)
2. a) How does code of conduct differ from the code of ethics? (150 words) (10)
b) Elaborate what is collective care by an individual for the society. (150 words) (10)
3. a) What are values? Highlight the importance of values in governance?(150 words)(10)
b) Attitude is a small thing, but it makes a big difference. How does attitude shape the personality of an individual? (150 words) (10)
4. a) Truth will always prevail though it takes time. Justify your answer?(150 words) (10)
b) What factors influence employee's perception of the ethical workplace in an organization? (150 words) (10)
5. a) What are the essential ingredients of value education?(150 words) (10)
b) Discuss five important characteristics of emotionally intelligent people. (150 words)(10)
6. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?
a) "A country's greatness lies in its undying ideal of love and sacrifice that inspire the mothers of the race." Sarojini Naidu (150 words) (10)
b) "So long as you achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you". B R Ambedkar (150 words) (10)
c) "Creativity is seeing the same thing but thinking differently." APJ Abdul Kalam (150 words) (10)

SECTION-B

7. You come across a report in the newspaper wherein during the drive undertaken by a Municipality to demolish dilapidated buildings one of the government servants has been assaulted publicly by the local MLA. The MLA belongs to the ruling party in the State. The MLA has blamed the official for taking bribes to illegally demolish houses, which are in good condition on the pretext of the drive to demolish dilapidated buildings. The MLA has claimed that few families were living in the houses and that the demolition drive was at the behest of some vested interests to grab the land.
a) What are the issues involved in the case in your opinion?
b) What are the options available in your view with the relevant actors to redress their concern? (250 words) (20)

8. Miss X is a dedicated employee in a Government office working as a supervisor. She supervises a very significant and vast infrastructure project. The project concerns building a bridge over a river that would connect a major rural area with the nearby towns and the cities. It is a prestigious project launched by the government and has been marked as the government's flagship project. The date of inauguration has also been declared. The project has brought a lot of positivity and faith among the people towards the credibility of the government and concerned administration involved in the project. Just a fortnight prior to the inauguration of the bridge, she discovers that the material used in the construction of the bridge is of inferior quality than stated at the time of award of contract. The bridge may not be able to bear the load of the traffic that would be crossing it on a regular and continuous basis. The region often sees trucks being overloaded with materials and it is likely that overloaded trucks may harm bridge's structural security. The inauguration cannot be cancelled nor can be postponed due to obvious reasons. But the inauguration and the subsequent usage of the bridge signals towards impending danger, the collapse of the bridge. (20)
- What are the ethical and administrative issues involved in the above case?
 - What options are available to Miss X. Evaluate each of these options and suggest the course of action, you would adopt, giving suitable reasons.
 - As a Civil Servant, what would you suggest to avoid such situations?
9. A hilly state witnessed torrential rains leading to loss of life and property. Apart from the local inhabitants there were tourists stranded in large numbers. With the supply chains broken and increased demand, it was observed that local shopkeepers started selling essential goods at very high prices. With a very restricted possibility of being evacuated in the coming few days, the stranded people feel helpless. A crumbled governance infrastructure in remote areas has multiplied the extent of their agony. Given this situation, answer the following questions :(20)
- Identify the various stakeholders in the case and give a reasoned account of their interests. Given the administrative, market and ethical perspective of viewing the situation, do you think there is a conflict in the priorities of these stakeholders?
 - Suggest ways to harmonize competing interests in order to resolve the issues, provide relief and prevent escalation of conflict.
10. You are working as a District Magistrate in an aspirational district where women literacy and sex ratio is one of the lowest in the country. It is brought to your notice that a woman who has been elected as 'Sarpanch' on a seat reserved for women candidates in a panchayat in your district is head 'only on the paper'. All the work related to the panchayat is actually carried out by her husband. Even the flag hoisting ceremony on Independence Day is carried out by her husband. However, her husband happens to be a good administrator as indicated by that panchayat's performance on various developmental parameters as compared to other panchayats in the district. Also, her husband enjoys the support of the local people. Given the situation, answer the following: (20)
- Identify the stakeholders and issues involved in this case?
 - What options are available to you as the District Magistrate in such a scenario? Also, evaluate each option and indicate what action will you choose.

[Turn Over

11. You are the head of PSU, which has recently been entrusted with construction of a new airport in metropolitan city. However, the area in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed airport runways have large tracts of land occupied by dense slum settlements. If the airport is to be constructed, approximately 75,000 slum families will have to be humanly rehabilitated. The sheer scale of this rehabilitation, almost similar to an urban renewal, has thrown up many challenges. Foremost among these is identifying an appropriate location for rehabilitation of slum dwellers. You are faced with the following options in this regard, each of which have their own merits and demerits. (20)
- There is no reasonably priced land in close vicinity of the present slums. A vacant parcel of land that you have identified close-by will have to be developed afresh along with all civil amenities, and this will entail, huge cost for the PSU.
 - There is another location, which is very far-off where a factory once stood. All the required civic amenities are in place here and the factory can be converted into appropriate houses at little cost to the PSU. However, there will be loss of livelihood on relocation to this because of its distance from the current slum location.
 - There is yet another site, which can be used for rehabilitation at reasonable cost. Neither is it too far nor will it entail huge monetary cost, but exercising this option involves cutting a large number of trees, which may adversely affect the ecology of the area. This is likely to face resistance from environmental groups.

Given the above options and the associated challenges, which of these sites will you choose for rehabilitation of slum dwellers? Provide adequate justification for your choice.

12. Stubble (parali) burning is a method of removing paddy crop residues from the field to sow wheat from the last week of September to November. Stubble burning is a process of setting on fire the straw stubble, left after the harvesting of grains, like paddy, wheat, etc. It is usually required in areas that use the combined harvesting method which leaves crop residue behind. Paddy stubble burning is practiced mainly in the Indo-Gangetic plains of Punjab, Haryana and UP to clear the fields for rabi crop sowing. The paddy crop is harvested between the first and last weeks of October in Punjab and Haryana. Then, farmers sow the wheat crop from the first week of November until the middle of December. The process of burning farm residue is one of the major causes of air pollution in parts of North India and deteriorating air quality. Along with vehicular emissions, it affects the Air Quality Index (AQI) in the national capital and NCR. Now, the questions are : (20)
- What are the ethical issues involved in this case?
 - What steps must be taken to address the issues of air pollution due to stubble burning? (250 words)



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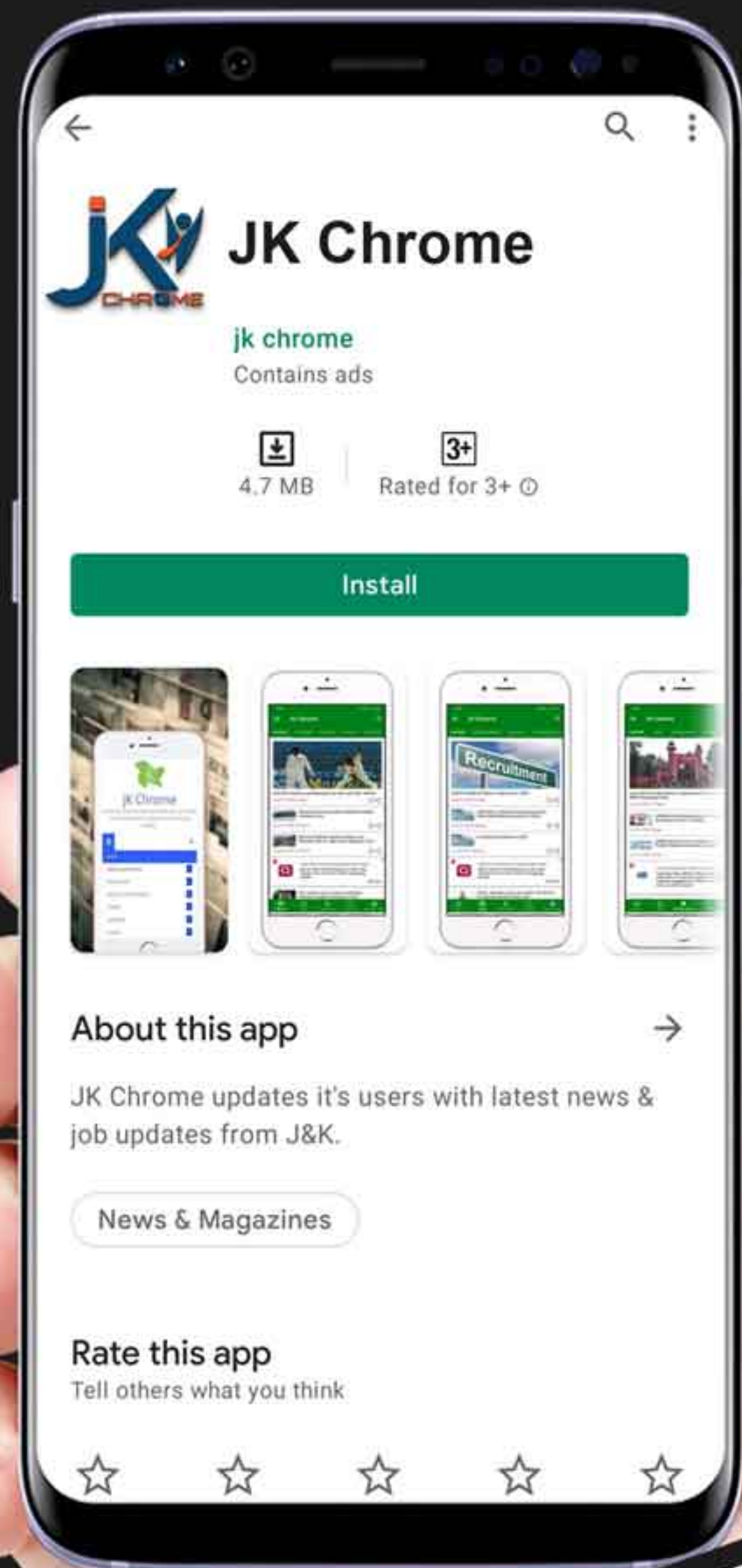
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