

C.I.S.F. 2012

CISF (AC) LDE - 2012

A-DJG-M-FQD

**ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND
COMPREHENSION**

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

Question No. 1 is printed both in Hindi and English.

Answer to Question No. 1 should be written either only in English or only in Hindi.

Candidates must ensure that the medium of writing the Essay component is the same as indicated in the Attendance List and on the cover of the Answer Book in the space provided for the purpose.

Question Nos. 2 and 3 are printed in English only.

Answers to Question Nos. 2 and 3 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 of about 500 words on any one of the topics given below : 40

- (a) Role of technology in industrial security.
- (b) Business and ethics.
- (c) Inclusive growth—challenges and strategies.
- (d) 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'

नीचे दिए गए विषयों में से किसी एक पर, लगभग 500 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए : 40

- (क) औद्योगिक सुरक्षा में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका।
- (ख) कारोबार और आचार-शास्त्र।
- (ग) समावेशी विकास—चुनौतियां और रणनीतियां।
- (घ) 'लेखनी तलवार के मुकाबले अधिक शक्तिशाली होती है।'

2. Write a precis of each of the following passages (A) and (B) in your own words, reducing each to about one-third of its original length and suggesting an appropriate title for it. Write these (A) and (B) precis on the special precis-sheets provided for the purpose separately and then carefully fasten these sheets inside the answer-book. Each precis should be attempted on a separate precis sheet.

Note :— No marks shall be awarded if the precis is not written on the special precis sheets provided.

Precis should conform to the suggested length, failing which appropriate penalty shall be levied.

$$(13+2=15) \times 2 = 30$$

(A) The remapping of the economy is not merely an intellectual task but will involve profound changes in our value system. The idea of wealth itself, which is central to economics, is inextricably linked to human expectations, values and life styles. To define wealth within an ecological framework will mean to transcend its present connotations of material accumulation and give it the broader sense of human enrichment. Such a notion of wealth, together with 'profit' and other related concepts, will not be amenable to rigorous quantification, and thus economists will no longer be able to deal with values exclusively in monetary terms. In fact, our current economic problems make it quite evident that money alone no longer provides an adequate tracking system.

An important aspect of the necessary revision of our value system will be the redefinition of 'work'. In our society work is identified with a job; it is done for an employer and for money; unpaid activities do not count as work, for example, the

work performed in households has no economic value. On the other hand the unemployed carries a social stigma; he loses status and respect in his own and others' eyes because he is unable to get work. At the same time, those who do have jobs very often have to perform work in which they cannot take any pride, work that leaves them profoundly alienated and dissatisfied. Marx clearly recognised that this alienation comes from the fact that workers do not own the means of production, have no say about the use to which their work is put. The result is products that show less and less craft, artistic quality or taste. Thus work becomes degraded. The worker's only purpose is to earn a living, while the employer's exclusive aim is to increase profits. Lack of responsibility and pride, together with the overriding profit motive, have resulted in a situation where most of the work carried out today is wasteful and unjustified. (327 words)

- (B) The culmination of a forensic scientist's effort is a report on the examinations performed and then, if needed, testifying to those results in a court of law. Even if someone were the greatest scientist

on the earth but could not effectively testify to what they did, they would be a failure as a forensic scientist. A professional forensic scientist must be able to explain the theories, methods, procedures, analyses, results and interpretations of the scientific examinations they performed. And they must do this without being an advocate for either side in a case. Impartiality is the hallmark of science and this is especially true of forensic science.

Civil cases usually involve private disputes between persons or organizations. Criminal cases involve an action that is considered to be detrimental to the society as a whole.

A civil case begins when a person or entity, called the plaintiff, claims that another person or entity, called the defendant, has failed to carry out a legal duty owed to the plaintiff. Both the plaintiff and the defendant are referred to as parties or litigants. The plaintiff may ask the court to tell the defendant to fulfil the duty or make compensation for the harm done, or both. Legal duties include respecting rights established under the constitution or under federal or state law.

Civil suits are brought in both state and federal courts. An example of a civil case in a state court would be if a citizen (including a corporation) sued another citizen for not living up to a contract. Individuals, corporations, and the federal government can also bring civil suits in a federal court claiming violations of federal statutes or constitutional rights. For example, the federal government can sue a hospital for overbilling Medicare and Medicaid, a violation of a federal statute. An individual can sue a local police department for violation of his/her constitutional rights—for example, the right to assemble peacefully.

In a criminal case, a person accused of a crime is generally charged in a formal accusation called an indictment (for felonies or serious crimes) or information (for misdemeanors). The government, on behalf of the people of the United States, prosecutes the case through the U.S. Attorney's office if the person is charged with a federal crime. A state's attorney's office prosecutes state crimes.

It is not the victim's responsibility to bring the criminal case. In a kidnapping case, for

instance, the government would prosecute the kidnapper; the victim would not be a party to the action.

In some cases, there may not be a specific victim. For example, state governments arrest and prosecute people accused of violating laws against driving while intoxicated because society regards that as a social offence that can result in harm to others.

When a court determines that an individual committed a crime, that person will receive a sentence. The sentence may be an order to pay a monetary penalty (a fine and/or restitution to the victim), imprisonment, or supervision in a community (by a court employee called a U.S. probation officer if a federal crime), or a combination of any of these three things.

(520 words)

3. Study the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow, accurately and precisely :—

The first thing which a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement.

Half-educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself at an early day never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book which does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other hand, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking or opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic, something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind, and leaving the deeper springs of feelings and the higher faculties of perception unemployed.

This does not mean that there is any sort of good literature which should be shunned. A good novel is just as good reading as even the greatest philosopher

can possibly wish for. The whole matter depends upon the way of reading, even more than upon the nature of what is read. Perhaps it is too much to say, as has often been said, that there is no book which has nothing in it; it is better simply to state that the good of a book depends incomparably more for its influence upon the habits of the reader than upon the art of the writer, no matter how great that writer may be.

Important as careful reading is, you can readily perceive that it should not be wasted. The powers of a well-trained and highly educated mind ought not be expended upon any common book. By common I mean cheap and useless literature. Nothing is so essential to self-training as the proper choice of books to read; and nothing is so universally neglected. It is not even right that a person of ability should waste his time in 'finding out' what to read.

The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great book we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time; and every additional time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book, that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is

very probably not worth much, but we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness, certain inappreciations. Carlyle, for example, could not endure Browning, Byron could not endure some of the greatest of English poets. A man must be many-sided to utter a trustworthy estimate of many books. We may doubt the judgement of the single critic at times. But there is, no doubt, possible in regard to the judgement of generations. Even if we do not at once perceive anything good in a book which has been admired and praised for hundreds of years, we may be sure that by trying, by studying it carefully, we shall at last be able to feel the reasons of this admiration and praise. The best of all libraries for a poor man would be a library entirely composed of such great works only, books which have passed the test of time. (651 words)

Questions (Answer in your own language) :—

- (i) How should a scholar read a book ? 4
- (ii) Why shouldn't a book be read for mere amusement ? 4

- (iii) What is the test of a great book ? 4
- (iv) What is the difference between the judgement of one critic and the judgement of generations ? 4
- (v) What is 'so universally neglected' ? 4
- (vi) On what does reading depend ? 4
- (vii) Explain the three underlined portions in about 20 words each. $2 \times 3 = 6$

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Serial No.

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निबन्ध, सारलेखन और अर्थग्रहण

समय : दो घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

अनुदेश

प्रश्न संख्या 1 हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपा है।

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

परीक्षा देने वालों को सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि निबन्ध घटक के लेखन का माध्यम वही है, जो कि उनकी उपस्थिति सूची में दर्ज है और उत्तर पुस्तिका में इस बात के लिए व्यवस्थित स्थान में लिखा है।

प्रश्न संख्या 2 तथा 3 केवल अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 2 तथा 3 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।

निबन्ध केवल उसी प्रयोजन के लिए दिए गए विशेष निबन्ध पन्नों 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.