Odisha Judicial Service (Mains) 2019

General English · compulsory paper

Time: 2½ hours. Full marks: 150. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks. Answer all questions.

1. Translate the following into English: **[25 marks]**

ଅଜ୍ଞାନତାର ମହାନିଦ୍ରାରୁ ଉଠିବା ହିଁ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଜାଗର । ସାଧାରଣତଃ ରାତ୍ରି ଅନ୍ଧକାର ପ୍ରତୀକ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ରାତ୍ରି ଘନଘୋର ଅନ୍ଧକାରର ସୂଚନା ଦେଇଥାଏ । ଆଲୋକ ତେଜ, ଔଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଲ୍ୟ ଓ ଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରଦାନ କଲାବେଳେ, ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଜଡ଼ତା ଓ ଅଜ୍ଞତାର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କରେ । ରାତ୍ରି ତମୋଗୁଣର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟବାଚୀ ଅଟେ । ମଣିଷ ଆତ୍ମବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇ ଏକ ଶବସମ ପଡ଼ିରହେ । ତମୋଗୁଣରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆଳସ୍ୟରେ ବୁଡ଼ି ରହେ । ସୁକର୍ମ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କୁକର୍ମ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପାଦିତ ହୁଏ । ଅଧିକ ପାପ, ସକଳ ପ୍ରକାର ଅନ୍ୟାୟ, ବ୍ୟଭିଚାରର ମାତ୍ରା ବୃଦ୍ଧିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହିଭଳି ଅଜ୍ଞତାର ନିଦ୍ରାରେ ସୁପ୍ତ ମାନବାତ୍ମାକୁ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଜଗେଇବା ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରକୃତ ଜାଗର ରାତ୍ରି ମଣିଷ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପର ସାକ୍ଷୀ । ଆମ ଦେଶୀୟ ଗଣନାରେ ଫାଲ୍ଗୁନ ମାସ ହେଉଛି ବର୍ଷର ଅନ୍ତିମ ମାସ । ଏଣୁ ଫାଲ୍ଗୁନ ମାସର କୃଷ୍ଣପକ୍ଷ ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶୀ ରାତ୍ରି ମହାଶିବ ରାତ୍ରି ଅଟେ ।

2. Translate the following into Odia : **[25 marks]**

Biologists in New Zealand are baffled by the sudden death of a large number of world's rarest species of penguins. At least a third of the 400 yellow-eyed penguins that live on the Otago Peninsula, in New Zealand's South Island have died since December. The loss represents around 15 percent of all yellow-eyed penguins and threatens to extinguish the mainland population. The disappearance of this group of penguins is particularly serious for the species, because the birds are genetically distinct from those on the Auckland Islands and Campbell Island. Their disappearance would narrow the species gene pod considerably.

The first penguin died in December and by February the population had crashed. Post-mortem examinations showed no sign of poisoning by heavy metals or pesticides, nor was there any sign of a virus. Whatever killed the birds acted very quickly — in the eight hours they were at sea feeding on the day they died — and most of the corpses recovered were near their home beaches. "Whatever it is, seems to make them sick, then head for home and collapse on the beach", said one of the scientists.

Suggestions of a cause ranging from a change in food supply caused by a climatic change to poisoning by a biological toxin — perhaps from an algae bloom. The sea has been particularly warm this summer but temperature alone would not kill the penguins ; nor had the unusual climatic conditions interfered with the birds feeding. None of the dead birds showed any sign of disease.

3. Write a short essay in about 150 (one hundred and fifty) words on any one of the following: **[50 marks]**

(a) Should Death Sentence be abolished ?

(b) Public Interest Litigation.

(c) Fast Track Courts.

(d) Justice delayed is justice denied.

(e) Higher courts are beyond the reach of the common man.

(f) Atrocities on women.

4. Make a precis of the following passage in about 100 (one hundred) words : **[25 marks]**

Since its birth in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the Women's Rights Movement has taken root and spread throughout the world. In many countries women have fought for the right

to vote, the right to work, the right to be educated to the limit of their capacities, the right to own and dispose of property, and for equal rights within marriage. The cause has penetrated World Governments. UNESCO too assists in the advancement of women by seeking to involve them in educational and cultural programmes.

In addition, a multitude of women's organisations exist in individual countries to further at national and international levels, the eradication of remaining areas of discrimination. Through their affiliation with international feminist bodies, they are in touch with women's activities and achievements in all the parts of the world.

However, with half the world's population still illiterate — most of them women — there is great disparity in what has been, and has still to be achieved. At one end of the scale, women's rights workers are still pressing for elementary education, at the other, for the removal of early protective legislation which is now felt to be discriminatory because it denied women's certain freedoms : for example, the right to do night work if they so choose. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the women's movement has progressed unevenly and with varying success,

women in general are emerging from "chattledom" and are beginning to take their place beside mess as free and equal citizens.

Wherever they have been granted the opportunity, women have demonstrated their ability to compete on equal terms with men. In time of war, they have taken over from them in almost every sphere, building a record of distinguished service which has proved for all time that the power behind the throne is no less capable of ruling from it, and also that the hand rocking the cradle is equally at home manufacturing it.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : **[5×5 = 25 marks]**

It was in pursuit of the objective of establishing economic democracy that India launched the First Five Year Plan in 1951. The plan was not intended merely to increase production in agriculture and industry and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth, but to bring about a change in the entire economic and social structure of the country, and ultimately for the development of the human personality. The compulsions of Logic, the need of a fast growing population, the vastness of the country, and the multiplicity of needs made planned economic

development inevitable. In short, the First Five Year Plan was the first attempt in India to integrate the agricultural, industrial, social and economic aspects of the country into a single framework of thinking.

The First Five Year Plan was only a modest beginning, but a start had to be made and the first step had to be taken. The important thing was to launch the nation on the road to economic regeneration, and the First Plan put the people on the move. This was not an easy task. The planners had to draw up a blue-print for the welfare of millions of people and embracing almost every aspect of human activity, to reconcile private and public sectors in the context of a mixed economy, and to plan for economic development within the framework of democracy.

Then there was the need to strike a balance between agriculture and industry. Adequate provision had to be made to provide food, shelter, health and education to the vast majority of our people long condemned to live in almost sub- human conditions. Apart from these immediate objectives, the planners had to lay the foundation on which the eventful economic superstructure could be built for lasting property. All these various

tasks had to be accomplished within the limitations of the resources available within the country, supplemented by assistance from outside.

The First Plan was followed by two more Five Year Plans and three Annual Plans. The experiment of planned economic development in 18 years old, and it is now possible to asses our gains and losses. It is true that the record of Indian Planning is not uniformly good, nor can one say that we have succeeded in achieving all the objectives that we set before ourselves. There have been failures and shortcomings in various sectors of the economy. It is also true that avoidable mistakes have been made which have adversely affected the country's economic development. Apart from the consequences of human failures, other factors beyond our control have also had their effect in slowing down the pace of economic progress. Perhaps, to an extent, all this was inevitable and unavoidable for a country trying to rise above the limitations imposed by time and history.

Nevertheless, it will be churlish to deny that the country has made tremendous progress in many directions, notably in agriculture and

industry, in education and technology, in health and housing. But we have yet to solve the twin problems of unemployment and illiteracy. There is no blinking the fact that economic independence is still a chimers for millions of people. The planners and the Government are fully aware of this. They are equally determined that the battle for economic independence should go on until every citizen is able to live a full life and face the future with hope and confidence.

Questions :

(a) What do you understand by the term 'economic democracy' ?

(b) What factors led India to go in for planned economic development ?

(c) Why is it difficult to plan for economic development within the framework of democracy ?

(d) Why have our plans not succeeded in achieving all the set objectives ?

(e) What is the ultimate aim of economic planning in India ?