

# **VASAVI ACADEMY**

[ U/M of KARNATAKA ARYA VYSYA MAHASABHA ]

## **AWARENESS PROGRAMME**

### **25 AUGUST 2019**

## SYLLABI FOR THE EXAMINATION

**NOTE :** Candidates are advised to go through the Syllabus published in this Section for the Preliminary Examination and the Main Examination, as periodic revision of syllabus has been done in several subjects.

### Part A—Preliminary Examination

#### Paper I - (200 marks)

**Duration: Two hours**

- ☐ Current events of national and international importance.
- ☐ History of India and Indian National Movement.
- ☐ Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- ☐ Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- ☐ Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- ☐ General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
- ☐ General Science.

#### Paper II-(200 marks)

**Duration : Two hours**

- ☐ Comprehension;
- ☐ Interpersonal skills including communication skills;
- ☐ Logical reasoning and analytical ability;
- ☐ Decision making and problem solving;
- ☐ General mental ability;
- ☐ Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) (Class X level), Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. — Class X level);

**Note 1 :** Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.

**Note 2 :** The questions will be of multiple choice, objective type.

**Note 3 :** It is mandatory for the candidate to appear in both the Papers of Civil Services (Prelim) Examination for the purpose of evaluation. Therefore a candidate will be disqualified in case he/she does not appear in both the papers of Civil Services (Prelim) Examination.

### Part B—Main Examination

The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory.

The nature and standard of questions in the General Studies papers (Paper II to Paper V) will be such that a well-educated person will be able to answer them without any specialized study. The questions will be such as to test a candidate's general awareness of a variety of subjects, which will have relevance for a career in Civil Services. The questions are likely to test the candidate's

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basic understanding of all relevant issues, and ability to analyze, and take a view on conflicting socio-economic goals, objectives and demands. The candidates must give relevant, meaningful and succinct answers.

The scope of the syllabus for optional subject papers (Paper VI and Paper VII) for the examination is broadly of the honours degree level i.e. a level higher than the bachelors' degree and lower than the masters' degree. In the case of Engineering, Medical Science and law, the level corresponds to the bachelors' degree.

Syllabi of the papers included in the scheme of Civil Services (Main) Examination are given as follows :—

### **QUALIFYING PAPERS ON INDIAN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH**

The aim of the paper is to test the candidates' ability to read and understand serious discursive prose, and to express his ideas clearly and correctly, in English and Indian language concerned.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows :

- (i) Comprehension of given passages.
- (ii) Précis Writing.
- (iii) Usage and Vocabulary.
- (iv) Short Essays.

#### **Indian Languages:—**

- (i) comprehension of given passages.
- (ii) Précis Writing.
- (iii) Usage and Vocabulary.
- (iv) Short Essays.
- (v) Translation from English to the Indian Language and vice-versa.

**Note 1:** The papers on Indian Languages and English will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature only. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking.

**Note 2:** The candidates will have to answer the English and Indian Languages papers in English and the respective Indian language (except where translation is involved).

#### **PAPER-I**

**Essay:** Candidates may be required to write essays on multiple topics. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion, and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.

#### **PAPER-II**

**General Studies-I : Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.**

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- ② Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- ② Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present—significant events, personalities, issues.
- ② The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
- ② Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- ② History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
- ② Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- ② Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- ② Effects of globalization on Indian society.
- ② Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.
- ② Salient features of world's physical geography.
- ② Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- ② Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location—changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

### PAPER-III

#### **General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.**

- ② Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- ② Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- ② Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- ② Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
- ② Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- ② Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.

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- ② Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- ② Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- ② Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
- ② Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- ② Development processes and the development industry —the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
- ② Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- ② Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- ② Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- ② Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance-applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- ② Role of civil services in a democracy.
- ② India and its neighborhood- relations.
- ② Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
- ② Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- ② Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

#### PAPER-IV

#### **General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management**

- ② Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- ② Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- ② Government Budgeting.
- ② Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- ② Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks

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and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.

- ② Food processing and related industries in India- scope' and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- ② Land reforms in India.
- ② Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- ② Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- ② Investment models.
- ② Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- ② Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- ② Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- ② Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- ② Disaster and disaster management.
- ② Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- ② Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- ② Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- ② Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- ② Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

#### **PAPER-V**

##### **General Studies- IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude**

This paper will include questions to test the candidates' attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered :

- ② Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in-human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics - in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- ② Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- ② Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.

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- ② Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- ② Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
- ② Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- ② Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- ② Case Studies on above issues.

#### PAPER-VI & PAPER VII

#### Optional Subject Papers I & II

Candidate may choose any optional subject from amongst the List of Optional Subjects given in Para 2.

#### AGRICULTURE

##### PAPER-I

Ecology and its relevance to man, natural resources, their sustainable management and conservation. Physical and social environment as factors of crop distribution and production. Agro ecology; cropping pattern as indicators of environments. Environmental pollution and associated hazards to crops, animals and humans. Climate change—International conventions and global initiatives. Green house effect and global warming. Advance tools for ecosystem analysis—Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Cropping patterns in different agro-climatic zones of the country. Impact of high-yielding and short-duration varieties on shifts in cropping patterns. Concepts of various cropping, and farming systems. Organic and Precision farming. Package of practices for production of important cereals, pulses, oil seeds, fibres, sugar, commercial and fodder crops.

Important features, and scope of various types of forestry plantations such as social forestry, agro-forestry, and natural forests : Propagation of forest plants. Forest products. Agro-forestry and value addition. Conservation of forest flora and fauna.

Weeds, their characteristics, dissemination and association with various crops; their multiplications; cultural, biological, and chemical control of weeds.

Soil—physical, chemical and biological properties. Processes and factors of soil formation. Soils of India. Mineral and organic constituents of soils and their role in maintaining soil productivity. Essential plant nutrients and other beneficial elements in soils and plants. Principles of soil fertility, soil testing and fertiliser recommendations, integrated nutrient management Biofertilizers. Losses of nitrogen in soil, nitrogen-use efficiency in submerged rice soils, nitrogen fixation in soils. Efficient phosphorus and potassium use. Problem soils and their reclamation.

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receivers.

## PAPER II

### 1. Control Systems :

Elements of control systems; block-diagram representations; open-loop & closed-loop systems; principles and applications of feed-back. Control system components. LTI systems : time-domain and transform-domain analysis. Stability : Routh Hurwitz criterion, root-loci, Bode-plots and polar plots, Nyquist's criterion; Design of lead-lag compensators. Proportional, PI, PID controllers. State-variable representation and analysis of control systems.

### 2. Microprocessors and Microcomputers :

PC organisation; CPU, instruction set, register setting diagram, programming, interrupts, memory interfacing, I/O interfacing, programmable peripheral devices.

### 3. Measurement and Instrumentation :

Error analysis; measurement of current voltage, power, energy, power-factor, resistance, inductance, capacitance and frequency; bridge measurements. Signal conditioning circuit; Electronic measuring instruments : multimeter, CRO, digital voltmeter, frequency counter, Q-meter, spectrum-analyser, distortion-meter. Transducers : thermocouple, thermistor, LVDT, strain-gauge, piezo-electric crystal.

### 4. Power Systems: Analysis and Control :

Steady-state performance of overhead transmission lines and cables; principles of active and reactive power transfer and distribution; per-unit quantities; bus admittance and impedance matrices; load flow; voltage control and power factor correction; economic operation; symmetrical components, analysis of symmetrical and unsymmetrical faults. Concepts of system stability : swing curves and equal area criterion. Static VAR system. Basic concepts of HVDC transmission.

### 5. Power System Protection :

Principles of overcurrent, differential and distance protection. Concept of solid state relays. Circuit breakers. Computer aided protection : introduction; line, bus, generator, transformer protection; numeric relays and application of DSP to protection.

### 6. Digital Communication :

Pulse code modulation (PCM), differential pulse code modulation (DPCM), delta modulation (DM), Digital modulation and demodulation schemes : amplitude, phase and frequency keying schemes (ASK, PSK, FSK). Error control coding : error detection and correction, linear block codes, convolution codes. Information measure and source coding. Data networks, 7-layer architecture.

## GEOGRAPHY

### PAPER I

## PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY

### Physical Geography :

1. **Geomorphology** : Factors controlling landform development; endogenetic and exogenetic forces; Origin and evolution of the earth's crusts; Fundamentals of geomagnetism; Physical conditions of the earth's interior; Geosynclines; Continental drift; Isostasy; Plate tectonics; Recent views on mountain building; Volcanicity; Earthquakes and Tsunamis; Concepts of

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Environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development.

- 5. Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography :** System analysis in Human geography; Malthusian, Marxian and demographic transition models; Central Place theories of Christaller and Losch; Perroux and Boudeville; Von Thunen's model of agricultural location; Weber's model of industrial location; Ostov's model of stages of growth. Heart-land and Rimland theories; Laws of international boundaries and frontiers.

## PAPER II

### GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

- 1. Physical Setting :** Space relationship of India with neighbouring countries; Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns; Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation, Soil types and their distributions.
- 2. Resources :** Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources, Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis.
- 3. Agriculture :** Infrastructure: irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power; Institutional factors; land holdings, land tenure and land reforms; Cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability; Agro and social-forestry; Green revolution and its socio-economic and ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; Livestock resources and white revolution; Aqua-culture; Sericulture, Agriculture and poultry; Agricultural regionalisation; Agro-climatic zones; Agro-ecological regions.
- 4. Industry :** Evolution of industries; Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertiliser, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector underkings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policy; Multinationals and liberalisation; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including ecotourism.
- 5. Transport, Communication and Trade :** Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline net works and their complementary roles in regional development; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Trade balance; Trade Policy; Export processing zones; Developments in communication and information technology and their impacts on economy and society; Indian space programme.
- 6. Cultural Setting :** Historical Perspective of Indian Society; Racial linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; Major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; Cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, interaregional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies; Health indicators.
- 7. Settlements :** Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements; Urban developments; Morphology of Indian cities; Functional classification of Indian cities; Conurbations and metropolitan regions; Urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; Town planning; Problems of urbanisation and remedies.
- 8. Regional Development and Planning:** Experience of regional planning in India; Five Year Plans; Integrated rural development programmes; Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning; Command area development; Watershed management; Planning for backward

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area, desert, drought-prone, hill tribal area development; Multi-level planning; Regional planning and development of island territories.

- 9. Political Aspects :** Geographical basis of Indian federalism; State reorganisation; Emergence of new states; Regional consciousness and inter-state issues; International boundary of India and related issues; Cross-border terrorism; India's role in world affairs; Geopolitics of South Asia and Indian Ocean realm.
- 10. Contemporary Issues :** Ecological issues: Environmental hazards: landslides, earthquakes, Tsunamis, floods and droughts, epidemics; Issues related to environmental pollution; Changes in patterns of land use; Principles of environmental impact assessment and environmental management; Population explosion and food security; Environmental degradation; Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion; Problems of agrarian and industrial unrest; Regional disparities in economic development; Concept of sustainable growth and development; Environmental awareness; Linkage of rivers; Globalisation and Indian economy.

**NOTE :** Candidates will be required to answer one compulsory map question pertinent to subjects covered by this paper.

## GEOLOGY

### PAPER I

#### 1. General Geology :

The Solar System, meteorites, origin and interior of the earth and age of earth; Volcanoes—causes and products, Volcanic belts. Earthquakes—causes, effects, seismic zone of India; Island arcs, trenches and mid-ocean ridges; Continental drift; Seafloor spreading, plate tectonics. Isostasy.

#### 2. Geomorphology and Remote Sensing :

Basic concepts of geomorphology. Weathering and soil formations; Landforms, slopes and drainage. Geomorphic cycles and their interpretation. Morphology and its relation to structures and lithology; Coastal geomorphology; Applications of geomorphology in mineral prospecting, civil engineering; hydrology and environmental studies; Geomorphology of Indian sub-continent.

Aerial photographs and their interpretation—merits and limitations; The Electromagnetic spectrum. Orbiting

Satellites and Sensor Systems. Indian Remote Sensing Satellites. Satellite data products; Applications of remote sensing in geology; The Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS)—its applications.

#### 3. Structural Geology :

Principles of geologic mapping and map reading, projection diagrams, Stress and strain ellipsoid and stress-strain relationships of elastic, plastic and viscous materials; Strain markers in deformed rocks. Behaviour of minerals and rocks under deformation conditions. Folds and faults classification and mechanics; Structural analysis of folds, foliations, lineations, joints and faults, unconformities; Time-relationship between crystallization and deformation.

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Types and agents of metamorphism. Metamorphic grades and zones; Phase rule. Facies of regional and contact metamorphism; ACF and AKF diagrams; Textures and structures of metamorphic rocks. Metamorphism of arenaceous, argillaceous and basic rocks; Minerals assemblages. Retrograde metamorphism; Metasomatism and granitisation, migmatites. Granulite terrains of India.

### **3. Sedimentary Petrology :**

Sediments and Sedimentary rocks: Processes of formation; diagenesis and lithification; Clastic and non-clastic rocks-their classification, petrography and depositional environment; Sedimentary facies and provenance. Sedimentary structures and their significance. Heavy minerals and their significance. Sedimentary basins of India.

### **4. Economic Geology :**

Ore, ore mineral and gangue, tenor of ore. Classification of ore deposits; Processes of formation of mineral deposits; Controls of ore localisation; Ore textures and structures; Metallogenic epochs and provinces; Geology of the important Indian deposits of aluminium, chromium, copper, gold, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, titanium, uranium and thorium and industrial minerals; Deposits of coal and petroleum in India, National Mineral Policy; Conservation and utilization of mineral resources. Marine mineral resources and Law of Sea.

### **5. Mining Geology :**

Methods of prospecting—geological, geophysical, geochemical and geobotanical; Techniques of sampling. Estimation of reserves of ore; Methods of exploration and mining-metallic ores, industrial minerals, marine mineral resources and building stones. Mineral beneficiation and ore dressing.

### **6. Geochemistry and Environmental Geology :**

Cosmic abundance of elements. Composition of the planets and meteorites. Structure and composition of earth and distribution of elements. Trace elements. Elements of crystal chemistry-types of chemical bonds, coordination number. Isomorphism and polymorphism. Elementary thermodynamics.

Natural hazards—floods, mass wasting, coastal hazards, earthquakes and volcanic activity and mitigation; Environmental impact of urbanization, mining, industrial and radioactive waste disposal, use of fertilizers, dumping of mine waste and fly-ash. Pollution of ground and surface water, marine pollution. Environment protection—legislative measures in India; Sea level changes: causes and impact.

## **HISTORY**

### **PAPER I**

#### **1. Sources**

Archaeological sources :

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.

Literary sources:

Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign account: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

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## **2. Pre-history and Proto-history :**

Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).

## **3. Indus Valley Civilization :**

Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.

## **4. Megalithic Cultures :**

Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.

## **5. Aryans and Vedic Period :**

Expansions of Aryans in India :

Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.

## **6. Period of Mahajanapadas :**

Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.

## **7. Mauryan Empire :**

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature.

Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

## **8. Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas) :**

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.

## **9. Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:**

Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.

## **10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:**

Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

## **11. Regional States during Gupta Era:**

The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras,

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Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukya as of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.

### **12. Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:**

Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.

### **13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:**

- Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.
- The Cholas: administration, village economy and society "Indian Feudalism".
- Agrarian economy and urban settlements.
- Trade and commerce.
- Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.
- Condition of women.
- Indian science and technology.

### **14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:**

- Philosophy: Shankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa.
- Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.
- Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India.
- Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.

### **15. The Thirteenth Century:**

- Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.
- Economic, Social and cultural consequences.
- Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.
- Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.

### **16. The Fourteenth Century:**

- "The Khalji Revolution".
- Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.
- Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.
- Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.

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**17. Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:**

- Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.
- Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.
- Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.

**18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:**

- Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.
- Malwa, Bahmanids.
- The Vijayanagara Empire.
- Lodis.
- Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.
- The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration.
- Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.

**19. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:**

- Regional cultures specificities.
- Literary traditions.
- Provincial architectural.
- Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.

**20. Akbar:**

- Conquests and consolidation of empire.
- Establishment of *jagir* and *mansab* systems.
- Rajput policy.
- Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of *Sulh-i-kul* and religious policy.
- Court patronage of art and technology.

**21. Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:**

- Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
- The Empire and the Zamindars.
- Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
- Nature of the Mughal State.
- Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.
- The Ahom kingdom.
- Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.

**22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:**

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- Population Agricultural and craft production.
- Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
- Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
- Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
- Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.

### **23. Culture during Mughal Empire:**

- Persian histories and other literature.
- Hindi and religious literatures.
- Mughal architecture.
- Mughal painting.
- Provincial architecture and painting.
- Classical music.
- Science and technology.

### **24. The Eighteenth Century:**

- Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.
- Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.
- The Maratha fiscal and financial system.
- Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.
- State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.

## **PAPER-II**

### **1. European Penetration into India:**

The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.

### **2. British Expansion in India:**

Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.

### **3. Early Structure of the British Raj:**

The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.

### **4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:**

- (a) Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of

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agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.

- (b) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.

#### **5. Social and Cultural Developments:**

The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.

#### **6. Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:**

Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.

#### **7. Indian Response to British Rule:**

Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, casuses of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

8. Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.
9. Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.
10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.
11. Other strands in the National Movement.
- The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.
- The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.

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12. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
13. Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.
14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
15. Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.
- 16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas:**
  - (i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.
  - (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
  - (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.
- 17. Origins of Modern Politics :**
  - (i) European States System.
  - (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution.
  - (iii) French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.
  - (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
  - (v) British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.
- 18. Industrialization :**
  - (i) English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.
  - (ii) Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.
  - (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.
- 19. Nation-State System :**
  - (i) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.
  - (ii) Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.
  - (iii) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.
- 20. Imperialism and Colonialism :**
  - (i) South and South-East Asia.
  - (ii) Latin America and South Africa.
  - (iii) Australia.
  - (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.
- 21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution :**
  - (i) 19th Century European revolutions.
  - (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.
  - (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.
  - (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949.

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T.B.C. : BKL-F-GHP

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

2131621

TEST BOOKLET  
GENERAL STUDIES



Paper—I

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
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ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर छाया है।



1. With reference to Mughal India, what is/are the difference/differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar?

1. Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other than revenue collection.
2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.
- (b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.
- (c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- (d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

3. The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (c) World Economic Forum
- (d) World Bank

4. Consider the following statements about 'the Charter Act of 1813':

1. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
3. The revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

5. With reference to Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements :

1. It contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries.
2. The National Council of Education was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Consider the following pairs :

<i>Movement/ Organization</i>	<i>Leader</i>
1. All India Anti-Untouchability League	: Mahatma Gandhi
2. All India Kisan Sabha	: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
3. Self-Respect Movement	: E. V. Ramaswami Naicker

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

7. Which one of the following is **not** a Harappan site?

- (a) Chanhudaro
- (b) Kot Diji
- (c) Sohgaora
- (d) Desalpur

8. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka?

- (a) Kanganahalli
- (b) Sanchi
- (c) Shahbazgarhi
- (d) Sohgaora

9. Consider the following :

1. Deification of the Buddha
2. Treading the path of Bodhisattvas
3. Image worship and rituals

Which of the above is/are the feature/features of Mahayana Buddhism?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

10. With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.
- (b) It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire.
- (c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages.
- (d) The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.



11. Building 'Kalyaana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of
- Chalukya
  - Chandela
  - Rashtrakuta
  - Vijayanagara

12. Consider the following statements :

- In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
- The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.
- The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

13. Consider the following statements :

- Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
- Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

14. With reference to the British colonial rule in India, consider the following statements :

- Mahatma Gandhi was instrumental in the abolition of the system of 'indentured labour'.
- In Lord Chelmsford's 'War Conference', Mahatma Gandhi did not support the resolution on recruiting Indians for World War.
- Consequent upon the breaking of Salt Law by Indian people, the Indian National Congress was declared illegal by the colonial rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

15. With reference to Indian National Movement, consider the following pairs :

<i>Person</i>	<i>Position held</i>
1. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	: President, All India Liberal Federation
2. K. C. Neogy	: Member, The Constituent Assembly
3. P. C. Joshi	: General Secretary, Communist Party of India

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

16. With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statements is *not* correct?

- (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.
- (b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses.
- (c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.
- (d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

17. Who among the following Mughal Emperors shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

18. Which one of the following National Parks lies *completely* in the temperate alpine zone?

- (a) Manas National Park
- (b) Namdapha National Park
- (c) Neora Valley National Park
- (d) Valley of Flowers National Park

19. Atal Innovation Mission is set up under the

- (a) Department of Science and Technology
- (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

20. On 21st June, the Sun

- (a) does not set below the horizon at the Arctic Circle
- (b) does not set below the horizon at Antarctic Circle
- (c) shines vertically overhead at noon on the Equator
- (d) shines vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn



21. Which one of the following groups of plants was domesticated in the 'New World' and introduced into the 'Old World'?

- (a) Tobacco, cocoa and rubber
- (b) Tobacco, cotton and rubber
- (c) Cotton, coffee and sugarcane
- (d) Rubber, coffee and wheat

22. Consider the following statements :

1. Asiatic lion is naturally found in India only.
2. Double-humped camel is naturally found in India only.
3. One-horned rhinoceros is naturally found in India only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

23. Consider the following pairs :

<i>Famous place</i>	<i>River</i>
1. Pandharpur	: Chandrabhaga
2. Tiruchirappalli	: Cauvery
3. Hampi	: Malaprabha

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

24. In a given year in India, official poverty lines are higher in some States than in others because

- (a) poverty rates vary from State to State
- (b) price levels vary from State to State
- (c) Gross State Product varies from State to State
- (d) quality of public distribution varies from State to State

25. In the context of which of the following do some scientists suggest the use of cirrus cloud thinning technique and the injection of sulphate aerosol into stratosphere?

- (a) Creating the artificial rains in some regions
- (b) Reducing the frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones
- (c) Reducing the adverse effects of solar wind on the Earth
- (d) Reducing the global warming

26. In the context of which one of the following are the terms 'pyrolysis and plasma gasification' mentioned?

- (a) Extraction of rare earth elements
- (b) Natural gas extraction technologies
- (c) Hydrogen fuel-based automobiles
- (d) Waste-to-energy technologies

31. Recently, there was a growing awareness in our country about the importance of Himalayan nettle (*Girardinia diversifolia*) because it is found to be a sustainable source of

- (a) anti-malarial drug
- (b) biodiesel
- (c) pulp for paper industry
- (d) textile fibre

32. For the measurement/estimation of which of the following are satellite images/remote sensing data used?

- 1. Chlorophyll content in the vegetation of a specific location
- 2. Greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies of a specific location
- 3. Land surface temperatures of a specific location

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

33. Consider the following States :

- 1. Chhattisgarh
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Maharashtra
- 4. Odisha

With reference to the States mentioned above, in terms of percentage of forest cover to the total area of State, which one of the following is the correct ascending order?

- (a) 2-3-1-4
- (b) 2-3-4-1
- (c) 3-2-4-1
- (d) 3-2-1-4

34. Which of the following statements are correct about the deposits of 'methane hydrate'?

- 1. Global warming might trigger the release of methane gas from these deposits.
- 2. Large deposits of 'methane hydrate' are found in Arctic Tundra and under the seafloor.
- 3. Methane in atmosphere oxidizes to carbon dioxide after a decade or two.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

35. Consider the following :

- 1. Carbon monoxide
- 2. Methane
- 3. Ozone
- 4. Sulphur dioxide

Which of the above are released into atmosphere due to the burning of crop/biomass residue?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4



36. Consider the following pairs :

Sea	Bordering country
1. Adriatic Sea	: Albania
2. Black Sea	: Croatia
3. Caspian Sea	: Kazakhstan
4. Mediterranean Sea	: Morocco
5. Red Sea	: Syria

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

37. Among the following, which one is the largest exporter of rice in the world in the last five years?

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Vietnam

38. Consider the following pairs :

Glacier	River
1. Bandarpunch	: Yamuna
2. Bara Shigri	: Chenab
3. Milam	: Mandakini
4. Siachen	: Nubra
5. Zemu	: Manas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 5
- (d) 3 and 5

39. In India, the use of carbofuran, methyl parathion, phorate and triazophos is viewed with apprehension. These chemicals are used as

- (a) pesticides in agriculture
- (b) preservatives in processed foods
- (c) fruit-ripening agents
- (d) moisturising agents in cosmetics

40. Consider the following statements :

1. Under Ramsar Convention, it is mandatory on the part of the Government of India to protect and conserve all the wetlands in the territory of India.
2. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 were framed by the Government of India based on the recommendations of Ramsar Convention.
3. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 also encompass the drainage area or catchment regions of the wetlands as determined by the authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

41. Consider the following statements :

1. Agricultural soils release nitrogen oxides into environment.
2. Cattle release ammonia into environment.
3. Poultry industry releases reactive nitrogen compounds into environment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

42. What is common to the places known as Aliyar, Isapur and Kangsabati?

- (a) Recently discovered uranium deposits
- (b) Tropical rain forests
- (c) Underground cave systems
- (d) Water reservoirs

43. In the context of proposals to the use of hydrogen-enriched CNG (H-CNG) as fuel for buses in public transport, consider the following statements :

1. The main advantage of the use of H-CNG is the elimination of carbon monoxide emissions.
2. H-CNG as fuel reduces carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions.
3. Hydrogen up to one-fifth by volume can be blended with CNG as fuel for buses.
4. H-CNG makes the fuel less expensive than CNG.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

44. Why are dewdrops **not** formed on a cloudy night?

- (a) Clouds absorb the radiation released from the Earth's surface.
- (b) Clouds reflect back the Earth's radiation.
- (c) The Earth's surface would have low temperature on cloudy nights.
- (d) Clouds deflect the blowing wind to ground level.

45. Consider the following statements :

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



46. Consider the following statements :

1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

47. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Morarji Desai

48. Consider the following statements :

1. Coal sector was nationalized by the Government of India under Indira Gandhi.
2. Now, coal blocks are allocated on lottery basis.
3. Till recently, India imported coal to meet the shortages of domestic supply, but now India is self-sufficient in coal production.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

49. Consider the following statements :

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void?

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Ninth Schedule
- (d) Twelfth Schedule

51. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India :

1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

52. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- (a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.

(b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.

(c) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.

(d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

53. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements :

1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



54. Consider the following statements :

1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) has a 'Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air'.
2. The UNCAC is the ever-first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.
3. A highlight of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) is the inclusion of a specific chapter aimed at returning assets to their rightful owners from whom they had been taken illicitly.
4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by its member States to assist in the implementation of both UNCAC and UNTOC.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

55. Consider the following statements :

1. As per recent amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forest dwellers have the right to fell the bamboos grown on forest areas.

2. As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, bamboo is a minor forest produce.
3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 allows ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

56. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

57. Consider the following statements :

1. According to the Indian Patents Act, a biological process to create a seed can be patented in India.
2. In India, there is no Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
3. Plant varieties are not eligible to be patented in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

58. Consider the following statements :

The Environment Protection Act, 1986 empowers the Government of India to

1. state the requirement of public participation in the process of environmental protection, and the procedure and manner in which it is sought
2. lay down the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

59. As per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Waste generator has to segregate waste into five categories.
- (b) The Rules are applicable to notified urban local bodies, notified towns and all industrial townships only.
- (c) The Rules provide for exact and elaborate criteria for the identification of sites for landfills and waste processing facilities.
- (d) It is mandatory on the part of waste generator that the waste generated in one district cannot be moved to another district.

60. Consider the following statements :

As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018

1. if rules for fixed-term employment are implemented, it becomes easier for the firms/companies to lay off workers
2. no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



61. The Service Area Approach was implemented under the purview of

- (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (b) Lead Bank Scheme
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- (d) National Skill Development Mission

62. With reference to the management of minor minerals in India, consider the following statements :

1. Sand is a 'minor mineral' according to the prevailing law in the country.
2. State Governments have the power to grant mining leases of minor minerals, but the powers regarding the formation of rules related to the grant of minor minerals lie with the Central Government.
3. State Governments have the power to frame rules to prevent illegal mining of minor minerals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

63. Consider the following statements :

1. Most of India's external debt is owed by governmental entities.
2. All of India's external debt is denominated in US dollars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

64. Which of the following is *not* included in the assets of a commercial bank in India?

- (a) Advances
- (b) Deposits
- (c) Investments
- (d) Money at call and short notice

65. In the context of India, which of the following factors is/are contributor/contributors to reducing the risk of a currency crisis?

1. The foreign currency earnings of India's IT sector
2. Increasing the government expenditure
3. Remittances from Indians abroad

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

66. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

67. Which of the following is issued by registered foreign portfolio investors to overseas investors who want to be part of the Indian stock market without registering themselves directly?

- (a) Certificate of Deposit
- (b) Commercial Paper
- (c) Promissory Note
- (d) Participatory Note

68. Consider the following statements :

1. As per law, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority exists at both National and State levels.
2. People's participation is mandatory in the compensatory afforestation programmes carried out under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

1. Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament
2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees
3. Finance Commission
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 2 and 5

70. With reference to India's Five-Year Plans, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. From the Second Five-Year Plan, there was a determined thrust towards substitution of basic and capital good industries.
2. The Fourth Five-Year Plan adopted the objective of correcting the earlier trend of increased concentration of wealth and economic power.
3. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, for the first time, the financial sector was included as an integral part of the Plan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3



76. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017?

1. Pregnant women are entitled for three months pre-delivery and three months post-delivery paid leave.
2. Enterprises with crèches must allow the mother minimum six crèche visits daily.
3. Women with two children get reduced entitlements.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

77. Which one of the following is **not** a sub-index of the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business Index'?

- (a) Maintenance of law and order
- (b) Paying taxes
- (c) Registering property
- (d) Dealing with construction permits

78. In India, 'extended producer responsibility' was introduced as an important feature in which of the following?

- (a) The Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998
- (b) The Recycled Plastic (Manufacturing and Usage) Rules, 1999
- (c) The e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011
- (d) The Food Safety and Standard Regulations, 2011

79. The economic cost of food grains to the Food Corporation of India is Minimum Support Price and bonus (if any) paid to the farmers plus

- (a) transportation cost only
- (b) interest cost only
- (c) procurement incidentals and distribution cost
- (d) procurement incidentals and charges for godowns

80. In the context of any country, which one of the following would be considered as part of its social capital?

- (a) The proportion of literates in the population
- (b) The stock of its buildings, other infrastructure and machines
- (c) The size of population in the working age group
- (d) The level of mutual trust and harmony in the society

81. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements :

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. Consider the following statements :

1. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates are calculated by comparing the prices of the same basket of goods and services in different countries.
2. In terms of PPP dollars, India is the sixth largest economy in the world.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

83. With reference to the cultivation of Kharif crops in India in the last five years, consider the following statements :

1. Area under rice cultivation is the highest.
2. Area under the cultivation of jowar is more than that of oilseeds.
3. Area of cotton cultivation is more than that of sugarcane.
4. Area under sugarcane cultivation has steadily decreased.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

84. Among the agricultural commodities imported by India, which one of the following accounts for the highest imports in terms of value in the last five years?

- (a) Spices
- (b) Fresh fruits
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Vegetable oils

85. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- (b) Absence of restraint
- (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully



86. Which one of the following is *not* the most likely measure the Government/RBI takes to stop the slide of Indian rupee?

- (a) Curbing imports of non-essential goods and promoting exports
- (b) Encouraging Indian borrowers to issue rupee denominated Masala Bonds
- (c) Easing conditions relating to external commercial borrowing
- (d) Following an expansionary monetary policy

87. Consider the following statements :

The Reserve Bank of India's recent directives relating to 'Storage of Payment System Data', popularly known as data diktat, command the payment system providers that

1. they shall ensure that entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India
2. they shall ensure that the systems are owned and operated by public sector enterprises
3. they shall submit the consolidated system audit report to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India by the end of the calendar year

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Which of the following adopted a law on data protection and privacy for its citizens known as 'General Data Protection Regulation' in April 2016 and started implementation of it from 25th May, 2018?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Canada
- (c) The European Union
- (d) The United States of America

89. Recently, India signed a deal known as 'Action Plan for Prioritization and Implementation of Cooperation Areas in the Nuclear Field' with which of the following countries?

- (a) Japan
- (b) Russia
- (c) The United Kingdom
- (d) The United States of America

90. The money multiplier in an economy increases with which one of the following?

- (a) Increase in the cash reserve ratio
- (b) Increase in the banking habit of the population
- (c) Increase in the statutory liquidity ratio
- (d) Increase in the population of the country

96. RNA interference (RNAi) technology has gained popularity in the last few years. Why?

1. It is used in developing gene silencing therapies.
2. It can be used in developing therapies for the treatment of cancer.
3. It can be used to develop hormone replacement therapies.
4. It can be used to produce crop plants that are resistant to viral pathogens.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1 and 4 only

97. Recently, scientists observed the merger of giant 'blackholes' billions of light-years away from the Earth. What is the significance of this observation?

- (a) 'Higgs boson particles' were detected.
- (b) 'Gravitational waves' were detected.
- (c) Possibility of inter-galactic space travel through 'wormhole' was confirmed.
- (d) It enabled the scientists to understand 'singularity'.

98. Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of multi-drug resistance in microbial pathogens in India?

1. Genetic predisposition of some people
2. Taking incorrect doses of antibiotics to cure diseases

3. Using antibiotics in livestock farming

4. Multiple chronic diseases in some people

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

99. What is Cas9 protein that is often mentioned in news?

- (a) A molecular scissors used in targeted gene editing
- (b) A biosensor used in the accurate detection of pathogens in patients
- (c) A gene that makes plants pest-resistant
- (d) A herbicidal substance synthesized in genetically modified crops

100. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (a) Hepatitis B virus is transmitted much like HIV.
- (b) Hepatitis B, unlike Hepatitis C, does not have a vaccine.
- (c) Globally, the number of people infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses are several times more than those infected with HIV.
- (d) Some of those infected with Hepatitis B and C viruses do not show the symptoms for many years.



समय : तीन घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबन्ध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (ब्यू० सी० ए०) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों को अंक नहीं दिए जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट किए गए शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

## ESSAY

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

निम्न खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबन्ध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000-1200 शब्दों का हो :

Write **two** essays, choosing **one** topic from each of the following Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each :

125×2=250

**खण्ड—A / SECTION—A**

1. जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुन्य भारत हेतु वैकल्पिक तकनीकें  
Alternative technologies for a climate change resilient India
2. एक अच्छा जीवन प्रेम से प्रेरित तथा ज्ञान से संचालित होता है  
A good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge
3. कहीं पर भी गरीबी, हर जगह की समृद्धि के लिए खतरा है  
Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere
4. भारत के सीमा विवादों का प्रबंधन—एक जटिल कार्य  
Management of Indian border disputes—a complex task

**खण्ड—B / SECTION—B**

5. रूढ़िगत नैतिकता आधुनिक जीवन का मार्गदर्शक नहीं हो सकती है  
Customary morality cannot be a guide to modern life
6. 'अतीत' मानवीय चेतना तथा मूल्यों का एक स्थायी आयाम है  
The past is a permanent dimension of human consciousness and values
7. जो समाज अपने सिद्धांतों के ऊपर अपने विशेषाधिकारों को महत्त्व देता है, वह दोनों से हाथ धो बैठता है  
A people that values its privileges above its principles loses both
8. यथार्थ आदर्श के अनुरूप नहीं होता है, बल्कि उसकी पुष्टि करता है  
Reality does not conform to the ideal, but confirms it

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- (b) “नियुक्ति के लिए व्यक्तियों की खोज करते समय आप तीन गुणों को खोजते हैं : सत्यनिष्ठा, बुद्धिमत्ता और ऊर्जा । यदि उनमें पहला गुण नहीं है, तो अन्य दो गुण आपको समाप्त कर देंगे ।” — वॉरेन बफेट

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में इस कथन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

“In looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities : integrity, intelligence and energy. And if they do not have the first, the other two will kill you.” — Warren Buffett.

What do you understand by this statement in the present-day scenario ? Explain. (150 words)

10

- Q4. (a) “अच्छा कार्य करने में, वह सब कुछ अनुमत होता है जिसको अभिव्यक्ति के द्वारा या स्पष्ट निहितार्थ के द्वारा निषिद्ध न किया गया हो ।” एक लोक सेवक द्वारा अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित परीक्षण कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

“In doing a good thing, everything is permitted which is not prohibited expressly or by clear implication.” Examine the statement with suitable examples in the context of a public servant discharging his/her duties. (150 words)

10

- (b) कार्यवाहियों की नैतिकता के संबंध में एक दृष्टिकोण तो यह है, कि साधन सर्वोपरि महत्व के होते हैं और दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि परिणाम साधनों को उचित सिद्ध करते हैं । आपके विचार में इनमें से कौन-सा दृष्टिकोण अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपयुक्त है ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क पेश कीजिए । (150 शब्द)

With regard to morality of actions, one view is that means are of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate ? Justify your answer. (150 words)

10

- Q5. (a) मान लीजिए कि भारत सरकार एक ऐसी पर्वतीय घाटी में एक बाँध का निर्माण करने की सोच रही है, जो जंगलों से घिरी है और जहाँ नृजातीय समुदाय रहते हैं । अप्रत्याशित आकस्मिकताओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार को कौन-सी तर्कसंगत नीति का सहारा लेना चाहिए ? (150 शब्द)

Suppose the Government of India is thinking of constructing a dam in a mountain valley bound by forests and inhabited by ethnic communities. What rational policy should it resort to in dealing with unforeseen contingencies ? (150 words)

10

(b) लोक प्रशासन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के प्रक्रम को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(150 शब्द)

Explain the process of resolving ethical dilemmas in Public Administration. (150 words)

10

Q6. वर्तमान संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके विचार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

What do each of the following quotations mean to you in the present context ?

(a) “किसी भी बात को स्वीकार करने या अस्वीकार करने का निर्धारण करने में सही नियम यह नहीं है कि उसमें कोई बुराई है या नहीं; बल्कि यह है कि उसमें अच्छाई से अधिक बुराई है । ऐसे बहुत कम विषय होते हैं जो पूरी तरह बुरे या अच्छे होते हैं । लगभग सभी विषय, विशेषकर सरकारी नीति से संबंधित, अच्छाई और बुराई दोनों के अविच्छेदनीय योग होते हैं; ताकि इन दोनों के बीच प्रधानता के बारे में हमारे सर्वोत्तम निर्णय की आवश्यकता हमेशा बनी रहती है ।” — अब्राहम लिंकन (150 शब्द)

“The true rule, in determining to embrace, or reject any thing, is not whether it has any evil in it; but whether it has more evil than good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost every thing, especially of governmental policy, is an inseparable compound of the two; so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded.” — Abraham Lincoln (150 words)

10

(b) “क्रोध और असहिष्णुता सही समझ के शत्रु हैं ।” — महात्मा गाँधी (150 शब्द)

“Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding.” — Mahatma Gandhi (150 words)

10

(c) “असत्य भी सत्य का स्थान ले लेता है यदि उसका परिणाम निष्कलंक सार्वजनिक कल्याण हो ।” — तिरुक्कुरल (150 शब्द)

“Falsehood takes the place of truth when it results in unblemished common good.” — Tirukkural (150 words)

10



**खण्ड B**  
**SECTION B**

Q7. राकेश जिला स्तर का एक ज़िम्मेदार अधिकारी है, जिस पर उसके उच्च अधिकारी भरोसा करते हैं। उसकी ईमानदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने उसे वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजना के लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने का दायित्व सौंपा है।

लाभार्थी होने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटियाँ हैं :

- (अ) 60 वर्ष की या उससे अधिक आयु हो।
- (ब) किसी आरक्षित समुदाय से संबंधित हो।
- (स) परिवार की वार्षिक आय ₹ 1 लाख से कम हो।
- (द) इलाज के बाद लाभार्थी के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सकारात्मक अंतर होने की प्रबल सम्भावना हो।

एक दिन एक वृद्ध दंपति राकेश के कार्यालय में योजना के लाभ के लिए आवेदन-पत्र ले कर आया। वे उसके जिले के एक गाँव में जन्म से रहते आए हैं। वृद्ध व्यक्ति की बड़ी आँत में एक ऐसे विरले विकार का पता लगा जिससे उसमें रुकावट पैदा होती है। परिणामस्वरूप, उसके पेट में बार-बार तीव्र पीड़ा होती है जिससे वह कोई शारीरिक श्रम नहीं कर सकता है। वृद्ध दंपति की देखरेख करने के लिए कोई संतान नहीं है। एक विशेषज्ञ शल्य चिकित्सक, जिससे वे मिले हैं, बिना फीस के उनकी शल्य चिकित्सा करने को तैयार है। फिर भी, उस वृद्ध दंपति को आकस्मिक व्यय, जैसे दवाइयाँ, अस्पताल का खर्च, आदि जो लगभग ₹ 1 लाख होगा, स्वयं ही वहन करना पड़ेगा। दंपति मानक 'ब' के अलावा योजना का लाभ प्राप्त करने की सारी कसौटियाँ पूरी करता है। फिर भी, किसी भी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता निश्चित तौर पर उनके जीवन की गुणवत्ता में काफी अंतर पैदा करेगी। राकेश को इस परिस्थिति में क्या अनुक्रिया करनी चाहिए? (250 शब्द)

Rakesh is a responsible district level officer, who enjoys the trust of his higher officials. Knowing his honesty, the government entrusted him with the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries under a healthcare scheme meant for senior citizens.

The criteria to be a beneficiary are the following :

- (a) 60 years of age or above.
- (b) Belonging to a reserved community.
- (c) Family income of less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum.
- (d) Post-treatment prognosis is likely to be high to make a positive difference to the quality of life of the beneficiary.



One day, an old couple visited Rakesh's office with their application. They have been the residents of a village in his district since their birth. The old man is diagnosed with a rare condition that causes obstruction in the large intestine. As a consequence, he has severe abdominal pain frequently that prevents him from doing any physical labour. The couple have no children to support them. The expert surgeon whom they contacted is willing to do the surgery without charging any fee. However, the couple will have to bear the cost of incidental charges, such as medicines, hospitalization, etc., to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh. The couple fulfills all the criteria except criterion 'b'. However, any financial aid would certainly make a significant difference in their quality of life.

How should Rakesh respond to the situation ? (250 words)

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Q8. अपने मंत्रालय में एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी होने के नाते आपकी पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णयों तथा आने वाली बड़ी घोषणाओं, जैसे सड़क निर्माण परियोजनाएँ, तक जनता के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में जाने से पहले हो जाती है। मंत्रालय एक बड़ी सड़क निर्माण योजना की घोषणा करने वाला है जिसके लिए खाके तैयार हो चुके हैं। नियोजकों ने इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि सरकारी भूमि का अधिक-से-अधिक उपयोग किया जाए ताकि निजी भूमि का कम-से-कम अधिग्रहण करना पड़े। निजी भूमि के मालिकों के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति की दरें भी सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित कर ली गई हैं। निर्वनीकरण कम-से-कम हो इसका भी ध्यान रखा गया है। ऐसी आशा है कि परियोजना की घोषणा होते ही उस क्षेत्र और आसपास के क्षेत्र की भूमि की कीमतों में भारी उछाल आएगी।

इसी बीच, संबंधित मंत्री ने आपसे आग्रह किया कि सड़क का पुनःसंरक्षण इस प्रकार किया जाए जिससे सड़क मंत्री के 20 एकड़ के फार्म हाउस के पास से निकले। इसके साथ ही मंत्री ने यह भी सुझाव दिया कि वह आपकी पत्नी के नाम, प्रस्तावित बड़ी सड़क परियोजना के आसपास एक बड़ा भूखण्ड प्रचलित दरों पर जो कि नाममात्र की हैं, क्रय करने में सहायता करेंगे। मंत्री ने आपको यह भी विश्वास दिलाने का प्रयास किया कि इसमें कोई नुकसान नहीं है क्योंकि भूमि वैधानिक रूप से खरीदी जा रही है। वह आपसे यह भी वादा करता है कि यदि आपके पास पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं है, तो उसकी पूर्ति में भी आपकी सहायता करेगा। लेकिन सड़क के पुनःसंरक्षण में बहुत-सी कृषि-योग्य भूमि का अधिग्रहण करना पड़ेगा, जिससे सरकार पर काफी वित्तीय भार पड़ेगा, तथा किसान भी विस्थापित होंगे। केवल यह ही नहीं, इसके चलते बहुत सारे पेड़ों को भी कटवाना पड़ेगा, जिससे पूरे क्षेत्र का हरित आवरण समाप्त हो जाएगा।

इस परिस्थिति का सामना होने पर आप क्या करेंगे? विभिन्न प्रकार के हित-द्वन्द्वों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए तथा स्पष्ट कीजिए कि एक लोक सेवक होने के नाते आपके क्या दायित्व हैं। (250 शब्द)



As a senior officer in the Ministry, you have access to important policy decisions and upcoming big announcements such as road construction projects before they are notified in the public domain. The Ministry is about to announce a mega road project for which the drawings are already in place. Sufficient care was taken by the planners to make use of the government land with minimum land acquisition from private parties. Compensation rate for private parties was also finalized as per government rules. Care was also taken to minimize deforestation. Once the project is announced, it is expected that there will be a huge spurt in real estate prices in and around that area.

Meanwhile, the Minister concerned insists that you realign the road in such a way that it comes closer to his 20 acres farm house. He also suggests that he would facilitate purchase of a big plot of land in your wife's name at the prevailing rate which is very nominal, in and around the proposed mega road project. He also tries to convince you by saying that there is no harm in it as he is buying the land legally. He even promises to supplement your savings in case you do not have sufficient funds to buy the land. However, by the act of realignment, a lot of agricultural land has to be acquired, thereby causing considerable financial burden on the government, and also displacement of the farmers. As if this is not enough, it will involve cutting down of a large number of trees, denuding the area of its green cover.

Faced with this situation, what will you do ? Critically examine various conflicts of interest and explain what are your responsibilities as a public servant. (250 words)

Q9. यह एक राज्य है जिसमें शराबबंदी लागू है। अभी-अभी आपको इस राज्य के एक ऐसे जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक नियुक्त किया गया है जो अवैध शराब बनाने के लिए कुख्यात है। अवैध शराब से बहुत मौतें हो जाती हैं, कुछ रिपोर्ट की जाती हैं और कुछ नहीं, जिससे जिला अधिकारियों को बड़ी समस्या होती है।

अभी तक इसे क़ानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाता रहा है और उसी तरह इसका सामना किया जाता रहा है। छापे, गिरफ़्तारियाँ, पुलिस के मुक़दमे, आपराधिक मुक़दमे – इन सभी का केवल सीमित प्रभाव रहा है। समस्या हमेशा की तरह अभी भी गंभीर बनी हुई है।

आपके निरीक्षणों से पता चलता है कि जिले के जिन क्षेत्रों में शराब बनाने का कार्य फल-फूल रहा है, वे आर्थिक, औद्योगिक तथा शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं। अपर्याप्त सिंचाई सुविधाओं का कृषि पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। विभिन्न समुदायों में बार-बार होने वाले टकराव अवैध शराब निर्माण को बढ़ावा देते हैं। अतीत में लोगों के हालात में सुधार लाने के लिए न तो सरकार के द्वारा और न ही सामाजिक संगठनों के द्वारा कोई महत्वपूर्ण पहलें की गई हैं।

समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आप कौन-सा नया उपागम अपनाएँगे ? (250 शब्द)



It is a State where prohibition is in force. You are recently appointed as the Superintendent of Police of a district notorious for illicit distillation of liquor. The illicit liquor leads to many deaths, reported and unreported, and causes a major problem for the district authorities.

The approach till now had been to view it as a law and order problem and tackle it accordingly. Raids, arrests, police cases, criminal trials – all these had only limited impact. The problem remains as serious as ever.

Your inspections show that the parts of the district where the distillation flourishes are economically, industrially and educationally backward. Agriculture is badly affected by poor irrigation facilities. Frequent clashes among communities gave boost to illicit distillation. No major initiatives had taken place in the past either from the government's side or from social organizations to improve the lot of the people.

Which new approach will you adopt to bring the problem under control ? (250 words)

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**Q10.** एक बड़ा औद्योगिक परिवार बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिक रसायनों के उत्पादन में संलग्न है। यह परिवार एक अतिरिक्त इकाई स्थापित करना चाहता है। पर्यावरण पर दुष्प्रभाव के कारण अनेक राज्यों ने इसके प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया। किन्तु एक राज्य सरकार ने, सारे विरोध को दरकिनार करते हुए, औद्योगिक परिवार की प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर लिया और एक नगर के समीप इकाई स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी।

इकाई को 10 वर्ष पूर्व स्थापित कर दिया था और अभी तक बहुत सुचारु रूप से चल रही थी। औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों से पैदा हुए प्रदूषण से क्षेत्र में भूमि, जल और फसलों पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ रहा था। इससे मनुष्यों तथा पशुओं में गंभीर स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएँ भी आ रही थीं। परिणामस्वरूप, इकाई को बंद करने की माँग को ले कर श्रृंखलाबद्ध आंदोलन होने लगे। अभी-अभी एक आंदोलन में हजारों लोगों ने भाग लिया जिससे पैदा हुई गंभीर कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या से निपटने के लिए पुलिस को सख्त कदम लेने पड़े। जनक्रोध के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार ने फैक्टरी को बंद करने का आदेश दे दिया।

फैक्टरी के बंद होने के परिणामस्वरूप न केवल वहाँ काम करने वाले श्रमिक ही बेरोज़गार हुए अपितु सहायक इकाइयों के कामगार भी बेरोज़गार हो गए। इससे उन उद्योगों पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा जो उस इकाई द्वारा उत्पादित रसायनों पर निर्भर थे।

इस मुद्दे को संभालने के उत्तरदायित्व सौंपे गए एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी होने के नाते, आप इस उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वहन किस प्रकार करेंगे ? (250 शब्द)



A big corporate house is engaged in manufacturing industrial chemicals on a large scale. It proposes to set up an additional unit. Many States rejected its proposal due to detrimental effect on the environment. But one State government acceded to the request and permitted the unit close to a city, brushing aside all opposition.

The unit was set up 10 years ago and was in full swing till recently. The pollution caused by the industrial effluents was affecting the land, water and crops in the area. It was also causing serious health problems to human beings and animals. This gave rise to a series of agitations demanding the closure of the plant. In a recent agitation thousands of people took part, creating a law and order problem necessitating stern police action. Following the public outcry, the State government ordered the closure of the factory.

The closure of the factory resulted in the unemployment of not only those workers who were engaged in the factory but also those who were working in the ancillary units. It also very badly affected those industries which depended on the chemicals manufactured by it.

As a senior officer entrusted with the responsibility of handling this issue, how are you going to address it? (250 words)

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Q11. डॉ. 'एक्स' शहर के एक प्रतिष्ठित चिकित्सक हैं। उन्होंने एक धर्मार्थ न्यास स्थापित कर लिया है जिसके माध्यम से समाज के सभी वर्गों की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए, वे एक उच्च-विशेषज्ञता अस्पताल स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। संयोग से, राज्य के उस क्षेत्र की वर्यो से उपेक्षा रही है। प्रस्तावित अस्पताल उस क्षेत्र के लिए एक वरदान साबित होगा।

आप उस क्षेत्र की कर अन्वेषण इकाई के प्रमुख हैं। डॉक्टर के क्लिनिक के निरीक्षण के दौरान आपके अधिकारियों को कुछ बड़ी अनियमितताएँ ज्ञात हुई हैं। उनमें से कुछ बहुत गंभीर हैं जिनके कारण बड़ी मात्रा में करों से प्राप्य धनराशि रुकी रही, जिसका भुगतान डॉक्टर को अब करना चाहिए। डॉक्टर सहयोग के लिए तैयार है। वे तुरंत कर की राशि को अदा करने का वायदा करते हैं।

लेकिन उनके कर भुगतान में कुछ और भी खामियाँ हैं जो पूर्ण रूप से तकनीकी हैं। यदि अभिकरण द्वारा इन तकनीकी खामियों का पीछा किया जाता है, तो डॉक्टर का बहुत सारा समय और उसकी ऊर्जा कुछ ऐसे मुद्दों की तरफ मुड़ जाएगी जो न तो बहुत गंभीर हैं, न ही अत्यावश्यक और न ही कर भुगतान कराने में सहायक हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पूरी संभावना है कि इसके कारण अस्पताल के खोले जाने की प्रक्रिया भी बाधित होगी।

आपके समक्ष दो विकल्प हैं :

- (i) व्यापक दृष्टिकोण रखते हुए, अधिकाधिक कर भुगतान अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करें और ऐसी कमियों को नज़रअंदाज़ करें जो केवल तकनीकी प्रकृति की हों ।
- (ii) मामले को सख्ती से देखें और सभी पहलुओं पर आगे बढ़ें, चाहे वे गंभीर हों या केवल तकनीकी ।

कर अभिकरण के प्रमुख होने के नाते, आप कौन-से कार्य दिशा का विकल्प अपनाएँगे और क्यों ? (250 शब्द)

Dr. X is a leading medical practitioner in a city. He has set up a charitable trust through which he plans to establish a super-speciality hospital in the city to cater to the medical needs of all sections of the society. Incidentally, that part of the State had been neglected over the years. The proposed hospital would be a boon for the region.

You are heading the tax investigation agency of that region. During an inspection of the doctor's clinic, your officers have found out some major irregularities. A few of them are substantial which had resulted in considerable withholding of tax that should be paid by him now. The doctor is cooperative. He undertakes to pay the tax immediately.

However, there are certain other deficiencies in his tax compliance which are purely technical in nature. If these technical defaults are pursued by the agency, considerable time and energy of the doctor will be diverted to issues which are not so serious, urgent or even helpful to the tax collection process. Further, in all probability, it will hamper the prospects of the hospital coming up.

There are two options before you :

- (i) Taking a broader view, ensure substantial tax compliance and ignore defaults that are merely technical in nature.
- (ii) Pursue the matter strictly and proceed on all fronts, whether substantial or merely technical.

As the head of the tax agency, which course of action will you opt for and why ?

(250 words) 20



**Q12.** एडवर्ड स्नोडन, एक कंप्यूटर विशेषज्ञ तथा सी.आई.ए. के पूर्व व्यवस्था प्रशासक, ने सरकार के निगरानी कार्यक्रमों के अस्तित्व के बारे में गोपनीय सरकारी दस्तावेजों का खुलासा प्रेस को कर दिया। अनेक विधि विशेषज्ञों और अमेरिकी सरकार के अनुसार, उसके इस कार्य से गुप्तचर्या अधिनियम 1917 का उल्लंघन हुआ है, जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य गुप्त बातों का सार्वजनीकरण राजद्रोह माना जाता है। इसके बावजूद कि स्नोडन ने कानून तोड़ा था, उसने तर्क दिया कि ऐसा करना उसका एक नैतिक दायित्व था। उसने अपने “जानकारी सार्वजनिक करने को (विहसल ब्लोइंग)” यह कह कर उचित ठहराया कि “जनता को यह सूचना देना कि उसके नाम पर क्या किया जाता है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या किया जाता है”, बताना उसका कर्तव्य है।

स्नोडन के अनुसार, सरकार द्वारा निजता के उल्लंघन को वैधानिकता की परवाह किए बिना उसको उजागर करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें सामाजिक क्रिया तथा सार्वजनिक नैतिकता के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे शामिल हैं। अनेक व्यक्ति स्नोडन से सहमत थे। केवल कुछ ने यह तर्क दिए कि स्नोडन ने कानून तोड़ा है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ समझौता किया है, जिसके लिए उसे जवाबदेह ठहराया जाना चाहिए।

क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि स्नोडन का कार्य कानूनी रूप से प्रतिबंधित होते हुए भी नैतिकता की दृष्टि से उचित था? क्यों या क्यों नहीं? इस विषय में परस्पर स्पर्धी मूल्यों को तोलते हुए अपना तर्क दीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Edward Snowden, a computer expert and former CIA systems administrator, released confidential Government documents to the press about the existence of Government surveillance programmes. According to many legal experts and the US Government, his actions violated the Espionage Act of 1917, which identified the leak of State secrets as an act of treason. Yet, despite the fact that he broke the law, Snowden argued that he had a moral obligation to act. He gave a justification for his “whistle blowing” by stating that he had a duty “to inform the public as to that which is done in their name and that which is done against them.”

According to Snowden, the Government’s violation of privacy had to be exposed regardless of legality since more substantive issues of social action and public morality were involved here. Many agreed with Snowden. Few argued that he broke the law and compromised national security, for which he should be held accountable.

Do you agree that Snowden’s actions were ethically justified even if legally prohibited? Why or why not? Make an argument by weighing the competing values in this case. (250 words)

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## ESSENTIAL BOOKS FOR GENERAL STUDIES

### NCERT Books:

#### 1. Indian History and Culture:

- (a) Themes in Indian History- I,II and III- NCERT books of Class XII
- (b) An Introduction to Indian Art- NCERT text book of Class XI

#### 2. Indian Polity:

- (a) Democratic Politics-I- NCERT text book of Class IX
- (b) Democratic Politics-II- NCERT text book of Class X
- (c) Indian Constitution at Work- NCERT text book of Class XI
- (d) Politics in India since independence- NCERT text book of Class XII

#### 3. Indian Economy:

- (a) NCERT Economy text book of Class IX
- (b) Understanding Economic Development- NCERT text book of Class X
- (c) Indian Economic Development- NCERT text book of Class XI
- (d) Indian People and Economy- NCERT text book of Class XII

#### 4. Geography and Environment:

- (a) Fundamentals of Physical Geography- NCERT text book of Class XI
- (b) Fundamentals of Human Geography- NCERT text book of Class XII
- (c) India-resources and Regional Development- NCERT text book of Class XII

#### 5. Life Sciences:

- (a) Biology - NCERT text book of Class XI
- (b) Biology - NCERT text book of Class XII
- (these books have good information on Environmental issues also)

#### 6. Social Sciences:

- (a) Contemporary India- I- NCERT text book of Class IX
- (b) Contemporary India- I- NCERT text book of Class X

### Other Books

- (a) India's Ancient Past (Oxford)- by R.S.Sharma (Old NCERT Class XI)



- (b) A History of Medieval India (Orient Blackswan)- by Satish Chandra(Old NCERT Class XI)
- (c) History of Modern India (Orient Blackswan)- by Bipan Chandra(Old NCERT Class XII)
- (d) India's Struggle for Independence (Bipan Chandra and others) (Penguin Books)
- (e) India since Independence(Bipan Chandra and others) (Penguin Books)
- (f) Our Constitution (NBT)- by Subhash Kashyap
- (g) Our Parliament (NBT)-by Subhash Kashyap
- (h) Introduction to the Constitution of India (Lexis Nexis)- by Durga Das Basu
- (i) Indian Polity for Civil Services Examination- Laxmikanth (latest edition)
- (j) Economic Survey of the relevant year- Published one day before the budget by the Ministry of Finance
- (k) The web resource- [www.arthapedia.in](http://www.arthapedia.in) maintained by the Indian Economic Service Officers- useful for getting clarity on economic concepts
- (l) A standard Atlas
- (m) State of the Forest Report -published by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (latest report)
- (n) The India Year Book of the relevant year (published by the Publications Division, Govt. of India)
- (o) Manorama Yearbook

Newspapers and periodicals: (Please subscribe)

- (a) The Hindu
- (b) The Hindu Business line
- (c) A good regional daily
- (d) Yojana (Publications Division)
- (e) Kurukshetra (A journal on Rural Development) (Publications Division)