

# CIVIL SERVICES MAIN EXAMINATION 2013

## General Studies

### GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-I)

**Time allowed: Three Hours**

*Maximum Marks : 250*

#### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are **TWENTY-FIVE** questions in Paper. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers 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 in questions, if 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.

**Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.**

**1.** Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment. (200 words) Marks 10

**Answer:** The first two Sangams have little historical value due to inclusion of both gods and men as members of the first Sangam; inclusion of Agastya in both; inordinate stretches of time involved (4,400 years and 3,700 years respectively); and almost complete loss of everything produced.

Tolkapiyyam discusses orthography, etymology, contemporary manners and customs, rhetoric, prosody, expression of subjective and objective experiences like love and war, etc. in encyclopaedic detail.

The Third Sangam's Patthupattu (Ten Idylls) dedicated to the glory and valour of various kings in a biased manner. But they also vividly describe love affairs of queens and kings, heroes and their beloveds, lives of impoverished men of letters, contemporary social customs, visions of an ideal king, descriptions of nature, art of dancing, human emotions, etc. Similarly, the Paditruppattu describes the bloated military prowess of Chera kings, but

more accurately sheds light on social customs such as women braiding their hair into five parts, soldiers wearing garlands of ginger and flowers, burial of dead in urns at the foot of trees, etc. The Purananuru is an inexhaustible source of early Tamil social history.

Tiruvalluvar's Kural describes virtue, wealth, morals, prosperity, happiness, ethics, statecraft, citizenship, art of good living, etc. Manimekalai describes the destruction of Puhar by the sea along with social information.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 112, column 1  
**Comment:** Students are now expected to know the contents and ramifications of literary works, not just names and authors so that reconstruction of any specific period of history could be made.

**Marks:** 5 out of CST as social and to some extent economic conditions of Sangam age were covered, but political conditions were not.

**2.** (a) Discuss the Tandava dance as recorded in the early Indian inscriptions. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** The chaitya-mukha-patti contains an elaborate dancing figure of Siva. The Chola artists excelled in the casting of metal images, and the bronze images of Nataraja and several other deities rank as some of the finest sculptures of India.

**Source:** CST July 2013, page 100, column 2, page 104, column 2; **Marks:** 5 out of CST.

(b) Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Brahadishvara temple at Thanjavur was built by Rajarajachola and the second by his son, Rajendrachola at Gangaikondacholapuram. The first has an additional court in front, square in plan. Near the back end rises majestically the sanctum with its mighty vimana with the forward complements of the temple complex—a large mandapa, a pillared portico and a Nandi pavilion-combined axially in front. The vertical axis is divided into the upright cube enclosing the sanctum cella with its ambulatory, the lofty and massive pyramidal body. Gangaikondacholapuram's temple is larger horizontally. The impressive main entrance is in the east wall, while two subsidiary entrances are flanked by domineering dvarapalas.

**Source:** CST July 2013, page 101, column 2

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**3.** Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian women became the torch bearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss. (200 words) 10

● Paditruppattu describes the bloated military prowess of Chera kings, but more accurately sheds light on social customs such as women braiding their hair into five parts, soldiers wearing garlands of ginger and flowers, burial of dead in urns at the foot of trees, etc.

● Brahadishvara temple at Thanjavur was built by Rajarajachola and the second by his son, Rajendrachola at Gangaikondacholapuram. The first has an additional court in front, square in plan. Near the back end rises majestically the sanctum with its mighty vimana with the forward complements of the temple complex—a large mandapa, a pillared portico and a Nandi pavilion-combined axially in front. The vertical axis is divided into the upright cube enclosing the sanctum cella with its ambulatory, the lofty and massive pyramidal body. Gangaikondacholapuram's temple is larger horizontally. The impressive main entrance is in the east wall, while two subsidiary entrances are flanked by domineering dvarapalas.

● C.F. Andrews worked with Gandhi in the South African and Indian independence movement. He was called 'Deenbandhu' and decried Begari in Himachal. He organized relief operations for Orissa flood victims (1927) and earthquakes of Bihar and Baluchistan. Daniel Curry induced Raja Jai Narayan Ghosh to open the pioneer school of English education in U.P. and was very active in the Serampore Danish school.

● Dalhousie annexed Punjab, Lower Burma and Sind outright and Satara, Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur via Doctrine of Lapse and Awadh on charge of misgovernment. Thus, he united most of the Indian sub-continent under a common and uniform administrative and legal system since the decline of Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb's death in 1707. He appointed a Commissioner over newly acquired territories who were directly responsible to Dalhousie. It weakened caste and class distinctions of traditional Indian society.

**Answer:** Ambika Chakrobarty was a Bengali freedom fighter and revolutionary. She was a part of the Chittagong Jugantar Party and took part in the Chittagong armoury raid. Kalpana Dutt was part of a revolutionary brigade in Chittagong that led an armed struggle against British between 1930-1934. Anusuiya Behn was a Gandhian disciple who participated in the Kheda movement. She started night schools for mill workers. Basanti Devi was the wife of C.R. Das who actively participated in the non-cooperation movement and was arrested. Bina Das was a member of Chatri Sangha, a semi-revolutionary outfit of women in Kolkata. She attempted to assassinate Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, in 1932. She later joined Congress and became a member of the West Bengal legislative assembly. Devi Chaudhrani participated in the Bengal Sanyasi rebellion of 1763-1800. Kamla Nehru, wife of Jawaharlal Nehru, earned the title of 'Pride of Allahabad' as she joined the Civil Disobedience movement. Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in Quit India movement and died in prison. Laxmi Sehgal was a leader of the 'Rani Jhansi' regiment of the Azad Hind Fauj for ladies. Madam Bhikaji Cama was born in a Parsi Bombay family and provided bases for India's revolutionary terrorists in Europe and USA. Pandita Ramabai established Mahila Arya Samaj in Poona to promote women's education, discourage child marriage; started Bombay's Sarda Sadan school-cum-hostel for widows and Mukti Sadan for rehabilitation of famine victims.

**Source:** Mains 2, page VII.3 column 2, column 3; page VII.4, column 3; page VII.7, column 1, page VII.10, column 1; page VII.16, column 2; page VII.17, column 1, column 2; page VII.18, column 2; page VII.19, column 3; page VII.24, column 3; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**4.** Several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Analyze their role in the Indian struggle for freedom. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Alexander Duff was a social reformer in Bengal and helped spread of Western education. He assisted Raja Ram Mohan Roy, established Scottish Church in Calcutta and the English School in Calcutta with Roy's help. Alfred Chatterton tried promoting aluminium and chrome industries at state initiative, but was stopped by Morley. Allan Octavian Hume was a liberal British civil servant sympathetic to India's freedom struggle. He founded and worked for Congress in India till his death. He is called 'Father of Indian Ornithology'. Annie Besant was a prominent theosophist, women's rights activist, writer and orator. She led the 'Home Rule' movement with Tilak to re-

generate Indian politics and culture. Ben Bradley actively participated in the Leftist movement and was arrested in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. C.F. Andrews worked with Gandhi in the South African and Indian independence movement. He was called 'Deenbandhu' and decried Begari in Himachal. He organized relief operations for Orissa flood victims (1927) and earthquakes of Bihar and Baluchistan. Daniel Curry induced Raja Jai Narayan Ghosh to open the pioneer school of English education in U.P. and was very active in the Serampore Danish school. David Hair helped establish Hindu College, Calcutta and School Book Society for printing English and Bengali books. Jonathan Duncan of Banaras established Sanskrit College (1782), fought infanticide and served as Bombay's governor.

**Source:** Mains 2, page VII.3, column 1, column 3; page VII.6, column 2; page VII.7, column 3; page VII.8, column 3; page VII.9, column 3; page VII.15, column 1.

**Comment:** The previous two questions are essentially variations on the theme of 'Historical Personalities' which is mentioned as part of the Mains syllabus.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**5.** In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India. Elaborate. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Dalhousie annexed Punjab, Lower Burma and Sind outright and Satara, Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur via Doctrine of Lapse and Awadh on charge of misgovernment. Thus, he united most of the Indian sub-continent under a common and uniform administrative and legal system since the decline of Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb's death in 1707. He appointed a Commissioner over newly acquired territories who were directly responsible to Dalhousie. It weakened caste and class distinctions of traditional Indian society.

His reforms via Wood's Despatch laid the foundation of modern education system in India through schools, colleges and universities that taught western philosophy, sciences and engineering in vernacular language for lower classes and English for higher classes. It broadened the outlook of newly-educated middle class Indians in western thoughts of humanism, liberty, equality, freedom and democracy. They spearheaded the religious reform movement and freedom struggle.

He introduced the railway network that facilitated trade, commerce and cultural exchange across geographically diverse Indian regions, creating economic, social and political unity among Indians. He also pioneered the telegraph system and postal system that greatly

● The objective of the Bhoodan movement was to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to the landless. However, this land could not be sold. In effect, landless labourers were being given a small plot of land on which to settle, as well as grow some of their own food, so as to give them an incentive to remain in the village as a captive labour pool for the richer farmers and landlords. Later, Gramdan movement's objective was to persuade villagers to pool their land, after which the land was reorganized under a cooperative system.

● Jai Jawan Jai Kisan was a slogan given to India by the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965. It means hail the soldier and hail the farmer. Soon after Shastri took over the prime ministership of India after Nehru's death, India was attacked by Pakistan. At the same time there was scarcity of foodgrains in country. Shastri gave the slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to enthuse the soldiers to defend India and simultaneously cheering farmers to do their best to increase the production of food grains to reduce dependence on import. It became a very popular slogan. After Pokaran tests in 1998 Atal Bihari Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan (Hail Science)

increased communication speed and quantity. He began recruitment into covenanted civil services on merit by competitive examinations. Thus, a national social spirit on modern principles of polity and economy was created.

**Source:** CST Indian History 8th Edition, page 315; Mains 1, page II.5

**Comment:** This question asks students to identify different forces that promote nationalism and the national movement and trace their genesis to the achievements and efforts of Dalhousie geared towards imperialism.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**6.** Critically discuss the objectives of Bhoodan and Gramdan movements initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The objective of the Bhoodan movement was to persuade wealthy landowners to voluntarily give a percentage of their land to the landless. However, this land could not be sold. In effect, landless labourers were being given a small plot of land on which to settle, as well as grow some of their own food, so as to give them an incentive to remain in the village as a captive labour pool for the richer farmers and landlords. Later, Gramdan movement's objective was to persuade villagers to pool their land, after which the land was reorganized under a cooperative system.

The enthusiasm for Bhoodan ebbed away after 1957. The Gramdan idea did not prove popular in the non-tribal areas & this partly accounted for the decline of the movement at the end of the 1950s.

As regards attitudinal transformation, the movement directly influenced the life-style of the co-workers, especially the lifelong co-workers & through them many workers & associates or fellow-seekers. By adopting Gandhi's ideas to the solution of the basic economic problem of land collection & equitable redistribution among the landless, the Movement kept Gandhi's ideas of socioeconomic reconstruction alive at a period when the tendency of the educated elite was to overlook, if not to reject Gandhi's ideas as irrelevant.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**7.** Write a critical note on the evolution and significance of the slogan "Jai Jawana Jai Kisan". (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Jai Jawan Jai Kisan was a slogan given to India by the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965. It means hail the soldier and hail the farmer. Soon after Shastri took over the prime ministership of India after Nehru's death, India was attacked by Pakistan. At the same time there was scarcity of foodgrains in country. Shastri gave the slogan

Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to enthuse the soldiers to defend India and simultaneously cheering farmers to do their best to increase the production of food grains to reduce dependence on import. It became a very popular slogan. After Pokaran tests in 1998 Atal Bihari Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan (Hail Science) to the slogan to underline the importance of knowledge in India's progress. During the acceptance speech of Sunil Bharti Mittal delivered at Teen Murti Bhavan on 15 December 2009 after receiving 10th Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award from President of India, the Director of Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, Delhi Dr Kailash Chandra Mishra restated the slogan as Jai Jawan! Jai Kissan! Jai Vigyan! Jai Vidwan! Jai Vidwan means "hail the learned" to signify knowledge working as the driver of India's current break-away growth.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**8.** Discuss the contribution of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre-and post independent India. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** In 1912, he started Urdu weekly Al-Hilal to propagate nationalist ideas. In 1915, he started another weekly Al-Balagh. He participated in the non-cooperation movement. He was responsible for bringing the 'No-Changers' and 'Pro-Changers' to a compromise. He also presided over the Jamat-al-Ulema (1924) and National Muslim Conference (1929). In 1940, he was elected President of the Congress. 'Quit India' resolution was passed under his presidency. As Education Minister of free India, he worked for secularism and national unity.

**Source:** Mains 2, page VII.2, column 2

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**9.** Analyse the circumstances that led to Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the agreement. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** After the 1965 war of India and Pakistan, Russia offered its good offices to the two countries for resolving their differences. The Tashkent declaration was signed on Jan 11, 1966. The salient provisions included - **1)** Reaffirm their obligations in the UN charter and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. **2)** Both sides shall observe ceasefire terms on ceasefire line. **3)** To follow the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. **4)** Restoration of normal diplomatic relations. **5)** Exchange of prisoners-of-war to prevent exodus of people. **6)** Consider measures for the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications and cultural exchange.

**Source:** CST Foreign Policy, 4th Edition, page 59

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.



● The industrialization of Japan is called 'walking on one leg'. The Japanese oligarchs decided that the resources from agriculture sector would be directly transferred to industry. The historical legacy from Tokugawa society did not permit a social transference taking place from below though democratic or mass revolution process, but only from above, autocratically. The new structure was built from the top downwards, upon the ruins of the old. Moreover, the burden of this task, as far as government revenue was concerned, was shouldered by the agricultural community at whose expense the accumulation and centralization of capital was carried out.

● Once the scramble for partitioning Africa had begun, the powers were confronted with the choice of grabbing such advantages or seeing them snatched by potential enemies. The international anarchy was an impetus to the general race for colonies. The intensive imperialism rivalries were rampant in the absence of an international organization which exercised regulations and functioned as a check-and-balance mechanism. Besides, there were other direct political motives of imperialism, such as the desire to strengthen national security by holding a strategic base.

**10.** Critically examine the compulsions which prompted India to play a decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Pakistan till date holds hurt feelings towards India regarding the latter's role in the Bangladesh war of liberation in 1971. There were some confrontations between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Finally, on 26th March, 1971, Bangladesh, with the full moral and material support of India, emerged as an independent state.

India and Bangladesh share a common border of 4,096 km as well as history and socio-cultural heritage. Cultural affinities with India in general and West Bengal in particular and ethnic linkages with India's North-Eastern states underpin the people-to-people contacts. Prior to independence, Bangladesh was a part of India. In one stroke, it eliminated the threat of Pakistan aggression on two fronts simultaneously and provided better communication linkages with the North-East that were previously limited by the narrow 'Chicken's Neck' corridor.

**Source:** CST Foreign Policy, 4th Edition, page 68, page 231, page 232

**Comment:** This question asks to identify socioeconomic and strategic compulsions between neighbouring nations that manifest themselves in political actions and decisions. Both past, present and future considerations in bilateral relations can be utilized for justification.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**11.** "Latecomer" Industrial revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what west had experienced. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The industrialization of Japan is called 'walking on one leg'. The Japanese oligarchs decided that the resources from agriculture sector would be directly transferred to industry. The historical legacy from Tokugawa society did not permit a social transference taking place from below though democratic or mass revolution process, but only from above, autocratically. The new structure was built from the top downwards, upon the ruins of the old. Moreover, the burden of this task, as far as government revenue was concerned, was shouldered by the agricultural community at whose expense the accumulation and centralization of capital was carried out.

The Japanese leadership could not expect foreign aid but it was free to borrow functional ideologies for modernization. The transfer of revenues to industrial sector from agrarian sector made agricultural technologies stagnant and the development of new industries com-

pletely overshadowed the growth in agricultural commerce and traditional forms of manufacturing.

To withstand the Western menace, the government leaders were particularly interested in developing the strategic industry on which modern military power depended.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 96, column 1

**Comment:** This questions demands awareness of the variations in key success factors of industrialization in Western Europe vis-à-vis Japan. The former was a catalyst for imperialism and colonialism while the latter was a response to safeguard against those phenomena.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**12.** Africa was chopped into states artificially created by accident of European competition. Analyse. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The ports of Africa were valuable as naval bases and ports of call, no less than inroads for trade and investment. Given the triangle of international fears, distrusts in Europe during these years, and the ever-present menace of war, no possible strategic or prestige-giving advantage could be forfeited. Once the scramble for partitioning Africa had begun, the powers were confronted with the choice of grabbing such advantages or seeing them snatched by potential enemies. The international anarchy was an impetus to the general race for colonies. The intensive imperialism rivalries were rampant in the absence of an international organization which exercised regulations and functioned as a check-and-balance mechanism. Besides, there were other direct political motives of imperialism, such as the desire to strengthen national security by holding a strategic base such as Cyprus and the Cape or to secure additional sources of manpower as the French sought in Africa, or to enhance national prestige as the Italians did in Libya. In 1875, less than 1/10th of Africa had been turned into European colonies and by 1895, only 1/10th remained unappropriated.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 36, column 2

**Comment:** Candidates need to know that Africa, being the last virgin territory for imperialist colonial powers, was divided on the basis of negotiation between powers well-equipped with modern industrial-grade military power. They were keen to avoid collateral damage and focus on economic exploitation of Africa with complete disregard to local and regional divisions in their decisions to carve the continent into separate colonies.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**13.** American Revolution was an economic

● The Americans, unlike other colonial residents, were aware of these facts and had developed remarkable cultural and material progress to become fully capable of governing their dominions. They wanted equalitarian partnership with England. The middle class, merchants, bourgeoisie and industrialists realized that their expanding business was restricted by British policies of trade. Thus, American capitalism revolted against mercantilism of British capitalism.

● 1) Population explosion in cities due to massive rural-urban migration. Neither is there sufficient space to handle the huge influx, nor are there enough jobs to employ them. This has led to huge congestion, leading to slum life and shanty settlements. 2) Threat to health and environment – the unplanned urbanization has given rise to problems such as overcrowding, contaminated water, poor sanitation, air pollution etc. that are favourable for the spread of various diseases. 3) Issue of ‘urban sprawl’ – it is a major effect of rapid urban growth that results in scattered development which increases traffic, saps local resources, destroys open space, changes the physical environment and the spatial organization of cities.

revolt against mercantilism. Substantiate. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The American Revolution was a reflection of the development of new attitude in the colonies. The Americans were becoming increasingly unwilling to accept a subordinate position within the British Empire whereas the British government, especially after 1763, adopted new policies designed to control the colonies even more stringently. England followed laissez faire for herself and mercantilism for the colonies. The economic conflict rested upon the theory of mercantilism which called the subservience of colonies to the political and economic welfare of the home country. Manufacturing of products in the colonies which competed with English products were discouraged. The colonial efforts to ease the financial situation by issuing paper money were forbidden. Colonial law to curtail British slave trade was vetoed and every possible attempt was made to centre colonial trade in the home market so that British capital would reap the advantage of carrying trade, insurance and commissions to the detriment of colonial economic interests.

The Americans, unlike other colonial residents, were aware of these facts and had developed remarkable cultural and material progress to become fully capable of governing their dominions. They wanted equalitarian partnership with England. The middle class, merchants, bourgeoisie and industrialists realized that their expanding business was restricted by British policies of trade. Thus, American capitalism revolted against mercantilism of British capitalism.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 27, column 1, column 2

**Comment:** This question tests the candidate's clarity of linkages between economic and political movements and how USA was a different colony in terms of economy, culture and political awareness compared to the rest of the British colonies.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**14.** What policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** 1) National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) to revive business enterprise by stabilizing price protection. Businesses were asked to provide concessions to labourers. The Act setup the National Recovery Administration to draft for each industry a code of fair competition that could have force of law. The code provided for shorter hours and higher wages while preventing competitive price-cutting. 2) Wager Act reaffirmed the right of workers to collectively bargain for better pay and work-

ing conditions. 3) Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to reduce farm production and raise farm price by compensating farmers for reduction in acreage through government tax funds.

4) Soil Conservation and Democratic Allotment Act subsidized farmers for using part of their land for soil conservation instead of commercial crops. 5) Reconstructing Finance Corporation continued lending money to corporations. A farm credit administration took over large number of farm mortgages. Creditors were paid off, debtors enjoyed lower interest rates and total debt was greatly reduced. 6) Securities and Exchange Act and government control of national banking system restored public confidence in financial institutions. 7) Tennessee Valley Authority built seven dams that electrified and irrigated several villages. 8) Civilian Conservation Corporation and Works Progress Administration provided temporary works to unemployed. 9) Social Security Act provided unemployment insurance to half of working population.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 38, column 2; page 39

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**15.** Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** 1) Population explosion in cities due to massive rural-urban migration. Neither is there sufficient space to handle the huge influx, nor are there enough jobs to employ them. This has led to huge congestion, leading to slum life and shanty settlements. 2) Threat to health and environment – the unplanned urbanization has given rise to problems such as overcrowding, contaminated water, poor sanitation, air pollution etc. that are favourable for the spread of various diseases. 3) Issue of ‘urban sprawl’ – it is a major effect of rapid urban growth that results in scattered development which increases traffic, saps local resources, destroys open space, changes the physical environment and the spatial organization of cities. 4) High real estate prices – Overpopulation has put a lot of pressure on limited urban land area. People are desperate to get a home in the cities and this has resulted in skyrocketing real estate prices. 5) Lack of job opportunities in urban areas is increasing poverty and inequality. 6) Increase in pollution levels – wetlands, forests and farmlands are destroyed to make way for roads and houses. Smog and air pollution are rising exponentially. Wildlife is losing its home and is forced to compete with human habitations.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 57, column 2, page 58, column 1

**Comment:** Candidates need to link the social

● The impact of globalization is felt when the tools of monetary control become ineffective in modulating the rate of inflation. It erodes domestic savings that are critical retirement safety nets for the aged. Globalization is also seen as the destroying distinct national cultures, widening socioeconomic equalities and worsening the lot of the impoverished. The nuclear family's scope is restricted in the absence of economic security and fragmentation of landholding fails to sustain the joint family format. It imbibes a sense of insecurity among the aged as they can no longer hope to depend on the younger generation.

● Political leaders and bureaucrats maintain distance from the common man to the point of anonymity. They don't know the people's problems and the people don't know them. They are inaccessible aliens and strangers for the electorate. Finally, the common man goes to the most powerful person in his area who may be a communalist, casteist or a criminal. The latter solves the common man's immediate problem and provides him both physical and emotional protection. Thus, he performs all the functions that a state should perform. To the common man, he is the nation. This is the biggest nemesis to the feeling of nationalism.

ramifications of the great rural-urban economic and political divide that has created problems in urban areas.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**16.** Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias. Comment. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Male membership will play a two-fold role. Firstly, it will highlight to the male community the problems faced by women at the hands of men in personal, social and economic settings. It will lead to introspection, corrective action and a spirit of self-policing among the men to safeguard and respect women's rights. Secondly, it will present the expectations and opinions of the male community in front of the women as well, leading to a more inclusive, honest and fruitful dialogue where ideological and practical differences are ironed out and settles amicably without suffering from communication gaps and misinterpretations. It will help both communities to learn and appreciate the stresses and strains that dominate their respective lives and how and when they need each other's support to successfully dispense with their responsibilities as productive and progressive citizens of India. It will reduce the tendencies of extreme male chauvinism or feminism that offer deadlocks instead of mutual agreements. Ultimately, it will make both communities realize that progress of women or men is not at the cost of the other party. It is not a zero-sum game, but a means of mutual cooperation for higher social, cultural, economic and political achievements.

**Comment:** This question tests the intellectual and gender sensitivity of the candidate. It expects them to empathize with both men and women's point of view and delegate equal responsibility for generating greater consensus and rapprochement between the genders, at least on social issues of everyday life.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as specific question not covered. It is more application-oriented.

**17.** Critically examine the effects of globalization on the aged population in India. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The impact of globalization is felt when the tools of monetary control become ineffective in modulating the rate of inflation. It erodes domestic savings that are critical retirement safety nets for the aged. Globalization is also seen as the destroying distinct national cultures, widening socioeconomic equalities and worsening the lot of the impoverished. The nuclear family's scope is restricted in the absence of economic security and fragmentation of landholding fails to sustain the joint family format. So, a family member's de-

cision-making power is severely jeopardized and he becomes estranged from society. In this process, the older members of the family are the most adversely affected. It imbibes a sense of insecurity among the aged as they can no longer hope to depend on the younger generation. Industries rapidly lose competitiveness. Changing one's line of work requires extensive reorientation and retraining, which may involve significant expenditure. Changing jobs may require a physical relocation that involves the emotional cost of leaving family and friends behind and starting over in a new community. These challenges are insurmountable for the mentally and physically exhausted aged citizens of the nation.

Moreover, states are dismantling welfare systems and cutting back on expenditure with unrestricted and unregulated capitalist exploitation. Employment generation and social security are no more seen as essential state responsibilities.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 576, page 578; CST December 2013, page 131, column 1

**Comment:** This questions asks candidates to analyse the social, economic and cultural impact of globalization on a specific segment of the Indian population. It needs accurate understanding of the various forces at work that bring about social challenges for the aged in a transitional economy like India.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**18.** Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in the generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Political leaders and bureaucrats maintain distance from the common man to the point of anonymity. They don't know the people's problems and the people don't know them. They are inaccessible aliens and strangers for the electorate. Finally, the common man goes to the most powerful person in his area who may be a communalist, casteist or a criminal. The latter solves the common man's immediate problem and provides him both physical and emotional protection. Thus, he performs all the functions that a state should perform. To the common man, he is the nation. This is the biggest nemesis to the feeling of nationalism. The common man is a mere follower of examples, not an analyser. Thus, people are divided on many parochial lines on caste, region, religion etc. It boosts sectarian politics. A political party cares only for its narrowly demarcated vote-bank. The fractured mandate fails to protect and promote all sections of society and the state's basic duty remains unfulfilled. People solve their problems by creating their own leaders for their own



● Tropical cyclones are officially named to facilitate communications between forecasters and the public. Names also reduce confusion about what storm is being described, as multiple storms can simultaneously occur in the same region. The official practice of naming tropical cyclones started in 1945 within the Western Pacific and was gradually extended out until 2004, when the Indian Meteorological Department started to name cyclonic storms within the North Indian Ocean. Names are drawn in order from predetermined lists

● Fronts are characterized by layers of temperature inversion due to ascent of warm air mass over a wedge of colder and denser air mass. Thus, atmospheric temperature rises with increasing altitude, which is the opposite of the usual phenomenon of temperature decreasing 6.5 °C per 1,000 metre ascent. Depending on the instability of the overrunning warm air, convective clouds or even thunderstorms may occur along the leading edges of the cold front. Fog is associated with temperature inversion and occurs in morning hours but may continue longer. Smog is produced from a mixture of smoke and fog that causes respiratory diseases.

cause that is very different from the cause of others. This lack of uniform interest breeds regionalism and demands for separate states in the hope of better social, political and economic management by local elements.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues 7th Edition, page 141, page 142.

**Comment:** It is a relatively straightforward question that tests the candidate's understanding of how an essentially social phenomenon like regionalism takes root due to administrative and economic factors and results in political demands.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**19.** (a) What do you understand by the theory of continental drift? Discuss the prominent evidences in its support. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** This theory was propounded by Wegner that the continents broke away from the Pangaea super-continent in two different directions. The equator-bound movement took place due to gravitational differential force and force of buoyancy. The westward movement was caused by the tidal force of the sun and moon. Supporting evidence includes the symmetry of the continental coasts on each side of the Atlantic Ocean; presence of coalfields in temperate regions when they could only be formed in tropical regions; evidence left by past glacial flows; evidence of fossil fuels and similarity in lithology of rock structure on opposite coasts of the Atlantic Ocean.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 53

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**19.** (b) The recent cyclone on the east coast of India was called "Phailin". How are the tropical cyclones named across the world? Elaborate. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Tropical cyclones are officially named to facilitate communications between forecasters and the public. Names also reduce confusion about what storm is being described, as multiple storms can simultaneously occur in the same region. The official practice of naming tropical cyclones started in 1945 within the Western Pacific and was gradually extended out until 2004, when the Indian Meteorological Department started to name cyclonic storms within the North Indian Ocean. Names are drawn in order from predetermined lists and are usually assigned to tropical cyclones with one, three, or ten-minute sustained wind speeds of more than 65 km/hour depending on which area it originates. However, standards vary from basin to basin.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**20.** (a) Bring out the causes for the formation of heat islands in the urban habitat of the world. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Short-wave radiation within con-

crete, asphalt and buildings absorbed during the day, unlike suburban and rural areas, is slowly released during the night, making cooling a slow process. Decreased vegetation results in loss of shade and cooling effect of trees and removal of carbon dioxide. Materials used for pavement and roofs (concrete, asphalt etc.) have different thermal bulk properties and surface radiative properties than surrounding areas, leading to higher temperatures. Tall buildings provide multiple surfaces for the reflection and absorption of sunlight and blocking of wind, which inhibits cooling by convection and pollution from dissipating. Waste heat from automobiles, air conditioning, industry, and other sources also contribute.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**20.** (b) What do you understand by the phenomenon of temperature inversion in meteorology? How does it affect the weather and the habitants of the place? (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Fronts are characterized by layers of temperature inversion due to ascent of warm air mass over a wedge of colder and denser air mass. Thus, atmospheric temperature rises with increasing altitude, which is the opposite of the usual phenomenon of temperature decreasing 6.5 °C per 1,000 metre ascent. Depending on the instability of the overrunning warm air, convective clouds or even thunderstorms may occur along the leading edges of the cold front. Fog is associated with temperature inversion and occurs in morning hours but may continue longer. Smog is produced from a mixture of smoke and fog that causes respiratory diseases.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 124, page 132

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**21.** Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20-30 degree north and on the western side of the continents. Why? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** They are found in the in the sub-tropical high-pressure belts along the Tropic of Cancer in the trade wind region that are not favourable regions for rainfall. The winds blow out of these regions towards lower pressure zones, carrying whatever moisture away with them. Consequently, no moisture-bearing winds from other regions also appear due to high pressure. Thar of India, Arabian Desert, Kalahari and Sahara deserts of Africa, Lower California and Arizona deserts of USA are the major examples.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 193

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**22.** (a) Bring out the causes for more frequent landslides in the Himalayas than in Western

● Due to better conditions, sugar industries are shifting from North India to Peninsular India. In the past, North India contributed 90% to sugar production which has now reduced to 35%-40%. Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to North India. The sucrose content is also higher in the tropical climate. The crushing season of 7-8 months is longer in peninsular India, compared to 4 months in North India. The cooperative sugar mills are better managed in peninsular India than North India.

● Nuclear Suppliers Group has granted India a waiver from 2008 to access nuclear fuel for power generation in the global market despite not signing NPT. Tummalapalle, Andhra Pradesh, has confirmed uranium reserves of 49,000 tonnes. New deposits have also been found in Meghalaya and Gulbarga, Karnataka. 63% of global uranium production comes from Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia. US has 6% share. India has signed civil nuclear deals with US, Russia, France, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Mongolia, Argentina, Canada, South Korea etc. to import nuclear fuel, reactors, pressurized heavy water, etc.

Ghats. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Himalayas are seismically very active due to plate tectonics. They have not yet attained isostatic equilibrium and are still rising. The resulting earthquakes cause landslides and change directions of river flows. On the other hand, the Western Ghats are a part of the Peninsular Plateau, the oldest and most stable landmass of the Indian subcontinent. They are not seismically active and are of much lower altitude. Thus, landslides are not common.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 378, page 390

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**22.** (b) There is no formation of deltas by rivers of the Western Ghat. Why? (100 words) 5

**Answer:** The western rivers like Narmada and Tapi flow swiftly into the Arabian Sea with steep gradient and narrow gorge-like valleys that form a number of waterfalls. Thus, the rivers don't get a chance to reduce their speed and deposit heavier sediments across their banks to form deltas. The required gentle gradient is absent in the Western Ghats.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 391

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**23.** (a) Do you agree that there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in the Southern states of India? Discuss with justification. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Due to better conditions, sugar industries are shifting from North India to Peninsular India. In the past, North India contributed 90% to sugar production which has now reduced to 35%-40%. Peninsular India has tropical climate which gives higher yield per unit area as compared to North India. The sucrose content is also higher in the tropical climate. The crushing season of 7-8 months is longer in peninsular India, compared to 4 months in North India. The cooperative sugar mills are better managed in peninsular India than North India. Most of the mills in peninsular India are new which are equipped with modern machinery.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 665

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**23.** (b) Analyse the factors for highly decentralized cotton textile industry in India. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** First modern textile mill was setup at Calcutta (1818), followed by Bombay (1854) and Ahmedabad (1861). Cotton textiles contribute 17% to export earnings and 35 million direct jobs. Despite the scattered nature of the cotton textile industry, spread across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka etc. due to specialized nature of local labour and mar-

ket tastes, easy transportability of lightweight raw cotton and availability of electricity as well as suitable humid climate to ensure non-breakage of cotton thread, 40% of mill cloth and 11% of yarn is produced in Maharashtra, with Mumbai, 'Cottonopolis of India', owning 63 out of 122 mills in the state.

**Source:** CST Geography, 8th Edition, page 677

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**24.** With growing scarcity of fossil fuels, the atomic energy is gaining more and more significance in India. Discuss the availability of raw material required for the generation of atomic energy in India and in the world. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** After the synchronization of 220 MW Kaiga-4 reactor, India's nuclear power capacity has increased to 4,780 MW with a total of 20 reactors in operation. The 12th Five-year Plan estimates another 2,800 MW to be added by 2017. Six additional indigenous projects are planned to commence during the 12th Plan in Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for an estimated capacity of 6,900 MW. Foreign technical cooperation is being utilized for projects in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, totalling 10,500 MW in capacity. By 2032, India's nuclear capacity is expected to reach 63,000 MW and reach 25% share of total energy production by 2050 to reduce dependence on thermal coal-generated power.

India's uranium reserves are meagre as simply better fuel availability raised nuclear energy production by 39% in 2011. Nuclear Suppliers Group has granted India a waiver from 2008 to access nuclear fuel for power generation in the global market despite not signing NPT. Tummalapalle, Andhra Pradesh, has confirmed uranium reserves of 49,000 tonnes. New deposits have also been found in Meghalaya and Gulbarga, Karnataka.

63% of global uranium production comes from Kazakhstan, Canada and Australia. US has 6% share. India has signed civil nuclear deals with US, Russia, France, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Mongolia, Argentina, Canada, South Korea etc. to import nuclear fuel, reactors, pressurized heavy water, etc.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 42, column 1; CST Science & Technology, 9th Edition, page 276 - 285; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**25.** It is said the India has substantial reserves of shale oil and gas, which can feed the needs of country for quarter century. However, tapping of the resources doesn't appear to be high on the agenda. Discuss critically the availability and issues involved. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** US has allowed the export of shale gas to countries that are not partners in free



● US has allowed the export of shale gas to countries that are not partners in free trade agreements. India has been pushing for this decision and has shown interest in an exclusive partnership with USA to tap domestic shale gas reserves, a rich source of energy where USA is the global technology leader. The gas producers in USA are facing a price depression due to the slower growth in the economy. But India badly needs support in the energy field.

● Section 66A of IT Act is putting far more restrictions on online free speech and the same is ultra vires to the Constitution. The use of some vague words in the section 66 (A) criminalize communication on the ground that it is grossly offensive, of menacing character, causing annoyance, or inconvenience. This section has unleashed a regime of arbitrary enforcement — which is what the country has witnessed in recent past. Every word used under this section is subjective and has been kept wide open for interpretation.

trade agreements. India has been pushing for this decision and has shown interest in an exclusive partnership with USA to tap domestic shale gas reserves, a rich source of energy where USA is the global technology leader. The gas producers in USA are facing a price depression due to the slower growth in the economy. But India badly needs support in the energy field. India has allowed full foreign ownership of companies in the oil and natural gas sector, including exploration, pipeline infrastructure and trading. The Petroleum Ministry has decided to seek a 7-year tax holiday from the Finance Ministry on the profits from shale gas business. Private sector player Reliance Industries, the first Indian firm to acquire US shale gas equity, is also eventually likely to bring shale-LNG to India for marketing through its joint venture with BP.

The shale gas formations are spread over several sedimentary basins such as Cambay, Gondwana and Krishna-Godavari delta on land and Kaveri river. Gas production from KG-D6 basin began on April 1, 2009. The current gas production from KG-D6 field is about 53 MMSCMD and planned to reach 80 MMSCMD by 2012-13.

**Source:** Foreign Policy, 4th Edition, page 544, Box; CST Economy, 8th Edition, page 445

**Marks:** 7.5 out of CST as shale oil not covered.

## GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-II)

**Time allowed: Three Hours**

*Maximum Marks : 250*

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :**

There are **TWENTY-FIVE** questions in Paper. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers 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 in questions, if 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.

**Answer questions in not more than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.**

**1.** The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and

as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law, which was legislated but with a different intention? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Anti-defection law forces MPs to toe the line of argument supported by the majority of the party. They don't have recourse to leaving their party for another rival party in case of difference of opinion. They will simply be expelled from the party and will lose their parliamentary seat as well. Anti-defection law permits wholesale defection, not retail defection. It was introduced to ensure politicians do not take advantage of opportunistic defections after winning elections with one party and then switching to a rival offering more lucrative terms. Only if 1/3rd of the party members collectively defect and form another party together, it will not be a violation of anti-defection law. As a result, individual MPs cannot present opinions that run contrary to the dominant view, even if they are secular, nationalist and development-oriented.

Other factors include growing specialization and technical nature of bills under discussion that require frequent references to specialist parliamentary committees. Generalist MPs are neither educationally nor temperamentally adequately equipped to initiate and contribute to constructive debates on these issues. Rising coalition politics also discourage non-partisan thought and discussion.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as application-oriented question not specifically covered.

**2.** Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Freedom of speech and expression to the Indian citizens doesn't come without any restrictions. Article 19 (2) puts some restrictions on rights conferred under section 19 (1), but section 66 A of IT Act allegedly puts restriction on freedom of expression. Constitution puts certain restrictions on free speech in national interest. However, section 66A of IT Act is putting far more restrictions on online free speech and the same is ultra vires to the Constitution. The use of some vague words in the section 66 (A) criminalize communication on the ground that it is grossly offensive, of menacing character, causing annoyance, or inconvenience. This section has unleashed a regime of arbitrary enforcement — which is what the country has witnessed in recent past. Every word used under this section is subjective and has been kept wide open for interpretation, which leaves a lot of room for its wanton abuse and attacks freedoms guaranteed under Article 14, 19, and 21 of our consti-

● On the legal front, the Centre's interpretation of Article 371A is that it provides the state "negative power" as in the right to reject a Parliamentary Act in any of the areas mentioned in the provision. However, according to the Centre, it does not provide the state government the "positive power" to legislate or regulate aspects of the areas that may fall under Central control. Thus, Nagaland can retain status quo on any issues including mining but it cannot seek to change it on its own terms.

● The power of judicial review over constitutionality of legislative action vested in Supreme Court under Article 32 is an integral and essential feature of the Constitution. It checks the competency of the legislature to pass the law, infringement of any fundamental right and impact on public interest. Parliament cannot divest the Supreme Court of its power of judicial review. Article 368 does not empower Parliament to change Constitution's basic structure. Moreover, 'basic feature' is undefined, which empowers Supreme Court to widely interpret its suitability on a case-to-case basis.

tution. In sum, it can be said that the main problem is that the definition of free speech under Section 66 (A) goes beyond the definition as envisaged in the Indian Constitution. This makes Section 66 (A) ultra vires of the Constitution.

**Source:** CST February 2013, page 134

**Comment:** This question needs accurate knowledge of the Act as well as Article 19 so as to compare its provisions against the freedoms guaranteed by the latter.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**3.** Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The Centre objects saying that the state, under the Constitution, could not regulate mining of natural wealth under the ground as this was a Central subject. It argued that Article 371A only gives the state the right against implementing Central Acts in certain areas, and not to make new laws or regulations on these subjects. The Naga People's Front government insists that Article 371A makes it clear that "no Act of Parliament in respect of Naga customary laws, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to customary law, ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to the state of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides".

On the legal front, the Centre's interpretation of Article 371A is that it provides the state "negative power" as in the right to reject a Parliamentary Act in any of the areas mentioned in the provision. However, according to the Centre, it does not provide the state government the "positive power" to legislate or regulate aspects of the areas that may fall under Central control. Thus, Nagaland can retain status quo on any issues including mining but it cannot seek to change it on its own terms.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**4.** The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.' Discuss critically. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The power of judicial review over constitutionality of legislative action vested in Supreme Court under Article 32 is an integral and essential feature of the Constitution. It checks the competency of the legislature to pass the law, infringement of any fundamental right and impact on public interest. Parliament cannot divest the Supreme Court of its power of judicial review. Article 368 does not

empower Parliament to change Constitution's basic structure. Moreover, 'basic feature' is undefined, which empowers Supreme Court to widely interpret its suitability on a case-to-case basis.

Section 28 of Administrative Tribunal Act was declared void due to 'exclusion of jurisdiction' clauses. All laws included in 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973 will be open to judicial review due to overexploitation of a one-time exemption for abolishing zamindari system. Judges enjoy security of tenure and can be removed only on 'proven misbehaviour or incapacity' by a difficult impeachment process. Article 121 forbids discussion on conduct of judges in legislature. Article 50 directs State to separate judiciary from executive in public services. Article 138 allows Parliament to increase but not reduce Supreme Court's jurisdiction. Salary of judges is fixed and not subject to vote of legislature.

Thus, an independent Supreme Court guards against Parliament's unconstitutional actions from substantive and procedural standpoint.

**Source:** CST Government & Politics, 8th Edition, page 259, page 261; CST December 2013, page 117, column 3, page 119, column 2, page 124, column 3

**Comment:** This question tests candidates' knowledge of separation of powers between legislature and judiciary and various steps taken by judiciary to safeguard that separation and its independence.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**5.** Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that more number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level? Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** After independence, the role of government has changed from a pure law and order-maintaining agency to a development-sponsoring organization. It requires more elaborate government machinery, making smaller states more viable. The popular and more homogeneous needs, demands and problems of the people could be articulated and paid attention by the government, much more than in past. Smaller states would be more effective for fiscal management. It will foster greater competition among states as well as experimentation and innovation. The 11th Plan document mentions that Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh grew faster than their parent states U.P. and M.P. during 2004-2009. The quality of governance would rise due to fewer hierarchies that would improve quality of information received by decision-makers

● Article 262 does not itself lay down any specific machinery for adjudication of water disputes. It only lays down that Parliament may by law decide any dispute or complaint with respect to use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-state river or river valley. Accordingly, Parliament enacted Inter-state Water Disputes Act 1956. Section 4 empowered the Centre to setup a Water Dispute Tribunal. These tribunals have failed to solve the problems and the purpose has been defeated.

● The 13th Finance Commission has made a departure from its predecessors which recommended a specific quantum of grant. It has mandated grants as a percentage of the net proceeds of the Union taxes of the previous year which should be converted into grant-in-aid under Article 275 while transferring to local bodies. The grants will have a basic component and a performance-based component. The basic grant is 1.5% of previous year's net Union tax proceeds, while performance grant is 0.5% in 2011-12 and 1% thereafter.

and smaller horizontal spans of control that would allow greater focus.

But they will also cause greater regional imbalances with states like Jharkhand having only mineral deposits while Bihar having only farmland; Uttarakhand surviving mainly on tourism income etc. In a heterogeneous Indian society, it will lead to unlimited demands for new states, adding wasteful expense in constructing capitals and buildings. New friction may arise in Centre-state relations. Smaller states cannot use economies of scale and suffer more from restrictions on interstate trade.

Therefore, a proper techno-economic survey of the area, socio-cultural homogeneity and political manageability of the area should be simultaneously considered before carving new, smaller states.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 777 – page 779

**Comment:** Candidates need to display their understanding of the distinction between a long centralized chain of command and decentralized governance.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**6.** Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or process inadequacy or both? Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Article 262 does not itself lay down any specific machinery for adjudication of water disputes. It only lays down that Parliament may by law decide any dispute or complaint with respect to use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-state river or river valley. Accordingly, Parliament enacted Inter-state Water Disputes Act 1956. Section 4 empowered the Centre to setup a Water Dispute Tribunal. These tribunals have failed to solve the problems and the purpose has been defeated. On recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, the Water Disputes amendment bill 2001 was introduced in Lok Sabha to setup inter-state tribunals and ensure their report submission in a time-bound manner.

But, Article 131 includes inter-state water disputes under Supreme Court's original jurisdiction. Thus, Articles 131 and 262 have created dual mechanisms for resolving disputes, leading to confusion, delay and revision.

River Boards Act 1956 does not clearly define the constitution, jurisdiction and regulatory powers of River Boards.

Water, basically subject to the provisions of Entry 56 in Union List, is also enumerated in Entry 17 of State List in 7th Schedule.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 120, column 2, column 3

**Comment:** Candidates not only need to highlight the deficiencies, but also need to segregate them into structural and process deficiencies. Needs understanding of difference between structure and process.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**7.** Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The 13th Finance Commission has made a departure from its predecessors which recommended a specific quantum of grant. It has mandated grants as a percentage of the net proceeds of the Union taxes of the previous year which should be converted into grant-in-aid under Article 275 while transferring to local bodies. The grants will have a basic component and a performance-based component. The basic grant is 1.5% of previous year's net Union tax proceeds, while performance grant is 0.5% in 2011-12 and 1% thereafter. While basic grant is available to all states, the performance grant is contingent on meeting the following conditions –

**1)** All local bodies are required to maintain and present accounts as recommended by the Commission. State governments should place a supplement consolidating local body budgets with the state budget showing plan and non-plan transfers to ULBs and PRIs. **2)** State government must put in place an audit system for all local bodies and report should be placed before state legislature. **3)** States should place an Ombudsman for local bodies to investigate complaints of corruption and maladministration against elected and appointed functionaries. **4)** Electronic fund transfer to local bodies must be completed within 5 days of receipt from Centre. **6)** Local bodies must have power of levying property tax. **7)** Institute standards of delivery for essential services provided by local bodies.

**Source:** CST Government & Politics, 8th Edition, page 374, page 375

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**8.** The product diversification of financial institutions and insurance companies, resulting in overlapping of products and services strengthens the case for the merger of the two regulatory agencies, namely SEBI and IRDA. Justify. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Different regulators for different financial services leave room for regulatory arbitrage as distributors for these different products are the same. Distributors sell all products – life or non-life insurance, mutual funds, bank products or security market products. Different regulators and different rules framed



● Mid-day Meal scheme has led to increased school enrolment and higher girls' enrolment. It has fourfold impact on school attendance, child nutrition, social equity and gender equality. This centrally sponsored scheme aims at improving enrolment, attendance and retention while simultaneously improving nutrition status of students in primary classes. Cooked or processed mid-day meals are served in all government and government-aided primary schools. Karnataka and Rajasthan have fared the best while poor states like Bihar and Jharkhand are yet to implement it.

● Pressure groups enhance and threaten pluralistic profile of democratic setup. They help in overcoming democratic deficit that builds up between 5-yearly elections as the electorate has little influence. They organize minorities into larger groups via interest aggregation and defend them in the political arena via interest articulation. Acting as a link between the government and the governed, they keep administration responsive and accountable.

by them only create confusion for investors and customers. The unified regulatory model would help remove inter-regulatory disputes and would also ensure greater transparency and accountability. The decision-making would become more effective and holistic. An integrated planning and execution could be more feasible.

Thus, the overlapping features of insurance and securities products present a strong case for the merger of IRDA and SEBI to reduce compliance costs and complexities of product providers and simplify regulations for more effective customer education and protection in an already fragile financial market fraught with loss of confidence and negative investor sentiment.

**Source:** CST June 2013, page 24;

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**9.** The concept of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** It has led to increased school enrolment and higher girls' enrolment. It has fourfold impact on school attendance, child nutrition, social equity and gender equality. This centrally sponsored scheme aims at improving enrolment, attendance and retention while simultaneously improving nutrition status of students in primary classes. Cooked or processed mid-day meals are served in all government and government-aided primary schools. Karnataka and Rajasthan have fared the best while poor states like Bihar and Jharkhand are yet to implement it. The cooking cost now includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oils and fats, salt and condiments and fuel. A separate provision for payment of an honorarium to a cook-cum-helper at Rs. 1,000 / month has been made. Transportation assistance for 11 special category states – Assam, Arunachal, Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura – has been revised to the rate prevalent under the PDS in these states in place of the existing flat rate assistance of Rs. 125 / quintal from December 1, 2009. The cost of kitchen-cum-store has been revised. The cooking cost, honorarium and cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store are shared between Centre and North-east states on a 90:10 basis and other states / UTs on a 75:25 basis.

**Source:** CST Economy, 8th Edition, page 314, page 490

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**10.** Pressure group politics is sometimes seen

as the informal face of politics. With regards to the above, assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India. (200 words) 10  
**Answer:** Pressure groups enhance and threaten pluralistic profile of democratic setup. They help in overcoming democratic deficit that builds up between 5-yearly elections as the electorate has little influence. They organize minorities into larger groups via interest aggregation and defend them in the political arena via interest articulation. Acting as a link between the government and the governed, they keep administration responsive and accountable.

**Structure:** Pressure groups are interest groups that try to safeguard and promote the common interests of its members. They can be based on institutions (bureaucracy, army), associations (caste, minority, religion, farmer, student, trade union etc.), anomic groups (ULFA, Naxals), professions (Indian Medical Association, India Bar Association), etc.

**Functions:** 1) Representation – Pressure groups provide a mouthpiece for groups and interests that are not adequately represented through the electoral process. 2) Political participation – They seek to exert influence on lawmakers and public officials by mobilizing popular support through petitions, marches, demonstrations and other forms of political protest. 3) Education – They utilize media to educate people, raise political consciousness and comment on government policy. 4) Policy Formulation – They give generalist government specialist ideas, information and advice for formulating effective policies. 5) Policy Implementation – They shape the content of public policy and play a role in putting it into practice.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 52– page 54

**Comment:** This questions tests the candidate's knowledge of the impact as well as the genesis of pressure groups on politics, despite having motivations and interests in diverse sectors of human endeavour.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**11.** The legitimacy and accountability of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their patrons, the micro-finance outfits, need systematic assessment and scrutiny for the sustained success of the concept. Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** SHGs are playing a vital role in alleviating rural poverty. People are engaged in savings and credit management via formal institutions. Women enjoy greater financial freedom and quality of life with easy credit access facility. They experience greater confidence and self-respect that has changed the mentality of rural male population towards women for the better. Members' access to amenities

● More financial autonomy should be granted to states so that the blame-game of mismanagement can be eliminated and basic accountabilities can be established. The state must be given more economic autonomy so that they also cannot blame Centre for failure. For this, certain provisions of the 7th Schedule and Articles 264-281 should be amended. The system of alternative devolution of taxes must be implemented so that the states can have better access to fixed revenue. The asymmetric assignment of functions and finance and resulting vertical imbalance has widened and reflected in sharp increase in pre and post-devolution deficits of states in recent years.

● DBT is designed to improve targeting, reduce corruption, eliminate waste, control expenditure and facilitate reforms. Electronic transfer of benefits is a simple design change and transfers that are already taking place through paper and cash mode will now be done through electronic transfers. This has been enabled by rapid rollout of Aadhar now covering 200 million and rapidly growing to cover 600 million, with the National Population Register covering the other half of the population.

like medical aid, sanitation, education, water supply, transport and markets has improved markedly. Thus, the SHG programme has huge social and economic implications that are intrinsically tied to each other, which needs detailed research and analysis on qualitative and quantitative levels to replicate success stories across diverse geo-ethnic realities and learn from mistakes as well.

NABARD supports regional rural banks, district central cooperative banks, urban cooperative banks, farmers' clubs etc. that provide microcredit and savings facilities to SHGs. It also provides grant assistance for training, capacity-building, skill upgradation, exposure visits etc. to SHG members and other stakeholders. It is implementing a scheme for promoting viable and self-sustainable Women's SHGs across 150 Naxal-affected districts by providing credit linkage with banks. Centre is planning to expand SHG movement to cover issues like rural sanitation, gender equality and women's empowerment. Such diverse social and financial goals need close monitoring and feedback systems to ensure mid-course corrections and maintain private investor interest.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 122

**Comment:** This question wants candidates to highlight the importance of feedback and correction mechanisms in any system and how it can be grafted successfully onto SHGs and microfinance units whose critical success factors are difficult to quantify and track with traditional models of investment and returns.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**12.** The Central Government frequently complains on the poor performance of the State Governments in eradicating suffering of the vulnerable sections of the society. Restructuring of Centrally sponsored schemes across the sectors for ameliorating the cause of vulnerable sections of population aims at providing flexibility to the States in better implementation. Critically evaluate. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** More financial autonomy should be granted to states so that the blame-game of mismanagement can be eliminated and basic accountabilities can be established. The state must be given more economic autonomy so that they also cannot blame Centre for failure. For this, certain provisions of the 7th Schedule and Articles 264-281 should be amended. The system of alternative devolution of taxes must be implemented so that the states can have better access to fixed revenue. The asymmetric assignment of functions and finance and resulting vertical imbalance has widened and reflected in sharp increase in pre and post-devolution deficits of states in recent years.

It appears that the basic constitutional foun-

ation of having a Finance Commission is diluted not only due to the multiplicity of transfers through alternative channels, but also the way Terms of References have been framed of successive Commissions. The transfer system has various deficiencies but it does not require corrections on the basis of tied and conditional grants, but via an approach that ensures equity, efficiency and autonomy of the recipient state governments. Without these measures, all attempts of restricting benefit schemes for the weak will fall flat as the root cause of the problem – finance – is not being addressed.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 111, col. 2

**Comment:** Candidates need to understand that blame-game between Centre and states on all issues – economic, social or political – is primarily due to mismatch between responsibilities and resources.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**13.** Electronic cash transfer system for the welfare schemes is an ambitious project to minimize corruption, eliminate wastage and facilitate reforms. Comment. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) plan was introduced on January 1, 2013 with 7 schemes in 20 districts. Benefits such as scholarships, pensions, MGNREGA wages etc. will be directly credited to bank or post office accounts of identified beneficiaries. It will not substitute entirely for delivery of public services for now. It will neither replace food and kerosene subsidies under TPDS nor fertilizer subsidies. DBT is designed to improve targeting, reduce corruption, eliminate waste, control expenditure and facilitate reforms. Electronic transfer of benefits is a simple design change and transfers that are already taking place through paper and cash mode will now be done through electronic transfers. This has been enabled by rapid rollout of Aadhar now covering 200 million and rapidly growing to cover 600 million, with the National Population Register covering the other half of the population. DBT in tandem with unique identification will ensure that benefits reach the target groups faster and minimize inclusion and exclusion errors as well as corruption associated with manual processes.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 112, col. 3

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**14.** The basis of providing urban amenities in rural areas (PURA) is rooted in establishing connectivity. Comment. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** PURA, a project of former President Abdul Kalam, had first been implemented on a pilot basis from 2004-05 for a period of three years in seven clusters – Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and U.P.

● As long as government fails to institute reform of political funding, the position cannot improve significantly by mere laws and codes. India has an onerous procedure and an insular bureaucracy because the political class has suborned the civil service and made it unaccountable by using it to mobilize campaign finance. Indian democracy is funded by the proceeds of corruption, in which the civil service colludes at the instance of its political masters. Unless India develops a transparent system to fund political parties and elections, it will be impossible to make the civil service efficient or functional. Citizen's charters are not backed by legal sanctions. They can at best exert moral pressure upon bureaucrats.

● The foundations of corruption lie deep and beyond the pale of mere law-making and implementation process. Two hundred years of British rule could be regarded as the basis of the spread and mass conversion of people's mentality towards principles of manipulation, divide and rule, suppression-cum-conciliation. Corruption was made a way of life. British colonial apparatus was designed to promote the wrong people, wrong policies and wrong actions.

The objective of the scheme is to provide livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas to bridge the rural-urban divide. The scheme envisions holistic and accelerated development of areas around a potential growth centre in a gram panchayat or a group of gram panchayats in a PPP framework. The framework of bringing together public funds and private capital for creation of infrastructure in rural areas and leveraging upon private sector expertise to manage and maintain the same during the concession period, forms the essence of the restructured PURA scheme. **Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 427

**Comment:** Connectivity has to be understood in terms of relieving stress on overpopulated cities due to rural-urban migration by reducing the gap between social and economic amenities and opportunities. The intent is to bind cities and villages into mutually beneficial synergy rather than parasitism.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**15.** Identify the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are related to health. Discuss the success of the actions taken by the Government for achieving the same. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Goals related to health include improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, and eradicating extreme hunger. Malnourishment could decline to 40% by 2015, below the target of 28.6%, despite programmes like Antodya Ann Yojana, food subsidies for BPL and APL population etc.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) will decline to 139 per 100,000 live births by 2015, against the target of 109, despite programmes like IGMSY, anganwadi support systems etc. Child mortality rate will decline to 70 per 1,000 live births by 2015, against target of 42, despite programmes like ICDS, Mid-day Meal scheme etc. Decline in HIV and AIDS can be attributed to greater awareness and increasing condom use. Adult prevalence has come down to 0.34% in 2007 from 0.45% in 2002. Malaria, both in terms of prevalence and death has declined. Malaria diagnosis has declined from 1.75% in 2005 to 1.52% in 2009. Further, malaria prone states such as the north-eastern states, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have recorded fewer malaria deaths since 2006.

Treatment success rates of tuberculosis have remained steady at 86%-87% over the five years and its prevalence has steadily declined.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**16.** Though Citizen's charters have been formulated by many public service delivery or-

ganizations, there is no corresponding improvement in the level of citizens' satisfaction and quality of services being provided. Analyse. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** As long as government fails to institute reform of political funding, the position cannot improve significantly by mere laws and codes. India has an onerous procedure and an insular bureaucracy because the political class has suborned the civil service and made it unaccountable by using it to mobilize campaign finance. Indian democracy is funded by the proceeds of corruption, in which the civil service colludes at the instance of its political masters. Unless India develops a transparent system to fund political parties and elections, it will be impossible to make the civil service efficient or functional.

Citizen's charters are not backed by legal sanctions. They can at best exert moral pressure upon bureaucrats.

**Source:** CST September 2013, page 90, col. 3

**Comment:** Candidates need to succinctly identify the root cause of corruption in public service delivery due to indifference of government officials to public demands and their growing reliance on corrupt goals of the political executive. **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**17.** 'A national Lokpal, however strong it may be, cannot resolve the problems of immorality in public affairs'. Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The foundations of corruption lie deep and beyond the pale of mere law-making and implementation process. Two hundred years of British rule could be regarded as the basis of the spread and mass conversion of people's mentality towards principles of manipulation, divide and rule, suppression-cum-conciliation. Corruption was made a way of life. British colonial apparatus was designed to promote the wrong people, wrong policies and wrong actions. It assimilated into the work culture and mental faculties of the younger generation which had to compromise to survive in parochial governance.

The British created a sense of insecurity among people for their future and their children's career. This fear psychosis manifests itself today with people accumulating wealth for many future generations. British never tried to find sustainable solutions to long-term problems and preferred to delay and bury issues under reports of committees and commissions, a practice that is emulated to this day. The British 'divide and rule' policy created a crisis of mutual suspicion and then pretended to solve it. Thus, the practice of creating havoc to legitimize vested interest began, which breeds and sustains corruption even today. The British civil service was designed for unquestion-



● India has to ensure a viable political system is established in Afghanistan before the ISAF withdrawal. If not, regional peace would be jeopardized and Indian interests would suffer. A new terrorist network between Afghanistan and Pakistan could emerge that would threaten India. If reconciliation with Taliban involves moves that lead to the Taliban taking control over part or whole of Afghanistan, with backing from China and Pakistan's ISI, Afghanistan will once again become a venue of anti-India activities. Taliban has already forged close links with Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen.

● Chinese chequebook diplomacy has not only changed the equations in the Pacific Ocean, but also fuelled the entire policy of 'string of pearls'. Over the last 15 years, China has moved to become the largest aid donor to the 14 Pacific Island Forum nations after Australia and Japan in the form of developmental aid and soft loans. China is increasing her access to ports, airfields, military forces and diplomatic relations in the arc extending from South China Sea through the Straits of Malacca, across the Indian Ocean and to the Arabian Gulf.

able power without accountability. They governed with a sense of domination, superiority and cynic intelligence, which continues even today.

So, Lokpal alone cannot change habits, attitudes and behavioural patterns that breed immorality in public affairs.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 728 – page 732

**Comment:** Candidates need to highlight the usual futility of attempts at bringing about behavioural changes through structural reforms.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**18.** The proposed withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) from Afghanistan in 2014 is fraught with major security implications for the countries of the region. Examine in light of the fact that India is faced with a plethora of challenges and needs to safeguard its own strategic interests. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** India has to ensure a viable political system is established in Afghanistan before the ISAF withdrawal. If not, regional peace would be jeopardized and Indian interests would suffer. A new terrorist network between Afghanistan and Pakistan could emerge that would threaten India. If reconciliation with Taliban involves moves that lead to the Taliban taking control over part or whole of Afghanistan, with backing from China and Pakistan's ISI, Afghanistan will once again become a venue of anti-India activities. Taliban has already forged close links with Lashkar-e-Toiba and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. China had invited leaders from Afghanistan and Pakistan for an unprecedented trilateral meeting to discuss reconciliation with Taliban.

India's strategic interests include bidding for copper, gold, iron, oil and gas deposits in Afghanistan. India supports the geopolitically significant 'New Silk Road' vision of connectivity between South and Central Asia, with Afghanistan at its core. Afghanistan is the gateway to Central Asian markets and energy resources which India has been unable to tap due to Pakistan's no-transit policy of all land transport from and to India via its territory. India has built a 218 km road connecting Afghanistan with Iran's Chabahar port to counterbalance China's 'string of pearls'-driven control of Pakistan's Gwadar port.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 23, column 2, column 3, page 24, column 1

**Comment:** This question tests the candidates' knowledge of India's relations with multiple neighbouring nations and how they will play out from a security and terrorism point of view in absence of US armed presence in Afghanistan. **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**19.** What do you understand by The String of

Pearls'? How does it impact India? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Chinese chequebook diplomacy has not only changed the equations in the Pacific Ocean, but also fuelled the entire policy of 'string of pearls'. Over the last 15 years, China has moved to become the largest aid donor to the 14 Pacific Island Forum nations after Australia and Japan in the form of developmental aid and soft loans. China is increasing her access to ports, airfields, military forces and diplomatic relations in the arc extending from South China Sea through the Straits of Malacca, across the Indian Ocean and to the Arabian Gulf. It includes countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Seychelles, Mauritius and Pakistan that have encircled India.

To counter this policy, India has tried to strengthen its presence by diversifying its relations in the Indian Ocean Rim which includes Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles and Madagascar and the rim states of South Africa, Tanzania and Mozambique, following its traditional value-based policy of Panchsheel without dilution. India has signed a Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan to train, equip and build capacity of Afghan security forces to enhance India's presence in the region. India is collaborating with Vietnam on oil and gas exploration in South China Sea which China claims as sovereign territory. India is supporting freedom of navigation in international waters to counter China.

**Source:** CST Foreign Policy, 4th Edition, page 195 – page 197

**Comment:** Question demands extensive and succinct coverage of key economic and military concerns of both India and China with respect to exercising influence over neighbouring countries to indirectly halt each other's progress towards geopolitical domination.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**20.** Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in the recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** After signing CEPA, India's trade deficit with Japan has risen sharply from \$3.6 billion to \$6.3 billion. India wants more market access for its exporters in sectors like agriculture, marine products and pharmaceuticals. Japanese pharmaceutical market is expected to touch \$100 billion and Indian generics can play a key role in affordable health-care. India has asked Japan to remove all non-tax obstacles like tedious registration process and language barriers to help domestic indus-

● India has asked Japan to remove all non-tax obstacles like tedious registration process and language barriers to help domestic industry take advantage of the FTA. Japanese Retailers Association wants the Indian government to relax FDI norms in various sectors. The lack of a civil nuclear agreement is stopping Japanese giants like Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi from exporting nuclear reactors and technology to India who wants to increase nuclear capacity from 4,780 MW to 63,000 MW by 2032.

● Maldives' first democratically elected President Mohammad Nasheed, widely credited for bringing democracy to the nation, resigned after a mutiny by the police force that amounted to a coup. Nasheed lost favour due to soaring prices; demands of Islamic activists for more conservative policies and to stop direct flights to Israel; ordering arrest of Abdullah Mohammad, Chief Judge of Criminal Court. The Supreme Court annulled the results of the first round of presidential elections held on September 7, 2013 (won by Nasheed) and ordered new elections by October 20, 2013, despite being endorsed by UN and Commonwealth observers as 'free and fair'.

try take advantage of the FTA. Japanese Retailers Association wants the Indian government to relax FDI norms in various sectors. The lack of a civil nuclear agreement is stopping Japanese giants like Hitachi, Toshiba and Mitsubishi from exporting nuclear reactors and technology to India who wants to increase nuclear capacity from 4,780 MW to 63,000 MW by 2032. India's restrictive bran export policy is hampering export of rice bran oil to Japan. **Source:** CST December 2013, page 27, column 1, page 28, column 1, column 2

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**21.** The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The Bangladesh Parliament has approved amendments in the nation's war crimes law to allow prosecutors to appeal sentences given to defendants convicted of war crimes during 1971 war of independence. Previously, only defendants could appeal. It will now allow state prosecutors to appeal the life sentence of Abdul Qaader Mollah for his role in killing 381 civilians during the war. The prosecution seeks death penalty for Mollah and is being supported by mass protests at Shahbagh Square and other parts of the country. Mollah is the leader of Bangladesh's largest Islamic party, the extreme right-wing Jamaat-e-Islami, whose ban is being demanded by protestors as it was opposed to the nation's independence.

India needs to safeguard its borders against any outbreak of sectarian violence in Bangladesh. Its spill-over effects include higher probability of violence on similar lines within India due to ethnic and cultural similarities and mass exodus of refugees from strife-torn areas of Bangladesh into ethnically volatile states of North-east and West Bengal. It will raise competition for livelihoods and lead to ethnic tensions. Terrorist, secessionist and insurgent forces in India will have an easier time for smuggling, gun-running, drug trafficking, currency counterfeiting along disturbed border regions. The possibility of a fundamentalist Islamic government coming to power will trap India militarily on two fronts between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

**Source:** CST April 2013, page 125

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**22.** Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Maldives' first democratically elected President Mohammad Nasheed, widely

credited for bringing democracy to the nation, resigned after a mutiny by the police force that amounted to a coup. He handed over power to Vice President Mohammad Waheed to head a national unity government and avoid using force against its own people. Nasheed lost favour due to soaring prices; demands of Islamic activists for more conservative policies and to stop direct flights to Israel; ordering arrest of Abdullah Mohammad, Chief Judge of Criminal Court. The Supreme Court annulled the results of the first round of presidential elections held on September 7, 2013 (won by Nasheed) and ordered new elections by October 20, 2013, despite being endorsed by UN and Commonwealth observers as 'free and fair'. Now, the Election Commission has called off the fresh October 20 polls after police prevented it from going ahead with controversy-ridden revote at the last minute, making it difficult to meet the constitutional deadline of November 11, 2013 to install a new government.

Rising Islamic fundamentalism led to destruction of priceless Buddhist artefacts in Male's National Museum and may threaten 30,000 Indians residing in Maldives. ISI-Lashkar combine is turning Maldives into a staging ground for terrorism against India. Cancellation of contract with India's GMR to develop Male's international airport despite Singapore High Court upholding GMR's case is another worry.

**Source:** CST Foreign Policy, page 303; CST December 2013, page 24, column 3, page 25, column 2

**Comment:** Question tests linkage of political, religious and economic strife in Maldives with strategic and internal security conditions of India and the Indian community in Maldives.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**23.** In respect of India – Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** India's foreign policy for Sri Lanka represents a big contradiction between internal political exigencies and national interests. Yielding to the pressure of coalition partners from the Tamil community, Indian central government's vote against Sri Lanka on human rights violations is a major departure from the past. National interest has become subservient to domestic political compulsions and has set a wrong precedent. Reconciliation process between Lankan Tamils and Sinhalese may get further jeopardized.

Sri Lanka increased import duties on Indian automobiles in retaliation. It is refusing to sign the CEPA. It has withdrawn the on-arrival free visa facility for Indian nationals. It is even con-

● The policy of positive unilateralism was initiated by PM Gujral to firstly improve relations between India and Nepal. The Gujral doctrine effectively promises all of India's neighbours (especially Nepal) a bilateral relationship based on non-reciprocity. It involved 'coming up with positive proposals and unilateral gesture without waiting for response'. Gujral practised this diplomacy with all neighbouring countries of India, barring Pakistan and China, in a bid to secure its remaining borders and focus concentration on threats from the North and North-west.

● World Bank's mandate is to end extreme poverty within a generation after its formation on December 27, 1945 and boost shared prosperity. It is a part of the UN system but its governance system is different. It works to turn rich country resources into poor country growth. 'World Bank' is used for the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and IDA (International Development Association), IFC (International Finance Corporation) and MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency). They provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries.

sidering a nuclear pact with Pakistan. It will naturally gravitate towards China, which has already established major economic and political presence through the Hambantota port and financial aid worth \$1.4 billion. India will get further isolated from Sri Lanka, which sits across major shipping routes in the Indian Ocean, and get further encircled by China's 'string of pearls' policy. Thus, domestic political mileage is being gained at the sacrificial altar of national issues of defence and economic sovereignty.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 25, column 3; CST December 2013, page 10, column 1, column 2; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**24.** What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The policy of positive unilateralism was initiated by PM Gujral to firstly improve relations between India and Nepal. The Gujral doctrine effectively promises all of India's neighbours (especially Nepal) a bilateral relationship based on non-reciprocity. It involved 'coming up with positive proposals and unilateral gesture without waiting for response'. Gujral practised this diplomacy with all neighbouring countries of India, barring Pakistan and China, in a bid to secure its remaining borders and focus concentration on threats from the North and North-west. Gujral announced policies like greater access for Nepal's civil aviation sector; free movement and access to jobs in India permitted for Nepalese citizens; provision of corridor through Chicken's neck to Bangladesh; etc.

This policy was extended to Pakistan to restore relations to normalcy, especially after the 26/11 terrorist attacks on Mumbai. But it has met with general failure, exacerbated with relentless LoC insurgencies and ceasefire violations. The policy is still relevant today as India attempts to counter Chinese influence over neighbours like Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Nepal, etc. through its 'string of pearls' policy of economically and militarily encircling India; Pakistan influence over Afghanistan and India's North-west frontier that are used as staging grounds for terrorist activities in India; and China-Pakistan cooperation to destabilize India through internal movements like Naxalism, Jihad etc. India needs friendly and cooperative neighbours for stable borders.

**Source:** CST Foreign Policy, page 277, page 292, page 1095; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**25.** The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World

Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** World Bank's mandate is to end extreme poverty within a generation after its formation on December 27, 1945 and boost shared prosperity. It is a part of the UN system but its governance system is different. It works to turn rich country resources into poor country growth. 'World Bank' is used for the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and IDA (International Development Association), IFC (International Finance Corporation) and MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency).

They provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries. IDA helps the world's poorest countries in reducing poverty by providing interest-free credits and grants for programmes that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve people's living conditions. It also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress. It complements IBRD which provides middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services.

IFC promotes private sector investment for sustainable economic growth in developing countries by providing people opportunities to escape poverty. MIGA supports FDI in developing countries to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. IMF is an international organization that oversees the global financial system by observing exchange rates and balance of payments. It aims to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty.

**Source:** CST Mains 2, page II.29, column 2; page II.53, column 2, page II.54, column 1

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

## GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-III)

**Time allowed: Three Hours**

*Maximum Marks : 250*

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**

There are TWENTY-FIVE questions in Paper. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers 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) Book-



● Companies Bill 2013 seeks to improve transparency, accountability and self-regulation in companies and make 2% mandatory contribution from net profits towards CSR initiatives if net worth is over Rs. 500 crore, turnover is over Rs. 1,000 crore or net profit is over Rs. 5 crore. It limits number of companies an auditor can serve to 20. It brings more clarity on auditors' criminal liability. It includes annual ratification of appointment of auditors for 5 years. It introduces a new clause related to offence of falsely inducing banks for obtaining credit. Companies need to disclose ratio of remuneration of each director on the board to the average of employees' salary.

● The original plan by the Centre under the FRBM Act was to rein in its fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2007-08. It was later deferred to 2008-09, when the estimated fiscal deficit was 2.5%, but the deepening global recession disturbed the plan. As the Centre gave a booster dose of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore, fiscal deficit rose to 6%. On the other hand, Centre planned to achieve zero revenue deficit by 2007-08, which was deferred by a year earlier. It came out with a new concept of effective revenue deficit which does not include capital expenditure given in assistance to states.

let in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. Word limit in questions, if 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.

**Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length:**

**1.** With a consideration towards the strategy of inclusive growth, the new Companies Bill, 2013 has indirectly made CSR a mandatory obligation. Discuss the challenges expected in its implementation in right earnest. Also discuss other provisions in the bill and their implications. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Companies Bill 2013 seeks to improve transparency, accountability and self-regulation in companies and make 2% mandatory contribution from net profits towards CSR initiatives if net worth is over Rs. 500 crore, turnover is over Rs. 1,000 crore or net profit is over Rs. 5 crore. It limits number of companies an auditor can serve to 20. It brings more clarity on auditors' criminal liability. It includes annual ratification of appointment of auditors for 5 years. It introduces a new clause related to offence of falsely inducing banks for obtaining credit. Companies need to disclose ratio of remuneration of each director on the board to the average of employees' salary. It encourages appointment of women directors. It empowers investors against frauds committed by promoters through class action lawsuits. It puts emphasis on shareholder protection after the 2009 Satyam scandal. The merger and amalgamation provisions have improved transparency and broad-based accountability while protecting minority interests in a company. The National Company Law Tribunal will fast-track grievances against a company without suffering from lengthy process of a court decision. The Serious Frauds Investigation Organization has been strengthened with powers to conduct searches and seizures on company premises on suspicion of fraud.

Industry has appreciated the Bill as it is commensurate with global standards of disclosure requirements, shareholder rights, restrained powers of promoters, etc.  
**Source:** CST December 2013, page 89, column 1, column 2; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**2.** What are the reasons for introduction of Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003? Discuss critically its salient features and their effectiveness. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The original plan by the Centre un-

der the FRBM Act was to rein in its fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP by 2007-08. It was later deferred to 2008-09, when the estimated fiscal deficit was 2.5%, but the deepening global recession disturbed the plan. As the Centre gave a booster dose of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore, fiscal deficit rose to 6%. On the other hand, Centre planned to achieve zero revenue deficit by 2007-08, which was deferred by a year earlier. Realizing the difficulty in achieving this target, it came out with a new concept of effective revenue deficit which does not include capital expenditure given in assistance to states. This revised deficit is expected to reach zero by 2015-16 and targeted at 2% in the interim. In 2013-14 Budget, the government has proposed to contain fiscal deficit to 5.3% in the current year and bring it down to 4.8% in 2013-14. Both targets have been met so far. As per the fiscal consolidation roadmap outlined by the Finance Ministry, fiscal deficit will be lowered to 3% by 2016-17. It will be contingent on rising tax receipts and disinvestment proceeds. Share of states is 2.5% of GDP, leaving the remaining fiscal deficit with Centre, the prime culprit.

**Source:** CST Economy, 8th Edition, page 134  
**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**3.** What is meaning of the term tax-expenditure? Taking housing sector as an example, discuss how it influences budgetary policies of the government. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Tax expenditure is the revenue a government foregoes through the provisions of tax laws that allow deductions, exclusions, or exemptions from the taxpayers' taxable expenditure, income, or investment; deferral of tax liability; preferential tax rates etc. It is a method to promote certain social goals, industries etc.

For the housing sector, specific tax exemptions are given for deduction of house rent allowance, medical insurance premium payments, housing loan repayments etc. The 2013 Budget allowed an addition deduction of Rs. 1 lakh for the first home loan up to Rs. 25 lakh from a bank or a housing finance corporation. As a result of these policies, homeownership receives a boost and allows citizens to spend more on goods and services that drive industries and sectors allied to housing, like furnishings, furniture, housekeeping etc.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**4.** Food security bill is expected to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in India. Critically discuss various apprehensions in its effective implementation along with the concerns it has generated in WTO. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The Food Security Bill will expand existing coverage of population with subsi-

● The Food Security Bill will expand existing coverage of population with subsidized food via Targeted PDS and other welfare schemes at an additional cost of Rs. 23,800 crore per annum, totalling about 1.35% of GDP. But India's fiscal deficit continues to be a problem. The bill does not answer what spending will be cut to keep the deficit manageable. Moreover, assistance to states for meeting expenses on transportation, handling and FPS dealer margins, etc. will be an additional Rs. 22,000 crore for the first year. These costs are expected to rise annually.

● Fertilizer subsidy – deregulating non-urea fertilizers, while keeping urea regulated and heavily subsidized has increased the price gap between urea and non-urea fertilizers. The result is unbalanced use of fertilizers, a skewed NPK ratio of 6.5 : 2.9 : 1 v/s ideal ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 that is causing soil degradation and lower return per unit of fertilizer use. Fertilizer consumption has risen 300 times from 1950 to over 23 million tonnes. High level of global crude oil prices significantly impact fertilizer subsidies because not only is it a key input as feedstock, but also because of inadequate pass-through in urea prices.

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Most concerning fact is how much of the food will actually reach those who need it the most and how much will be siphoned off along the way.

WTO concerns stem from the fact that heavy price subsidy on wheat, rice and coarse grains from India's bill will distort world agricultural markets. Measures that support prices or subsidies directly related to production quantities fall in amber box. They are subject to 10% limit for developing nations. WTO feels India may be in violation of the 10% limit with the new bill.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 87, column 2; CST Economy 8th Edition, page 236, page 244

**Comment:** Question tests dual knowledge of India's internal food security debate as well as the global WTO debate on agricultural protectionism. **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**5.** What are the different types of agriculture subsidies given to farmers at the national and state levels? Critically analyze the agriculture subsidy regime with the reference to the distortions created by it. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** 1) Fertilizer subsidy – deregulating non-urea fertilizers, while keeping urea regulated and heavily subsidized has increased the price gap between urea and non-urea fertilizers. The result is unbalanced use of fertilizers, a skewed NPK ratio of 6.5 : 2.9 : 1 v/s ideal ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 that is causing soil degradation and lower return per unit of fertilizer use. Fertilizer consumption has risen 300 times from 1950 to over 23 million tonnes. High level of global crude oil prices significantly impact fertilizer subsidies because not only is it a key input as feedstock, but also because of inadequate pass-through in urea prices. 2) Food subsidy – Food inflation has risen because consumer preference has shifted towards protein-rich food items and fruits while government policy focuses on input subsidy and minimum price support to boost cereal production. It has distorted cropping patterns to the neglect of oilseeds and pulses. 3) Fuel subsidy – the farm sector consumes only 12% of the subsidized diesel. The transport sector consumes 68% as diesel subsidy is available for all consumers

who are using it for luxury cars and SUVs. 4) Electricity & irrigation subsidy – states like Punjab provide cheap or free electricity and irrigation. This has led to over-irrigation, soil salinity, depleting groundwater due to over-use of electric tubewells, rising debts of state electricity boards etc.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 112, page 113, column 1

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**6.** India needs to strengthen measures to promote the pink revolution in food industry for better nutrition and health. Critically elucidate the statement. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** India needs setting up state of the art meat processing plants; developing technologies to raise male buffalo calves for meat production; increasing the number of farmers rearing buffalo under contractual farming; and establishing disease-free zones for rearing animals.

It means industrializing the meat production process through specialization; different workers or tools are concentrated on completing certain tasks, mechanization; the replacement of human and animal labour with machines, and standardization of the finished product; accomplished through specialized facilities that work together more effectively by adopting uniform practice to create products of standardized size, weight and consistency to process them quickly and consumers know what to expect and how much to pay.

Other aspects include new technology and inputs. For example, in the poultry industry, formulated feeds and breeding techniques are often used to help animals reach their market weight. Inputs may include hormones, antibiotics and agricultural chemicals in the feed – all of which carry their own risks to consumer health, which need strict regulatory and monitoring mechanisms.

It is critical to India's nutrition and health security as production of pulses has failed to provide adequate protein content in Indian diet. Meat contains 'more complete' protein compared to pulses that is more effectively absorbed by the body. India's large livestock provides a strong base that needs investment to improve meat quality.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**7.** Examine the impact of liberalization on companies owned by Indians. Are the competing with the MNCs satisfactorily? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The 1991 liberalization abolished the system of licensing except in 18 industries such as petroleum, sugar, paper, drugs etc. Then onwards no approval was required to setup an industry. The era of license raj was finally

● The 1991 liberalization abolished the system of licensing except in 18 industries such as petroleum, sugar, paper, drugs etc. Then onwards no approval was required to setup an industry. The era of license raj was finally over and the private sector could now pursue expansion without any impediments. Private sector was allowed into fields like fertilizers, automobiles, machine tools, heavy engineering etc. MRTP Act was scrapped and industries were allowed to grow to an optimum size and enjoy economies of scale. Foreign investment was opened in industrial sector with automatic approval for up to 51% stake for certain industries.

● Since land is a state subject, each state took various approaches to abolish the intermediary system. It allowed zamindars to form their defence. They moved courts of law to delay implementation of reforms. Under the pretext of the "personal cultivation" clause, many were able to hold onto their lands. States could not stop benami and malafide transfers of land within zamindari families. Tenants lost their land on the vaguely defined basis of "personal cultivation" clause which allowed landlords to resume lands.

over and the private sector could now pursue expansion without any impediments. Private sector was allowed into fields like fertilizers, automobiles, machine tools, heavy engineering etc. MRTP Act was scrapped and industries were allowed to grow to an optimum size and enjoy economies of scale. Foreign investment was opened in industrial sector with automatic approval for up to 51% stake for certain industries. Phased manufacturing programme, which forced domestic manufacturers to increase domestic input-content of their products within a specified period, was also scrapped. Items reserved for micro and small-scale industries were reduced from 836 (1989) to 20. FERA was replaced by FEMA that permitted external commercial borrowings by Indian firms that currently forms 31% of total external debt stock.

Companies like Tata, Godrej, Reliance etc. have successfully competed and even made overseas acquisitions like Tetley Tea, Jaguar Land Rover etc. Indian IT companies are serving as BPOs and KPOs to global MNCs. Laggards like Onida, BPL etc. who could not remain technologically competent vanished.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 105–page 109

**Comment:** Question needs theoretical knowledge of effects of liberalization on Indian industry as well as current awareness of performance of major Indian firms in domestic and international settings.

**Marks:** 8 out of CST as specific examples of Indian firms not covered.

**8.** Establish the relationship between land reform, agriculture productivity and elimination of poverty in Indian Economy. Discuss the difficulty in designing and implementation of the agriculture friendly land reforms in India. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Land reforms entail abolition of intermediaries to identify land ownership with land operation and management; tenancy reforms to secure occupancy rights and regulate rent; ceilings on land holdings to redistribute land and remove inequalities in the agrarian structure; consolidation of holdings to facilitate agriculture on modern, scientific and efficient lines; and cooperative farms due to unfavourable land-man ratio and economies of scale.

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within zamindari families. Tenants lost their land on the vaguely defined basis of "personal cultivation" clause which allowed landlords to resume lands. Tenants' low purchasing power and social empowerment forces dependence on landlords and negates tenancy reforms. Basic socioeconomic relationships have been uprooted with both landlords and tenants resorting to violence due to half-hearted implementation of land reforms. Consolidation failed as land has sentimental value and it proved difficult to replace a piece of land with another piece with equivalent fertility. Lack of updated land records compounded problems further. Cooperative farming faces issues of rural folk setting aside their social, ethnic and personal differences.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 115, page 116

**Comment:** Relatively straightforward question of analysing cause-effect relationships between the factors mentioned in the question.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**9.** (a) Discuss the impact of FDI entry into multi-trade retail sector on supply chain management in commodity trade pattern of the economy. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** It would lower prices and provide more choices to Indian consumers due to greater availability of products. It would lead to greater investment and technology advancement in supply chains which would establish backward linkages and infrastructure with farm and primary production centres. Direct contact with farmers would eliminate middlemen and increase farmer incomes. Better storage facilities would preserve agricultural produce longer and reduce wastage. Reduced transportation costs would lower retail agricultural prices and food inflation. It would stimulate allied sectors like textile manufacturing and food processing. It will provide employment of higher quality, remuneration and skill development.

**Source:** CST Economy, 8th Edition, page 227 - page 229; **Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**9.** (b) Though India allowed foreign direct investment (FDI) in what is called multi brand retail through joint venture route in September 2012, the FDI even after a year, has not picked up. Discuss the reasons. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** There is significant opposition. Such reforms should be avoided during times of stagflation and double-digit food inflation. The 'kirana' retail sector provides 7% of total employment, will not be able to compete with MNC retail giants. MNCs can hike retail prices at will and arm-twist suppliers for lower prices. It is tantamount to placing India's food chain system in foreign hands.



● Minimum 30% sourcing is to be done from Indian MSMEs. A strong legal framework exists against predatory pricing. Locations are limited to cities with million-plus population that have high real-estate prices. Government has first right to buy agricultural produce. State are free to implement independent legislations or opt out altogether.

● The Government plans to roll out a Rs 43,000-crore 'green energy corridor' project to facilitate the flow of renewable energy into the national grid. For implementation, the project would be split into intra-state and inter-state levels. The 'green energy corridor' is aimed at synchronising electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, with conventional power stations in the grid. Germany has committed developmental and technical assistance of €1 billion for integrating renewable energy into the national grid.

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**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 374, page 375, page 747; CST January 2012, page 111, column 2;

**Marks:** 5 out of CST.

**10.** Discuss the rationale for introducing Goods and Services Tax in India. Bring out critically the reasons for delay in roll out for its regime. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** To avoid double taxation and cascading tax and have a simple and progressive taxation system for goods as well as services, a combined national level goods and services tax (GST) has been proposed. It is similar in concept to state VAT for goods. It provides for input tax credit at every stage for tax already paid till the previous transaction. It will also attempt to provide a rational system by subsuming several state and central indirect taxes on goods and services. Some goods, like crude petroleum, diesel, petrol, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcohol are not under its purview.

GST is experiencing delays in implementation as states are unwilling to give up their tax collection powers at the state level, which gives them financial autonomy and flexibility. A strong IT infrastructure is also needed for GST. A pilot project of NSDL, technology partner, in collaboration with 11 states is underway prior to national rollout. Three Joint Working Groups of officials have also been constituted comprising officials from the central government, state governments and an empowered committee of state finance ministers to work on legislation, business procedures and IT infrastructure respectively. These groups require time for policy formulation and coordination amongst numerous stakeholders.

**Source:** CST Economy, 8th Edition, page 166

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**11.** Write a note on India's green energy corridor to alleviate the problems of conventional energy. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The Government plans to roll out a Rs 43,000-crore 'green energy corridor' project to facilitate the flow of renewable energy into the national grid. For implementation, the project would be split into intra-state and inter-state levels. The 'green energy corridor' is aimed at synchronising electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, with conventional power stations in the

grid. Germany has committed developmental and technical assistance of €1 billion for integrating renewable energy into the national grid. After the massive grid failure that left the entire North, East and North-East on July 30-31 last year, the Government is aiming at strengthening the distribution network across the country making it 'smart' to handle fluctuations. Currently, the grid faces difficulty in absorbing renewable electricity because of varying voltage and supply. The intra-state grid upgradation would be taken up by PowerGrid, while the inter-state network would be developed by state utilities.

At present, India has 27,541.71 MW of installed renewable capacity out of total installed capacity of 2,23,625.60 MW as on April 30, according to the Central Electricity Authority. It will relieve pressure on struggling coal-based thermal and nuclear power generation due to lack of fuel linkages, ageing plant technology and falling domestic mining production of coal and uranium.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**12.** Adaptation of PPP model for infrastructure development of the country has not been free from criticism. Critically discuss the pros and cons of the model. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** PPP is like outsourcing of public goods and services with cost effectiveness. It combines accountability of public agencies with managerial skills of private companies. PPP promotes competition among private companies as well as among government agencies, increasing quality of service. It alleviates capacity constraints and bottlenecks in the economy through higher productivity of labour and capital resources. Private companies have dedicated departments for R&D to promote innovation. State becomes facilitator and enabler by outsourcing activities to the generally more efficient, economical and effective private sector. As private sector assumes risk of non-performance of assets and realizes its returns if the asset performs, the PPP involves full scale risk appraisal.

Demerits - PPP can create burden on the customer with higher tariffs compared to public sector. Accountability suffers as neither the private company nor the government take the responsibility for delays. The government needs to strengthen its regulatory and assessment mechanism as the men and machines involved entirely belonging to the private firm without much government influence and inspection. It is generally observed that such projects overrun their time and cost limits, especially in India. Since most of the PPP projects are high scale infrastructure projects that attract media and public attention, various po-

● India was forced to amend section 3(d) in 2005 to comply with the TRIPS agreement under WTO membership obligations and provide patent protection to pharmaceuticals. It managed to pass an amendment which balanced the concerns of Opposition MPs with respect to abuse of product patents for pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. Supreme Court utilized it to reject Novartis's patent application for Glivec. Section 3(d) prohibits 'evergreening' to extend the patent life of drugs by making minor changes to the existing drug.

● Unfortunately, many FDCs being introduced in India by usually irrational marketing mentality of 'buy 1 get 1 free' for potentially incompatible drug combinations. The most pressing concern with irrational FDCs is that they expose patients to unnecessary risk of adverse drug reactions. Such injudicious use of antibiotic FDCs can rapidly give rise to resistant strains of organisms, which is a matter of serious concern to the health care situation in our resource-poor country.

litical parties in power have now started interfering in the functioning of these projects.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**13.** Bring out the circumstances in 2005 which forced amendment to section 3(d) in the Indian Patent Law, 1970. Discuss how it has been utilized by Supreme Court in its judgment rejecting Novartis patent application for "Glivec". Discuss briefly the pros and cons of the decision. (200 words) 10

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Supreme Court utilized it to reject Novartis's patent application for Glivec. Section 3(d) prohibits 'evergreening' to extend the patent life of drugs by making minor changes to the existing drug. Novartis contended that it has updated the drug with a component that increases its absorption rate in the body. The Court decreed it was a trivial change and does not meet the parameters of a 'new invention' to merit monopoly patent protection.

The judgment is a serious blow to Western pharmaceutical majors increasingly focusing on India to drive sales when traditional developed markets have slowed down. But it is a boon for domestic generic drug manufacturers who supply cheap medicines to poor people across the developing world. It will also set a precedent for 'Patent Cliff' - a phrase used to describe the expiry of pharmaceutical patents across a range of blockbuster drugs.

**Source:** CST June 2013, page 194

**Marks:** 7.5 out of CST as circumstances of 2005 amendment not covered.

**14.** What do you understand by fixed dose drug combinations (FDCs)? Discuss their merits and demerits. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Combination products, also known as fixed dose drug combinations (FDCs), are combinations of two or more active drugs in a single dosage form. Fixed ratio combination products are acceptable only when the dosage of each ingredient meets the requirement of a defined population group and when the combination has a proven advantage over single compounds administered separately in therapeutic effect, safety or compliance

**Merits** - Greater efficacy compared with higher dose monotherapy; reduced risk of adverse reactions relative to higher dose monotherapy; lower overall costs; improved medication concordance.

**Demerits** - Dosage alteration of one drug is not

possible without alteration of the other drug; differing pharmacokinetics of constituent drugs pose the problem of frequency of administration of the formulation; by simple logic there are increased chances of adverse drug effects and drug interactions compared with both drugs given individually.

Unfortunately, many FDCs being introduced in India by usually irrational marketing mentality of 'buy 1 get 1 free' for potentially incompatible drug combinations. The most pressing concern with irrational FDCs is that they expose patients to unnecessary risk of adverse drug reactions. Such injudicious use of antibiotic FDCs can rapidly give rise to resistant strains of organisms, which is a matter of serious concern to the health care situation in our resource poor country.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**15.** What do you understand by Umpire decision review in cricket? Discuss its various components. Explain how silicon tape on the edge of a bat may fool the system? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The DRS is a new technology based system currently being used on an experimental basis in cricket. The sole purpose of the DRS is to review the controversial decisions made by the on-field umpires in case of batsman being dismissed or not. The new review system was officially launched by International Cricket Council during the first Test match between New Zealand and Pakistan. It was first used in One Day Internationals in January 2011, during England's tour of Australia. Under the DRS each team is allowed to make two unsuccessful review requests per innings during a match. A fielding team may use the system to dispute a "not out" call and a batting team may do so to dispute an "out" call. The fielding team captain or the batsman being dismissed invokes the challenge by signalling a "T" with the arms. Once the challenge is invoked, acknowledged, and agreed, the Third Umpire reviews the play using Hotspot to detect faint edges, 'Snickometre' to hear faint edges and a ball-trajectory-tracking system to check LBW decisions.

Silicone tape interferes with the infra-red system of 'Hotspot' for detecting faint edges off the bat.

**Source:** CST June 2012, page 95, column 1, column 2

**Marks:** 6.5 out of CST as silicone tape issue not covered.

**16.** (a) What is digital signature? What does its authentication mean? Give various salient built in features of a digital signature. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for demonstrating the authenticity of

● A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for demonstrating the authenticity of a digital message or document. A valid digital signature gives a recipient reason to believe that the message was created by a known sender, such that the sender cannot deny having sent the message (authentication and non-repudiation) and that the message was not altered in transit (integrity). Digital signatures employ a type of asymmetric cryptography.

● Fibre-reinforced plastics are best suited for any design program that demands weight savings, precision engineering, finite tolerances, and the simplification of parts in both production and operation. They are used in rudders of commercial airplanes, engine intake manifolds of cars, automotive gas and clutch pedals etc.

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**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**16.** (b) How does the 3D printing technology work? List out the advantages and disadvantages of the technology. (100 words) 5

**Answer:** 3D printing is a process of making a three-dimensional solid object of virtually any shape from a digital model. 3D printing is achieved using an additive process, where successive layers of material are laid down in different shapes.

Merits – rapid prototyping; wide variety of customizations; manufacturing speed; better medical prosthetics, etc.

Demerits - fewer manufacturing jobs with automation; limited manufacturing materials; easy copyright violations; small size limitations; easy manufacture of dangerous items like guns etc.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**17.** (a) What is an FRP composite material? How are they manufactured? Discuss their applications in aviation and automobile industry (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Fibre-reinforced plastic (FRP) (also fibre-reinforced polymer) is a composite material made of a polymer matrix reinforced with fibres. FRP involves two distinct processes, the first is the process whereby the fibrous material is manufactured and formed, the second is the process whereby fibrous materials are bonded with the matrix during moulding. Fibre-reinforced plastics are best suited for any design program that demands weight savings, precision engineering, finite tolerances, and the simplification of parts in both production and operation. They are used in rudders of commercial airplanes, engine intake manifolds of cars, automotive gas and clutch pedals etc.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**17.** (b) What do you understand by run of the river hydroelectricity project? How is it different from any other hydroelectricity project? (100 words) 5

**Answer:** Run-of-the-river hydroelectricity projects use little or no water storage. They are dramatically different in design and ap-

pearance from conventional hydroelectric projects. Traditional hydro-dams store enormous quantities of water in reservoirs, necessitating the flooding of large tracts of land. In contrast, most run-of-river projects do not require a large impoundment of water, which is a key reason why such projects are often referred to as environmentally friendly, or 'green power'. Substantial flooding of the upper part of the river is not required. As a result, people living at or near the river don't need to be relocated and natural habitats and productive farmlands are not wiped out.

**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**18.** How important are vulnerability and risk assessment for pre-disaster management. As an administrator, what are key areas that you would focus in a disaster management (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Disaster management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks. It involves preparing for a disaster before it happens, disaster response (emergency evacuation, quarantine, mass decontamination etc.) as well as supporting and rebuilding society after natural or man-made disasters have occurred. It is thus a continuous process by which all individuals, groups and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact from disasters resulting from hazards. The pre-disaster phase focuses on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, capacity building and community-based disaster management, including public awareness, as 'prevention is better than cure'. So, vulnerability and risk assessment are key components for effectively formulating prevention and mitigation strategies in the pre-disaster phase.

As an administrator, I will ensure that dedicated disaster management cells are setup and manned by technically qualified personnel at district-level. I will focus on ICT solutions to help government organizations engaged in disaster management with knowledge-sharing, situational analysis and collaboration. Knowledge about disaster management must be provided in schools with greater practicality. I will encourage and fund R&D activities among various stakeholders. I will try initiating a culture change whereby people stop putting off things for the future until disaster affects them directly. Lastly, I will clearly define the role of armed forces in disaster response, rescue and relief efforts.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 54 – page 57, column 1

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**19.** What are the consequences of illegal mining? Discuss the ministry of environment and



● 'No go' zones are ecologically sensitive areas (ESA) where highly polluting activities like mining, quarrying, thermal power plants etc. are banned. Building and construction projects of 20,000 sq meters area and above and township and area development projects with an area of 50 hectares and above or with built-up area of 1,50,000 sq meters and above are prohibited. Hydro-electric power projects and windmills are allowed in the ESA under strict green norms and monitoring.

● Money laundering is a process that converts the proceeds of crimes, such as counterfeiting Indian currency, transnational organized crime, illegal arms sale, smuggling, drug trafficking, prostitution rings, embezzlement, insider trading, bribery, computer fraud schemes, terrorist activities etc. into legitimate money. As a result, a parallel underground economy develops which negatively impacts the socioeconomic progress and political stability of India. India stores nearly \$2 trillion in Swiss banks, more than rest of the world put together. It is 13 times larger than India's cumulative foreign debt. It is a major factor in galloping inflation because it misallocates resources

forests' concept of "GO AND NO GO" zones for coal mining. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Illegal mining has strengthened mafia-politician nexus in several areas, resulting in major losses to the state exchequer. It is threatening the regenerated tiger population in Panna reserve, along with wanton environmental destruction by flouting all norms of Environment Protection Act, Forest Rights Act etc. It directly harms the health, environment, livelihood surrounding communities with human rights violations. Drinking water sources are destroyed. Rivers are choked with waste rock and mining waste, threatening agricultural productivity. Fine mineral dust deposits over plants and houses increase incidence of respiratory diseases.

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**Marks:** 0 out of CST as topic not covered.

**20.** Enumerate the National Water Policy of India. Taking river Ganges as an example, discuss the strategies which may be adopted for river water pollution control and management. What are the legal provisions for management and handling of hazardous wastes in India? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The National Water Policy envisages that each state shall formulate its own state Water Policy backed with an operational Action Plan in a time-bound manner to increase water availability and efficiency. To mitigate river water pollution of Ganga, SAFF (submerged aerated fixed film reactor) has been introduced by waste water management division of Thermax in place of what is termed as activated sludge process. SAFF reactor has various advantages like - lower power requirement, less maintenance, low operating cost, reduction in overall volume of plant. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are facing many problems which need to be addressed - Significant variation in composition of efflu-

ents discharged by industrial units; most users do not give the technically required primary treatment before discharging waste water into the common discharge line; improper planning at design stage leading to inadequate capacity addition; lack of adequate training; very expensive for small-scale industries who are the worst polluters such as sugar mills, distillery units, tanneries etc. They end up bypassing the waste water management norms wholesale using political influence.

Legal provisions for hazardous wastes include E-waste (Management & Handling) Rules; Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) 4th Amendment Rules; Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules; Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules; Chemical Accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules etc.

**Source:** CST January 2013, page 46 column 2, page 50, page 51; CST India 2012, page 139, column 2; **Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**21.** Money laundering poses a serious threat to country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Money laundering is a process that converts the proceeds of crimes, such as counterfeiting Indian currency, transnational organized crime, illegal arms sale, smuggling, drug trafficking, prostitution rings, embezzlement, insider trading, bribery, computer fraud schemes, terrorist activities etc. into legitimate money. As a result, a parallel underground economy develops which negatively impacts the socioeconomic progress and political stability of India. India stores nearly \$2 trillion in Swiss banks, more than rest of the world put together. It is 13 times larger than India's cumulative foreign debt. It is a major factor in galloping inflation because it misallocates resources and shifts them from investment to consumption. It worsens income distribution and undermines moral fabric of fixed income salary class. The big unreported segment of economy handicaps correct analysis and policy formulation. India becomes a lender of capital to wealthier nations. It robs the state exchequer of its due share, increases economic inequality and hampers programmes of economic development.

India has setup the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) that reports to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister. The Prevention of Money-Laundering Act (PMLA) allows authorities to investigate all sizes of money laundering offences. Taxes should be lowered to discourage evasion;

● Security implications included risks of identity theft and fraud. Personal information of users can be exploited for dubious activities and online crimes. Many prepare fake profiles with false information to dupe unsuspecting users who don't know their real identity. Online harassment and stalking is also on the rise due to poor regulations on such sites. Malicious humour and anti-national sentiments can be broadcast to a wide audience in a short time-span. Fake images of communal violence have been used to start 'real' communal riots on the ground by malicious social elements.

● Out of about 7,000 government websites, only 3,192 have been audited for IT security. CERT-In is setting up early-warning systems and conducting mock cyber security drills, workshops and training programmes. National Cyber Security Policy 2013 aims to create a workforce of 5 lakh cyber security professionals, develop indigenous security technologies through research, formulate a dynamic legal framework to address new security challenges arising out of technology advancements etc.

DTAAs should be signed with more nations; agricultural income should be taxed; KYC norms should be strictly enforced to curb round-tripping etc.

**Source:** CST July 2013, page 6, column 1, page 8, column 1; CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 650 – page 656

**Comment:** Question tests how money laundering renders economic forces, monetary policy, fiscal policy etc. ineffective in meeting the goals of equitable income distribution, productive investment and infrastructure development.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**22.** What are social networking sites and what security implications do these sites present? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision. Although social networking is possible in person, especially in workplaces, universities, schools etc. it has become most popular online, where social networking sites are commonly used. They function like an online community of Internet users. They facilitate spread of information and advertisements at minimal cost. They have brought people together across boundaries of nation, culture, religion, language etc. in the globalized world of 21st century. Popular sites include Facebook, Myspace, Twitter, etc.

Security implications included risks of identity theft and fraud. Personal information of users can be exploited for dubious activities and online crimes. Many prepare fake profiles with false information to dupe unsuspecting users who don't know their real identity. Online harassment and stalking is also on the rise due to poor regulations on such sites. Malicious humour and anti-national sentiments can be broadcast to a wide audience in a short time-span, as witnessed during the exodus of Northeast people from various parts of India after news of ethnic strife and ethnic hatred in Assam was heavily publicized on social media. Fake images of communal violence have been used to start 'real' communal riots on the ground by malicious social elements.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 597 – page 601

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**23.** Cyber warfare is considered by some defence analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Cyber warfare refers to data theft,

hacking and cyber terrorism from state/state actors, corporates and terrorists. It uses masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of the actual systems from which the attacks are being launched. It makes the task of attributing cyber-attacks to a particular country difficult. Sophisticated viruses like 'Stuxnet' target industrial control systems. They have potential of disrupting all power, communication, transportation and civic services that can bring India to a standstill. It will make the follow-up conventional military invasion much easier for the enemy. Number of hacked websites of government ministries and departments has risen from 201 (2009) to 294 (2012). CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team - India) reports that defacement of Indian websites has tripled since 2007. It has led to huge financial loss of over Rs. 72 crore in e-frauds during 2009-2012, despite allocation of Rs. 45 crore towards cyber security by Department of Electronics and IT (Deity) in 2012-13. Out of about 7,000 government websites, only 3,192 have been audited for IT security. CERT-In is setting up early-warning systems and conducting mock cyber security drills, workshops and training programmes. National Cyber Security Policy 2013 aims to create a workforce of 5 lakh cyber security professionals, develop indigenous security technologies through research, formulate a dynamic legal framework to address new security challenges arising out of technology advancements etc.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 107, column 2, page 108

**Comment:** Question tests candidate's understanding of the gravity of cyber warfare and how it is infinitely more effective than conventional warfare in devastating any nation's economic and military machine.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**24.** Article 244 of Indian Constitution relates to Administration of Scheduled areas and tribal areas. Analyze the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing Extremism. (200 words) 10

**Answer:** Nine states have 5th schedule areas under Article 244 – Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. While all nine states have enacted requisite compliance legislations by amending the respective Panchayati Raj Acts, certain gaps continue to exist. Further, some states are also yet to amend the subject laws, like those relating to moneylending, forests, excise etc. Consequently, the compliance remains incomplete. Vital issues like the ownership of minor forest

● Indiscriminate acquisition of land without any commensurate compensation and rehabilitation has emerged as the single largest cause of involuntary displacement of tribals and other marginalized sections of population that has been turning them landless and eventually lawless. Their existing sources of income are eliminated and alternatives are not provided, relegating them to sub-human existence. The areas affected by LWE have concentration of tribal population, hilly topography and rough terrain, where failure to provide infrastructure and services as per national norms, resulting in regional disparities in public health, nutrition, livelihood security etc.

● Border fencing and policing is expensive and cannot be constructed over difficult terrain, rendering it only partially effective. Highly trained Kashmir insurgents find gaps on the LoC while receiving covering fire from the Pakistan Army. Pakistan has also been flooding India with counterfeit currency to subvert Indian economy and fund terrorist activities in different parts of India.

produce, planning and management of minor water bodies, prevention of alienation of tribal lands etc. which have been duly recognized in PESA as the traditional rights of tribal people living in the Scheduled Areas are still in urgent need of resolution.

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**Source:** CST July 2012, page 123 – page 125; CST Government & Politics, page 376

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**25.** How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management, particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar? (200 words) 10

**Answer:** The internal security of India is mainly influenced by events in South Asia because of historical, geographical and demographic imperatives. Over the years, we have witnessed the disappearance of convergence of interests and synergies rooted in common colonial experience of South Asian nations. India had become a cauldron of merging insurgent movements that have developed pernicious internal networks which are creating horrendous logistical repercussions. Indian secessionist groups are using neighbouring countries as sanctuaries for trans-border immigration, gun-running, narcotics etc. that affect India's internal security. The presence of hostile neighbours gives internal conflicts, borne out of sectarian politics, external support in arms, finance and safe havens.

Problems of national assimilation and integration of border areas of North and heterogeneous North-East has led to secessionist movements, ethnic violence and involvement of foreign intelligence agencies. Porous borders with Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka enable illegal trans-border smuggling of arms, drugs and immigrants that lead to ethnic and communal violence. Border fencing and policing is expensive and cannot be constructed over difficult terrain, rendering it only partially effective. Highly trained Kashmir insurgents find gaps on the LoC while re-

ceiving covering fire from the Pakistan Army. Pakistan has also been flooding India with counterfeit currency to subvert Indian economy and fund terrorist activities in different parts of India.

**Source:** CST December 2013, page 93–page 95

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

## GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-IV)

**Time allowed: Three Hours**

*Maximum Marks : 250*

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC

INSTRUCTIONS

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

There are FOURTEEN questions divided in two Sections in Paper. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers 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 in questions, if 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.

**Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length:**

SECTION – A

**1.** What do you understand by 'values' and 'ethics'? In what way is it important to be ethical along with being professionally competent? (150 words) 10

**Answer:** Ethics could be defined as moral laws that govern a person's behaviour or the conduct of an activity related to each and every sphere of life. They are the individual's standard of conduct or as a body of social obligations and duties. They carry the legitimacy of society to determine the demarcation between right and wrong and between need and greed. Ethics rationalize personal desires and make them compatible with societal aspirations. Being determinants of ethics, values are general ideas about what is desirable, but such general ideas do not specify how one should act in particular situations. Values bring legitimacy to rules.

Professional competence is always evaluated within the ethics and norms associated with the profession. In fact, a set of guidelines for a specific purpose specified by society creates the need and existence for a profession. Thus,



● Professional competence is always evaluated within the ethics and norms associated with the profession. In fact, a set of guidelines for a specific purpose specified by society creates the need and existence for a profession. Thus, unethical conduct will erode the roots of the profession itself, harming clients in short-term and practitioners in long-term.

● Empathy is an amalgamation of emotional and intellectual reasoning that allows officials to 'step into the shoes' of others. Bureaucrats need to solve dilemmas from diverse social, economic and political backgrounds with shrinking resources and rising public expectations. Through empathy, they can deliver public services in customer-oriented manner while remaining humble and flexible to change with evolving public needs.

unethical conduct will erode the roots of the profession itself, harming clients in short-term and practitioners in long-term.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 6, column 1, page 14 column 1, column 2; CST October 2013, page 14, column 2

**Comment:** The difference between ethics and values is emphasized, along with their applications. It clarifies the complete dependence of professional excellence and progress on the foundation of ethics determined by society.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**2.** (a) What do you understand by the following terms in the context of public service? (250 words)  $3 \times 5 = 15$

(i) Integrity

**Answer:** Integrity ensures that the public servant's mental and emotional faculties are positively harnessed for constructive purposes. It provides a moral compass to govern actions. Its deficit has led to plummeting standards of accountability, efficiency and rising corruption. Officials deliberately misconstrue both voters' needs and government policies for personal gain.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 14, column 3  
**Marks:** 3 out of CST.

(ii) Perseverance

**Answer:** This quality encompasses commitment, intellectual integrity, empathy and courage to pursue difficult challenges with indomitable vigour, unwavering focus, patience, stamina and confidence against all odds. Officials need perseverance to maintain the discipline of balancing political neutrality and publicly responsiveness while disregarding personal conveniences and moods.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 16, column 1  
**Marks:** 3 out of CST.

(iii) Spirit of service

**Answer:** It is the highest motivating factor of rendering goodness towards mankind. It imbibes high ethical standards, work culture, accountability, inner motivation to perform at the very best level for others, self-control and self-direction towards committed objectives and enthusiastic voluntary cooperation to ensure excellence while maintaining anonymity in civil services.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 16, column 3  
**Marks:** 3 out of CST.

(iv) Commitment

**Answer:** Commitment is antidote to public alienation from bureaucracy. It forces bureaucrats to eschew political neutrality for political responsiveness by participating intellectually in political discussions while remaining physically and emotionally detached. It is a promise to the public to defend the philosophy of the Constitution by ensuring others

don't suffer what officials themselves suffered when they were commoners as well.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 17, column 1  
**Marks:** 3 out of CST.

(v) Courage of conviction

**Answer:** Administrators must be morally courageous to accept the brickbats in their stride while having the conviction to make decisions for the greater, sustainable, long-term good in a country as fractious and divided as India. He must not hold personal grievances as his primary task is to enlighten both the elected executive and the electorate about mutual demands and expectations.

**Source:** CST September 2013, page 17, col. 2  
**Marks:** 3 out of CST.

(b) Indicate two more attributes which you consider important for public service. Justify your answer. (100 words) 10

**Answer:** Empathy is an amalgamation of emotional and intellectual reasoning that allows officials to 'step into the shoes' of others. Bureaucrats need to solve dilemmas from diverse social, economic and political backgrounds with shrinking resources and rising public expectations. Through empathy, they can deliver public services in customer-oriented manner while remaining humble and flexible to change with evolving public needs.

Bureaucratic neutrality ensures continuity, develops expertise and institutional memory. It ensures enough flexibility to serve government of any complexion. It reposes faith of both electors and elected in bureaucracy. It ensures a value-free approach towards long-term development and counterbalances political executives looking for short-term political gains.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 15, column 2, column 3, page 17, column 3, page 18, col. 1

**Comment:** Empathy and neutrality are twin pillars to enable administrators formulate and dispense with services and resource allocation in an equitable and sustainable manner in congruence with secular public requirements.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**3.** Some people feel that values keep changing with time and situation, while others strongly believe that there are certain universal and eternal human values. Give your perception in this regard with due justification. (150 words) 10

**Answer:** Multiple, overlapping and sometimes even opposing value systems exist in complex societies. By and large, religion has been given the highest place in the human value system. But in the communist philosophy, religion has been regarded as opium and tool of exploitation. Despite these differences, religion talks about magnanimity and mutual toler-

● Multiple, overlapping and sometimes even opposing value systems exist in complex societies. By and large, religion has been given the highest place in the human value system. But in the communist philosophy, religion has been regarded as opium and tool of exploitation. Despite these differences, religion talks about magnanimity and mutual tolerance.

● Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the degree of an individual's proficiency of understanding, regulating, manipulating and adapting to different social, cultural and professional environments. EI supplies the will-power to defend, fight, sustain and prevail over operational, ideological and interpersonal difficulties. Officials with high EI are more aware of their emotions, strengths, weaknesses, personal biases and environmental factors that manipulate their emotions. It empowers them to accurately distinguish between cause and effect for identifying the core issues behind convoluted problems and take ethical decisions that promote long-term societal interests over lucrative, but ultimately damaging short-term temptations of personal avarice.

ance.

Throughout history, a flourishing civilization's non-material dimensions of culture (technical skills, norms, knowledge, beliefs, attitudes etc.) are outplayed and undermined by material dimensions concerned with external, mechanical and utilitarian objectives. It creates 'cultural lag', according to William F. Ogburn. This results in modification of existing values. The Industrial Revolution in Western Europe changed social, economic and political goals and expectations towards individualism on a massive scale, while enduring periods of anomie.

Not all societies have the same values and morals, but some actions like theft, murder etc. seem to be universally considered wrong and discouraged by both formal and informal means of social control.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 14, column 3

**Comment:** Nothing is absolute and permanent in this world, other than change itself. Therefore, relativism is the cornerstone of human existence and progress. Even Jainism admits the limitation of knowledge and postulates that all dimensions of any entity can never be known or understood. Therefore, economic and social change in societies necessitates modification of prevalent values and principles. Their main aim is to facilitate smooth functioning of society, not hinder it in the background of changing material and political circumstances.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**4.** What is 'emotional intelligence' and how can it be developed in people? How does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (150 words) 10

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EI represents the potential of an individual for developing his emotional faculties. This potential is converted into ability by individual's interaction with the social environment, initially provided by parents or primary care-

givers. Various processes of the external environment – reward and punishment, positive reinforcement, childhood care, socialization of self-consciousness into societal consciousness – and their effectiveness play a progressive or regressive role in harnessing EI's potential.

**Source:** CST November 2013, page 6, column 1, page 8, column 1

**Comment:** The answer should cover all dimensions that are involved in administrative decision-making for public benefit. Their linkage to EI should be clearly spelt out. Lastly, learning to exploit EI is a combination of individual and environmental factors.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**5.** (a) What do you understand by the term 'voice of conscience'? How do you prepare yourself to heed to the voice of conscience? (150 words) 10

**Answer:** 'Voice of conscience' is our attitude that decides the extent of optimal and consistent behavioural pattern towards an entity or situation, learnt from our traditions, ethics and values. It is a socio-psychological concept. Initially, it is socially acquired through the process of socialization and retained with psychological predisposition, giving it twin pillars of endurance and longevity. It never develops in complete isolation. It acts as a medium of expression of our identity to others and vice versa, when reinforced by commensurate actions.

We prepare ourselves to heed it by using its real-world connections and applications for our acquired knowledge. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, it gives us a cognitive framework to preferentially absorb our experiences, perceptions and interpretations of the outside world in a manner compatible with our aspirations and value systems. Ego-expression is facilitated by attitude in bringing out our individual personality traits and establishing our unique identity, which provides bandwidth for the rise of leaders, pioneers etc.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 6, column 1, page 8, column 2

**Comment:** Other interpretations of 'voice of conscience' can also be considered, like personal moral compass etc. I have chosen attitude as it is synonymous to our personal identity, and hence our conscience. Attitude needs certain inputs for development and confidence in order to pay heed to it, which are duly explored in the answer.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

(b) What is meant by 'crisis of conscience'? Narrate one incident in your life when you were faced with such a crisis and how you

● Ego-defence is the mechanism of preservation and even survival of ego and self-image in adverse crises of social, professional or existential nature. On the positive side, it helps us face failures and resist slipping into terminal depression. On the negative side, it manufactures rationale to defend our corrupt, inhuman and morally deficient goals and activities. It leads to a complete denial of reality and rise of demagogues as socially, politically and economically influential people aggressively pursue ego-defence policies to whet their vested interests and defend morally untenable positions. It subverts public values to demagogues' diametrically opposite values for the latter's personal benefit. The public fails to realize or protest against them, or both. This is a 'crisis of conscience'.

● It also tests the will and dedication of not letting others suffer what the bureaucrat himself had suffered as a commoner. Whatever problems he faced before becoming an administrator, and whatever ideas that he generated as potential solutions at that time, must be vigorously pursued, optimally enhanced, substantiated, diligently implemented and meticulously maintained as soon as he acquires the ability to do so as a bureaucrat.

resolved the same. (150 words) 10

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I handled a similar situation by speaking out against immorality by opposing re-election of a long-time president of our RWA who had been taking bribes for allowing unauthorized sale of liquor inside the colony premises.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 8, column 3

**Comment:** Other interpretations are also possible, such as any moral or ethical dilemma. I have interpreted it as a lack of attitudinal will and strength to protest against moral wrongdoings and support/promote ethical work ethic and empathetic governance.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**6.** Given below are three quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:

a. "There is enough on this earth for every one's need but for no one's greed." Mahatma Gandhi. (150 words) 10

**Answer:** The decline of agriculture and fragmentation of landholdings led to the disintegration of joint families. It had been replaced by individualistic nuclear families. Individuals feel that only making money will save them from all odds as family relations can't be relied upon anymore to withstand emotional, mental and physical vicissitudes of life.

Uncertainty has increased manifold in modern, fast-paced lifestyles regarding security of income, life, health, etc. Money accumulation gains relevance as a necessary asset for vagaries of future.

The need for money becomes unending and huge misunderstandings develop between cravings and requirements. Desires start driving requirements whose costs are difficult to sustain through genuine means, leading to corruption, bribery, embezzlement and criminal activities.

Everyone wants to relentlessly succeed and

never fail in life. Money is seen as a permanent and essential symbol of success in terms of material assets. It serves as a temporary mark of social identity and respect that needs constant monetary replenishment.

Even globalization and diplomatic relations have become mainly economic in nature.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 733 – page 736

**Comment:** Answer focuses on effects of globalization, rising corruption and materialism in contemporary society that has blurred the fine line between need and greed.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

b. "Nearly all men can withstand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power." – Abraham Lincoln (150 words) 10

**Answer:** In the case of a bureaucrat, it involves honouring the reminiscences and solemn promises taken to help those who sheltered, nurtured and supported him – both people and institutions- in the past days when the person was not a bureaucrat, struggling to make a mark and completely dependent on family, society, government and their associated support ecosystems for his education, growth and very survival. It also tests the will and dedication of not letting others suffer what the bureaucrat himself had suffered as a commoner. Whatever problems he faced before becoming an administrator, and whatever ideas that he generated as potential solutions at that time, must be vigorously pursued, optimally enhanced, substantiated, diligently implemented and meticulously maintained as soon as he acquires the ability to do so as a bureaucrat. It is a test of commitment and character of following through with difficult promises in the face of easier, more lucrative, non-action options.

**Source:** CST October 2013, page 17, column 1

**Comment:** Answer focuses on the temptation of people once devoid of power to amass personal fortunes once they get hold of power. It reveals the strength of their character which either resists this temptation to serve the common good or succumbs to it.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

c. "I count him braver who overcomes his desires than him who overcomes his enemies." – Aristotle (150 words) 10

**Answer:** Only those individuals can sustain the pressure to perform in a demanding environment of civil services or any other globally competitive occupation if they have risen beyond their need, greed, feelings, desires, principles, aspirations, and even themselves. Since they have no vested interests, they have no enemies to defeat. They follow the principles



● We have only two options – either make ourselves strong to help others or make others strong enough to help us. An individual cannot be strong forever if his society is not strong. It is not judicious to sell all 24 hours for self-requirements. One must make time for others also. The benefit of oneself can be sustained only when it is beneficial to society. The need for balancing the private and public commitment is now being put at the top of the agenda. It needs complete synchronization of self and society.

● Ethics are not antagonistic to politics. India's founding fathers gave an entire generation of ethical and nationalist politicians. But ethics are tossed out of politics the moment we vote on parochial lines like caste, creed, community, region etc. It can only produce sectarian leaders and parties that are antithetical to national interests

of law and good governance which automatically delivers fair treatment to the righteous and punishes the guilty without any personal or vindictive motive behind either outcome, which neither creates sycophants nor enemies. The individual dissociates his self-identity from his professional responsibilities that boost impartiality, value-free judgment and optimal resource allocation.

Hedonistic material lust has swept away social relations, perverted human wisdom and rationality, pinned individual worth solely on material assets etc. Therefore, achieving this state of detachment has become much more difficult in today's world of materialistic globalization compared to that of Aristotle, which will increase his appreciation manifold.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 170, page 733

**Comment:** The answer brings out the very necessity to overcome desires to be successful in today's cut-throat world full of distractions. Overcoming desires has been the greatest challenge of humanity right from the times of Lord Krishna and Arjun in Bhagavadgita. Lack of desires means lack of weaknesses. Lack of weaknesses translates into fearlessness and consequent lack of enemies as they are not competing for anything.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**7.** "The good of an individual is contained in the good of all." What do you understand by this statement? How can this principle be implemented in public life? (150 words) 10

**Answer:** We have only two options – either make ourselves strong to help others or make others strong enough to help us. An individual cannot be strong forever if his society is not strong. It is not judicious to sell all 24 hours for self-requirements. One must make time for others also. The benefit of oneself can be sustained only when it is beneficial to society. The need for balancing the private and public commitment is now being put at the top of the agenda. It needs complete synchronization of self and society. A strong sense of ethics at workplace, at home etc. can build a strong nation. Memorable history is created by those who have strongly internalized societal ethics and have contributed to its perpetuation.

It can be implemented in public life through sensitivity in resource allocation for weaker sections; impartial work ethic with perseverance and integrity; empathy and flexibility in moulding public service delivery to evolving public demands; ensuring public participation in governance; honouring commitments.

**Source:** CST August 2013, page 25, column 2; CST September 2013, page 16, column 2; CST October 2013, page 14 – page 18

**Comment:** This answer focuses on the reality that 'you are as strong as your weakest link'. It emphasizes social and economic responsibility of the privileged class to help the lower classes improve their lot in life. It can be expanded to governance with the realization that only secular, broad-based and nationalist policies of development over sectarian doles and benefits will strengthen the country in social, political and economic spheres.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

**8.** It is often said that 'politics' and 'ethics' do not go together. What is your opinion in this regard? Justify your answer with illustrations. (150 words) 10

**Answer:** Ethics are not antagonistic to politics. India's founding fathers gave an entire generation of ethical and nationalist politicians. But ethics are tossed out of politics the moment we vote on parochial lines like caste, creed, community, region etc. It can only produce sectarian leaders and parties that are antithetical to national interests. Criminalization, communalization and casteization of politics is a natural corollary of a myopic, truncated and moribund sense of perception of voters. It discourages ethical people from entering politics. Mistakes committed at the time of voting cannot be rectified and the entire system has to pay the indemnity.

Mafia and crime syndicates support corrupt politicians with money and muscle power to win elections and prosper in their nefarious activities under the willing connivance and cooperation of the latter. Honest officials are relegated and corrupt are promoted.

Fragmentation of landholdings, failure of communication, infrastructural bottlenecks etc. are deliberately left unattended to continually impoverish and render the disenfranchised electorate completely dependent upon pre-election doles.

**Source:** CST Contemporary Issues, 7th Edition, page 12, page 107, page 109

**Comment:** Gandhiji had decried the dissociation of ethics from politics during the high noon of Machiavellian politics of 1930s and 1940s. Means must justify the ends to make the ends sustainable and durable in the long run. This objection is extremely relevant even today as politicians engage in diplomatic on-upmanship under the mistaken belief of 'zero-sum game' that they can only benefit to the detriment of others. The answer explores the root of cause of separation of ethics from politics in India and demonstrates that it is every citizen's responsibility to eradicate this difference.

**Marks:** 10 out of CST.

SECTION - B

● Merit – The PIO is saving his reputation while addressing the majority of the RTI request. He is dispensing with his duties. Demerit – He is merely following regulations in letters, not in spirit. Not only is he withholding information from public for personal defence instead of national concerns, but also misleading the disciplinary machinery.

● Give full disclosure in RTI, explaining in detail the available facts and opinions considered and processes employed for arriving at the decision. Highlight the potential reasons why the decision reached was possibly sub-optimal or wrong. Any worthwhile public service is a difficult task and mistakes are preferable to inactivity. Disciplinary committee will be duly considerate to honest mistakes of an upright officer.

**In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow:**

**9.** A Public Information Officer has received an application under RTI Act. Having gathered the information, the PIO discovers that the information pertains to some of the decisions taken by him, which were found to be not altogether right. There were other employees also who party to these decisions were. Disclosure of the information is likely to lead to disciplinary action with possibility of punishment against him as well as some of his colleagues. Non-disclosure or part disclosure or camouflaged disclosure of information will result into lesser punishment or no punishment. The PIO is otherwise an honest and conscientious person but this particular decision, on which the RTI application has been filed, turned out to be wrong. He comes to you for advice.

The following are some suggested options. Please evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options:

(i) The PIO could refer the matter to his superior officer and seek his advice and act strictly in accordance with the advice, even though he is not completely in agreement with the advice of the superior.

**Answer:** Merit - It will ensure orders are followed down the chain of command, strengthening the institution with greater two-way communication. Demerit - It is overburdening superior officers with a decision that the PIO is himself capable of taking. It smacks of escapism that tries to delay proceedings in the hope of getting a reprieve.

(ii) The PIO could proceed on leave and leave the matter to be dealt by his successor in office or request for transfer of the application to another PIO.

**Answer:** Merit - the PIO is ensuring that the matter is investigated by an unbiased 3rd party which may be better equipped to take a non-partisan decision. Demerit - The PIO is going against spirit of service, commitment and the organization's charter by withholding information he readily possesses and delaying services that are public rights.

(iii) The PIO could weigh the consequences of disclosing the information truthfully, including the effect on his career, and reply in a manner that would not place him or his career in jeopardy, but at the same time a little compromise can be made on the contents of the information.

**Answer:** Merit - The PIO is saving his reputation while addressing the majority of the RTI request. He is dispensing with his duties. Demerit - He is merely following regulations in

letters, not in spirit. Not only is he withholding information from public for personal defence instead of national concerns, but also misleading the disciplinary machinery.

(iv) The PIO could consult his other colleagues who are party to the decision and take action as per their advice. Also please indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) what you would like to advise, giving proper reasons. (250 words) 20

**Answer:** Merit - The PIO is basing the decision on a collective basis in sync with the collective action that had been taken, which triggered the RTI request. Demerit - He is not exercising his duty of answering the RTI despite being fully capable of doing so. He is evading personal culpability behind the shield of collective wrongdoing.

**My Advice:** Give full disclosure in RTI, explaining in detail the available facts and opinions considered and processes employed for arriving at the decision. Highlight the potential reasons why the decision reached was possibly sub-optimal or wrong. Any worthwhile public service is a difficult task and mistakes are preferable to inactivity. Disciplinary committee will be duly considerate to honest mistakes of an upright officer.

**10.** You are working as an Executive Engineer in the construction cell of a Municipal Corporation and are presently in-charge of the construction of a flyover. There are two Junior Engineers under you who have the responsibility of day-to-day inspection of the site and are reporting to you, while you are finally reporting to the Chief Engineer who heads the cell. While the construction is heading towards completion, the Junior Engineers have been regularly reporting that all construction is taking place as per design specifications. However, in one of your surprise inspections, you have noticed some serious deviations and lacunae which, in your opinion, are likely to affect the safety of the flyover. Rectification of these lacunae at this stage would require a substantial amount of demolition and rework which will cause a tangible loss to the contractor and will also delay completion. There is a lot of public pressure on the Corporation to get this construction completed because of heavy traffic congestion in the area. When you brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Engineer, he advised you that in his opinion it is not a very serious lapse and may be ignored. He advised for further expediting the project for completion in time. However, you are convinced that this was a serious matter which might affect public safety and should not be left unaddressed. What will you do in such a situation? Some of the options are giv-

● Merit – maintains dignity of organizational hierarchy and protocol. His greater experience and knowledge of practical construction techniques may be more dependable. Flyover gets completed on schedule. Demerit – Shirking personal, organizational and administrative commitment to public safety. Abetting bribery and corruption among employees and contractors. Setting wrong precedent for future projects.

● Take disciplinary action against Junior Engineers. Provide additional time to contractor to rectify mistakes under personal supervision and blacklist him in all government organizations to ensure public safety and establish zero organizational tolerance for corruption.

en below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and finally suggest what course of action you would like to take, giving reasons. (250 words) 20

(i) Follow the advice of the Chief Engineer and go ahead.

**Answer:** Merit – maintains dignity of organizational hierarchy and protocol. His greater experience and knowledge of practical construction techniques may be more dependable. Flyover gets completed on schedule. Demerit – Shirking personal, organizational and administrative commitment to public safety. Abetting bribery and corruption among employees and contractors. Setting wrong precedent for future projects.

(ii) Make an exhaustive report of the situation bringing out all facts and analysis along with your own viewpoints stated clearly and seek for written orders from the chief Engineer.

**Answer:** Merit – completes your duty of putting all aspects of the case and your own opinion on the ideal way forward on record, keeping public safety paramount, and absolves yourself of any blame in future. Demerit – leaves your power to swiftly act to save public life to bureaucratic hierarchy's decision which robs precious time.

(iii) Call for explanation from the Junior Engineers and issue orders to the contractor for necessary correction within targeted time.

**Answer:** Merit – Sends unequivocal message that bribery and shoddy work will not be tolerated within the organization. Contractor is forced to correct mistakes in flyover within stipulated deadline. Demerit – Disciplinary action is not taken on Junior Engineers for blatant violations of duty. Contractor may take further shortcuts to meet deadline without additional funds and personal oversight.

(iv) Highlight the issue so that it reaches superiors above the Chief Engineer.

**Answer:** Merit – manoeuvres around dishonest or incapable superiors to present ground reality to upper bureaucratic circles. Demerit – decisions may get further delayed with increasing levels of hierarchy. You are displaying lack of conviction in your analysis and commitment in discharging your powers to readily solve a problem in front of you.

(v) Considering the rigid attitude of the Chief Engineer, seek transfer from the project or report sick.

Merit – saves you from aiding and abetting a crime against public safety. Demerit – Dishonours your commitment and spirit of service towards public with lack of perseverance.

**My choice:** Take disciplinary action against Junior Engineers. Provide additional time to

contractor to rectify mistakes under personal supervision and blacklist him in all government organizations to ensure public safety and establish zero organizational tolerance for corruption.

**11.** Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu is known for its manufacturing clusters on firecrackers and matches. The local economy of the area is largely dependent on firecrackers industry. It has led to tangible economic development and improved standard of living in the area. So far as child labour norms for hazardous industries like firecrackers industry are concerned, International Labour Organization (ILO) has set the minimum age as 18 years. In India, however, this age is 14 years. The units in industrial clusters of firecrackers can be classified into registered and non-registered entities. One typical unit is household-based work. Though the law is clear on the use of child labour employment norms in registered/non-registered units, it does not include household-based works. Household-based work means children working under the supervision of their parents/relatives. To evade child labour norms, several units project themselves as household-based works but employ children from outside. Needless to say that employing children saves the costs for these units leading to higher profits to the owners.

On your visit to one of the units at Sivakasi, the owner takes you around the unit which has about 10-15 children below 14 years of age. The owner tells you that in his household-based unit, the children are all his relatives. You notice that several children smirk, when the owner tells you this. On deeper enquiry, you figure out that neither the owner nor the children are able to satisfactorily establish their relationship with each other. (300 words) 25

(a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.

**Answer:** The most basic ethical issue is ensuring the right of children to education, nutrition and health, which will undoubtedly entail their leaving jobs at the firecracker units, thus, depriving them and their families a major or only source of livelihood. Children's rights cannot be safeguarded by reducing their income security. Secondly, the issue of firecracker unit owners violating basic principles of family relations to employ children below the age of 14 with low remuneration and escape illegality, but which has also raised the general prosperity of the area. It is a classic dilemma of whether to accept exploitation for economic development, especially if the exploited have little recourse to other means of sustenance. Thirdly, it brings the role of parents as caregivers into sharp focus. It questions



● The most basic ethical issue is ensuring the right of children to education, nutrition and health, which will undoubtedly entail their leaving jobs at the firecracker units, thus, depriving them and their families a major or only source of livelihood. Secondly, the issue of firecracker unit owners violating basic principles of family relations to employ children below the age of 14 with low remuneration and escape illegality. It is a classic dilemma of whether to accept exploitation for economic development, especially if the exploited have little recourse to other means of sustenance.

● I would immediately mobilize central and state resources to provide alternate employment opportunities to the adult members of the area's families through schemes like MGNREGA, SJGSJY, Swawalamba etc. I will establish primary schools with the mid-day meal scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan project to provide education and nutrition security to the children without additional economic burden. I will commence legal action against errant firecracker unit owners masquerading their workshops as household units.

the foundation of human society in which whether parents should strive for ensuring children's economic and emotional security or vice versa.

(b) What would be your reaction after your above visit?

**Answer:** I would immediately mobilize central and state resources to provide alternate employment opportunities to the adult members of the area's families through schemes like MGNREGA, SJGSJY, Swawalamba etc. It will increase income of parents and reduce their pressure to send children to earn in firecracker units. I will establish primary schools with the mid-day meal scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan project to provide education and nutrition security to the children without additional economic burden on parents.

I will commence legal action against errant firecracker unit owners masquerading their workshops as household units. They will be shut down as soon as my alternative employment schemes are sufficiently compensating for loss of income from firecrackers.

I will petition lawmakers to increase the age of hazardous employment from 14 to 18 years, in consonance with international standards, as an urgent matter of dignity of the nation.

**12.** You are heading a leading technical institute of the country. The institute is planning to convene an interview panel shortly under your chairmanship for selection of the post of professors. A few days before the interview, you get a call from the Personal Secretary (PS) of a senior government functionary seeking your intervention in favour of the selection of a close relative of the functionary for this post. The PS also informs you that he is aware of the long pending and urgent proposals of your institute for grant of funds for modernization, which are awaiting the functionary's approval. He assures you that he would get these proposals cleared. (250 words) 20

(a) What are the options available to you?

**Answer:** I can agree with the PS and hire the functionary's relative. I can disagree with the PS and hire only on the basis of merit. I can hire on basis of merit and file a complaint against the PS and the functionary for wrongdoing to the appropriate tribunal. I can remove myself from the interview panel and allow someone else to make the decision of heeding or ignoring the PS. Lastly, I can hold the PS's request in abeyance and conduct the interviews on the basis of merit. If per chance, the functionary's relative is the most successful candidate, then I hire him on the basis of merit and then ask the PS to honour his promise of getting the institute's request for grant of funds approved from the functionary in an ex-

peditious manner.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.

**Answer:** I would choose the last option as it balances both the honesty of the hiring process on the basis of merit and the institute's urgent need of funds for modernization that will prove critical for imparting quality education for many young generations of students which will decide the future course of our country. The other option of agreeing to the PS's demand outright is not morally and ethically conscionable with respect to my collective responsibilities towards the institute, students and selection process. Simply rejecting the PS's request and filing a complaint against him also smacks of simply taking the moral high ground in return for inaction and status quo regarding the institute's development needs. Removing myself from the selection panel is tantamount to transferring my responsibilities and the associated dilemmas on someone else's head. It is akin to shirking commitment and spirit of service. It displays lack of courage, conviction and perseverance in discharging my duties.

**13.** As a senior officer in the Finance Ministry, you have access to some confidential and crucial information about policy decisions that the Government is about to announce. These decisions are likely to have far-reaching impact on the housing and construction industry. If the builders have access to this information beforehand, they can make huge profits. One of the builders has done a lot of quality work for the Government and is known to be close to your immediate superior, who asks you to disclose this information to the said builder. (250 words) 20

(a) What are the options available to you?

**Answer:** Listen to the superior and disclose information to the builder. Refuse the superior's request. Agree with the superior but not disclose information to the builder. Direct builder to all publicly available information. Ask builder to conduct his own research on the industry and draw his own conclusions. Report the superior to the disciplinary committee and issue a formal warning to the builder.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.

**Answer:** I will choose the last option of asking the builder to conduct his own research on the industry as any government policy will be inherently designed to promote industry, facilitate its sustainable expansion and mitigate any problems and drawbacks that are

● At the preparation level, the important aspect is the review of the previous question papers of the last thirty years. This gives a lot of ideas about the changing trends of the paper and also your requirement of the material and its quality to meet the standards of the question. This will enable you to assess your preparation level will discourage a 'touch and go approach' of the candidates and their coaching institutes. A complete self-preparation is needed under the guidance of newspapers and newsmagazines.

#### NOTE

Once again, the recent trend of UPSC paper indicates that days of classroom teaching is over. The roles of prepared materials are limited. Besides, there one has to go for broad-based opinion on any subject-matter. There should not be any inconsistencies or discrepancies at the perception level. A very clear and relevant perception has to be evolved in course of time. The UPSC believes that the candidates must have a sense of proper awareness and originality.

proving to be obstacles in the industry's growth path. Since the builder has done quality work, he must be intelligent and well-versed with the industry's intricacies to make a well-informed decision. This way, not only will I retain the builder's goodwill and continued dedication to delivering excellent work for the government, but I will also save him from any potential legal repercussions of having 'inside information', if it is discovered through other channels beyond my superior's control, as well as stop the government from losing a trusted builder. I will also retain the faith of my superior as the builder will most likely not complain to him against my well-meaning and far-sighted advice for the builder's own well-being.

The other options, like agreeing or disagreeing to disclose information, estrange my relations with my commitment and intellectual integrity or with my superior and the builder, without achieving anything concrete and constructive in return. Directing builder to publicly available information also serves no purpose as he most likely already has that information and deprives him of sage counselling and advice.

**14.** You are the Executive Director of an upcoming InfoTech Company which is making a name for itself in the market. Mr. A, who is a star performer, is heading the marketing team. In a short period of one year, he has helped in doubling the revenues as well as creating a high brand equity for the Company so much so that you are thinking of promoting him. However, you have been receiving information from many corners about his attitude towards the female colleagues; particularly his habit of making loose comments on women. In addition, he regularly sends indecent SMS's to all the team members including his female colleagues.

One day, late in the evening, Mrs. X, who is one of Mr. A's team members, comes to you visibly disturbed. She complains against the continued misconduct of Mr. A, who has been making undesirable advances towards her and has even tried to touch her inappropriately in his cabin. She tenders her resignation and leaves your office.

(a) What are the options available to you?

**Answer:** Firstly, I would simply direct the matter to the Internal Complaints Committee, which has jurisdiction over all matters pertain-

Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Paper 4	
1 5	1 0	1 10	1 10	<p><b>T</b>his is our 10th consecutive Mains when we have managed to score more than 80 per cent, direct from the CST Magazine. It seems that this year the paper was general but it needed a lot of practice and references of specific facts. Considering the fact that in 2014 exams candidates should equally focus on both CSAT or Prelims and Mains papers. CST would continue to publish all the relevant materials pertaining to both the examinations and would try to maintain the unsung glorious traditions of our newsmagazine.</p> <p><b>GS I: CST performance: 202.5/250 i.e. around 81%.</b> The paper was general and questions were expected but questions related to art and culture needs better revision. The questions related to world history was relatively easier but one should be ready to face more complex and subtle questions.</p> <p><b>GS II: CST performance: 220/250 i.e. around 88 per cent.</b> This segment was a good one for CST. We did well in almost all the segments.</p> <p><b>GS III: CST performance: 162/250 i.e. 100%.</b> In this paper, we saw some unexpected questions and we must confess that there are some specific areas we have failed to control the current section, especially the science and technology.</p> <p><b>GS IV: CST performance: 125/125 i.e. 100 per cent.</b> An immaculate performance from CST and the questions were also very much expected.</p>
2a 5	2 10	2 10	2 (a)(i) 3	
2b 5	3 0	3 0	2 (a)(ii) 3	
3 10	4 10	4 10	2 (a)(iii) 3	
4 10	5 10	5 10	2 (a)(iv) 3	
5 10	6 10	6 0	2 (a)(v) 3	
6 0	7 10	7 8	2b 10	
7 0	8 10	8 10	3 10	
8 10	9 10	9a 5	4 10	
9 10	10 10	9b 5	5a 10	
10 10	11 10	10 10	5b 10	
11 10	12 10	11 0	6a 10	
12 10	13 10	12 0	6b 10	
13 10	14 10	13 7.5	6c 10	
14 10	15 0	14 0	7 10	
15 10	16 10	15 6.5	8 10	
16 0	17 10	16a 0	<b>Total 125</b>	
17 10	18 10	16b 0		
18 10	19 10	17a 0		
19a 5	20 10	17b 0		
19b 0	21 10	18 10		
20a 0	22 10	19 0		
20b 5	23 10	20 10		
21 10	24 10	21 10		
22a 5	25 10	22 10		
22b 5	<b>Total 220</b>	23 10		
23a 5		24 10		
23b 5		25 10		
24 10		<b>Total 162</b>		
25 7.5				
<b>Total 202.5</b>				

● CST has been told by some people that we give too much emphasis on international developments and international relations.

In an era of globalization and economic driven world, the politics and policies are deeply governed by imperatives of economic relations. For this, Foreign Policy of India of CST may provide a strategic base to your knowledge level from where you can develop your own understanding and start co-relating with the contemporary and current developments. In this section special emphasis should be made on neighbouring countries and shifting Indian foreign policy especially 'Look East Policy', 'Look West Policy' and South-south cooperation.

● For international relations Hindu newspaper is may be regarded as a very authentic source to keep pace with the current development of the events. The editorials of the newspaper must be read and summary should be written in 200 words. This will enhance your power of comprehension.

ing to complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace, as per law. I could speak with both Mr. A and Mrs. X with utmost sensitivity and confidentiality to receive as authentic version of the sequence and gravity of transpired events as possible. I can try cross-checking relevant facts from other employees and sources at my disposal.

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 words) 20

**Answer:** I will select the first option because any complaint of sexual harassment at workplace must necessarily be investigated by the Internal Complaints Committee, regardless of whether the complainant or the accused are current or past employees of the organization. Mrs. X's resignation has no bearing on this pro-

cedure. Any other option would be akin to taking the law into my own hands, which is neither permissible nor in alignment with my commitment and integrity towards the spirit of service with which I carry out my public transactions and employee welfare. It will be even more damaging to the company's brand equity as well, if a law is violated right after damaging allegations of sexual harassment. Other options like speaking privately with both parties and cross-checking facts via independent sources can easily interfere with the investigations of the Internal Complaints Committee. Despite my humanitarian and professional concern for both parties, I must refrain from directly involving myself with the case and let the law take its own substantive and procedural course.

## Analysis of GS Paper IV of Civil Services Main Exam, 2013

The UPSC has completely overhauled the pattern and scheme of Mains examination of the Civil Services. In the 2013 Mains examination for the coveted Civil Services, it was first time that the students attempted the GS paper IV, which contained questions on 'ethics, integrity and aptitude'. The aim of the UPSC by introducing this paper is to focus on the core areas of ethics in administration, that includes - (a) Ethics (b) Attitude (c) Aptitude for the Civil Services (d) Emotional intelligence (e) Contribution of major thinkers (f) Values and integrity (g) Honesty and probity in public life.

**The 2013 Mains GS Paper IV:** The Paper IV of the GS was divided into two sections i.e. Section A and Section B. There were 8 question in Section A and 6 questions in Section B. The questions in Section A were of quite general nature like some definitions, quotes of some major thinkers of the world, on emotional intelligence etc. In Section B, there were six comprehensive case studies and questions were asked from those case studies only. Questions asked all possible options (ethical or not) as well as the suggesting the most ethically appropriate amongst the same. Another noteworthy point in GS Paper IV was that some questions were either exactly the same or very similar to the questions asked in the sample paper of 'Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude', issued by UPSC. It was also noticed that the word limit followed by the UPSC in GS Papers I, II, and III was not followed in this paper. Also, the word limit within the paper did not follow a specific pattern and was different for each question, hence was different with respect to previous General Studies papers. A new word limit of 150 words and 250 words were introduced with some of the 150 words carrying 10 Marks and some 250 words questions carried 15 Marks and some 10 Marks question had the word limit of 100 words.

**What the examiners are expecting from candidates?** The main aim of introducing this paper and going by the nature of the questions asked in the 2013 examination, it can be concluded that the UPSC is now trying to attract the brightest candidates who can perform the functions with full integrity and ethics. The nature of the question is to select the people with right attitude who can carry forward the complex and diverse agenda to meet challenges that arise in the daily functioning of a civil servant. Another aim of this paper is to check the situational character of the probable civil servants.

Thus, the objective of the UPSC is to analyse the personal attributes of the candidates including leadership qualities, decision making abilities, emotional stability of the candidates, moral skills, and his/her capabilities to take professional stand in case of conflict of interests. Although it's not possible to judge the ethical approach of a person on the basis of a written examination, but this paper aims at only judging the ethical approach of aspirant towards real-time situations.

The similar section is asked in the CSAT paper also, wherein multiple choice questions are asked against case studies similar to Part B of this paper.