

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER I-IV							
CSE 2017-2022 TOPIC WISE WEIGHTAGE							
SYLLABUS KEYWORD		YEAR WISE WEIGHTAGE (MARKS)					
GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 1							
CIVIL SERVICE EXAM YEARS		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
INDIAN AND WORLD HISTORY							
1	Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.	40	10	50	10	35	10
2	Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present-significant events, personalities, issues, The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.	35	40	25	50	10	50
3	Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.		10			15	
4	History of the world will include events from the 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society.		15		15	15	10
SOCIETY							
5	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies. Effects of globalization on Indian society. Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.	75	75	75	75	75	80
GEOGRAPHY							
6	Salient features of world's physical geography. Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India). Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including water bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.	100	100	100	100	100	100

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 2							
CIVIL SERVICE EXAM YEARS		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
POLITY							
1	Constitution, Polity: Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these. Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity. Salient features of the Representation of People's Act. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies	105	125	125	125	125	125
SOCIAL JUSTICE							
2	Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections. Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources. Issues relating to poverty and hunger.	70	40	55	35	40	35
GOVERNANCE							
3	Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures. Role of civil services in a democracy.	25	35	20	50	35	40

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS							
4	India and its neighborhood- relations. Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian Diaspora. Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.	50	50	50	50	50	50
GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 3							
CIVIL SERVICE EXAM YEARS		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
ECONOMY							
1	Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Government Budgeting. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Investment models.	70	50	50	65	55	75
AGRICULTURE							
2	Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.	40	50	50	35	50	65
BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT							
3	Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment	40	35	35	25	50	25
DISASTER MANAGEMENT							
4	Disaster and disaster management.	10	15	15	25	15	15
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
5	Technology: Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life . Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.	40	50	50	50	25	20

SECURITY MANAGEMENT							
6	Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security. Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism. Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate	50	50	50	50	50	50
GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 4							
CIVIL SERVICE EXAM YEARS		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
1	Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values.	30	10	40		10	20
2	Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections. Emotional intelligence- concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.	20	30	40	10	30	40
3	Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.	10	50	20	40	20	30
4	Quote Based Questions	30	30	30	30	40	
5	Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.	40	10		50	30	40
6	Case Studies	120	120	120	120	120	130

WHAT CAN I UNDERSTAND FROM LAST FEW YEARS UPSC PAPERS?

You may have heard from many toppers and teachers about the relevance of the previous year's questions analysis, this exercise should ideally be completed along with your studies for respective General Studies subjects, however during the course of mentorship we often see students poorly informed in this regard. Previous year's questions are a treasure trove for any aspirants, let us understand why they are significant..

1. Analysis of Previous year's questions helps you understand the focussed area of the syllabus.
2. Analysis will help delineate core areas from peripheral areas thus helping you save time and consolidate respective subjects.
3. It will help you understand the changing pattern and dynamics of the exam which can help you in creating a forward linkage on respective issues.
4. As UPSC questions test aspirants on overlapping subject areas it will help you brainstorm and create those linkages.
5. A mere crude analysis will reveal that many questions are repeated either verbatim or thematically.
6. Analysis of the questions will help you understand how to integrate current issues with static areas, often UPSC may ask a static question from a current issue.

GS-1. MOST PROMINENT THEMES

SUBJECT AREA	THEME	QUESTIONS ASKED
CULTURE	SCULPTURE- GANDHARA ART	Gandhara sculpture owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. (CSE 2014) Highlight the Central Asian and Greco -Bactrian elements in Gandhara art. (CSE 2019)
	ROCK CUT ARCHITECTURE	Mesolithic rock cut architecture of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment. (CSE 2015) The rock-cut architecture represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (CSE 2020)
	BUDDHIST ART	Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives, successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. (CSE 2016) Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate. (CSE 2020)
	LITERATURE	Persian literary sources of medieval India reflect the spirit of the age. Comment. (CSE 2020) Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab Travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India. (CSE 2018)
	TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE	Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (CSE 2013) How will you explain that medieval Indian temple sculptures represent the social life of those days? (CSE 2022)

CULTURE	GUPTA ART & CULTURE	<p>How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the Gupta numismatic art is not at all noticeable in later times? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Discuss the main contributions of Gupta period and Chola period to Indian Heritage and Culture. (CSE 2022)</p>
	BHAKTI MOVEMENT	<p>Evaluate the nature of the Bhakti literature and its contribution to Indian culture. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss (CSE 2018)</p>
MODERN HISTORY	SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS	<p>The women's questions arose in modern India as a part of the 19th-century social reform movement. What are the major issues and debates concerning women in that period? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahmo Samaj. (CSE 2021)</p>
	MODERATES	<p>Why did the 'Moderates' fail to carry conviction with the nation about their proclaimed ideology and political goals by the end of the nineteenth century? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment. (CSE 2021)</p>
	REVOLT OF 1857	<p>Explain how the uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>The 1857 Uprising was the culmination the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Why did the armies of the British East India company – mostly comprising of Indian soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of then Indian rulers? Give reasons. (CSE 2022)</p>
	ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI	<p>How difficult would have been the achievement of Indian independence without Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>Throw light on the significance of the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in the present times. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement. (CSE 2021)</p>
	POPULAR PERSONALITIES	<p>Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar, despite having divergent approaches and strategies, had a common goal of amelioration of the downtrodden. Elucidate (CSE 2015)</p> <p>Highlight the differences in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. (CSE 2016)</p>
	POPULAR REVOLTS	<p>The 1857 Uprising was the culmination the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Why did the armies of the British East India company – mostly comprising of Indian soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of then Indian rulers? Give reasons.</p>

MODERN HISTORY	BRITISH POLICIES	<p>Explain how the uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Examine critically the various facets of economic policies of the British in India from mid-eighteenth century till independence. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-18th century? Give reasons. (CSE 2022)</p>
	NATIONALIST POLITICS IN THE GANDHIAN PHASE	<p>Since the decade of the 1920s, the national movement acquired various ideological strands and thereby expanded its social base. Discuss. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate (CSE 2019)</p>
	SOCIAL REFORMS	<p>Examine the linkages between 19th centuries 'Indian Renaissance' and the emergence of national identity. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahmo Samaj. (CSE 2021)</p>
	GOVERNOR GENERALS	<p>In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India. Elaborate. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Evaluate the policies of Lord Curzon and their long term implications on the national movements. (CSE 2020)</p>
	ROLE OF WOMEN	<p>Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian women became the torch bearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. (CSE 2016)</p>
POST INDEPENDENCE	INTEGRATION	<p>The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States. (CSE 2021)</p>
GEOGRAPHY	LANDSLIDES	<p>Bring out the causes for more frequent landslides in the Himalayas than in Western Ghats. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>"The Himalayas are highly prone to landslides." Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Differentiate the causes of landslides in the Himalayan region and Western Ghats. (CSE 2021)</p>
	PLATE TECTONICS & CONTINENTAL DRIFT	<p>Discuss the geophysical characteristics of Circum-Pacific Zone. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Explain the formation of thousands of islands in Indonesian and Philippines archipelagos. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>What do you understand by the theory of continental drift? Discuss the prominent evidence in its support. (CSE 2013)</p>

GEOGRAPHY	ARCTIC REGION	<p>How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Why is India taking a keen interest in the Arctic region? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>What are the economic significance of discovery of oil in Arctic Sea and its possible environmental consequences? (CSE 2015)</p>
	OCEAN CURRENTS	<p>What are the forces that influence ocean currents? Describe their role in the fishing industry of the world. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>How do ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and the coastal environment? Give suitable examples? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Explain the factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents. How do they influence regional climates, fishing, and navigation? (CSE 2015)</p>
	FRESH WATER ISSUE	<p>What is water stress? How and why does it differ regionally in India? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>"The ideal solution of depleting groundwater resources in India is water harvesting system." How can it be made effective in urban areas? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>India is well endowed with freshwater resources. Critically examine why it still suffers from water scarcity. (CSE 2015)</p>
	INTERLINKING OF RIVERS	<p>The interlinking of rivers can provide viable solutions to the multi-dimensional inter-related problems of droughts, floods, and interrupted navigation. Critically examine. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Enumerate the problems and prospects of inland water transport in India. (CSE 2016)</p>
	INDIAN MONSOON	<p>What characteristics can be assigned to the monsoon climate that succeeds in feeding more than 50 percent of the world population residing in Monsoon Asia? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>How far do you agree that the behaviour of the Indian monsoon has been changing due to humanizing landscapes? Discuss. (CSE 2015)</p>
	ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION & WEATHER SYSTEMS	<p>Troposphere is a very significant atmosphere layer that determines weather processes. How? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What do you understand by the phenomenon of temperature inversion in meteorology? How does it affect the weather and the habitants of the place? (CSE 2016)</p>
	IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY	<p>Account for the present location of iron and steel industries away from the source of raw material, by giving examples. (CSe 2020)</p> <p>Account for the change in the spatial pattern of the Iron and Steel industry in the world. (CSE 2014)</p>
	DESERTIFICATION	<p>Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20-30 degree north and on the western side of the continents. Why? (CSE 2013)</p> <p>The process of desertification does not have climate boundaries. Justify with examples. (CSE 2020)</p>

GEOGRAPHY	DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES	<p>Critically evaluate the various resources of the oceans which can be harnessed to meet the resource crisis in the world. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Despite India being one of the countries of the Gondwanaland, its mining industry contributes much less to its Gross Domestic Product(GDP) in percentage. Discuss. (CSE 2021)</p>
	RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES	<p>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. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>India has immense potential of solar energy though there are regional variations in its developments. Elaborate. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Examine the potential of wind energy in India and explain the reasons for their limited spatial spread. (CSE 2022)</p>
	LOCATION FACTORS	<p>Do you agree that there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in the Southern states of India ? Discuss with justification. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Analyse the factors for highly decentralized cotton textile industry in India. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Petroleum refineries are not necessarily located nearer to crude oil producing areas, particularly in many of the developing countries. Explain its implications. (CSE 2017)</p>
	MOUNTAIN SYSTEM	<p>Why are the world's fold mountain systems located along the margins of continents? Bring out the association between the global distribution of Fold Mountains and the earthquakes and volcanoes. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>Briefly mention the alignment of major mountain ranges of the world and explain their impact on local weather conditions, with examples. (CSE 2021)</p>
SOCIETY	CASTE ISSUES	<p>Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multi-cultural Indian Society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>"Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, the caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Debate the issue of whether and how contemporary movements for the assertion of Dalit identity work towards annihilation of caste. (CSE 2015)</p>
	SECULARISM	<p>Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>How is the Indian concept of secularism different from the western model of secularism? Discuss. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>How do the Indian debates on secularism differ from the debates in the West? (CSE 2014)</p>

SOCIETY	COMMUNALISM	<p>'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Distinguish between religiousness/religiosity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. (CSE 2017)</p>
	REGIONALISM	<p>Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on a regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in the generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss. (CSE 2013)</p>
	GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT	<p>Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources with special reference to India. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Are diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>'Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society.' Elucidate. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>To what extent has globalisation influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India?(CSE 2015)</p> <p>Critically examine the effects of globalization on the aged population in India.(CSE 2013)</p>
	IT HUBS & RELATED ISSUES	<p>What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems". Substantiate this statement with examples. (CSE 2017)</p>
	URBANIZATION AND RELATED ISSUES	<p>With a brief background of the quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme.'" (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Discussion the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India. (CSE 2013)</p>
	SOCIAL VALUES	<p>How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it is also playing an important part in the present. Elaborate. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss. (CSE 2014)</p>

SOCIETY	TRIBAL CULTURE	<p>Given the diversities among tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category ? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Examine the uniqueness of tribal knowledge system when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Why are the tribals in India referred to as 'the Scheduled Tribes'? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India for their upliftment. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favourable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes? (CSE 2015)</p>
	WOMEN ISSUES	<p>What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments. (CSE 2014)</p>
	WOMEN MOVEMENT	<p>'Women's movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata.' Substantiate your view. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>The women's questions arose in modern India as a part of the 19th century social reform movement. What are the major issues and debates concerning women in that period? (CSE 2017)</p>
	PATRIARCHY	<p>How does patriarchy impact the position of a middle-class working woman in India? (CSE 2014)</p> <p>Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias. Comment. (CSE 2013)</p>
	CULTURAL UNITS	<p>Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your viewpoint. (CSE 2017)</p>
	POPULATION ISSUES	<p>Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Critically examine whether a growing population is the cause of poverty OR poverty is the main cause of population increase in India. (CSE 2015)</p>
	POVERTY	<p>COVID-19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty in India. Comment. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>"An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples. (CSE 2016)</p>

GS-2. MOST PROMINENT THEMES

SUBJECT AREA	THEME	QUESTIONS ASKED
POLITY	FINANCE COMMISSION	<p>How have the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission of India enabled the states to improve their fiscal position? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>How is the Finance Commission of India constituted? What do you know about the terms of reference of the recently constituted Finance Commission? Discuss. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. (CSE 2013)</p>
	IMPORTANT COMMITTEES	<p>Do Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees keep the administration on its toes and inspire reverence for parliamentary control? Evaluate the working of such committees with suitable examples. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary work? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Estimates Committee. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Discuss the role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing accountability of the government to the people. (CSE 2017)</p>
	COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM	<p>How far do you think cooperation, competition and confrontation have shaped the nature of federation in India? Cite some recent examples to validate your answer. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>The concept of cooperative federalism has been increasingly emphasised in recent years. Highlight the drawbacks in the existing structure and extent to which cooperative federalism would answer the shortcomings. (CSE 2015)</p>
	ASSYMETRIC FEDERALISM	<p>Whether the Supreme Court Judgement (July 2018) can settle the political tussle between the Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi? Examine. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Discuss the essentials of the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act and anomalies, if any, that have led to recent reported conflicts between the elected representatives and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of Delhi. Do you think that this will give rise to a new trend in the functioning of the Indian federal politics? (CSE 2016)</p> <p>To what extent is Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, bearing marginal note "temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir", temporary? Discuss the future prospects of this provision in the context of Indian polity. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>

POLITY	CENTRALISING FEDERALISM	<p>While the national political parties in India favour centralisation, the regional parties are in favour of State autonomy." Comment. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Indian Constitution exhibits centralising tendencies to maintain unity and integrity of the nation. Elucidate in the perspective of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897; The Disaster Management Act, 2005 and recently passed Farm Acts. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What consequences follow when such a declaration remain in force? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Though the federal principle is dominant in our Constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, but it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism. (CSE 2014)</p>
	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	<p>Right of movement and residence throughout the territory of India are freely available to Indian citizens, but these rights are not absolute. Comment (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the light of the latest judgement of the Supreme Court on Right to Privacy. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Does the right to clean environment entail legal regulation on burning crackers during Diwali? Discuss in the light of Article 21 of Indian Constitution and judgements of the apex in this regard. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>What do understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. (CSE 2014)</p>
	RPA ACT 1951	<p>"There is a need for simplification of Procedure for disqualification of persons found guilty of corrupt practices under the Representation of Peoples Act". Comment (CSE 2020)</p> <p>On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the representation of people act, 1951? Also, mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. (CSE 2019)</p>
	SEPARATION OF POWER AND RELATED ISSUES	<p>Discuss the essential conditions for the exercise of the legislative powers by the Governor. Discuss the legality of re- promulgation of ordinances by the Governor without placing them before the Legislature. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Judicial legislation is antithetical to the doctrine of separation of powers as envisaged in the Indian Constitution. In this context justify the filing of large number of public interest petitions praying for issuing guidelines to executive authorities. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Do you think the Constitution of India does not accept the principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'? Explain.(CSE 2019)</p> <p>Resorting to ordinances has always raised concern on violation of the spirit of separation of power doctrine. While noting the rationales justifying the power to promulgate, analyse whether the decision of the Supreme Court on the issue have further facilitated to resorting to this power. Should the power to promulgate the ordinances be repealed? (CSe 2015)</p>

POLITY	PANCHAYATI RAJ	<p>To what extent in your opinion has the decentralisation of power in India changed the governance landscape at the grassroots? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>The strength and sustenance of local institutions in India has shifted from their formative phase of 'functions, functionaries and funds' to the contemporary stage of 'functionality'. Highlight the critical challenges faced by local institutions in terms of their functionality in recent times. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>"The reservation of seats for women in the institution of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian political process". Comment. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Assess the importance of the Panchayat system in India as a part of local government. Apart from government grants, what sources the Panchayats can look out for financing developmental projects? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>"The local self-government system in India has not proved to be an effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>In the absence of well – educated and organised local level government system, Panchayats and Samitis have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instrument of governance. Critically Discuss. (CSE 2015)</p>
	ROLE OF NHRC	<p>Though the Human Rights Commissions have contributed immensely to the protection of human rights in India, yet they have failed to assert themselves against the mighty and powerful. Analyzing their structural and practical limitations, suggest remedial measures. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections of the society leads to problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that ensure the accountability of a government. In light of above observation assess the role of NHRC as an effective complement to the judiciary and other institutions in promoting and protecting human rights standards. (CSE 2014)</p>
	ROLE OF NCW	<p>Which steps are required for constitutionalisation of a commission? Do you think imparting constitutionality to the national commission for woman would ensure greater gender justice and empowerment in India? Give reasons. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer. (CSE 2017)</p>

POLITY	ROLE OF JUDICIARY	<p>"Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power." In the light of this statement explain whether Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution can destroy the Basic Structure of the Constitution by expanding its amending power?(CSE 2019)</p> <p>Critically examine the Supreme Court's judgement on 'National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014' with reference to the appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution. Discuss critically. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Starting from inventing the 'basic structure' doctrine, the judiciary has played a highly proactive role in ensuring that India develops into a thriving democracy. In light of the statement, evaluate the role played by judicial activism in achieving the ideals of democracy. (CSE 2014)</p>
	ROLE OF ELECTION COMMISSION	<p>Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in light of the evolution of the Model Code of Conduct.(CSE 2022)</p> <p>In the light of recent controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>To enhance the quality of democracy in India the Election Commission of India has proposed electoral reforms in 2016. What are the suggested reforms and how far are they significant to make democracy successful? (CSE 2017)</p>
	ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS	<p>Individual parliamentarian's role as the national lawmaker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>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? (CSE 2013)</p>
	COMPARISON OF CONSTITUTION	<p>Indian and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenets on which the two political systems are based. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>The judicial systems in India and UK seem to be converging as well as diverging in the recent times. Highlight the key points of convergence and divergence between the two nations in terms of their judicial practices. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Analyze the distinguishing features of the notion of Equality in the Constitutions of the USA and India. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Critically examine the procedures through which the presidents of India and France are elected. (CSE 2022)</p>

POLITY	ROLE OF UPPER HOUSE	<p>Explain the constitutional provisions under which Legislative Councils are established. Review the working and current status of Legislative Councils with suitable illustrations. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Rajya Sabha has been transformed from a 'useless stepney tyre' to the most useful supporting organ in past few decades. Highlight the factors as well as the areas in which this transformation could be visible. (CSE 2020)</p>
	PARLIAMENT & RELATED ISSUES	<p>To what extent, in your view, the Parliament is able to ensure accountability of the executive in India? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The Indian Constitution has provisions for holding a joint session of the two houses of the Parliament. Enumerate the occasions when this would normally happen and also the occasions when it cannot, with reasons thereof. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>The 'Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members' as envisaged in Article 105 of the Constitution leave room for a large number of un-codified and un-enumerated privileges to continue. Assess the reasons for the absence of legal codification of the 'parliamentary privileges'. How can this problem be addressed? (CSE 2014)</p>
	IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICE	<p>Discuss the role of the Vice President of India as the chairman of Rajya Sabha. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>'Once a Speaker, Always a Speaker'! Do you think this practice should be adopted to impart objectivity to the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha? What could be its implications for the robust functioning of parliamentary business in India? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>"The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India." Discuss (CSE 2019)</p>
GOVERNANCE	CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS	<p>"Institutional quality is a crucial driver of economic performance". In this context, suggest reforms in Civil Service for Strengthening Democracy. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Initially, Civil Services in India were designed to achieve the goals of neutrality and effectiveness, which seems to be lacking in the present context. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in Civil Services? Comment (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Has the Cadre based Civil Services Organization been the cause of slow in India? Critically examine. (CSE 2014)</p>
	E- GOVERNANCE	<p>"The emergence of Fourth Industrial Revolution (Digital Revolution) has initiated e-Governance as an integral part of the government". Discuss (CSE 2020)</p> <p>E-governance is not only about utilization of the power of new technology but also much about the critical importance of the 'use value' of information. Explain. (CSE 2018)</p>

GOVERNANCE	SELF-HELP GROUPS	<p>Can the vicious cycle of gender inequality, poverty and malnutrition be broken through the microfinancing of women SHGs? Explain with examples. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"Microfinance as an anti-poverty vaccine is aimed at asset creation and income security of the rural poor in India". Evaluate the role of Self Help Groups in achieving twin objectives along with empowering women in rural India. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>The Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Program (SBLP), which is India's own innovation, has proved to be one of the most effective poverty alleviation and women empowerment programme. Elucidate. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>The penetration of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in rural areas in promoting participation in development programmes is facing socio-cultural hurdles. Examine. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>
	CIVIL SOCIETY	<p>Can civil society and Non-Government Organisations present an alternative model of public service delivery to benefit the common citizen? Discuss the challenges of this alternative method. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"In the Indian governance system, the role of non-state actors has been only marginal." Critically examine this statement. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>How can be the role of NGOs be strengthened in India for development works relating to protection of the Environment? Discuss throwing light on the major constraints. (CSE 2015)</p>
	PRESSURE GROUPS	<p>How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>
SOCIAL JUSTICE	VULNERABLE SECTION	<p>The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitisation of government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Does the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 ensure an effective mechanism for empowerment and inclusion of the intended beneficiaries in the society? Discuss (CSE 2016)</p>
	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	<p>"Besides being a moral imperative of Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary pre-condition for sustainable development." Analyze. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>National Education Policy 2020 is in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals-4 (2030). It intended to restructure and re-orient the education system in India. Critically examine the statement. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>

SOCIAL JUSTICE	POVERTY & HUNGER	<p>There is a growing divergence in the relationship between poverty and hunger in India. The shrinking of social expenditure by the government is forcing the poor to spend more on non-food essential items squeezing their food-budget – Elucidate. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>How far do you agree with the view that the focus on the lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Hunger and Poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India still today. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement. (CSE 2017)</p>
	POVERTY & RELATED ISSUES	<p>Besides the welfare schemes, India needs deft management of inflation and unemployment to serve the poor and the underprivileged sections of society. Discuss. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>“Incidence and intensity of poverty are most important in determining poverty based on income alone”. In this context analyze the latest United Nations Multi Poverty Index report. (CSE 2020)</p>
		<p>‘Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India remain mere show pieces until and unless they are backed by political will’. Discuss with reference to the performance of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty over time. Do you agree. Critically examine with reference to urban and rural poverty indicators. (CSE 2015)</p>
	EDUCATION	<p>The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 remains inadequate in promoting an incentive-based system for children’s education without generating awareness about the importance of schooling. Analyse. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>The quality of higher education in India requires major improvement to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of technical and higher education in the country. Discuss. (CSE 2015)</p>
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	UNESCO	<p>‘Too little cash, too much politics, leave UNESCO fighting for life.’ Discuss the statement in the light of the US’ withdrawal and its accusation of the cultural body as being ‘anti-Israel bias’. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What are the aims and objectives of the McBride Commission of UNESCO? What is India’s position on these? (CSE 2016)</p>
	WTO	<p>What are the key areas of reform if the WTO has to survive in the present context of ‘Trade War’, especially keeping in mind the interest of India? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>“The broader aims and objectives of WTO are to manage and promote international trade in the era of globalization. But the Doha round of negotiations seems doomed due to differences between the developed and the developing countries.” Discuss in the Indian perspective. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>WTO is an important international institution where decisions are taken to affect countries in a profound manner. What is the mandate of WTO and how binding are their decisions? Critically analyse India’s stand on the latest round of talks on Food security. (CSE 2014)</p>

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	INDIA-US RELATIONS	<p>What is the significance of Indo-US defence deals over Indo-Russian defence deals? Discuss with reference to stability in the Indo-Pacific region. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>In what ways would the ongoing US-Iran Nuclear Pact Controversy affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to its situation? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What introduces friction into the ties between India and the United States is that Washington is still unable to find for India a position in its global strategy, which would satisfy India's national self-esteem and ambitions'. Explain with suitable examples. (CSE 2019)</p>
	INDIA-JAPAN	<p>Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>The time has come for India and Japan to build a strong contemporary relationship, one involving global and strategic partnership that will have a great significance for Asia and the world as a whole.' Comment (CSE 2019)</p>
	INDIA-CHINA	<p>'China is using its economic relations and positive trade surplus as tools to develop potential military power status in Asia'. In the light of this statement, discuss its impact on India as her neighbour. (CSE 2017)</p>
		<p>With respect to the South China Sea, maritime territorial disputes and rising tension affirm the need for safeguarding maritime security to ensure freedom of navigation and overflight throughout the region. In this context, discuss the bilateral issues between India and China. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls'? How does it impact India? Briefly outline the steps taken by India to counter this. (CSE 2013)</p>
	INDIAN DIASPORA	<p>'Indian diaspora has a decisive role to play in the politics and economy of America and European Countries'. Comment with examples. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Indian Diaspora has an important role to play in South-East Asian countries' economy and society. Appraise the role of Indian Diaspora in South- East Asia in this context (CSE 2017)</p>
	INDIA-AFRICA RELATIONS	<p>"If the last few decades were of Asia's growth story, the next few are expected to be of Africa's." In the light of this statement, examine India's influence in Africa in recent years. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Increasing interest of India in Africa has its pros and cons. Critically examine. (CSE 2014)</p>
	INDIA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD	<p>India is an age-old friend of Sri Lanka.' Discuss India's role in the recent crisis in Sri Lanka in light of the preceding statement. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Evaluate the economic and strategic dimensions of India's Look East Policy in the context of the post-Cold War international scenario. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Project 'Mausam' is considered a unique foreign policy initiative of the Indian Government to improve relationships with its neighbours. Does the project have a strategic dimension? Discuss. (CSE 2014)</p>

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS		<p>Terrorist activities and mutual distrust have clouded India – Pakistan relations. To what extent the use of soft power like sports and cultural exchanges could help generate goodwill between the two countries? Discuss with suitable examples. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>In respect of India-Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>What is meant by the Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss. (CSE 2013)</p>
	IMPORTANT GROUPS	<p>Do you think that BIMSTEC is a parallel organisation like the SAARC? What are the similarities and dissimilarities between the two? How are Indian foreign policy objectives realized by forming this new organisation? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>How will I2U2 (India, Israel, UAE and USA) grouping transform India's position in global politics? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Critically examine the aims and objectives of SCO. What importance does it hold for India? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The newly tri-nation partnership AUKUS is aimed at countering China's ambitions in the Indo-Pacific region. Is it going to supersede the existing partnerships in the region? Discuss the strength and impact of AUKUS in the present scenario. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>'Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)' is the transforming itself into a trade bloc from a military alliance, in present times – Discuss. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"Increasing cross-border terrorist attacks in India and growing interference in the internal affairs of several member-states by Pakistan are not conducive for the future of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)." Explain with suitable examples. (CSE 2016)</p>

GS-3. MOST PROMINENT THEMES

ECONOMY	FDI	<p>Justify the need for FDI for the development of the Indian economy. Why is there a gap between MOUs signed and actual FDIs? Suggest remedial steps to be taken for increasing actual FDIs in India. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Discuss the impact of FDI entry into the Multi-trade retail sector on supply chain management in the commodity trade pattern of the economy. (CSE 2013)</p> <p>Though India allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in what is called multi-brand retail through the joint venture route in September 2012, the FDI, even after a year, has not picked up. Discuss the reasons. (CSE 2013)</p>
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ECONOMY	MANUFACTURING SECTOR	<p>Account for the failure of the manufacturing sector in achieving the goal of labour-intensive exports rather than capital-intensive exports. Suggest measures for more labour-intensive rather than capital-intensive exports. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>There is a clear acknowledgement that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are a tool of industrial development, manufacturing and exports. Recognizing this potential, the whole instrumentality of SEZs requires augmentation. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of SEZs with respect to taxation, governing laws and administration. (CSE 2015)</p>
	GOODS AND SERVICES TAX	<p>Explain the rationale behind the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act of 2017. How has COVID-19 impacted the GST compensation fund and created new federal tensions? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Enumerate the indirect taxes which have been subsumed in the goods and services tax (GST) in India. Also, comment on the revenue implications of the GST introduced in India since July 2017. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Discuss the rationale for introducing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Bring out critically the reasons for the delay in roll out for its regime. (CSE 2013)</p>
	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>"Industrial growth rate has lagged behind in the overall growth of Gross-Domestic-Product(GDP) in the post-reform period" Give reasons. How far the recent changes in Industrial Policy are capable of increasing the industrial growth rate?(CSE 2017)</p> <p>What are the impediments in marketing and supply chain management in the industry in India? Can e-commerce help in overcoming these bottlenecks? (CSE 2015)</p> <p>Normally countries shift from agriculture to industry and then later to services, but India shifted directly from agriculture to services. What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis the industry in the country? Can India become a developed country without a strong industrial base? (CSE 2014)</p>
	INCLUSIVE GROWTH	<p>Is inclusive growth possible under market economy? State the significance of financial inclusion in achieving economic growth in India. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>"Investment in infrastructure is essential for more rapid and inclusive economic growth." Discuss in the light of India's experience. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Explain intra-generational and inter-generational issues of equity from the perspective of inclusive growth and sustainable development. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>It is argued that the strategy of inclusive growth is intended to meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability together. Comment on this statement. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What are the salient features of 'inclusive growth'? Has India been experiencing such a growth process? Analyze and suggest measures for inclusive growth. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Capitalism has guided the world economy to unprecedented prosperity. However, it often encourages shortsightedness and contributes to the wide disparities between the rich and the poor. In this light, would it be correct to believe and adopt capitalism driving inclusive growth in India? Discuss. (CSE 2014)</p>

ECONOMY	BUDGET	<p>Distinguish between Capital Budget and Revenue Budget. Explain the components of both these Budgets.</p> <p>The public expenditure management is a challenge to the Government of India in the context of budget-making during the post-liberalization period. Clarify it. (CSE 2019)</p>
		<p>Comment on the important changes introduced in respect of the Long term Capital Gains Tax (LCGT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) in the Union Budget for 2018-2019. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>One of the intended objectives of Union Budget 2017-18 is to 'transform, energize and clean India'. Analyse the measures proposed in the Budget 2017-18 to achieve the objective. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context? (CSE 2016)</p> <p>What were the reasons for the introduction of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2013? Discuss critically its salient features and their effectiveness. (CSE 2013)</p>
	LAND-REFORMS	<p>How did land reforms in some parts of the country help to improve the socio-economic conditions of marginal and small farmers? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Discuss the role of land reforms in agricultural development. Identify the factors that were responsible for the success of land reforms in India. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>In view of the declining average size of land holdings in India which has made agriculture non-viable for a majority of farmers, should contract farming and land leasing be promoted in agriculture? Critically evaluate the pros and cons. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>Establish relationships between land reforms, agricultural productivity and elimination of poverty in the Indian economy. Discuss the difficulties in designing and implementation of agriculture – friendly land reforms in India. (CSE 2013)</p>
	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	<p>Why is Public Private Partnership (PPP) required in Infrastructural projects? Examine the role of PPP model in the redevelopment of Railway Stations in India. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Examine the developments of Airports in India through Joint Ventures under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. What are the challenges faced by the authorities in this regard? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Adoption of the PPP model for infrastructure development of the country has not been free of criticism. Critically discuss the pros and cons of the model. (CSE 2013)</p>
AGRICULTURE	FOOD SECURITY	<p>What are the major challenges of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? How can it be made effective and transparent? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the salient features of National Food Security Act, 2013? How has the Food Security Bill helped in eliminating hunger and malnutrition in India? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>

AGRICULTURE	FOOD PROCESSING	<p>Elaborate the scope and significance of the food processing industry in India. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the challenges and opportunities of food processing sector in the country? How can income of the farmers be substantially increased by encouraging food processing? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Elaborate on the policy taken by the Government of India to meet the challenges of the food processing sector. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What are the reasons for poor acceptance of cost-effective small processing units? How can the food processing unit be helpful to uplift the socio-economic status of poor farmers? (CSE 2017)</p>
	IRRIGATION SYSTEM	<p>How and to what extent would micro-irrigation help in solving India's water crisis? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Suggest measures to improve water storage and irrigation system to make its judicious use under depleting scenario. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Elaborate on the impact of the National Watershed Project in increasing agricultural production from water-stressed areas. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What is water-use efficiency? Describe the role of micro-irrigation in increasing water-use efficiency. (CSE 2016)</p>
	MSP AND RELATED ISSUES	<p>What do you mean by the Minimum Support Price (MSP)? How will MSP rescue the farmers from the low-income trap? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>How do subsidies affect the cropping pattern, crop diversity and economy of farmers? What is the significance of crop insurance, minimum support price and food processing for small and marginal farmers? (CSE 2017)</p>
	CROPPING PATTERN	<p>What are the major factors responsible for making rice-wheat system a success? In spite of this success how has this system become bane in India? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>How has the emphasis on certain crops brought about changes in cropping patterns in the recent past? Elaborate the emphasis on millet production and consumption. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>What are the major reasons for declining rice and wheat yield in the cropping system? How crop diversification is helpful to stabilize the yield of the crop in the system? (CSE 2017)</p>
	INTEGRATED FARMING	<p>What is Integrated Farming System? How is it helpful to small and marginal farmers in India? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>How far is the Integrated Farming System (IFS) helpful in sustaining agricultural production. (CSE 2019)</p>
	IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONS	<p>Explain various types of revolutions, took place in Agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food security in India? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>India needs to strengthen measures to promote the pink revolution in the food industry for ensuring better nutrition and health. Critically elucidate the statement. (CSE 2013)</p>

AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE MARKETING	<p>What are the main bottlenecks in upstream and downstream process of marketing of agricultural products in India? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the main constraints in transport and marketing of agricultural produce in India? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Examine the role of supermarkets in supply chain management of fruits, vegetables, and food items. How do they eliminate the number of intermediaries? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>There is also a point of view that agriculture produce market committees (APMCs) set up under the state acts have not only impeded the development of agriculture but also have been the cause of food inflation in India. Critically examine. (CSE 2014)</p>
	EARTHQUAKE	<p>Discuss about the vulnerability of India to earthquake related hazards. Give examples including the salient features of major disasters caused by earthquakes in different parts of India during the last three decades. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>The frequency of earthquakes appears to have increased in the Indian subcontinent. However, India's preparedness for mitigating their impact has significant gaps. Discuss various aspects. (CSE 2015)</p>
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	LANDSLIDES	<p>Describe the various causes and the effects of landslides. Mention the important components of the National Landslide Risk Management Strategy. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Disaster preparedness is the first step in any disaster management process. Explain how hazard zonation mapping will help disaster mitigation in the case of landslides. (CSE 2019)</p>
	NDMA GUIDELINES	<p>On December 2004, tsunami brought havoc on fourteen countries including India. Discuss the factors responsible for occurrence of tsunami and its effects on life and economy. In the light of guidelines of NDMA (2010) describe the mechanisms for preparedness to reduce the risk during such events. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>With reference to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines, discuss the measures to be adopted to mitigate the impact of recent incidents of cloudbursts in many places of Uttarakhand. (CSE 2016)</p>
		<p>Drought has been recognized as a disaster in view of its spatial expanse, temporal duration, slow onset and lasting effects on vulnerable sections. With a focus on the September 2010 guidelines from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), discuss the mechanisms for preparedness to deal with likely El Niño and La Niña fallouts in India. (CSE 2013)</p>
	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	<p>Describe various measures taken in India for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) before and after signing 'Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-30)'. How is this framework different from 'Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005'? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>How important are vulnerability and risk assessment for pre-disaster management? As an administrator, what are key areas that you would focus on in a Disaster Management System. (CSE 2013)</p>

	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	<p>Disaster preparedness is the first step in any disaster management process. Explain how hazard zonation mapping will help disaster mitigation in the case of landslides. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>The frequency of urban floods due to high intensity rainfall is increasing over the years. Discussing the reasons for urban floods, highlight the mechanisms for preparedness to reduce the risk during such events. (CSE 2016)</p>
	VULNERABILITY	<p>Vulnerability is an essential element for defining disaster impacts and its threat to people. How and in what ways can vulnerability to disasters be characterized? Discuss different types of vulnerability with reference to disasters. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>How important are vulnerability and risk assessment for pre-disaster management? As an administrator, what are key areas that you would focus on in a Disaster Management System. (CSE 2013)</p>
SECURITY	CYBERSECURITY POLICY	<p>What are the different elements of cyber security? Keeping in view the challenges in cyber security examine the extent to which India has successfully developed a comprehensive National Cyber Security Strategy. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What is the CyberDome Project? Explain how it can be useful in controlling internet crimes in India. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Data security has assumed significant importance in the digitized world due to rising cyber-crimes. The Justice B. N. Srikrishna Committee Report addresses issues related to data security. What, in your view, are the strengths and weaknesses of the Report relating to the protection of personal data in cyberspace? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Considering the threats cyberspace poses for the country, India needs a "Digital Armed Force" to prevent crimes. Critically evaluate the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 outlining the challenges perceived in its effective implementation. (CSE 2015)</p>
	CYBERSECURITY ISSUES	<p>Keeping in view India's internal security, analyse the impact of cross-border cyber attacks. Also discuss defensive measures against these sophisticated attacks (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Discuss different types of cybercrimes and measures required to be taken to fight the menace. (CSE 2020)</p>
		<p>Discuss the potential threats of Cyber attack and the security framework to prevent it. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Cyberwarfare is considered by some defence analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyberwarfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (CSE 2013)</p>

SECURITY	LEFT WING EXTREMISM	<p>Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the determinants of left-wing extremism in the Eastern part of India? What strategy should the Government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE. (CSE 2018)</p>
		<p>Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Briefly explain the Government of India's approach to counter the challenges posed by LWE. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>The persisting drives of the government for development of large industries in backward areas have resulted in isolating the tribal population and the farmers who face multiple displacements with Malkangiri and naxalbari foci, discuss the corrective strategies needed to win the left wing extremism (LWE) doctrine affected citizens back into the mainstream of social and economic growth. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to the administration of scheduled area and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism. (CSE 2013)</p>
	MONEY LAUNDERING	<p>India's proximity to the two of the world's biggest illicit opium growing states has enhanced her internal security concerns. Explain the linkages between drug trafficking and other illicit activities such as gunrunning, money laundering and human trafficking. What counter measures should be taken to prevent the same? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Money laundering poses a serious security threat to a country's economic sovereignty. What is its significance for India and what steps are required to be taken to control this menace? (CSE 2013)</p>
	TERRORISM AND RELATED ISSUES	<p>Discuss the types of organised crime. Describe the linkages between terrorists and organised crime that exist at the national and transnational levels. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Analyse the complexity and intensity of terrorism, its causes, linkages and obnoxious nexus. Also suggest measures required to be taken to eradicate the menace of terrorism. (CSE 2021)</p>
		<p>The Indian government has recently strengthened the anti-terrorism laws by amending the unlawful activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967, and the NIA Act. Analyze the changes in the context of the prevailing security environment while discussing the scope and reasons for opposing the UAPA by human rights organizations. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>The scourge of terrorism is a grave challenge to national security. What solutions do you suggest to curb this growing menace? What are the major sources of terrorist funding? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Terrorism is emerging as a competitive industry over the last few decades." Analyse the above statement. (CSE 2016)</p>

SECURITY	BORDER MANAGEMENT	<p>For effective border area management, discuss the steps required to be taken to deny local support to militants and also suggest ways to manage favourable perception among locals. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Analyze internal security threats and transborder crimes along Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan borders including Line of Control (LoC). Also discuss the role played by various security forces in this regard. (CSE 2020)</p>
		<p>Cross-border movement of insurgents is only one of the several security challenges facing the policing of the border in North-East India. Examine the various challenges currently emanating across the India-Myanmar border. Also, discuss the steps to counter the challenges. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>Border management is a complex task due to difficult terrain and hostile relations with some countries. Elucidate the challenges and strategies for effective border management. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>How does illegal transborder migration pose a threat to India's security? Discuss the strategies to curb this, bringing out the factors which give impetus to such migration. (CSE 2014)</p>
	MARITIME SECURITY	<p>What are the maritime security challenges in India? Discuss the organisational, technical and procedural initiatives taken to improve the maritime security. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>In 2012, the longitudinal marking for high-risk areas for piracy was moved from 65 degrees east to 78 degrees east in the Arabian Sea by the International Maritime Organization. What impact does this have on India's maritime security concerns? (CSE 2014)</p> <p>What is the basic principle behind vaccine development? How do vaccines work? What approaches were adopted by the Indian vaccine manufacturers to produce COVID-19 vaccines? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What are the research and developmental achievements in applied biotechnology? How will these achievements help to uplift the poorer sections of society? (CSE 2021)</p>
SCIENCE & TECH	ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY	<p>How is science interwoven deeply with our lives? What are the striking changes in agriculture triggered off by science-based technologies? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>How can biotechnology help to improve the living standards of farmers?(CSE 2019)</p> <p>Why is there so much activity in the field of biotechnology in our country? How has this activity benefitted the field of biopharma? (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Stem cell therapy is gaining popularity in India to treat a wide variety of medical conditions including leukaemia, Thalassemia, damaged cornea and several burns. Describe briefly what stem cell therapy is and what advantages it has over other treatments? (CSE 2017)</p>

SCIENCE & TECH	ROLE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY	<p>What do you understand by nanotechnology and how is it helping in the health sector? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Why is nanotechnology one of the key technologies of the 21st century? Describe the salient features of Indian Government's Mission on Nanoscience and Technology and the scope of its application in the development process of the country. (CSE 2016)</p>
	TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE	<p>How is the Government of India protecting traditional knowledge of medicine from patenting by pharmaceutical companies? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>India's Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) which has a database containing formatted information on more than 2 million medicinal formulations is proving a powerful weapon in the country's fight against erroneous patents. Discuss the pros and cons of making this database publicly available under open-source licensing. (CSE 2015)</p>
	SPACE	<p>Launched on 25th December, 2021, James Webb Space Telescope has been much news since then. What are its unique features which make it superior to its predecessor Space Telescopes? What are the key goals of this mission? What potential benefits does it hold for the human race? (CSE 2022)</p>
		<p>What is India's plan to have its own space station and how will it benefit our space programme? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>India has achieved remarkable successes in unmanned space missions including the Chandrayaan and Mars Orbiter Mission, but has not ventured into manned space missions, both in terms of technology and logistics? Explain critically. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Discuss India's achievements in the field of Space Science and Technology. How the application of this technology has helped India in its socio-economic development? (CSE 2016)</p>
		<p>What do you understand by 'Standard Positioning Systems' and 'Protection Positioning Systems' in the GPS era? Discuss the advantages India perceives from its ambitious IRNSS programme employing just seven satellites. (CSE 2015)</p>
	INTELLECTUAL PROPERT RIGHTS	<p>In a globalised world, intellectual property rights assume significance and are a source of litigation. Broadly distinguish between the terms – copyrights, patents and trade secrets. (CSE 2014)</p> <p>Bringing out the circumstances in 2005 which forced an amendment to the section 3(d) in Indian Patent Law, 1970, discuss how it has been utilized by the Supreme Court in its judgement in rejecting Novartis' patent application for 'Glivec'. Discuss briefly the pros and cons of the decision. (CSE 2013)</p>
ENVIRONMENT	INTERLINKING AND PRESERVATION OF RIVERS	<p>Not many years ago, river linking was a concept but it is becoming a reality in the country. Discuss the advantages of river linking and its possible impact on the environment. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>The Namami Gange and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) programmes and causes of mixed results from the previous schemes. What quantum leaps can help preserve the river Ganga better than incremental inputs? (CSE 2015)</p> <p>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 of the management and handling of hazardous wastes in India? (CSE 2013)</p>

ENVIRONMENT	AIR POLLUTION AND RELATED ISSUES	<p>Discuss in detail the photochemical smog emphasising its formation, effects and mitigation. Explain the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Describe the key points of the revised Global Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs) recently released by the World Health Organisation (WHO). How are these different from its last update in 2005? What changes in India's National Clean Air Programme are required to achieve these revised standards? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>What are the key features of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) initiated by the Government of India? (CSE 2020)</p>
	COASTAL ECOSYSTEM & RELATED ISSUES	<p>Explain the causes and effects of coastal erosion in India. What are the available coastal management techniques for combating the hazard? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Coastal sand mining, whether legal or illegal, poses one of the biggest threats to our environment. Analyze the impact of sand mining along the Indian coasts, citing specific examples. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What is a wetland? Explain the Ramsar concept of 'wise use' in the context of wetland conservation. Cite two examples of Ramsar sites from India. (CSE 2018)</p>
	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT	<p>How does the draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 differ from the existing EIA Notification, 2006? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of human settlements is one of the important environmental impacts which always attracts controversy while planning major projects. Discuss the measures suggested for mitigation of this impact while proposing major developmental projects. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment studies are increasingly undertaken before a project is cleared by the Government. Discuss the environmental impacts of coal-fired thermal plants located at coal pitheads. (CSE 2014)</p>
	GLOBAL WARMING & CLIMATE CHANGE	<p>Discuss global warming and mention its effects on global climate. Explain the control measures to bring down the level of greenhouse gases which cause global warming, in the light of Kyoto Protocol, 1997. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Describe the major outcomes of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). What are the commitments made by India in this conference? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>'Climate change' is a global problem. How India will be affected by climate change? How Himalayan and coastal states of India will be affected by climate change? (CSE 2017)</p>

GS-4. MOST PROMINENT THEMES

ETHICAL VALUES	<p>It is believed that adherence to ethics in human actions would ensure in smooth functioning of an organization/system. If so, what does ethics seek to promote in human life? How do ethical values assist in the resolution of conflicts faced by him in his day-to-day functioning? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Discuss the role of ethics and values in enhancing the following three major components of Comprehensive National Power (CNP) viz. Human capital, soft power (culture and policies), and social harmony. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>'The current internet expansion has instilled a different set of cultural values which are often in conflict with traditional values.' Discuss. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>The crisis of ethical values in modern times is traced to a narrow perception of the good life. Discuss. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>Without commonly shared and widely entrenched moral values and obligations, neither the law, nor democratic government, nor even the market economy will function properly. What do you understand by this statement? Explain with illustration in the contemporary times. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>"Social values are more important than economic values." Discuss the above statement with examples in the context of the inclusive growth of a nation. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>What do you understand by 'Values' and 'Ethics'? In what way is it important to be ethical along with being professionally competent? (CSE 2013)</p> <p>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. (CSE 2013)</p>
ROLE OF FAMILY SOCIETY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INCULCATING VALUES	<p>"Education is not an injunction, it is an effective and pervasive tool for all-round development of an individual and social transformation." Examine the New Education Policy, 2020 (NEP, 2020) in light of the above statement. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Our attitudes towards life, work, other people, and society are generally shaped unconsciously by the family and the social surroundings in which we grow up. Some of these unconsciously acquired attitudes and values are often undesirable in the citizens of a modern democratic and egalitarian society.</p> <p>(a) Discuss such undesirable values prevalent in today's educated Indians.</p> <p>(b) How can such undesirable attitudes be changed and socioethical values considered necessary in public services be cultivated in the aspiring and serving civil servants? (CSE 2016)</p>
ATTITUDE	<p>Attitude is an important component that goes as input in the elopement of humans How to build a suitable needed for a public servant? (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Distinguish between laws and rules. Discuss the role of ethics in formulating them. A positive attitude is considered to be an essential characteristic of a civil servant who is often required to function under extreme stress. What contributes to a positive attitude in a person? (CSE 2020)</p> <p>How could social influence and persuasion contribute to the success of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan? (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Two different kinds of attitudes exhibited by public servants towards their work have been identified as the bureaucratic attitude and the democratic attitude.</p> <p>(a) Distinguish between these two terms and write their merits and demerits,</p> <p>(b) Is it possible to balance the two to create a better administration for the faster development of our country? (CSE 2015)</p> <p>What factors affect the formation of a person's attitude towards social problems? In our society, contrasting attitudes are prevalent about many social problems. What contrasting attitudes do you notice about the caste system in our society? How do you explain the existence of these contrasting attitudes? (CSE 2014)</p>

<p>INTEGRITY</p>	<p>“Integrity is a value that empowers the human being.” Justify with suitable illustration. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>“In looking for people to hire, you look for three qualities: integrity, intelligence, and energy. And if they do not have the first, the other two will kill you.” —Warren Buffet (CSE 2018)</p> <p>One of the tests of integrity is complete refusal to be compromised. Explain with reference to a real life example. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>“Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, but knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.” What do you understand by this statement? Explain your stand with illustrations from the modern context. (CSE 2014)</p>
<p>IMPARTIALITY & NON-PARTISANSHIP</p>	<p>Should impartial and being non-partisan be considered as indispensable qualities to make a successful civil servant? Discuss with illustrations. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Why should impartiality and non-partisanship be considered as foundational values in public services, especially in the present-day socio-political context? Illustrate your answer with examples. (CSE 2016)</p>
<p>CIVIL SERVICE FOUNDATIONAL VALUES</p>	<p>Apart from intellectual competency and moral qualities, empathy and compassion are some of the other vital attributes that facilitate the civil servants to be more competent in tackling the crucial issues or taking critical decisions. Explain with suitable illustrations. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Identify five ethical traits on which one can plot the performance of a civil servant. Justify their inclusion in the matrix. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Identify ten essential values that are needed to be an effective public servant. Describe the / ways and means to prevent non-ethical behaviour in the public servants. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service: (a) Transparency (b) Accountability (c) Fairness and Justice (d) Courage of Conviction (e) Spirit of service (CSE 2017)</p> <p>What does ‘accountability’ mean in the context of public service? What measures can be adopted to ensure individual and collective accountability of public servants? (CSE 2014)</p> <p>What do you understand by the following terms in the context of public service?</p> <p>Integrity</p> <p>Perseverance</p> <p>Spirit of Service</p> <p>Commitment</p> <p>Courage of Conviction (CSE 2013)</p>
<p>EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE</p>	<p>In case of crisis of conscience does emotional intelligence help to overcome the same without compromising the ethical or moral stand that you are likely to follow? Critically examine. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>What are the main components of emotional intelligence (EI)? Can they be learned? Discuss. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>“Emotional Intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you”. Do you agree with this view? Discuss (CSE 2019)</p> <p>How will you apply emotional intelligence in administrative practices? (CSE 2017)</p> <p>What is ‘emotional intelligence and how can it be developed in people? How does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (2013)</p>

ETHICAL ISSUES AND DILEMMAS	<p>It is believed that adherence to ethics in human actions would ensure in smooth functioning of an organization/system. If so, what does ethics seek to promote in human life? How do ethical values assist in the resolution of conflicts faced by him in his day-to-day functioning? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Besides domain knowledge, a public official needs innovativeness and creativity of a high order as well, while resolving ethical dilemmas. Discuss with a suitable example. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>Explain the process of resolving ethical dilemmas in Public Administration. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>“A mere compliance with the law is not enough, the public servant also has to have a well-developed sensibility to ethical issues for effective discharge of duties.” Do you agree? Explain with the help of two examples, where (i) an act is ethically right, but not legally, and (ii) an act is legally right, but not ethically. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>There is a heavy ethical responsibility on the public servants because they occupy positions of power, handle huge amounts of public funds, and their decisions have a wide-ranging impact on society and the environment. What steps have you taken to improve your ethical competence to handle such responsibility? (CSE 2014)</p>
CONSCIENCE AND ETHICAL GUIDANCE	<p>‘Hatred is destructive of a person’s wisdom and conscience that can poison a nation’s spirit.’ Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>What is meant by ‘crisis of conscience? How does it manifest itself in the public domain? (CSE 2019)</p> <p>“Max Weber said that it is not wise to apply to public administration the sort of moral and ethical norms we apply to matters of personal conscience. It is important to realize that the state bureaucracy might possess its own independent bureaucratic morality.” Critically analyze this statement. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>What do you understand by the term ‘voice of conscience? How do you prepare yourself to heed to the voice of conscience? (CSE 2013)</p> <p>What is meant by ‘crisis of conscience? Narrate one incident in your life when you were faced with such a crisis and how you resolved the same. (CSE 2013)</p>
GOOD GOVERNANCE & ETHICAL GOVERNANCE	<p>What do you understand by term ‘good governance’? How far recent initiatives in terms of e-Governance steps taken by the State have helped the beneficiaries? Discuss with suitable examples. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>What do you understand by the terms ‘governance, ‘good governance, and ‘ethical governance? (CSE 2016)</p>
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	<p>In contemporary world, corporate sector’s contribution in generating wealth and employment is increasing. In doing so, they are bringing in unprecedented onslaught on the climate, environmental sustainability and living conditions of human beings. In this background, do you Responsibility (CSR) is efficient and sufficient enough to fulfill the social roles and responsibilities needed in the corporate work mandated? Critically examine. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>Corporate social responsibility makes companies more profitable and sustainable. Analyse. (CSE 2017)</p>
PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE	<p>What do you understand by probity in governance? Based on your understanding of the term, suggest measures for ensuring probity in government. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>What do you understand by ‘probity’ in public life? What are the difficulties in practicing it in the present times? How can these difficulties be overcome? (CSE 2014)</p>

<p>TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY IN GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>An independent and empowered social audit mechanism is an absolute must in every sphere of public service, including judiciary, to ensure performance, accountability, and ethical conduct. Elaborate. (CSE 2021)</p> <p>"The Right to Information Act is not all about citizens' empowerment alone, it essentially redefines the concept of accountability." Discuss (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Some recent developments such as the introduction of the RTI Act, media and judicial activism, etc., are proving helpful in bringing about greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government. However, it is also being observed that at times the mechanisms are misused. Another negative effect is that the officers are now afraid to take prompt decisions. Analyze this situation in detail and suggest how this dichotomy can be resolved. Suggest how these negative impacts can be minimized. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>What does 'accountability' mean in the context of public service? What measures can be adopted to ensure individual and collective accountability of public servants? (CSE 2014)</p>
<p>ETHICS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</p>	<p>Russia and Ukraine war has been going on for the last seven months. Different countries have taken independent stands and actions keeping in view their own national interests. We are all aware that war has its own impact on the different aspects of society, including human tragedy. What are those ethical issues that are crucial to be considered while launching the war and its continuation so far? Illustrate with justification the ethical issues involved in the given state of affair. (CSE 2022)</p> <p>'The will to power exists, but it can be tamed and be guided by rationality and principles of moral duty.' Examine this statement in the context of international relations. (CSE 2020)</p> <p>Strength, peace and security are considered to be the pillars of international relations. Elucidate. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>At the international level, the bilateral relations between most nations are governed by the policy of promoting one's own national interest without any regard for the interest of other nations. This leads to conflicts and tensions between the nations. How can ethical consideration help resolve such tensions? Discuss with specific examples. (CSE 2015)</p>
<p>PUBLIC SERVICE CODE</p>	<p>Distinguish between "Code of Ethics" and "Code of conduct" with suitable examples. (CSE 2018)</p> <p>Discuss the Public Services Code as recommended by the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission. (CSE 2016)</p>
<p>CHALLENGES OF CORRUPTION</p>	<p>Whistle blower, who reports corruption and illegal activities, wrongdoing and misconduct to the concerned authorities, runs the risk of being exposed to grave danger, physical harm and victimization by the vested interests, accused persons and his team. What policy measures would you suggest to strengthen protection mechanism to safeguard the whistle blower? (CSE 2022)</p> <p>"Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption". Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer. (CSE 2019)</p> <p>"If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher." – A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Analyse. (CSE 2017)</p> <p>"Corruption causes misuse of government treasury, administrative inefficiency, and obstruction in the path of national development." Discuss Kautilya's views. (CSE 2016)</p> <p>Today we find that in spite of various measures like prescribing codes of conduct, setting up vigilance cells/commissions, RTI, active media, and strengthening of legal mechanisms, corrupt practices are not coming under control.</p> <p>(a) Evaluate the effectiveness of these measures with justifications.</p> <p>(b) Suggest more effective strategies to tackle this menace. (CSE 2015)</p> <p>It is often said that poverty leads to corruption. However, there is no dearth of instances where affluent and powerful people indulge in corruption in a big way. What are the basic causes of corruption among people? Support your answer with examples. (CSE 2014)</p>

CSE 2023 SELECTED CANDIDATES MARKS

#	NAME	RANK	ESSAY	ESY %	GS 1	GS 2	GS 3	GS 4	GS TO.	GS %	OPTIONAL	OPT 1	OPT 2	TOTAL	OPT %	WRTN	INTV.	TOTAL
1	ADITYA SRIVASTAVA	1	117	10.65	104	132	95	143	474	43.13	Electrical Engineering	148	160	308	28.03	899	200	1099
2	ANIMESH PRADHAN	2	133	12.46	109	127	103	134	473	44.33	Sociology	133	153	286	26.80	892	175	1067
3	DONURU ANANYA REDDY	3	136	12.77	109	121	98	136	464	43.57	Anthropology	138	137	275	25.82	875	190	1065
4	P K SIDHARTH RAMKUMAR	4	129	12.18	83	119	90	127	419	39.57	Anthropology	169	157	326	30.78	874	185	1059
5	NAUSHEEN	9	137	13.11	101	111	88	118	418	40.00	History	166	142	308	29.47	863	182	1045
6	KUSH MOTWANI	11	126	12.09	100	115	100	123	438	42.03	Mathematics	129	145	274	26.30	838	204	1042
7	ANIKET SHANDILYA	12	100	9.61	100	127	95	120	442	42.46	Sociology	143	141	284	27.28	826	215	1041
8	MEDHA ANAND	13	102	9.81	93	131	99	140	463	44.52	Sociology	156	154	310	29.81	875	165	1040
9	SHAURYA ARORA	14	109	10.54	79	113	101	126	419	40.52	Physics	146	165	311	30.08	839	195	1034
10	KUNAL RASTOGI	15	129	12.49	92	134	94	118	438	42.40	PSIR	132	141	273	26.43	840	193	1033
11	AYAN JAIN	16	111	10.76	90	120	102	138	450	43.60	Mathematics	142	169	311	30.14	872	160	1032
12	SWATI SHARMA	17	111	10.77	94	123	89	123	429	41.61	PSIR	151	153	304	29.49	844	187	1031
13	WARDAH KHAN	18	131	12.72	90	110	85	130	415	40.29	Sociology	142	144	286	27.77	832	198	1030
14	PURURAJ SINGH SOLANKI	21	115	11.19	85	106	83	120	394	38.33	Chemistry	160	174	334	32.49	843	185	1028
15	SAURABH SHARMA	23	136	13.27	96	112	91	105	404	39.41	Sociology	146	160	306	29.85	846	179	1025
16	PRAJNANANDAN GIRI	24	122	11.91	97	109	96	118	420	41.02	Geography	131	153	284	27.73	826	198	1024
17	RITIKA VERMA	25	112	10.94	92	116	104	124	436	42.58	Mathematics	142	147	289	28.22	837	187	1024
18	SALONI CHHABRA	29	120	11.79	100	114	99	112	425	41.75	Sociology	138	145	283	27.80	828	190	1018
19	ARJUN GUPTA	32	82	8.06	94	137	95	120	446	43.85	Economics	164	135	299	29.40	827	190	1017
20	ABHINAV JAIN	35	110	10.84	104	123	99	127	453	44.63	Anthropology	139	148	287	28.28	850	165	1015
21	AKANCHHA SINGH	44	129	12.77	91	119	77	111	398	39.41	Geography	144	139	283	28.02	810	200	1010
22	VIRUPAKSH PRATAP SIN	49	118	11.71	89	115	104	130	438	43.45	Law	131	125	256	25.40	812	196	1008
23	K N CHANDANA JAHNAVI	50	116	11.51	87	120	91	129	427	42.36	Sociology	145	138	283	28.08	826	182	1008
24	JAYSHREE PRADHAN	52	124	12.33	89	108	79	118	394	39.17	Law	131	157	288	28.63	806	200	1006
25	MOHAN LAL	53	115	11.43	81	117	81	109	388	38.57	Chemistry	160	153	313	31.11	816	190	1006
26	KHUSHALI SOLANKI	61	106	10.58	95	125	106	136	462	46.11	Public Administration	130	144	274	27.35	842	160	1002
27	SHIVANSH RATHEE	63	126	12.59	89	121	91	135	436	43.56	Sociology	150	114	264	26.37	826	175	1001
28	PRIYA RANI	69	90	9.00	99	108	99	115	421	42.10	Economics	144	152	296	29.60	807	193	1000
29	SHUBHANSU KATIYAR	70	121	12.10	84	110	94	115	403	40.30	Mathematics	135	176	311	31.10	835	165	1000
30	GARIMA MUNDRA	80	112	11.24	88	113	92	133	426	42.77	Commerce & Accountancy	154	131	285	28.61	823	173	996
31	SAKSHI JAMUAR	89	122	12.27	87	115	90	127	419	42.15	Law	137	141	278	27.97	819	175	994
32	PRAKHAR KUMAR	92	89	9.19	78	122	94	120	414	42.77	Sociology	160	134	294	30.37	797	171	968
33	ATUL MISHRA	94	136	13.70	95	101	88	111	395	39.78	PSIR	146	137	283	28.50	814	179	993

CSE 2023 SELECTED CANDIDATES MARKS

#	NAME	RANK	ESSAY	ESY %	GS 1	GS 2	GS 3	GS 4	GS TO.	GS %	OPTIONAL	OPT 1	OPT 2	TOTAL	OPT %	WRTN	INTV.	TOTAL
34	ANNAPURNA SINGH	99	121	12.20	86	109	93	98	386	38.91	Geography	144	129	273	27.52	780	212	992
35	VIJETA B HOSAMANI	100	111	11.19	86	118	92	121	417	42.04	Law	119	155	274	27.62	802	190	992
36	SOUBHAGYA S BEELAGIMATH	101	108	10.89	95	116	87	126	424	42.74	Anthropology	136	142	278	28.02	810	182	992
37	SIDDHARTH SRIVASTAVA	118	103	10.41	91	108	100	119	418	42.26	Geography	148	145	293	29.63	814	175	989
38	SHASHWAT AGRAWAL	121	123	12.55	89	113	89	112	403	41.12	Law	124	145	269	27.45	795	185	980
39	SAMIKSHA SARWARI	124	126	12.75	86	97	98	91	372	37.65	Mathematics	140	140	280	28.34	778	210	988
40	ADITI UPADHYAY	127	105	10.64	105	104	94	120	423	42.86	Geography	141	138	279	28.27	807	180	987
41	PREM KUMAR	130	110	11.16	109	110	89	117	425	43.10	Anthropology	143	146	289	29.31	824	162	986
42	MADHAV GUPTA	132	124	12.59	95	112	85	115	407	41.32	PSIR	136	113	249	25.28	780	205	985
43	ASWIN MANI DEEP KAKUMANU	148	113	11.51	85	124	98	131	438	44.60	Anthropology	123	118	241	24.54	792	190	982
44	RAMESH CHANDRA VERMA	150	148	15.07	99	110	98	121	428	43.58	Psychology	127	141	268	27.29	844	138	982
45	VAIBHAV KUMAR	151	119	12.12	79	107	94	113	393	40.02	Anthropology	141	129	270	27.49	782	200	982
46	KETAN SHUKLA	156	102	10.39	89	106	88	117	400	40.73	Electrical Engineering	162	143	305	31.06	807	175	982
47	SYED ADIL MOHSIN	157	113	11.52	100	108	102	113	423	43.12	Sociology	133	136	269	27.42	805	176	981
48	ABHIJNAN HAZARIKA	172	121	12.35	86	104	94	119	403	41.12	History	154	134	288	29.39	812	168	980
49	GOURAV UPPAL	174	112	11.43	81	107	96	124	408	41.63	Anthropology	153	147	300	30.61	820	160	980
50	ANURAG CHOPRA	210	119	12.22	90	105	89	100	384	39.43	Sociology	134	139	273	28.03	776	198	974
51	AMITEJ PANGTEY	212	98	10.06	91	116	95	111	413	42.40	Sociology	141	143	284	29.16	795	179	974
52	POURAVI GUPTA	213	127		97	110	85	110	402	41.27	PSIR	156	129	285		814	160	974
53	ANAKHA K VIJAY	220	108	11.10	77	110	95	120	402	41.32	Law	124	139	263	27.03	773	200	973
54	ANIKET KUMAR	226	120		89	103	88	131	411		PUB AD	126	154	280				
55	TARUN	231	122	12.55	100	105	84	120	409	42.08	Medical Science	127	135	262	26.95	793	179	972
56	TALE ABHISHEK PRAMOD	249	113	11.65	82	107	93	115	397	40.93	Anthropology	157	118	275	28.35	785	185	970
57	VIVEK SINGH	256	138	14.24	87	104	88	110	389	40.14	PSIR	146	111	257	26.52	784	185	969
58	MEGHA DINESH	268	108	11.16	83	114	93	125	415	42.87	Sociology	125	135	260	26.86	783	185	968
59	SURAJ KUMAR	294	122	12.63	93	112	92	109	406	42.03	Medical Science	135	132	267	27.64	795	171	966
60	ANKIT AGRAWAL	297	89	9.21	85	120	93	125	423	43.79	Geography	141	140	281	29.09	793	173	966
61	ANUBHAV	309	118	12.23	90	109	100	114	413	42.80	Civil Engineering	144	125	269	27.88	800	165	965
62	VIGNESH T A	314	116	12.03	104	107	94	114	419	43.46	PSIR	106	130	236	24.48	771	193	964
63	FATHIMA SHIMNA PARAVATH	317	116	12.03	86	114	90	125	415	43.05	Literature of Malayalam	137	126	263	27.28	794	170	964
64	AAYUSH SRIVASTAVA	327	125	12.98	86	105	80	121	392	40.71	Anthropology	100	140	240	24.92	757	206	963
65	ASHISH KUMAR	338	111	11.54	92	113	81	111	397	41.27	Law	130	120	250	25.99	758	204	962
66	AYUSH AGRAWAL	341	136	14.14	79	108	83	98	368	38.25	Economics	121	137	258	26.82	762	200	962

CSE 2023 SELECTED CANDIDATES MARKS

#	NAME	RANK	ESSAY	ESY %	GS 1	GS 2	GS 3	GS 4	GS TO.	GS %	OPTIONAL	OPT 1	OPT 2	TOTAL	OPT %	WRTN	INTV.	TOTAL
67	AKANKSH DHULL	342	105		85	120	91	118	414	43.04	Commerce & Accountancy	128	131	259		778	184	962
68	BISWAJIT PANDA	343	110	11.43	93	109	103	118	423	43.97	Psychology	136	124	260	27.03	793	169	962
69	ARCHIT DEVA	357	118	12.28	88	99	88	117	392	40.79	Law	127	114	241	25.08	751	210	961
70	NIRDESH GANGWAR	360	114	11.86	85	105	96	115	401	41.73	Sociology	125	136	261	27.16	776	185	961
71	RISHABH BHATT	364	99	10.30	91	116	86	117	410	42.66	PSIR	135	141	276	28.72	785	176	961
72	MANIKA GUPTA	372	92	9.58	88	118	85	113	404	42.08	Law	120	141	261	27.19	757	203	960
73	ASHA SHARMA	378	114	11.88	94	117	80	105	396	41.25	Sociology	130	149	279	29.06	789	171	960
74	NEETI AGRAWAL	383	128	13.35	100	124	97	120	441	45.99	Sociology	136	114	250	26.07	819	140	959
75	KSHITIJ ADITYA SHARMA	384	119	12.41	83	103	84	116	386	40.25	Law	127	127	254	26.49	759	200	959
76	PRIYANKA PRIYADARSHINI	387	119	12.41	84	99	93	119	395	41.19	Law	126	137	263	27.42	777	182	959
77	ADITI CHAUDHARY	389	94	9.80	79	120	91	103	393	40.98	Sociology	137	127	264	27.53	751	208	959
78	DHRUV SAPRA	394	101	10.53	83	100	99	118	400	41.71	Public Administration	131	142	273	28.47	774	185	959
79	SANTOSH KUMAR PATRA	409	121	12.63	80	105	96	110	391	40.81	Geography	140	136	276	28.81	788	170	958
80	HARSHITA CHAMARIA	410	129	13.47	81	103	79	113	376	39.25	PSIR	149	134	283	29.54	788	170	958
81	GIRASE MAYUR BHARATSING	422	79	8.25	85	121	96	125	427	44.62	Anthropology	152	145	297	31.03	803	154	957
82	JAI VATS	423	108	11.29	79	118	83	117	397	41.48	Mathematics	142	155	297	31.03	802	155	957
83	SHIWANI GUPTA	428	112	11.72	80	112	84	114	390	40.79	Commerce & Accountancy	125	129	254	26.57	756	200	956
84	ANUSHKA KARNWAL	435	115	12.03	82	115	91	115	403	42.15	Economics	141	129	270	28.24	788	168	956
85	DANISH RABBANI KHAN	447	114	11.94	84	118	95	116	413	43.25	Medical Science	129	137	266	27.85	793	162	955
86	MONIKA SRIVASTAVA	455	105	11.01	93	125	95	116	429	44.97	Economics	106	143	249	26.10	783	171	954
87	SHIVAM	457	120	12.58	87	107	89	122	405	42.45	Philosophy	124	125	249	26.10	774	180	954
88	RAGHUNATH SINGH	461	140	14.68	80	111	96	119	406	42.56	PSIR	103	150	253	26.52	799	155	954
89	RITU YADAV	470	110	11.53	82	108	76	107	373	39.10	Sociology	140	144	284	29.77	767	187	954
90	PATIL LOKESH MANOHAR	496	112	11.76	78	123	91	121	413	43.38	PSIR	136	121	257	27.00	782	170	952
91	SUDHIR PRATAP SINGH CHARAN	497	128	13.45	86	97	108	107	398	41.81	Law	133	125	258	27.10	784	168	952
92	RAHUL KUMAR	504	97	10.19	93	112	84	104	393	41.28	Anthropology	154	128	282	29.62	772	180	952
93	SAGAR BHAMARE	523	137	14.44	84	116	83	121	404	42.57	Geography	118	150	268	28.24	809	140	949
94	NITIN CHOUDHARY	578	119	12.63	80	116	99	114	409	43.42	Mechanical Engineering	129	147	276	29.30	804	138	942
95	SANDEEP KUMAR	601	101	10.74	89	103	75	105	372	39.57	Mathematics	157	148	305	32.45	778	162	940
96	VIKAS YADAV	648	104	11.11	78	103	96	111	388	41.45	Civil Engineering	148	117	265	28.31	757	179	936
97	ASHISH BISHNOI	652	108	11.54	88	117	86	106	397	42.41	MATHS	139	132	271	28.95	776	160	936

CSE 2023 SELECTED CANDIDATES MARKS

#	NAME	RANK	ESSAY	ESY %	GS 1	GS 2	GS 3	GS 4	GS TO.	GS %	OPTIONAL	OPT 1	OPT 2	TOTAL	OPT %	WRTN	INTV.	TOTAL
98	NEERAJ TRAR	662	96	10.27	82	119	94	126	421	45.03	PSIR	126	132	258	27.59	775	160	935
99	AASTHA	680	125	13.40	79	107	86	107	379	40.62	Law	128	121	249	26.69	753	180	933
100	VAIBHAV RATHORE	717	99	10.65	87	108	90	105	390	41.94	Economics	126	135	261	28.06	750	180	930
101	ABDULLAH ZAHID	744	111	11.96	84	107	94	123	408	43.97	Electrical Engineering	86	144	230	24.78	749	179	928
102	RATHOR LAKHANSING	756	101	10.88	80	106	85	128	399	43.00	Sociology	142	135	277	29.85	777	151	928
103	BAVISKAR PRITESH ASHOK	767	116	12.51	80	114	72	107	373	40.24	PSIR	143	135	278	29.99	767	160	927
104	ISHITA BHATIA	817	115	12.46	80	109	69	111	369	39.98	Anthropology	149	133	282	30.55	766	157	923
105	SUSHANT KUMAR	872	70	7.64	84	110	87	114	395	43.12	Geography	151	129	280	30.57	745	171	916
106	NEELES	916	123	13.59	75	98	82	114	369	40.77	Hindi Literature	123	125	248	27.40	740	165	905
107	MANISHA MEENA	917	106	11.71	81	107	76	109	373	41.22	Literature of Hindi	131	127	258	28.51	737	168	905

CSE 2023 MARKS TRENDS

#	AREA	RANK AVERAGE		
		TOP 100	100-300	300 +
1	ESSAY	117.26	115.64	111.83
2	GS PAPER 1	92.46	90.52	84.91
3	GS PAPER 2	117.74	109.28	110.66
4	GS PAPER 3	93.63	92.28	88.47
5	GS PAPER 4	123.14	116.56	114.23
6	GS TOTAL	426.97	408.64	398.28
7	OPTIONAL	291.23	274.60	264.64
8	WRITTEN TOTAL	835.46	766.44	774.74
9	INTERVIEW	185.83	172.84	174.28
10	SAMPLE SIZE	35	25	47