

UPSC - 2013

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER I

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY FIVE questions divided in two SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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

- Q. 1 Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the Sangam literature portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment (200 words) (10)
- Q. 2 (a) Discuss the 'Tandava' dance as recorded in early Indian inscriptions. (100 words) (5)
(b) Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (100 words) (5)
- Q. 3 Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian women became the torchbearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 4 Several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Analyze their role in the Indian struggle for freedom. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 5 "In many ways, Lord Dalhousie was the founder of modern India." Elaborate. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 6 Critically discuss the objectives of Bhoodan and Gramdan Movements initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and their success. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 7 Write a critical Note on the evolution and significance of the slogan, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 8 Discuss the contributions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to pre and post independent India (200 words) (10)
- Q. 9 Analyze the circumstances that led to the Tashkent Agreement in 1966. Discuss the highlights of the Agreement. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 10 Critically examine the compulsion which prompted India to play a decisive role in the emergence of Bangladesh. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 11 "Latecomer' Industrial Revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what West had experienced." Analyze. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 12 "Africa was chopped into States artificially created by accidents of European competition." Analyze (200 words) (10)
- Q. 13 American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism." Substantiate.

- (200 words) (10)
- Q. 14 What policy instruments were deployed to contain the Great Economic Depression?
(200 words) (10)
- Q. 15 Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 16 "Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias." Comment. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 17 Critically examine the effect of globalization on the aged population in India. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 18 Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate State. Discuss. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 19 (a) What do you understand by the theory of continental drift? Discuss the prominent evidences in its support. (100 words) (5)
- (b) The recent cyclone on east coast of India was called 'Phailin'. How are the tropical cyclones named across the world? Elaborate. (100 words) (5)
- Q. 20 (a) Bring out the causes for the formation of heat islands in the urban habitat of the world. (100 words) (5)
- (b) What do you understand by the phenomenon of 'temperature inversion' in meteorology? How does it affect weather and the habitants of the place? (100 words) (5)
- Q. 21 Major hot deserts in northern hemisphere are located between 20-30 deg N latitudes and on the western side of the continents. Why? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 22 (a) Bring out the causes for more frequent occurrence of landslides in the Himalayas than in the Western Ghats. (100 words) (5)
- (b) There is no formation of deltas by rivers of the Western Ghats. Why? (100 words) (5)
- Q. 23 (a) Do you agree that there is a growing trend of opening new sugar mills in southern States of India? Discuss with justification (100 words) (5)
- (b) Analyze the factors for the highly decentralized cotton textile industry in India. (100 words) (5)
- Q. 24 With growing scarcity of fossil fuels, the atomic energy is gaining more and more significance

in India. Discuss the availability of raw material required for the generation of atomic energy in India and in the world. (200 words) (10)

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

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UPSC - 2013

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER II

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY FIVE questions divided in two SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions. (200 Words)

(10 Marks each)

- Q. 1 The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law which was legislated but with a different intention?
(200 words) (10)
- Q. 2 Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 3 Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 4 'The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.' Discuss critically. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 5 Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that more number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level? Discuss. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 6 Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or process inadequacy or both? Discuss.
(200 words) (10)
- Q. 7 Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances.
(200 words) (10)
- Q. 8 The product diversification of financial institutions and insurance companies, resulting in overlapping of products and services strengthens the case for the merger of the two regulatory agencies, namely SEBI and IRDA. Justify. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 9 The concept of Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is almost a century old in India with early

beginnings in Madras Presidency in pre-independent India. The scheme has again been given impetus in most states in the last two decades. Critically examine its twin objectives, latest mandates and success. (200 words) (10)

Q. 10 Pressure group politics is sometimes seen as the informal face of politics.

With regards to the above, assess the structure and functioning of pressure groups in India. (200 words) (10)

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 16 Though Citizens' charters have been formulated by many public service delivery organizations, there is no corresponding improvement in the level of citizens' satisfaction and quality of services being provided. Analyse. (200 words) (10)

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

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

Q. 19 What do you understand by 'The String of Pearls'? How does it impact India? Briefly outline

- the steps taken by India to counter this. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 20 Economic ties between India and Japan while growing in the recent years are still far below their potential. Elucidate the policy constraints which are inhibiting this growth. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 21 The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 22 Discuss the political developments in Maldives in the last two years. Should they be of any cause of concern to India? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 23 In respect of India - Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 24 What is meant by Gujral doctrine? Does it have any relevance today? Discuss. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 25 The World Bank and the IMF, collectively known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, are the two inter-governmental pillars supporting the structure of the world's economic and financial order. Superficially, the World Bank and the IMF exhibit many common characteristics, yet their role, functions and mandate are distinctly different. Elucidate. (200 words) (10)

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UPSC - 2013

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER III

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY FIVE questions divided in two SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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

SECTION - A

Answer the following questions. (200 Words)

(10 Marks each)

- Q. 1 With a consideration towards the strategy of inclusive growth, the new Companies Bill, 2013 has indirectly made CSR a mandatory obligation. Discuss the challenges expected in its implementation in right earnest. Also discuss other provisions in the Bill and their implications. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 2 What were the reasons for the introduction of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003? Discuss critically its salient features and their effectiveness. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 3 What is the meaning of the term 'tax expenditure' Taking housing sector as an example, discuss how it influences the budgetary policies of the government. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 4 Food Security Bill is expected to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in India. Critically discuss various apprehensions in its effective implementation along with the concerns it has generated in WTO. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 5 What are the different types of agriculture subsidies given to farmers at the national and at state levels? Critically analyse the agricultural subsidy regime with reference to the distortions created by it. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 6 India needs to strengthen measures to promote the pink revolution in food industry for ensuring better nutrition and health.(200 words) (20)
- Q. 7 Examine the impact of liberalization on companies owned by Indian. Are they competing with the MNCs satisfactorily? Discuss. (200 words) (20)
- Q. 8 Establish relationship between land reforms, agriculture productivity and elimination of poverty in the Indian economy. Discuss the difficulties in designing and implementation of agriculture friendly land reforms in India. (200 words) (20)

- Q. 9 (a) Discuss the impact of FDI entry into Multi-trade retail sector on supply chain management in commodity trade pattern of the economy. (100 words) (5)
- (b) 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. (100 words) (5)
- Q. 10 Discuss the rationale for introducing Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. Bring out critically the reasons for the delay in roll out for its regime. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 11 Write a note on India's green energy corridor to alleviate the problem of conventional energy. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 12 Adoption of PPP model for infrastructure development of the country has not been free of criticism. Critically discuss pros and cons of the model. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 13 Bringing out the circumstances in 2005 which forced amendment to the section 3 (d) in Indian Patent Law, 1970, discuss how has been utilized by the Supreme Court in its judgment in rejecting Novratis' patent application for 'Glivee'. Discuss briefly the pros and cons of the decision. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 14 What do you understand by Fixed Dose Drug Combinantions (FDCs)? Discuss their merits and demerits. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 15 What do you understand by Umpire Decision Review System in Cricket? Discuss its various components. Explain how silicone tape on the edge of a but may fool the system? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 16 (a) What is a digital signature? What does its authentication mean? Give various salient built-in features of a digital signature. (100 words) (5)
- (b) How does the 3D printing technology work? List out the advantages and disadvantages of the technology. (100 words) (5)
- Q. 17 (a) What is an FRP composite material? How are they manufacture? Discuss their applications in aviation and automobile industries. (100 words) (5)
- (b) What do you understand by Run-of-river hydroelectricity project? How is it different

- from any other hydroelectricity project? (100 words) (5)
- Q. 18 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. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 19 What are the consequences of Illegal mining? Discuss the Ministry of Environment and Forests' concept of GO AND NO GO zones for coal mining sector. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 20 Enumerate the National Water Policy of India. Taking river Ganges as an example, discuss the strategies which may be adopted for river water pollution control and management. What are the legal provisions of management and handling of hazardous wastes in India? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 21 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? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 22 What are social networking sites and what security implications do these sites present? (200 words) (10)
- Q. 23 Cyber warfare is considered by some defense analysts to be a larger threat than even Al Qaeda or terrorism. What do you understand by Cyber warfare? Outline the cyber threats which India is vulnerable to and bring out the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 24 Article 244 of the Indian Constitution relates to administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas. Analyse the impact of non-implementation of the provisions of the Fifth schedule on the growth of Left Wing extremism. (200 words) (10)
- Q. 25 How far are India's internal security challenges linked with border management particularly in view of the long porous borders with most countries of South Asia and Myanmar? (200 words) (10)



UPSC - 2013

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER IV

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are FOURTEEN questions divided in two SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

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

SECTION - A

- Q. 1 What do you understand by 'values' and 'ethics'? In what way is it important to be ethical along with being professionally competent? (150 words) (10)
- Q. 2(a) What do you understand by the following terms in the context of public service?
(250 words) (3×5 = 15)
- (i) Integrity
 - (ii) Perseverance
 - (iii) Spirit of service
 - (iv) Commitment
 - (v) Courage of conviction
- (b) Indicate two more attributes which you consider important for public service. Justify your answer. (100 words) (10)
- Q. 3 Some people feel that values keep changing with time and situation, while others strongly believe that there are certain universal and eternal human values. Give your perception in this regard with the justification. (150 words) (10)
- Q. 4 What is 'emotional intelligence' and how can it be developed in people? How does it help an individual in taking ethical decisions? (150 words) (10)
- Q. 5 (a) What do you understand by the term voice of conscience? How do you prepare yourself to heed to the voice of conscience? (150 words) (10)
- (b) What is meant by 'crisis of conscience'? Narrate one incident in your life when you were faced with such a crisis and how you resolved the same. (150 words) (10)
- Q. 6 Given below are three quotations of great moral thinkers/philosophers. For each of these quotations, bring out what it means to you in the present context:
- (a) "There is enough on this earth for every one's need out for no one's greed." – Mahatma Gandhi (150 words) (10)
 - (b) "Nearly all men can withstand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power." – Abraham Lincoln. (150 words) (10)

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

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

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

SECTION – B

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

Q. 9 A Public Information Officer has received an application under RTI Act. Having gathered the information, the PIO discovers that the information pertains to some of the decisions taken by him, which were found to be not altogether right. There were other employees also who were party to these decisions. Disclosure of the information is likely to lead to disciplinary action with possibility of punishment against him as well as some of his colleagues. Non-disclosure or part disclosure or camouflaged disclosure of information will result into lesser punishment or no punishment.

The PIO is otherwise an honest and conscientious person but this particular decision, on which the RTI application has been filed, turned out to be wrong. He comes to you for advice.

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

- (i) The PIO could refer the matter to his superior officer and seek his advice and act strictly in accordance with the advice, even though he is not completely in agreement with the advice of the superior.
- (ii) The PIO could proceed on leave and leave the matter to be dealt by his successor in office or request for transfer of the application to another PIO.
- (iii) The PIO could weigh the consequences of disclosing the information truthfully, including the effect on his career, and reply in a manner that would not place him or his career in jeopardy, but at the same time a little compromise can be made on the contents of the information.

- (iv) The PIO could consult his other colleagues who are party to the decision and take action as per their advice.

Also please indicated (without necessarily restricting to the above options) what you would like to advise, giving proper reasons. (250 words) (20)

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

What will you do in such a situation? Some of the options are given below. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and finally suggest what course of action you would like to take, giving reasons. (250 words) (20)

- (i) Follow the advice of the Chief Engineer and go ahead.
- (ii) Make an exhaustive report of the situation bringing out all facts and analysis along with your own viewpoints stated clearly and seek for written orders from the Chief Engineer.
- (iii) Call for explanation from the Junior Engineers and issue order to the contractor for necessary correction within targeted time.
- (iv) Highlight the issue so that it reaches superiors above the Chief Engineer.
- (v) Considering the rigid attitude of the Chief Engineer, seek transfer from the project or report sick.

Q. 11 Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu is known for its manufacturing clusters on firecrackers and matches. The local economy of the area is largely dependent on firecrackers industry. It has led to tangible economic development and improved standard of living in the area.

So far as child labour norms for hazardous industries like firecrackers industry are concerned, International Labour Organization (ILO) has set the minimum age as 18 years. In India, however, this age is 14 years.

The units in industrial clusters of firecrackers can be classified into registered and non-registered entities. One typical unit is household-based work. Though the law is clear on the use of child labour employment norms in registered/non-registered units, it does not include household-based works. Household-based work means children working under the supervision of their parents/relatives. To evade child Labour norms, several units project themselves as household-based works but employ children, from outside. Needless to say that employing children saves the costs for these units leading to higher profits to the owners.

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

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

(b) What would be your reaction after your above visit? (300 words) (25)

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

(a) What are the options available to you?

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

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

- (a) What are the options available to you?
- (b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 words) (20)

Q. 14 You are the Executive Director of an upcoming Infotech Company which is making a name for itself in the market.

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

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

- (a) What are the options available to you?
- (b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option you would adopt, giving reasons. (250 words) (20)



UPSC - 2013
ENGLISH
(Compulsory)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

All questions are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in English only.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to and if answered in much longer or shorter than the prescribed length, marks may be deducted.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Q.1 Write short essays in about 300 words on each of the following: (50×2=100)

(a) We Indians are hypocrites. (50)

(b) Fitness and healthcare —latest fad in urban India. (50)

Q.2 Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the questions that follow in clear, correct, and concise language of your own: (10×5=50)

In barely one generation, we've moved from exulting in the time-saving devices that have so expanded our lives, to trying to get away from them—often, in order to make more time. The more ways we have to connect, the more many of us seem desperate to unplug. Like a teenager, we appear to have gone from knowing nothing about the world to knowing too much, all but overnight.

The average person spends at least eight and a half hours a day in front of the screen. The average teenager spends or receives 75 text messages a day. Since luxury, as any economist will tell you, is a function of scarcity, the children of tomorrow will crave nothing more than freedom, if only for a short while, from all the blinking machines, streaming videos and scrolling headlines that leave them feeling empty, and too full all at once. The urgency of slowing down—to find the time and space to think—is nothing new, of course, and wiser souls have always reminded us that the more attention we pay to the moment, the less time and energy we have to place it in some larger context. Even half a century ago, Marshall McLuhan warned, "When things come at you very fast, naturally you lose touch with yourself."

Yet few of those voices can be heard these days, precisely because 'breaking news' is coming through perpetually on the news channels, and Meena is posting images of her summer vacation and the [hone is ringing. We barely have enough time to see how little time we have. And the more that floods in on us, the less of ourselves we have to give to every snippet.

We have more and more ways to communicate, as Thoreau noted, but less and less to say. Partly because we are so busy communicating. And—as he might also have said—we are rushing to meet so many deadlines that we hardly register that what we need most are lifelines. So what to do? The central paradox of the machines that have made our lives so much brighter, quicker, longer and healthier is that they cannot teach us how to make the best use of them; the information revolution came without an instruction manual. All the data in the world cannot teach us how to sift through data; images don't show us how to process images. The only way to do justice to our onscreen lives is by summoning exactly the emotional and moral clarity that cannot be found on any screen.

Maybe that is why more and more people, even if they have no religious commitment, seem to be turning to yoga or meditation, or tai chi; these are not New Age fads to much as ways to connect with what could be called the wisdom of old age. A series of tests in recent years has shown that after spending time in a quiet rural setting, subjects "exhibit greater attentiveness, stronger memory and generally improved cognition. Their brains become both calmer and sharper." More than that, empathy, as well as deep thought, depends on neural processes that are "inherently slow". The very ones out high-speed lives have little time for.

QUESTIONS:

- (a) According to the author, what is likely to become a scarcity in the future? (10)
- (b) What ability have people lost thanks to the constant inflow of data? (10)
- (c) Why does the author say, "We have more and more ways to communicate, but less and less to say" ? (10)
- (d) Why are people taking an active interest in old-age fads? (10)
- (e) Why is modern man unable to empathise with others?

Q.3 (a) Make a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Please do not suggest a title. (10)

Honesty in business dealings or in other areas are not the only measures of morals and values. The strength of character of a person is also measured by uncompromising aversion to cowardice, intrigue, envy, ambiguity, falsehood, disloyalty, treachery, in short, all undignified actions. There are, in reality, few human beings endowed with a truly spotless character. This is because an almost immaculate character does not exist until the last lives in human form. Educated individuals are not necessarily endowed with good morals and values. In fact, some of them use education and their intellect as a tool for deceit. However, the advantages and the need for education and culture cannot be denied. They contribute largely for the development of intellectual ability and the power to reason, which are the means by which the spirit analyses, compares, infers and arrives at conclusion in the search for truth about the meaning of life. The most precious assets of the soul are its morals and values, but they are not easy to build. The character of each person requires longer periods of thoughtfulness, reasoning and the practice of those values, during many reincarnations, in the course of which, ideas sink in under life experiences. It is only after enduring much disillusionment, grief, injustice and ingratitude for many successive corporeal lives, that a person will be able to measure, in the innermost recesses of his soul, the extent of human moral misery. Then, disgusted, he rebels against it and opens the door to a more ethical and honourable life. Thus, having known and experienced suffering the spirit, in countless reincarnations, gradually frees itself from evil actions and, through enlightenment and conviction follows the rigid tracks of a flawless conduct. It is of great significance to talk about morals and values but it is also crucial to define the lines of character that everyone should consider in their lives. Some of the most important ones are: good judgement, fairness, common sense, punctuality, loyalty, courage, magnanimity, dignity, gratitude, politeness, faithfulness, moderation, truthfulness, self-respect, respect for others, etc. All these qualities, if properly cultivated, compose a prime set of dignifying virtues which accounts for a refined character. For example, we all make mistakes and to err is human. However, once an honest person is advised and becomes convinced of his mistake, he should admit it and try not to repeat it. Unfortunately it is common practice to conceal one's mistakes, instead of avoiding them. This is very detrimental to spiritual growth. Most people seldom use impartiality and justice in the innermost evaluation of their own actions. Even those who are too harsh in the judgment of other people's actions, for whom they always have words of criticism and reproach, do not escape the usual tendency. When their own faults are concerned, they find a full, lenient, absolving justification.

In this way, not only it denotes lack of character, but mistakes often end up incorporated to human habits. By acting this way, an individual loses his self-respect and his sense of character and dignity and becomes corrupted. What everyone should do, is to face up his mistakes and avoid new mistakes, by improving his sense of morals and values, with the help of his will-power. (537 words)

(b) Make a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length. Please do not suggest a title.

People write and publish autobiographies and autobiographical sketches for a number of reasons. One of these reasons is to put on record the events of a famous or influential career. But not all autobiographies, not even the autobiographies most frequently and widely read, are by famous or extraordinary men. Another reason is to hand on to others, wisdom won through experience and hard labour. Yet many fine autobiographers seem to have little concern to teach or to persuade. A third reason is to distill from past experience events, persons, and situations which hold a firm place in memory, and to put true values on them. In this sense, autobiography is, as Somerset Maugham has said, a 'summing-up' and its first utility is to its author himself.

Whatever its purpose or the fame of the man writes it, autobiography is a thing created out of the recollections of life. It is not life itself. Whether it be valuable or useless depends upon whether it is well or ill-made. Good autobiographies can be mined from inconspicuous lives.

For autobiography is the inclusive and summary form of what we call 'themes of experience'. It may contain reminiscences, descriptions of places, of animals, of people, the identification of characteristic preference and prejudices, and other matters as well. It has the traits of all these minor forms.

An autobiography is objectively true, but is not indiscriminately inclusive. It presents a selection of detailed episodes with sufficient fullness to preserve their essential qualities. It is usually written within the framework defined by a consistent point of view. It presents its subject in more than two dimensions, fusing the person and his actions with setting, manner and purpose. One further trait of autobiographical writing raises a few special problems: by its nature autobiography tempts its author to proceed chronologically. The events sort themselves by the calendar, and it is a natural impulse of every autobiographer to begin with the words "I was born on"

Strict chronological arrangement poses a discipline of some force. It is by no means easy to "begin at the beginning, go until you come to the end, and then stop." Considerations other than the calendar have a way of forcing their way to notice. With due care, however a chronological autobiography can be accomplished.

It is important to remember that chronology is not the only principle by which autobiography can be organized. Benjamin Franklin, whose procedure in his autobiography is basically chronological, does not hesitate to recognize the Philadelphia girl who laughed at him as the very one who subsequently became his wife. Joseph Conrad prefers the pattern of walking tour to that of the calendar, and his richly imaginative account is stored with pertinent associations of the past with the present and future. Often, to the autobiographer, it seems that life does not pass so much as it accumulates. Qualities emerge as identities independent of time. For this reason, we should not as we write feel compelled to maintain a steady rate of advance through the time marks of our stories. Like Hazlitt on his journey, we

linger over a choice adventue or a valued friend, and then, if we choose, we skip a few years to catch up. (514 words)

Q..4 (a) Use each of the following words to make sentences that bring out their meaning clearly. Do not change to from of the words. (No marks will be given for vague and ambiguous sentences.)

(1×10=10)

- (i) desultory (1)
- (ii) grapevine (1)
- (ii) holistic (1)
- (iv) insidious (1)
- (v) intransigence (1)
- (vi) paradigm (1)
- (vii) susceptible (1)
- (viii) ubiquitous (1)
- (ix) voracious (1)
- (x) venerable (1)

(b) Correct the following sentences without changing their meaning. Please do not make unnecessary changes in the original senetence. (1×10=10)

- (i) One must do what he thinks best. (1)
- (ii) He will surely not do that, did he? (1)
- (ii) Can I leave the room now, Sir? (1)
- (iv) My neighbour, along with two friends, were pushing his car which is stalled. (1)
- (v) I thought to help him, but he did not welcome my suggestion. (1)
- (vi) When I was a child, I enjoyed to eat ice cream in the bench. (1)
- (vii) The Principal, along with the teachers, are planning to apply for a leave. (1)
- (viii) The Principal, along with the teachers, are planning to apply for a leave. (1)
- (ix) Unemployment as well as poverty influence the votes. (1)
- (x) When I woke up, the man already disappeared after committing murder in the running train.(1)

(c) Rewrite each of the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning:

(1×10=10)

- (i) No one dares to criticize her for what she says.
(Rewrite the sentence starting with 'No matter') (1)
- (ii) Radha was the eldest. She had to look after her parents.

- (Combine to form a single sentence) (1)
- (ii) She decorated the room. The purpose was to make it look beautiful.
(Combine using 'so that') (1)
- (iv) "What a beautiful day!", said the young tourist.
(Change the narration) (1)
- (v) The one-man committee determined there was no need to take action.
(Rewrite using passive structure) (1)
- (vi) The proud father remarked, "What a wonderful batsman my son is!"
(Change into indirect speech) (1)
- (vii) My mother remarked, "Aren't the children lovely?"
(Change into indirect speech) (1)
- (viii) Cricket fans filled the streets during the World Cup.
(Rewrite using passive structure) (1)
- (ix) It would be wonderful if we could go to Shimla.
(Change into an exclamatory sentence using 'how') (1)
- (x) I could have finished the work. But I would have had to go out early.
(Combine into one sentence beginning with 'Had') (1)
- (d) Fill in the blanks using one of the following linkers: (1×5=5)**
- (i) he was late for the meeting, his boss didn't get angry. (1)
- (ii) he was late for the meeting, his boss became angry. (1)
- (ii) I'll not get angry, you are not late for the meeting. (1)
- (iv) I started early I was still late for the meeting. (1)
- (v) I'll give you her telephone number you have problems finding her place. (1)
- (e) Rewrite the following sentences using 'it' at the beginning of the sentence: (1×5=5)**
- (i) Impressing Ramesh Mohan would be a piece of cake. (1)
- (ii) Visiting old people in hospitals is a very good idea. (1)
- (ii) To smoke 20 cigarettes a day is bad for your health. (1)
- (iv) Chatting with strangers on the computer can be very dangerous. (1)
- (v) My father says, keeping the computer on all day is a waste of electricity. (1)

- (f) **Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blanks.** (1×5=5)
- (i) My teacher said that I need to (practice, practise) more. (1)
- (ii) The hot weather (affects, effects) people in different ways. (1)
- (ii) Wouldn't it be nice if we had to work only on (alternatvie, alternate) days? (1)
- (iv) Our politicians are known to (avoid, evade) taxes. (1)
- (v) The Principal (complimented, complemented) the students on their fine performance.(1)
- (g) **Write the opposite of the following words:** (1×5=5)
- (i) Amateur (1)
- (ii) Modesty (1)
- (ii) Shallow (1)
- (iv) Conceited (1)
- (v) Atheist (1)

■ ■

The **UNIQUE** Academy

UPSC - 2013

ESSAY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

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

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Write an essay on any of the following topics in NOT MORE than 2500 Words (250)

- Q. 1 "Be The Change You Want To See In Others" – Gandhiji
- Q. 2. Is The Colonial Mentality Hindering India's Success?
- Q. 3. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) Along with GDH (Gross Domestic Happiness) Would Be The Right Indices For Judging The Well-being Of A Country
- Q. 4. Science and Technology Is The Panacea For The Growth and Security Of The Nation.

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UPSC - 2013
MARATHI
(Compulsory)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

All questions are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in **Marathi** unless otherwise directed in the question.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to and if answered in much longer or shorter than the prescribed length, marks may be deducted.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

प्र.१ खाली दिलेल्या विषयांवर ३०० शब्दांच्या सीमेत निबंध लिहा. (५०×२=१००)

(अ) आपल्या जगण्यात आयुष्याची वर्षे महत्त्वाची नसून कर्म महत्त्वाचे आहे.

(ब) वेळेत न्याय मिळाला नाही तर कोणताही समाज प्रगती करू शकणार नाही.

प्र.२ पुढील उतारा काळजीपूर्वक वाचून खाली दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. उत्तरे संक्षिप्त, सुस्पष्ट व बरोबर असावीत:-

(६×१०=६०)

पत्रकारांमध्ये असलेले मतभेद प्रशासनातील लोकांच्या दृष्टीने सोयीचे झाले आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या मतमतांतरांमुळे वर्तमानपत्रांची शक्तीही सौम्य झाली आहे. वर्तमानपत्रांचा सूर प्रखर असून तो सर्वसाधारण लोकापर्यंत पोचायला हवा, पण तसे होत नाही.

वर्तमानपत्रांचे यश कशात आहे ते सांगणे कठीन असून आर्थिक दृष्ट्या खूपविके वर्तमानपत्र किंवा सर्वांत जास्त खप असलेले वर्तमानपत्र यापैकी कोणत्याही प्रकारे त्यांचे सामर्थ्य किंवा यश ठरविता येत नाही.

वर्तमानपत्राचा प्रसार हा खरे तर वाचकांचा प्रतिसाद असतो. समाजातला पोकळपणा आणि दुर्बलता दूर व्हावी या आशयाने वाचक वर्तमानपत्राकडे वळतो. सिनेमातल्या 'बॉक्स ऑफिस अपील'शी त्याचे साधर्म्य आहे. सिनेमाच्या आकर्षणाचे बळ त्यात दाखविण्यात येणाऱ्या पात्रांमध्ये असते. सिनेमाचे व्यावसायिक यश हे त्यातील कलामूल्यापेक्षा वेगळे असते. कलेचे योग्य ते मूल्यमापन करणे हे गर्दीला शक्य नसते. कलेचे वास्तव व योग्य मूल्यमापन करण्याची सिद्धता तुलनेने कमी लोकांत असते. जात्याच कलेचे मूल्यमापन करण्याची क्षमता असणाऱ्यांमध्ये आणि मनोरंजनाची भूमिका असलेल्या अशिक्षितांमध्ये नेहमीच तफावत असते. अशिक्षितांच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा करणे हे वर्तमानपत्राचे आणि सिनेमाचे शैक्षणिक धोरण असते/असावे. त्या संबंधीचे प्रयत्न वर्तमानपत्रे आणि सिनेमा यांच्यात सारखेच आहेत. आणि त्याविषयीची भावनाही दोघांत सारखीच आहे.

प्रश्न: (i) लेखकाने कोणत्या दोन गोष्टींची तुलना केली आहे? (१०)

(ii) लोक कोणत्या भूमिकेतून वर्तमानपत्रांना प्रतिसाद देतात? (१०)

(iii) लेखकाला कोणत्या प्रकारची सिद्धता अपेक्षित आहे? (१०)

(iv) लेखकाच्या मते वर्तमानपत्रांचे काय ध्येय असावे? (१०)

(v) लेखक कोणत्या लोकांशी सहमत नाही? (१०)

(vi) कोणत्या धोरणांवरून वर्तमानपत्राची गुणवत्ता किंवा सामर्थ्य ठरविता येत नाही? (१०)

प्र.३ पुढील उताऱ्याचे अंदाजे एक तिहाई शब्द संख्या में सारांश लिहा. उताऱ्याला शीर्षक देणे आवश्यक नाही.

सारांश शब्दसंख्येच्या मर्यादित नसेल तर तुमचे गुण कमी केले जातील:- (१०)

आजच्या युगात 'राष्ट्र' आणि 'राष्ट्र-राज्य' या संकल्पनांच्या बाबतीत फारच गोंधळ असल्याचे दिसून येते. 'राष्ट्र-राज्य' हे जागतिक राजकीय संघटनांचे महत्त्वाचे घटक असून त्यांना परिभाषित करणे सोपे आहे. 'राष्ट्र-राज्य' ही संकल्पना सार्वभौम देश या संकल्पनेशी तंतोतंत जुळणारी असून यांना संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभेत प्रतिनिधित्वही आहे. इंग्रजीत त्यांना देश असे म्हटले जाते. खरं तर त्यांना 'राज्य' म्हणणे तसे सोपे आहे, परंतु दुर्दैवाने काही राष्ट्र-राज्यांत त्यांना त्यांच्या तुलनेत एक लहान घटक मानले जाते.

'राष्ट्र-राज्य' आणि सार्वभौम राज्य यांच्यात तुलना करून पाहण्याचा मोह हा स्वाभाविकच आहे. परंतु आधुनिक काळात सार्वभौमतेचे प्रवाही स्वरूप लक्षात घेता तसे करणे चकवणारे ठरू शकते. वास्तविक पाहता सर्वच राष्ट्र-राज्यांनी त्यांची सार्वभौमिकता काही अंशी अंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांच्या स्वाधीन केलेली आहेच. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसभा याचे एक उदाहरण म्हणून दाखविता येईल. देशांच्या परस्पर व्यवहारात करार आणि संबंध यांची रचना गुंतागुंतीची आहे. याचे एक टोक म्हणजे यात काही मोठ्या राष्ट्रांना अधिकार मिळतात, तर दुसरे टोक म्हणजे अनेक लहान राष्ट्रे ही शक्तिशाली शेजाऱ्यांच्या संरक्षणाखाली असल्यामुळे त्यांना खरोखर अनेक क्षेत्रांत स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेता येत नाही. बहुतांशी राष्ट्र-राज्ये ही स्वतःला 'राष्ट्र' असे म्हणत असतात यामुळे आपणही राष्ट्र-राज्य आणि राष्ट्र हे एकच आहे असे का म्हणू नये? पण तसे शक्य नाही. कारण राष्ट्र-राज्य

ही व्यवस्था कायद्याच्या दृष्टीने मान्य आहे; तर राष्ट्र म्हणजे प्रजा किंवा लोक. आधुनिक प्रजा किंवा लोक स्वतःला राष्ट्र म्हणवितात आणि त्यांना स्वतःला राष्ट्र-राज्याचा दर्जा प्राप्त करण्याची इच्छा आहे. राष्ट्र-राज्याचा दर्जा राष्ट्राच्या वरचढ अशी त्याची व्याख्या करणे संकुचितपणाचे ठरेल. सर्वच भाष्यकार हे म्हणणे स्वीकारतील की पूर्वीच्या सोवियत संघातील बहुसंख्य लोक म्हणजे जॉर्जियन्स, लिथुएनियन्स, आणि युक्रेनियन्स ही संघराज्ये स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्यापूर्वी राष्ट्रेच होती. त्याचप्रमाणे स्कॉटलँड सारख्या स्पष्टपणे परिभाषित केलेल्या प्रदेशाला देखील राष्ट्र-राज्य म्हणायला हवे. थोडं वेगळ्या पद्धतीने सांगायचे झाले तर स्वायत्तता किंवा स्वातंत्र्याची महत्त्वाकांक्षा ही पुरेशी आहे. राष्ट्र-राज्य या आधुनिक संकल्पनेशी वरवरचे साधर्म्य असले तरी राज्यकारभाराच्या काही पद्धती जुन्याच आहेत. काही शतकांपूर्वीच्या काही भागांचा विचार केला तर, उदाहरणार्थ: चायना, भारत आणि मेडिटेरिनियन्स ह्या फार प्राचीन पण मुळात मुलूख असलेल्या भागांवर पांढरपेशा लोकांचे नियंत्रण होते. या सुरुवातीच्या राज्यकारभाराच्या पद्धतींचा विकास होऊन किंवा ह्या ऐवजी राष्ट्र-राज्य हे अस्तित्वात आले. ही प्रक्रिया संधर्गात झाली त्यामुळे जुन्या पद्धतीचे अवशेष आधुनिक काळातही अस्तित्वात होते. अँस्ट्रो-हंगेरियन, रशियन आणि तुर्कस्तान साम्राज्य जे 1917-1918 पर्यंत अस्तित्वात होते आणि तिथे घराणेशाहीचे साम्राज्य होते. परन्तु तेथील प्रजेच्या मनात राष्ट्रीय अस्मितेची जराही जाणीव नव्हती. उलट रशिया जिथे खऱ्या अर्थाने पर्यंत साम्राज्यवादी परंपरा होती तिथे मात्र अनेक राष्ट्रे एकत्रपणे अस्तित्वात होती. आजही अशी अनेक उदाहरणे देता येतील जिथे राष्ट्र-राज्य आणि राष्ट्र ही एकमेकांशी सहजपण न जुळणारी आहेत. राष्ट्र-राज्यातील शासक जरी स्वतःच्या राज्यकारभाराला राष्ट्र म्हणून प्रचार-प्रसार करीत असले तरी अनेक राज्यातील लोक याला राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता म्हणून स्वीकारणार नाहीत. ब्रिटेन मधील अनेक स्कॉट आणि वेल्स लोक स्वतःला ब्रिटिश नेशन समजण्यापेक्षा स्कॉट किंवा वेल्स मानतात. फार तर स्कॉटिश-ब्रिटिश किंवा वेल्स-ब्रिटिश. अरब राष्ट्रांमध्ये अनेकजण स्वतःला त्या त्या राष्ट्राचे नागरिक समजण्याऐवजी स्वतःला अरब राष्ट्राचा भाग मानतात. थेट ईराक ते मोरक्को आणि दक्षिणी यमन पर्यंत.

अनेक लोकांच्या दृष्टीने जाती संबंधीची ओळख ही इतकी तीव्र असते की तिच्यापुढे राष्ट्रीय ओळख ही गौण ठरते. किंवा त्याला काहीच महत्त्व नाही. उदाहरणासाठी आरंभीचे अमेरिकन्स किंवा अफ्रिकन समूहांचा उल्लेख करता येईल.

राष्ट्र-राज्य आणि राष्ट्र हे तंतोतंत जुळणारे नसले तरी ते निश्चितपणे एकमेकांशी संलग्न आहेत. एंथनी स्मिथ (पसा 'स्मिथ '1991Q') ने सांगितल्याप्रमाणे राष्ट्रांची वर्गवारी या प्रकारे करता येईल. एक तर ज्यांनी स्वतःच्या जातिविषयक अस्मितेतून बाहेर पडून व्यापक जन समूहात स्वतःला सामावून घेतले ते आणि दुसरे एखाद्या विशिष्ट प्रदेशात पूर्वीची वेगवेगळे असल्याची भावनेचा लोप पावून सर्वसाधारणपणे राष्ट्रीयत्वत्वाच्या भावनेचा उदय होतो.

प्र.४ खालील उताऱ्याचे मराठीत भाषांतर करा: -

(२०)

Raman completed school when he was just eleven years old and spent two years studying in his father's college. When he was only thirteen years old, he went to Madras (which is now Chennai), to join the B. A. course at Presidency College. Besides being young for his class, Raman was also quite unimpressive in appearance and recalls, '.... in the first English class that I attended, Professor E. H. Elliot addressing me, asked if I really belonged to the junior B.A. class, and I had to answer him in the affirmative. He, however, stunned all the sceptics when he stood first in the B.A. examination.

Seeing what a brilliant student he was, his teachers asked him to prepare for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. It was a very prestigious examination and very rarely did non-Britishers get through it. Yet Raman impressed his teachers so much that they urged him to take it up at such an early age. In spite of their student's brilliance, the plan was not to work. Raman had to undergo a medical examination before he could qualify to take the ICS test and the Civil Surgeon of Madras declared him medically unfit to travel to England ! This was the only examination that Raman failed, and he would later remark in his characteristic style about the man who disqualified him, 'I shall ever be grateful to this man,' but at that time, he simply put the attempt behind him and went on to study Physics.

प्र.५ खालील उताऱ्याचे इंग्रजीत भाषांतर करा: -

खरेदी करण्यासाठी सहजपणे एका हातातून दुसऱ्या हातात जातो तो पैसा अशी पैशाची व्याख्या करता येईल. पूर्वीच्या वस्तु विनिमय पद्धती ज्यात अदल-बदल करण्यात येणाऱ्या वस्तूचे मोल ठरविण्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणी, आणि देवाण-घेवाण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींची ती वस्तू घेण्याची वा देण्याची इच्छा या सारखे अडथळे येत; ते पैशाच्या व्यवहारातून दूर सारता आले. व व्यापक उत्पादकतेसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या बाबी अर्थात श्रमाची वर्गवारी आणि श्रमकौशल्य पैशाच्या व्यवहारातून ठरविता येते. चलन कोणत्याही प्रकारचे असो, किंवा कायदा आणि परंपरेने मान्य केलेल्या इतर कोणत्याही स्वरूपाचे असो, परंतु ते सहज आणि व्यापक पातळीवर स्वीकार्य असले पाहिजे. आदिम काळात पशू, तांदूळ आणि शिंपले या सारख्या वस्तूंचा वापर केला जात असे. मात्र आधुनिक समाजात सर्वत्र धातु किंवा कागदाचा वापर केला जातो. नाणी किंवा कागदी रुपयात ती सर्व वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत जी पैशात असायला हवी. जसे; टिकाऊपणा, सहज हाताळता येणे, समानता आणि स्वीकार्यता. चलनासाठी मुख्यत्वे सोनं, चांदी, तांब आणि निकलचा वापर केला जातो. चलन वेगवेगळ्या धोरणातून सोडला जातो. विनियमाच्या माध्यमाच्या व्यतिरिक्त पैशाचे स्वतःचे मूल्य असते. त्यामुळे त्या आधारे थकलेली रक्कम अर्थात कर्ज किंवा ठेवीचे मूल्य ठरविता येते. प्रमाण, पैसा आणि प्रतीक पैसा यांच्यातील महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे कोणत्याही वस्तूचे मूल्य ठरविताना त्याची तुलना केली जाते तो प्रमाण पैसा. प्रमाण पैशाचे मूल्य ज्या पदार्थातून तो तयार झाला आहे त्यावर ठरते. उलट प्रतीक पैसा याचे मूल्य कायदानुसार किंवा परंपरेने ठरते.

प्र.६(अ) खाली दिलेल्या वाक्प्रचारांचा/म्हणींचा अर्थ सांगून वाक्यांत उपयोग करा:- (५×२=१०)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (i) पदरमोड करणे. | (२) |
| (ii) कोंड्याचा मांडा करणे. | (२) |
| (iii) हातावर तुरी देणे. | (२) |
| (iv) कात्रीत सापडणे. | (२) |
| (v) गंगेत घोडे न्हाणे. | (२) |

प्र.६(ब) खाली दिलेल्या कल्पनांचा विस्तार 10 वाक्यात करा. (५×२=१०)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) सत्तेपुढे शहाणपण चालत नाही. | (५) |
| (ii) क्रियेवीण वाचाळता व्यर्थ आहे. | (५) |

प्र.६(क) पुढील विषयावर 20 वाक्यांचा संवाद लिहा. (१×१०=१०)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (i) नकारात्मक मतदानाचा अधिकार | |
|-------------------------------|--|

प्र.६(ड) खाली दिलेल्या शब्दांचे विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा. (१×१०=१०)

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| (i) कडू | (१) |
| (ii) अमृत | (१) |
| (iii) लाजरा | (१) |
| (iv) विश्वसनीय | (१) |
| (v) हडकुळा | (१) |
| (vi) आकाश | (१) |
| (vii) उथळ | (१) |
| (viii) वेगवान | (१) |
| (ix) भाग्यवान | (१) |
| (x) प्रशंसा | (१) |