Qualifying paper English

The aim of the paper is to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose and to express his ideas clearly and correctly in English.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows:

1. Comprehension of given passages 25 marks
2. Precis writing 25 marks
3. Usage 25 marks
4. Vocabulary 25 marks
5. Short Essay 25 marks
6. Communication Skills 25 marks

PAPER – I

Essay 250 Marks 3 Hours

Two Essays (in Kannada/English Language), 125 marks each

Essay - 1: Topics of International / National Importance.

Essay - 2: Topic of State Importance / Local Importance.

PAPER – II

General Studies

Section - I

History and Cultural Heritage (India & Karnataka) – (6 Units)

Unit 1: Cultural Heritage of India (select areas and topics)


(ii) Literature: Sanskrit Literature (Ancient) / Vedic Literature, the epics and the Puranas: their impact on the life and culture of the Indian People; Prose works on polity, ethics (mets), popular stories and Pancha Tantra (only important works); Maghal contributions to literature.

(iii) Science and Technology: Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Medicine (including Surgery), Ship-building, Mining and Metallurgy, Engineering and Architecture.

(iv) Arts (Excluding Karnataka): The Maurya and Gupta periods; The Khajuraho temples; Jain temples at Mount Abu and the Odishan temples; Pallava, Chola and Pandyan contributions. The Mughal architecture; Cathedral architecture: Bom Jesus-Ooty Osa, St. Paul's- Kolkata and St. Thomas- Chennai. Painting: Ajanta frescoes; Mughal and Rajput schools of painting. Dance and Music: Classical music and dance; Mughal contributions to music. Folk arts of India.

(v) India’s cultural contributions to the outside world: Central Asia, China, Japan, South-East Asia and Sri Lanka.

(vi) Religions of India:


(iv) Christianity: Teachings of Jesus Christ. Christian doctrines and theology. Groups in Christianity – The Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern orthodox churches and the Protestants churches. Missionary activities in India

(v) Islam: Principles and practices – God, Confession of Faith, Five “Pillars of Islam”, sacred places and days, the family system and the shariah, Sufis of Karnataka, Sects: Shia and Sunni

(vi) Sikhism: Principles and practices and its Evolution.

Unit 2 : Toward transforming Indian Society : Major schools of thought.
Modern Indian History – from the beginning of 19th Century, Reforms and Reformers,
1. Eradication of Social and religious wrongs
2. The Vedas for all – The Casteless society
3. Ideal of service
4. Emancipation of the Depressed class
5. “Two-Nation” theory and Islamic revivalism
6. Empowerment of the Depressed class through religion and education
7. Hindutva and Patriotism
8. The Dravida Movement
9. Struggle for emancipation of Dalita and their empowerment
10. Socialist approach and Total Revolution
11. Gram Swaraj, Satyagraha and Bhoomada

Unit 3 : From Kadambas to the Hoysalas.
(i) Antiquity of Karnataka; Kannada language and literature; Extent of Kannadanadu; State and District Gazetteers; Museums and Archives in Karnataka; Preservation and protection of historical monuments – work of Archaeological Survey of India – World Heritage Sites in Karnataka.

(ii) From Kadambas to the Hoysalas : Contributions to Architecture, sculpture, literature and religion.

Unit 4 : The Vijayanagara Empire and thereafter (1336-1799).


(iv) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar – Contributions; The Nayakas of Keladi and Chhindurgra; Rani Chennamma & Sangolli Rayanna of Kittur, The Yalanka Nadasprabhu; Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan (1761-1799).

Unit 5 : Modern Mysore (1799-1947).
(i) Krishna raja Wodeyar ill – his contributions;
(ii) Armed rebellion in Karnataka against the British in Karnataka
(iii) Commissioner’s Rule (1831-1881)
(iv) Nizam’s rule in Hyderabad – Karnataka
(v) Progress of Mysore under the Dewans.

(i) Rise of Nationalism; Pre-Gandhian era (1885-1920); Gandhian era (1920-1948).
(ii) Freedom movement in Iyerturabai – Karnataka
(iii) Important personalities in Freedom Struggle.
(iv) Unification of Karnataka; Causes for the rise of unification movement – Akur Venkatrao – Role of literacy, cultural associations and print media – Three stages in the unification of Karnataka (1947-1956).

† Social and Cultural developments: Spread of education by missionary and voluntary bodies – printing and the press – Literary and Scholarly studies – New literary genres in kannada literature – Backward Class movement – Miller Committee Report, Folk arts of Karnataka.

Section II - Social and Political Perspective - (7 units)


2. Social Change and Movements – Social structure and social change, Theories of Social Change, Social Disorganisation and Social movements, directed social change, social policy and social development.


4. Government and Political System – Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, functioning of democratic political system in a traditional society, political party and their social composition.


7. Rural Social system and Rural Development – Socio cultural dimensions of village community, traditional power structure, democratization and leadership, poverty, indebtedness, bonded labour, social consequences of land reforms, Rural development projects, green revolution, new strategies of rural development, the changing rural scene.

Section III - Indian Economy - Planning: Rural Development (8 units)

1. Indian Economy – Post independence growth - experience of agriculture, industry and tertiary sectors, growth and distributive justice. Poverty and inequality, Growth of Karnataka Economy during the plan era, growth and sectoral changes and linkages in the State Economy.


3. Development patterns and disparities among regions and between rural and urban areas, public policies to mitigate disparities, prospects and problems of Special economic zones.
Development disparities in Karnataka and public policies. Redressal of development disparities. Regional development boards.

4. **Planning** - Planning goals, objectives and approaches, achievements and failures of five year plans (I to VII Five year plans). Development plans under the new economic policies regime (VIII Five year plan onwards). Planning in Karnataka.

5. **Decentralization** - pros and cons of top-down planning and bottom-up planning, planning mechanism and experience in Panchayath Raj institutions, planning and capacity building, planning and financing. Decentralized planning in Karnataka, Resource mobilization and devolution. District Planning Committee, State finances and local finances. State finance commission.


7. **Rural Development Initiatives** - Poverty Alleviation-cum-Employment generation Programmes, Five Year Plan and inclusive growth, rural financial institutions, Development and conservation of common property resources in rural areas - village grasslands and woods, water bodies, Provision of urban amenities in rural areas (PURAs), Rural Development schemes in Karnataka, self help groups and micro finance institutions in Karnataka, External assistance for rural tank rejuvenation, drinking water, sanitation and health care in Karnataka.

8. **Data Collection Analysis - Interpretation** - Collection, Interpretation and Appreciation of Statistical Data - Study of Graphs and Charts - Bar Graphs, Line Graphs and Pie Charts - Problems Based on Tabular and Diagrammatical Data - Data Sufficiency in Statistics - Problems Based on Probability - Permutations and Combinations - Quantitative Aptitude - Number Sequences, Series, Averages, Number Systems, Ratio and Proportion, Profit and Loss, Percentages, Time and work, Speed-Time-Distance, Simple Interest, Analytical and Critical Reasoning, Reading Comprehension

PAPER - III General Studies 2

Section 1 - Physical Features and Natural Resources

** GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD **


** GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA **

3. **Physiography of India** - Climate, Rivers, Soil, Natural vegetation. **Mineral Resources**: Iron ore and Manganese - Copper and Bauxite Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Nuclear Deposits. **Major crops**: Distribution and production of cereals, millets, oilseeds, plantation crops, commercial crops. Indian Demography - Growth, Composition, Distribution, Density, Human Development Index. Demographic Database.


** GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA **

5. **Physiographic divisions** - Climate, Rivers, rainfall distribution, Natural vegetation and Soil. Agriculture and Agro climatic regions. **Major crops**, Plantation and commercial crops of

6. Urban Landuse Policy and Urbanisation - Demographic features Literacy and Urbanisation. Population Problems and policies, Literacy, City classification and urban spheres of influence, rural urban fringe, problems of urban growth. Land use, Town planning, slums and urban housing. Intra and Inter regional trade and the role of rural Market centers

Section II - Overview of Indian Constitution (7 units)


3. Distribution of Legislative powers - Between the Union and the State, Administrative and Financial relations between the union and the states, Powers and functions of constitutional bodies. Powers and Functions - Governor, Council of Ministers and Cabinet, Judicial remedies.

4. Unicameral and Bicameral legislations - Functions and crisis of accountability, delegated legislation, Legislative procedure and committees of legislature, legislative and judicial control over the delegated legislation, judicial review of administrative action. Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Attorney General of India.

5. Important Amendments of the Constitution - Basic structure theory, Emergency provisions and decentralization, Panchayati raj, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth amendments etc.


7. Services under the Union and State - Constitutional provisions relating to Government and public servants.

Section III - Public Administration and Management - International Relations (7 Units)


7. **United Nations and Specialised Agencies.** Other International Organisations and Agencies - Origin and development of UNO - Role in International Relations, General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, UN and Peace Keeping Operations, UN and Disarmament, Future of UN. Special Agencies like WHO, ILO, FAO etc., International Organisations like IMF, World Bank, ADB, WTO, EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU, NATO, NAM, OPEC, G-8, IAEA, etc., Role of Developing countries in International Relations, India and her Neighbours, etc.,

PAPER - IV  General Studies 3

Section-I, Role and Impact of Science and Technology in Development of Indian, Information Technology In Public Domain

1. Basics of Science and Technology.

2. SPACE Science and Technology
   - A brief history of global space programmes, and current space programmes.
   - Space programme in India- INSAT, IRS systems, EDUSAT, and Chandrayana-1, Etc., and future programme.
   - Application of Space technology in India with special references to Educational, Agricultural and Other Rural Developmental Activities.

3. Energy Resources
   - Indian Energy scenario- Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear, & Renewable; their potential, harnessing & options.
   - Enabling legislations, financial and procedural incentives, and business opportunities for investors.

4. Disasters, Pests and Pollution
   - Climatic Change – floods, cyclone, tsunami, natural and manmade disasters and disaster management.
   - Crop science in India, Fertilizers, Control of Pests and Crop Diseases.
   - Safe Drinking water & supply.
   - Sanitation and Waste disposal
   - Urbanization, Industrialization, and Pollution control.

5. Related Perceptions
   - Universalizing Science and Technology literacy;
   - Technology with a Human Face
   - Human Development Index (HDI)
   - Contribution to Growth of GDP
   - Facing Global competition
   - Preservation & promotion of culture and indigenous knowledge

6. Knowledge Society
   - Human capital, its power, imparting education, Skill, & Values.
   - Role of Knowledge for Economic growth, Social development, Cultural enrichment & political empowerment.
   - Achieving goals around Knowledge: Eradication of poverty; Universal primary education; Gender equality.
7. Rural Upliftment and Science & Technology

- Advance Infrastructure in Rural Areas, Establishing Physical, Electronic, Knowledge, & Economic Connectivity.
- Regional Language: Usage in ICT
- Horticulture: Hybrid seed production with R&D; Set up Fruit and vegetable processing plants, packaging & Marketing.
- Agro Food Processing: Forming village clusters and establishing Food Storage, Food Processing, and Food Packaging & Marketing.
- Bio-fuel cultivation and extraction
- Scientific Water harvesting.

Section II: Advancement and Modern Trends in Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Agricultural Science, Health and Hygiene - (7 Units)

1. Natural Science

Plants - crop plants, forest species, medicinal and aromatic plants, usefulness of plants and human affairs (utility), photosynthesis, transpiration, harmful plants. Common classification of animals - domestic and wild animals. Usefulness of animals and human affairs (utility).

Microorganisms: Common bacteria, virus, fungi and their beneficial and harmful effect on mankind.

2. Agriculture Science


3. Horticulture and Sericulture


Sericulture: Importance of sericulture in India and Karnataka, distribution of mulberry and non-mulberry sericulture (area, production and productivity across states), cocoon production.

4. Initiatives in Biotechnology

Concept of biotechnology, introduction and application of genetic engineering and stem cells research. Molecular breeding and marker assisted selection. Transgenic plants (genetically modified) and their beneficial and harmful effects on environment and society. Biotechnology in agriculture (bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, bio-fuels, tissue culture, cloning). Food bio-technology, food safety and microbial standards, food quality standards, food laws and regulations.

5. Animal Husbandry (veterinary, dairy and fishery sciences)

Importance of livestock in the national and state economy. Important exotic and Indian breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine and poultry.

Milk production management and dairy development. Milk Cooperative Unions and their role in rural economy- AMUL, KMF.

Fisheries resources in India-Marine fisheries resources and potential, exclusive economic zone of India, coastal aquaculture and Mariculture. Inland water resources, commercially important fishes, responsible fishing. Ornamental fish production. Value addition of livestock products and quality control.

6. Agriculture development policies, programmes and trade

Salient Features of National and Karnataka state agricultural policies, Agriculture Price Policy, National Seed Policy, Agricultural Credit Policy, National Agricultural Research System (NARS). Farmers welfare programmes in India, Farm women development programmes, Agriculture under Five Year Plans, Development / strengthening of agricultural marketing infrastructure-Grading and Standardization, Crop Insurance Scheme-National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBGIS), Food Security, National Watershed Development Programme, Export potential of agriculture-horticulture-livestock products. Commercialization and globalization of agriculture. WTO, AoA (Agreement on Agriculture).
7. Health and Hygiene

Human - Digestive, circulatory, respiratory, excretory and reproductive systems. Ailopatric, Indian System of Medicine, Naturopathy and Yoga (AYUSH), NTRM, National HIV Programme, Tuberculosis programme, P and SM (Preventive and Social Medicine), Diseases - Communicable diseases, epidemic diseases, endemic diseases, vector borne diseases. Basic knowledge of infections caused by different groups of microorganisms - Gastroenteritis, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria, viral infections, HIV, encephalitis, chikungunya, bird flu, dengue, preventive measures during out breaks. Vaccines, introduction to immunity, production of DPT and rabies vaccine and hepatitis vaccine. Application of immunological methods in diagnosis. Health awareness Programme, etc.

Section - III Challenges and Issues of Development on Environment & Ecology (6 units)


2. Natural Resources: Forest - Types and conservation of forest and forest resources. Water resources-flood and drought occurrences, water resource management, Land resources. Rain water harvesting. Infrastructure development - Dams, Roads, Rails, Bridges, Industry, urbanization and waste water management, acquisition and rehabilitation and other issues due to human interventions and any other related current issues.

3. Eco System and Biodiversity - Ecology - Basic concepts of ecology, Eco System, Food Chain, Biodiversity and its conservation. Hot spots of Biodiversity, threats to diversity, forest sustainable development and management, any other related current issues, IPR.


5. Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health - Global Environmental issues like Climate change, acid rains, global warming, wasteland reclamation, watershed management, watershed approach for sustainable development, linking of rivers, water crisis. Any other related current issues.


PAPER - V General Studies 4

Section-I: Ethics

Essence, determinants and consequences of ethics in human action, dimensions of ethics, ethics in private and public relationships.

Ethics in public administration, status and problems, ethical dilemmas in government and private institutions, laws, rules, regulations and conscience as source of ethical guidance;

Accountability and ethical governance, strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance, ethical issues in international relations and funding, corporate governance;

Concept of public service, philosophical basis of governance, information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, codes of ethics, codes of conduct, citizen charters, work culture, quality of service delivery, utilization of public fund, challenges of corruption.

Human values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers, administrators, Role of family, society, and educational institutions in inculcating values.

Section-II: Integrity

Integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker sections.

Section-III: Aptitude

Aptitude and foundational values for civil service, Content, structure, function, its relation with thoughts and behavior, moral and political attitudes, social influence and persuasion.
Aptitude and foundational values for civil service, emotional intelligence and their utilities and application in administration and governance, contributions of moral thinkers from India and the world.

Case studies of above issues.

**PAPER - VI: Optional Subject**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1: Optional Subjects</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing, Sericulture and Cooperation</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Sciences and Fisheries</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and Accountancy</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science and International Relations</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development and Co-operation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 2: Literature of any one of the following Languages</th>
<th>Code Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>26 (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>26 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>26 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>26 (d)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

**Y. S. DALAWAI**

Under Secretary to Government
Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Services)

---

*Legend: संघीय राज्य, मन्त्र मंत्र सेविका, राजस्व विभाग (राज्य)*