

CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2017

Write a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length, using your own words as far as possible and giving it an appropriate title. Write the précis in the space provided in the answer booklet.

The media of written war reporting are newspapers, magazines, and now, the virtual texts available on the internet. Each medium has its own poesis or approach to writing; variables such as deadline dates, frequency of publication, editorial policy and etiquette, amount of space devoted to the story, and the availability of illustration result in pieces ranging from the urgently laconic to the leisurely reflective, from the briefly factual to the complexly opinionated, from the quirkily personal to the broadly synoptic. (Television and radio war journalism have their own set of variables.) But despite these variations, modern war correspondence, from its beginnings, has had a primary objective to achieve believability through an ethos (the Aristotelian term for persuasive appeal located in character) based on autopsy or firsthand experience. It is this objective that underlies the practice that was in its infancy in 1808 when the London Times sent Henry Crabb Robinson to Spain to report on the British forces fighting the Peninsular War. The first conflict to which American newspapers sent correspondents on a significant scale was the Mexican War. Indeed, newspaper proprietors such as George Wilkins Kendall, founder of the New Orleans Picayune, actually agitated for the conflict in the first place. John Hohenberg observes that, "it was the fashion for correspondents to prove their daring by fighting rather than sit on the sidelines as non-combatants" and proving his proximity to the action, Kendall, one of forty correspondents in Mexico, captured a Mexican Cavalry flag, was mentioned twice in dispatches, and was wounded in the knee.

Though newspaper articles about war lack the true dialogic nature implied by the etymology of 'correspondence', their epistolary qualities suggest the necessary mutual confidence of the reader-war reporter relationship. The importance of maintaining this confidence is evident in an anecdote told by Emmet Crozier, who, in 1918, was working on The New York Globe and nursing a desire to go to France as a war correspondent. A colleague brought Crozier 'odd fragments' about the war, 'second-hand' material some of which Crozier suspected was fabricated, but which represented his only chance to be a war correspondent. After the war, Crozier discovered that all the material was fabricated and felt that a dirty trick had been played on Globe readers and on the integrity of journalism.

The reader-war reporter relationship, then, is founded on a credibility/closeness ratio. Next to proximity in importance is priority. News of war, in other words, must be fast as well as accurate. Legendary 'scoops' include Marguerite Duras reaching Dachau for the Herald Tribune before the American troops arrived; Doon Campbell getting first to the Normandy beaches for Reuters; Max Hastings of the London Evening Standard walking first into Port Stanley in 1982; Bob McKeown making the first live broadcast for CBS from Kuwait City in 1991; and, in the war in Afghanistan, John Simpson 'liberating' Kabul for the BBC. Such 'firsts' themselves become the 'peg' or 'frame' for the news material, often with the undesirable result of transforming the reporter into the story. As may be seen from these instances, accessing the war zone requires considerable resourcefulness and resilience on the part of the war correspondent, who must operate as a 'tactician'. Using clever tricks, the knowledge of how to get away with things, "hunter's cunning" moves along with joyful discoveries, the successful war recorder situates himself or herself into the arena of war.

Success has been more elusive for women war correspondents, traditionally denied access to this arena. In *Journalism for Women: A Practical Guide*, Arnold Bennett advised female journalists to confine themselves to the "woman's sphere"-fashion, cookery, and domestic economics, furniture, the toilet, and less exclusively, weddings and what is called society news. In the context of conflict, this mentality limits women to what may be called Para polemics those spatial and temporal margins of war that include such phenomena as visits to the hospitals and orphanages, the home front, interviews of the waiting and the bereaved, and the domestic war front. (664 words)

CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2021

Write a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length, using your own words as far as possible and giving it an appropriate title. Write the précis in the space provided in the answer booklet.

All living things, from cabbages and cockroaches to kings, are adjusted, or 'tuned', to a 24-hour day. Our bodies follow a certain rhythm: there are periods of great activity, when every cell seems to be working busily, followed by periods of rest. These 'cycles' seem to follow the cycle of day and night. For example, the temperature of the body rises and falls at regular hours, as if controlled by an alarm clock. It is highest by about 10.00 a.m., but comes down to its lowest point a few hours after midnight which is why you reach, in your sleep, for that extra sheet or blanket at 4.00 am. Similarly, our kidneys seem to be controlled by the clock. They are busy throughout the day, but 'go to sleep' at night, producing very little urine. Imagine how uncomfortable you would be if your kidneys were not 'switched off at night!

All our activities our habits of sleep, work and hunger follow the 'biological clock' which controls the rhythms of the body. If these rhythms are disturbed, there is trouble. High speed travel, which is one of the gifts of modern science, seems to be one of the greatest enemies of these natural rhythms. In the old days, when people travelled from one place to another at gentle speeds, the body was able to adjust itself to changes in 'local' time; but jet planes which travel almost as fast as the sun give the body no time to re-set its biological clock.

Today, as more and more people travel round the world at high speeds, the problem of jet lag is receiving a great deal of attention. The people who suffer from it most are jet pilots, who are constantly on the move, from one time zone' to another; but even an ordinary traveller, who may have to fly not more than once in a fortnight, can suffer the effects of jet lag.

An experiment was conducted in England, a few years ago, to study what happens to the bodies and minds of people travelling at high speeds. Eight men and six women were chosen for this experiment. They were first kept under observation for a week in London and given different kinds of biological and psychological tests. Then they were flown to San Francisco (in California, USA). The flight took 14 hours and had to pass through nine different time zones.

Throughout the flight, the passengers were given different tests. They were kept in California for a week, to observe how their bodies adjusted to the change, and then flown back to London for another series of tests.

It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure and respiration (rate of breathing) moved away from the normal. In California, they required about seven days to come back to normal, but only five days when they returned to London.

Travelling also had an effect on the minds of these people. Psychological tests showed that their powers of concentration and ability to make decisions quickly decreased by 15 to 25 per cent. Emotional disturbances were common for no reason at all; the men would become short-tempered and the women nervous and easily moved to tears.

What was the lesson from these tests? Chiefly, it was shown that the body requires at least 24 hours to adjust itself to local conditions, on arriving at a place in a different time zone. People who have to make important decisions e.g., political leaders should not make these decisions immediately on arriving at a new place.

About a hundred and fifty years ago, when the first railways were being built in England, many people were against the idea of travelling in steam-driven carriages, at speeds of more than 35 kilometres an hour. 'Nature never wanted us to travel so fast, they said. Perhaps they were right; if we had listened to them, there certainly would have been no problem of jet-lag. (666 words)

CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2025

Write a précis of the given passage in one-third of its length, using your own words as far as possible and giving it an appropriate title. Write the précis in the space provided in the answer booklet.

Since the Second World War, the state system has been playing a very important role in International Political Economy (IPE). In other words, states provide the key to the international economic system. This is apparent from the creation of the UNO, the IMF and the World Bank as parts of the UN system, and from the WTO where states are the major constituents. Despite criticism by the liberals, the state's leading role in IPE can hardly be ignored at the moment. In fact, the state's dominant role in economic activities could be observed more in the poor South than in the rich North. Economic activities are guided and protected by the state more effectively in the South than in the North. However, with the onset of globalization, mainly from the early 1980s, more and more private players have become very active in economic matters throughout the world. Although private players had remained involved in economic activities in the rich North, and in a few states of the South, since the Second World War, their increasing importance in economic affairs all over the world today can be attributed to the phenomenon of globalization. Thus, two parallel but linked actors are very active in IPE today: the states and the private corporations.

It is also argued today that with the presence of considerable interdependence among different states in the global economy, the post-Second World War distinction between a national economy and the international economic system is getting blurred. As national economies try to integrate more with the international economic order, the barrier is more frequently and consciously breached today than in earlier times. The concept of free trade across borders is gaining momentum, but not without risks. Increasing interdependence in the global economy may bring some relief to domestic economies through the inflow of capital and goods, but it may deprive people of getting vital social and economic security provided by the state. Global economic interdependence may allow national governments to shift some of their responsibilities to private and international actors, but the social costs of this transfer may bring disaster for the people, particularly in the states of the South. At the same time, unilateral protectionism is also not possible in our times because it would rob a state's economy of competitiveness, and the desire to grow further and integrate itself with the international economic order.

This brings in a major dilemma in the IPE of our times. Internationalization of economic activities, free trade and privatization may be necessary; but how far they can be stretched is the burning question today. The great economic recession in the United States and West Europe in 2008, mostly due to the failure of the private banking system, put a big question mark on excessive interdependence and privatization. The state had to finally step in and announce subsidy to overcome the crisis in the United States. The economic recession also posed a serious challenge to the liberal idea of free trade and internationalization in economic activities. The economic recession in 2008 proved that the liberal views of the IPE, which seem to be very popular now, are not flawless and need to be reassessed further. Interdependence among global economic activities has not been effectively matched by global cooperation on ecological, health and demographic issues. This has further widened the North-South gap which may not prove to be healthy for IPE in the future.

In future, international politics will thrive on economic and social inequalities between the North and the South. The growing North-South divide will increasingly challenge the wisdom of liberal economic ideas of free trade, privatization and globalization. If more than half of the world's population is deprived of the basic amenities of life, capitalist economy will be put to a litmus test. In that case, it may shift its current preference of growing internationalism to more regional trade blocs, concentrating in North America and Europe. The vast areas of the South may look back primarily to domestic economic affairs, shunning internationalism. The North-South divide may re-establish the distinction between a national economy and the international economic system, because no economic ideology can succeed if it divides the people on the basis of socio-economic parameters. (701 Words)

Answer**CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2017****Title: The Craft and Challenges of War Correspondence**

War reporting through media like newspapers, magazines, and the internet varies in style due to factors such as deadlines, publication frequency, editorial policies, space allocation, and illustrations, resulting in content that ranges from concise and factual to reflective and opinionated. Despite these differences, the core aim of modern war correspondence, dating back to its origins in 1808 with the London Times' coverage of the Peninsular War and the significant American involvement in the Mexican War, has been to establish credibility through firsthand experience and personal ethos.

Early correspondents, including newspaper owners like George Wilkins Kendall, not only reported but sometimes participated in battles to demonstrate proximity, fostering a trust-based relationship with readers akin to epistolary confidence. This bond demands accuracy and integrity, as illustrated by incidents of fabricated stories undermining journalistic ethics.

Equally vital is timeliness, exemplified by famous scoops where reporters like Marguerite Duras or John Simpson arrived first at key sites, often turning themselves into the story. Successful war journalists act as resourceful tacticians, employing cunning and resilience to access conflict zones.

However, women have historically faced barriers, confined to peripheral topics like fashion, domestic issues, or war's margins such as hospitals and home fronts, limiting their direct engagement in core conflict reporting.

(213 Words)

(205 Words)

CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2021**Title: Biological Rhythms and Jet Lag Problems**

All living beings follow 24-hour biological rhythms synchronized with day-night cycles. Human bodies experience activity and rest periods controlled by internal clocks. Body temperature peaks around 10 a.m. and drops after midnight, explaining why people need extra blankets at 4 a.m. Kidneys work actively during daytime but reduce urine production at night.

These biological rhythms control sleep, work, and hunger patterns. Disruption causes problems. High-speed travel, particularly jet planes moving faster than natural time adjustments, prevents bodies from resetting biological clocks, unlike gentle travel speeds of earlier times.

Jet lag affects frequent flyers like pilots and ordinary travelers crossing time zones. An English experiment studied fourteen volunteers traveling from London to San Francisco through nine time zones. Researchers conducted biological and psychological tests before, during, and after the 14-hour flight.

Results showed abnormal body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing patterns during travel. Californian adjustment required seven days; London return needed only five days. Psychological effects included 15-25% decreased concentration and decision-making abilities. Emotional disturbances occurred frequently, making men short-tempered and women nervous.

The experiment concluded that bodies need minimum 24 hours for time zone adjustments. Important decision-makers should avoid immediate critical choices after arrival. Early railway critics who opposed speeds exceeding 35 kilometers per hour, claiming nature never intended such fast travel, might have been correct.

(222 Words)

CISF AC LDCE EXAM-2025

Title: State Role and Challenges in International Political Economy

Since World War II, states have played crucial roles in International Political Economy (IPE) through institutions like UNO, IMF, World Bank, and WTO. Despite liberal criticism, state dominance remains undeniable, particularly in the Global South where economic activities receive stronger state guidance than in the North.

From the early 1980s, globalization increased private sector involvement in economic matters worldwide. Consequently, two parallel actors operate in contemporary IPE: states and private corporations.

Growing interdependence among global economies blurs distinctions between national and international economic systems. National economies increasingly integrate with international order, promoting free trade momentum despite inherent risks. Global interdependence may provide domestic relief through capital inflow but potentially deprives people of essential social and economic security traditionally provided by states.

This creates major IPE dilemmas regarding optimal levels of internationalization, free trade, and privatization. The 2008 economic recession in America and Western Europe, caused by private banking failures, questioned excessive interdependence and privatization. States ultimately intervened with subsidies, challenging liberal ideas about free trade and internationalization.

Future international politics will be driven by North-South economic and social inequalities. Growing divides challenge liberal economic wisdom regarding free trade, privatization, and globalization. If half the world's population lacks basic amenities, capitalism faces critical testing, potentially shifting toward regional trade blocs while Southern regions may refocus on domestic economic affairs.

(218 Words)