GENERAL STUDIES

Paper – II

(Tamil & English Versions)

Duration: 3 Hours

General Instructions to the Candidates:

i) This Question Paper is descriptive type in Degree Standard.

ii) The Question paper is printed in Tamil and English versions. In all matters and in cases of doubt English Version is final.

iii) There is no reservation of marks for neatness of execution and correctness of spelling in respect of this paper.
SECTION – A

(Very Short Answer Type)

Note: Answer not exceeding 30 words each.

Each question carries three marks.

Answer any thirty questions only out of thirty five Questions.

$(30 \times 3 = 90)$

UNIT I

1. What are the limits in ordinances promulgated by the President of India?

2. Define judicial activism.

3. Explain the concept of collective responsibility.

4. Explain the meaning of 'Privilege Motion'.
5. Write a short note on the contingency fund of India.

6. What do you mean by calling attention motion?

7. What is meant by single citizenship?

8. State the basic objectives of Panchayat Raj.

9. Find out the reasons for the creation of Union Territories.

10. Write briefly about Swaran Singh committee’s recommendations.

11. Write a note on ‘Southern Oscillation’.

12. Mention any six ‘Biosphere Reserves’ of India.

13. What is ‘Transhumance’?

14. Bring out the importance of ocean currents.
15. Write about the characteristics of 'Tundra climate'.

16. Mention the areas of formation of anticyclones on the earth.

17. What is a 'Playa'?

18. Mention the characteristics of surface waves generated by earthquake.

19. Write a short note on the 'Terai' region of India.

20. Write a short note on Milky Way.

UNIT II

Candidates may choose either Q. Nos. 21 to 27 given in Tamil language (Or) Q. Nos. 28 to 34 given in English language. Candidates may choose one set of questions from any one language and shall not select questions from both languages.

Answer Tamil question only in Tamil (Or) English question only in English

21. 'வேட்டை' வரையறுக்கும் வழியாகப் பங்களிக்கற்றே? அதன் பொருள் தேன் அறிவு வாய்ப்பு பங்களிக்கும்?

22. கற்றைத் தொடர்ந்து படம் வரையறுக்கும் தொடர் வரையறுக்கல் - தேவைப்படுத்து.
Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

From the very beginning man has attempted what has seemed impossible. Man is different from the rest of the creation in this respect. He has an eternal thirst for adventure. This has led to countless new discoveries and inventions. Human curiosity is limitless. It is responsible for space flights and moon landings.

The desire to know what lies beyond the visible world takes many forms. The Everest hero Tenzing and the hero of the 'Seven Seas', Mihir Sen, were inspired by the same restless spirit. Astronauts Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin, who were the first humans to set foot on the soil of the moon, have proved beyond doubt that man shall not rest until he has conquered the entire universe.

Now the question arises: Is it enough to know and master nature? To answer it one should first answer a more basic question: which is more important – knowing and understanding the world around you or knowing and understanding yourself? Everyone will agree that in the absence of self-knowledge even the most advanced knowledge of the universe will be not only useless but also dangerous.

QUESTIONS:

28. How does the author of the passage differentiate man from other species?

29. What is the outcome of limitless human curiosity according to the given passage?

30. What is the propelling force for Tenzing the Everest Hero and Mihir Sen, the hero of the seven seas?
31. What does the achievement of the astronauts Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin prove?

32. "To answer it one should first answer a more basic question" – What does it refer to?

33. "Man has an eternal thirst for adventure". Give two instances from the passage.

34. Which is more important? Knowledge of the self or knowledge of the universe? Why?

UNIT III

35. 100 நாட்கள் வேளை வாம்பின் பெருக்கு போதுகோட்ட.
Write about 100 days Guaranteed employment scheme.

36. மனிதந்தி திரையாளர் தமிழகப் போட்டியில் இருந்து உள்ளார் என்று அறிக்கையில் எந்த பாடல்
What is the assistance provided by Tamil Nadu Transgender welfare board to its beneficiaries? Give details.

37. ஃபு விளைந்து மாதிரிகள் பனித்தான் பார்வோவோகே.
List out the functions of social welfare administration.

38. பிஸ்தை அம்மாவாய் விளைந்து ஓர் அந்த அசரமான இது கலந்து கொண்டு உள்ளார் என்று
Explain the significance of the Sathya Ammayar Ninaivu Government Orphanages.

39. பண்டை மஞ்சும் பண்டை விளைந்து வெண்டியார் வானூர்?
What is Goods and Service tax?

40. மனிதந்தியை விளைந்து மலர்கள் போட்டியில் பெருக்கு போது.
Write a note on non-tax revenue of State Governments?

41. eNAM விளைந்து குடும் eNAM-ன் கொள்கைக்குறுக்கு விளைந்து.
Expand eNAM? State its importance.

42. "விளைந்து" இயட்பூர்வத்து வானூர் வானூர்?
What is meant by "Ways and Means" advances?
SECTION — B

(Brief Answer Type)

Note: Answer not exceeding 120 words.

Each question carries eight marks.

Answer any fifteen questions out of eighteen questions attending atleast one question from each Unit.

(15 × 8 = 120)

UNIT I

43. இரும்பு அனைடுகைப் பட்டங்கள் மாற்றும் கொழும்புப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிதிப்படை.
Evaluate the federal features of the Indian Constitution.

44. காவலச் செயலாளர்களின் ஒரு விளைவாக வித்தமான ஆய்வுகள் எதுவும் காப்பாட்டத்தின் விளைந்த விளைந்தக்கண்ட விளைந்தக்கண்ட.

Explain the guidelines with regard to India's nuclear policy as a consequence of nuclear tests.

45. இறக்கும் ஆண்டுகளில் 9-ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் மக்கள் புதுமையானவை படை?
What is the significance of the 9th schedule of Indian Constitution?

46. "மாற்றக் கையாள்பள்ளியில் நீதிப் படையப்படுத்தப்பட்ட" விதையுள்ள கையாள்பது.
Give a brief account on the "Power of Superintendence of High Courts".

47. உத்தருக்கு முற்படுத்தப்பட்டு விளையாடிகின்ற.

Discuss the “Right to Freedom of Religion”.

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48. Highlight the effects of the 2004 Tsunami on India.

49. Explain the salient features of 'Intensive Agriculture Development Programme' in India.

50. List out the safeguarding measures to be adopted during an earthquake.

51. Differentiate the North Indian rivers from the South Indian rivers.

52. What are the effects of population explosion in India?

UNIT II

Candidates may choose either Q. Nos. 53 to 55 given in Tamil language (Or) Q. Nos. 56 to 58 given in English language. Candidates may choose one set of questions from any one language and shall not select questions from both languages.

Answer Tamil question only in Tamil (Or) English question only in English

53. What are the effects of the 2004 Tsunami on India?

54. Explain the salient features of 'Intensive Agriculture Development Programme' in India.

55. List out the safeguarding measures to be adopted during an earthquake.

Or
Make a precis of the following passage:

Democracy, like liberty or science or progress, is a word with which we are all so familiar that we rarely take the trouble to ask what we mean by it. It is a term, as the devotees of semantics say, which has no reference there is no precise or palpable thing or object which we all think of when the word is pronounced. On the contrary, it is a word which connotes different things to different people, a kind of conceptual gladstone bag (Gladstone bag, a black leather bag convenient to be hand carried) which with a little manipulation, can be made to accommodate almost any collection of social facts we may wish to carry about in it. It can as easily pack a dictatorship as any other form of government. We have only to stretch the concept to include any form of government supported by a majority of the people, for whatever reasons and by whatever means of expressing assent, and before we know it the empire of Napoléon the Soviet regime of Stalin and the Fascist systems of Mussolini and Hitler are all safely in the bag. But if this is what we mean by democracy, then virtually all forms of government are democratic, since virtually all governments, except in times of revolution, rest upon the explicit or implicit consent of the people. In order to discuss democracy intelligently it will be necessary, therefore, to define it, to attach to the word a sufficiently precise meaning to avoid the confusion which is not infrequently the chief result of such discussions.

All human institutions, we are told, have their ideal forms laid away in heaven, and we do not need to be told that the actual institutions conform but indifferently to these ideal counterparts. It would be possible then to define democracy either in terms of the ideal or in terms of the real form—to define it as government of the people, by the people, for the people, or to define it as government of the people, by the politicians, for what ever pressure groups can get their interests taken care of. But as a historian I am naturally disposed to be satisfied with the meaning which in the history of politics, men have commonly attributed to the word—a meaning, needless to say, which derives partly from the experience and partly from the aspiration of mankind. So regarded the term democracy refers primarily to a form of government, and it has always meant government by the many as opposed to government by a tyrant, a dictator, or an absolute monarch. This is the most general meaning of the word as men have commonly understood it.
57. Make a precis of the following passage:

Work is one thing that is necessary to keep the world going; without it we should all very quickly die. Let us think for a moment about all the kinds of work there are, and what they are for. To begin with, many men work on the land. They are cultivators or gardeners. They plough or dig and sow seeds, or else they look after cows and buffaloes, goats and sheep. They are all busy in growing things or looking after animals. Without them there would be no wheat to make into flour and hay to feed the horses. No rice and dal; no tea to drink, no milk and ghee and no cotton for our clothes.

Next, there are those who dig things out of the earth. They are the miners who dig out the coal and iron, the precious stones and gold and silver, tin, copper, lead, mica and other minerals; and the quarry men who dig out stone for buildings and roads, and for laying a bed for railway lines. Others dig up clay to make into bricks, and another sort of clay to make into earthenware, plates and bowls.

Both coal and iron are needed for hundreds of different purposes, and we could not get on at all without them. Most things are made by machinery these days and machinery is chiefly made of iron and steel. And the coal is needed not only to make the iron into machines, but very often to drive them when they are made.

Then there are those who make things. They can not do their work till the others have done theirs. Things must be either grown or dug up before anything can be made out of them. Things can also be made from leather and wool which come from animals. So workers of this third kind, those who make things, need the first two kinds to provide them with material before they can begin to work.

Now we come to a fourth kind of worker, who is just as useful and necessary as the other three. The things you want to eat or to wear or to use will not come to you by yourselves and it would be very awkward if you have to fetch them all. Things have to be brought from the place where they are made or grown or dug up to the place where they are wanted, so a great many men re-occupied in moving things: sailors and railwaymen, cart drivers and motor drivers and so on.

There is still one more set of workers to talk about. Try and think of people you know who do not grow or dig or make or move things and who are workers all the same. What about the teacher the doctor the dentist, the policeman, the soldier, the lawyers and the priests? What is their work?
These people do not exactly make things for you, and yet you could not very well get on without them, because they do things for you that you could not do for yourself. Your teacher teaches you, the doctor cures you, the dentist looks after your teeth, the soldiers fight for you. They all do something for you that you want to be done and that you cannot do for yourself. It is not easy to choose a simple name to give them, but perhaps we might call them the helpers. You see that they are different from the rest because they do not provide you with things that you need; but they give you the help that you need. Some people say that what they give you is their services, which is much the same thing as help.

So, you will find that every worker goes into one or other of those five sets, though it is not always easy to see just where to place him.

58. Make a precis of the following paragraph:

The cinema is a outstanding wonder of this modern age. Apart from the great pleasure it gives us as a means of entertainment, it is many ways an education in itself, and no regular patron of the cinema can ever be called illiterate. The cinema is also a very valuable asset to educationists in imparting knowledge. The film companies, from time-to-time, produce historical pictures and their pictures are of great importance to the teacher of history. A couple of hours spent in the company of historical personages dressed in the proper dress of that period can teach us far more than we can learn from a whole week's browsing in a history text book. Even some of Shakespeare's dramas and comedies have been filmed and we thereby gain a much better idea of the play than would be possible from a casual reading of it.

But of the far greater importance is the use of the film in the teaching of science and industry. There are educational film companies which devote their time to the filming of the habits and customs of animals, insects, fishes, germs and numerous other branches of scientific life. We can see the hatching of the eggs of fish and their gradual development into large fishes; we can watch the unceasing activity of many kinds of germs and their effect on water, milk or blood. We can watch the opening and closing of flowers and leaves and the growth of grass and weeds. All these actions and movements are greatly magnified on the screen. Such pictures are intensely interesting and are a great help to the cause of education.
59. Highlight upon the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.

60. Write a note on Tamil Nadu state commission for women.

61. Discuss the role of State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT).

62. Explain the features of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) of 2003.

63. Discuss the present Noon-Meal Scheme Programme of Tamil Nadu.
SECTION — C
(Detailed Answer Type)

Note: Answer six of the following questions not exceeding 250 words each.

Each question carries fifteen marks.

Answer any six questions out of nine questions attending at least one question from each Unit.

(6 x 15 = 90)

UNIT I

64. கூறவுடன் ஆண் வசதிகள் கட்டுமான வரையில் கூறவுடன் கட்டுமான வரையில் கூறவுடன்

Mention some of the Electoral Reforms initiated by the Election Commission.

65. முதலாம் தொடர்ச்சியில் நாட்டுப் பொருள்கள் பாதுகாப்பு பலகை?

What are the main objectives of India's foreign policy?

66. முதலாம் சுட்டோட்டில் பலாவிலும் விளக்கும் வாயு வண்ணப்ப்பு தட்க.

Give an account on the currents in the Indian Ocean.

67. மூன்றாம் தொடர்ச்சியில் நிறுவப்பட்டவைகள் விளக்கும் வாயு?

Highlight the salient features of Rain-water harvesting.

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UNIT II

Candidates may choose either Q. Nos. 68 to 69 given in Tamil language (Or) Q. Nos. 70 to 71 given in English language. Candidates may choose one set of questions from any one language and shall not select questions from both languages.

Answer Tamil question only in Tamil (Or) English question only in English

68. 'குறுக்கும் நிலையில் ஒருவன் முன்னேறி மீண்டும் சோட்டுவிட்டே  வாதார் திருத்தத்தில் தான் வாதம் உருவாக்க.

69. பொறுப்பிற்கு பல்பகுதிகளில் நூற்றுக்கு மீட்டாகான உயர்வாக்கம்.

Or

70. Write an essay on the impact of environmental pollution.

71. Education and Scientific knowledge are the best ways of weeding out irrational superstitions based on ignorance and blind faith – Explain.

UNIT III

72. எம்பாசிட்டு குடியிருப்பில் பெருமை வாய்ப்பு விளையாட்டு - உறுதியான ஆராய்ச்சிகள் தேர்வு.
Describe the major poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes of the government.

73. பிரதம மந்திரியாளரின் முன்னைய வழித்துறை பொறுப்பு காட்சிப் பாடல்.
Critically analyse “Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana”.

74. “யியார் 2023 தமிழ்நாடுக் கொள்ளச் செழுமை” பொறுப்பு விளையாடு.
Discuss the “Vision Tamil Nadu 2023”.

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