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தேர்வு : Combined Civil Services
Examination : Examination - II
[Group-II Services]
Main Written Examination

பாடம் : General Studies
Subject : [PAPER - II]

Name : G.M.ABINAYA

Topic : Socio-Economic Issues in
India/Tamil Nadu- Test I

தேர்வு நாள் :
Date of Examination : 17.6.2022

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Date of Examination :

Preliminary Register No. :

0604002164

G.M.Abinaya
17/6/22

Signature of the candidate with date.

Certificate

I have issued this booklet to this candidate after verifying his / her register No., photo and signature in the hall ticket.

Signature of the Invigilator with date.

Certificate

(To be signed after the completion of the exam.)

I have struck out all the unanswered blank spaces in the question-cum-answer booklet by using black color pen which I have used for writing the answers.

Signature of the candidate with date.

அலகு - I

UNIT - I

(சிறிய அளவில் விடையளிக்கும் வினா வகை)

(Short Answer Type)

குறிப்பு:
Note :

i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 50 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer not exceeding 50 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் ஆறு மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each Question Carries six marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer the given four questions.

(4 x 6 = 24)

Q.No. 1	Explain about Malthusian Theory of Population. மால்தூசியன் மக்கள்தொகைக் கோட்பாடு பற்றி விளக்கவும்.
1. In 1798, Malthus proposed a theory on Population. In which, he states that the population growth rate is higher than production rate. 2. Population growth is in <u>Geometric series</u>. (i.e) 1, 2, 4, 8, ... 3. Food production is in <u>Arithmetic series</u>. (i.e) 1, 2, 3, 4, ... 4. If preventive checks on population growth is not taken, positive checks will be activated.	

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Q.No.

2

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0

தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டம் - நகர்ப்புறம் 2.0

1. Swachh Bharat Mission is a scheme by Central government.

2. Its main aim is to create clean environment,
→ to eradicate open defecation
→ to create toilets to each house in urban.

3. Its old version is clean India started by central government on October 2. Now it has achieved its target and update as Swachh Bharat 2.0.

Q.No.

3

Write a short notes about National Education Policy, 2020

தேசிய கல்விக் கொள்கை, 2020 பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பை எழுதவும்.

1. National Education policy is started in Karnataka for the first time.

2. It aims to create a nationwide similar education policy and to empower children for the growing digital India.

3. National Education Policy was constituted under Kasturba committee by central government.

Q.No.
4

Constitutional And Legal Provisions to prohibit child labour in India.

இந்தியாவில் குழந்தை தொழிலாளர்களை தடை செய்வதற்கான அரசியலமைப்பு மற்றும் சட்ட விதிகள்.

child labour: children who are devoid of enjoyment and regular education and forced to work for their survival.

Constitutional Provisions:

1. Article 21A - Right to element
-ary
education
2. Article 23 - Prohibition of
discrimination of forced
labour.
3. Article 24 - Prohibition of human
trafficking and children in factories..

Legal Provisions:

1. Plantation act, 1951
2. Mines act, 1952
3. Sureshadasamy committee, 1979.

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அலகு -II
UNIT - II

(சுருக்கமாக விடையளிக்கும் வினா வகை)
(Brief Answer Type)

குறிப்பு : i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 120 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்
Note : Answer not exceeding 120 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பத்து மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each Question Carries ten marks

(1 x 10 = 10)

Q.No. 1	Write short note on IMR, MMR, TFR. Where does India stands on these indicators? IMR, MMR, TFR பற்றிய சிறு குறிப்பை எழுதவும். இந்த குறியீடுகளில் இந்தியாவின் நிலை என்ன?
India, a country was the second populous country in world after Peoples Republic of China. India contribute 2.47% land area with 17% of population. As it contributes large amount in population, the following factors are necessary to identify India's health in a growing economy: 1. IMR: <u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>. It is measured by number of deaths occurred per 1000 children within the age of six months from the period of birth. 2. MMR: <u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u>. It is measured by number of deaths of	

pregnant women per one lakh individual at the time of pregnancy.

3. TFR: Total Fertility Rate:

Total Fertility rate is described by number of individuals who are able to reproduce their generation with respect to population in a nation.

India's scenario:

IMR : ↓
MMR : ↓
TFR : ↓

1. IMR and MMR has decreased over the years because of improved medical facilities and technology advancement in medical departments.
2. Central and state government has introduced many schemes for infants and pregnant women and provide incentives and paid leave for their welfare.
3. According to TFR, it decreased due to late marriage, awareness of population explosion and use of contraceptive techniques.
4. These all favour India to grow rapidly in economic and welfare sectors.

(சுருக்கமாக விடையளிக்கும் வினா வகை)
(Brief Answer Type)

குறிப்பு :
Note :

i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பண்ணிரெண்டு மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each Question Carries twelve marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்கவும்
Answer the given three questions.

(3 x 12 = 36)

Q.No.	What are the factors influencing distribution and density of the population?
1	மக்கள்தொகையின் பரவல் மற்றும் அடர்த்தியை பாதிக்கும் காரணிகள் யாவை?

Factors influencing distribution and density of population are:

1. Geographical factors.
2. Political factors
3. Economic factors
4. Socio and cultural factors
5. Demographic factors.

1. Geographical factors:

i) Availability of water:

Water is the primary source for all living beings. People will move where is an availability of water for drinking, washing, bathing, ... This will play a major role in population distribution.

ii) climate:

People prefer to live in comfortable climate which is neither too cold or adverse or harsh climate. Like in Antarctica, Sahara, People are seen rarely.

iii). Landform:

Landforms like flat land, gentle slope with availability of water are concentrated by people. Landforms in northern plains and coastal areas like Kerala, West Bengal are highly populated.

2. Political factors:

- i) Political unrest and discrimination
- ii) War and political instability
- iii) Weak policies will distract people to move to a suitable position where they can live peacefully.

3. Economic factors:

- i) Frequent inflation.
- ii) Financial emergency
- iii) Unequal distribution of income
- iv) Lots of imports make people unstable with the government and leads to national threat.

4. Demographic factors:

i. Migration: Migration is the main cause of population density which leads to deficient resources in particular place. People migrate to gain job security, geological factors, etc...

5. Socio and cultural factors:

i) Industrialization

ii) Urbanization

iii) Superstitious belief in particular place.

Q.No.

2

Discuss the Education Policy of India?

இந்தியாவின் கல்வி கொள்கையைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்?

Q.No.
3

Comment upon the problem of unemployment in India. What suggestions do you have to create employment opportunities.

இந்தியாவில் வேலைவாய்ப்பின்மை பிரச்சனை குறித்து கருத்து தெரிவிக்கவும்.
இந்தியாவில் வேலை வாய்ப்புகளை உருவாக்க நீவீர் கூறும் ஆலோசனைகள் யாவை?

Unemployment:

Unemployment is a condition when a person actively searches for a job, But he/she could not be able to find it.

In India there are many types of unemployment due to large amount of youth population.

- i) Disguised unemployment
- ii) Voluntary unemployment
- iii) Functional unemployment
- iv) Cyclic unemployment
- v) Structural unemployment.

Suggestions:

1. To control unemployment, first step is to control population. By late marriage, awareness we can control growth rate.
2. Create unemployment awareness and employment portals in schools and colleges to empower students.
3. Provide skill development programme and job security coaching to encourage citizen to start new startups.
4. By providing various government schemes and measures, we can employ to the best.
5. To empower citizens about new technologies to gain knowledge in upcoming advancement.

