

| Secretariat
| PSC | Local Fund Audit
| Advocate General's Office

Assistant Grade II

Examination-2005

Time: 2½ hours

Descriptive Part only

Max: 100 Marks

Part I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Which is the generally accepted theory ascribes the end of Indus civilisation?
2. What are the three great phases of development of Buddhism in India?
3. What were the features of Gupta administration?
4. What is the significance of the Second Battle of Tarain in Indian History?
5. What is Permanent Settlement introduced in 1793?
6. What do you know about the rise and fall of Nalanda University?
7. What was the impact of the partition of Bengal on National Movement?
8. What was Khilafat Movement?
9. Do you find any difference in the approaches of Gokhale and Tilak to British rule?
10. What is Gandhi-Irwin truce?
11. What is Bio-diesel?
12. What is meant by the Decibel (dB)?
13. What is El Nino?
14. What is meant by chromosomes?
15. What is vitamin K?
16. What do you know about Haritholsavam?
17. What is Kerala Kalamandalam?
18. What is KERAFED?
19. What is MGP?
20. What was the Mopila rebellion?
21. What is Golden Quadrilateral?
22. What is Project Sagarmala?
23. What is 93rd Constitutional Amendment Bill?
24. What is Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojana?
25. What is Antyodaya Anna Yojana?

(25 × 2 = 50)

Part II (ENGLISH)

1. Pick out the word wrongly spelt:
a. Inflammatory
b. Quadruplicate
c. Transparent
d. Sustenance
2. Pick out the word correctly spelt:
a. Questionaire
b. Hypocrisy
c. Oscillate
d. Systematically
3. Rewrite the following in active voice:
The matter was discussed in great detail with the Trade Union leaders by the Minister.

4. Complete the following sentence with suitable words in the bracket.

The passengers of the bus the accident to the carelessness of the driver. (imputed, implicated, attributed, charged)

5. Give the correct question tag to the following sentences:

He won't miss the bus?

(5 × 1 = 5)

6. Read the following passage and express the given passage in about one third of its length:

Poetry hardly suits the temper of the modern industrial society. Poetry as a form of narrative has lost its ancient vogue and has willy-nilly yielded the place of honour of the novel and short story, Which are today the most popular as well on the best cultivated forms of literature, In Bengal both these forms attained an early maturity in the hands of Tagore and have since made phenomenal progress under his younger contemporaries and successors.

Sanskrit is deemed as a dead language, which is no longer a spoken tongue. Nevert-

heless it is a very vital source language on which all Indian languages, except Urdu, draw for their vocabulary. Also it is a living fount of literary inspiration to Indian writers. Perhaps there has not been single writer of outstanding distinction in the modern period who has not drawn freely on the wealth of both Sanskrit and English literature

The position of English in some respects unique in India. On the one hand it is resented by the ultra-nationalist sentiment and on the other it is still the medium of higher education in most of the Universities especially in science and technology and the one link among the intelligentsia all over India. Apart from its utilitarian value as a language of higher education in science, and as a link language, a fair number of Indian writers, including such eminent thinkers steeped in Indian thought on Vivekananda, Ranade, Gokhale, Aurobindo and Radhakrishnan have voluntarily adopted it as their literary medium. Even the bulk of Mahatma Gandhi's writings are in English.

Some early pioneers in Indian languages were also tempted at the threshold of their career to adopt English for their creative writing, partly because they owed their inspiration to English literature and partly because they hoped thereby to reach a wider audience

(5 marks)

7. Write two paragraphs on any two of the following:
 (a) Eco tourism in Kerala
 (b) Empowerment of women
 (c) Your favourite Novelist
 (2 × 5 =10)

Part III

(REGIONAL LANGUAGE)

1. Write two paragraphs on any two of the following:
 (a) Alarming signals of burgeoning population
 (b) Three-tier Panchayati Raj
 (c) Case for and against coalition government.
 (d) Relevance of planning under liberalisation
 (2 × = 10)

2. Write a short essay on any one of the following (not exceeding 500 words)
 (a) Tsunami wreaked havoc and the strategies to tackle major natural calamities
 (b) Economic crisis in Kerala.
 (c) Indian and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

3. Translate the following passage into Malayalam/ Tamil/Kannada.

Ayurvedic knowledge in this country has existed since vedic times and we have been extremely successful in using various traditional systems of medicine. We have a very rich flora of medicinal plants. The Ayurveda principle of cure are based on the fundamental knowledge of the five major elements, ie, earth water, fire, air and space. The dynamic equilibrium of these has

resulted in not only life saving treatments but the treatment of the chronic ailments without the side effects. The Indian medicinal plant flora has some very important worldwide popular species. It is estimated that by 2050, the global market of herbal based products may be around 5 trillion dollars. The physicians of the 21st century would depend more and more on plant based treatment taking the lead from Ayurveda. 70-80 percent of world population in the developing countries may still continue to depend on the herbal remedies. A holistic system of treatment which is the underlying principle of Ayurveda maintaining the balance between nature, man and environment may provide remedies for many dreadful diseases.

Answers with

Explanations (A.G.E 2005)

1. There are various theories for the downfall of Indus Valley Civilization. The most accepted version is that of ecological destruction. According to many scholars, some kind of depression in the land, which cause floods led to the destruction of Indus Valley.
2. Early conservative Buddhism (500 BC 1 AD) was the first great phase in the development of Buddhism. The Mahayana revitalization (Around 100 BC - AD 400) was the next great phase.

The third great phase in the development of Buddhism is represented by the sects like Zen and Vajrayana.

3. In the Gupta Period, for the first time civil and Criminal law were clearly defined and demarcated. Decentralisation of the Administrative authority began during the Gupta age. The King was known by names Maharaja, Rajadhiraja.
4. The Second battle of Tarain was in the year 1192. In this battle, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan and captured the kingdom of Delhi. Ghori's victory founded the Muslim rule in India.
5. Permanent settlement was a land revenue system, introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and districts of Benaras and Northern districts of Madras by Lord Cornwallis in 1793, It declared Zamindars as the owners of the land. Hence, they could keep 1/11th of the revenue collected to themselves while, the British got a fixed share of 10/11th the revenue collected.
6. Nalanda University was situated in the south east of

the modern Patna city. Founded in the 5th Century A.D, it was the first residential University of the world. The University flourished during the 5th and 12th century. In 1197-1203 AD Bukhtiyar Khilji destroyed Nalanda and set fire to the establishment.

7. The Swadeshi movement began in India as an anti-partition agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905. The boycott of British products was followed by the advocacy of Swadeshi and to buy indigenously produced goods as a patriotic duty. Charkha came to typify the popular concern for country's economic self sufficiency.
8. During the first world war, Turkey was allied with Germany and Austria against the British. After the war, the British removed the Sultan of Turkey (Khalifa) from power. The Indian muslims regarded 'Khalifa' as their spiritual leader and hence started the Khilafat movement in India for the restoration of the Khalifa's position.
9. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

represented two approaches for the Congress action. Gokhale was a moderate and Tilak was known as an extremist. The moderates believed in constitutional agitations, while extremists gave a call for passive resistance.

10. Gandhi-Irwin pact, also known as 'Delhi pact' was signed on 5 March, 1931 between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhi. As a result of this Gandhi suspended Civil disobedience movement, and agreed to participate in the second session of the Round Table conference.
11. Bio-diesel is an alternative to petroleum based diesel fuel and is made from renewable resources such as vegetable oils, animal fats or algae. Unlike petro diesel, it is biodegradable and non-toxic, and it significantly reduces toxic and other emissions when burned as a fuel. It is one of the possible candidates to replace fossil fuels as the world's primary transport energy source.
12. Decibel (dB) is the unit used in acoustics to quantify sound levels. The safe range of audible sound is 0-120 dB.
13. El Nino is the sea surface temperature anomalies greater than 0.5° C across the central tropical Pacific Ocean. El Nino means 'Christ child' in Spanish, which was given by fishermen working off the coast of Peru and Ecuador, who noticed the phenomenon, which often occurs around Christmas. El nino occurs at irregular intervals



Nalanda University burnt down by the Muslim general Bakhtiyar Khilji in the year 1194 C.E.

of 2-7 years and usually lasts one or two years.

14. Chromosome is a, long, continuous piece of DNA, which contains genes. In 1919, Thomas Hunt Morgan proved that chromosomes are the carriers of genes. The Chromosome number differs in different creature, and the chromosome number of man is 16.
15. Vitamin-K is an essential vitamin needed to the body. Vitamin-K is mostly required for blood coagulation. Normally it is produced by bacteria in the intestines.
16. Haritholsavam is another name given to the 'Greening the State Programme'. It was commenced from 9th August, 2002. The objective of Haritholsavam is to plant various species of seedlings along the sides of National and State Highways with the active participation of National Service Scheme Volunteers and NGOs.
17. Kalamandalam is the first institution setup in Kerala to start training in classical performing arts. It was founded by the great poet

Vallathol Narayana Menon in 1930, along the banks of the Bharathapuzha in Cheruthuruthy, in Thrissur district. Today, Kalamandalam is a Deemed University.

18. KERA-FED is the short name of Kerala Kerakarshaka Sahakarana Federation Ltd. KERA-FED was formed as an apex body of the co-operative societies involving the coconut farmers of Kerala. 'KERA' brand of coconut oil is produced by KERA-FED.
19. MGP is the modernisation of Government programme. It was initiated in Kerala to modernise the government administrative setup and imbibe efficiency to the system.
20. Mopilla Rebellion was the peasant discontent erupted in the Malabar region in August 1921. Mopilla tenants of the region rebelled against the lack of any security of tenure, renewal fees, high rents and other oppressive landlord exactions. More than 2,400 Mopillas had lost their lives.
21. The Golden Quadrilateral is a National Highways Development Project connecting important cities of the country, importantly New

Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The project will be completed on build operate and transfer (BOT) basis. The estimated cost is Rs 250.55 billion.

22. Sagarmala is an ambitious 1,00,000 crore project announced by the Indian Prime Minister on 2004. The project will encompass all the facets of the maritime sector, including ports, shipping, ship building, inland water ways as well as maritime education. The objectives are to be achieved in a time-frame of 8-10 years.
23. The 93rd constitutional amendment was carried out in 2002. Through this, right to education was included in the list of Fundamental Rights as Article-21A. As a result of this amendment, the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14..
24. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana seeks to ameliorate the conditions fo urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line who do not posses adequate shelters. The programme was launched on 2nd December, 2001.
25. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launced on 25th December 2001. Through this scheme 2 crore poorest facilities in the country will get food grains at highly subsidised rates.

Part - II General English

1. (d) sustenance
2. (c) Questionnaire, Hypocrisy, systematically.
3. The minister discussed the matter in great detail with the Trade Union leaders.
4. imputed.
5. Will he?



Kerala Kalamandalam & the founder, Vallathol Narayana Menon (inset)