

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 4 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY



Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy

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TEST - 4 - மாதிரி விடைகள்

6 MARKS = 6 to 7 POINTS
12 MARKS = 12 to 14 POINTS
15 MARKS = 15 to 17 POINTS

- ✓ எளிமையான வாக்கிய அமைப்பு தேவை
- ✓ நீளமான வாக்கிய அமைப்பை தவிர்க்க வேண்டும்.
- ✓ விடைத்தாளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இடைவெளிக்குள் விடையை எழுதி முடிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✓ தனித்துவமான விடையை எழுதுவதற்கு பயிற்சி செய்யவும்.
- ✓ கால மேலாண்மையை கருத்தில் கொள்ளவும் 3 மணி நேரத்திற்குள் விடையை எழுதி முடிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✓ SCERT பாட புத்தகங்களுக்கு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கவும், தேவை ஏற்படின் பிற பாட புத்தகங்களையும் பார்க்கவும்.
- ✓ முதன்மை தேர்வு தொடர்பான TNPSC அறிவுறுத்தல்களை கருத்தில் கொள்ளவும்.

தாள்-II

PAPER-II

பொது அறிவு

GENERAL STUDIES

அலகு - I / UNIT - I

பிரிவு - அ / SECTION - A

(15 x 6 = 90)

1. மந்த வாயுக்களின் பண்புகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the characteristics of Noble Gases.

1. Inert gases are helium, neon, argon, krypton, xion.
2. Elements like radon in the eighteenth volume.
3. These are called noble gases or inert gases.
4. These are mono atomic elements.
5. They do not react so easily with other substances.
6. These are found in very small quantities.

2. உலோக கலவையின் நடைமுறை பயன்பாடுகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the practical Applications of Alloys.

1. An alloy is a combination of two or more metals or metals and non-metals.

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2. The properties of an alloy differ from the properties of its constituent metals. Pure gold is the softest metal. Adding a small amount of copper to it increases strength and usability.

a. Fusion of metals:

Brass is formed by fusing eg: zinc and copper.

b. Pressurization of finely divided metals:

E.g. wood metal it is an alloy of silicon, silver, bismuth, and cadmium powder.

c. Alloys that are solid solutions:

A metallic compound can be said to be a solid solution. In this, the concentrated metal is the solvent. Other metals are called solutes.

In a metal solution eg brass, zinc is the solute: copper is the solute.

3. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க. Attempt any two:

(1) நெய்தல் உப்பு. Neidhal salt.

1. In August, 2022 Tamil Nadu government has started sale of salt under the name Neithal Uplu.
2. The state of Tamil Nadu produces about 8% of the total salt production in India.
3. That means about 24 lakhs of salt is produced in Tamil Nadu.
4. Tamil Nadu is the second largest salt producing state in India after Gujarat.
5. A company called Tamilnadu Akhmen Kazhagam sells salt under the name Neithal.

(2) இரைப்பை அமிலம். Gastric Acid.

1. Caustic acid is a major acid secreted by the stomach.
2. Gastric acid is secreted by hydrochloric (HCL) acid.
3. Main use is for quick digestion of foods.
4. It is also used to flush out unwanted toxins from the body and keep the body in good condition.

(3) அமில நீக்கி. Antacid

1. An antacid is a substance that balances the acidity of the stomach.
2. It also soothes and relieves chest irritation. Antacids are used to correct occasional chest congestion.
3. Acid removers are of different types.
4. These include sodium bicarbonate, magnesium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide, calcium carbonate.

4. அமிலங்களின் பயன்பாடுகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the uses of Acids.

1. In storage batteries (H₂SO₄)
2. As food preservation (acetic acid)
3. In the preparation of baking powder (tartaric acid)
4. In manufacturing of fertilizers (nitric acid)
5. In making PVC (Poly vinyl chloride) (Hydrochloric acid)
6. As bathroom cleaner (hydrochloric acid)

5. பிளாஸ்டிக்கின் தீமைகள் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the disadvantages of plastics.

1. Plastics are non-biodegradable.
2. About 100 to 1000 years but these never decompose.
3. When burning plastic materials, the gases emitted from them mainly release toxic substances called dioxins.
4. It causes great harm to the human body.

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2. As they are scaly in nature, they clog waterways and cause environmental problems and sewage problems.
3. Water Levels Rivers mix with them and affect the environment and organisms.
4. Burning plastic can cause various diseases in humans from skin disease to cancer to respiratory tract damage.

6. நைட்ரஜன் உரம் குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account on Nitrogen Fertiliser.

1. Nitrogen Fertilizer refers to one of the most common categories of fertilizers produced out of nitrogen (N) chemical combinations.
2. To be considered as an organic fertilizer, the plant nutrient must contain 5% minimum of nitrogen.
3. Nitrogen is an inert gas representing 78% of the earth atmosphere.
4. As inert gas in the form we breath it, nitrogen has no impact on the environment.
5. But in combination with urea and ammonium to produce urea and ammonia nitrate (ammonia) the nitrogen inert gas becomes an active fertilizer.
6. The chemical transformation of nitrogen into ammonia was discovered in two steps by Fritz Haber in 1918 and Carl Bosch in 1931 for which they were rewarded by a Nobel price.
7. The organic fertilizer is providing the plants with additional carbon.
8. This additional carbon activates the microorganisms of the soil to produce more cells.

7. “ஒரே நாடு ஒரே உரம் திட்டம்” என்றால் என்ன?

What is “One Nation One Fertiliser Scheme”?

The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India.

1. Commencement: October 2022
2. The main objective of the scheme is to bring the subsidized fertilizers under one name.
3. Bringing fertilizers like Urea, Di Ammonium Phosphate, (NPK) under one name Bharat.
4. It applies to both public and private companies engaged in the sale of fertilizers.
5. Accordingly sale of fertilizers will be done under one name throughout the country.
6. This will prevent sale of same fertilizer under different names at high price.
7. Sale of fertilizer at subsidized rates will be ensured.

8. நிலக்கரியின் வகைகள் பற்றி தெளிவுபடுத்துக.

Elucidate the different types of Coal.

1. Coal is formed millions of years ago. It contains carbon, moisture, sulfur and phosphorus compounds.
2. Types of Coal are Peat, Lignite, Bituminous, and Andhra Side.
3. Peat: Coal contains about 40 to 50 percent carbon compounds. These are used for fuel with high moisture content.
5. Lignite: Contains 40 to 60% carbon compounds. It has a moisture content of about 35 percent and is used to generate electricity
6. Bituminous: These contain about 40 to 80 percent carbon compounds. These are used as cooking gas.
7. Andhra Side: These are the highest grades of coal containing up to 95 percent carbon compounds. Uses include liquefied petroleum gas.

9. இரசாயன உணவுப் பாதுகாப்புகள் பற்றி குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a note on Chemical Food preservatives.

Chemical food preservatives contain various artificial chemicals added to food to keep it from spoiling.

Important Chemicals:

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1. **Sodium benzoate:** These are mixed in very large quantities of soft drinks.
2. **Sodium metasulphite:** These are mixed in food products like pickle jam.
3. **Sorbic Acid:** These are mixed in bakery products.

Various types of harm are caused by the chemicals mixed in this way.

They mainly contain chemical substances that can harm the human body and cause various diseases.

பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION – B

10. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க. Attempt any two:

(1) IBPS

1. Inception -1975.
2. OBJECTIVE -Employee Selection Agency for Nationalized and Rural Banks.
3. It functions under the Union Ministry.

(2) TNUSRB

1. Tamil Nadu Uniformed Staff Selection Board.
2. Commencement -1991.
3. Scope- It is an examination agency functioning under the Government of Tamil Nadu.
4. A system to conduct examinations for Assistant Inspector and Secondary Constable.
5. Also agency to recruit Technical Assistants in Police.

(3) NTA

1. Year 2017.
2. It is an examination agency functioning under the Government of India.
3. A functional body under the Central Government has been created as a single body for conducting entrance examinations for various colleges and universities conducted in India.
4. These are the main exams conducted- NEET.

11. அக்னிபாத் திட்டம் பற்றி குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write about the Agnipath scheme.

1. Commencement: June 2022
2. Purpose: Employed in various Defense Departments of Government of India.
3. That means the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force will be recruited to the vacant posts.
4. They are also called Agni warriors.
5. The persons elected shall hold office for four years.
6. The age limit for this is 17.5 years to 23 years.
7. The main objective of the program is to make them better soldiers in future.
8. Job creation.

12. மாநில பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையத்தின் தோற்றத்தைக் கண்டறிக.

Trace the origin of state public service commission.

1. The first Civil Service Commission in India before independence was formed in Madras Province.
2. The Staff Selection Board was formed in 1924 during the Justice Party regime.
3. Subsequently in 1929 it was renamed Madras Staff Selection Commission.
4. According to the Government of India Act 1935 separate Staff Selection Commissions were created for federal and provincial.
5. It was created as a constitutional body after the Constitution of India came into force.
6. Section 14 of Article 315 to 323 of the Constitution states in this regard.
7. It is considered as a premier body for selection of employees for the State Govt.

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13. TNPSC -ன் அரசியலமைப்பு பாதுகாப்பு பற்றி விவரி.

Describe the constitutional protection of TNPSC.

1. The Tamil Nadu Government Service Commission is defined in Article 315 to 323 of the Constitution of India, Part 14.
2. Articles of the Constitution Article 315 deals with the structure of civil service examination.
3. Article 316 Regarding freezing of members.
4. Section 317 deals with the suspension and removal of members of the Staff Selection Commission.
5. Section 318 deals with the terms of reference of the Staff Selection Commission
6. Section 319 prohibits the members of the Selection Board from holding other offices.
7. Section 320 deals with the functions of the Selection Board.
8. Section 321 deals with the extension of powers in relation to the functions of the Selection Board.
9. Section 322 deals with expenditure of Staff Selection Commission.
10. Section 323 deals with the annual report of the Staff Selection Commission.
11. The annual report shall be submitted to the Governor of the State.
12. The State Government Staff Selection Commission is considered as an important organization in selecting the required employees of the State Government.

14. பெண்களின் சொத்துரிமை பற்றிய குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account on women property rights.

1. Various social reformers have said that women should be given equal share in family property.
2. As an important aspect of it, in 1929, Father Periyar at the Self-Respect Conference held at Chengalpattu brought the resolution that women should be given equal share in the family property along with men.
3. Subsequently, the Government of Tamil Nadu, for the first time in India, enacted the Property Rights Act in 1989 to legally recognize property rights.
4. Subsequently, in 2005, the central government passed a law to give equal share to women in father's property.

15. Dr.முத்துலட்சுமி மகப்பேறு உதவி திட்டம் (MRMBS) விவரிக்க.

Explain Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS).

This scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu on 13-4-1989.

Main objective of the project:

1. Providing postnatal financial assistance to poor expectant mothers during pregnancy.
2. Rs 18,000. This amount will be paid in 5 instalments.
3. A nutritional gift box worth 4000 is also provided.
4. Eligibility Expectant mothers must have completed 19 years of age to avail the scheme.
5. The above instalment amount is applicable for two deliveries only.

Project Disclosure:

1. This program can reduce the mortality rate of pregnant mothers.
2. The program can ensure sex ratio of girls.

16. பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிப்பதில் சுய உதவி குழுக்களின் பங்கினை விவரிக்க.

Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHG) in women Empowerment.

1. Self Help Groups are an organization consisting of about 10 to 20 women.
2. They can take loans from the public as required by paying a certain amount.
3. Role of SHGs in empowering women.
4. Gives economic independence to women.

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5. Making women entrepreneurs.
6. Women Inclusive Development.
7. Provides social development.
8. Gives political development

17. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க. Attempt any two:

(1) நம்ம ஸ்கூல் பவுண்டேஷன். Namma School Foundation.

Commencement: December 2022

The project was launched in Chennai by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Main objective of the project:

1. Improving the infrastructure of schools.
2. To improve the quality of the school through the program by educators and non-governmental organizations.
3. Through former students who attended the school to the schools they attended. Scheme to provide financial assistance for infrastructure development.
4. Also it will improve school infrastructure through corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds.
5. Basic facilities such as toilet, laboratory, library etc. will be provided in the schools.
6. TVS Group Chairman Venu Srinivasan and famous chess player Viswanathan Anand have been appointed as ambassadors for the programme.

(2) நிபுன் பாரத். NIPUN BHARAT

Commencement: July 2021

Main objective of the project:

1. To improve the basic knowledge of reading, writing and numeracy of school going children.
2. By this means complete basic education before the child completes the third standard.
3. Completion of the scheme by 2027.
4. The scheme is part of the National Education Policy.
5. The scheme will be implemented in schools at national, state, district, regional and local levels.
6. The scheme will serve as a model for taking school education i.e. basic education to the next level.
7. The scheme will ensure the goal of education for all.

(3) சாக்சாம் அங்கன்வாடி மற்றும் போஷான் 2.0 (ஒருங்கிணைந்த உண்பச்சத்து ஆதரவு திட்டம்). Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 (Integrated Nutrition Support Programme)

1. Poshan Abhiyan 2.0 Integrated Nutrition Support Program, Anganwadi Program Start 2021.
2. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, Government of India.
3. The main objective of the program is to create children free of malnutrition through this program.
4. According to the plan height reduction will be reduced by two percent per annum.
5. The proportion of undernourished children will be reduced by two per cent per annum.
6. Children with low birth weight will be reduced by two percent per year.
7. This program is useful for children, pregnant mothers, teenagers, and lactating mothers.
8. The main objective of the program is to create a Malnourished India by the end of 2022.
9. The scheme is a hybrid of Integrated Child Management Scheme, Prime Minister Madhur Vandana Yojana, and National Health Mission.

18. “இல்லம் தேடி கல்வி திட்டம்” – விவாதிக்கவும்.

“Illam Thedi Kalvi” Scheme – Discuss.

1. Home Search Education Program is launched to revolutionize basic education and improve the lives

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of future generations.

2. Commencement June 2021 The scheme has been launched by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
3. OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME Due to the spread of the Corona virus, continuous education has been affected due to the closure of schools.
4. Hence there is a learning gap for the students from Class I to VIII.
5. The scheme is implemented to ensure basic education to bridge this gap.
6. The scheme will be operationalized in the evening work during school hours with volunteers.
7. By this the handicaps related to language and basic numeracy will be reduced.
8. This will ensure 100% basic education.
9. The scheme is being implemented through 100 percent financial contribution from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. நவீன ஆவர்த்தன அட்டவணையின் அம்சங்களை விளக்குக.

Elucidate the features of Modern periodic table.

The features of modern periodic table.

1. In 1913, the English physicist Henry Mosley proved through his X-ray diffraction experiment that the properties of elements depend on their atomic number and not their mass. As a result, the modern periodic table is arranged in ascending order of atomic number.
2. This modern periodic table is an extension of Mendeleev's table. Mendeleev table is known as short table and modern table is known as long table.

Modern rule of thumb:

1. All elements are arranged in order of their increasing atomic number.
2. The horizontal arrangement of elements in the periodic table is called 'series'. There are seven series in total.
3. Elements are arranged in rows according to the number of nests in their atoms.
4. The vertical column from top to bottom in the periodic table is called the 'jumps'. There are 18 blocks in the periodic table.
5. These are divided into several families according to the properties of the elements in each block.

Features of Modern Periodic Table:

1. This table is based on the atomic number, the most fundamental characteristic of an atom.
2. It clearly combines the position and atomic structure of the element.
3. Each serial ending is argumentative. As the number of atoms in a torus increases, the energy nests slowly fill until the inert gas is reached.
4. It is easy to remember and reproduce.
5. Each block is self-contained. Hence it was decided not to have sub-blocks.
6. Since the isotopes of an element have the same atomic number, they are assumed to have the same atomic number.
7. The location of the eighth block (Mendeleev table) is also proved correct. Intermediate elements are brought into the middle because their properties lie between the properties of the elements to their right and left.
8. This table separates metals and non-alloys. Metals are located in the upper right corner of the chart.
9. All the elements that were displaced in the Mendeleev table have been corrected and are now in their correct place. Because these are based on atomic number.
10. Give proper reason for placing lanthanides and actinides at the bottom of the table.

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2. அரிமானத்தை தடுப்பதற்கான பல்வேறு வழிமுறைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain different methods to control Erosion.

1. Planting of plants.
2. Equal height combination ploughing.
3. Spreading baked clay on top.
4. Prevention of overgrazing.
5. Increasing afforestation.
6. Fencing with alluvial soil.
7. Regulation of water drainage.
8. Improve soil stability.
9. Layer farming.
10. Minimize excessive water use.

3. சோப் மற்றும் டிப்டென்சன்ட் பற்றி எழுதுக. மற்றும் அதன் நன்மை தீமைகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

Write about Soaps and Detergents and list out its advantages and disadvantages.

1. Soap and detergents are used to remove dirt and clean.
2. Clean water alone cannot remove dirt and oil from clothes and bodies.
3. Surfactants present in soaps and detergents reduce surface tension by binding water molecules around them.
4. Soap and detergents have different chemical nature.
5. A soap is a salt of one or more fatty acids. A substance used to remove dirt. Detergents are a chemical compound or group of chemical compounds used to remove dirt.

Soap:

Hard soap

Hard soap is obtained when an oil or fat is subjected to saponification reaction with caustic soda (sodium hydroxide). These types of soaps are generally used for laundry.

Mild soap

Mild soap is obtained when oil or fat is subjected to saponification reaction using potassium salt. This type of soap can be used to cleanse the body.

Detergent verb

Take the soapy oil in an iron flask and add slightly more than 10% alkaline solution. This mixture should be steamed and boiled. After a few hours the oil is hydrolyzed. This method is called soaping reaction.

Salting

Common salt is added to the boiling mixture. Now the soap precipitates at the bottom of the tank. After several hours, the soap floats on the surface of the liquid as a solid, which is extracted and cooled to obtain the desired soap.

Detergents:

The manufacturing of detergents brought about various changes in the laundry industry. They can also be used in hard water and acidic water.

Method of making detergents

Detergents are made by adding sulfuric acid to a hydrocarbon derived from petroleum. The molecules produced by these reactions correspond to the fatty acid molecules in soap.

Uses of Detergents:

1. Detergent can be used in both hard water and soft water. Detergents work better than soap in hard water.
2. Detergent can be used even in salt water and acidic water.
3. Detergent does not cause any stains or scratches on washing machine or clothes.
4. Clothes like wool which cannot be washed with soap can be washed with detergent
5. Used as an emulsifier in the manufacture of automotive grease.
6. Some detergents have hydrocarbon chains. Microorganisms in water cannot decompose them. This will pollute the water.

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7. Detergents are expensive compared to soaps.

4. மாற்று எரிபொருள் பற்றி நீவிர் அறிந்தது என்ன ? அதன் வகைகள் மற்றும் நடைமுறை பயன்பாடுகளை எழுதுக.

What do you mean by Alternative Fuel? Write about its different types and Practical Application.

Advantages of:

1. Energy is considered as an important aspect that can be required by various industries.
2. Such energy is supplied from conventional sources such as coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.
3. As the demand of energy is increasing day by day and thus energy is used in a regular manner.
4. It causes various environmental and climate problems.
5. In view of these the demand for alternative fuels is increasing and the attraction of petroleum products is also decreasing.
6. A variety of alternative fuels are in use worldwide. They are
7. Compressed Natural Gas,
8. Biodiesel
9. Hydrogen cells
10. Solar batteries are alternative fuel properties which are not readily available.
11. Achieving these requires technological development and technical facilitation.
12. ADVANTAGES OF THESE Alternative fuels are renewable.
13. Fuel imports can be reduced by easily supplying these fuels domestically.
14. They are environment friendly.
15. Environmentally friendly.
16. Use of fuel from castor crops improves farmers' livelihood.

Disadvantages of:

1. Use requires technical development.
2. We can use such end products only if there is more investment.
3. Substitution of crops like castor for fuel will lead to shortage of food crops.
4. These are very difficult to store.
5. Alternative fuels such as solar wind are already in use.

5. வளரும் நாடுகளில் தேர்வாணைய முகமைகள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the challenges faced by recruitment agencies in developing countries.

1. Central Staff Selection Board State Staff Selection Board Railway Selection Board various agencies are working in India to select suitable people for government jobs.
2. In order to direct the selection of high-level to shop-level employees required by the central and state governments, these organizations conduct examinations for tens of thousands of posts every year.
3. Through these the activities of Staff Selection Commission play a very important role for smooth running of government work.

Key Challenges Faced:

1. without qualified candidates.
2. Lack of qualified personnel.
3. Delayed selection process.
4. Delay in publication of results.
5. Restrictions on Government Administration.
6. Additional burden on examination agencies for examinees.
7. Non-filling of posts.
8. Hence additional work load.
9. Privatization of government jobs.
10. Underfunding.
11. Limitation of Powers by Constitution.
12. Intervention of Politicians.
13. Lateral entry method.
14. The advice of the Selection Board does not bind the Government.

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6. தேசிய ஆட்சேப்பி முகமை என்றால் என்ன? அரசாங்கத்தின் வெவ்வேறு துறைகளில் எவ்வாறு ஆட்சேப்பி செயல்முறையை அதிகரிக்கும்?

What is national recruitment agency? How can speed up recruitment process to various government sectors?

Features:

1. This system brings under one system the various first level examinations conducted for various appointments under the Central Govt.
2. Various organizations like Central Government Railway Selection Board, Bank Staff Selection Board, (SSC, IBPS, RRB) conduct the examination for Group B and Group C posts of Govt.
3. National Examination Agency has been set up considering that the preliminary examination should be conducted as a single public examination for such examinations.
4. The National Examination Agency conducts the Public First Level Examination twice a year
5. It will conduct the exam in about 12 languages.
6. It is to be noted that earlier the examinations were held in Hindi only
7. The exam will be conducted at around 1000 exam centres across India.
8. Emphasis will be given to conduct this examination in 117 backward districts of India.
9. Based on the marks obtained in this examination, the respective examination boards may conduct specific examinations.
10. It is said to increase the speed of recruitment in the government machinery.

Its masses are:

1. The time limit for applying for various exams will be reduced.
2. Different first level examination conducted for different examinations will come under one examination.
3. About 7 lakh vacancies identified as vacancies in central government jobs will lead to filling up.
4. Elections will be conducted with full transparency without any political interference.
5. It is seen as an important aspect that can reduce wastage of time.
6. It is said that through this the government machinery will be strengthened and the administration will be innovative.

7. “நான் முதல்வன் திட்டம்” பற்றி விவரி. இந்தத் திட்டம் திறன் மேம்பாட்டிற்கு எவ்வாறு உதவுகிறது?

Explain “Naan Muthalvan Scheme”. How this scheme contributes to skill development?

1. A new program called 'Nan Muluvan' is a skill development and guidance program for school, college students and youth of Tamil Nadu to make them successful not only in studies but also in life.
2. The main objective of the 'Naan Mutuvan' program is to develop 10 lakh youth in education, knowledge, thinking, energy and skills to the country every year.
3. The highlight of this scheme is to identify and promote the individual talents of the students of Government and Government Aided Schools, Colleges and Universities.
4. Students will be guided on what to study, where to study and how to study
5. Training in writing and speaking fluently in English and preparation for interview will be provided along with special training to acquire special skills in Tamil.
6. Training courses like Coding, Robotics will be conducted for school students according to the current technological development.
7. Special summer classes will be conducted with top achievers in each department.
8. Psychiatrists, health doctors advise on solid food intake and training on exercise, style, dress, manners, socializing, etc.
9. Awareness about Tamil culture and tradition will be created among the students.
10. All the trainings for this purpose will be provided as per requirement like live training, online training, training in their college, district wise training with the best trainers.
11. Guidance counselling centre will be established in every school. A separate curriculum and curriculum will be developed for this purpose and a series of classes will be conducted for students studying from 9th to 12th standard.
12. Mentoring system will be introduced for students studying in government schools with former students.

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13. In this scheme, provision will be made to teach foreign languages to college students according to their choice to ensure employment abroad.
 14. Government vocational training institutes will be upgraded to Industry 4.0 standard
 15. As per the merit and interest of the students, admission in the top institutes/reputed universities/skill development institutes of the country will also be ensured through these series of trainings.
 16. Tamil Nadu Government Departments and Institutions Jobs, Central Government Jobs, Other State Jobs will be published as notifications under this scheme and trainings will be coordinated.
8. சிவில் சர்வீஸ் திறன் மேம்பாட்டிற்கான தேசிய திட்டம் (கர்ம யோகி இயக்கம்) - விவாதிக்க.

National Programme for civil service capacity building (Mission Karmayogi) – Discuss.

1. A National Program for Capacity Building of Civil Service Officers.
2. The central government has decided to implement a scheme called Mission Karumayogi to improve the capacity of central government employees.
3. The scheme is considered as a major reform of human resource development.
4. Capacity building of government employees is seen as the main objective of this scheme.

Key Features of the Scheme:

1. Prime Minister's General Human Resource Development Committee Skill Development Authority.
 2. Digital assets and
 3. Special organization to manage technical platform for online training Coordinating Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary.
 4. Making India's civil servants creative for the future.
 5. Making civil servants efficient and professional.
 6. Capacity Building of Government Servants To get capacity building of Government Institutions.
 7. The scheme is applicable to everyone from Divisional Officers to Government Department Secretaries.
 8. Through this scheme, the rights of the Government of India are provided to the people.
 9. Government's public welfare programs are a major milestone in reaching the people directly.
9. பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிப்பதற்கான மத்திய அரசின் பல்வேறு நல திட்டங்களை விவரிக்க.

Enumerate the various welfare Union government schemes associated with empowerment of women.

1. Peti Pacho Peti Paro Let's protect the girl child let's educate the girl child.
2. Improve the declining female child sex ratio.
3. This program was introduced to educate them.
4. Prime Minister Mathru Vandana Yojana is a scheme that provides financial assistance to pregnant women and mothers.
5. Rashtriya Mahila Gosh Microfinance Scheme to improve the livelihood of women.
6. Ujjwala Scheme A scheme to protect women from various evils like trafficking and exploitation and provide livelihood to them.
7. Women's Hostel Scheme A scheme to set up hostels for working women in urban areas.

Stop Center:

1. Women can get help from different types of problems they face especially violence, medical, police, legal etc.
2. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a free cooking gas scheme.
3. Mahatma National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme One third of the scheme should be compulsorily given to women.

Mahila Eacock:

Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is a joint initiative of Central Government to empower women in rural areas.

10. உள்ளாட்சி அரசாங்கத்தில் பெண்களுக்கான இட ஒதுக்கீடு - விவாதிக்க.

Reservation for women in Local Government – Discuss.

1. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments to the Constitution of India mandated 33 percent reservation for women in rural and urban local bodies established in India.
2. Ensuring at least 33 percent representation in the membership and chairmanships of urban local

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governments.

3. According to Article 243 of the Constitution, 33 percent seats in local government should be reserved for women.

Benefits:

1. Political representation of women has been ensured through this reservation.
2. The political distinction between men and women has been reduced.
3. Women have the opportunity to participate in politics.
4. It is ensured that women can participate in the development of the society.

Key Challenges:

1. This reservation is not properly followed at various places.
2. Men take over the responsibility of managing women even if they are reserved.
3. The political empowerment of women is not fully realized through the reservation given in this as the local governments do not have much power.
4. 108th Constitutional Amendment This was a landmark bill brought in to ensure 33 percent reservation for women in state legislatures and parliaments.
5. Almost 15 years have passed since this bill was introduced and the bill has not yet been passed.
6. Such incomplete reservation means that women's political representation and political empowerment are incomplete.

11. தமிழகத்தில் பெண்களின் கல்வியறிவின்மைக்கான காரணங்கள் மற்றும் தாக்கத்தை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Critically examine the causes and impact of women's illiteracy in Tamil Nadu.

The causes and impact of women's illiteracy in Tamil Nadu.

According to the 2011 census India's overall literacy rate is around 73%, of which the male literacy rate is 80% and the female literacy rate is 64%.

Important reasons:

1. Child marriage
2. Dowry cruelty
3. Infanticide
4. Economic inequality
5. Gender Discrimination
6. Caste-Religious Discrimination
7. Technical barriers
8. Poverty
9. Various reasons can be given like social control.
10. Due to lack of educational knowledge of women, there will be various impacts on the society.
11. Impediment in economic and social progress.
12. Abnormal living environment
13. Social Offenses
14. Offense against unemployment.
15. Being neglected in society.
16. Political boycott.
17. The government has developed various educational programs to correct the problems.
18. There are various schemes in operation which mainly focus on female education.
19. Chief among them is the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act which ensures education for children.
20. Through such measures women can reduce the status of education as illiterate and ensure the creation of an equitable society.

12. “வறுமை ஒழிப்பிற்கு பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளித்தலே முக்கிய படி” – திறனாய்வு செய்க.

“Women empowerment is vital for poverty alleviation” – Critically Analyse.

1. Women make up about half of the country's population and the potential of women's human resources is essential for the country's development.
2. Sustainable and sustainable development is possible only if that human resource is properly utilized.

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3. Various reports suggest that the amount women can spend is mainly on food and health maintenance and on children.
4. Important Challenges in Empowerment of Women Educational knowledge is seen to be highly disparate between men and women.
5. Total literacy rate of India's population is about 75%.
6. Out of them the educational literacy ratio of males is 82%.
7. Female ratio is 65%.
8. There are various barriers in the society regarding women's education.
9. Health and safety Women face different health related problems than men.
10. These hinder the advancement of women.
11. EMPLOYMENT INEQUALITY Men are employed more than women in both government and private sector.
12. IMPORTANT MEASURES Various measures have been taken by the government to improve the welfare of women in terms of community-based health.
13. Various educational programs have been initiated by the government to improve the educational status of women.
14. Legislation has been enacted to provide equal pay for both men and women depending on the economy.
15. Regarding politics Women's participation in politics is seen as an important aspect in a democratic country.
16. About 33 percent seats in local bodies have been reserved for women to ensure representation of women.
17. This will ensure representation of women.
18. Self Help Groups Small credit assistance is provided through these groups for economic upliftment of women and to make women entrepreneurs.
19. The above measures will ensure that empowerment of women is the first step towards uplifting the status of women and eradicating poverty.

அலகு - III

UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

1. உலோகங்கள் மற்றும் அலோகங்களின் இயற்பியல் மற்றும் வேதியியல் பண்புகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the Physical and Chemical properties of Metals and Non-Metals.

Metals:

Metals like iron, copper, gold and silver are the metals that we use in our daily life. Properties and uses of metals are given below.

Physical Properties of Metals:

1. Metals are solid at normal temperature and pressure.
2. Most metals are hard.
3. Generally metals have high density.
4. All metals are shiny. This luster is known as metallic luster.
5. Metals generally have higher melting and boiling points.
6. Metals can be hammered into very thin sheets. This property of metals is known as malleability. It is because of this property that aluminum is used as sheet.
7. Metals can be drawn into thin wire. This property of metals is known as ductility. Example: Copper wires.
8. Metals in general are good conductors of heat and electricity.
9. Metals have the characteristic of making a distinctive sound when tapped. This quality is used to make temple bells.

Non - Metals:

Elements like sulphur, carbon and oxygen are metals. Some of the physical properties and uses of metals are given below.

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Physical Properties of Metals:

1. Metals exist in three states solid, liquid and gas at normal temperature. For example, sulfur and phosphorus are found in the solid state and bromine in the liquid state. Oxygen and nitrogen are in gaseous state.
2. Metals other than diamond are generally non-hard (diamond is a form of carbon).
3. Metals have a dull appearance.
4. Metals are normally soft and less dense. Only diamond is denser. Diamond is the hardest material found in nature.
5. Metals have low melting point and boiling point.
6. Metals do not have the property of becoming a plate.
7. Metals are non-conductive. Carbon fibers have the elasticity of a wire.
8. Metals are generally poor conductors of electricity. Only graphite, a form of carbon, conducts electricity.
9. Metals do not make sound when tapped.

2. வேதி உரங்கள் மற்றும் பூச்சிக்கொல்லிகளின் தீய விளைவுகள் பற்றி பகுப்பாய்வு செய்ய்க.

Critically examine the ill - effects of chemical Fertilisers and Pesticides.

1. Chemical Fertilizers Used in India According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization India is the second largest consumer of fertilizers in the world.
2. On an average, about 500 lakh metric tonnes of fertilizers have been used in India in the last ten years.
3. The use of fertilizers like Urea, NPK, etc. has increased.
4. National average use of fertilizers is about 133 kg per head.
5. States of India that use more fertilizers. States are states like Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Telangana
6. Bad Effects of Chemical Fertilizers It causes various types of bad effects.

Firstly regarding the environment:

1. Excessive use of fertilizers has a huge impact on the environment.
2. Reduces soil fertility.
3. Reduces productivity.
4. Air pollution occurs.
5. Water pollution occurs.
6. Excessive use of fertilizers increases the emission of greenhouse gases.
7. Reduces the productivity of the crop.

Harms to health:

1. Excessive use of fertilizers causes great harm to human health.
2. Mainly nitrate, nitrite etc. are found in fertilizer.
3. These are harmful to health.
4. Mainly cause serious health problems like cancer and diabetes.
5. Excessive use of fertilizers increases toxicity in crops.
6. When we consume food crops, it can cause long-term effects on our health.

Use of pesticides:

1. India is the second largest producer of pesticides in the world.
2. Among these, the amount of pesticides consumed in India is above average.
3. About 12 percent rate of fungicide is used
4. Herbicide is applied at 10% rate.
5. These cause great damage.

Important impacts:

1. Various health problems are caused by excessive pesticide applications.
2. They can cause long term health problems like cancer.

Environmental impact:

1. The use of too many pesticides affects the living organisms in the environment.
2. Birds, fish and small insects are mainly affected.
3. Other plants will be affected.

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4. Pollination will be affected.
5. Too many pesticides pollute the water.
6. Excessive use of pesticides affects the soil.
7. Their productivity will decrease.
8. Excessive use can cause various types of pollution in the environment.
9. Air pollution.
10. Problems like water pollution will occur.
11. The main problem with these is that they contain various chemicals that can be harmful to health.
12. In Kasaragod district of Kerala, the insecticide Endo Sulphan was used a few years ago.
13. It was used for crops like cashew tea.
14. As a result, the people living in the place suffered a lot of health problems and the nervous system was affected.
15. Subsequently, in 2015, the Supreme Court banned the manufacture, sale, storage, export, and manufacture of the insecticide Endos Cellphone across India.
16. Pesticides and fertilizers used in this way are not only harmful to the environment but also to the health and agriculture causing various harms such as yield, health problems etc

3. மத்திய பணியாளர் தேர்வு ஆணையத்தின் கட்டமைப்பு பங்கு மற்றும் பணிகளை விவரிக்க.

Explain the structure, role and functions of Union Public Service Commission.

1. Central Government Staff Selection Commission is a constitutional office.
2. Article 315 to 323 of the Constitution of India and Part 14 are mentioned in this regard.

Historical Background of Central Government Staff Selection Commission:

1. Civil Service Selection Boards were established for the first time during the British rule in India.
2. The Federal Staff Selection Commission was created in India in 1926 as per the report of the Lee Commission under the Government of India Act 1919.
3. As per the Government of India Act 1935 separate Staff Selection Boards were created for the provinces and federal system Federal Staff Selection Board Provincial Staff Selection Board was formed.
4. Organization of the Central Government Staff Selection Commission The President shall determine the positions of the Chairman and members of the Staff Selection Commission.
5. The Constitution of India generally prescribes certain qualifications.
6. Out of the total number of members who can be appointed to the Selection Board, a fraction of the members should have at least 10 years of service in the Central or any State Government.
7. Tenure for a maximum of six years or till the age of 65 years.
8. Removal The President is empowered to remove the Chairman and members of the Staff Selection Commission.
9. Cause is misconduct or incompetence.

Functions of Selection Board:

1. Civil Service Commission selects eligible persons for all India posts, Central posts, Union Territories which may be administered by the Central Government.
2. Advises the States and Union Territories generally regarding the Staff Selection Commission with the approval of the President.
3. Advises the Government regarding recruitment of personnel.
4. Advises the Government for disciplinary action to be taken against the employee.
5. The Staff Selection Commission submits an annual report to the President.
6. Certain restrictions have been imposed by the Constitution while carrying out such work.
7. No advice can be given to the Government regarding reservation.
8. Consultations regarding appointment in respect of Scheduled Castes and Tribals.

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9. Advises regarding training wages to the employee.
10. The President may make any amendment relating to personnel and such amendment shall be tabled in Parliament within 14 days.
11. Staff Selection Commission is an important body for selection of qualified persons.
12. All advice given by them is not binding on the Government in any way.
13. The Government seeks the advice of the two bodies regarding disciplinary action against Government servants after the formation of the Central Anti-Corruption Agency.
14. The Central Government Staff Selection Commission's advice is sometimes not followed when different advice is given.
15. The Civil Service Commission ensures fairness and transparency in the administration of the Government by selecting qualified persons.

4. தமிழகத்தின் பல்வேறு பணியாளர் ஆட்சேர்ப்பு முகமை பற்றி விரிவாக விவரிக்க.

Explain in detail the various recruitment agencies of Tamil Nadu.

In case of Tamil Nadu various staff selection agencies are working to improve the management to select the employee for the government administration.

Tamil Nadu Government Staff Selection Commission:

1. A main body for selection of civil servants.
2. First Staff Selection Commission was established in 1924 in India.
3. In 1929 its name was changed to Madras Staff Selection Commission.
4. According to the Government of India Act 1935 separate Civil Service Commissions were created for the State and Federal Government of India.

System:

1. It was created as a constitutional body after the constitution of India
2. Article 315 to 323 of the Constitution of India Article 16 of the Constitution deals with Staff Selection Commission
3. The Chairman and the number of members shall be decided by the Governor of the State

Tenure:

Six years or till completion of 62 years.

Termination of employment:

The President will dismiss after consulting the Supreme Court.

Reason for deletion:

Misbehavior or unfitness.

Important Tasks:

1. Conduct of examination for selection of employees required by the State Govt.
2. Advising the Government regarding promotion.
3. Advising on disciplinary action against Government servants.
4. To advise the Government for making rules relating to recruitment of employees.
5. Providing advice to the Government regarding recruitment of temporary staff.
6. Its annual report shall be submitted to the Governor.

Tamil Nadu Uniformed Staff Selection Board:

1. It was started in 1991.
2. It shall have a chairman and members.
3. A police officer of the rank of DGP will act as its Chairman.

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Its important functions are:

1. Police Jail Department and Fire Department.
2. Is it an organization to select people for posts like Deputy Police Inspector, Block Two Constable, Jail Durai Constable etc.
3. Also sub-inspectors will be selected for specialized tasks like technology, fingerprinting etc.

Tamil Nadu Teacher Examination Board - 1987

System Mode:

1. It shall consist of Chairman and Members.
2. An IAS officer will act as the head of these important functions.
3. Selection of teachers for government schools and colleges etc.
4. Selection of Professors for Government Technical Colleges and Engineering Colleges.
5. Selection of Professors for Arts and Science Colleges.
6. To advise the Government regarding the selection of teachers.

Medical Staff Selection Board:

1. The startup was launched in 2012.
2. System of Organization It consists of Chairman and Members.

Important Tasks:

1. Recruiting agency for Hospitals like Doctor Nurse Pharmacist.
2. An agency that selects people for the posts related to Food Safety Officer.

Tamil Nadu Forest Uniform Staff Selection Board:

1. Started in 2012.
2. An organization to select people for posts of Deputy Conservator, Junior Conservator and other officer related posts in Forest Department.
3. Providing advice to the Government regarding recruitment.

District Employment Office:

1. This is an important office that functioned before the above offices
2. It is an important system of providing employment on the basis of seniority for government jobs
3. Its authority was limited after direct recruitment of employees started
4. All the above mentioned offices are important bodies in the selection and provision of staff for the full functioning of the government administration.

5. தமிழ்நாடு பணியாளர் தேர்வு ஆணையத்தின் கட்டமைப்பு பங்கு மற்றும் பணிகளை விளக்குக.

Elucidate the structure, role and functions of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

1. **Historical Background:** According to the Government of India Act 1935 separate Staff Selection Commission was created for the provinces in India.
2. Before that Madras Province Staff Selection Board was formed in 1924 and in 1929 it was renamed as Madras Staff Selection Board.
3. It is noteworthy that the first Staff Selection Commission to be formed in a province in India.
4. Article 315 to 323 Part 14 of the Constitution of India deals with State Government Service Commission.
5. The Governor of the State may determine the total number of members of the State Government Staff Selection Board consisting of Chairman and Members.
6. Article 315 to 323 Part 14 of the Constitution of India deals with State Government Service Commission.
7. The Governor of the State may determine the total number of members of the State Government Staff Selection Board consisting of Chairman and Members.
8. At least half of the total number of members of the Staff Selection Commission should have at least 10

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years of service in the Central Government or any State or Union Territories.

9. The Constitution does not prescribe any special qualification for this.

Duration:

Six years from the date of appointment or upto 62 years of age

Dismissal:

President can dismiss

Reason:

Misbehavior and Incapacity

Tasks:

1. Selection of staff required by the State Govt.
 2. Conduct of Examinations for State Govt Posts.
 3. Providing advice to the Government regarding personnel.
 4. To advise the Government on disciplinary action to be taken against the employee.
 5. To advise on the appointment of temporary staff.
 6. Advising on action related to dismissal.
 7. To provide other advice to the Government regarding personnel management.
 8. The Civil Service Commission shall submit its annual report to the Governor of the State.
 9. Conduct of examination in connection with the selection of employees of Public Sector Undertakings under the State Government.
 10. The Indian political system has imposed certain restrictions on the Staff Selection Commission.
 11. No advice can be given regarding reservation.
 12. The Governor of the State may make any amendment in relation to the Staff Selection Commission.
 13. Amendments so made shall be laid before the State Legislature within 14 days.
 14. The Staff Selection Commission plays an important role in the personnel management of the State Government by selecting the required personnel for the State Government.
 15. Performs proper management by providing thorough advice regarding personnel selection.
 16. After setting up the Anti-Bribery Department in the State Government, the Government shall seek the advice of both these bodies.
 17. There is a possibility of conflict between these two bodies in case of such disciplinary action.
6. பெண்களுக்கான பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் அதிகாரம் அளிப்பதற்கான பல்வேறு அரசியலமைப்பு மற்றும் சட்ட அம்சங்களை விவரிக்க.

Explain in detail the various Constitutional and legal provisions to protect and empower women.

Constitutional Protection various sections of the Constitution directly and indirectly mention the protection and empowerment of women.

Fundamental Rights:

1. All are equal before the law as per Article 14.
2. According to Article 15 the Government shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex and birth and the Government may take any special measures for the development of women and children.
3. Article 16 provides for equal opportunity in government jobs and public appointments.

Among the ethical principles of government:

1. To ensure equal livelihood for men and women as per Article 39
2. To ensure equal work and pay for men and women Sec.
3. 39 (A) Govt to take action to provide free legal aid.
4. According to Article 42 conditions should be created for women to work during maternity period.

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5. Protection of educational and economic interests as per Article 46 from social injustice and exploitation.
6. Section 47 should raise nutrition and improve quality of life.

Basic Duties:

51 Any act that degrades the dignity of women should be avoided.

Constitutional Articles related to Empowerment of Women

1. About 33 percent of the posts of members and chairpersons of 243 D rural local bodies should be given to women.
2. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India in 1992 mandated that 33 percent of the posts of members and chairpersons of 243 T urban local bodies should be reserved for women.
3. Legal measures have been taken for proper implementation of the articles enunciated in the Constitution.

Laws to protect women in India:

1. Dowry Prevention Act 1961.
 2. Domestic Violence Protection Act 2005.
 3. Suppression of Conspiracies Act 1987.
 4. Maternity Act 1961.
 5. Equal Pay Act 1976.
 6. Prevention of Prostitution Act 1956.
 7. Prevention of Degradation of Women Act 1986.
 8. Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace and Redressal of Grievances Act 2013.
 9. National Commission for Women Act 1990.
 10. Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women Act 1993.
7. இந்தியாவில் நிலவும் கல்வியறிவின்மைக்கான காரணங்கள், விளைவுகள் மற்றும் தீர்வு முறைகளை பற்றி விவரி.

Write about the causes, impact, and remedial measures of illiteracy in India.

1. Illiteracy means illiteracy.
2. According to 2011 census the overall literacy rate in India is 74%
3. 82 percent of these are males
4. Women 65 percent
5. Kerala is the most educated state
6. Bihar is the least educated state.

Reasons for Ignorance:

1. Ignorance of the importance of education
2. Illiteracy of parents
3. Lack of family support
4. Social constraints
5. Low economic status
6. Poverty etc. have been identified as important causes.

Effects of lack of education:

1. Barrier to progress in society
2. Barrier to economic progress
3. Poverty
4. Child marriage
5. Deterioration of human resources
6. Crime in society

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7. Low revenue.

Steps taken to address illiteracy in India:

1. National Education Policy 1968
2. National Education Policy 1986
3. National Education Policy 1992
4. TSR Subramanian Committee
5. Kasthuri Rangan Committee
6. New Education Policy 2020
7. Samakara Siksha Abhiyan
8. Mid-day meal plan

8. பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிப்பதற்கான மாநில அரசின் பல்வேறு நலத்திட்டங்களை விவரிக்க.

Enumerate the various welfare State government schemes associated with empowerment of women.

1. Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Financial Assistance Scheme.
2. It is a scheme to provide marriage financial assistance to women.
3. The scheme for 2022 is Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme.
4. According to this scheme, financial assistance of around one thousand rupees per month will be given to the girl students who are studying in government schools from 6th to 12th standard and going for higher education.
5. This amount will be paid till they complete their education.

Girl Child Protection Scheme:

1. 1992 A scheme to adopt and protect abandoned girl children.
2. Appointment of Women in Police Scheme 1973.
3. Scheme 1990 to provide 30 percent reservation for women in government jobs.
4. Hostel scheme for women, the government has implemented a hostel scheme for working women in urban areas.
5. The 73rd and 74th Amendment introduced 33 percent reservation for women in local bodies to ensure political representation of women.
6. The allotment of seats is done on a 50 percent allotment basis as per the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 2016.
7. Let's Save the Girl Child and Educate the Girl Child Project.
8. To reduce gender discrimination and protect the girl child through this scheme and ensure their education
9. Free travel scheme for girls by bus.
10. Women Empowerment Center This project is being implemented to create awareness among rural women like Police Act for upliftment.
11. State Women's Resource Center This center works to provide advice on problems faced by women and their solutions.
12. Women's Helpline 181 This number has been introduced for women victims of violence to seek help and provide information.