

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 5 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY



Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy

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TEST - 5 - 08 Jan 2023 (Answer Key)

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. செல்லின் பணிகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the functions of cell.

1. **Cell Wall:** Protects the cell, gives stability and strength to the cell.
2. Aids in cell transport.
3. **Mitochondria:** Produces most of the energy required by the cell.
4. **Pashukanikam:** It contains pigment called pachyam. It attracts sunlight and helps produce food through photosynthesis.
5. **Microbubbles:** It stores food, water and chemicals.
6. **Nucleus:** Acts as the brain of the cell. Coordinates and controls all activities of the cell.
7. **Nucleus coat:** surrounds and protects the nucleus. Transports substances in and out of the nucleus.

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2. குறைந்தபட்ச உணவு தேவை என்றால் என்ன? மற்றும் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்ட உண்பச்சத்து அளவை வரையறுக்க.
What do you mean by Minimal Nutritional Requirement (MNR)? and define Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA).
1. Minimum Dietary Requirement This refers to the minimum nutritional requirements for the human body.
 2. It tells about the requirement of each type of nutrition and its levels.
 3. Calculating how much nutrients an average human body needs in a day is the Minimum Nutrient Requirement.
 4. Recommended Nutrient Intake is the amount of nutrients that an average human being can take for physical activity.
 5. A person is basically the amount of nutrients required for the body to function.
 6. It also protects against various diseases.
 7. Being born with a defect protects against hereditary diseases and other infections.
3. பூஞ்சைகளின் பயன்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.
List out the uses of fungus.
1. It is used for bakery products.
 2. Used for food processing.
 3. It is an important ingredient of citric acid.
 4. Antibiotics like penicillin are produced by it.
 5. It is used for various types of studies.
 6. Mushrooms are high in protein and belong to the genus Puncta.
 7. Widely used to prepare antimicrobials.
4. பாக்டீரியா, வைரஸ் மற்றும் பூஞ்சைகள் ஏற்படுத்தும் நோய்கள் குறித்து எழுதுக.
Write about bacterial, viral and fungal disease.
- Bacterial diseases:**
1. It is called single organism.
 2. It is transmitted to humans and from humans to animals.
 3. It is spread by touching unclean objects and eating unhygienic food.
 4. Through which tuberculosis is spread.
- Viral diseases:**
1. Smaller in size than bacteria.
 2. It spreads from infected humans or animals to others.
 3. Mainly diseases like HIV AIDS can be said.
- Fungal diseases:**
1. Can be caused by fungi.
 2. Mainly present in soil, plant, air etc.
 3. Caused by fungi it can be transmitted from humans to animals.
5. பல்வேறு வகையான வாழ்க்கை முறை நோய்கள் யாவை?
What are the different types of lifestyle diseases?
- Cardiovascular Diseases:**
1. It is caused by consuming too much fatty food.
 2. Fatty blockage inside the heart causes damage.
 3. It can lead to heart attack.

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Diabetes:

1. Uncontrolled diet.
2. It is caused by overweight, mechanical lifestyle etc

Cancer:

1. Alcohol, uncontrolled diet.
 2. Consuming high fat foods.
 3. Processed foods.
 4. Also environmental impurity can cause cancer.
 5. Respiratory disorder caused by unhygienic air like tobacco.
 6. This type of respiratory problem is caused by air pollution.
6. புரத குறைபாட்டினால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஏற்படும் நோய்கள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about protein deficiency diseases among children?

1. Diseases caused by protein deficiency in children.
 2. Height deficiency.
 3. Overweight.
 4. Diseases such as low immunity will occur.
 5. It is caused by inadequate or inadequate intake of protein.
 6. It can make the growth of the child less likely to weaken the immune system.
 7. Eat high protein foods like meat, fish, eggs, pulses.
7. தமிழ்நாடு உள்கட்டமைப்பு மேம்பாட்டு வாரியம் பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write a note on Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board (TNIDB).

1. Inception 2012.
2. Initiated as a statutory body.

Its main functions are:

1. Undertaking various infrastructural projects of the state.
2. Funding of infrastructure projects.
3. Its main task is to develop projects such as highways, constructions for power generation, solid waste management, tourism, urban transport planning, school campuses etc.
4. The main objective of this organization is to develop infrastructure projects suitable for further investment and thereby improve the economy of the state.

8. பொது கணக்கு குழுவின் பங்கு பற்றி பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Examine the role of Public Accounts committee (PAC).

1. It is the Finance Committee of Parliament.
2. The Public Accounts Committee was first established in 1921.
3. This Committee continued after the Constitution of India came into force.
5. It shall function under the rules of the Lok Sabha.
6. Total 22 members in this committee 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha.
7. Rajya Sabha member's cannot become member of the committee.
8. The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha for a term of one year.

Main Tasks:

1. To examine whether the allocated amount has been properly spent as per the budget statement.
2. Scrutiny of the audit report submitted by the Comptroller Auditor General (CAG).

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3. Submitting advice and recommendations to Parliament regarding financial management.
 4. Ministers cannot be members of this committee.
 5. The Committee does not control the Ministers in any way.
 6. The recommendations of the Committee shall not bind the Government.
9. இந்திய அரசின் தொகுப்பு நிதி மற்றும் அவசர கால நிதியம் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Elucidate Consolidate Fund of India and Contingency Fund of India.

Consolidated Fund of Government of India:

1. Article 266 of the Constitution.
2. Most of the revenue that can accrue to the Govt. various types of taxes like revenue tax, central tax, customs duty etc. will be included in this.
3. Non - Tax income is also included in this.
4. All important expenditure of the Government shall be met from this fund.
5. Consent of Parliament is mandatory for expenditure from this fund.
6. Expenditure will be incurred from this fund only after the passage of Appropriation Bill.

Contingency Fund:

1. Article 267 of the Constitution of India.
2. The Parliament has created this Contingency Fund in the name of permission given by the Constitution of India.
3. Expenditure can be incurred from this fund when some unexpected expenses arise.
4. It shall function exclusively in the name of the President on behalf of the Central Administration.
5. The Central Finance Secretary shall administer this fund on his behalf every.
6. The Government shall allocate a certain amount to this fund in the annual budget statement.
7. The contingency fund currently has a balance of Rs.30000 crores.
8. Expenditure from these Fund does not require prior approval of Parliament.

பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION - B

10. முதலமைச்சருக்கான பொருளாதார ஆலோசனை குழு பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an Account on Tamil Nadu Economic Advisory Council to Chief Minister.

A special advisory committee has been set up to boost the economy of Tamil Nadu.

Members of the Committee:

1. Famous Nobel Laureate Economist – 'Esther Dublay'.
 2. Former Reserve Bank Governor – 'Raghuram Rajan'.
 3. Chief Economic Adviser to Central Government – 'Arvind Subramanian'.
 4. Development Economist – 'Jean Drees'.
 5. Former Union Finance Secretary – 'Narayanan'.
 6. The Government shall take economic measures as per the advice of this Committee.
 7. It is an important aspect to achieve Tamil Nadu's main goal of becoming a trillion economy by 2030.
11. 2030 - ல் தமிழ்நாடு ஒரு பில்லியன் பொருளாதாரம்- கருத்துரைக.

Tamil Nadu to be a One Trillion Economy by 2030 – Comment.

1. India's second largest economy by GDP of the state.
2. About 60% of the state is urbanized.
3. The share of agriculture in the economy of the state is **11 percent**.
4. Share of manufacturing sector is **34 percent**.
5. Share of service sector is **55 percent**.
6. State with highest human resource in India.

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7. To boost the state's economy to one trillion by 2030. The government has taken action.
8. Various sectoral activities have been undertaken as a result.
9. Mainly for this investment investors conference has been held at international level, various sector specific export parks and zones have been created, technology oriented manufacturing.
10. Also Defense Industrial Corridor, Industrial Corridors (Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor) Sectoral Special Economic Zones have been created.
11. Automobile Special Economy Zone (SEZ) Chennai.
12. BIOPHARMA SEZ.
13. International Furniture Park Tuticorin.
14. Various MoUs have been entered into to promote investment in the service sector.

12. மத்திய நிதி அமைச்சகத்தின் பல்வேறு துறைகள் பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give a detail account on various departments of Union Ministry of Finance.

The Union Finance Ministry was accorded Cabinet status.

1. Department of Economic Affairs:

Preparation of Annual Financial Statement.

2. Department of Expenditures:

Overseeing various types of expenditure.

3. Department of Revenue:

It is responsible for the administration of direct and indirect taxes.

4. Department of Financial Services:

Provides various financial related services.

5. Department of Investment and Public Assets Management:

1. Proceedings relating to disinvestments of assets and shares of PSUs.
2. Indian Accounts and Audit Department.

13. நிர்ப்பயா நிதி பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a short note on Nirbhaya Fund.

1. **Start:** 2013
2. The government created a fund named Nirbhaya Fund to promote the safety of women.
3. About one thousand crore rupees have been earmarked for this.
4. It is administered by the Union Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
5. This fund is used for various measures taken for the protection of women.
6. Mainly the scheme called **One Stop Center** is implemented under this fund.
7. Under this various schemes like development of necessary infrastructure for safety of women, development of technology oriented schemes, use of CCTV cameras, emergency number, SOS etc. are being implemented.

14. ஆணவக் கொலை என்றால் என்ன? அதற்கான காரணங்களை ஆராய்க.

What is Honour Killing? Analyse its causes.

1. Manslaughter is also called honor killing.
2. This manslaughter is mostly committed in cases of non-consensual marriage, love etc. mainly by family or relatives.
3. Premeditated honor killing.

Reasons for this:

1. Patriarchal society

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2. In the name of cultural policing
3. Ideology
4. Without awareness
5. For political reasons
6. Various laws have been enacted in India to prevent this.
7. Section 32 of the Indian Penal Code prohibits illegal panchayats etc.
8. Special Marriage Act 1954.
9. Protection of Human Rights Act 2006.
10. Domestic Violence (Protection) Act 2005.

15. 'பிங்க் டேட்ரோல்' பற்றி விளக்குக.

Define 'Pink patrol'.

1. 'Pink Petrol' scheme is an important scheme to ensure safety of women and children in Tamil Nadu.
2. Accordingly a special unit will be created in the State Police Department.
3. The program is designed to reduce crime against women and children.
4. A special investigation team will be created in the police.
5. All women police stations will be provided with patrol vehicles.
6. Mainly this project will be implemented in big cities like Chennai.
7. For this scheme free phone number 1901 and 1908 have been introduced.

16. பாலின சமத்துவ குறியீடு என்றால் என்ன? அவற்றிற்கான அளவீடுகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

What is Gender gap index? List out its parameters.

1. This index is published by summarizing the difference and examining the factors associated with inequality.
2. The Index is published by the World Economic Forum (WEF).
3. India ranks 135 out of 146 countries by 2022.

Parameters:

1. Acquisition of economic participation,
2. Opportunity,
3. Education level,
4. Health,
5. Political empowerment.

17. டிஜிட்டல் சக்தி 4.0 - விவாதிக்க.

Digital Sakthi 4.0 – Discuss.

1. National Commission for Women has launched a program called Digital Shakti.
2. The project has been launched in association with Cyber Peace Foundation and Meta.
3. Its main objective is to create awareness among women across the country about digital education and its activities.
4. Report the problems they face digitally as complaints.
5. Dealing efficiently with the problems they encounter.
6. About three lakh girls across the country have been trained in cyber security under this scheme.

18. மாநில பெண்கள் ஆணையத்தின் பங்கு மற்றும் செயல்பாட்டினை விவரி.

Describe the role and functions of State Women Commission.

1. Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women was formed in 1993
2. It is Statutory Body.
3. It consists of Chairman and 9 members

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Tasks and Activities:

1. Different types of problems faced by women and their solutions.
2. Advice the government on policies related to women.
3. To ensure constitutional and statutory protection given to women.
4. Advice the government on various programs related to women.
5. To inquire into the grievances of women and provide redressal thereof.

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. தாவர செல் மற்றும் விலங்கு செல் வேறுபடுத்தி காட்டுக.

Differentiate Plant cell and Animal cell.

1. All living things are made up of cells.
2. New cells arise from existing cells.
3. The cell contains genetic information. These are passed down from parents to offspring.
4. All metabolic reactions take place inside the cell.

Microstructure of Eukaryotic Cell:

1. Eukaryotic cells have a well-defined structure. They are found in organisms with many variations. Examples are plant and animal cells.
2. **Animal Cell:** Animal cell is surrounded by cell membrane or plasma membrane.
3. Within this membrane is a gelatinous matrix called protoplasm.
4. There are other organelles like mitochondria, Golgi body, centrioles, lysosomes, ribosomes and cell frame.
5. Plant cells have a regular, clear cell wall.
6. Have a large central poll and computers.
7. Also many cell membranes are found as in animal cells.

2. ஸ்டெம் செல் தொழில்நுட்பம் சார்ந்த சவால்கள் மற்றும் சாதகங்கள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the advantages and challenges of Stem cell technology.

1. Stem cells are cells derived from our bone marrow or umbilical cord.
2. They are called the basic cells of our body.
3. This stem cell has the ability to repair or mature any cell in the body.
4. Hence stem cell therapy is seen as a promising future.
5. New cells can be grown and repaired in the laboratory to repair damaged cells and tissues.
6. Parts of organs that are not working properly can be repaired.
7. Can repair genetic defects in cells.

Pros:

1. To know how diseases occur or why some cells develop into cancer cells.
2. To cure cancerous tumors in the brain.
3. It targets cancer tumors with the herpes virus in the stem cell.
4. The blood vessels in some of the valves in the heart become dysfunctional.
5. A 'mini heart' (small heart) can be implanted in the affected areas to restore blood flow to the blood valves.
6. Male infertility can be treated using stem cells.

Challenges:

1. Fees for stem cell savings banks can run into lakhs when going to private individuals.

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2. Indian Institute of Medical Research and Government of Tamil Nadu have jointly launched a new stem cell research center with international standards in selected government hospitals.
3. கொரோனா -19 வைரஸ் குறித்து எழுதிக் மேலும் கொரோனா பெருந்தொற்றை கட்டுப்படுத்துவது ஏன் கடினமாக உள்ளது?

Write about Covid – 19 virus and why is it difficult to contain corona pandemic?

1. Corona virus belongs to the type SARS COV 2.
2. The virus was first detected in Wuhan, China.
3. It was later labeled as Covid-19 by the World Health Organization (WHO).
4. The outbreak of the virus has been declared a public health emergency.
5. It is viruses that can attack respiratory problems.
6. These symptoms include persistent fever, fatigue, high temperature, loss of smell or taste, headache, hoarseness, throat irritation, etc.
7. Corona is difficult to control.

Reasons:

1. It spreads easily from person to person due to high population density.
 2. Migration of people.
 3. Due to the large number of displaced workers, information about them is not properly maintained by the government.
 4. And it is more likely to affect the elderly.
 5. Without adequate awareness.
 6. Non-cooperation with Government activities.
 7. Absence of test method.
 8. No health infrastructure.
 9. Population density.
 10. Absence of ventilator facility.
 11. Impact on daily life.
4. குழந்தைகள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் ஊடச்சத்து குறைபாட்டை களைவதற்காக தமிழக அரசு எடுக்கும் நலத்திட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the welfare measures carried out by Tamil Nadu government to address the problem of malnutrition among children.

1. Malnutrition, According to National Family Health Report. Malnutrition among children under the age of six is higher in India than in any other country.
2. Two out of three children in India are diagnosed with malnutrition.
3. Mainly the problems like short height and overweight are called malnutrition.
4. In terms of states states like Bihar, Assam have high rates of malnutrition.
5. States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala have low levels of malnutrition.
6. Malnutrition in children under the age of six can cause long-term health problems.

Causes of Malnutrition:

1. Poverty, Uneven Diet, Lack of awareness.
2. **Action taken to eradicate malnutrition.**
3. Midday Meal Scheme This scheme was started in Madras Province in 1923 during the Justice Party rule.
4. The scheme was expanded in 1952.
5. Subsequently, in 1982, the scheme was renamed as Nutrious Noon – Meal Programme.
6. Accordingly mid day meal scheme is implemented for students studying in government schools.
7. Its main purpose.

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8. Addressing malnutrition among students.
9. Increasing school attendance.
10. Imparting basic education.
11. Lowering the child sex ratio.
12. Food rich in protein is provided under this scheme.

Chief Minister's Breakfast Program:

1. Under this scheme Government schools will provide morning breakfast along with midday meal to the students of classes I to V.
2. It is implemented from 2022 onwards.

Integrated Child Development Services:

1. The scheme was started in 1975.
2. Under this Anganwadi Centers are functioning to improve the health and nutrition of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children.

National Food Security Act 2014:

Under this, getting food is made a legal right.

Poshan Abhiyan Scheme:

1. It is a scheme proposed by the Central Government and implemented by the States.
2. The scheme is implemented to alleviate malnutrition among children.

National Nutrition Mission:

1. Conducting special medical camps in schools to address child malnutrition.
 2. Providing nutritional tablets.
 3. The State is a pioneer in addressing child malnutrition through such programs.
5. பல்வேறு பட்டினி: பற்றாக்குறை பற்றி விரிவான விளக்கம் தருக.

Give a detailed account on different types of Budget deficits.

A budget deficit means that budgeted revenue is less than expenditure. This condition is also known as government deficit. There are four types of deficits in the budget of the Government of India.

1. Revenue deficit
2. Budget deficit
3. Fiscal deficit
4. Primary deficit

Revenue shortfall:

1. If the revenue expenditure of the government is more than the revenue inflow it is called revenue deficit.
2. It does not take into account capital inflows and capital expenditure.
3. Revenue Deficit means that the revenue is less than what is required to run the day-to-day operations of the government.
4. Revenue Deficit (RD) = Gross Revenue Expenditure (RE) - Gross Revenue Receipts (RR) $RE - RR > 0$

Budget Deficit:

1. Budget deficit is the gap between the total revenue and expenditure of the revenue and capital accounts.
2. Budget Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total Revenue

Fiscal deficit:

1. Fiscal Deficit = Budgetary Deficit – Government's Store Debts and Other Liabilities.
2. So fiscal deficit is more than budget deficit.

Primary deficit:

1. Principal Debt Shortage is the debt shortfall after deducting interest payments from the financial debt

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shortfall.

2. It will show the real burden of Govt.
3. And this does not include interest on previously acquired loans.
4. Hence primary deficit refers to the demand for government debt especially interest payments.
5. Hence the fiscal deficit will be higher than the principal deficit.
6. Principal Debit (PD) = Funding Debit (FD) – Interest Payment (IP)

6. தமிழ்நாடு பட்ஜெட் 2022 -23 கான சிறப்பு அம்சங்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

List out the Highlights of Tamil Nadu Budget 2022 – 23.

1. Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme.
2. According to the scheme, stipend of Rs.1000 per month will be given to girl students who have studied in government school from 6th to 12th standard till graduation.
3. Allocation of funds for translation of Thanthai Periyar's books and works into other languages.
4. New museums in Villupuram and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu.
5. Decision to set up Nature Park for children at Guindy Children's Park.
6. Eligible students who have studied from 6th to 12th standard in government schools.
7. Mainly the government will bear the entire cost of education of the students who are enrolled in higher education like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, All India Institute of Medical Education etc.
8. Special committees will be set up to monitor social media in the state.
9. This is a plan to prevent the spread of fake news.
10. A double decker Elevated Expressway road will be constructed from Maduravoyal to Chennai Port.
11. Destitute animals will be taken care of by the shelter.
12. Tribal Museum to be set up at Courtalam, Tenkasi District.
13. A Museum of Prehistoric Artifacts will be set up at Poondi, Tiruvallur District.
14. A museum of Middle Stones will be set up in Dharmapuri district.
15. Buses operating in major cities in Tamil Nadu will be converted to electric buses.
16. A Coir Industry Development Corporation will be set up at Coimbatore.
17. New industrial parks will be created in districts like secondary cities like Coimbatore Perambalur Madurai, Vellore.
18. Special production units will be created for manufacturing of electronic products.
19. The revenue deficit of the government has been reduced from four to three per cent to about Rs 7000 crore.
20. The debt amount of Tamil Nadu is about 6 lakh 53 thousand crores.
21. The GDP of the state is 27 percent.
22. Deficit will be reduced from four percent to three percent.
23. Department for which Higher funds have been allocated in to the is School Education.

7. நிதி கொள்கை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Illustrate Fiscal Policy.

Exceptions:

“Fiscal policy is the policy of government revenue and expenditure to produce desirable effects on national income and avoid undesirable effects. “Arthur Smithies.

Meaning of Fiscal Policy:

1. Fiscal policy is the main instrument of modern governmental economic policy. Fiscal policy gained importance with Keynes's 'New Economy' and the Great Depression.

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2. Fiscal policy in general view is the budget policy that affects economic variables like production, employment, saving and investment.
3. It is a government defining policy.

Financial Instruments:

1. **Taxation:** Taxes transfer income from the people to the government. Taxes can be direct or indirect. A tax increase reduces disposable income. So tax should be increased to control inflation. Taxes should be cut during recessions.
2. **Public Expenditure:** Aggregate demand for goods and services rises when public expenditure increases the wages and salaries of workers. Hence public expenditure helps to control recession and inflation.
3. **Public Credit:** The government transfers money from the public to the government through credit. It is then paid back to the people with interest. Thus money is transferred from the government to the people.

Objectives of fiscal policy:

1. Full employment
2. Affordability
3. Economic development
4. Equitable sharing
5. Currency Exchange Rate Equilibrium
6. Capital formation
7. Equitable development

Fiscal policy helps to achieve the following objectives.

Full Employment:

Full employment is a major objective of both developed and developing countries. Public spending on social reinvestment can generate employment.

Affordability:

Price volatility causes an imbalance between aggregate demand and supply, resulting in inflation as demand for goods increases.

Economic Development:

Fiscal policy is used to increase the productive capacity of an economy. Tax is used as a tool to encourage investment. Tax holidays and tax rebates stimulate investment through new factories.

Equal sharing:

A progressive tax system helps reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.

Currency Exchange Rate Equilibrium:

International trade fluctuates according to the movement of exchange rates. Increases exports by providing tax incentives and subsidies.

Capital formation:

Capital formation becomes very important for rapid economic growth. A reduction in tax burden increases disposable income and leads to capital accumulation through savings.

8. பதினாறாவது நிதிக்குழு பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain 15th Finance Commission's.

According to Article 280 of the Constitution of India, the Finance Commission is a Constitutional body. It was set up in 1951 to define the fiscal relationship between the Center and the States.

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1. The Fiscal Commission seeks to reduce disequilibrium between the Center and the states (vertical disequilibrium) and to reduce disequilibrium between states (horizontal disequilibrium). It promotes intuition.
2. The Finance Commission is constituted once in five years. It is set up two years in advance. This is a temporary arrangement.
3. The 15th Finance Commission was constituted in November 2017. Its recommendations will be implemented from April 1, 2020.
4. Allocation of net tax revenues between the Center and the States and distribution of their respective shares to the States.
5. To lay down the principles regarding the amount of grant to be given by the Central Government to the State (Article 275 (1)) and the eligibility of the State Government to receive the grant.
6. Particulars to be brought to the attention of the President of India for the maintenance of sound finances. Other issues include debt relief, natural disaster funds to states, sub-ordinates etc.
7. It is recommended to maintain the same vertical decentralization at 41% as in the report for the year 2020-21.
8. It will help maintain predictability and stabilize resources, especially in times of Covid.
9. This is about the same size as the divisible pool of 42% recommended by the 14th FC. However, it has made the necessary 1% adjustment due to the conversion of the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.
10. GST 35% of total tax revenue of the Union. GST accounts for about 44% of states' own tax revenue.

11. Gross Tax Revenue:

1. Compared to 2016-17 figures, total tax revenue excluding GST cess collection has decreased by 1.7% points.
2. The impact of this decline was seen in the distribution of taxes to the states.
12. Total tax revenue estimate 2021-26: It is expected to be Rs 135.2 lakh crore, out of which divisible pool is estimated to be Rs 103 lakh crore.

13. Criteria and weightages assigned to horizontal partition:

1. Population: 15%
2. Area: 15%
3. Forest & Ecology: 10%
4. Income margin: 45%
5. Tax and financial initiatives: 2.5%
6. Population Efficiency: 12.5%

14. The Commission has also reintroduced the tax effort criterion to reward financial performance.

9. கோவிட்-19 பொது முடக்கம் பெண்களுக்கு எதிரான குடும்ப வன்முறைகளை அதிகப்படுத்தியது – கருத்துரைக.

Covid-19 Lockdown leads to increased domestic violence against women – Comment.

1. Domestic violence against women worldwide during the Covid-19 pandemic is 67% higher than in previous years.
2. Globally, one in three women are victims of domestic violence.
3. About 82 percent of the total number of victims is found to be victimized by husband or close family relative.
4. Similarly in India according to the National Family Welfare Survey report, about 31 percent of women are exposed to various forms of domestic violence.
5. They are mainly physically, mentally, sexually abused.

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6. It is said that this domestic violence has increased due to various reasons and public shutdown.
 7. The general shutdown has become a major factor in the escalation of violence.
 8. About 40% of the violence is sexually developed.
 9. Around 300 complaints of domestic violence have been received by the National Commission for Women during the general round.
 10. Non-functioning of Counseling Centers as reasons for these.
 11. Police stations not functioning properly.
 12. Non-Governmental Organisations.
 13. Without alternative means of settlement.
 14. Similarly, various types of violence have been caused during this general shutdown and various domestic violence against women is emerging.
10. இந்தியாவில் பெண்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பல்வேறு சமூக அநீதிகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about various social injustice faced by women in India.

1. Conspiracy
2. Dowry Abuse Prevention Act - 1960

Child Marriage:

1. Illiterate parents
2. Poverty
3. Dowry
4. Insecure society
5. Population growth
6. Defects in laws

Consequences of child marriages:

1. Increase in perinatal mortality
2. Increasing poverty

Laws Against:

1. Child Marriage Prohibition Act - 2006
2. Child Marriage Prevention Officers

Female infanticide:

Killing newborn girls

Reasons:

1. Poverty
2. Child marriage
3. Boy crush
4. Inexperience
5. Dowry

Effects:

1. Gender difference
2. Low sex ratio
3. Declining female literacy

Projects:

1. Cradle Child Scheme - 1992
2. Protection of Girl Child Scheme - 1992
3. Save the Girl Child Educate the Girl Child Program - 2015

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Money Marriage:

1. A man marrying more than one woman at the same time.
2. Hindu Marriage Act 1955 allows a person to have only one wife.

Sexual Harassment:

1. Physical Harassment.
2. Inviting, coercing.
3. Insistence on watching sexually oriented books and movies.
4. Physical sexual coercion.

Legal Actions:

1. Sections 14, 15, 21, 19(1) (g)
2. The Sexual Harassment (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act – 2013

11. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:

i) வெளிச் சோதனை முறை கருக்கடல். In vitro fertilization (IVF).

1. It means laboratory In vitro fertilization.
2. The process of embryo implantation outside the body.
3. It is artificial insemination.pioneer in addressing child malnutrition through such programs.
4. It has four stages
 1. Egg retrieval, donor
 2. Embryo feeding,
 3. Embryonic development
 4. Embryo transfer

ii) போக்ஸோ சட்டம். POCSO Act.

1. Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act It is known as POCSO Act.
2. This Act was introduced in 2012.

Main objective of the Act:

It is a law that can punish those who engage in such offenses as well as related issues.

Ministry:

1. Union Ministry of Women and Child Development.
2. Special Features Special Courts shall be set up under this Act to hear cases relating thereto.
3. Children under the age of 18 are defined.
4. The present amendment of the Act provides for a maximum penalty of death.

iii) மதிப்பீடு குழு. Estimates Committee.

1. Parliament is an important committee on finance.
2. Origin 1921 before Independence.
3. 1950 as per recommendation of Finance Minister John Mathai.
4. Number 30 members.
5. All belong to the Lok Sabha.
6. Member of Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.

Activity:

To carry out investigations on the expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and to submit a report to the Parliament on the public expenditure.

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12. தமிழ்நாடு மாநில மகளிர் கொள்கை 2021 முக்கிய அம்சங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the key features of Tamil Nadu State Policy for Women 2021.

1. State Women Policy released in December 2021.
2. This policy will be implemented for the next five years.
3. As per this new policy special focus is given to school and college going girls.
4. Mainly different types of martial arts will be given trainings.
5. Also 50 additional days of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) days will be allocated for women headed households to improve their livelihood.
6. Women's representation in recognized political parties will be increased to 33 percent.
7. Efforts will be made through the Kasturibai Gandhi Palika Vidyalaya scheme as part of the program to promote girls' education up to 19 years of age.
8. Through this basic education of girl child will be ensured.
9. Research involving more women will be given priority
10. Consequently, assistance will be provided to thousands of female students as excellent researchers.
11. All assistance will be provided for conducting excellent research mainly in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

அலகு - III

UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

1. ஐந்து உலக வகைப்பாட்டு முறையை விவரித்து அதன் சாதக பாதகங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

Explain five kingdom classification and list out its merits and demerits.

1. The five world classification system was proposed by R.H. Whittaker in 1969.
2. These five worlds are classified on the basis of characteristics such as cell structure, mode of nutrition, food source and body structure.

1) World of Monera

1. All prokaryotic organisms belong to the phylum Monera. There is no real substance in these.
2. There is no nuclear membrane and no membrane-enclosed organelles.
3. Majority of bacteria depend on different or other feeding system.
4. Some bacteria are autotrophic. Examples of Monera are bacteria and blue-green algae.

2) World of Protista

1. The Protista world includes unicellular organisms and some simple multicellular eukaryotes.
2. Protists are divided into two main groups.
3. Plant-type protists produce food by photosynthesis
4. Generally these are called algae.
5. Algae include unicellular and multicellular types.
6. Animal-type protists are often called protozoans.
7. Protozoa include animals like Amoeba, Paramecium

3) The world of fungi

1. Fungi are mostly multicellular organisms. Having a eukaryotic cell structure. They obtain the nutrients they need by secreting digestive enzymes on food items and digesting and absorbing them.
2. Fungi can be seen as saplings and decomposers (decomposing fungi) or parasites. Molds, mildews, fungi, and yeasts belong to the fungi kingdom.

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4) Plant world

1. The plant world consists of multicellular organisms called eukaryotes. These are photosynthetic.
2. Lipids are also stored foods in the form of oil or fat.
3. Plant cells have specific functions. They perform photosynthesis and transport substances.
4. The plant kingdom includes mosses, ferns, cone-forming plants and flowering plants.

5) Animal world

1. Animals are multicellular organisms with eukaryotic cells. These are organisms with different feeding patterns. Animal cells do not have a cell wall.
2. Most animals in the animal world are mobile.
3. Mammals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and man, are vertebrates belonging to the animal kingdom.
4. Also sea sponges, jelly fishes, worms belonging to several groups, starfish and insects are vertebrates belonging to the animal kingdom.

2. உணவு உட்பட மற்றும் செரிமான குறைபாடு குறித்து விளக்குக.

Explain nutritional and digestive disorder.

Colitis:

1. Bacterial, viral and parasitic infections easily attack the intestinal tract. This causes inflammation in the inner wall of the colon.
2. This is called colitis.
3. Symptoms include rectal bleeding, abdominal cramps and diarrhoea.

Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM)

1. Deficiency of protein in diet during adolescence causes protein energy deficiencies like Marasmus and Kwashiorkor.
2. Symptoms include dry skin, pot belly, watery feet and face, stunted growth, fur discoloration, weakness and irritability.
3. This condition appears due to lack of carbohydrate and protein in the diet.

Indigestion:

1. This deficiency occurs due to improper digestion of food.
2. Inadequate secretion of digestive enzymes, palpitations, regurgitation of food, overeating and spicy food causes this condition.

Constipation:

Constipation is caused by poor bowel movement due to lack of physical activity and low fiber diet, and stool stays in the rectum for a long time.

Vomiting:

1. It is a counter-oscilloscope phenomenon.
2. Vomiting is the passage of harmful substances and spoiled food from the stomach through the mouth.
3. Nausea is followed by vomiting.

Jaundice:

1. This condition is caused by liver damage. Thus, the separation of bile pigments from the blood from the degraded hemoglobin is affected.
2. These pigments get deposited in the eyes and skin and give yellow color.

Liver cirrhosis:

1. Liver cirrhosis occurs as long-term liver diseases affect and destroy liver cells.
2. Thus, fibroids appear in abdominal blood vessels and bile ducts.

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3. Abandoned liver is also known as (a) scarred liver. This condition is caused by infection, feeding on placenta, malnutrition and alcoholism.

Gall stones:

1. Gallbladder stones appear due to a change in the nature of bile.
2. These stones obstruct cystic duct, hepatic duct and hepato-pancreatic duct causing pain, jaundice, hepatitis and pancreatitis.

Appendicitis:

1. Inflammation of the colon causes severe abdominal pain.
2. Burst of intestine and infection in lower abdomen.

Diaphragmatic hernia:

1. In which the top of the stomach protrudes slightly above the diaphragm.
2. Also due to constant pressure on the abdominal muscles due to coughing, vomiting, high pressure exerted during defecation, heavy lifting, etc., in some people the muscles become weak due to injury or other damage.
3. Irritation caused by stomach acid causes chest irritation.

Diarrhoea:

1. Diarrhea is a worldwide gastrointestinal disorder.
2. It is sometimes caused by a bacterial or viral infection spread through food and water. As the bacteria damage the lining of the colon, the colon is unable to absorb liquids.
3. Dehydration if left untreated.
4. Rehydrate the body by drinking large amounts of water.

Pepticulcer:

1. Anterior duodenal ulcer is most common in people aged 25 to 45 years and gastric ulcer in people over 50 years old.
2. Chronic use of uncontrolled aspirin or anti-inflammatory drugs can cause peptic ulcer. Stomach ulcers can also be caused by smoking, drinking, caffeine use and stress.

Obesity:

1. This condition is caused by accumulation of excess fat in adipose tissue.
 2. It can trigger diseases like hypertension, atherosclerotic heart disease and diabetes. Obesity can also occur due to hereditary causes, overeating, endocrine or metabolic disorders.
 3. The degree of obesity can be determined using the obesity scale or body mass index (BMI).
 4. A normal grown man has a BMI of 19-25. A BMI above 25 is considered obese.
3. தமிழக அரசின் பல்வேறு வருவாய் ஆதாரங்கள் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Elucidate the various revenue sources of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

State Tax Revenue:

1. Source address
2. Tax on agricultural lands
3. Excise duty on alcohol and drugs
4. Farm Tax (Agricultural Lands)
5. Other fees in the State List for Courts Ordinance
6. Land Revenue
7. Fee for documents not in Central List.
8. Agricultural Income Tax
9. Tax on land and buildings

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10. License tax for extraction of mineral resources.
11. Tax on consumption and sale of electricity
12. Entry tax on goods for consumption and sale in the local area.
13. Sales tax on goods other than newspapers
14. Tax on advertisements other than newspapers.
15. Tax on goods and passengers carried by road and water
16. Vehicle Tax.
17. Tax on animals and boats.
18. Business tax on business and workers.
19. Tax on amusements and gambling.
20. Road toll.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Goods and Services Tax is levied as an indirect tax on goods and services across the country. It is a comprehensive, multi-stage destination based value proposition.

1. **CGST - Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST):** A tax levied by the Central Government on domestic sales ((eg) transaction in Tamil Nadu)
2. **SGST - State Goods and Services Tax (SGST):** A tax levied by the State Government on domestic sales (eg transactions within Tamil Nadu).
3. **IGST – Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST):** A tax levied by the central government on state government sales (eg from Punjab to Tamil Nadu).

State Non – Tax Revenue:

1. Interest on loan
 2. Dividends
 3. Royalty paid to minerals
 4. Revenue from Public Sector Undertakings
 5. Customs Fees
 6. Entry Fee
 7. Income from different types of services
4. பட்டிசைபட்டின் பல்வேறு நிலைகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about different stages of Budget.

1. The word Budget does not appear anywhere in the Constitution of India and it is mentioned as the Statement of Budget.
2. The financial year of the Government is from 1st April to 31st March.
3. Budget statement of the Central Government is stated in Article 112 of the Constitution of India.
4. Statement of Budget of the State Government as stated in Section 202.
5. Budget will be introduced under Parliament and State Legislature.
6. Preparation of the Union Budget by the Department of Economic Affairs functioning under the Union Ministry of Finance.
7. Budget statement has been prepared since British period.
8. First prepared 1869.
9. This budget was divided into two parts in 1924 one is General Budget and second is Railway Budget.
10. The Budget was bifurcated based on the recommendation of the Constituent Committee to submit a separate budget statement for the Railway Department.

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11. In 1947, Shanmugam, the first finance minister of independent India, presented the budget statement for the first time after India's independence.
12. This report should be filed every financial year specifying the revenue and expenditure of the Government.
13. This report is a procedure for approval by the legislature of the tax and non-tax revenue and expenditure accruing to the administration of the government.
14. The government decided to file the central government budget statement as a single statement from 2017 onwards.
15. That is, as per the report of the Bibek Debroy Committee, the separate budget statement for the Railway Department was consolidated and filed as a general budget statement.
16. Since that day the practice has been followed that the Union and State Finance Ministers present this budget statement on behalf of the President and the State Governor.
17. Different levels of budget statement.

Introduction of Budget Statement:

The Budget Statement is brought only in the Lok Sabha of the Parliament and in the Legislative Assembly of the State Legislature.

General Discussion:

1. The Finance Minister shall subject the policies and schemes of the Government to public debate and various sections shall put their views in this public debate.
2. After the completion of the public debate, the budget report will be sent to the Rajya Sabha.
3. Rajya Sabha cannot make any amendment to the budget statement as substantive.
4. The Rajya Sabha cannot hold a referendum.
5. Rajya Sabha cannot reject.
6. Rajya Sabha can only debate.

Subject to scrutiny by Standing Committee of Parliament:

There are 31 departmental level committees in the Parliament and those level committees systematically analyzed the budget report and submitted a report to the Parliament regarding how much funds should be allocated to the respective departments.

Voting on grant:

1. How much subsidy should be allocated to various sectors will be taken up sector wise for this discussion and will be done through voting.
2. This power does not apply to the Rajya Sabha where the debate on the demand for grant is held only in the Lok Sabha.
3. During this time various cut-off resolutions will be brought to reduce or completely cancel the specified amount. They are Policy cut motion, Economic cut motion, and Token cut motion.

Passing of Appropriation Bill:

1. If expenditure is to be incurred from the consolidated fund as per the rules of the political system, such expenditure can only be incurred by passing an appropriation resolution.
2. Apart from that, the amount of grant allocated to each department and the amount received from this fund will be taken into consideration in the appropriation bill and it will be brought into law.
3. Expenditure of funds shall be recognized as legal only if so enacted.

Passing of Finance Bill:

1. Its main object is that this Finance Bill is passed to authorize the revenue and expenditure due to the Government as fully legal.

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2. And the Finance Bill will recognize as legal any changes in taxes which are important for financial matters.
 3. Provisional collection of Taxes Act, 1931.
 4. The President should give his assent to the Finance Bill at least 75 days after it is passed
 5. A budget statement is complete after passing through these six steps.
5. நிதி நிர்வாகத்தில் சட்டமன்றத்தின் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் பற்றி சுவ்ந்து ஆராய்க.

Critically examine the legislative control over Financial Administration.

1. Legislature has various controls over financial management.
2. First is the constitutional provisions.
3. Section 112 Statement of Budget of the Central Government.
4. It shall be presented every year before the Parliament on behalf of the President.
5. This account will be prepared on the basis of income and expenditure.
6. Section 113 requires all expenditure to be allowed after a vote in Parliament.
7. These are also called polls on grant requests.
8. Prior approval of the President is required for making such grant request.
9. Section 114 Passing of Appropriation Bill for drawing money from Consolidated Fund of Government.
10. Section 115 deals with allocation of additional funds.
11. Article 116 deals with introduction of Finance Bill in Parliament with prior assent of the President.
12. Important Committees in the Legislature dealing with finance.

Public Accounts Committee:

1. Total membership is 22, 15 – Lok Sabha, 7 – Rajya Sabha.
2. To scrutinize the accounts of the execution of these functions assigned to the Parliament.
3. Scrutiny of the accounts of the Central Auditing Officer.
4. Examining various statements related to tax.
5. Scrutiny of expenditure incurred by various Ministries and Departments.

Important limitations:

1. Certain accounts cannot be audited.
2. No voluntary account will be taken up for scrutiny.
3. Ministers are not responsible for this committee.

Committee on Public Enterprises:

1. Total membership is 22
2. Tenure is one year
3. 15 Members in Lok Sabha
4. 7 Members in Rajya Sabha

Important Tasks:

1. Scrutiny of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in relation to the public enterprises of the Government.
2. Examining accounts relating to production, balance, revenue, debt of public institutions.
3. No change can be brought about in the policies of public institutions.
4. Ministers will not be controlled by this committee in any way.

Estimate Committee:

1. Total Membership is 30 persons.
2. As far as this committee is concerned, all are members of the Lok Sabha.
3. Rajya Sabha has no representation in this Committee.

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Important Tasks:

1. Submission of economic analysis reports on government administration.
 2. Examination of whether appropriations passed with the approval of Parliament have been properly made.
6. வரதட்சணைகான காரணங்கள் மற்றும் தாக்கம் பற்றி விவரிக்க, வரதட்சணையை ஒழிப்பதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Elucidate the causes and impact of dowry, Write about remedial measures to eradicate dowry.

Dowry:

1. Dowry is a social problem.
2. Dowry is “moveable & immovable property brought by a bride from her father's house to the groom's house at the time of her marriage under the obligation of her parents (m) protection.
3. It was ceremonial in the past.
4. Many social evils occurred after it was made compulsory.

Social evils caused by dowry:

1. Female infanticide
2. Suicide
3. Arson
4. Early marriage
5. Old maidens
6. Women's lack of education
7. Divorce
8. Improper relationship
9. Depression
10. Physical abuse
11. Slavery treatment
12. Domestic violence

Reasons for Dowry:

1. Patriarchal society
2. Status of daughters as a burden and sons as an asset
3. Economic disempowerment of women
4. One who considers it an honor to receive a dowry
5. Conservative Socio-Culture
6. Nowadays parents of girls are interested in choosing a groom.
7. Greed for easy riches

Elimination measures:

1. Proper implementation of dowry prevention laws.
2. Educating women.
3. Making women self dependent.
4. Creating awareness in society.
5. Prevention of early and child marriage
6. Changing long-standing social habits.
7. Dowry Prohibition Act - 1961
8. Domestic Violence (Prevention) Act - 2005
9. Section 304 B of the Indian Penal Code, if a woman dies within 7 years of marriage, the husband (m) of her relative is punishable.

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10. Indian Penal Code - 498A
11. Supreme Court Judgment 2009 – Prohibits dowry.
7. பெண்களுக்கு எதிரான சைபர் குற்றங்கள் பற்றி விளக்குக. சைபர் குற்றங்களை கட்டுப்படுத்த எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Discuss Cyber crime against women, Write about measures to control Cyber crime.

1. Crimes committed using technology and other technology-based devices are described as cyber crime.
2. It mostly takes place as online crime.
3. CYBER CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN According to the report of the National Crime Records Archive around 50000 cyber crimes have been registered as of 2021-2022.
4. It is slightly more than the previous year.
5. Most crimes are registered in Karnataka state.

Miscellaneous Offenses:

1. Money transaction fraud
2. Sending obscene text messages
3. Intimidation
4. Pornography depicting women in an obscene manner
5. Writing obscenities
6. Fake accounts

Cyber crimes against women are increasing due to:

1. High website usage.
2. Ignorance of the nature of laws without awareness.
3. Difficulty in proving guilt.
4. Various measures taken by Govt.
5. Information Technology Act 2000.
6. Various sections of the Act criminalize misuse of technology.
7. A separate police unit has been set up in all states to investigate cyber crimes.
8. State-of-the-art laboratories have been set up for easy investigation of cyber-related cases and collection of evidence.
9. State-of-the-art technical training is provided.
10. ENQUIRY ORGANIZATIONS Organizations create awareness in this regard.
11. Cyber Crime Coordination Center This center has been established to investigate various types of cyber crimes and take preventive measures related to them.
12. Cybercrime Appeal Portal Such appeal portals have been established in all states to appeal cyber-related offences.

8. பெண்களுக்கு எதிராக நடக்கும் பல்வேறு குற்றங்களின் தன்மை, காரணம் மற்றும் பண்புகள் பற்றி விவரிக்க.

Explain nature, causes and characteristics of violence against women.

1. Criminal

Kidnapping, rape, murder understanding

2. Domestic violence

Dowry, wife beating, sexual harassment, widow and old age women.

3. Social atrocities

Forcing wife and daughter-in-law to abort a girl child Harassing women, denying women a share in property, and abusing daughters-in-law by forcing them to bring chastity.

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Nature of violence

1. Rape

Victims

1. Women between the ages of 6 – 30 are most affected by rape incidents.
2. Poor women are not the only victims.
3. Middle class women working in offices
4. Impact on the physically challenged

Research facts

1. In these incidents victim and perpetrator are already acquaintances (50% of incidents).
2. 1/10th of incidents are due to chance circumstances.
3. Often the wish is fulfilled by threatening.
4. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the incidents take place in the perpetrator's home.

2. Human Trafficking

1. Trafficking is the abduction of a minor without the consent of his legal guardian.
2. Inducing a woman to rape by flattery, deception or violence.
3. or forcing him into a marriage against his will.

Research facts

1. Unmarried women are more affected
2. Often both the kidnapper and the victim know each other
3. The initial introduction takes place at the home of either of the two.
4. Main Reason for Trafficking – Sex (a) Marriage
5. 1/10th share cause of incident – economic motive
6. Sexual assault occurs in 80% of incidents.
7. Reasons - Children growing up without adequate control is a hindrance in the relationship between husband and wife in the family.

3. Murder

1. Study Facts - About Femicide
2. In majority of the cases the killers and the dead belong to the same family.
3. 803 of those killed were young (25-40) years old
4. At least 50% of women who died of homicide had children.
5. 2/3 of incidents are unplanned outbursts.
6. Many of the killers belonged to the lower strata of society and were of low income.
7. 80% of murders are unaccompanied.
8. Reasons for killing - Petty quarrels in the family, inappropriate relationships etc.