

MANIDHANAEMYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA  
TEST 6 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY



## Manidhanaemyam Free IAS Academy

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### TEST - 6 – 15 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. மனித சுவாச மண்டலத்தின் பல்வேறு குறைபாடுகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the various disorders of Human Respiratory system.

1. Asthma (Asthma)

1. Bronchial tubes and bronchioles are narrowed and their walls are inflamed in asthmatic patients.
2. This makes breathing difficult.

2. Emphysema (Lung Obstruction)

Emphysema refers to a condition of chronic shortness of breath. The disease is caused by the gradual deterioration of the thin walls of the air sacs, reducing the respiratory surface for gas

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exchange.

**3. Bronchitis**

The bronchial tubes that connect the trachea to the lungs become inflamed due to smoke pollution and smoking.

**4. Pneumonia**

An inflammation of the lungs caused by bacterial or viral infections is called pneumonia or colds.

**5. Tuberculosis**

1. This disease is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculae*.

2. The infection affects the lungs and bones. Fluid accumulation between the chest and lungs is a major complication of this disease.

**2. சுவாச அமைப்பின் செயல்பாட்டை விவரிக்க.**

**Explain Mechanism of Breathing System.**

1. Respiration is the exchange of air between the atmosphere and the lungs.

2. This event takes place in two stages namely inhalation and exhalation.

3. Inhalation refers to the movement of air from the atmosphere into the lungs and exhalation refers to the movement of gas from the air sacs out of the lungs.

4. Ligaments are not found in the lungs. But these are contracted and expanded by the movement of the rib muscles and diaphragm.

5. The diaphragm separates the thorax from the abdomen.

6. Diaphragm in normal position is found to be convex upwards. The intercostal muscles move the ribs.

7. A pressure difference is created by the external costal muscles, internal costal muscles and the diaphragm.

**3. இரத்தத்தின் பல்வேறு செயல்பாடுகளை விவரி.**

**Describe the various functions of Blood.**

1. Transports respiratory gases (oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub>)

2. Transports digested food to all cells.

3. Transmits hormones.

4. Transports nitrogenous waste products like ammonia, urea, uric acid etc.

5. Protects the body from infection.

6. Acts as a buffer to regulate body temperature and pH.

7. Maintains body water balance.

**4. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:**

**(i) இ.சி.ஐ. ECG.**

1. An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a device that records electrical changes in the heart over time.

2. Electrical potentials are recorded by placing electrodes on the skin, arms, legs and chest.

**(ii) CT ஸ்கேன். CT SCAN**

1. It is also known as computed tomography scan.

2. It is a medical imaging technique used in radiology that non-invasively obtains detailed images of the body for diagnostic purposes.

3. CT scanners use a rotating X-ray tube and an array of detectors placed on a gantry to measure the X-ray attenuations of various tissues in the body.

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4. Multiple x-ray measurements taken at different angles are processed in a computer using reconstruction algorithms to produce tomographic (cross-sectional) images (virtual "slices") of a body.
5. The use of ionizing radiations sometimes restricts its use due to its adverse effects.

#### (iii) எக்கோ ஸ்கேன். ECHO SCAN

1. Echocardiography is an ultrasound of the heart.
2. It is used to visualize the movement and function of heart muscles and valves.
3. With echocardiography, doctors can learn about the size, shape, and movement of your heart muscle, how your heart valves work, how blood flows through your heart, and how your arteries work.

#### Workings:

1. Echocardiography uses high-frequency sound waves (also called ultrasound) to provide a moving picture of your heart.
2. Sound waves are transmitted through the body through a device called a transducer.
3. Sound waves bounce off the heart and echo back to the transducer.
4. The echoes are converted into images on a television monitor to create images that move your heart.

#### 5. அபீனல் சுரப்பி மற்றும் அபீனல் கோர்டெக்ஸ் பற்றிய குறிப்பு தருக.

#### Give an account on Adrenal Gland and Adrenal Cortex.

#### Adrenal gland:

1. Adrenal glands are located on top of each kidney.
2. These are also called suprarenal glands.
3. Its outer part is called adrenal cortex and inner part is called adrenal medulla.
4. These two areas differ in structure and functions.

#### Adrenal Cortex:

1. Adrenal cortex is composed of three cell layers.
2. They are zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticularis.

#### 6. மேம்பட்ட ரோபோடிக் அறுவை சிகிச்சை என்றால் என்ன?

#### What is Advanced Robotic Surgery?

1. An Advanced Robotic Surgery Center has been established at a cost of Rs 34.60 crore by the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
2. Robotic surgery is an advanced technique of laparoscopy.
3. Three-dimensional visualization is necessary to protect and control blood vessels, which is possible in robotic surgery.
4. In endo wrist in robotic surgery, rotation is up to 360 degrees.
5. Less scars on patients' body during robotic surgery, blood loss, pain and post-operative infection can be controlled and pain-relieving injections are not required.
6. Robotic surgery is very useful for kidney surgery and bowel movement and early cancer and heart surgery.

#### 7. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:

#### (i) UMANG (புதிய கால நிர்வாகத்திற்கான ஒருங்கிணைந்த மொபைல் பயன்பாடு).

#### UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance).

1. This app is developed by the Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. This app is available in different regional languages.



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3. This app works in about 13 languages.
4. The central government has launched this app for citizens to get all kinds of government services at a single platform.
5. Its main services are Aadhaar related services, digital locker services system.
6. Citizens can avail services of Labor Provident Fund through this app.
7. Aadhaar can apply for Permanent Account Number.
8. The Prime Minister can make an application under the Kausalya Act.

(ii) RAS (விரைவான மதிப்பீட்டு அமைப்பு).

**RAS (Rapid Assessment System).**

**Quick Assessment System:**

1. It is developed by the Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. Part of the National Electricity Service.

**Purpose:**

1. It is designed to express the views of the public on the quality of various electronic services provided by the government.
2. It is also used to get various types of feedback on the services provided by the government.
3. The government used this system mainly to get information and feedback regarding those who were vaccinated during the Corona pandemic.
4. And will continue to provide relevant information to the persons who can avail the services of the Government.

(iii) myScheme.

1. It is formed as a part of National Electricity Governance.
2. It is developed to inform general public about information related to innovation and technology-oriented projects.
3. This platform is used for public to know about various schemes and services of Govt.
4. It is implemented in collaboration with the Central Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Reforms and Grievances and State Governments.

8. மெய்நீக்கர் நீதிமன்றங்களை வரையறுக்க.

**Define Virtual Courts.**

**Virtual Courts.**

1. Virtual Courts or e-Courts is a concept that aims to eliminate the presence of litigants or lawyers in court and resolve cases online.
2. Following the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, all courts across the country are using video conferencing for court proceedings.
3. Earlier, Artificial Intelligence (AI) based portal 'SUPACE

**Benefits:**

1. Affordable justice
2. Transparency
3. Speedy dispensation of justice

**Challenges:**

1. Functional difficulties
2. Maintenance of E-Court Record
3. Hacking and Cyber Security

9. நம்பிக்கை இணையம் பற்றி சிறு குறிப்பெழுதுக.

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**Write a short note on Nambikkai Inaiyam.**

1. A state-level web of trust infrastructure can be used by Tamil Nadu government departments in a ready-to-use system and serve as a single source for all processes.
2. Land documents, education certificates, marks certificates.
3. Certificates and licenses issued through the e-service platform will help in certifying the authenticity of genuine seed certificates, handicrafts for agriculture sector.
4. Web of Trust Infrastructure This infrastructure automates inter-departmental work by sharing public ledgers of various departments.
5. Conceptualization work is underway to track assets, licenses and Geographical Index (GI) products for environment, climate change and forestry and for the handloom, handicrafts, textile and khadi sectors.

#### பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION – B

**10. PRAGATI – Examine.**

**PRAGATI – ஆராய்க.**

1. Commencement 2015.
2. It is an integrated site.
3. To redress the grievances of the people.
4. It is a platform established to bring the government programs to the people and monitor them.
5. It reviews various government schemes across the country.
6. It is the Information and Communication Technology platform in the Prime Minister's Office.
7. It monitors various government programs and its activities directly from the Prime Minister's office.
8. These aim at proper implementation of the scheme, monitoring of the scheme, adjudication of grievances.

**7. தேசிய நில பணமாக்கல் கழகம் என்றால் என்ன?**

**What is National Land Monetization Corporation?**

1. Commencement 2022.
2. Functioning under the Union Ministry of Finance.

**Main Tasks:**

1. Long-term leasing of surplus land, buildings, unused land etc. owned by Government and Public Sector Undertakings.
2. Utilization of the income from these for various welfare schemes
3. Also fixing the government fiscal deficit.
4. By these the lands and buildings shall be leased only of unimportant surplus land.
5. Its license rests with Govt.
6. And it is different from stock lamp.
7. About 30 lakh acres of surplus land is owned by Railways and Defense Department.
8. These will lead to increase in non-tax revenue of the government if left on a long-term basis.

**8. இ-சேவை மையங்கள் வழங்கும் பல்வேறு சேவைகளை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.**

**List out the various services provided by e-sevai centres.**

1. Government of Tamil Nadu under E-Governance Scheme It has been launched to bring the administration and services of the State Government under e-Governance.
2. Providing various services to the beneficiaries of various public welfare schemes of the government.

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3. It is run by Tamil Nadu Government Cable TV Company
1. Revenue,
  2. Social Security Scheme,
  3. Land,
  4. Social welfare,
  5. Civil goods,
  6. Police,
  7. Transportation,
  8. Registration Department,
  9. Higher Education,
  10. Government is providing employment and various basic services through it.

9. தீவிரவாதத்திற்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை?

**What are the causes of Terrorism?**

1. Socioeconomic reasons
2. Unemployment
3. Poverty
4. Regardless of location
5. Wrong policies of the government
6. Less chance
7. Deprivation of Fundamental Rights
8. Violation of fundamental freedoms
9. Lack of education
10. Political causes Migrants infiltrating mainly North Eastern states of Assam and Tripura.
11. Regional causes take place in places like Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir.

10. 'ரெட் காரிடர்' பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

**Give an account on 'Red Corridor'.**

1. The Red Corridor area has been defined by the central government to declare the districts affected by left-wing extremism.
2. It is spread over 106 districts in 10 states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
3. National policy and action plan developed by MoHA to reduce concentration of Naxal affected districts introduced.
4. All expenses incurred by the affected areas are covered under the Defense Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.
5. It provides funds for development related projects like infrastructure, transport, communication, bridges and schools.

11. தேசிய புலனாய்வு முகமையின் (NIA) பங்கினை விளக்குக.

**Elucidate the role of National Investigation Agency (NIA).**

1. Inception of National Intelligence Agency 2008 Mumbai terror attack 26/11 It was launched as a key agency in counter-terrorism operations after the incident.
2. It is a legitimate organization for counter-terrorism operations.
3. Its main task is to investigate the matter and ensure the sovereignty, security and integrity of the country.



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4. The body can take action under various laws. For example: Action can be taken under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Narcotic Drugs Act, Explosives Act, Nuclear Weapons Act, etc.
5. Special Courts constituted under this Act have full jurisdiction to prosecute and try persons who may be in any State of India.

#### 12. தேசத்தின் வளர்ச்சியில் வன்முறையின் தாக்கம் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

##### Discuss the Impact of violence on the growth of the nation.

1. The total economic impact is divided into three categories: direct costs, indirect costs and the multiplier effect of violence.
2. The direct costs associated with violence include the immediate effects on victims, perpetrators, and public institutions, including health, justice, and public safety.
3. Indirect cost of violence refers to long-term costs such as lost productivity, psychological effects and the impact of violence on safety and security in society.
4. A widening "prosperity gap" between less and more peaceful countries.
5. As social tensions rise in a country, it loses its appeal to global investors.
6. It is concerned that rising political and social tensions will delay economic recovery and its growth.

#### 13. சட்டவிரோத செயல்பாடுகள் தடுப்புச் சட்டம், 2019 – விளக்குக.

##### Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2019 – Explain.

1. Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act 2019.
2. Individuals may also be declared terrorists as per the amendment made in this Act.
3. It applies to persons involved in terrorist related activities and those who plan in connection therewith.
4. By this the activities of the terrorist groups can be stopped completely and the assets related to the terrorism cases which can be investigated by the Director General of National Intelligence Mohammad will be confiscated.
5. Inspector-level officers in the National Intelligence Agency can now investigate terrorism-related cases.
6. It has been amended from earlier that only Sub-Inspectors could try cases.
7. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Using Nuclear Weapons is also included in the Second Schedule to this Act.
8. Background of the Act The Prevention of Terrorism Act was brought in 1967.
9. This is the primary law relating to the terrorism continuum.
10. According to the report of National Crime Records Bureau, the number of projects related to terrorist activities is increasing every year and the amendment of this Act becomes important.

#### 14. தமிழ்நாட்டில் 'நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு' க்கு ST அந்தஸ்து வழங்கியது பற்றி கருத்துரைக.

##### ST status for 'Narikuravas' of Tamil Nadu – Comment.

1. The process of inclusion of tribals in the ST list begins with the recommendation of the respective state governments, which are then forwarded to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which reviews them and forwards them to the Registrar General of India for approval.
2. The list follows the approval of the National Commission for Tribal Affairs before being sent to the Cabinet for final decision.

##### Narikoravan and Kurivikaran (Tamil Nadu):

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1. Nomadic tribes like Narikuravas and Kuruvikaras (fox catchers and bird eaters) take pride in their traditional occupations of hunting and gathering.
2. Access to benefits for STs under existing schemes of Govt.
3. Some of the major benefits include post-matric scholarships, foreign scholarships and national fellowships, tuition, concessional loans from the National Scheduled Tribes Fund and Development Corporation and hostels for students.
4. In addition, they will be entitled to the benefits of reservation in services and admission to educational institutions as per government policy.

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. மகரந்தச் சேர்க்கை செயல்முறை மற்றும் அதன் வகைகளை விவரிக்க, அதன் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் தீமைகளை பட்டியலிடுக. Describe the process of Pollination and its types, List out its Advantages and Disadvantages.

அறிமுகம்:

1. Pollination is a process by which pollen grains are picked up from an anther and transferred to the male part of a flower and the female part of the flower called the stigma.
2. For successful pollination, pollen grains must be transferred from flowers of the same species.

**Pollination Process:**

1. The process of pollination is when the pollen grains from the respective flowers land on the stigma and form the pollen tube which connects both the stigma and the ovary.
2. After the completion of the pollen tube, the pollen grain begins to transport sperm from the grain to the ovule.
3. Then the fertilization process takes place in plants when the sperms reach the ovary and egg cells.
4. The seed is then released from the mother plant, which grows into a plant and continues the cycle of reproduction using pollination.

**Types of Pollination:**

All flowering plants are completely dependent on pollination for reproduction. There are 2 types of pollination.

1. Self pollination
2. Cross pollination

**Self Pollination:**

1. It is referred to as primary pollination as it involves one flower. Self-pollination occurs when pollen grains fall directly from the anther to the stigma of the flower.
2. This process is very simple and fast, which leads to a decrease in genetic diversity as the sperm and egg cells of the flower share some genetic information.

**Benefits:**

1. Self-pollination ensures elimination of recessive characters.
2. Loss of pollen grain is very less as compared to cross pollination.

**Evils:**

1. The vigor and vitality of the species decreases.
2. This results in decreased immunity to diseases in the offspring

**Cross Pollination:**

1. It refers to a complex type of pollination that allows the transfer of pollen grains from the anther of a flower to the stigma of another flower.



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- This system leads to an increase in genetic diversity, as different flowers share and combine their genetic information to produce unique offspring.

#### Benefits:

- Seeds produced are good in vigor and vitality.
- All unisexual plants can reproduce by cross pollination.
- Genetic recombination results in elimination of recessive characters in inheritance.

#### Evils:

- In this process, there is huge wastage of pollen grains.
- Due to genetic recombination during meiosis, good traits and undesirable traits are likely to be added to the offspring.

- மலட்டுத்தன்மை மற்றும் அதன் காரணங்கள் பற்றி எழுதுக. செயற்கை இனப்பெருக்க தொழில்நுட்பம் (ART) பற்றி விவரிக்க.

**Write about Human Infertility and its causes. Give an account on Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART).**

#### Human infertility:

- Infertility is a disease of the male or female reproductive system defined by failure to achieve pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected intercourse.
- Infertility can be primary or secondary. Primary infertility is when a person has never been pregnant, and secondary infertility is when a person has had at least one previous pregnancy.

#### Causes of Infertility:

- Tubal disorders such as blocked fallopian tubes, which are caused by untreated sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or complications from unsafe abortion, postpartum sepsis, or abdominal/pelvic surgery.
- Uterine disorders may be inflammatory in nature (such as endometriosis), congenital in nature (such as septate uterus) or benign in nature.
- Ovarian disorders such as polycystic ovarian syndrome and other follicular disorders.
- Disorders of the endocrine system causing imbalances of reproductive hormones. The endocrine system includes the hypothalamus and pituitary glands.
- Obstruction of reproductive tract causing dysfunction in ejaculation. This blockage can occur in the tubes that carry sperm.
- Hormonal disorders leading to abnormalities in hormones produced by the pituitary gland, hypothalamus and testicles

#### Assisted Reproductive Technology:

Assisted reproductive technology includes all fertility treatments in which eggs or embryos are manipulated. Generally, ART procedures involve surgically removing eggs from a woman's ovaries, combining them with sperm in a laboratory, and returning them to the woman's body or donating them to another woman.

- Assisted reproductive technology (ART) is used to treat infertility. These include fertility treatments that deal with both eggs and sperm.
- It works by removing eggs from the uterus. Eggs then mix with sperm to form an embryo.
- The embryos are then placed back into the parent's body. In vitro fertilization (IVF) is the most common and effective form of ART.

- கணையத்தின் பல்வேறு செயல்பாடுகள் மற்றும் நீரிழிவு நோய் பற்றி குறிப்பெழுதுக.

**Explain different functions of Pancreas and write about Diabetes Mellitus.**

- Pancreas is an elongated yellow gland between the stomach and duodenum.

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2. It works in both endocrine and endocrine ways.
3. The ductal part of the pancreas secretes pancreatic juice. It plays an important role in digestion. The area of endocrine secretion is called Langerhan patches.
4. Langerhan patches contain two types of cells namely alpha cells and beta cells.
5. Alpha cells secrete the hormone glucagon and beta cells secrete the hormone insulin.

#### Functions of Pancreatic Hormones:

##### 1. Insulin:

1. Converts glucose into glycogen and stores it in the liver and muscles.
2. Promotes glucose uptake into cells.
3. Lowers blood glucose levels.

##### 2. Glucagon:

1. Helps convert glycogen into glucose in the liver.
2. Increases blood glucose levels.

##### 3. Diabetes Mellitus

1. Increased blood sugar level (hyperglycemia).
2. Excretion of excess glucose in the urine (glycosuria).
3. Frequent urination (polyuria).
4. Frequent thirst (polydipsia).
5. Frequent hunger (polyphagia).

#### 4. முதலமைச்சரின் ஊட்டம் தரும் காய்கறித் தோட்டத் திட்டத்தை பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

##### Give an account on Chief Minister's Nutritive Vegetable Garden Scheme.

1. August 14, 2021.
  2. Under this scheme the State Government aims to promote vegetable production.
  3. The scheme aims to encourage women to grow vegetables in their households,
  4. It provides fresh vegetables.
  5. Home grown vegetables can also help children to get chemical free, nutritious and fresh vegetables.
  6. 2 lakh seed packets with the contribution of the State Government and the Central Government.
  7. Distribution of 12 vegetable seeds in rural areas at subsidized rates.
  8. Government will provide about 1 lakh terrace garden tools and 6 vegetable seeds at subsidized cost in urban areas.
  9. 50 major vegetable seedlings and 400 tonnes of seeds will be required to implement the scheme.
  10. These seedlings and seeds will be produced in the State Horticulture Farms.
  11. It increases soil fertility and increases vegetable cultivation.
  12. It will promote Panthal structures in the state for cultivation of vegetable especially cucurbita
  13. The scheme will increase vegetable production in the state at the household level as well.
5. இந்திய கணினி அவசரகால மீட்பு நிறுவனம் - CERT-In என்றால் என்ன? அதன் செயல்பாடுகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

##### What is Indian Computer Emergency Response Team - CERT-In? List out its functions.

1. CERT-In computer emergency response team is a government mandated information technology (IT) security organization.
2. The purpose of CERT-In is to respond to computer security incidents,
3. Reporting of vulnerabilities and promoting effective IT security practices across the country.
4. CERT-In was created in 2004 by the IT Department of India
5. Operates under that department.

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### TEST 6 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

6. As per the provisions of Information Technology Amendment Act 2008, CERT-In is responsible for overseeing the administration of the Act.
  7. In the latest Information Technology Amendment Act 2008, CERT-In has been designated as the National Agency for performing the following functions in the field of cyber security:
    8. Collection of information on cyber incidents,
    9. Analysis and Dissemination.
    10. Prediction and Warnings of Cyber Security Incidents
    11. Emergency measures to handle cyber security incidents
    12. Coordination of Cyber Incident Response Activities.
    13. Information Security Procedures,
    14. Guidelines on Prevention, Response and Reporting of Cyber Incidents,
    15. Publish impact notes and white papers.
    16. Other functions related to cyber security may be prescribed.
  17. Computer Emergency Response Team of India (CERT-In) has signed cooperation agreements with its counterparts in Malaysia, Singapore and Japan for cyber security.
  18. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) will promote closer cooperation between India and the three countries to exchange knowledge and experience in detection, resolution and prevention of security related incidents.
6. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:
- (i) தமிழ்நாடு மின் ஆளுகை நிறுவனம்.  
**Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency.**
    1. Directorate of e-Governance was created in 2006 to guide all e-Governance initiatives of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
    2. The Tamil Nadu E-Governance Agency has been constituted as an autonomous body registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 in pursuance of and for the implementation of the National E-Governance Scheme.

**Objectives:**

    1. To create awareness, provide education and skill development programs so that the benefits of information technology reach the people, organizations and the government.
    2. Facilitate formulation of state level strategic framework for e-governance.
    3. To be the premier organization for promoting technology and innovation of the Government of Tamil Nadu.
    4. Facilitate change management in plans for octane change.
    5. Creating a secure cyberspace for government departments.
  - (ii) தமிழ் இணையக் கல்விக்கழகம்.  
**Tamil Virtual Academy.**

Tamil Internet University was renamed as Tamil Internet Education Institute on 16th July 2010.

**Objectives:**

    1. Conducting educational programs like Certificate, Higher Certificate, Charter, Pariah, Degree etc. in Tamil language.
    2. Development of Computer Tamil.
    3. Management of Tamil e-Library and Cultural E-Repository.



## MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

### TEST 6 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

- To provide information about Tamil culture and civilization to Tamil diaspora and others all over the world.

#### Academic Programs:

- Undergraduate Tamil Studies
- Diploma Course in Computer Tamil

#### e-Library:

- Tamil Information Force.
- Creating a virtual museum.
- Computer Tamil Section.
- Development of Tamil software tools.
- Tasks in Computational Linguistics.

#### (iii) தமிழ்நாடு மாநில தரவு மையம் (TNSDC).

##### Tamil Nadu State Data Centre (TNSDC).

- The Tamil Nadu State Data Center has been established as the most important infrastructure for providing electronic services in a secure manner.
- The Center helps government departments and public sector organizations to easily implement their data, software applications, services and servers by uploading and consolidating their data, software applications, services and servers into a common, optimized, secured and controlled framework.
- The bandwidth of the existing link has been upgraded from 1 Gbps to 4 Gbps.
- Tamil Nadu State Development Center-I (TNSDC-I)**
- Tamil Nadu State Data Center-I (TNSDC-II)**
- Till date, more than 253 applications and services have been uploaded to TNSDC-I, TNSDC-II and cloud computing system "Tamil Cloud".
- State's initiative for paperless office, e-Office (e-Office) application has been uploaded in Tamil Nadu State Data Center and is being implemented at State level.

#### 7. தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சரின் உதவித்தொகை திட்டம் எவ்வாறு நிர்வாகத்தில் செயல்திறனை உருவாக்குகிறது.

##### How Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Fellowship Programme build efficiency in Governance.

- The Chief Minister's Fellowship Scheme aims to harness the talents of young professionals from various educational backgrounds in implementing various schemes of the State Government.
- Renowned experts from around the world will mentor these experts and after two years, they will work in their assigned fields.
- During the two-year course, they will engage in field studies and submit a report based on their experience and data collected.
- After the orientation programme, fellows will be attached to various government departments identified by the Special Program Implementation Department.
- Their primary task is to monitor, diagnose issues and facilitate data-driven decision-making on assigned programs to address deficiencies and improve service delivery with global best practices.
- Build a body of knowledge and actionable resources for government to work on policy effectiveness, identify gaps, and develop internationally referenced benchmarks for policy and program outcomes.
- Development of a 'Program Framework' with a blend of academic rigor derived from international best practices of policy and management for various sectors of Tamil Nadu.

## MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

### TEST 6 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

8. Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to measure, monitor and improve the service delivery of the government across various sectors and sectors in Tamil Nadu.
9. Develop Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for service delivery and benchmark them against global best practices.
10. Develop and implement a measurement system for each of the KPIs in various departments and create a magic quadrant of different service delivery processes based on their maturity and impact.
11. Develop a learning process for partners and government to measure and evaluate policy outcomes, gaps and course corrections.
12. Leverage fellowship resources to identify and measure best practices for creating impact.
13. Understanding of state economy, linkage of policy and economic activities and financial planning for high value chain activities.

8. தமிழ்நாட்டின் பல்வேறு மின் ஆளுகை முன்னெடுப்புகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

**Write about the various e-governance initiatives by Tamil Nadu.**

**Skill Building:**

1. Human resource development is the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training to enable them to perform effectively.
2. Institutional development, expansion of governance structures, processes and procedures, management of relationships not only within institutions but also between different institutions and sectors (public, private and society).
3. Developing institutional and legal frameworks, making legal and regulatory changes to improve the capacities of organizations, institutions and agencies at all levels and in all sectors.

**DG Archives:**

1. DigiArchives of Tamil Nadu is an initiative of Tamil Nadu E-Governance Agency (TNeGA).
2. It provides a platform to aggregate and present in digital format the artefacts available in various sectors in the state, neatly organized into archives with customized categories, sorted by year and keywords to easily search and view / download artefacts. With secure access.
3. The project is run on state-of-the-art infrastructure to support multi-tenancy for multiple departments to publish their archives and make them easily accessible to the public.

**E-Service:**

1. The Government is working with a vision to provide all services online to the citizens in remote corner of the State through Government e-Service Centres.
  2. Government e-Service Centers are functioning across the state with the aim of providing integrated access to e-services of various government departments at a single platform.
  3. Government e-Service Centers are run by organizations like Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACCS), Village Poverty Reduction Committee (VPRC), Tamil Nadu Government Cable TV Corporation Limited (TACTV).
  4. TACTV Ownership, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs).
  5. At present 12,649 centers with 13,088 counters are functioning across the state.
9. ஆயுதப்படைகள் (சிறப்பு அதிகாரங்கள்) சட்டம், 1958 - ன் முக்கிய சார் அம்சங்களை வரிசைப்படுத்துக.

**List out the major provisions of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.**

1. Gives special powers to the armed forces of the Indian Army in areas designated by law as disturbed areas.
2. States where the Armed Forces Special Powers Act is currently in force are Nagaland and Manipur

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3. What are the powers of armed forces under ASFPA:
  1. Any suspect may be arrested without a warrant.
  2. Armed forces can search any house without any warrant and search using necessary force.
  3. The armed forces are empowered to prohibit the assembly of five or more persons in an area under this Act.
  4. At times if any suspicious person is spotted, after giving due warning, forces may open fire on disturbing factors.
  5. If a person is a repeat offender and tries to disturb the peace of the area, the armed forces have authority till his death.
  6. If the armed forces suspect that any terrorist or criminal is holed up in any house/building, that site or structure may be destroyed by the forces.
  7. Any vehicle can be stopped and searched.
  8. Legal action is not taken against the armed forces even for their misdeeds.

10. வகுப்பு வாத வன்முறையின் பல்வேறு கோட்பாடுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

**Discuss the different theories of communal violence.**

1. Communalism refers to blind loyalty to one's own communal group – religion, language or caste – rather than to a larger society or the nation as a whole.
2. In its extreme form, communalism manifests itself in hatred of groups perceived as hostile,
3. Eventually leads to violent attacks on other communities.
4. Communalism is an ideology used to fulfill the social, economic and political beliefs of a society or social groups.

**Issues related to communalism:**

1. It is a threat to national unity.
2. It is a catalyst for political and social tensions in the state.
3. It creates divisions among people, groups of communities or groups of states in the country.
4. It is the rivalry of one religion with beliefs, values etc. against another religion.
5. Active hostility or opposition to the religions and beliefs of others often leads to problems in society.

**Types of communalism:**

1. Political communalism.
2. Social classism.
3. Economic communalism.

**Factors responsible for communal violence:**

1. Divisive politics.
2. Economic reasons.
3. Social isolation and economic backwardness.
4. Administrative failure.
5. Psychological factors.
6. Role of Media.
7. Social media.

**Theory of Social Barriers:**

**Conditions leading to collective communal violence:**

1. Stress, frustration and different types of crises.
2. Aggressors use violence because they suffer from insecurity and anxiety.



## MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

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3. The origins of these feelings and concerns of an individual can be traced to social barriers created by oppressive social systems, power elites, as well as the individual's background and upbringing.
4. To irrational and unrealistic approaches to social norms and social institutions.

#### Theory of Polarization and Cluster Effect:

1. Recently, a new conceptual paradigm has been developed to explain inter-communal violence in India.
2. Based on the three concepts of polarization, fragmentation and cluster. in 'pre-riot', 'riot' and 'post-riot' situations.
3. This paradigm based on facts and group behavior analysis of individuals belonging to different social groups (polarity).

11. மின் ஆளுகையின் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் சாதகங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

#### List out the basic principles and Advantages of e – Governance.

1. E-Governance is defined as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivery of government services, exchange of information, transactions, integration of pre-existing services and information portals.
2. The “e” in e-governance stands for 'electronic'.
3. Department of Electronics was established in 1970,
4. It focused on 'information' and its communication.
5. The National Informatics Center (NIC) established in 1977 introduced the District System Project to computerize all district offices.
6. E-Governance and e-Services together are known as e-Government.
7. E-Governance: Using information technology to improve the government's ability to address the needs of society.
8. E-democracy: Use of information technology to facilitate the ability of all sections of society to participate in state governance.

#### Advantages of e-governance:

1. Emphasis is placed on transparency, accountability and people's participation.
2. Online Disclosures of Policies,
3. Online Grievance Redressal,
4. This includes e-voting etc.
5. Improves delivery and efficiency of government services.
6. Improving government relations with business and industry.
7. Citizen empowerment through access to information.
8. Efficient government administration.
9. Less corruption in administration.
10. Increased transparency in administration.
11. Greater convenience for citizens and businesses.
12. Cost reduction and revenue growth.
13. Levels the organizational structure (less hierarchical).
14. Reduces paperwork and red-tapism in the administrative process,
15. Resulting in better planning and coordination between different levels of government.
16. Improving relations between public authorities and civil society.

12. தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாட்டில் மத வன்முறையின் தாக்கத்தை விளக்குக.

## MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

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#### Illustrate the impact of religious violence on National Integration.

1. India is a diverse country with different ethnic groups, classes, castes, languages and cultural traditions.
2. There are many obstacles to achieving world unity in such a country. National integration is the process of integrating people with different socio-cultural identities (race, ethnicity, language, religion, etc.) into a regional political community.
3. It aims to create national awareness, uniqueness of identity and loyalty.
4. Ideology arising from religious pluralism should be considered as a social threat.
5. Communalism is defined as a tool for political gains in a state, in the presence of different religions.
6. Religious violence is a catalyst for political and social tensions in the state.
7. It creates divisions among people, groups of communities or groups of states in the country.
8. It is the rivalry of one religion with beliefs, values etc. against another religion.
9. Active hostility or opposition to the religions and beliefs of others often leads to problems in society.
10. Two nation theory espoused by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and V.T. Savarkar is flawed, history has proven this.
11. According to JL Nehru, the Hindu Right was the greatest threat to India. This contradicts Sardar Patel's view that left-wing extremism is the biggest threat to India.
12. Although we have had bitter experiences with communal divide, it is widely seen that the people who make up 'India' are largely secular, leading to the peace of nations.

#### அலகு - III

#### UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

1. தமிழ்நாடு ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் மேம்பாட்டுக் கொள்கையை விவரிக்க.

#### Elucidate Tamil Nadu Research and Development Policy.

1. Industries, Investment Promotion and Trade Sector.
2. Make Tamil Nadu a knowledge-based economy by 2030 with excellence in manufacturing and services.
3. Increase inputs to R&D, including the number of researchers and scientists.
4. Increase outputs of innovation such as patents and publications.
5. Creating an integrated innovation ecosystem of research parks, research centers, centers of excellence,
6. Encourage R&D in the private sector by targeting new indigenous R&D active firms in both.
7. Manufacturing and service sectors, such as GCC, stimulate more R&D investment in R&D by active firms, encouraging firms that have not done R&D yet, and public-private support.
8. By 2030, double R&D spending from government, higher education and the private sector.
9. Tamil Nadu's economy will grow to 1 trillion USD by the end of 2030.
10. Land Expenditure Incentive: For R&D projects Rs. 5 million/acre with 50% of the cost of purchase or lease of land up to 20 acres. It can also be used as repayment after starting the project.
11. R&D Training Incentive: Residents of Tamil Nadu Rs. 10,000 for 12 months training incentive.
12. Employees should be engaged in core R&D and possess qualifications in Technology/Science and 7 years of work experience, or Master's degree in Technology/Science and 5 years of work experience, or Ph.D. in Science/Technology.

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13. Quality Certification Incentive: Projects seeking quality certification (ISO, ISI, BIS, FPO, BEE, AGMARK) or any other national/international certifications shall claim subsidy of 50% of the total cost of certification and Rs. 10 million for the duration of the investment.
  14. Intellectual Property Incentive: Reimbursement of 50% of expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs.10 million for internal research and development for intellectual property and for individual R&D assets up to Rs. Can claim up to 5 crores.
  15. Fixed Incentive: Another eligibility for Fixed Incentive is Electricity Tax Exemption for 5 years, Stamp Duty Exemption and Green Industry Incentive of Rs. 10 million.
  16. SGST Refund: R&D project can also claim SGST refund on capital goods.
  17. It will also take projects to develop predictive analytics solutions for Additive Manufacturing (AM) for Industry 4.0.
  18. Metal additive manufacturing, also known as 3D printing, is a scalable manufacturing technology whose adoption is being used at scale across many industries.
2. மனித இதயத்தின் கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக. பல்வேறு இதய நோய்களைப் பற்றி எழுதுக.
- Give a detailed account on structure and functions of Human Heart. Write about different Cardiac ailments.**
1. The heart is a muscular pumping organ that pushes blood through the blood vessels.
  2. The human heart is found between the lungs, in the thorax, above the diaphragm, slightly tilted to the left.
  3. The heart is made up of a specialized muscle called the cardiac muscle.
  4. The heart is surrounded by a two-layered pericardial membrane.
  5. The pericardial fluid that fills the space of this layer acts as a lubricant to protect against friction and movement injuries during the beating of the heart.
  6. The human heart has four chambers.
  7. Both upper chambers made of smooth muscle are called auricles or atria (singular – atrium) and lower chambers made of thick muscle are called ventricles.
  8. The partition separating these chambers is called 'septum'.
  9. The septum between the atria and ventricles prevents oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood from mixing with each other.
  10. The two auricles are separated by the auricular septum.
  11. Left auricle is smaller than right auricle.
  12. The right auricle receives deoxygenated blood from various parts of the body through major veins such as superior aorta, inferior aorta and coronary sinus.
  13. The left auricle receives oxygen-rich blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. The right and left atria pump (pump) blood into the right and left ventricles respectively.
  14. The lower chambers of the heart are called ventricles.
  15. The right and left ventricles are separated by the interventricular septum.
  16. The walls of the right and left ventricles are thickened due to the forceful pumping of blood from the heart.

#### Valves:

##### Right Atrio Ventricular Valve:

1. It is located between the right atrium and the right ventricles.
2. It is called tricuspid valve because it is made up of three thin petal muscle folds in triangular shape.



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3. The leaflet ends of the valve are attached to the papillary muscles of the ventricle by muscular extensions called chordae tendinae.

#### **Left atrioventricular valve:**

1. It is located between the left atrium and the left ventricles.
2. It is also known as mitral valve or mitral valve as it is located like two valves.

#### **Semilunar valves:**

1. Semilunar valves in major arteries leaving the heart (aorta, pulmonary artery) prevent blood from flowing backward into the ventricle.
2. They are called pulmonary and aortic semilunar valves.

#### **Hypertension:**

It is the most common disease among humans. A healthy person's blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg.

#### **Stroke:**

A stroke is caused by the bursting of blood vessels in the brain (cerebral haemorrhage) or the formation of a blood clot (thrombus) or clot in an artery leading to the brain.

#### **Heart failure:**

This condition is caused by a defect in the contraction of the heart muscle. In this, the Frank-Starling effect is a downward shift from the normal end-diastolic volume and a rightward shift. A failing heart ejects less volume.

#### **Rheumatoid Heart Disease:**

Rheumatic fever is an autoimmune disease.

3. மனித சுவாச அமைப்பு பற்றி விளக்குக.

#### **Explain Human Respiratory System.**

1. The human respiratory system consists of nostrils, nostrils, pharynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, bronchioles and lungs with air sacs.
2. The region from the nasal cavity to the terminal bronchiole is the conduction region.
3. Air sacs and vessels called the respiratory tract.
4. Breathing surfaces in the conducting region regulate the air temperature by cooling and heating the inhaled air.
5. Air enters the upper respiratory tract through the nostrils.
6. The air thus entering is filtered by the capillaries in the lining of the respiratory tract.
7. The external nostrils open into the nasopharynx through the nares. This region opens into the trachea through the larynx in the pharyngeal region.
8. Filamentous epithelial cells in the wall of trachea, bronchioles and bronchioles secrete mucus.
9. Goblet cells in the mucous membrane of the airways secrete smooth mucus, which is rich in glycoproteins.
10. Microorganisms and dust particles adhering to the mucous membrane are brought to the top of the trachea and passed into the esophagus during normal swallowing.
11. The thin, elastic laryngeal membrane prevents food particles from entering the vocal folds during swallowing.
12. The trachea consists of several rings of cartilage which are somewhat flexible.
13. It extends from the pharynx to the middle of the thorax and divides into the right and left primary bronchi at the 5th thoracic spine and enters the right and left lungs.
14. Within the lungs the primary bronchi divide several times into secondary and tertiary bronchi.

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15. Tertiary bronchioles divide again into terminal bronchioles and respiratory bronchioles.

**Characteristics of respiratory tract:**

1. Should have more surface area and more blood vessels.
2. Should be very thin walled with moisture.
3. Have direct contact with the environment.
4. Air should be easily permeable during respiration.

**Stages according to respiratory phenomenon:**

1. Gas exchange between atmosphere and lungs.
2. Exchange of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> between lungs and blood.
3. Transport of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> through the blood.
4. Gas exchange between blood and cells.
5. Cells take in O<sub>2</sub> and expel CO<sub>2</sub> to perform many physiological functions.

4. மின் ஆளுகை என்றால் என்ன? அதனுடன் தொடர்புடைய பல்வேறு மாதிரிகள் மற்றும் சவால்களைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

**What is e – Governance? Discuss its various models and challenges associated with it.**

1. The "e" in e-personality stands for 'electronic'.
2. Models of e-governance.
3. Broadcast model for disseminating useful administrative information to inform citizens;
4. Critical flow model to direct information of critical value to the target audience;

**5. Model of Comparative Analysis:**

1. National Satellite Based Computer Network (NICENET) was launched in 1987 and District Information Network was launched by National Informatics Center (NISNIC).
2. In 2006, the National E-Governance Plan (NeGP) was formulated by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology and the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.
3. E-Governance: Objectives
  1. To simplify governance for government, citizens and businesses.
  2. To make government administration more transparent and accountable.
  3. To ensure that administration of services and information is prompt and efficient

**6. Communications in e-Governance:**

There are four main types of communication in e-governance.

**7. Government to Government (G2G):**

Information is exchanged within governments, i.e. from the central government to state governments or local bodies or to different branches within the same government.

**8. Government to Citizen (G2C):**

Citizens are provided with a platform to interact with the government and access various services provided by the government.

**9. Government to Business (G2B):**

Businesses interact freely with government by respecting the services that government provides to businesses.

**10. For Government Employees (G2E):**

The communication between the government and its employees is very fast and efficient.

**Challenges for e-Governance:**

**Technical fault:**

## MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

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1. **Security:** Internet transactions are a major concern due to lack of security. Insurance, banking and utility bill payments are all handled by e-government platforms. Loopholes in the system give the individual a bad experience.
2. **Privacy:** Misuse of personal data is another aspect that has proven challenging.

#### Economic Issues:

1. **Cost:** Implementing e-governance functions and maintaining services is very expensive.
2. **Reusability:** Any model developed by the government should be reusable. E-Governance is a nationwide program that includes software or programs that can be used by government agencies
3. **Maintenance:** Government should continuously maintain such platforms and introduce new software to meet the current demands of citizens.

#### Social Issues:

1. **Accessibility:** Many people in rural areas cannot access such a portal due to language barriers, inadequate infrastructure etc.
  2. **Illiteracy:** Illiteracy is a major factor that makes such sites ineffective.
  3. **Language:** A large section of the population does not understand English. Government should bridge the gap and include various languages on their websites.
  4. **Awareness:** Informed citizens, concerned organizations and government departments should take responsibility for disseminating information and improving e-services.
  5. **Trust:** Rising cybercrimes like spoofing, data tampering, data leakage, transaction frauds pose problems for e-governance.
  6. **Inequality:** Unequal distribution of technology restricts users and prevents them from availing benefits offered under e-governance schemes.
  7. **Security:** Government should have a high level of security to protect citizens' information.
5. 'ஒரே நாடு, ஒரே தேர்தல்' என்பதை விமர்சன ரீதியாக ஆராய்க.

#### Critically Examine 'One Nation, One Election'.

1. Setting up the Indian electoral cycle so that elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are coordinated as 'Simultaneous Elections.
2. Defined as (One nation one election).
3. The first general elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and all state legislatures were held simultaneously in 1951-52.
4. That practice in the years 1957, 1962 and 1967. However, the cycle was disrupted in 1968 and 1969 when some legislatures were dissolved early.
5. In 1970, the Lok Sabha was prematurely dissolved and fresh elections were held in 1971. Elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures are held separately, disrupting the simultaneous election cycle.
6. Qualifications of simultaneous elections:
  1. Governance
  2. Legislative power
  3. Economy
7. Frequent elections cause huge economic burden.
8. Elections often involve huge expenditures by various stakeholders such as political parties and individual candidates.



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9. Frequent elections require huge administrative or administrative expenditure on the part of the government.
10. Education – SE has the maximum impact on the education sector as a large number of teachers are involved in the election process.
11. International Practice – The British Parliament, considered the 'Mother of Parliaments', enacted the 'Fixed Term Parliaments Act 2011',
12. By this, elections will be held once in 5 years.
13. Simultaneous elections are also successfully held in South Africa and Sweden.

#### **Disadvantages of simultaneous elections:**

1. Simultaneous elections are not mandated by the Constitution
2. Current election expenditure in India is only 0.05% of total annual expenditure,
3. And this is not a high price to pay for the world's largest and most vibrant electoral democracy.
4. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) If the Model Code of Conduct prevents the government from taking welfare measures or starting infrastructure projects. The solution is to reform the code rather than the electoral cycle.
5. Absence of elections in the intervening period on the issue of governance, some elected representatives may not be very interested in delivering governance.
6. Hence frequent elections check and balance the performance of elected representatives.
7. Constitutional Challenges The Prime Minister or Chief Minister may advise the President or the Governor for early dissolution of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
8. But as per Articles 85 and 174 of the Constitution, the election must be held within 6 months of the dissolution of either of the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.
9. If the government loses its majority through no-confidence, elections become inevitable.
10. Federalism – Anti-federal principles where each state has its own form of political competition.
11. Concurrent Elections. Diversity – SE will move local issues or issues of state importance to the background.
12. It completely ignores the diversity of the country.
13. Resource Intensity – The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) recently rejected the possibility of holding simultaneous elections due to resource constraints.
14. SE will require a large number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit (VVPAT) units.
15. Availability of VVPATs in every state is also a logistical challenge.

#### **16. Constitutional Amendments:**

1. Article 83: Defines the maximum term of the Lower House of Parliament.
  2. Article 172: Defines the maximum term of the State Legislature.
  3. Article 85(1): Defines sessions, adjournment and dissolution of Parliament.
  4. Article 174(1): Defines sessions, adjournment and dissolution of State Assemblies.
  5. Article 75(3): Committee of Ministers in Lok Sabha.
  6. Section 164(2): Committee of Ministers in the State Assembly.
  17. Amendments to 10th Schedule as to disqualification of members.
  18. Other Amendments Sections 14 and 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
  19. Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
  20. Rules of Procedure of State Assemblies.
6. வகுப்புவாதத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதில் தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாட்டு குழுவின் பங்கைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

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**Discuss the role of National Integration Council in containing communalism.**

1. Beginning 1961.
2. Initiated by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. It is a non-political organization.
4. It is headed by the Prime Minister.
5. Members are Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States, Leaders of major political parties, Chairman of University Grants Commission, Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes, Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
6. Prominent persons from non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurs and industrialists, representatives of labor organization.

**Background:**

1. National Integration Committee is an organization established to prevent religiousism, casteism, regionalism, linguisticism and ethnicity which are against the development of the country.
2. Their first meeting was held in 1962 and so far about 19 meetings have been held.

**Its main functions are:**

1. To provide all kinds of advice to the Government regarding national integration and national unity.
  2. Prevention of communal riots.
  3. Advise to prevent violence caused by casteism, linguisticism, and regionalism.
  4. Necessary action to maintain peace.
  5. To give important advice to bring peace and harmony in society.
  6. To provide suggestions to the Government to mitigate communalism if it occurs.
  7. To establish a unity among all religions.
  8. To create a unity among all the sects.
  9. Ensuring safety of women.
  10. Ensuring the protection of ethnic minorities.
  11. Ensuring protection of Scheduled Castes and Tribals.
  12. Monitoring Social Networks.
  13. Advising on suppression of groups working against national unity.
  14. Coordination with all community and religious leaders.
  15. Ensuring the unity of the country.
  16. To protect the unity of all citizens, social, economic justice, political justice etc.
  17. Ensuring the secular nature of the country.
  18. To provide advice for suppression of social injustices perpetrated against them.
7. குடியரிமை திருத்தச் சட்டம், 2019 - ன் முக்கிய விதிகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

**Discuss the major provisions of Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.**

1. The Act seeks to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 to make illegal immigrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians eligible for Indian citizenship.
2. The Act aims to facilitate the conversion of persecuted people from India's neighboring countries into citizens of India.
3. The Act applies to those who are "forced or compelled" to seek refuge in India on grounds of persecution on grounds of religion. Its objective is to protect such people from illegal migration activities.

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4. The amendment relaxes the naturalization requirement from 11 years to 5 years as a specific condition for applicants belonging to these six religions.
5. The cut-off date for citizenship is December 31, 2014, which means the applicant must have entered India on or before that date.

#### The law says about acquiring citizenship:

1. Such persons shall be deemed to be citizens of India from the date of their entry into India, and
2. All legal proceedings against them in connection with their illegal migration or citizenship shall be closed.
3. Immigrant status that allows a foreign citizen of Indian origin to live and work in India indefinitely - It also states that holders of Overseas Indian Citizens (OCI) cards can lose their status if they violate local laws for major and minor crimes and violations.

#### Conclusion:

1. Parliament has unbroken powers to make laws for the country when it comes to citizenship.
2. But the opposition and other political parties have alleged that this law of the government violates some fundamental aspects of the constitution like secularism and equality.
3. It may reach the doors of the Supreme Court, where the Supreme Court will be the final interpreter.
4. If it violates constitutional aspects and goes to extreme bars it will be struck down, otherwise we will continue to keep the law.

8. இந்தியாவின் பிரிவினைவாத இயக்கங்கள் பற்றி எழுது.

#### Write about the separatist movements of India.

##### Introduction:

Separatism can be defined as a phenomenon of political fragmentation in which political actors in one or more sub-systems shift their loyalties, expectations and political activities away from jurisdictions and focus on their own core.

##### Separatism in India:

1. Separatism leads to the development of ethnic identities which are divisive and detrimental to national unity.
2. The separatist forces from different parts of India put forward demands either in the form of a demand for separate statehood within the Indian Union (eg Jharkhand) or in the form of a demand for a sovereign state outside the Indian Union (eg demand for Khalistan).
3. Secessionism requires a cohesive minority group that dominates a well-defined geographical area and has a strong sense of resentment against the central government.
4. The claim of separatism often fuels the flames of rebellions and revolutions with intense feelings of rage, anger, hurt and shame.
5. Many popular separatist movements have occurred in India.

This includes,

1. Naxal-Maoist insurgency,
2. Khalistan Movement,
3. Assam separatist movements,
4. Garbi separatism

##### Types of separatism in India:

1. Linguistic-cultural separatism,
2. Regional separatism based on economic grievances,



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3. Regional separatism based on political grievances,
4. Tribal separatism,
5. Separatism is the masterminds of the soil.
6. Separate State Movement.
7. North East Reorganization Movement.

