

MANIDHANAEMYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY



Manidhanaemyam Free IAS Academy

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TEST - 1 – 11 Dec 2022 (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. பரப்பு இழுவிசையின் நடைமுறை பயன்பாடுகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the day-to-day applications of surface tension.

- ✓ When a liquid is stationary, it expands to reduce its surface area. The property of a liquid that acts like a recovery film is called surface tension.

Applications:

- ✓ Surface tension is the cause of water uptake in plants.
- ✓ Liquid droplets assume a spherical shape.
- ✓ Due to the surface tension of the water, the water spider walks easily on the surface of the water.
- ✓ During rough seas sailors would pour oil around the ship to reduce surface tension.
- ✓ Longer stay of bubbles in soap suds.
- ✓ Continuous ink flow to the pen tip.

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2. கருந்துளை என்றால் என்ன? மற்றும் அதன் பண்புகளை விவரிக்கவும்.

What is black hole? and Describe its characteristics.

- ✓ A black hole is a region of space that has such a strong gravitational pull that nothing containing light can escape.
- ✓ Black holes are considered to be the final stages of the evolution of massive stars. It has no volume or surface area. But due to its enormous mass it has an infinite density.
- ✓ It cannot be seen, however, its existence can be known through the effects it has on objects beyond its horizon.
- ✓ A concept of matter with such a strong gravitational force that even light cannot escape was proposed in 1783 by a British amateur astronomer, Rev. Presented by John Michell.
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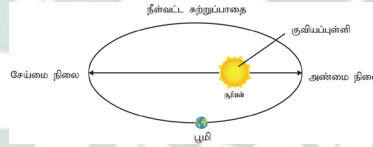
3. கெப்ளரின் கோள்களின் இயக்க விதியை விளக்குக

Explain Kepler's law of Planetary Motion.

- ✓ In the early 1600s Johannes Kepler proposed three laws of planetary motion based on the heliocentric system.

First Law – Law of Ellipses:

- ✓ The planets revolve around the Sun in elliptical orbits, with the Sun at its epicenter.



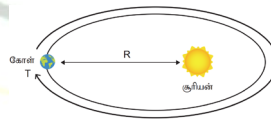
Second Law – Law of Equal Areas:

- ✓ An imaginary line joining the center of the planet and the center of the Sun crosses equal areas in equal times.



Third Law – Law of Consonances:

- ✓ For any two planets, the ratio of the squares of their periods is equal to the ratio of the cubes of their major axis from the Sun.



4. நாசாவின் ஆர்டெமிஸ் மிஷன் பற்றிய குறிப்பை எழுதுக.

Write a note on NASA's Artemis Mission.

- ✓ Artemis 1 will send humans to the moon.
- ✓ The project executing agency is NASA.
- ✓ NASA had already sent humans to the moon 53 years ago with the Apollo spacecraft.
- ✓ At this stage, NASA is going to implement the project of sending a man to the moon in the year 2025, and this Artemis 1 project is the first stage.
- ✓ NASA's new space launch system consists of the SLS rocket, the Orion spacecraft and other systems.

Mission:

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- ✓ The Orion spacecraft is equipped with sensors that detect vibrations.
- ✓ Reproduce human tissue to understand the environment of the human journey to the moon.
- ✓ Human body-like toys made of the material have been sent to the moon.
- ✓ The Orion spacecraft is planned to fly within 60 miles of the Moon's surface.
- ✓ In space it will study how radiation in space affects the human body.

5. விடுபடு திசைவேகம் மற்றும் அதன் நடைமுறை பயன்பாடுகள் குறித்து விவரிக்கவும்.

Describe Escape Velocity and its day today Applications.

- ✓ The minimum velocity imparted to an object on the surface of the planet to free it from the force of the planet is called escape velocity. $v_e = \sqrt{2gR_E}$
- ✓ Earth's free velocity is 11.2 kilometers per second.
- ✓ The Sun's escape velocity is 617.5 kilometers per second.
- ✓ Missile Science.
- ✓ Space exploration and travel.

6. தடையின்றி தானே கீழே விழுதலை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain Free-Fall.

- ✓ An object falling from above will fall freely when its acceleration is equal to the acceleration due to gravity.
- ✓ In this case the weight of the object is completely reduced and it becomes a vortex state which is known as weightlessness.
- ✓ When an object falls freely on its own, its initial weight is the value of vortex.

Examples:

- ✓ Fast rotating large ratnum.
- ✓ Rolling stock carriage.
- ✓ Astronaut hovering.

7. GMT மற்றும் IST வேறுபடுத்தி காட்டுக.

Differentiate GMT and IST.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT):

- ✓ This is the time of the Royal Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich, near London, England.
- ✓ It is calculated on the 0° resolution line. The Earth is divided into 24 zones based on equatorial lines spaced 15° apart.
- ✓ These are called Time Zones. The interval between two consecutive time zones is 1 hour.

India Scheme Time (IST):

- ✓ Indian Project Time is calculated based on a line passing through Mirzapur in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.
- ✓ This line is located on longitude 82.5° (East).
- ✓ IST = Greenwich Mean Time + 5.30 hrs

8. அ) சிறுகோள்கள் ஆ) வால் நட்சத்திரங்கள் பற்றிய சிறு குறிப்பை எழுதுக.

Write short note on a) Asteroids b) Comets

Asteroids:

- ✓ There is a large gap between the orbit of Mars and the orbit of Jupiter.
- ✓ During this interval, millions of rocky fragments (appearing as a band) are orbiting when the planets form. These are called asteroids.
- ✓ Among such planets, Ceres is the largest asteroid. Its diameter is 946 km.

Comets:

- ✓ Comets are objects full of dust and ice that orbit our Sun in a highly elliptical orbit.

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- ✓ As they approach the Sun, they evaporate and form a head and tail.
- ✓ Many comets are periodic repeaters.
- ✓ Halley's Comet is one of them. It reappears once every 76 years. It was last seen in 1986. So, it will be visible again in 2062.

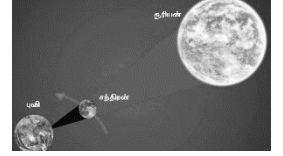
9. சூரிய கிரகணம் மற்றும் சந்திர கிரகணத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain Solar eclipse and lunar eclipse.

- ✓ An eclipse is when the light from one celestial body is partially or totally obscured by the shadow of another celestial body when it passes through it. There are two types of eclipses. They are,

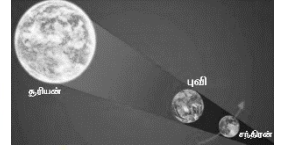
Solar Eclipse:

- ✓ A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon is between the Sun and the Earth.
- ✓ Then a small part of the Sun visible from Earth is covered by the Moon.
- ✓ It can be seen only from a small part of the world.
- ✓ Occurs only for a few minutes. Partial solar eclipse is when the moon covers a part of the solar circle.
- ✓ Annular solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes midway through the Sun.
- ✓ During a total solar eclipse, the moon's shadow completely covers the sun.
- ✓ During a total solar eclipse the outer part of the Sun shines like a halo. We call this phenomenon Diamond Ring.



Lunar eclipse:

- ✓ A lunar eclipse occurs on a full lunar day when the Earth comes between the Moon and the Sun.
- ✓ Earth's shadow dims the moon's light when viewed from Earth.
- ✓ A partial lunar eclipse occurs when the light of the moon is partially obscured by the shadow of the earth.
- ✓ A penumbral lunar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes through the Earth's umbra.
- ✓ A total lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth completely blocks the light of the Moon. Since the moon is very small, this eclipse lasts only for a few hours.



பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION - B

10. ஆளுநர் மற்றும் குடியரசுத் தலைவரின் செயல் அதிகாரத்தை வேறுபடுத்தி காட்டுக.

Differentiate Executive power of Governor and President.

	President	Governor
Method of selection	Indirect election	Method of appointment
Authority to make arbitrary decisions	Limited jurisdiction compared to the Governor	Greater jurisdiction compared to the President
Power to pardon	Death Penalty, Martial Law	No
Department of Foreign Affairs	have	No
The magnitude of the emergency	have	No
Appointed Member	Rajya Sabha-12	Legislative Council-1/6
Declaration of war	have	No

11. தலைமைச் செயலாளரின் அதிகாரங்கள் மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை விளக்கவும்.

Elucidate the powers and functions of Chief Secretary.

- ✓ The powers and functions of the Chief Secretary are specified in the 'Rules of Service' framed by a State Government. He derives some of his powers and functions from traditions. These are explained below.
- ✓ Adviser to the Chief Minister

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- ✓ Secretary to Cabinet
- ✓ Head of Civil Service
- ✓ Chief Coordinator
- ✓ Head of some departments
- ✓ Crisis manager

12. சமீபத்தில் தொடங்கப்பட்ட SIRPI திட்டம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the recently launched SIRPI Scheme.

- ✓ Commencement: On 14.09.2022
- ✓ A new scheme called 'SIPI' (Students in Responsible Police Initiatives) has been launched to develop good character among the patriots and guide them.
- ✓ “Sculptor” program has been launched with the lofty aim of building rapport and camaraderie among the school students with the police and making them better law abiding citizens and true friends of the police.
- ✓ Students studying in the school should excel in academics, excel in morals and develop good character without getting involved in law and order problems.
- ✓ Make them good without getting addicted to bad habits including drugs.
- ✓ To nurture them so that they can teach others the education and morals they have learned.
- ✓ Coordinating officers appointed through this scheme.
- ✓ Students are taught virtue, virtue, patriotism, general knowledge, exercises, yoga etc. to keep the body healthy.
- ✓ In the first phase, 100 government schools will be selected and 50 students of 8th standard from those schools will be selected as volunteers and they will be given classes on virtues and fitness.
- ✓ Students will be taken to 8 tourist spots and taught about education, history and general knowledge.
- ✓ Sports training, fitness and marching will also be taught.
- ✓ Activities and organization of police to support peaceful life of selected students.
- ✓ About the work, Emergency Help Centers and their functions, and about the functions of Chennai Metropolitan Police Department will be discussed.

13. பொது முக்க நேரத்தில் MGNREGA வேலைப்படுத்தும் மக்களுக்கு எவ்வாறு உதவியது?

How employment Guarantee schemes like MGNREGA helped people during challenging time like general lockdown?

- ✓ Rural employment.
- ✓ Cooperation in agricultural activities.
- ✓ Development of rural infrastructure.
- ✓ Biggest benefit of covid total lockdown is- 40000 crore allocation increased.
- ✓ Provides income in non-seasonal environment.
- ✓ Beneficial to workers who get placement.
- ✓ Beneficial to unskilled and informal sector workers.
- ✓ Empowerment of women.
- ✓ Good solution during economic recession.
- ✓ Repair and maintenance of infrastructure

14. மக்கள் தொகை பிரமிடு என்றால் என்ன? மக்கள் தொகை பிரமிட்டின் பயன்கள் என்ன?

What is population Pyramid? And what are the uses of population Pyramid?

Population Pyramid:

- ✓ A population pyramid is a graphical representation of population distribution by sex and age.
- ✓ As population increases it takes a pyramidal shape. Population pyramids are also called age pyramids

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because it is a graphical representation of age.

- ✓ A population pyramid is a graphical representation that demonstrates the distribution of ages across a population.
- ✓ It is divided from the center between male and female individuals. Males are shown on the left and females on the right from the center of the diagram.

Applications of Population Pyramid:

There are many different uses of the population pyramid

- ✓ It tells about the composition of population of any particular area
- ✓ It tells about the number of dependent individuals (children, elderly) in any area
- ✓ It tells us the gender differences of any region.
- ✓ It also tells about death rate and fertility rate
- ✓ Use data to infer future growth of population.

15. மக்கள்தொகை சுவத்தொகை மற்றும் மக்கள்தொகை அடர்த்தி பற்றிய சிறு குறிப்பை எழுதுக.

Write a short note on Demographic Dividend and Population density.

- ✓ Potential for economic gains when the share of the working age population (15 years - 64 years) is greater than that of the non-working age population.
- ✓ A population dividend occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high,
- ✓ It implies that more people have the capacity to contribute to the productivity and growth of the economy.
- ✓ Many argue that because of the dividend between the young and the old, there is great potential for economic gains,
- ✓ This is known as "Population Gift".
- ✓ For economic growth to occur, young people need access to health, including quality education, adequate nutrition, and access to sexual and reproductive health.
- ✓ A demographic dividend takes place when a country undergoes a demographic transition from a rural agrarian economy with high fertility rates to an urban industrialized economy with low fertility and death rates.

Population density:

- ✓ Population density is the number of persons living per square kilometer.
- ✓ It is calculated out of 1000.
- ✓ According to the 2011 census, the average population density in India is 382 persons per square kilometer.

16. தமிழ்நாட்டில் எந்த வகையான வேலையின்மை நிலவுகிறது மற்றும் அதற்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை?

Which type of Unemployment prevalent in Tamilnadu and what are the reasons for it?

- ✓ Structural unemployment is high in Tamil Nadu. This unemployment arises when there is a mismatch between the skills of the worker and the availability of jobs in the market.

Reasons for unemployment:

- ✓ Mismatch of skills
- ✓ Lack of experience
- ✓ Bad economy
- ✓ Market changes
- ✓ Technological changes

17. இந்தியாவில் வேலையில்லாத தீண்டாபட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கான முக்கிய தடைகள் யாவை?

What are the major barriers to eradication of unemployment problem in India?

- ✓ Increase in population.
- ✓ Caste system.
- ✓ Inadequate economic development.

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- ✓ Agriculture is a seasonal industry.
- ✓ Loss of cottage industries.
- ✓ Low rates of savings and investment.
- ✓ Poor economic planning.
- ✓ Streetlessness Illiteracy.
- ✓ Mismatch of skills.
- ✓ Land fragmentation.
- ✓ Agriculture without technological development.
- ✓ Infrastructural deficiencies.
- ✓ Poor quality education.

18. சுற்றுச்சூழலில் மக்கள் தொகை வெடிப்பின் தாக்கத்தை ஆராய்க?

Examine the impact of population explosion on Environment?

- ✓ Utilization of physical resources due to population growth,
- ✓ Overuse and misuse increased manifold.
- ✓ More population means more agricultural production required. Pressure on lands increases.
- ✓ Human encroachment on forests, wetlands, ponds and green areas.
- ✓ Use of more water, more fertilizers and more pesticides.
- ✓ Use of fertilizers and pesticides makes the soil sterile.
- ✓ It requires more consumption of fossil fuels and more pollution of air, land and water.
- ✓ Various types of pollution cause many problems in the physical environment which affect the biological environment more seriously.

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. ஆதித்யா L1 மிஷன் பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain about Aditya L1 Mission.

- ✓ The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is gearing up for its first scientific mission to study the Sun, Aditya-L1. It is placed at a point in space known as the L1 Lagrange point.
- ✓ Aditya L1 is ISRO's 2nd space-based astronomy mission after Astrosat launched in 2015.
- ✓ Aditya 1 was renamed as Aditya-L1. Aditya 1 was meant to observe only the solar corona.

Key Points:

- ✓ **Launch Vehicle:** Aditya L1 will be launched using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) XL with 7 payloads (instruments).
- ✓ **Objective:** Aditya L1 Sun's corona (visible and near-infrared rays), Sun's photosphere (soft and hard X-rays),
- ✓ Studies the chromosphere (ultraviolet), solar emissions, solar wind and flares, and coronal mass ejections (CMEs). , and clock imaging the Sun.
- ✓ **Challenges:** The distance of the Sun from the Earth (about 15 crore km on average, compared to 3.84 lakh km for the Moon). This great distance presents a scientific challenge.

Importance:

- ✓ The evolution of every planet, including Earth and exoplanets beyond the solar system, is governed by its parent star.
- ✓ Effects of variations in solar weather system: Variations in these weather patterns can change the orbits of satellites or shorten their lifetimes, interfering with onboard electronics.
- ✓ Knowledge of solar phenomena is key to understanding space weather.
- ✓ Continuous solar observations are needed to detect, monitor and predict the impact of storms towards Earth.

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- ✓ Many tools and their components for this work are manufactured for the first time in the country.
2. ISS மற்றும் அவற்றின் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்.

Discuss ISS and its importance.

International Space Station:

- ✓ The International Space Station (ISS) is a large space station that houses astronauts.
- ✓ It operates in a low Earth orbit at a distance of about 400 km. It also serves as a science laboratory.
- ✓ Its first part was placed into orbit in 1998.
- ✓ Construction of its major parts was completed in 2011.
- ✓ It is the largest human-made object in the sky that can be seen with the naked eye.
- ✓ Humans first visited this center in the year 2000.
- ✓ According to the current plan, the International Space Station will be operational till 2024.
- ✓ It is also said that it can be operated till 2028 if required.
- ✓ Operating and maintaining the International Space Center requires the cooperation of five space agencies from 16 different countries.
- ✓ Those organizations are: NASA (USA), Roskosmos (Russia), ESA (Europe), JAXA (Japan), and CSA (Canada). Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and England are also part of this federation.

Advantages of International Space Station:

- ✓ According to the American space agency NASA, the International Space Station has benefited us (or may benefit in the future) in the following ways.

Water Purification Methods:

- ✓ Technology used in the International Space Station can provide improved water filtration and purification systems in water-scarce areas.

Eye tracking technology:

- ✓ An eye tracking device developed to perform investigations in microgravity has been used in many laser surgeries.

Robotic arms and surgeries:

- ✓ To remove tumors that cannot be removed by surgery (eg, brain tumors) and to perform a more precise biopsy (biopsy).

3. பிரபஞ்சத்தின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சியின் பல்வேறு கருதுகோள்களை விளக்குக.

Explain the various hypothesis of universe evolution.

- ✓ The most important theory about the origin of the universe is called the Big Bang Theory.
- ✓ It is also known as Expanding Universe Hypothesis.
- ✓ In 1927, Belgian astronomer Abbe George Lemaitre first proposed the theory of the origin of Barand. Edwin Hubble expanded the horizon
- ✓ This is also known as The Big Bang Theory.
- ✓ According to this theory, Earth formed and expanded 13.75 billion years ago.
- ✓ Solids were thrown out in all directions with great force from the barend.
- ✓ Galaxy means Milky Way. The Milky Way is a universe in which our solar system resides.
- ✓ Universes have three major forms.

Spiral Galaxies:

- ✓ It consists of a flat and rotating circle of stars, gas, and dust.

Elliptical Galaxies:

- ✓ It consists of older stars with less gas. Messier 89 is an elliptical galaxy.
- ✓ Irregular Galaxies.

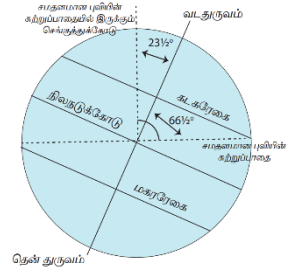
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- ✓ It is a young universe rich in dust and gas. It is very bright. Example, Large Magellanic Cloud

4. புவிப்பின் உருவமும் வடிவமும் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Discuss about the shape and form of the earth.

- ✓ Once upon a time it was believed that the earth was flat and that ships could sail along the edges of the earth while sailing at sea.
- ✓ According to Anaximander (600 BC), the cylindrical earth is surrounded by a celestial sphere.
- ✓ Pythagoras (582-507 BC) believed that the earth was spherical. This form was considered the accepted form by the scholars.
- ✓ Aristotle (384 - 322 BC) proposed the theory that the Earth is spherical.
- ✓ Some of his claims are that the moon's shadow appears round during a lunar eclipse and that the constellations appear higher in the sky as we travel towards the South Pole.
- ✓ Eratosthenes (275 - 195 (BCE)) discovered the dimension of the Earth by observing the Sun's ascension relative to the position of the Earth's surface as seen from Egypt.
- ✓ Hilltops glow with sunlight even after sunset.
- ✓ Ships disappear after touching the horizon.
- ✓ Moon appears like a disc.
- ✓ The Earth is a sphere, convex at the equator and flattened at the poles.
- ✓ This is called "Geoid".
- ✓ It means Earth-like structure. Due to centripetal force, the equatorial region bulges.
- ✓ Earth's gravitational force is strongest at the poles and weakest at the equator.
- ✓ Sun's gravitational force differs at the poles.
- ✓ As the Earth revolves around the Sun, the North Pole is towards the North Star.
- ✓ If the Earth is not tilted on its axis, day and night will be of the same duration in all climates.



5. பாராளுமன்ற அமைப்பில் சபாநாயகரின் பங்களிப்பு மற்றும் நிலை சபாநாயகரின் நடுநிலை நிலைப்பாட்டை சார்ந்தே அமைகின்றது - கருத்துரைக்க.

The role and status of the Speaker in parliamentary system have their foundation in the Speaker's stance on neutrality - Comment.

Speaker of Parliament:

- ✓ The Speaker is ranked highest i.e. 6th in the order of precedence in the country.
- ✓ Adequate powers have been given to the office of the Speaker for the smooth conduct of parliamentary proceedings.

Executive Role of the Speaker:

- ✓ The Speaker is also the Chairman of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.
- ✓ The power of the Speaker is supreme over the secretarial staff of the House and its security arrangements.
- ✓ No alteration or addition can be made to the Parliament Building and no new structure can be erected in the Parliament Gardens without the permission of the Speaker.
- ✓ The decisions of the House are communicated to individuals and officials outside the Parliament through the Speaker.
- ✓ The Speaker decides the form and manner in which the proceedings of the House shall be published.
- ✓ In order to move amendments to a Bill, the permission of the Speaker is required.
- ✓ The neutrality of the Speaker plays an important role in the functioning of parliamentary democracy. The Speaker's role is very important in running the House without prejudice.
- ✓ It is noteworthy that the Speaker renounces his party membership to maintain neutrality.

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TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY

6. நீதித்துறை செயல்பாடு என்றால் என்ன? மக்களாட்சியை பாதுகாப்பதில் நீதித்துறையின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்து விவரிக்க.
What is meant by Judicial Activism? and explain the role of Judiciary in protecting Democracy.

Judicial Function:

- ✓ Judicial activism is a concept that originated in the United States in 1947.
- ✓ It has been in practice since Emergency in India.
- ✓ Judiciary plays an important role in upholding and promoting the rights of citizens in a country.
- ✓ The active role of the judiciary in upholding the rights of citizens and protecting the constitutional and legal system of the country is called judicial function.
- ✓ It sometimes implies encroachment into the domain of executive power.
- ✓ Due to the efforts of Justices VR Krishna and PN Bhagwati, judicial activism is considered a success in liberalizing access to justice and providing relief to disadvantaged groups.
- ✓ The Black's Law Dictionary defines judicial activism as "a judicial philosophy that prompts judges to depart from traditional precedents in favor of progressive and new social principles."
- ✓ The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is significant when judicial function is discussed.

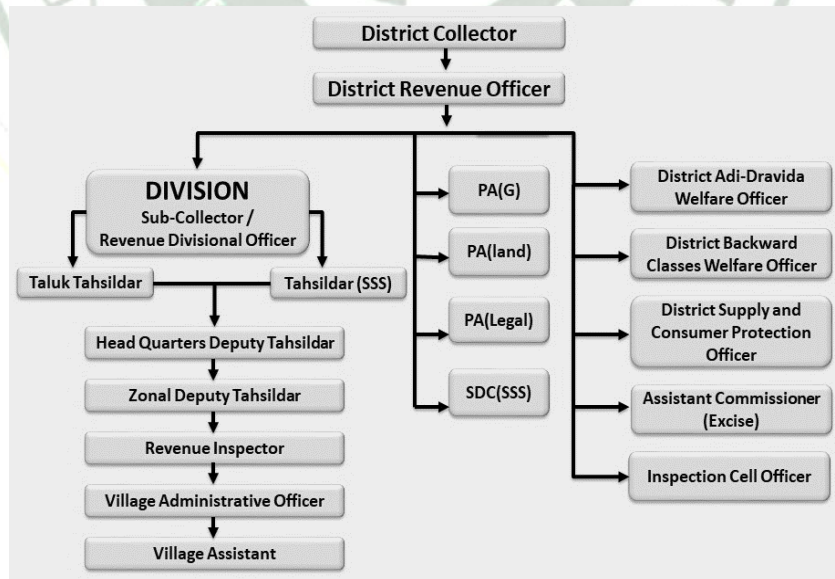
Role of Judiciary in Protection:

- ✓ Judiciary is the custodian of the law of the land.
- ✓ The main function of the judiciary is to protect the rule of law and ensure the rule of law.
- ✓ It protects the rights of individual, settles disputes according to law.
- ✓ To do all this, it is necessary that the Judiciary should not come under any political pressure.

7. தமிழகத்தில் மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் எவ்வாறு கட்டமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது? மற்றும் தமிழகத்தில் மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்களை ஆராய்க.

How district Administration is organized in Tamil Nadu and examine the challenges of district administration in Tamil Nadu.

District Administration in Tamil Nadu and its Challenges:



District collector:

- ✓ Conducts Revenue Court.
- ✓ Arbitration of land acquisition, its assessment and collection of land revenue.
- ✓ Collection of Income Tax Arrears, Excise Duties, Irrigation Arrears and its arrears.

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TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY

- ✓ Provide different types of legal certificates like SC/ST, OBC & EWC, Domicile, Citizenship, Marriage etc.

District Revenue Officer & Sub Collector:

- ✓ The TRO mainly deals with general administration and is responsible for supervising the day-to-day operations of the Collectorate.

Tahsildar:

- ✓ Supervise and inspect the land records in his taluk as per the provisions contained in the land record manual.
- ✓ To see whether the provisions contained in the “Land Registration Manual” specifying the duties of superintendent kanungos and legpals are being properly executed or not.

Revenue Inspector:

- ✓ The Revenue Inspector is the Administrative Assistant to the Tahsildar.
- ✓ Depending on the area and population of the taluk, each taluk is divided into affluent hoblis.
- ✓ Or each hobli or circle has an R.I. Guided by circles.

Village administrative officer:

- ✓ Main role of VAO is maintenance of village accounts and Asmoish
- ✓ VAO is responsible for collection of land tax, panchayat taxes and other dues.
- ✓ Issuance of Chitta and Inclusion for availing loan from Co-operative Societies and other Banks,
- ✓ He maintains all accounts of cultivation, irrigation etc.

8. இந்தியாவின் நீதித்துறை நிர்வாகத்தின் தன்மை மற்றும் நோக்கம் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்.

Discuss the Nature and Scope of Judicial administration India.

- ✓ Although the executive appoints the judges of the High Courts, i.e. the Supreme Court and the High Courts, their tenure is beyond the purview of the executive.
- ✓ Administrators have to follow certain guidelines even in appointing judges. Once appointed, they are not subject to any administrative control in the discharge of their functions.
- ✓ This is done to ensure that the judgments of the courts are impartial and fair.
- ✓ In the Indian Union, courts also play an important role in settling disputes between the Center and the States.
- ✓ Hence, independence of judiciary is one of the important features of judicial system of India.
- ✓ The Indian Judiciary runs like a pyramid from the Subordinate Courts and District Courts at the local level to the High Courts for each state to the Supreme Court of India.
- ✓ The Supreme Court is the head of all courts in India's judiciary.
- ✓ Comprises the Chief Justice and other judges appointed by the President of India.
- ✓ Original jurisdiction extends to (a) disputes between the Government of India and one or more states and (b) claims for violation of constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights.
- ✓ The High Courts are at the second level of the Judiciary.
- ✓ Normally each state has one high court, but two or more states may have one high court.
- ✓ The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and some judges appointed by the President of India.
- ✓ Original, Appellate and Administrative. Its original jurisdiction includes the power to issue warrants relating to the fundamental rights of citizens.
- ✓ Administrative Jurisdiction of High Courts, Subordinate Courts, Subordinate Judiciary i.e. Courts at district level and below come into close contact with people in the judiciary.

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TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY

9. கிராமப்புற வேலையின்மைக்கான காரணங்களைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும் மற்றும் அதற்கான தீர்வுகளை வரையறுக்கவும்.
Discuss the causes for rural unemployment and sketch out its remedies.

The causes of rural unemployment in India are discussed below:

- ✓ **Lack of skill development and employment generation:** Lack of initiatives to provide necessary training and subsequent job creation.
- ✓ **Seasonal Nature of Agriculture:** Agricultural activities are seasonal in nature and depend on nature and rainfall.
- ✓ **Lack of ancillary industries:** Rural people are unable to start ancillary industries due to lack of funds for investment and lack of proper marketing arrangements.
- ✓ It restricts employment and rural household income.
- ✓ **Mechanization of Agriculture:** Mechanization of agricultural activities like ploughing, irrigation, harvesting, threshing reduces employment opportunities for agricultural workers.
- ✓ **Capital-intensive technology:** Growing private industry is largely located in urban areas.
- ✓ **Change in education system:** Degrees should be awarded based on skills. Unemployed youth should get adequate facilities to develop their skills.

Solutions to Rural Unemployment:

- ✓ **Ancillary Industries:** Rural people should be encouraged to take up ancillary industries to reduce seasonal unemployment.
- ✓ **Rural Employment Scheme:** Rural employment scheme like construction and maintenance of roads, digging of drains, canals etc. should be planned to provide employment to the unemployed.
- ✓ **Irrigation facilities:** As rainfall is uncertain, farmers need to expand irrigation facilities to accommodate multiple crops.
- ✓ **Rural industrialization:** New industries should be set up in rural areas to provide employment. It will open up new employment sectors and change the attitude of rural people towards work.
- ✓ **Technical Education:** Employment oriented courses should be introduced in schools and colleges to enable literate youth to start their own units.

10. தமிழகத்தில் மாவட்ட வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகத்தின் பணி மற்றும் பங்களிப்பை விவரிக்க.
Describe the role and functions of district employment office in Tamilnadu.

Important Functions of Employment Office:

- ✓ Registration of job seekers, their appointment against notified vacancies, provision of career guidance to students and unemployed, periodic collection, compilation and preparation of reports on unemployment and underemployment etc.
- ✓ Registration of information of 10th and 12th passed students.
- ✓ Registration and updating of details of unemployed youth in the district.
- ✓ Employment related information exchange.
- ✓ Coaching students preparing for competitive exams.
- ✓ Training in Entrepreneurship Development.
- ✓ Providing job related information only skills development training to students in schools and colleges.
- ✓ Organizing employment camps at regular intervals.
- ✓ Coaching for Interviews in order to gain employment opportunities in Government and Private sector.
- ✓ Preparation of course notes for competitive examination and distribution to the students for the benefit of the students.
- ✓ Conducting mock practice tests for competitive examination conducted by central and state governments.

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TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY

11. வேலை வாய்ப்புக்கான கெயின்சியன் கோட்பாட்டை விளக்குக.

Explain Keynesian Theory of employment.

- ✓ According to this theory, because there is not enough demand for goods and services, the total real resource that can be used up, unemployment arises.
- ✓ According to Keynes, there are three main causes of spreading unemployment:
 - ✓ Absence of useful need
 - ✓ Disadvantage of consumption expenditure
 - ✓ Lack of investment
- ✓ The new classical school believes that unemployment is the result of overproduction.
- ✓ Overproduction lowers the price of goods, which increases unemployment.
- ✓ Some economists have attributed unemployment to imbalance between demand and supply.
- ✓ When the effective demand for the products of the factories decreases, if the factory closes where the price falls, we stop and men are reduced to unemployment. Their own.
- ✓ Low demand was the result of low growth rate due to poor trade and commerce, shift of investment from industrial to non-industrial sectors.
- ✓ Lionel Eddy Software argued that unemployment is caused by disruptions in economic structure.
- ✓ Elliott and Merrill unemployment is the primary result of a downturn in the business cycle following a period of industrial prosperity.
- ✓ Advances in technical skills and highly specialized division of labor made it impossible to secure jobs for able-bodied and skilled men.
- ✓ Bartlett stated that virtual monopolies such as iron and steel industries were a major factor in producing depression.
- ✓ This theory is considered Keynesian theory of employment.

12. இந்தியாவில் புலம்பெயர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the problems faced by the migrant Labourers in India.

- ✓ A “migrant worker” is defined in International Labor Organization (ILO) instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another (or migrates from one country to another).
- ✓ Incidents of spraying disinfectant on migrant workers in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere.
- ✓ No proper data base.
- ✓ No proper telecommunication No integrated system.
- ✓ Uniform pay structures and no bad wages.
- ✓ No proper regulatory policy for migrant workers.
- ✓ Lack of proper implementation of Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Conditions of Employment and Service) Act, 1979.
- ✓ Lack of proper coordination between center and states.
- ✓ Mostly all unskilled workers.
- ✓ Exploitation by capitalists.
- ✓ Poor wages and no proper accommodation.
- ✓ Poor living conditions.
- ✓ Inaccessibility to government provided services due to lack of identity proof and other documents.
- ✓ Absence of government intervention.
- ✓ No permanent employment.
- ✓ Feminism of Poverty.
- ✓ No skill updates and upgrade.
- ✓ Economic insecurity faced by migrant workers and its impact on their family members in their home states.

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TEST 1 – DECEMBER 2022 – ANSWER KEY

அலகு - III
UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

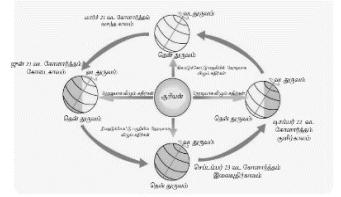
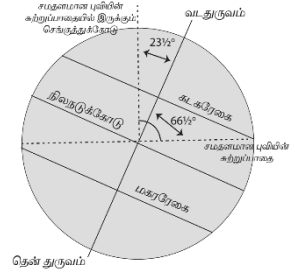
1. பூமியின் இயக்கம் மற்றும் அதன் விளைவுகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the motion of earth and its effects.

- ✓ Earth has two basic motions. They are,
 - Rotation of the earth itself.
 - Revolution around itself and around the sun.

Rotation:

- ✓ The rotation of the earth around its axis is called rotation.
- ✓ Earth's axis is an imaginary line passing through the center of the Earth. Earth takes 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds to revolve around itself.
- ✓ It rotates eastward in the direction opposite to the apparent motion of the Sun. The Earth's axis is inclined by $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the plane of the Sun and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the vertical on its own axis.
- ✓ Earth's rotational speed varies from equator to pole. Earth's rotational speed is highest at the center of the Earth.
- ✓ Here the velocity of the earth is 1,670 km per hour. The rotation speed of the Earth is approximately rotational at the poles.



Effects of Earth's Rotation:

- ✓ The appearance of the sun rising and setting is due to the rotation of the earth. As a result, day and night appear alternately on the earth's surface.
- ✓ Earth's rotation is the reason for the different time observed at different places of the earth.
- ✓ 360 degrees divided by 24 hours gives a difference of 4 minutes for each longitude crossing the Sun. Thus an hour (60 minutes) is 1/24th of a day.
- ✓ If you observe closely while traveling in a moving train, the trees, houses and fields near the track, the sun, earth and other celestial objects appear to be moving in the opposite direction to the direction of the train.
- ✓ As the Earth rotates from west to east, the sun, moon, planets and stars all appear to appear in the east and set in the west.
- ✓ The Coriolis force is generated by the Earth's rotation. This causes wind and ocean waves to deviate from their path.
- ✓ Ocean currents are formed not only by the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon but also by the rotation of the Earth.

Circle of Illumination:

- ✓ The line around the Earth that separates light from darkness is called the Circle of Illumination.

Earth revolves around itself and revolves around the Sun (Revolution).

- ✓ Earth's counterclockwise rotation around the Sun in its elliptical orbit is called Sun's orbit.
- ✓ Earth is 150 million km away from Sun in its orbit. Circling at a distance of meters. The distance between the Sun and the Earth varies with time due to the elliptical orbits of the planets.
- ✓ Earth will be closest to the Sun on January 3. It is called Perihelion.
- ✓ At this point the distance between Earth and Sun is 147 million km. is meter.
- ✓ On 4th July Earth will be seen far away from Sun. This is called Aphelion.
- ✓ At this point the distance between Earth and Sun is 152 million km. is meter.
- ✓ Difference between spinning and crawling.

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- ✓ The time taken by the earth to go around the sun once is called a year.
- ✓ Earth takes 365 days and 6 hours or 365/4 days to go around the Sun once.
- ✓ Effects of earth creep.
- ✓ The following effects are caused by the Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- ✓ Cycle of seasons.
- ✓ Time difference between day and night.
- ✓ Diffusion of solar radiation on Earth's surface and troposphere.

Rotation	Revolution
Earth rotates on its axis from west to east	The motion of the Earth around the Sun in an elliptical orbit
A round takes 24 hours. (one day) this	One crawl takes 365 1/2 days (one year).
An everyday occurrence	It is an annual event
It causes day-night, tides, wind exclusion and ocean currents.	This causes changes in the time of day and night, the difference in the position of the sun at noon and the change in seasons.

2. நியூட்டனின் விதி I, II, IIIஐ அதன் நடைமுறை பயன்பாடுகளுடன் விளக்கவும் மற்றும் நியூட்டனின் ஈர்ப்பு விதியை விவரிக்க.

Explain newton's law I, II, III with give its applications and Describe newton's gravitational law.

Newton's First Law:

- ✓ Every object remains in its state of rest or steady state of motion unless acted upon by an external force. This rule defines the force. Not only that, it also explains the position of objects.

Newton's second law of motion

- ✓ The force acting on an object is inversely proportional to the rate of change of momentum of the object. And this variation of momentum is in the direction of the force. This method helps to measure the numerical value of the force. Hence it can also be called 'Law of force'.
- ✓ The equation for the force can be given as follows.
- ✓ Suppose an object of mass m is in rectilinear motion with an initial velocity u . Under the influence of an unbalanced external force F in a time interval t , its velocity changes to v .

The initial momentum of the object is $P_i = mu$

Final momentum $P_f = mv$

$F = m \times a$

Force = mass x acceleration

Newton's Third Law of Motion:

- ✓ Every force has an equal opposite force. A force and a counterforce always act on two different objects.
- ✓ If an object A exerts a force F_A on an object B, 'B' will exert its opposite force F_B on A. Their numerical value is equal. But they work in opposite direction to each other.

$$F_A = - F_B$$

Some examples:

- ✓ Birds push the air down with the force (force) of their wings. The wind creates a force equal to that force (opposite force) and makes the bird fly up.
- ✓ A swimmer creates force by pushing the water backward with the arm. The water pushes the person forward with an opposite force equal to the force.
- ✓ In firing the projectile, the projectile moves backward after detonation due to the counter force equal

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to the forward force of the projectile.

Newton's law of general gravitation:

- ✓ Every particle of matter in the universe attracts other particles with a certain force value. The force is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to twice the distance between their centers. And this force acts along the line of contact of the masses.
- ✓ This force is always gravity. This force does not depend on the medium in which the masses are located.
- ✓ Consider two objects of masses m_1 and m_2 placed at a distance r . The gravitational force between them is F , according to the law of general gravitation

$$F \propto m_1 \times m_2$$

$$F \propto 1/r^2$$

Combine these two

$$F \propto \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$$

$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

G is the gravitational constant. Its value (in SI units) is $6.674 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

Applications of Newton's Law of Gravitation:

- ✓ The law of general gravitation is used to measure the dimensions of objects in the universe. This method helps in accurate calculation of Earth's mass, radius, acceleration due to gravity etc.
- ✓ It helps to discover new constellations and planets.
- ✓ Sometimes the random movement (Wobble) of constellations affects the movement of nearby planets. This method is used to measure the mass of those stars at that time.
- ✓ Root germination and growth of plants depends on the gravity of the earth is called 'Geogravity'. This method is used to explain this phenomenon.
- ✓ It is used to define the path of materials.

3. தேசிய மக்கள்தொகைக் கொள்கை 2000 இன் முக்கிய சாதனைகள் யாவை?

What are the major achievements of the National Population Policy 2000?

- ✓ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has decreased from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS).
- ✓ 25 out of 37 States and Union Territories have already achieved a fertility rate of 2.1 or less.
- ✓ The decadal growth has declined from 21.54% in 1999-2000 to 17.54% in 2001-11.
- ✓ Approximate birth rate has decreased from 23.8 to 20.2 from 2005 to 2017.
- ✓ Adolescent birth rate has halved from 16% (NFHS III) to 8% (NFHS IV).
- ✓ Sex ratio has increased.
- ✓ Universal immunization program for all children against preventable diseases.
- ✓ Polio prevention was fully implemented.
- ✓ Infections are controlled.
- ✓ Death rate decreased.
- ✓ Female literacy rate has increased.
- ✓ Sustainable growth rate targets achieved.
- ✓ IMR MMR NMR reduction.
- ✓ Malnutrition problem is reduced.
- ✓ Family planning has increased
- ✓ 80% deliveries are attended by accredited institutions and 100% by trained personnel.
- ✓ Progress against child marriage.

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- ✓ 100% registration of birth, death, marriage and pregnancy. Promoting alternative medicine
 - ✓ Universal Health Coverage – Ayushman Bharat.
4. வேலையில்லா திட்டப்படுத்திற்கு எதிராக தமிழக அரசு எடுத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் என்ன? அதன் செயல்பாடுகளை விரிவாக விளக்குக.

What are the measures taken by government of Tamil Nadu against unemployment problem? Explain its activities in detail.

- ✓ Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme.
- ✓ Special vocational guidance center for tribals.
- ✓ Training and Guidance Centers for SC / ST.
- ✓ Special centers for the differently abled.
- ✓ Aptitude Tamil Nadu Magazine and Publications.
- ✓ Career Awareness and Skills Week.
- ✓ Free coaching classes in colleges.
- ✓ Unemployment Assistance Scheme for unemployed youth.
- ✓ Private sector employment.
- ✓ Free coaching classes for competitive exams through television.

Long Term Skill Training Programs:

- ✓ Artisan Training Scheme (CTS).
- ✓ Development of Government ITIs through PPP mode.
- ✓ Capacity strengthening to improve industrial value.
- ✓ Sample ITI
- ✓ Apprenticeship Training Program (ATS).
- ✓ National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).
- ✓ Industrial Schools (IS).

5. இந்தியாவில் புலம்பெயர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்களின் நலனை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்ட முக்கிய திட்டங்கள் யாவை?

What are the major schemes aimed at the welfare of migrant labours in India?

Jananisree Bhima Yojana:

- ✓ The scheme was launched to provide life insurance to people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. Jananisree Bhima Yojana was launched in 2000.

Eligibility:

- ✓ Candidates should be between 18-59 years.
- ✓ He or she should be below the poverty line.

Scholarship:

- ✓ In case of natural death the nominee will get Rs 30,000.
- ✓ In case of death or permanent disability due to accident he will get Rs 75,000.
- ✓ Compensation for partial permanent disability due to accident is Rs 37,500.

Aam Aadmi Bhima Yojana

- ✓ It provides social security and financial assistance to people living in urban areas. This applies to people living in rural areas who do not have access to the facilities of premium hospitals. Aam Aadmi Bhima Yojana was established in 2007.

Eligibility:

- ✓ Candidates should be between 18-59 years.
- ✓ He or she should be above the poverty line.

Scholarship:

- ✓ In case of natural death the nominee will get Rs 30,000.

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- ✓ In case of death or permanent disability due to accident he will get Rs 75,000.
- ✓ Compensation for partial permanent disability due to accident is Rs 37,500.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana

- ✓ A scheme launched by the state government to provide health insurance to people living below the poverty line. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana scheme was implemented in 2015.

Eligibility Limit:

- ✓ Registered member of Welfare Board.
- ✓ Applicants should belong to the unorganized sector.
- ✓ Candidates should be of BPL status.

Scholarship:

- ✓ Each family member will be insured up to Rs 30,000 with Rs 100 for transport charges and a maximum of Rs 1,000.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bhima Yojana

- ✓ This is a scheme started by the government for the welfare of migrant workers engaged in handloom industry. It provides coverage against any accident leading to death, permanent or partial disability. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bhima Yojana was launched in 2005.

Eligibility Limit:

- ✓ He/she should be earning at least 5000 from handloom weaving.
- ✓ Age 18 to 59.
- ✓ Applicants should be a regular member of the cooperative society.

Scholarship:

- ✓ Annual installment payable is Rs.470 and in case of natural death, Rs.60,000 is also provided. 1,50,000 are given to the account of beneficiaries in case of accidental death. 1,50,000 is provided on account of beneficiaries in case of total disability.

Garib Kalyan Roskar Yojana

- ✓ Chulanpayasa Ludhadaye was started to employ the laborers who had returned from the cities. 50,000 crore has been earmarked for this scheme.

Features of this program:

- ✓ 25 projects have been identified – temporary drinking water, garden, rural housing.
- ✓ Development of rural infrastructure.
- ✓ This scheme has been implemented in 116 districts.
- ✓ The duration of the project is 125 days.
- ✓ It is launched to improve livelihood opportunities for migrant workers.

6. இந்தியாவில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் மாறிவரும் பங்களிப்பு குறித்து விவரிக்கவும்.

Describe the changing role of District Collector in India.

- ✓ The District Collector's Office "admirably retained the historic character of the transition from foreign to national rule."
- ✓ The company is still a cherished one. After independence, its role has become increasingly multi-dimensional.
- ✓ Major factors influencing the emergent role of the Collector: Democratic system in the country, serious efforts at decentralization, increasing development responsibilities, rise of public consciousness and free expression of public opinion.
- ✓ Before enumerating the functions of the Collector, a brief summary is given regarding the official status of this post.
- ✓ The Collector belongs to the Indian Administrative Service and is appointed under the Land Revenue

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- ✓ And has powers under various Central and State Acts by express provisions or delegation.
- ✓ According to the current scheme of IAS he is assigned to a state. He is also known as District Collector, District Officer, District Magistrate and in some states Deputy Commissioner.
- ✓ IAS consists of direct recruits and promotions from the State Civil Services.
- ✓ Hence, IAS direct recruits are posted as Collectors in their twenties, while IAS promotees from the State Civil Services generally occupy this post in their fifties.
- ✓ While the British Collectors saw themselves as the uncrowned sovereigns of an empire and the people as subjects to be ruled, the new breed of IAS officers were full of enthusiasm and ideals for the betterment of the people.
- ✓ Social structure also changed. Earlier the collectors belonged to the upper echelon of the society, but now due to the spread of education and reservation an egalitarian system has emerged.
- ✓ Some of the collectors belong to the lower income group and therefore have a greater degree of sympathy and understanding for the lower class.
- ✓ This change in the IAS system has the greatest potential to affect the ultimate authority of the bureaucracy and its ability to be controlled by social forces.
- ✓ Although there was a change in the attitude of the bureaucracy towards the public, the promulgation of the new constitution weakened the position of the Collector. Several factors are responsible for this change.
- ✓ The Constitution dilutes the post of a District Magistrate. Article 50 of the Constitution separates the judiciary from the executive.
- ✓ The district now has separate judicial officers, therefore, the Collector no longer has the same judicial powers as the District Magistrate did earlier.
- ✓ The political party system that flourished after independence acted as another obstacle to the development of collector powers.
- ✓ Parties have become an important channel of communication between the people and the government.
- ✓ And sometimes the Collector sidelines himself when important important decisions are taken which affect the common man.
- ✓ Besides, many technical departments such as labour, agriculture, co-operatives etc. came into being and the executive officers managing these departments led to a reduction in the power of the Collector.
- ✓ While much has been said about the developmental role of the Collector, the sad fact is that democratic decentralization in the form of Panchayat Raj has drastically reduced his powers in some states.
- ✓ More work for the Collector, loss of contact with the people, frequent breakdown of law and order machinery,
- ✓ Many factors like large scale districts, problems in coordination of police, revenue administration and technical departments. plays a role in determining the extent of the actual authority of the Collector.
- ✓ "The position of the Collector is an excellent example of unclassified, unconsolidated, diffused responsibility, which is one of the remarkable features of the Indian administrative system."
- ✓ His activities are "in relative importance and state to state.
- ✓ Even change from season to season in the same state or district".

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7. மாநில தலைமை செயலகத்தின் பங்கு, கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை தெளிவுபடுத்துக.

Elucidate role, structure and functions of state secretariate.

Functions of State Secretariat:

- ✓ It is the center of political and administrative activities of the state.
- ✓ It helps the policy makers in all issues related to the state.
- ✓ It acts as an Advisory Expert Committee for the State.
- ✓ It facilitates coordination between various departments.
- ✓ It co-ordinates various policies and programs of the Govt.
- ✓ It advises the Minister in drafting Bills.
- ✓ It supports formulation of rules and regulations.
- ✓ It prepares the budget and controls public expenditure.

Role of Secretariat:

- ✓ Assisting Ministers in formulating policy, modifying policies from time to time and discharging their legislative responsibilities;
- ✓ Draft legislation and make rules and regulations;
- ✓ Coordinating policies and programmers, supervising and controlling their activity and reviewing the results;
- ✓ Budgeting and cost control.
- ✓ Maintaining liaison with Government of India and other State Governments; And
- ✓ Overseeing the smooth and efficient running of the administrative machinery and initiating measures to develop more personnel and organizational capabilities.

Organization of Secretariat:

Officers:

- ✓ Normally, the hierarchy of officers consisted of three levels. Under this, a general administrative department is headed by a secretary consisting of deputy secretaries and deputy/assistant secretaries.
- ✓ But with the development of the functions of various secretarial departments, the number of levels in the hierarchy of officers is increasing.
- ✓ As a result, the posts of Additional and/or Joint Secretaries have also been created in some states between the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Office:

- ✓ A distinctive feature of the Secretariat system in India is the distinction between its two component parts – “Intermediate Staff of Certain High Officers” and “Permanent Office”.
- ✓ Officers in each department come and go as they hold tenure. It is the office manned by the permanent staff that provides the element of continuity needed by the Secretariat.
- ✓ Unlike officers, office is a permanent element in the secretariat system. Office components consist of supervisors (or divisional officers), assistants, clerks, computer operators etc.
- ✓ The office does spadework based on which officers consider cases and take decisions. The office provides materials to officials, which form the basis for decision-making.

8. கிராமப்புற வளர்ச்சியில் டி.ஆர்.டி.ஏ-வின் பங்கை ஆய்வு செய்க.

Critically examine the role of DRDA in rural development.

- ✓ The District Rural Development Agency's Program Director will be the District Additional Commissioner or the Associate Director of the Rural Department.
- ✓ Assistant Directors of Rural Development Departments under the Program Director act as Assistant Program Officers. Since 1999, the Government of India bears 90% of the administrative expenses of

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the District Rural Development Agency and the State Government bears 10%.

- ✓ The Tamil Nadu Department of Rural Development and Panchayats supervises the activities of the District Rural Development Agency at the state level.
- ✓ Infrastructure of Village Panchayats with funds allocated by Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu for Rural Development Programme.
- ✓ Rural employment, health, basic education, medical, social security, women development, handicraft development etc. Panchayat Unions undertake socio-economic development work through District Rural Development Agency.
- ✓ They should also ensure proper maintenance of accounts including funds allocated to banks or implementing agencies as per the guidelines of different schemes.
- ✓ The role of TRDA is based on planning; Coordinating with other organizations such as government, non-government, technical and financial for successful project implementation.
- ✓ DRDA facilitates community and rural poor participation in the decision-making process, oversees the process to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency.
- ✓ Reporting to the prescribed authorities on DRDA implementation; Promote transparency in decision making and implementation.
- ✓ DRDAs will coordinate and supervise BPL census and other surveys as may be required from time to time.
- ✓ DRDAs will assist in carrying out/ conducting action research/ or evaluation studies initiated by Central/ State Governments.

