

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 8 – JANUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY



Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy

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TEST - 8 – 29 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. 'தேசிய காசநோய் ஒழிப்புத் திட்டம்' - விளக்குக.

'National TB Elimination program' – Explain.

1. Pradhan Mantri TB Mukta Bharat Abhiyan
2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW)
3. Eliminating TB by 2025
4. Global target - 2030.
5. TB is spread from person to person through the air. When people with TB cough, sneeze or spit, they propel the TB germs into the air.
6. Symptoms: Cough with sputum and blood at times, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats.

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7. TB is a treatable and curable disease.
8. Nikshay Poshan Yojana, nutritional support is extended to all TB patients for the entire duration of their treatment.

2. போதைப்பொருள் துஷ்பிரயோகம் மற்றும் அதன் தீய விளைவுகளை விளக்குக.

Explain Drug Abuse and its ill effects.

1. Dependence on alcohol is called alcohol addiction and addiction is called alcohol addiction.
2. It is called misuse of alcohol. Alcohol consumption impairs one's physical, physiological and psychological functions.
3. Affects the nerve cell and causes various mental and physical disturbances.
4. Reduces coordination of body parts.
5. Dilation of blood vessels affects heart function.
6. The body loses its control and self-awareness and causes health disorders and eventually death.

3. வைட்டமின் டி மற்றும் அதன் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about Vitamin D and its Significance.

1. Vitamin D (Calciferol)
2. Produced from eggs, liver, dairy products, fish, skin exposed to sunlight.
3. Rickets (seen in children)
4. Crotch legs, defective breastbones, pigeon chest development.

4. மனித உடலின் நுண்ணூட்டச்சத்துக்கள் மற்றும் அதன் வகைகள் யாவை?

What is Micro Nutrients of Human Body and its types?

Iron:

1. Spinach, dates, greens, broccoli, whole grains, nuts, fish, liver
2. Acting as an essential component of hemoglobin.
3. Anemia

Iodine:

1. Milk, seafood, common salt
2. Production of thyroid hormone
3. Anterior neck (goiter)

5. முதலமைச்சரின் பெண் குழந்தைகள் பாதுகாப்புத் திட்டத்தை விவரிக்க.

Describe Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme.

1. The Girl Child Protection Scheme is
2. Aimed at preventing gender discrimination
3. Eradicating infanticide
4. Empowering
5. Protecting rights of girl Children
6. Direct financial investment by Government

Scheme-I

An amount of Rs. 50,000 is deposited in the name of the form of fixed deposit with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with one girl child only.

Scheme-II

An amount of Rs. 25,000 is deposited in the names of two girl children Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with two girl children only.

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6. அரசுப் பேருந்துகளில் பெண்களுக்கு இலவசப் பயணம் எவ்வாறு பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரமளிக்கிறது?

How Free Travel for Women in Government Buses leads to women empowerment?

1. The scheme has particularly helped women user Scheme – 2022
2. Contributing to higher disposable income
3. Enabling higher work participation
4. More savings
5. Reducing dependence on family members for their mobility
6. Fostering new opportunities for social networks and learning
7. The scheme also immensely helps street vendors especially in cities as they travel to buy vegetables and fruits from wholesale markets and sell in their respective areas.

7. பெண்களுக்கான மாநில வள மையம் (SRCW) பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)

1. Technical support in the effective implementation of women related schemes/ programmes.
2. Research and studies.
3. Training and capacity building and awareness generation.

Objectives:

1. Implement gender related programmes ,policies, laws and schemes meant for women
2. To support initiatives at the State level for Women's Empowerment
3. To Undertake research, Maintain gender related data
4. To undertake capacity building programme on women empowerment issues
5. To Prepare State Action Plans with focus on women issues
6. To provide Technical support to women centric schemes (Beti Bachao Beti Padhoa, One Stop Centres , Women Helpline & Gender Sensitization)

8. தமிழ்நாடு திருநங்கைகள் நல வாரியம் – விவாதிக்க.

Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board – Discuss.

1. Tamilnadu transgender welfare board :15.04.2008
2. To empower the Transgenders through various services as
3. Identity Cards Ration Cards, House Pattas, residential Homes, Free Sewing Machines ,Higher Education assistance, Self Help Groups ,free bus travel free skill trainings,
4. Grant upto Rs.50,000/- for income generating and economic activities
5. Exclusive Mobile App, “Thirunangai” has been developed to enable transgender to register their details and easily avail Identity Card.

9. ஆதி திராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நலன் மேம்பாட்டிற்காக தமிழக அரசின் திட்டங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the Schemes of Tamil Nadu Government for the development of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

1. Tribal welfare schools
2. Scholarship programmes
3. Women education incentives
4. Hostels for schools and colleges
5. Adidraavidar sub scheme

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6. Integrated tribal development programme
7. Forest rights minor forest produce scheme
8. TAHDCO – To provide financial assistance for housing and Entrepreneurship

பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION – B

10. ஜனனி சுரக்ஷா யோஜனா பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account on Janani Suraksha Yojana.

1. Safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission (NHM).
2. Launched- 2005.
3. Implemented in all states and UTs with special focus on low performing states.

Objectives:

1. Reducing maternal
2. Neonatal mortality
3. To promote institutional delivery among pregnant women
4. Cash assistance to pregnant women in a government or accredited private health facility.
5. The scheme also provides performance-based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

11. அரசுப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கான வானவில் மன்றம் முனைப்பு பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about Vanavil Mandram Initiative for Govt School students.

1. Vanavil Mandram Programme 2023:- Vanavil Mandram also known as Rainbow Forum
2. Aim to foster Scientific Interest among students.
3. This initiative is for the students from class 6 to 8 studying in the Government schools
4. To learn Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).
5. 100 mobile laboratories to promote scientific temperament
6. The programme is launched for students of classes 6-8 at an amount of Rs. 25 crores.

12. பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் கல்வியின் பங்கு யாது?

What are the roles played by education in economic development?

1. Human Capital Formation
2. Human capital is directly related to human development
3. Productivity -increase import and export
4. Reduces Poverty- per capita income and resource accessibility
5. Women Empowerment- employment participation
6. Social Development- education
7. Health Awareness
8. Increase National income – Gross domestic product
9. Skill development

13. மெக்காலே அறிக்கை பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give a note on Macaulay's Minute.

1. 2 February 1835,
2. British historian and politician Thomas Babington Macaulay presented his 'Minute on Indian Education'

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3. Spending Only on Western Education: government to spend money only on western education, not oriental education.
4. Closure of Colleges: He advocated for the closure of all colleges that taught only eastern philosophy and subjects.
5. Downward Filtration Theory: government to educate only a few Indians, who would then educate the rest of the population. This is referred to as the downward filtration' policy.
6. Indian by Blood & British by Taste: to create a pool of Indians capable of serving British interests and remaining loyal to them.
7. This group would be “Indian by blood and color, but English by tastes, opinions, morals, and intellect.”

14. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:

(i) தேசிய நிறுவன தரவரிசை கட்டமைப்பு (NIRF).

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF).

1. Ministry of Education (Erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development)
2. September 2015.
3. To rank Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country.
4. Assessment on Five Parameters:
5. Teaching, Learning and Resources (TLR)
6. Research and Professional Practice
7. Graduation Outcomes (GO)
8. Outreach and Inclusivity (OI)
9. Peer Perception.
10. Top rankings (over all) - IIT-Madras, IISc-Bangalore, and IIT-Bombay the country's top three higher education institutions.

(ii) தேசிய மதிப்பீடு மற்றும் அங்கீகார கவுன்சில் (NAAC).

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

1. It's an autonomous body under the University Grants Commission (UGC),
2. Gradings as part of accreditation.
3. The ratings of institutions range from A++ to C. If an institution is graded D, it means it is not accredited.
4. To encourage self-evaluation, accountability, autonomy and innovations in higher education.

(iii) இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் ஆஃப் எமினன்ஸ் (IoE)

Institute of Eminence (IoE)

1. To undertake quality-related research studies, consultancy and training programmes.
2. To empower the Higher Educational Institutions and to help them become world-class teaching and research institutions.

Objectives:

1. Excellence and Innovation
2. Specialization
3. Global Rating

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4. Quality teaching and Research
5. Incentives of the scheme
6. Institutes with IOE tag will be given greater autonomy and freedom to decide fees, course durations and governance structures.
7. The public institutions under IOE tag will receive a government grant of ₹1,000 crore, while the private institutions will not get any funding under the scheme
8. Some institutions IIT Madras, Banaras Hindu University, IIT Kharagpur, University of Delhi.

15. 'தமிழ்நாடு கடன் உத்தரவாதத் திட்டம்' - விளக்குக.

'Tamilnadu Credit Guarantee Scheme' – Explain.

1. Year 2022
2. This scheme is designed with the aim of providing loans financing to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)
3. To encourage the growth of the micro, small, and medium industrial sectors by making 90% guaranteed loans available to small-size firms for amounts up to 40 lakh.
4. Additionally, qualified borrowers would obtain an 80% guarantee on loans of more than Rs 40 lakh but less than Rs 2 crore.
5. Goal of expanding the MSME sector via the provision of financial assistance.

16. இந்திய திறன் கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் (IISs) பற்றி ஒரு சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

Write a short note on Indian Institutes of Skills (IISs).

IIS Objective:

1. To provide skill training in highly-specialised areas to students who want to pursue technical education after completing Class X and XII and also to make them employable and industry ready for New India and global market.
2. IIS seeks to ensure that 5,000 trainees
3. 70% placement opportunities.
4. As per MSDE, the IIS will be a tertiary care institute in skills ecosystem
5. Skill training in high demand areas such as deep technology, aerospace, among others.
6. IIS will be on the lines of the IITs and IIMs.
7. The launch of IIS is a step towards making India the Skill Capital of the World.

17. தேசிய திறன் மேம்பாட்டுக் கழகம் (NSDC) மற்றும் பயிற்சி இயக்குநரகம் (DGT) ஆகியவற்றின் திட்டங்கள் மற்றும் பல்வேறு முனைப்புகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the various Schemes & Initiatives of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Directorate General of Training (DGT).

1. The Directorate General of Training (DGT) in Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is the apex organisation for development and coordination at National level for the programmes relating to vocational training
2. NSDC was founded in 2009
3. By Ministry of Finance to address need for providing skilled manpower across various industry sectors.
4. Schemes under

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5. PM Kaushal Kendra Technical Intern Training Program (TITP)
6. Skill Impact Bond
7. Specified Skilled Worker
8. SWADES: Government of India is conducting skill mapping of overseas returning citizens through Vande Bharat Mission.
9. Project AMBER: PROJECT AMBER (Accelerated Mission for Better Employment and Retention).

18. 'கங்கைகொண்ட சோழபுரம் – மானிகைமேடு' அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the significance of 'Gangai Konda Cholapuram – Maligaimedu' excavation.

The State Department of Archaeology has made excavation at Maligaimedu near Gangaikondacholapuram the capital of King Rajendra Chola I.

Findings:

1. Thirteen coarse brick walls
2. A copper coin, some potsherds and iron pieces
3. A piece of Chinese celadon ware, belonging to 10-11th century
4. Excavations conducted earlier at Maligaimedu had revealed the remains of a royal palace
5. Gangaikondacholapuram was established by King Agastya Chola I (1012-1044 CE) after his victorious expedition up to the Gangetic plains.
6. It became the capital of the Chola dynasty in c. 1025 during the reign of Rajendra Chola I, and served as the Chola capital for around 250 years.
7. The great Brihadeeswarar Temple at this place is next only to the Brihadisvara temple at Thanjavur in its monumental nature and surpasses it in sculptural quality.
8. It has been recognised as a World Heritage site by UNESCO.

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. கட்டிகள் (Vector) வழியாக பரவும் பல்வேறு நோய்களை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the various Vector Borne Diseases.

Malaria:

1. It is caused by Plasmodium, a protozoan parasite.
2. Plasmodium vivax, Plasmodium malariae, Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium ovale are its types. Among these, Plasmodium falciparum is the most virulent and fatal.
3. Worldwide, approximately 300 million (30 crore) people suffer from malaria each year. It is a highly fatal but curable disease for humans.
4. The disease is transmitted by the Anopheles mosquito, a female mosquito that feeds on human blood and can live for less than ten days.

Chikungunya:

1. Chikungunya is caused by a single stranded RNA virus.
2. The disease is transmitted by an infected Aedes aegypti mosquito that bites humans during the day.
3. The incubation period of this virus is 2 to 12 days. Common symptoms of this disease include chills, high fever, vomiting, fainting, headache, persistent joint pain and difficulty walking.

Dengue:

1. Dengue is also known as 'bone breaking' fever.

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2. It was given the name of fracture fever due to severe pain in the joints and ligaments caused by the screw system.
3. The incubation period of the virus for this disease is 5-6 days.
4. High fever, severe headache, muscle and joint pain (bone fracture fever), itching and bleeding.
5. Symptoms associated with this disease include low platelet count. Vomiting and abdominal pain, difficulty breathing, tiny spots on the skin.

Filaria:

1. Filaria is an important health problem in India.
2. The disease is caused by the nematodes *Ucheraria pancropti*. The mature worms are usually found in human lymph nodes. It is transmitted by the bite of the *Culex* mosquito.
3. The incubation period of filarial worms is 8-16 months. Symptoms of acute infection, fever and swollen lymph nodes emerge during this period.

2. ஏதேனும் மூன்றிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any three:

(i) சிசு இறப்பு விகிதம் (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

1. It is the death of children before reaching the age of 1 year.
2. This is measured by the infant mortality rate (IMR), which shows the deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births.
3. The IMR has also been reduced to 27 (as of 2021) compared to 58 in 2005.
4. Highest – madya pradesh -46
5. Lowest -mizoram ,nagaland -3

(ii) தாய்மார்கள் இறப்பு விகிதம் (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

1. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time per 1, 00,000 live births during the same time.
2. Target- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals target of 70/ lakh live births by 2030.
3. Lowest – kerala (19)
4. Highest -Assam (195)

(iii) பிளாஸ்மா சிகிச்சை

Plasma Therapy

1. Convalescent plasma (CP) therapy
2. Age-old concept of passive immunity.
3. The convalescent plasma therapy seeks to make use of the antibodies
4. Developed in the recovered patient against the coronavirus.
5. Plasma is then injected in critically ill patients
6. The antibodies are transferred and boost their fight against the virus.
7. Time Period for Infusion:
8. Covid patient usually develops primary immunity against the virus in 10-14 days.
9. The treatment could be effective for patients in the age group 40-60
10. Low effective for people aged beyond 60 years.

(iv) மிஷன் இந்திரதானுஷ் 4.0

Mission Indhradhanush 4.0

1. Health mission of the Government of India
2. Launched - 2014.

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3. The scheme this seeks to drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage of India and sustain the same by year 2022.
 4. The Mission Indradhanush aims to cover all those children who are either unvaccinated, or are partially vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases
 5. IMI 4.0 aims to fill gaps in the routine immunisation coverage of infants and pregnant women hit by the Covid-19 pandemic and also aims to make lasting gains towards Universal Immunization.
 6. UIP provides free vaccines against 12 life-threatening diseases,
 7. Like Diphtheria, Whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, meningitis and pneumonia, Haemophilus influenzae type B infections, Japanese encephalitis (JE), rotavirus vaccine, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and measles-rubella (MR).
3. சுகாதார செயல்திறன் - மாநில சுகாதார குறியீடு, 2022 தொடர்பான NITI ஆயோகம் கண்டறிந்த சுகாதாரம் தொடர்பான காரணிகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the findings of NITI Aayog related to Health Performance - State Health Index, 2022.

1. Developed By -NITI Aayog
2. Assistance from the World Bank and consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
3. Annual index to assess the performance of states and UTs
4. Published since 2017.
5. Based on 24 indicators
6. Parameters
7. Neonatal mortality rate,
8. Under-5 mortality rate,
9. Sex ratio at birth.
10. Institutional deliveries
11. Average occupancy of senior officers in key posts earmarked for health.
12. Functional medical facilities
13. Birth and death registration
14. Tuberculosis treatment success rate.

Focus of the Fourth Edition:

States and UTs over the period 2018–19 to 2019–20.

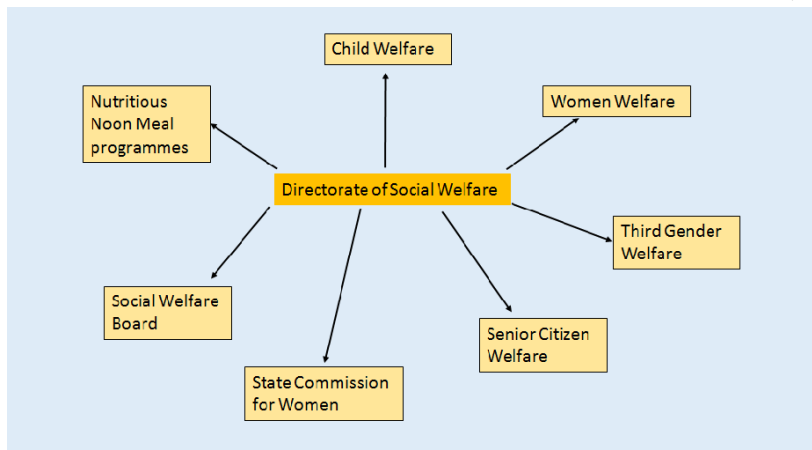
Ranking of States:

1. Larger States, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu ranked on top in terms of overall performance
2. Smaller States – Among Smaller States, Mizoram ranked first followed by Manipur on overall performance
3. UTs – Among UTs, Lakshadweep showed best overall performance as well as the highest annual incremental performance.

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4. தமிழ்நாடு சமூக நல இயக்குநரகத்தின் கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the structure and functions of Directorate of Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu.



1. Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department
2. Implementing various welfare schemes for the overall welfare and development
3. Children, women, senior citizens and transgender covering their nutrition, safety, socio-economic security, etc.

Welfare Schemes and functions:

1. Marriage Assistance,
2. Girl Child Protection,
3. Nutritious Meal Programme
4. Supply of Uniforms to School Children
5. To protect the destitute, deserted women, young girls rescued from child marriage, Service Homes are established in seven districts.
6. 28 Working Women Hostels
7. In order to give self employment, economic independence to women,
8. 98 Women Tailoring Industrial Co-operative Societies
9. One Transgender Tailoring Society are established.
10. Senior Citizens and Transgender are also benefited by various welfare schemes.

Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme:

1. Under PuratchiThalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal programme,
2. Hot, nutritious variety and tasty food.
3. In Integrated Child Development Services, the children from birth to 6 years, the pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided nutritious food and health education.

Implementing variuous Social legislations:

1. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act,1956,
2. Dowry Prohibition Act,1961,
3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act,2005,
4. Commission for Protection of Child Right Act, 2005
5. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006,
6. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act,2007,
7. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012 (POCSO),
8. Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act,2013,

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9. Tamil Nadu Hostels and Homes for Women and Children (Regulations) Act, 2014
10. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 are implemented and monitored by the Department of Social Welfare and Women Empowerment.
5. பெற்றோர் மற்றும் மூத்த குடும்பங்களின் பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் நலச் சட்டம், 2007ன் முக்கிய விதிகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.
Discuss the major provisions of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
1. As per National Elderly Policy, everyone 60 or older is considered elderly
 2. Right to dignity, health, and shelter are statutory rights of elderly.
 3. Challenges
 4. Abandonment by their families,
 5. Destitution,
 6. Homelessness,
 7. Inability to access quality health care,
 8. Low levels of institutional support,
 9. Loneliness and depression
 10. Separation from their families
 11. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens 2007
 12. Legal obligation for children and heirs to provide maintenance to senior citizens.
 13. This Act makes it legally for the adult children and heirs to provide for parents by way of a monthly allowance.
 14. Such a transfer of property shall be considered to have been made by fraud or by coercion or under undue influence. Such a transfer can be made void.
 15. It also permits state governments to establish old age homes in every district.
 16. Senior citizens who are unable to maintain themselves shall have the right to apply to a maintenance tribunal seeking a monthly allowance from their children or heirs.
 17. State governments may set up maintenance tribunals in every sub-division to decide the level of maintenance. Appellate tribunals may be established at the district level.
 18. State governments shall set the maximum monthly maintenance allowance.
 19. The maximum monthly allowance at Rs 10,000 per month.
 20. Punishment for not paying the required monthly allowance shall be Rs 5,000 or up to three months imprisonment or both
 21. Abandoning a senior citizen in any place is a criminal offence.
6. ஏதேனும் மூன்றிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any three:
- (i) மகளிர் தொழில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள்.
- Women Industrial Cooperative Societies.**
1. To ensure Gender equality by empowering women by providing them with skill and knowledge
 2. These Industrial Co-operative societies are exclusively for women
 3. Women in the age of 18-40 years and below poverty line can become the members
 4. There are 99 Women Industrial Co-Operative Societies
 5. 1 Transgender Industrial Co-operative Society
 6. 25 Women Weaning Food manufacturing societies are functioning
- Works:**
- Stitching and supplying of Uniforms to the School Children.

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(ii) “SAKHI” - ஒருநிறுத்த நெருக்கடி மையம் (OSCC).

“SAKHI” One Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC).

1. **Ministry:** Ministry of Women and Child Development
2. **Aim:** provide integrated services for women affected with violence.
- Scheme:**
3. It is being implemented since April 1, 2015.
4. It is funded from Nirbhaya Fund.
5. It is a centrally sponsored scheme
6. It provides police assistance,
7. Legal aid and case management,
8. Psychosocial counselling
9. Temporary support services to women affected by violence.
10. All women including girls below 18 years of age
11. Government has decided to set up OSCs at the ten foreign missions of India.

(iii) தேசிய உணவுப் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம், 2013

National food security Act, 2013

1. Government provides food grains under the act and it makes legal right
2. Rice at Rs 3 per kg,
3. Wheat at Rs 2 per kg, and
4. Coarse grains at Rs 1 per kg
5. To ensure people's food and nutritional security by assuring access to enough high-quality food at reasonable prices.
6. NFSA covers 50 per cent of the urban population
7. 75 per cent of the rural population.
8. Two categories of beneficiary households
9. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):** entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains per month
10. **The Priority Households:** food grains depending on the number of family members (each member 5 kg per month).

(iv) பெண்களை அநாகரிகமாக பிரதிநிதித்துவம் செய்தல் தடை சட்டம், 1986.

Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act, 1986.

Ministry of Women and Child Development:

1. Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986
2. The Ministry has proposed amendment in definition of the term advertisement to include digital form or electronic form or hoardings, or through SMS, MMS, etc
3. It has also proposed setting up a Central authority under the National Commission of Women,
4. Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986
5. It was enacted to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner.
6. The IRW Act provides for punishment of up to two years in jail for an offence committed for the first time and imprisonment of six months to five years for a second conviction.
7. Sections 67 and 67A of the IT Act lay down a punishment of three to five years for circulating obscene material and five to seven years for circulating sexually explicit material respectively.

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7. தமிழ்நாட்டில் சமூக நல நிர்வாகம் எதிர்கொள்ளும் முக்கிய சவால்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the key challenges faced by Social Welfare Administration in Tamil Nadu.

Challenges in the social welfare Administration in Tamilnadu:

1. No proper identification of beneficiaries
2. Poor financing
3. Corruption
4. Social Equity
5. Bureaucratic Apathy
6. Corruption
7. No accountability
8. Red tapism
9. Lack of cooperation among various departments
10. Rigid system
11. Political interferences
12. Poor decision making
13. Poor innovations
14. No proper data
15. Discontinuity of programmes

8. சமூக நலன் சார்ந்த நிர்வாகத்தின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about the importance of Social Welfare Administration.

1. Social welfare administration is a process through which social policy is transformed into social services.
2. It involves the administration of public and private agencies

Main objectives:

1. Improve the standard of living of peoples
2. To support their livelihoods and provide them with equal opportunities.
3. Its main focus is on the suitability and accessibility of social services
4. Social work enables the process of administration through guidance, planning, stimulation, Organisation, creating structure, coordination, and research.
5. Social Welfare –To protect Marginalised and Vulnerable Sections
6. Transgender welfare
7. Scheduled Class welfare
8. Scheduled Tribes Welfare
9. Backwards community
10. Minority Welfare
11. Differently-abled welfare
12. Women and Child Development
13. Senior Citizen Welfare
14. Poverty Alleviation

9. ஏதேனும் மூன்றிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any three:

(i) புதிய இந்தியா எழுத்தறிவு திட்டம்(NILP)

New India Literacy Programme (NILP)

1. “New India Literacy Programme” (NILP)

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2. Ministry of Education, Government of India.
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme
4. Implementation during five years from 2022-23 to 2026-27
5. Target of 5.00 crore learners during the five years under Foundational Literacy and Numeracy component.

Key Objectives:

1. Foundational Literacy and Numeracy,
2. Critical Life Skills
3. Vocational Skills Development,
4. Basic Education
5. Continuing Education.

(ii) தமிழ்நாடு பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் சட்டங்கள் (திருத்த) சட்டம், 2022

Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2022

1. The Bills states that “every appointment of the Vice-Chancellor shall be made by the Government from out of a panel of three names”
2. Recommended by a search-cum-selection committee.
3. The Chancellor of state universities -governor has the power to pick a VC from the shortlisted names.
4. The Bills also seek to empower the state government to have the final word on the removal of VCs, if needed.
5. Removal will be carried out based on inquiries by a retired High Court judge or a bureaucrat who has served at least as a Chief Secretary.

(iii) காவிரி தெற்கு வனவிலங்கு சரணாலயம்.

Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary.

1. Reserve forests of Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri
2. The declaration was made under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
3. 17th wildlife sanctuary in Tamil Nadu
4. Area of 686.406 sq. Km.
5. It is home to 35 mammal species
6. 238 bird species.
7. Leith’s soft shelled turtles
8. Smooth coated otters
9. Marsh crocodiles
10. Four horned antelopes.
11. Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary connects the Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary of Tamil Nadu with the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary in the neighbouring state of Karnataka.
12. It hosts two elephant corridors – the Nandimangalam-Ulibanda Corridor and the Kovaipallam-Anebiddahalla Corridor.
13. Ecosystem conservation of Cauvery basin critical for the protection of riverine species that are dependent on Cauvery River.

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(iv) 44வது (FIDE) செஸ் ஒலிம்பியாட் 2022

44th (FIDE) Chess Olympiad 2022

1. 44th Chess Olympiad will be held in Chennai in 2022.
2. The prestigious competition, which has been organized since 1927, is being hosted in India for the first time and in Asia after 30 years.
3. With 189 countries participating, this will be the largest participation in any Chess Olympiad.
4. The International Chess Federation (FIDE) is the governing body of the sport of chess, and it regulates all international chess competitions.
5. FIDE currently has its headquarters in Lausanne (Switzerland)

10. 'கல்வி என்பது மனித உரிமை' - கருத்துரைக்க.

'Education is a Human right' – Comment.

1. The Education for All movement is a global commitment to provide quality basic education for all children, youth and adult
2. UDHR Rights- Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages
3. Quality education aims to ensure the development of a fully-rounded human being.
4. Education is the most powerful tools in lifting socially excluded children and adults
5. It exclude out of poverty and into society
6. It narrows the gender gap for girls and women
7. Each year of schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by 5 to 10 per cent.
8. Elementary education shall be compulsory.
9. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit
10. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act established the Right to Education as a fundamental right in 2002 under Indian constitution
11. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was established, with the goal of providing “useful and relevant primary education” to all children aged six to fourteen.
12. The Right to Education (RTE) Act of 2009, which focuses on universal education and mandates the inclusion of impoverished children in schools.
13. IT provides for a 25% reserve of places in unaided schools for students from economically disadvantaged sections and groupings.
14. Ambitions for education are essentially captured in Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) of the 2030 Agenda
15. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 203
16. UNESCO is responsible for coordinating the international community to achieve this goal through partnerships, policy guidance, capacity development
17. UNESCO data shows that if all adults completed secondary education, globally the number of poor people could be reduced by more than half
18. For this human right to work there must be equality of opportunity, universal access, and enforceable and monitored quality standards.

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11. 'நன்கு கல்வி பெற்ற பணியாளர்கள் மாநில செழிப்புக்கு முக்கியம்' - நியாயப்படுத்துக.

'A Well-Educated Workforce is Key to State Prosperity' – Justify.

1. A growing economy such as India need to ensuring decent work and skill.
2. India requires a large pool of skilled workers
3. Only 37.22% of surveyed people were found employable – 34.26% among males and 37.88% among females.
4. 86.1% of those between 15 and 59 years had not received any vocational training.

Gross enrollment ratio:

1. The percentage of students belonging to the eligible age group enrolled in higher education in 2019-20 is 27.1%
2. Strategy to provide a new set of skills through vocational training in order to effectively absorb this additional workforce and sustain economic growth.
3. Incomes and wages can increase across an economy when productivity—production per capita—increases.
4. The role of education in the overall development
5. Reduces Poverty
6. Women Empowerment
7. Social Development
8. Political participation
9. Increases individual earnings
10. Reduces economic inequalities
11. People's health
12. Increase National income
13. States can build a strong foundation for economic success and shared prosperity by investing in education.
14. Providing expanded access to high quality education will not only expand economic opportunity for residents,
15. To strengthen the overall state economy (Gross domestic product) than anything else a state government can do.
16. Investing in education is also good for state budgets to prosper.

12. அஸ்ஸாம் - மேகாலயா எல்லைப் பிரச்சனை மற்றும் இரு மாநிலங்களுக்கு இடையே சமீபத்தில் கையெழுத்தான ஒப்பந்தம் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Discuss about the Assam – Meghalaya Border Dispute and recently signed agreement between these two states.

1. Assam-Meghalaya Border Dispute is a 50-year-old issue
2. Assam and Meghalaya have a longstanding dispute in 12 stretches of their 884-km shared border.
3. The Assam-Meghalaya border dispute are the areas of Upper Tarabari, Gazang reserve forest
4. Hahim, Langpih, Borduar, Boklapara, Nongwah, Matamur, Khanapara-Pilangkata, Deshdemoreah Block I and Block II, Khanduli and Retacherra.
5. During British period undivided Assam included present-day Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram.
6. Meghalaya was bifurcated out in 1972,

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7. Boundaries demarcated as per the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act of 1969 but has held a different opinions of the border.
8. In 2011, the Meghalaya government had identified 12 areas of difference with Assam, spread over approximately 2,700 sq km.
9. Draft resolution on and agreement signed on march 2022
10. Assam and Meghalaya partially resolved a 50-year-old dispute along their 884.9 km boundary.
11. The agreement is expected to pave the way for resolving disputes in the remaining sectors of the Assam-Meghalaya boundary
12. Similar areas of difference between Assam and three other northeastern States.
13. The agreement ensures the cooperative federalism and paves a way for the resolution of other boundary disputes between states.

அலகு - III

UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

1. தமிழ்நாடு மாநில சுகாதாரக் கொள்கையை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Elucidate Tamil Nadu State Health Policy.

1. Tamil Nadu is known for its impressive achievements in the health sector.
2. A dynamic Public Health system, the State's emphasis on the Primary Health Care and Promotive Health, well trained and skilled human resources
3. Efficient drug distribution system, state of art secondary and tertiary care, unique, innovative and targeted schemes
4. A robust Public Private partnership through the Insurance sector are some of the several reasons which have been attributed as the reasons for the State's success in health care.
5. **Health Administration:** The Director of Medical Education is the administrative Head of the Directorate and is responsible for the administration of the Government Medical Colleges, the tertiary care hospitals and Super Specialty Hospitals attached to the Directorate. The Government Medical Colleges and attached Hospitals are under the administrative control of respective Deans.
6. **Medical Rural and Health Service:** The Directorate renders services through the grid of 18 District Headquarters Hospitals, 205 Taluk Hospitals, 67 Non-Taluk Hospitals, 7 Women and Children Hospitals, 11 Dispensaries, 2 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 7 Leprosy Hospitals and 1 Rehabilitation Institution cum Hospital.
7. **Family Welfare Program:** Tamil Nadu is considered as a pioneer state in implementing the Family Welfare Programme in the country.
8. Tamil Nadu has been maintaining the total fertility rate below the replacement level of 2.1 in the past two decades. Hence, the census operation projection 2019 reveals that Tamil Nadu will attain the population stabilization in the phase during the years 2031 - 2035.
9. **Food Safety:** The quality of food is tested at the six Food Analytical Laboratories in Tamil Nadu. They are located at Chennai, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore. Licensing and Registration has been initiated through online in all districts. As per the Food Safety and Standard Act.

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10. **Drug Control Administration:** The Director of Drugs Control is the controlling authority and Licencing Authority for grant of licences for manufacturing of certain allopathic drugs, Medical devices.
11. He is also the Licencing Authority for the Blood Centres (Blood Banks) and also for certain Categories of Allopathic Drugs along with the Central License Approving Authority of the Government of India.
12. **Medical Services Recruitment Board:** It was constituted exclusively for the Health and Family Welfare Department with the objective of recruiting the right candidates to fill up vacancies in various categories of posts of the Health Department.
13. The Health and Family Welfare Department is pivotal in maintaining the good health of the people of the State through Directorates functioning under its control. More than 200 categories of posts in Government Medical Institutions with nearly one lakh Medical and Para Medical staff exist in the Department in these directorates.
14. **Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (MTM):** This scheme is conceptualised in such a way that a field level team would provide home based health care services for line-listed beneficiaries such as delivery of HT/DM drugs for patients who are 45 years and above and those with restricted mobility.
15. Home based Palliative Care and Physiotherapy services, caring for End Stage Kidney Failure patients, referral for Essential Services, identification of children with congenital problems or any other health needs in the family which needs to be informed and followed up.
16. **Kalaingar Varumun Kappom Thittam:** Under the scheme, Specialty Medical Camps are conducted at the rate of 3 camps per rural blocks annually in all 385 rural blocks, which brings a total of 1,155 camps in rural areas.
17. In urban areas, camps are conducted at the rate of 4 camps per Corporation in all 20 Corporations and 15 camps in Greater Chennai Corporation. Totally 1,250 camps will be conducted in a year.
18. **The Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corporation (TNMSC):** The Corporation was set up to reform and restructure the activities related to procuring drugs and other medical supplies effectively through a centralized system for the first time in India.
19. Its main mandate was to procure and supply quality medicines to patients accessing public health facilities without any interruption.

2. முக்கிய தொற்றாத நோய்கள் மற்றும் அதன் தாக்கத்தை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain the Major Non Communicable Diseases and its impact.

1. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are mostly chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and diabetes.
2. Non-infectious diseases are non-communicable diseases with a range of causes. Genetics, a lack of nutrition, the person's age, sex, and other factors are some of the causes of non-infectious diseases.

Major NCDs:

1. **Cardiovascular diseases:** (heart disease and stroke)CVDs are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels and include coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, rheumatic heart disease and other conditions
2. The most important behavioural risk factors of heart disease and stroke are unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and alcohol consumption.

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Cancer:

Cancer is a serious disease in which the cells start dividing abnormally in an uncontrolled manner.

Causes:

1. Genetics
2. Tobacco and other related narcotics
3. Alcohol
4. Exposure to unnatural radiation (such as UV rays) for an extended period of time
5. Diet and lifestyle
6. Exposure to certain chemicals for a long time
7. Unhealthy environment

Diabetes:

1. Diabetes is a metabolic disease or a condition in which the glucose levels in the blood will be high over a prolonged period of time
2. Blood sugar levels are controlled by a hormone called insulin

Causes:

Diabetes is either caused due to the insufficient production of insulin by the pancreas or it may occur if the cells of the body are not effectively responding to the insulin produced.

Chronic respiratory disease:

1. Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) affect the airways and other structures of the lungs
2. Some of the most common are chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, occupational lung diseases and pulmonary hypertension

Causes:

1. Tobacco smoke,
2. Air pollution
3. Occupational chemicals and dusts,
4. Frequent lower respiratory infections during childhood. CRDs are not curable;

Impact of NCD:

1. NCDs threaten progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
 2. Poverty is closely linked with NCDs.
 3. The rapid rise in NCDs is predicted to impede poverty reduction initiatives in low-income countries,
 4. Particularly by increasing household costs associated with health care.
 5. Vulnerable and socially disadvantaged people get sicker and die sooner than people of higher social positions,
 6. In low-resource settings, health-care costs for NCDs quickly drain household resources.
 7. The exorbitant costs of NCDs, including treatment, which is often lengthy and expensive, combined with loss of income, force millions of people into poverty annually and stifle development.
3. சமூக வளர்ச்சியில் தமிழகத்தை முன்னோடி மாநிலமாக மாற்றிய காரணிகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the factors that made Tamil Nadu a pioneer state in social development.

1. An inclusive vision traced out by widely popular Tamil cultural figures turned political leaders, such as former chief ministers (the top executive post at the state level) for whom social justice and uplifting disadvantaged groups were central concerns.

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2. Policy consistency and commitment of the state’s political leadership to industrial development, which cut across the administration.
3. As well as the predictability that this created over time for investors—despite power alternating between the state’s two primary parties on a regular basis.
4. The effectiveness of the bureaucracy in policy implementation, due to the recruitment of socioeconomically diverse cadres who were attuned to local challenges.
5. The ideological ties between bureaucrats and the regional political parties (and the competitive pressures to deliver that this created); and the establishment of specialised agencies.
6. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT), to drive delivery of the state’s economic vision.
7. The state ranks first among all Indian states in terms of number of factories and industrial workers, and has a diversified manufacturing sector. It is among the leading states in automobiles, components, textiles and garments, leather products, pharmaceuticals and other industries.
8. Major automobile manufacturers, such as Hyundai, Ford, Renault and BMW, have had production facilities in and around Chennai (the capital of Tamil Nadu) for years, and the Tiruppur-Coimbatore-Salem corridor has been dubbed the “Manchester of South India” due to its large cluster of textile firms.
9. This economic success has coincided with substantial progress on human development. Infant mortality has declined substantially and rates are now among the lowest in India. Malnutrition is also among the lowest in the country, and is below the national average for all income groups.
10. On education, children in Tamil Nadu are staying in school longer, and the share of adults with secondary schooling is above the national average.
11. Tamil Nadu’s industrial policy has focused on a few key elements. First, the state has invested in infrastructure upgrading road, rail and port networks to enhance connectivity between its hinterland, industrial clusters and urban markets.
12. Tamil Nadu stands out in its parallel focus on social welfare policies, in the areas of public education, social security and healthcare. In addition to technical education, vastly increased the educational quota for disadvantaged communities, from 30% to 69%.
13. Tamil Nadu’s state government has had a major influence on the state’s development trajectory.
14. It has taken an open stance towards investment while simultaneously pursuing policies to ensure that broad swathes of the population could benefit; maintained policy consistency and commitment to industrialisation across changes in political leadership; and built up a bureaucracy that could implement its economic and social policies effectively.
15. Successive chief ministers of Tamil Nadu in the second half of the 20th century, crafted visions for development in the state that aimed to include disadvantaged groups in the economy and society through job-creating investment/industrial development and broad-based social programmes.
16. These same chief ministers maintained a commitment to industrial investment and development, as well as a consistent policy approach to encourage them despite alternating power with opposition parties.
17. Tamil Nadu’s bureaucracy developed capabilities to effectively implement the state’s inclusive development agenda, as the state’s leadership diversified recruitment along socioeconomic lines; set out clear ideological foundations that bureaucrats associated with them could work from; and established nodal agencies to drive industrial development, such as TIDCO and SIPCOT.

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4. ஆதரவற்ற விதவைகளுக்கான இந்திய மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் பல்வேறு நலத் திட்டங்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the various Welfare Schemes for Destitute Widows of Central and Tamil Nadu Government.

Home for Widows:

1. Health services,
2. Nutritious food,
3. Legal and counseling services.

SwadharGreh Scheme:

1. The Ministry of Women and Child Development.
2. Supportive institutional framework for women victims of difficult circumstances so that they could lead their life with dignity and conviction.

The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:

1. Ministry of Women and Child Development
2. Aims to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

1. The Ministry of Rural Development
2. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** under which Pension Scheme for Widows as well as Pension Scheme for the Elderly below poverty line are operated.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

1. The Ministry of Rural Development
2. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) under which monetary grant of Rs. 20,000
3. Given as lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread-winner.

Annapurna Scheme:

1. Ministry of Rural Development
2. Ten kg of food grain is given to those eligible aged persons who have remained uncovered under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS).

DeendayalAntyodayaYojana:

1. National Rural Livelihood Mission
2. Ministry of Rural Development creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor.

Prime Minister AwaasYojana (PMAY-G):

1. Ministry of Rural Development
2. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs aims at providing affordable housing for women.

NariArthikSashaktikaranYojan:

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
2. To support Scheduled Castes, Single Women/Widows to take up income generating activities.
3. Intergrated Programme for Older Persons:-
4. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Intergrated Programme for Older Persons to improve the quality of life of senior citizens.

Assistance for vocational training of widows of ex-servicemen:

1. The Ministry of Defence provides financial assistance for vocational training of widows of ex-servicemen, treatment of serious diseases of non-pensioner ex-servicemen/widows and daughter's marriage/widows' remarriage
2. Tamilnadu schemes

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The E.V.R. Maniammaiya Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme:

1. For Daughters of Poor Widow
2. Providing financial assistance for their daughter's married
3. Promote the educational status of poor girls.

Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiya Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme:

1. Destitute Widow Pension Scheme in Tamilnadu
 2. The Applicant will be paid Rs. 1000 / month to their Bank account.
 3. Free supply of text books and note books to widows children
 4. Destitute Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DDAPS)
 5. Chief Minister Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam
 6. Destitute / Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWPS)
 7. Unmarried poor women of age 50 years and above (UWP)
5. பாலின வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் - வரையறுக்க மற்றும் அதன் பரிணாமம், நோக்கம் மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Define Gender Budgeting and Write about its Evolution, Scope and Significance.

1. It refers to creating or assessing budgets from a gender viewpoint.
2. Also known as gender-sensitive budgeting.
3. Government can set goals or targets for women
4. Equality funds allocation for both gender
5. Reduce gender disparities in opportunities and outcome
6. Public life,
7. Work,
8. Entrepreneurship,
9. Education.
10. Governments can use the budgeting process to advance equality by implementing gender budgeting.
11. The gender budget makes sure that financial commitments are made in accordance with gender commitments.
12. United Nations General Assembly passed the "International Bill of Rights for Women", also known as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),
13. Schemes exclusive for women women (for ex: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ujjawala, Mahila Shakti Kendra, Anganwadi, etc.)
14. Schemes allocating more finance for women (For ex: Mid-day meals program, PM POSHAN, etc.)

Significance:

1. Gender budgeting is the reduction of gender disparities.
2. Entrepreneurship opportunities
3. Labour participation
4. Higher pay
5. Education
6. Health outcomes
7. Governance
8. Employee representation
9. Top management roles.
10. Equitable resource distribution

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6. இந்தியாவில் பெண் கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Illustrate the Significance of women Education in India.

1. The female education rate of India at 65.6%
2. Lower than the world average at 79.7%.
3. The situation is more critical in rural areas,
4. fewer girls go to schools as compared to boys
5. Number of dropout rate is higher among girls.

Importance:

1. Higher Social Return
2. Positive Impact of Higher Education
3. Women Can Play Leadership Roles
4. Poverty Alleviation
5. Overall development of the country
6. Women play an essential part in the country.
7. Women empowerment
8. Traditional role and change their life.
9. Reduction in inequalities
10. Participation.
11. Promotes gender equality.
12. Improves India's literacy rate
13. Alter the regressive nature of the society.
14. Educated women are a force for change.
15. Marry later and have fewer kids.
16. Reduce infant mortality rate IMR
17. Reduce maternal mortality rate MMR
18. Growth of the population.
19. Direct role to play in their child's education.
20. More women did paid work national income will in increase
21. Idea of participation in government,
22. Panchayats,
23. Public matters
24. Elimination of gender discrimination.

7. தேசிய கல்விக் கொள்கை, 2020ன் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the importance of National Education Policy, 2020.

Early Childhood Care and Education:

1. Guidelines for Parents & Teachers of students up to 3 years of age
2. An educational framework for students between the ages of 3-8 years

The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act):

This will allow coverage of RTE to all children between the ages of 3-18 years

Curriculum Framework:

1. Foundational - 3 years of pre-primary followed by class 1 and 2
2. Preparatory - Classes 3 to 5
3. Middle - Classes 6 to 8
4. Secondary - Classes 9-1

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School Exams:

State level Exams in class 3, 5 and 8.

Higher Educational Institutions [Accreditations & Structure]:

1. Setting up NHERA (National Higher Education Regulatory Authority),
2. Separating NAAC from UGC into an autonomous and independent body
3. National Mission on Education [Through Communication & IT]

National Research Foundation:

Education Governance:

1. Financing Education -current 10% of total public expenditure to 20%
 2. Vocational Courses
 3. Three Language Formula
 4. Universalization of education from preschool to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.
 5. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035
 6. Foreign universities to set up campuses in India.
 7. Decrease the drop out ration mainly on girls.
 8. Increase gender equality in education.
8. ஆன்லைன் சூதாட்டத்தின் தீய விளைவுகளை விமர்சன ரீதியாக ஆராய்க, மேலும் தமிழ்நாடு ஆன்லைன் சூதாட்டத் தடை மற்றும் ஆன்லைன் விளையாட்டுகள் (ஒழுங்குமுறை) அவசர சட்டம், 2022 குறித்து எழுதுக.

Critically examine the ill effects of Online Gambling, and Write about Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022.

1. Online gambling (or Internet gambling) is any kind of gambling conducted on the internet.
2. Virtual poker
3. Casinos
4. Betting
5. Market is worth around \$40 billion globally each year.
6. Sports betting operators use websites
7. Mobile applications to offer games and bets to players.
8. Peoples usually play by depositing funds to their accounts and then using those funds to bet on games.

Ill effects:

Money Laundering:

1. Money laundering is a criminal activity where profits from illegal activities are transferred into supposedly 'legal assets'.
2. Gambling on online casino susceptible to money launderers and attracting criminal activity.

Addiction and Crime:

1. Frequenting online casinos can lead to addiction.
2. It lead to all sorts of problems. Not only can gambling addiction lead to divorce, but it can also lead to a life of crime.
3. People can commit suicide or murder over a lost gambling games.
4. Computer Hacking
5. Gambling Disorder
6. Biological risk factors are genetic and increase risk of addiction by creating differences in how a person responds to gambling behaviors.

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7. Psychological risk factors include depression and anxiety that lead to gambling as a way of coping with emotional pain.
8. Social risk factors relate mostly to easy access to gambling and money.
9. The Ordinance prohibits online gambling and online games of chance played for money or other stakes, including Rummy and Poker.
10. It establishes the TN Online Gaming Authority.
11. Empowers it to regulate online game providers.
12. Game providers based outside the state are required to follow specified due diligence or restrict access to prohibited games for people in TN.
13. The TN Gaming Authority may identify games of chance and recommend them to be included in the Schedule of prohibited games.
14. **Penalties:** Persons who play prohibited games shall be imprisoned for up to three months, or be fined up to Rs 5,000, or both.
15. Persons who provide prohibited games shall be imprisoned for up to three years or be fined up to Rs 10 lakh, or both.
16. The offences shall be compoundable.

