

**MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY**



Manidhanaeyam Free IAS Academy

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TEST - 9 – 05 Feb 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. வனம் சார்ந்த சுற்றுச்சூழல் என்றால் என்ன?

What is forest ecosystem?

1. A forest ecosystem is an ecosystem of forests and resources.
2. Forests are renewable natural resources. Forests are formed by a group of plants that are structurally defined by their trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, and ground cover.
3. Soil, animals, insects, microorganisms, and birds are the most important interacting units of a forest ecosystem.
4. In India, the forests occupy about 18-20% of the total land Area.
5. Abiotic Components of the forest include inorganic and organic components present in the soil along with temperature, rainfall, light, etc.
6. Biotic Components are represented by producers, consumers, and decomposers.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. புல்வெளி சுற்றுச்சூழல் எவ்வாறு பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறது?

How does the grassland ecosystem be conserved?

1. Grassland ecosystem is one in which grasses and other herbaceous (non-woody) plants dominate the vegetation.
2. As grassland ecosystems are dominated by grass with few or no trees in the area where there is not enough forest and too much forest.
3. It is also known as a transitional landscape. Grasslands are present on every continent except Antarctica and in almost every ecoregion on the planet.
4. Protect and restore wetlands, which are an important part of grassland ecology.
5. Rotate agricultural crops to prevent the sapping of nutrients.
6. Plant trees as windbreaks to reduce erosion on farm fields.

3. பாலைவன சுற்றுச்சூழல் எதிர்கொள்ளும் அச்சுறுத்தல்கள் யாவை?

What are the threats to the desert ecosystem?

1. The desert ecosystem is one of the world's most important ecosystems
2. The desert ecosystem covers around 17% of the earth's surface.
3. Deserts can be found on almost every continent. Desert ecosystems thrive in locations with relatively little annual rainfall and extreme heat or cold.
4. The desert ecosystem's initial productivity is quite poor.
5. Each year, the desert receives less than 50 cm of rain. It is a big barren abandoned and dry sand-covered region.
6. Deserts are of two types namely: Hot Deserts and Cold Deserts.

4. பல்லுயிர் பெருக்கத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக.

Elucidate the Significance of Biodiversity.

Significance of Biodiversity:

1. Biosphere is a life supporting system to the human race. Each species in the biosphere has its own diversity.
2. It is the combination of different organisms that enables the biosphere to sustain human race.
3. Biodiversity is vital for a healthy biosphere. Biodiversity is must for the stability and proper functioning of the biosphere.
4. Besides these biodiversity is so important due to having consumptive use values, productive use.
5. Values, social values, ethical values and aesthetic values.

5. சுற்றுச்சூழல் பல்லுயிரியலை விவரிக்க.

Describe Ecosystem Biodiversity.

1. Ecosystem diversity deals with the study of different ecosystems in a certain location and their overall effects on humans and the environment as a whole.
2. It is one of the types of biodiversity along with species diversity, genetic diversity, and functional diversity.
3. Ecosystem diversity focuses on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Also, it includes the variation of a biological community such as the number of levels of ecosystem diversity and different niches or habitat diversity, and other ecological processes.
4. Ecosystem diversity has a great deal on both genetic and species diversity, thus it is coined as the "largest scale of biodiversity".

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

5. Grasslands, tundras, deserts, rainforests, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, are some examples.
6. Ecosystems that are diverse and contribute a lot to creating a well-balanced environment.
6. தாவர மூலத்திலிருந்து பொதுவாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சில நவீன மருந்துகளைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

List out some commonly used modern drugs from plant source.

1. Acetyldigoxin plant - Digitalis lanata (Grecian foxglove, woolly foxglove)
2. Adoniside plant - Adonis vernalis (pheasant's eye, red chamomile)
3. Aescin plant- Aesculus hippocastanum (horse chestnut)
4. Aesculetin plant- Frazinus rhychophylla
5. Agrimophol plant -Agrimonia supatoria
6. Ajmalicine plant-Treatment for circulatory disorders Rauvolfia sepentina
7. வேலைவாய்ப்பு உதவி திட்டம் விளக்குக.

Explain the Unemployment assistance scheme.

1. Tamil Nadu Government started Unemployment Assistance Scheme for the welfare of unemployed youth of the state.
2. Unemployment Assistance Scheme provides monthly financial assistance to youth of weaker sections to support their job search requirements, so that they can get the right job according to their qualification.
3. Tamil Nadu Unemployment Assistance Scheme was started in 2006 in order to reduce the hardship of people who are searching job in various sectors.
4. Scheme is implemented in the state by Department of Employment and Training, Tamil Nadu.
5. The state has transformed employment exchange as Career Centres by forming District Employment and Coaching cum Guidance Centres in every district.
6. State is providing a platform for job seekers and employers to connect through District Employment and Coaching cum Guidance Centres.
7. Scheme is providing great help to differently abled persons by providing them financial assistance as well as guidance for job placement.

8. மெய்நிகர் கற்றல் பற்றிய சிறு குறிப்பெழுதுக.

Write a short note on Virtual Learning.

1. Online education comprises digital tools and technologies, used innovatively, during teaching and learning. It is also referred to as Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) or e-Learning.
2. It was envisioned as an alternative means of spreading modern education, however, it has its own shortcomings.
3. Modern education focuses on imparting education in away that develops the thinking faculty in the student's mind and guides logical reasoning based on a scientific outlook.
4. Accessibility
5. Productivity

Issue:

1. Access
2. Issue of privacy

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

9. குடியரசுத் தலைவரின் பரிசீலனைக்காக ஆளுநரால் ஒதுக்கப்படும் மசோதாவை பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account reservation of bills by the Governor for consideration of President.

1. Article 200 of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers of the Governor with regard to assent given to bills passed by the State legislature and other powers of the Governor such as reserving the bill for the President's consideration.
2. Article 201 pertains to 'Bills Reserved for Consideration'.

Veto over State Bills:

1. The governor is empowered to reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
2. The President can withhold his assent to such bills not only in the first instance but also in the second instance.
3. The President enjoys absolute veto (and not suspensive veto) over state bills.
4. The President can exercise pocket veto in respect of state legislation also.

பிரிவு - ஆ / SECTION - B

10. 'இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு ஒற்றையாட்சி அடிப்படையில் கூட்டாட்சி முறையை வழங்குகிறது'-நியாயப்படுத்துக.

'Indian constitution provides federal system with unitary basis' - Justify.

1. **Single Constitution:** both centre and states
2. Centre's control over States
3. **Existence of States depends on the Centre:** The boundary of a State can be changed by creating new states out of the existing States.
4. **Single citizenship:** In a true federal state, citizens are given dual citizenship. In India however, the citizens enjoy single citizenship, i.e., Indian citizenship or citizenship of the country as a whole.
5. **Unified judiciary:** India has a unified or integrated judicial system. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in the country and all other subordinate courts are under it.
6. **Proclamation of national emergency:** When national emergency is declared, the Union or Central government becomes all powerful and the State governments come under the total control of it. The State governments lose their autonomy.

11. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:

(i) மத்திய மாநில உறவுகளுக்கு சர்க்காரியா கமிஷன் பரிந்துரை.

Sarkaria commission recommendation on Centre-State relation.

1. In 1983, the Central government appointed a three-member Commission on Centre-state relations to review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States
2. Article 263, a permanent Inter-State Council known as the Inter-Governmental Council should be established.
3. Article 356 (President's Rule) should only be invoked under the most extreme circumstances and as a final resort if all other options have failed.
4. The institution of All-India Services should be strengthened further, and other services of this type should be established.

(ii) மத்திய மாநில உறவில் புஞ்சி கமிஷன் பரிந்துரை.

Punchhi commission recommendation on Centre-State relation.

1. A commission on centre-state relations set up by the Indian government in 2007,
2. Presented its Report in March 2010.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

3. Impeachment of the Governor is recommended by the state legislature.
4. Articles 355 and 356 of the Constitution should be changed in relation to those two articles. By limiting the misuse of authority by the centre, the suggestion aims to protect the interests of the States.

(iii) மத்திய மாநில உறவுகளின் நிர்வாக சீர்திருத்தக் ஆணையம்பரிந்துரை.

Administrative reforms commission recommendation on Centre State relation.

1. The 1st ARC was set up in 1966 to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation.
2. The 2nd ARC (2005) prepared a detailed blueprint to revamp the public administrative system.
3. It submitted 15 reports to the Government covering areas like RTI,
4. Ethics in governance, local governance,
5. Terrorism, public administration
6. E-governance, financial management.
7. State Information Commission
8. Paying wages via post offices or banks (NREGA),
9. The Districts must directly receive the funds
10. Emergency and long-standing moderation plan for District Disaster Management.

12. மாநில நிர்வாகத்தில் ஆளுநரின் பங்கை பற்றி விளக்குக.

Elucidate Role of Governor in State Administration.

1. Article 153-167 in the Indian Constitution deal with the provisions related to the state governments of the country.
2. Every executive action that the state government takes, is to be taken in his name.
3. He may/may not make rules to simplify the transaction of the business of the state government.
4. Chief Ministers and other ministers of the states are appointed by him.
5. He appoints the advocate general of states and determines their remuneration
6. He appoints the following people
7. State Election Commissioner
8. Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission
9. A constitutional emergency in the state is recommended to the President by him.
10. The governor enjoys extensive executive powers as an agent of the President during the President's rule in the state. Governor is a titular head or constitutional head.

13. இயல்புச் சூழலில் வளங்காப்பு மற்றும் வெளியிட வளங்காப்பு பல்லுயிர் பாதுகாப்பை விளக்குக.

Explain In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of Biodiversity.

In situ Conservation:

1. In-situ conservation is the on-site conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species.
2. In India, ecologically unique and biodiversity-rich regions are legally protected as biosphere reserves, national parks, sanctuaries, reserved forests, protected forests and nature reserves.
3. India now has biosphere reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
4. Plantation, cultivation, grazing, felling trees, hunting and poaching are prohibited in biosphere reserves, national parks and sanctuaries.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

Ex situ conservation:

1. Threatened animals and plants are taken out from their natural habitat and placed in special setting where they can be protected and given special care.
2. Zoological parks, botanical gardens, wildlife safari parks and seed banks serve this purpose.
3. The national gene bank at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR)

14. “ஸ்டார்ட்-அப் இந்தியா, ஸ்டாண்ட்-அப் இந்தியா” திட்டத்தை பற்றி குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account on "Start-up India, Stand-up India" scheme.

1. **Startup** India scheme is an important government scheme that was launched on 16th January 2016 with an aim to promote and support the start-ups in India by providing bank finance.
2. Funding support and incentives to the various start-ups of the country.
3. To provide Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation.
4. Simplification and Handholding.

Stand up India:

1. It was launched in April 2016 to promote entrepreneurship at the grass-root level focusing on economic empowerment and job creation.
2. To sector of people such as SCs, STs and Women Entrepreneurs.
3. Facilitates Bank Loan.
4. The objective of this scheme is to facilitate bank loans between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one SC or ST borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch of Scheduled Commercial Banks for setting up a Greenfield enterprise.
5. Manufacturing, services or the trading sector.

15. ஏதேனும் இரண்டிற்கு விடை அளிக்க: Attempt any two:

(i) மாநிலங்களுக்கு இடையேயான கவுன்சில்கள்.

Inter-state councils.

1. Year- 1990 by sarkaraia comission recommendation
2. The inter-state council is a body that has been empowered to investigate and discuss subjects of common interest between the Union and state(s), or among states.
3. Better coordination of policy and action on these subjects, and deliberations on matters of general interest to the states, which may be referred to it by its chairman.
4. Matters of general interest to the states as may be referred by the chairman to the council.
5. The Council may meet at least thrice in a year.
6. Prime Minister Chairman
7. Chief Ministers of all States
8. Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly
9. Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly
10. Six Ministers of Cabinet rank
11. Support cooperative federalism in the country and activate the council and zonal councils by organising regular meetings.

(ii) மண்டல சபைகள்.

Zonal councils.

1. Statutory bodies established by an act of parliament
2. State reorganization Act of 1956

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

3. Home minister of central government is the common chairman of all the zonal council
4. Other members include: The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time, Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.
5. At present there are six zonal councils– Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, Southern and North-Eastern [North eastern zonal council Act]
6. National integration
7. Centre and the States to co-operate

(iii) தேசிய வளர்ச்சி கவுன்சில்.

National development council.

1. It was formed by executive resolution in 1952.
2. It is neither constitutional body nor statutory body.
3. **Chairman:** Prime Minister of India and includes all Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission.
4. To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan.
5. To promote common economic policies.
6. Balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

16. தமிழ்நாடு வேலைவாய்ப்பு மற்றும் பயிற்சித் துறையின் பணிகள் யாவை?

What are the functions Employment and Training Department of Tamil Nadu?

1. Creation of Employment Exchanges.
2. Study Circles functioning in all the District Employment and Career Guidance Centres were established in the year 1999 with a view to assist aspirants of various competitive examinations.
3. Provide counseling and relevant information about employment and assisting youth to choose their career based on their aptitude.
4. Arrange for job fairs and transparent recruitment processes for all private establishments at all levels.
5. Skill Assessment and Job Mapping.
6. Involve the community to promote entrepreneurship spirit among youth.

17. வளர்ச்சி செயல்பாட்டில் தன்னார்வ தொண்டு நிறுவனங்களின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the importance of NGO's in development process.

1. Poverty Alleviation
2. Importance of NGO in the Promotion of Education
3. Protection of Environment and Wildlife
4. Human Rights Activism
5. Women's Rights
6. Health care and Medical services
7. Improves government performance

18. இந்தியாவில் மத்திய-மாநில நிர்வாகம் சார்ந்த உறவு பற்றி விளக்குக.

Explain Centre-State Administrative relation in India.

1. Distribution of legislative powers(7th schedule)
2. Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction (union list)
3. State legislature- state list

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

4. Parliament and state legislature -concurrent list
5. Residuary powers- parliament
6. (Article 365) since any failure to abide by them could invite the use of Article 356
7. Cooperation between the centre and the states: The following provisions have been included to secure cooperation and coordination between the centre and the states
8. Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valleys (Art.262)
9. President can establish an Inter-state council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the centre and the states(Art.263)

அலகு – II

UNIT – II

(10 x 12 = 120)

1. இந்தியாவில் உள்ள வன வகைகளை விளக்குக.

Elucidate Forest types in India.

Indian forests perform an important role to make a healthy environment and it reduce air pollutions. Near about 22 percent of total Indian areas are covered with forest.

Classified in five major groups namely:

1. Moist tropical forest
2. Dry tropical forest
3. Montane temperate forest
4. Montane sub tropical forest
5. Alpine forest

Moist tropical forest:

1. Annual rainfall ranges between 200 and 250 cm, the mean annual temperature lies between 24 and 27.
2. The evergreen forests degenerate into semi evergreen forests
3. Forests are found along the Western Coast, in Upper Assam, lower slopes of the eastern Himalaya, Oriss plant varieties include bamboos, epiphytes, aini, semul, gutel, mundane, hopea, benteak, kadam irul, rosewood, haldu, kanju, bijasal, kusum, bomsum, Indian chestnut, litsea, holloch, champa and mesua, etc.

Dry tropical forest:

1. This types of forests mainly found in Indian Northern Hilly regions and some states of Southern India.
2. Average annual rainfall ranges varies from 51 cm to 151. During rainy season these types of forest completely decorate lush green leaves some significant trees of dry tropical forest are sal, acacia, mangoes and bamboo.

Montane temperate forest:

1. These types of forests are mainly generated in Northern middle Himalayas ranges
2. It takes about 201 cm average annual rainfalls to produce these types of forests.
3. Some significant trees of montane temperate forest are rhododendrons, ferns, oak, maple, juniper, deodar, chilgoza, etc.

Montane subtropical forest:

1. State of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. Mountain ranges of Western Ghats are also the abode of these types' forests.
 3. Some significant trees of montane sub tropical forest are poonspar, cinnamon, rhododendron, sal, sandan, laburnum, pomegranate, olive, oleander, etc.
 4. Littoral/Swamp Forests
 5. **Region:** Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 6. Delta area of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Krishna deltas.
 7. They have roots that consist of soft tissue so that the plant can breathe in the water.
 8. It consists mainly of whistling pines, mangrove dates, palms, and bulletwood.
 9. **Mangroves in India:** In India, the mangrove forests spread over 6,740 sq. Km which is 7% of the world's mangrove forests.
2. நீர்வாழ் சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பு மற்றும் அதன் வகைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain Aquatic ecosystem and its types.

1. Aquatic ecosystems are habitats in which living species interact.
2. Marine organisms are living species with an aquatic environment for their food, habitats, reproduction, and other vital functions.
3. They need water to survive. Water has characteristics that reflect the quality of the water body.
4. Land-based terrestrial ecosystems, an aquatic ecosystem is one that exists in and around a body of water.
5. Aquatic ecosystems are made up of colonies of creatures that are reliant on one another and their surroundings.
6. Marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems are the two main types of aquatic ecosystems. There are three types of freshwater ecosystems: lentic, lotic, and wetlands.
7. Freshwater Ecosystem
8. Freshwater is land-based water that is constantly cycling and has a low salt content Ex: Pond ecosystem.
9. Freshwater habitats cover 0.80% of the Earth's surface area and contain 0.009% of the world's total water. The net primary production is over 3%. They are home to 41% of the world's recognized fish species.

Classified into three categories:

1. **Lentic:** Pools, ponds ecosystems, and lakes are examples of still or slow-moving water, and it is home to both floating and rooted plants, algae, and animals
Lentic ecosystems comprise all standing water environments, such as lakes and ponds. These ecosystems are home to algae, rooted and floating-leaved plants, and crustaceans such as crabs and shrimp.
2. **Lotic:** rapidly moving water, for example, rivers and streams.
Range of insects, including beetles, mayflies, and stoneflies. River dolphins, beavers, otters, eels, minnows, and trout are among the creatures that call it home
3. **Wetlands:** The soil is inundated or saturated for at least a portion of the year. These are marshy areas that are frequently flooded and are home to a wide variety of plants and animals. Wetlands are home to water lilies, marshes, swamps, Northern Pikes, dragonflies.

Marine Ecosystem:

1. Oceans and seas, including organisms

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. Marine ecosystem occupies about 71 percent of the earth's surface, with an average depth of around 4000 meters.
3. Freshwater rivers gradually drain into the ocean, and various species live at various depths of the sea or ocean.

The components of the marine ecosystem are:

1. **Ocean Ecosystems:** Turtles, crabs, krill, shrimp, clams, oysters, octopus, jellyfish, snakes, eels, fish, whales, dolphins, turtles, crocodiles, sea urchins, starfish, coral, molluscs, sharks, rays, skates, squid, chimaera, lobsters, turtles, frogs, salamanders, lizards, geckos, snakes, eels and other creatures live in the ocean
 2. **Estuaries:** Estuaries are places where salt water mixes with freshwater.
 1. This mixture causes salinity levels to rise. Saline water is less dense than freshwater.
 2. Examples of estuaries include – tidal marshes, river mouths, and coastal bays.
 3. **Coral Reefs:** These are fondly referred to as the Rain Forest of Oceans Harbour a wide variety of aquatic flora and faunas. A coral reef is an aquatic ecosystem made up of corals.
 4. **Coastal Ecosystem:** Coastal ecosystems are unique in their structure, variety, and movement.
3. இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பல்வேறு உயிர் புவியியல் மண்டலங்களை விவரிக்க.

Describe different Biogeographic Zones in India.

Trans-Himalayan Region:

1. 5.6% of the total geographical area.
2. The high altitude, cold and arid mountain areas of Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, North Sikkim, Lahaul and Spiti areas of Himachal Pradesh.
3. This zone has sparse alpine steppe vegetation that supports several endemic species and is a suitable habitat for the world's largest populations of wild sheep and goats, as well as other rare fauna.
4. The Snow Leopard and the migratory Blacknecked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*).
5. This zone's cold, dry desert is an extremely vulnerable ecosystem.

Himalayan Zone:

1. 6.4% of the total geographical area
2. It contains some of the highest peaks in the world.
3. The Himalayan zone makes India one of the richest areas in terms of habitats and species.
4. East, northwest, west, and central Himalayas.
5. The alpine and subalpine forests, grassy meadows, and moist mixed deciduous forests provide diverse habitat for endangered bovid species such as Bharal.

Indian Desert Zone:

1. Arid region west of the Aravalli hill range, which includes both Gujarat's salty desert and Rajasthan's sand desert.
2. The Indian desert forms India's northern boundary, encompassing primarily the western and northwestern regions of Rajasthan, as well as a portion of the Kachchh region of Gujarat in the southwest.
3. It is 350-450 metres above sea level in the east at the Aravalli range, 100 metres in the south and west, and 20 metres in the Rann of Kachchh.
4. Wolf, Caracal Desert Cat.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

Semi-arid Zone:

1. The semi-arid region, which accounts for 16.6% of the total geographical area.
2. It is a transition zone between the desert and the dense forests of the Western Ghats.
3. This zone includes the Punjab plains, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir's fringes, Himachal Pradesh's western edges, eastern Rajasthan, eastern Gujarat, and northwest Madhya Pradesh.
4. In Western India, the Semi-arid zone is characterised by savannah woodland, dry deciduous forest, and tropical thorn forest.
5. The heart of this zone is the Aravalli System, which is home to two types of vegetation: tropical dry deciduous forest and tropical thorn forest.

Western Ghats:

1. The Western Ghats accounts for 4% of the total geographical area.
2. It is one of India's major tropical evergreen forest regions and one of two biodiversity 'hot spots'.
3. Passing through the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.
4. The region is home to nearly 4000 species of flowering plants, accounting for nearly 27% of India's total flora. 1500 of these species are endemic.
5. The Western Ghats region is a significant genetic estate with a diverse array of ancient lineages.
6. The Western Ghats are home to viable populations of most of the vertebrate species found in peninsular India, as well as an endemic faunal element.
7. Nilgiri Langur, Lion Tailed Macaque, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Malabar Civet.

Deccan Plateau:

1. 42% of the total geographical area.
2. It is a semi-arid region located in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats.
3. The zone is relatively homogeneous, with climates ranging from semi-arid to moist-deciduous/semi-evergreen.
4. This bio-geographic zone of peninsular India is by far the most extensive, covering India's finest forests, particularly in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha.
5. The Vindhya and Satpura hill ranges, the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, the Eastern Ghats, the Tamil Nadu Plains, and the Karnataka Plateau are all part of the central highlands. The Vindhya and Satpura hill ranges are famous for their diverse flora.

North East Region:

1. The North East Region accounts for 5.2 percent of the total geographical area.
2. The North-East is thus a biogeographical 'gateway' for much of India's fauna and flora, as well as a biodiversity hotspot (Eastern Himalaya).
3. Many of the species that contribute to this biological diversity are either restricted to the region itself or to smaller localised areas of the Khasi Hills.

Islands:

1. This zone, which accounts for 0.3% of India's total geographical area, is one of the three tropical moist evergreen forest zones.
2. The islands are home to unique flora and fauna. These islands are high endemism hotspots, with some of India's finest evergreen forests and a diverse range of corals. The Lakshadweep Islands are a group of 27 small islands located in the Arabian Sea. They are 320 kilometres from Kerala's coast.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a 348-island group in the Bay of Bengal that runs north-south.
- In India, only the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have endemic island biodiversity. Some of the endemic fauna of the Andaman and Nicobar islands include the Narcondam hornbill and the South Andaman krait.

Coastal Region:

2.5 percent of total geographical area, and its sandy beaches, mangroves, mud flats, coral reefs, and marine angiosperm pastures make it India's wealth and health zone.

4. 'இந்தியா மெகா பன்முகத்தன்மை கொண்ட நாடு' - விளக்குக.

'India as a Mega Diversity Nation' – Illustrate.

- Mega diversity refers to a country's ability to exhibit a high level of biodiversity. A biologically diverse nation has at least 5,000 plant species and must be bordered by marine ecosystems.
- India is one of the world's megadiverse countries, with 45,000 plant species and twice as many animal species.
- India has only 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, but it has 8.1 per cent of the world's species diversity.
- Making it one of the world's 12 mega diversity countries.

Flora and Fauna in India:

- The rich flora and wildlife of India are well-known.
- India is home to about 500 mammalian species.
- Over 200 avian species, and over 30,000 insect species.
- Mega Diversity Hotspots in India
- Sundaland
- Indo-Burma Region
- The Himalayas
- The Western Ghats

Sundaland:

- Sundaland is a South-East Asian hotspot that includes south-east Asian countries of Indonesia, Singapore and others.
- Sundaland was designated as a World Biosphere Reserve by the UN System in 2013. Sundaland is among the world's ecologically richest regions with 25,000 varieties of vascular plants, 15,000 of which are unique to this region.

Indo-Burma Region:

- The Indo-Burma region covers a total area of 2,373,000 km². Annamite Muntjac, Leaf Deer, Annamite Striped Rabbit, Saola Grey-shanked Douc, Large-antlered Muntjac, are six large animal species that have been.
- The Grey-crowned Crocias, Orange-necked Partridge and White-eared Night-heron are among the 1,300 bird species found here.

Himalayan Region:

- The Himalayas are the world's highest mountain range, with nine of the ten highest peaks, including Mount Everest.
- There are over 10,000 plant species found here, 3160 of which are indigenous. This mountain range spans almost 750,000 square kilometres.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

The Western Ghats:

1. The Western Ghats run along the western end of Indian Region, encompassing the majority of India's deciduous and rain forests.
 2. They are home to approximately 325 species of globally vulnerable flora, animals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and fish, according to UNESCO.
 3. A more temperate climate can be found at elevations of 1,500 m (4,921 ft) and above in the north and 2,000 m (6,562 ft) and above in the south. The annual average temperature is roughly 15 degrees Celsius.
5. தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள பல்வேறு பல்லுயிர் வாழ்விட மையம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about various Biodiversity hotspots in Tamil Nadu.

1. Region should have at least 1500 species of vascular plants
2. It should have a high degree of endemism
3. 30% (or less) of its original habitat, i.e. it must be threatened.

Western Ghats:

1. The Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri Hills.
 2. The range is called Sahyadri in northern Maharashtra. Sahya Parvatham in Kerala.
 3. Northern portion of the narrow coastal plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is known as the Konkan Coast.
 4. Central portion is called Kanara.
 5. Southern portion is called Malabar region or the Malabar Coast.
 6. The Western Ghats are present along the western edge of peninsular India and covers most of the deciduous forests and rain forests.
 7. As per UNESCO, it is home to at least 325 globally threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species.
 8. The vegetation in this region was spread over 190,000 km² but has been now reduced to 43,000 km².
 9. The region is also known for the globally threatened flora and fauna represented by 229 plant species.
 10. 31 mammal species, 15 bird species, 43 amphibian species, 5 reptile species and 1 fish species. UNESCO mentions that "Of the total 325 globally threatened species in the Western Ghats, 129 are classified as Vulnerable, 145 as Endangered and 51 as Critically Endangered."
6. கிராமாலயா பயிற்சி மையம் - நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரத்திற்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம் (NIWAS) பற்றி எழுதுக.

Write about Gramalaya training centre - National Institute for water and Sanitation (NIWAS).

1. Gramalaya has been involving the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) for implementing and monitoring of its all projects at both urban and rural areas.
2. One of such CBO is called as WASHMAN Committee.
3. This committee consists of both Men and Women with a maximum no., 20 members.
4. They are allowed for the monthly savings and internal lending among themselves.
5. In this committees, the members who are volunteers of the project and selected by Gramalaya to extend their service for development of their village / slum by implementing WASHMAN approach.
6. These volunteers are nurtured by providing regular training and capacity building, Exposure visit to the role model villages, and handholding support at the field by Gramalaya.
7. These committees should ensure the sustainability and long lasting the Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) among the community members

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

8. The Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS) was recently inaugurated in Kolkata,
9. The institute, which has a budget of Rs 100 crore, is located on 8.72 acres of land at Joka, Diamond Harbour Road, and Kolkata is being established by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS).
10. The goal of SPM-NIWAS is to address the gap in knowledge and capacity in the field of public health engineering, sanitation, and hygiene through a variety of courses ranging from engineering to management, health, accounting, law, and public policy.

Key Points:

1. To prioritize water service delivery and address any issues in this area.
 2. The DDWS has set up various sanitation models at the SPM-NIWAS institute for educational and awareness-building purposes, including Eco-San Toilets, Septic Tanks, Tiger Toilets, Twin Pit Toilets, NADEP Composting Pits, Vermicomposting Tanks, Sanitation Chambers, Magic Pits, Soak Pits, Water Stabilization Ponds, and Constructed Wetlands.
7. இந்தியாவில் மத்திய-மாநில சட்டமன்றம் சார்ந்த உறவுகளை விளக்குக.

Explain Centre-State legislative relations in India.

Legislative Relations between Center and States:

1. The Indian Constitution divides the legislative power between the federal government and the states with regard to both the territory and the subjects of legislation, much like any other federal constitution.
2. Four aspects in the Centre states legislative relations.
3. Territorial extent of Central and state legislation.
4. Distribution of legislative subjects.
5. Parliamentary legislation in the state field, and
6. Centre's control over state legislation.

Territorial extent of Central and State Legislation:

1. The parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state territory.
3. The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislations. Thus, the laws of the parliament are also applicable to Indian citizens and their property outside India.
4. The constitution imposes certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the parliament.
5. The president can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union territories- Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Ladakh.
6. The governor is empowered to direct that an act of parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in their state.

Distribution of Legislative Subjects:

1. Under Article 246, a three-tier arrangement has been made in the Constitution regarding the division of legislative subjects between the Center and the States. Which is kept in the Seventh Schedule. There are three types of lists- Union list, State list and Concurrent list.
2. The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters in 100 subjects.
3. The state legislature power to make laws on 66 subjects.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

4. Both the Parliament and the State Legislature can make laws regarding the Concurrent List. At this time 52 subjects in this list were originally only 47 subjects in it.
5. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the parliament.

Parliament Legislations in the State field:

1. When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution
2. During a national emergency
3. When states make a request
4. To implement international agreement
5. During president's rule

Centre's Control over State Legislation:

1. The Governor can reserve certain types of state bills for the recommendation of the President.
2. Such as Bills restricting freedom of trade and commerce.
3. In financial emergency, the President can order to preserve money or finance bills passed by the Legislature.

8. ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டமியற்றும் அதிகாரம் வரையறுத்து மேலும் அதன் முக்கியத்துவம் மற்றும் வரம்புகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Define Delegated legislation and Discuss about its significance and Limitations.

1. Parliament routinely delegates certain functions to authorities established by law since every aspect cannot be dealt with directly by the lawmakers themselves.
2. Empowering the Executive to make subordinate legislation.
3. This delegation of powers is noted in statutes, which are commonly referred to as delegated legislation.
4. The delegated legislation would specify operational details, giving power to those executing the details.
5. Regulations and by-laws under the legislation are classic examples of delegated legislation.

Significance:

1. Allows flexibility and adaptability in the law-making process.
2. Delegating certain powers, the legislature can respond more quickly and efficiently to changing circumstances and emerging issues.
3. Extra skills, experience, and knowledge is suitable suitable for making law.

Limitations:

1. It can lead to a lack of accountability
2. Lack of Transparency
3. Laws made by executive agencies/administrative bodies are not subjected to the same level of public scrutiny and debate as laws made by legislature.
4. Concentration of power in the executive
5. Administrative branches of government
6. Against separation of powers.

9. “வாழ்ந்து காட்டுவோம் திட்டம்” பற்றி குறிப்பெழுதுக.

Write a note on "Vazhndhu Kaattuvom Project".

1. The Project management and implementation is governed by Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Society (TNRTS) formed under the Department of Rural.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. At the district level, the District Rural Transformation Societies (District Society) were formed under the Chairmanship of District Collector, to guide and facilitate the implementation of the project.
3. The Governing Body (GB) and Executive Committees (EC) of the TNRTS will provide guidance on policy level decisions, coordination and direction to the SPMU Team.
4. The Project will be implemented through the State, District and Block level Project Management units.
5. Vaazhndhu Kaattuvom Project (Vaazhndhu Kaattuvom Project) is an innovative World Bank assisted project that aims at rural transformation through strategies.

Focus:

1. Poverty alleviation by building sustainability and prosperity of rural communities.
2. Enterprise promotion.
3. Access to finance.
4. Employment opportunities.
5. Vaazhndhu Kaattuvom Project is built on existing institutional capital and investments made by Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (TNPVP), Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihoods Mission (TNSRLM) and National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP).

10. சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம், அணுகுமுறை மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து விவரிக்க மற்றும் தேசிய விரிவாக்க சேவைகளை விளக்குக.

Describe the Aim, Approach, and Importance of Community Development Programme and Explain National Extension Services.

Community development programme:

1. Launched on October 2nd 1952 by the planning commission.
2. It is an attempt made to bring and initiate economic and social transformation in the lives of villagers with the help of their efforts.
3. The programme for community development indicates only those economic and social reconstruction projects in the villages that are implemented with the help of the cooperation of the people.
4. Can initiate the economic and social life transformation of the rural areas.
5. It is a project for community development that is controlled by the community.
6. In this programme, the community is referred to only the villages.
7. The aims for this programme were explained in 1973 and was laid down by the Indian Government. The community development programme started in 1952 and was launched on October 2nd 1952.
8. The major aim of this programme was to bring an integrated development in the rural society that covers all the aspects of the life of people.
9. Role in agricultural expansion
10. Development of Human Resources
11. Organisation of development administration:
12. Health services
13. Motivation of people towards nation building:
14. Growth of national economy
15. Increase in standard of living
16. National Extension Service
17. The National Extension Service is a permanent organization and will cover the whole country.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

18. It provides the basic organization, official, non-official and a minimum financial provision for development.
19. National Extension Service blocks in which successful results have been achieved with the maximum popular co-operation are selected for intensive development for a period of three years.
20. This intensive development will depend on the available financial resources and local support and local support and enthusiasm.
21. It represents on an average 100 villages, with a population of 60,000 to 70,000 persons spread over an area of 150 to 170 square miles.

11. சேதுசமுத்திரம் கால்வாய் திட்டம் குறித்து குறிப்பு தருக.

Give an account on Sethusamudram shipping canal project.

Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project:

1. It is a proposed project to create a shipping route in the shallow straits between India and Sri Lanka.
2. This would provide a continuously navigable sea route around the Indian Peninsula.
3. The channel would be dredged in the Sethusamudram sea between Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka
4. The project involves digging a 44.9-nautical-mile (51.7 mi; 83.2 km) long deepwater channel linking the shallow Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar.
5. The time savings for ships sailing from Kanyakumari or Tuticorin is between 10 and 30 hours.
6. Ships from destinations in the Middle East, Africa, Mauritius and Europe,
7. Save an average of 8 hours using the canal.
8. At the present tariff rates, ships from Africa and Europe will lose US\$4,992 on every voyage because the savings in time for these ships.
9. The canal is designed for ships of 30,000 metric tonnes and lighter.
10. Most new ships weighing more than 60,000 tonnes.

12. சமூக மேம்பாட்டில் நிதி ஆயோக்கின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Elucidate the role of Niti Aayog in Social Development.

1. Planning Commission was replaced by a new institution – NITI Aayog on 1st January, 2015 with emphasis on 'Bottom -Up' approach to envisage.
2. The Vision of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, echoing the spirit of 'Cooperative Federalism'.

Social Inclusion Groups:

1. To ensure the empowerment of SCs, NT, SNT and DNTs, and OBCs, and welfare of EBCs, STs, and minorities.
2. Monitor and evaluate all policies and programmes of the Centre and States/UTs with respect to the above groups.
3. Undertake field visits to get first-hand information on policy implications and development deficits in the sector.
4. Identify priority areas/new strategies for inclusive development of the underprivileged among these groups, including the provision of Special Central Assistance.
5. Monitor the Integrated Tribal Development Programme and scheduled areas and tribal areas and tribal backward regions programmes and the development of Left-Wing-Extremism-Affected Tribal Areas.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

Social Defence Groups:

1. In order to ensure the welfare and empowerment of PwDs, protect and ensure the welfare of the Aged/Senior Citizens, rehabilitate and resettle Victims of Substance Abuse (Drug Addicts), empower Transgenders, and ensure the welfare and rehabilitate Destitutes and Beggars.
2. Strengthen the functions of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, and national trusts and institutions for persons with disability.
3. Periodically monitor and evaluate all policies and programmes being implemented in the sector.
4. Undertake field visits to get first-hand information on policy implications and development deficits in the sector.
5. Identify priority areas/new strategies for the inclusive development of the underprivileged among these groups.

அலகு - III

UNIT-III

(6 x 15 = 90)

1. சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பின் தன்மை, கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகள் பற்றிய விரிவான குறிப்பு தருக.

Give a detailed account on nature, structure, and functions of the Ecosystem.

1. An ecosystem is a structural and functional unit of ecology where the living organisms interact with each other and the surrounding environment
2. It is a chain of interactions between organisms and their environment
3. The structure of an ecosystem
4. Biotic Components
5. Abiotic Components

Biotic Components of Ecosystem:

1. The living components of an ecosystem are called the biotic components.
2. Some of these factors include plants, animals, as well as fungi and bacteria.
3. These biotic components can be further classified,
4. Producers
5. Consumers
6. Decomposer
7. Producers are the plants in the ecosystem,
8. Generate their own energy requirement through photosynthesis, in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll
9. All other living beings are dependent on plants for their energy requirement of food as well as oxygen.

Consumers:

1. Herbivores
2. Carnivores
3. Omnivores.
4. The herbivores are the living organisms that feed on plants
5. Carnivores eat other living organisms.
6. Omnivores are animals that can eat both plant and animal tissue.
7. Decomposers

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

8. Fungi
9. Bacteria which are the saprophytes
10. They feed on the decaying organic matter and convert this matter into nitrogen and carbon dioxide.
11. The saprophytes play a vital role in recycling the nutrients so that the producers i.e. plants can use them once again.

Abiotic Components of Ecosystem:

1. Abiotic components are the physical and/or the chemical factors that act on the living organisms at any part of their life. These are also called as the ecological factors
2. The physical and chemical factors are characteristic of the environment.
 1. Light
 2. Air
 3. Soil
 4. Nutrients
3. The abiotic factors vary from ecosystem to ecosystem
4. In an aquatic ecosystem, the abiotic factors
 1. Water
 2. pH
 3. Sunlight
 4. Turbidity,
 5. Water depth
 6. Salinity
 7. Available nutrients
 8. Dissolved oxygen.
5. Abiotic factors in terrestrial ecosystems
 1. Soil
 2. Soil types
 3. Temperature
 4. Rain
 5. Altitude
 6. Wind
 7. Nutrients
 8. Sunlight
6. The sun is the energy source.
7. Producers/plants use this energy to synthesize food in the presence of carbon dioxide and chlorophyll.
8. The energy from the sun, through several chemical reactions, turns into chemical energy.
9. The herbivores are dependent on plants for the energy requirements.
10. The carnivores feed on the herbivores and other carnivores
11. Microbes then decompose any dead and decaying organic matter.
12. Decomposers, after various chemical reactions, release molecules back to the environment in the form of chemicals.
13. The chemicals are again used by the producers, and the cycle starts again.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

Functions:

1. Flow of energy
 2. The cycling of nutrients
 3. It maintains a balance among the various trophic levels in the ecosystem.
 4. It cycles the minerals through the biosphere.
2. இந்தியா மற்றும் தமிழ்நாட்டின் அழிந்து வரும் மற்றும் உள்ளூர் இனங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out endangered and Endemic Species of India and Tamil Nadu.

1. Endangered species, any species that is at risk of extinction because of a sudden rapid decrease in its population or a loss of its critical habitat.
2. Endemic species are plant and animal species that are found in a particular geographical region
3. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species
4. Also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data Book, founded in 1964,
5. It is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of biological species.

Endangered species:

1. Bengal Tiger Bengal tigers account for about half of the world's total tiger population, 70% of which can be found living in India.
2. Asiatic Lion Entire population can only be found in India and restricted to the Gir National Park and environs in Gujarat
3. Snow Leopard They can only be found in Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the western and eastern parts of the Himalayas,
4. One-horned Rhinoceros Northeastern India and the Terai grasslands of Nepal
5. Blackbuck most endangered species in India.
6. Lion-tailed Macaque Western Ghats of South India,
7. Resplendent Tree Frog in Dachigam National Park
8. Nilgiri Tahrs species only has about 2,500-3,000 individuals remaining in the wild States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu
9. Indian Bison (Gaur)
10. Endemic species
11. Asiatic Lion, Gir Forest
12. Kashmir Stag, Kashmir Valley
13. Lion-Tailed Macaque, Western Ghats
14. Purple Frog, Western Ghats
15. Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri Hills
16. Sangai Deer, Loktak Lake
17. Malabar Civet
18. Nilgiri Blue Robin
19. Namdapha Flying Squirrel
20. Bronzeback Vine Snake
21. Pygmy Hog-Assam
22. Indian Rhinoceros

Endemic Species Flora:

1. Sapria Himalayan is a rare and interesting root parasite plant that is endemic to northeastern India.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. Nepenthes Khasianais a carnivorous plant endemic to the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya.

3. வாஷ்மன் கமிட்டி (கிராமலாயா) என்பதை விளக்குக. அதன் நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் கட்டமைப்பு பற்றி எழுதுக.

Explain Washman Committee (Gramalaya). Write about its Objectives and Composition.

1. Gramalaya has been involving the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) for implementing and monitoring of its all projects at both urban and rural areas
2. One of such CBO is called as WASHMAN Committee.
3. This committee consists of both Men and Women with a maximum no., 20 members.
4. They are allowed for the monthly savings and internal lending among themselves.
5. In this committees, the members who are volunteers of the project and selected by Gramalaya to extend their service for development of their village / slum by implementing WASHMAN approach.
6. These volunteers are nurtured by providing regular training and capacity building,
7. Visit to the role model villages, and handholding support at the field by Gramalaya.
8. These committees should ensure the sustainability and long lasting the Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) among the community members.

Objectives of the WASHMAN Committee:

1. To sustain the project goal by involving the community members through proper Behavior Change Communication.
2. To closely work with Government Departments, Elected PRIs members, Villagers, and other Civil Society Organization.
3. To monitor and facilitate the project deliverables even after closure of the project
4. To increase the Health of Women and Adolescent's Girls by promoting Re-usable cloth pads.
5. To ensure the protection of environment by proper usage of Re-usable cloth pads.
6. To declare the role model villages/ slums where 100% of the families who are using the Toilets / 100% of the women who are using re-usable cloth pads.
7. Members in the WASHMAN Committee:
 1. Self Help Group Members
 2. SHGs Federation
 3. VPRC members / Staff
 4. Sanitation Messengers
 5. Village Health Nurse
 6. School Teachers
 7. OHT operators
 8. Anganwadi workers
 9. Youth club members
 10. Other NGOs staff / volunteers
 11. Influencers in the community
 12. Leadership quality persons
 13. Who have knows the scheme of Government

4. அரசு சாரா நிறுவனத்தை (NGO) வரையறுத்து மேலும் அதன் வகைகள் மற்றும் குடிமை சமூகத்தின் பங்கைப் பற்றி எழுதுக.

Define Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and write about its types and role in civil society.

1. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are legally established non-profit organizations that works for social good and social justice.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

2. **Types:** Community-based Non- Governmental Organizations (CBOs)
3. Local Non-Governmental Organizations
4. National level Non-Governmental Organizations
5. International NGOs
6. They have carved out a key role in civic society.
7. NGOs, with government assistance, focusing
8. Poverty alleviation
9. Casteism
10. Discrimination
11. Women's rights
12. Child labour
13. Rural development
14. Environment

Some of the NGO's functions in civil society:

1. Human rights and child rights
2. Poverty eradication
3. Animal Rights
4. Prevent Social Injustice
5. Conservation of Environment
6. Aged people care routine
7. Empowerment of women
8. Disease Control and others
9. Health and Nutrition plans
10. Conservation of Wildlife
11. Hygiene and Sanitation conditions
12. Humanitarian Relief

5. இந்தியாவில் மத்திய-மாநில நிதி சார்ந்த உறவை விளக்குக.

Explain Centre-State Financial Relation in India.

1. Articles 268 to 293
2. Part XII of the Constitution deal with Centre

Allocation of Taxing Powers:

1. The Constitution divides the taxing powers between the Centre and
2. The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects in the Union List
3. The state legislature has exclusive power to levy taxes on Subjects in the State List
4. The 101st Amendment Act of 2016
5. This Amendment has conferred concurrent Power upon Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws
6. The residuary power of taxation vested with parliament
7. Taxes Levied by the Centre but Collected and Appropriated by The States (Article 268) ex- stamp duties
8. Taxes Levied and Collected by the Centre but Assigned to the States (Article 269) ex – inter state trade

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

9. Levy and Collection of Goods and Services Tax in Course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce (Article 269-A)
10. Taxes Levied and Collected by the Centre but Distribute Between the Centre and the States (Article 270)
11. Taxes Levied and Collected and Retained by the States ex:excise duty on alcoholic products by humans
12. Distribution of Non-tax Revenues The Centre (i) posts (ii) railways;
13. The States - Public sector enterprises; Grants-in-Aid to the States
14. Statutory Grants -Article 275
15. Discretionary Grants Article 282
16. Goods and Services Tax Council
17. The smooth and efficient administration of the goods and services tax (GST) requires a co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre and the States.
18. 101st Amendment Act of 2016 provided for the establishment of a Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.
19. Article 279-A empowered the President to constitute a GST Council
20. Finance Commission
21. Article 280: It is constituted by the President every fifth year or even earlier.
22. The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared Between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between.

Effects of emergencies:

1. National Emergency While the proclamation of national emergency (under Article 352)
 2. The president can modify the constitutional distribution of Revenues between the Centre and the states
 3. Financial Emergency While the proclamation of financial emergency (under Article 360)
 4. The Centre can give directions to the states
 5. Reserve all money bills and other financial bills for the consideration of The President.
6. கிராமப்புறங்கள், பழங்குடியினர் மற்றும் நகர்ப்புறங்களில் சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் குறித்து குறிப்பெழுதுக.

Write about Community Development Programmes in rural, tribal and urban areas.

1. The Community Development Programme (CDP)
2. The first major rural development programme
3. Launched in 2nd October 1952.
4. It constitutes the first organised effort at rural reconstruction.
5. The CDP was conceived as an instrument to transform the social and economic life of the village community as a whole cutting across caste, religious and economic differences.
6. It covered 55 projects with a wide range of programmes for developing agriculture, animal husbandry
7. Rural industries, education, housing, rural communication etc

Aims and objectives of CDP:

1. CDP intended to promote rural welfare through the improvement of education, public health and sanitation, medical facilities, housing, drinking water, hospitals, community centres and sports and cultural activities.
2. To secure total development of the material and human resources in rural areas.
3. To develop local leadership and self-governing institutions.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

4. To raise the living standards of the rural poor by means of rapid increase in food and agricultural produce.
5. To ensure a change in the mind set of people instilling in them a mission for higher standards
6. It also aimed at encouraging community thinking and collective action.
7. To increase people's participation in developmental programmes.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

1. **Launch:** 25th December, 2000.
2. **Objective:** To provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road to unconnected habitations.

Urban programme:

1. AMRUT Mission
2. To ensure that every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban:

Aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in 4,041 statutory towns in the country.

HRIDAY:

1. The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
2. Aims to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner & with the objective of preserving the heritage character of the City.

Tribal development:

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):

1. Launched under the tribal sub-plan in the fifth five-year plan (1974-78).
 2. To solving the local problems.
 3. Elimination of exploitation
 4. Improving Educational status
 5. Reducing the Poverty
 6. Improving the basic infrastructure such as Irrigation, schools, and hospital
7. சமூக தணிக்கை என்றால் என்ன? அதன் கோட்பாடுகள், முக்கியத்துவம் மற்றும் வரம்புகளை விளக்குக.

What is Social Audit? Explain its Principles, Importance and limitations.

1. Social Audit is a process in which details of the resources, both financial and non-financial,
2. Used by public agencies for development initiatives and is shared with the people often through public platforms.
3. It includes in-depth scrutiny and analysis of the working of an programme

Principles of Social Audit:

1. **Multi-Perspective:** Reflect the views of all the stakeholders.
2. **Comprehensive:** Report on all aspects of the organisation's work and performance.
3. **Participatory:** Encourage participation of stakeholders and sharing of their values.
4. **Multidirectional:** Stakeholders share and give feedback on multiple aspects.
5. **Regular:** Produce social accounts on a regular basis so that the concept and the practice become embedded in the culture of the organisation covering all the activities.
6. **Comparative:** Provide a means whereby the organisation can compare its performance against benchmarks and other organisations' performance.
7. **Verified:** Social accounts are audited by a suitably experienced person or agency with no vested interest in the organisation.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

8. **Disclosed:** Audited accounts are disclosed to stakeholders and the wider community in the interests of accountability and transparency.

Significance of Social Audit:

1. The main reason for the push for social audit is the huge disconnect between what people want and what people get
2. It exercises its control over the policy developers and implementers in the following manner
3. Reduces corruption: Social audit expose irregularities and malpractices in the public sector, oversight on government functioning, thus reducing leakages and corruption.
4. Monitoring and feedback: It monitors social and ethical impact of an organisation's performance and provides feedback on the work.
5. Accountability and transparency: working of local government bodies and reduces trust gap between people and local governments.
6. Participative and democratic: SA promotes participation of people in implementation of programmes and makes people more forthcoming for social development activities.
7. Strengthens the Gram Sabha: SA gives voice and influencing power to the Gram Sabha, the lynchpin of rural governance structure
8. Generates demand: Serves as the basis for framing the management's policies by raising demands in a socially responsible and accountable manner by highlighting the real problems.
9. Improves professionalism: SA boosts professionalism in public bodies by forcing Panchayats to keep proper records and accounts of the spending made against the grants received from the government and other sources.

Limitations of Social Audit:

1. The scope of social audits is highly localised and covers only certain selected aspects.
 2. Social audits are often sporadic and ad hoc.
 3. Monitoring is informal and unprocessed.
 4. The findings of social audit cannot be generalised over the entire population.
 5. Individual programs present their own unique challenges. For example literacy
 6. Program for adults require data on migration.
 7. Several problems require a package of programme to be implemented simultaneously. For example, rural health requires convergence between water supply, education, sanitation, nutrition etc. Social audit may therefore need a more holistic approach.
 8. Absence of trained auditors.
 9. Lack of action on audit reports and findings.
8. **MGNREGA திட்டத்தை விமர்சன ரீதியாக ஆராய்க.**

Critically Examine MGNREGA scheme.

1. MGNREGA is one of the largest work guarantee programmes in the world
2. Launched in 2005
3. Ministry of Rural development.
4. The primary objective of the scheme is to guarantee 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work.
5. As of 2022-23, there are 15.4 crore active workers under the MGNREGA.
6. Legal Right to Work: Unlike earlier employment guarantee schemes, the act aims at addressing the causes of chronic poverty through a rights-based framework.

MANIDHANA EYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

At least one-third of beneficiaries have to be women Legal Right to Work:

1. The Act provides a legal right to employment for adult members of rural households.
2. Women labour force
3. Time-Bound Guarantee of Work
4. Employment must be provided within 15 days of being demanded to fail which an 'unemployment allowance' must be given

Decentralised Planning:

1. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are primarily responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of the works that are undertaken.
2. Gram Sabha's must recommend the works that are to be undertaken and at least 50 per cent of the works must be executed by them.
3. Transparency and Accountability
4. Citizen Information Boards, Management Information Systems and social audits (conducted by Gram Sabha's).

Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

1. MGNREGA was notified in September 2005.
2. It guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
3. Increase in number of days of work: Under the scheme, state governments can ask for 50 days of work, in addition to the guaranteed 100 days, in case of exigencies arising from natural calamities.
4. Challenges in the wake of COVID-19. It recommended increasing the guaranteed days of work under the scheme from 100 days to 150 days.
5. **Revision of permissible works:** The the scheme requires frequent revision.
6. It include area-specific works under MGNREGA as per local needs. These may include, for instance, construction of bunds to stop land erosion during floods, and boundary works for agricultural fields to protect them from grazing animals.
7. Uniform wage rate: Wage rates notified under MGNREGA range from Rs 193 to Rs 318 in different states/UTs.
8. Mechanism for a unified wage rate across the country.
9. Increase in wages commensurate with inflation
10. Beneficiaries of MGNREGA generally belong to poor and marginalised sections of society.
11. Nominal wages under MGNREGA discourage beneficiaries and propel them to either seek more remunerative work or migrate to urban areas
12. This is reflected by the fact that while 755 lakh households were provided employment in 2020-21, only 72 lakh households completed 100 days of employment.
13. Consumer Price Index (CPI)-Rural as opposed to CPI-Agricultural Labour.
14. Delayed payment of wages: Wages under MGNREGA are paid by the central government
15. Beneficiaries become eligible for receiving wages within 15 days from the date of closure of muster rolls on completion of work
16. Inordinate delay in payment of wages to beneficiaries.
17. This is mainly due to failed payment transfer arising from: (i) inactive Aadhaar, and (ii) closed, blocked, or frozen bank account.
18. **Delay in compensation:** In case of delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, beneficiaries are entitled to compensation at the rate of 0.05% of unpaid wages per day for the duration of delay

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

TEST 9 – FEBRUARY 2023 – ANSWER KEY

19. **Unemployment allowance:** Under MGNREGA, persons who apply for but are not provided with work within 15 days are entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. State governments determine the rate of this allowance.
20. **Social audits:** Under MGNREGA, the Gram Sabha must conduct regular social audits of all projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat.
21. That social audit reports are not publicly available. It recommended placing these reports in the public domain promptly after the audit exercise is over.
22. **Appointment of ombudsperson:** Development to bring on board all state governments to comply with appointment of ombudsmen.

