

TARGETING



TNPSC

GROUP-II MAINS

2023

WRITTEN EXAM

QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

1 TEST

- Poverty
- Sanitation
- Rural and Urban
- Illiteracy



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English Medium

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UNIT - I

1) Give a brief notes on Integrated Rural Development Programme

IRDP

1

1. Initiated in 1978 - 79
2. Provide assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy & Bank credit
3. Generate productive employment opportunities.

Importance

3

1. Help in eradication of poverty
2. Create productive assets in the rural areas
3. Enhances the living standards of poor
4. Helped the families who live below poverty line to enhance the state of living

2) Critically analyze the National Literacy Mission.

National Literacy Mission

1. Initiated in 1988
2. Goal - Increasing functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age group.
3. Achieve 80% literacy within 1995.

Methodologies

2

1. Total literacy campaign
2. Post literacy campaign

Benefits

3

1. Provide confidence among the people to move ahead in their life.
2. Surge in the literacy rate from 36% in 1981 to 64.83% in 2001 - 74.04% in 2011.

3) Describe about the Saakshar Bharat Mission 2009

Saakshar Bharat Mission : 2009

1

1. National literacy mission was recasted
2. Focus - on female literacy

Right to Education Act 2009

1

1. Compulsory and free education for all
2. The beachmark Mandate
3. Special provisions for special cases
4. Quantity and quality of teachers

5. Zero tolerance against discriminations and harassment
6. Ensuring all kind of development of children
7. Improving learning outcomes to minimize detention
8. Monitoring compliance of RTE Norms
9. Right to Education act is Justiciable
10. Creating inclusive spaces for all

Objective

2

1. Achieving 80% literacy level at National level
2. Create awareness of social disparities
3. Impart functional literacy to 80 million non-literate adults in the age of above 15 years.

Implementation

2

1. People's participation - Involvement of volunteers
2. Government as facilitate & resource provides

4) Give a short notes on CM's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

1. Initiated in 2012
2. Target to benefit 1.34 core families

Eligibility

1

1. Family income < 72000 per year

Coverage

4

1. 1 lakh per year for a family for 4 years
2. Nearly 250 hospitals were empanelled
3. Primary, secondary, tertiary care services

Recent move

1. 2018-Integrated with Ayushman Bharat scheme
2. Providing Rs.5 lakh per family per year
3. Included cataract surgery on 2022

5) Describe about the MDPI

1. MDPI stands for Multi Dimensional poverty Index
2. Global MDPI covers 109 developing countries

Three dimensions of poverty

2

1. Health
2. Education
3. Standard of living

Index 10 : India's rank in the global MDPI

2

1. 66 / 109 countries
2. India has left 271 million people out of poverty.

3. National MDPI is based on National Family Health survey

6) Explain the key aspects of Food Security Act 2013

Aim

- Provide food & Nutritional security to the poor population

Coverage

1. 75% of rural population **2**
2. 50% of urban population

Benefits **2**

1. 35 kg of food grains per month for AAY beneficiaries
2. 5 kg & food grains under National food security act

Included Schemes **2**

1. Mid day meal scheme
2. Public Distribution System (PDS)
3. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

7) Give short notes about the Illam Thedi Kalvi Thittam

Aim **2**

1. Started in 2021 to bridge the learning gap due to COVID 19 pandemic
2. Initiated in Mudaliyarkuppam, Villuppuram Dt.

Object **2**

1. Imparting fundamental literacy, to class I to VIII.
2. Take care of mental health of the children

Implementation **2**

1. Involvement of volunteers & school teachers
2. Classes nearby the residential of children

8) Write about Tamil Nadu Health Systems project

1. 2005 - Government of Tamilnadu & World Bank **1**

Objective **2**

1. Create a health accessible, equitable & effective

Components **2**

1. Increasing access to & utilisation of services.
2. Non communicable disease prevention & control
3. Technological management of health system.

Recent update **1**

1. Upgraded to Tamilnadu Health System Reform programme in 2020
2. TN ranked 2nd in the NITI Aayog's Health Index 2021

UNIT - II

1) Define Literacy, analyze the causes of illiteracy in the country and list out the initiatives taken by Gol in this regard.

Literacy **2**

- Census commission of India 1991 defined literate person as "one who can read & write with understanding in any Indian languages.

International Literacy day - 8th September

75th round of NSSO in 2018 states that **1**

1. Overall literacy rate - 77.7%
2. Urban areas - 87.7%
3. Rural areas - 73.5%
4. Male literacy rate - 84.7%
5. Female literacy rate - 70.3%

Causes of illiteracy in the country **4**

1. High rate of population growth & low rate of literacy
2. Ineffectiveness of primary schools
3. Prevalence of child labour
4. High level of poverty
5. Non conducive educational polices of colonial
6. Gender discriminations
7. Economic disparities
8. Caste discrimination

Initiatives taken by the Government **4**

1. Gram shikshan Mohim 1959
2. National Adult Education Program 1978
3. Rural Functional literacy project 1986
4. Saakshar Bharat 2009
5. Samagra shiksha Abhiyan 2018
6. Ekalayva model residential school
7. National Education policy 2020
8. NIPUN Bharat scheme 2020
9. Mid day meal program

Conclusion **1**

- Problem of illiteracy can be widely seen during the COVID 19 period in containing the spread of COVID 19 Universal literacy is the need of the none.

2) Explain the Salient features of Right to Education Act 2009.

- Right to Education is the landmark enactment that made light to education as fundamental right as per Art 21A & give effect to this right.
- 86th amendment act, 2002 brought light to education as fundamental right **2**

Salient features of RTE act 10

Universalisation of primary education

1. Primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years
2. Education as fundamental right

Reservation for disadvantaged sections

1. 25% reservation for SC/ST, socially backward class, differently abled.
2. Ensurer social inclusion.

Admission disregarding the age

1. Child to be admitted to an age appropriate class
2. Admission to a child including back of age proof.

Norms 7 standards

1. Norms & standard related to Pupil Teacher ratio Buildings & infrastructure School working days

No detention policy

1. No detention upto class 8
2. Removed by RTE (amendment) act 2019

Appointment of quality teachers

1. With requisite entry & academic qualifications.

Waives of fees

1. Waiver of capitation fee for students.
2. Provides notebooks, textbook

Conclusion

- RTE successfully increased the enrolment in the upper primary level & made education inclusive & accessible nationwide.

3) Write about the Objectives key provisions and outcome of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was started on Oct 2, 2014 by PM Narendra Modi to achieve the universal sanitation coverage in the rural areas.

1

Objectives 3

1. Spread awareness about the cleanliness
2. Provide basic sanitation, facilities like toilet, solid & liquid waste disposal system.
3. Safe & adequate drinking water supply to every person.

Key provisions

Open defecation free status 3

1. Declaring particular state, village or district as ODF.
2. Detailed survey to declare as ODF.

Construction of toilets 2

1. Provides subsidy of Rs.12000 for the construction of toilets.
2. Ease of access to sanitation

Swachh survekshan survey

1. Measure the performance of states or district.

ODF + & ODF ++ 2

1. ODF + - Open defecation & open urination free
2. ODF ++ - Effective management of waste & sludge

Outcome of SBM

1. Declaring India as ODF 2
2. PM Narendra Modi declared India as open defecation free in 2019 Oct 2
3. Held on of 150th birth anniversary & Gandhiji

Reduced mortality to waste borne diseases

1. Reduced 50% of child death due to diarrheal infections.

Conclusion 1

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was the tremendous effort appreciated by world countries for ensuring sanitation in rural India.

4) Write about Medical Tourism in the country and Analyze the reasons for the growth of Medical tourism in India.

1. Medical tourism in India attracts the patients from abroad for quality, affordable healthcare facilities in India. 3
2. India attracts 60% of medical tourism
3. Chennai - Health capital of India

Medical tourism in the country 9

1. In 2020 India's medical tourism estimated to be US \$ 5 - 6 billion
2. Nearly 4.75 lakh visitor every year
3. Southern states of Tamilnadu, Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka, New Delhi is the leading destination
4. Most of the medical tourist from Southeast Asia, Middle east, Africa, SAARC region.

5) Reason for the growth of medical tourism in India.

Affordable health sewer 2

1. Cost of treatment - 1/10th of cost in USA, uK
2. Affordability & accessibility

Quality health services 2

1. Technological development in medical services
2. Ex Robotic surgery is famous in India

Efficiency of Medical professionals 2

1. Language skills of medical professionals
2. Communication with foreign patients was easy

Favourable visa norms 2

1. Providing e-medical visa to foreign patients
2. Simplifying the procedures for medical tourism

<p>Hospitality of India 2</p> <p>1. India's hospitality was enchanted by world countries.</p> <p>Conclusion 2</p> <p>- One Nation one Tourism' approach of Government of India also promotes medical tourism. But for full utilisation of this infrastructure & connectivity, promotion & marketing needs to be enhanced.</p>	<p>Conclusion 2</p> <p>- Recently DDAY - NRCM was extended to J & K which ensured universal coverage of the scheme.</p>
<p>6) Bring out the key aspects of DDAY - NRCM</p> <p>- DDAY-NRCM is a centrally sponsored programme launched by Ministry of Rural development in 2011 to eradicate the rural poverty.</p> <p>Goal 1 of SDG - No poverty</p> <p>Objective 2</p> <p>1. Eliminate rural poverty 2. Promotion of multiple livelihoods 3. Improved access to financial services for rural poor</p> <p>Key aspects of DDAY-NRCM 8</p> <p>Organisation of SHG</p> <p>1. Universal social mobilisation 2. Consist women of same socio-economic background. 3. Promotes the habit of savings among members</p> <p>Financial Inclusion of women</p> <p>1. Through bank credit increased access to banking institutions. 2. Reduced exploitation from moneylender</p> <p>Creating productive assets</p> <p>1. Productive assets in the form of subsidy & bank credit 2. Self employment opportunities</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>1. Implemented in mission mode by special purpose vehicles 2. Implementation support units at the national, state, district & block level 3. Using professional human resources to provide continuous support to rural poor</p> <p>Support provided</p> <p>1. 63 lakhs SHG comprising 7 crore women members 2. Granted Rs.3 lakh crore in loans only 2.3% NPA 3. Outstanding loans - 1 lakh crore 4. Government plans to take the scheme to 10 crore women.</p>	<p>7) Give a detailed notes on National Rural Health Mission.</p> <p>- National Rural Health Mission is the component of National Health Mission, initiated in 2005 for the development of resilient health systems in rural India. 1</p> <p>Goals 2</p> <p>1. Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births 2. Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births 3. Reduce Total fertility Rate to 2.1 4. Prevention & reduction of anemia in women aged 15-49 years. 5. Reduce out of pocket expenses of rural households.</p> <p>Components 2</p> <p>1. Reproductive health 2. Maternal health 3. Neonatal health 4. Child health 5. Adolescent health 6. Communicable & Non communicable diseases</p> <p>Support to states & UTs 3</p> <p>1. Health facilities Setting up of new facilities Upgradation of existing facilities 2. Health services 3. Provision of range of few services such as Maternal health Child health, adult health Universal immunisation programme</p> <p>Major initiatives under NRHM 3</p> <p>1. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram 2. Rashtriya Bal swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) 3. Free drugs & free diagnostics service 4. PM National Dialysis Programme 5. National quality Assurance framework 6. Mobile medical units 7. Ayushman Bharat</p> <p>Conclusion 1</p> <p>- Because of wide implementation of NRCM we have significant improvement in IMR to 28/1000 live birth & MMR, infant & under 5 mortality rate.</p>

UNIT - III

1) Evaluate the measures taken by Gol to alleviate poverty in the country.

Introduction 1

1. Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources for a minimum standard of living.
2. India - 21.9% of population lives below poverty line in 2011.

Poverty Estimation 3

1. India - Based on consumption expenditure
2. Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009)

International - 1.90 a day by World Bank

Consumption, expenditure based

1. Rs. 47 a day in urban area (5th plan)
2. Rs. 32 a day in rural area (6th plan)

Measures taken by Gol to alleviate poverty in the country 10

IRDP : 1978 - 79

1. Providing assistance to rural poor in the form of subsidy & bank credit
2. Generate productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods.

Jawahar Rozgar yojana 1989

1. Generate meaningful employment opportunities for unemployed, under employed.
2. Creation of economic infrastructure

Indra Awaas Yojana 1985

1. Providing few housing to BPL families in rural areas
2. Main targets - SC/ST

Food for work programme 1977

1. Enhancing food security through wage employment
2. Supply of food grains at fue of cost.

National old age pension scheme (NOAPS) - 1995

1. For old age people of 60-79 years - Rs.200 per month
2. For old age people of above 80 years - Rs.500 per month
3. Pension by Central government

Annapurna scheme -2000

1. Provide food to senior citizens not covered under NOAPS
2. 10 kg of fue food grains/month for senior citizen
3. Target - "Poorest of the poor"

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana - 2001

1. Generation of wage employment
2. Creation of durable economic infrastructure
3. Provision of food & Nutrition security to poor

MGNREGA 2005

1. 100 days of assured employment / year
2. 1/3rd of jobs reserved for women
3. Establishing National Employment Guarantee fund.

National Rural livelihood mission : Aajeevika 2011

1. Diversity the needs of rural poor
2. Formation of self help group at the village level.

Garib kalyan Rojgar Yojana 2020

1. Employment to the Migrant labourer during COVID 19 period
2. Free supply of food grains

Conclusion 1

1. Because of this consistent efforts India ranked 66/109 countries in the global multidimensional poverty Index as of 2021.

2) Write an article about the National Education Policy 2020

Introduction 1

1. National Education policy 2020 was framed based on the Kasturi rangan committee report aimed at universalisation of education from pre-school to secondary level.

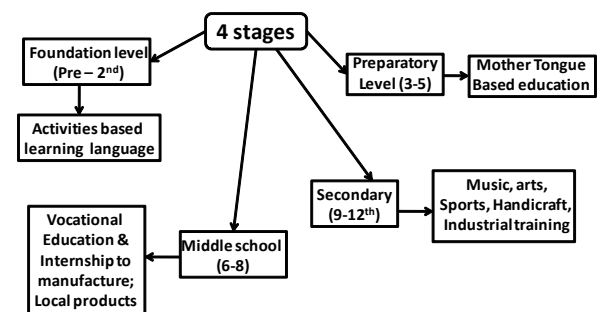
NEP 2020 aimed to make India as a global super power in innovation 2

Key features

Medium of instruction

1. Mother tongue based - upto class 5 or 8
2. 3 language - choice of states
3. Mother tongue + English + Any other Indian

3



Higher Education 1

Gross Enrollment ratio

1. Achieve 50% GET by 2035
2. Current GER - 26.3%

Flexibility in higher education 1

1. Multi disciplinary higher education framework
2. Multiple exit with certificates

Common Entrance 1

1. For all higher education institutes to be held by NTA
2. Optional not mandatory

Higher education commission of India 1

1. Single umbrella body for entire higher education excluding medical legal education
2. Affiliation to autonomy of colleges

Technology & foreign institutes 1

1. Foreign university setup campus in India
2. National Assessment centre - PRAKASH
3. National Education Technology Forum - few exchange of ideas, use of technology, to enhance learning, planning, Administration.

Teachers development 1

1. Teacher education, institutions to be multi disciplinary institutions by 2030.
2. PHD students to be provided with teaching experience.

Implementation of NEP 2020 2

1. Karnataka - 1st state to implement
2. Gujarat - 2nd to implement
3. Tamilnadu
Opposes NEP 2020
Framed Justice Murugesan committee to frame state education policy.

Conclusion 1

- National Education policy will make India as innovative hub of the world & in competition with world countries.

3) List down the highlights of National Health Policy 2017

Introduction 1

- NHP 2017 replace the previous policy of 2002 to achieve universal access to good quality health care services without financial hardship.

Key targets 3

1. Increase life expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 years
2. Reduce fertility rate to 2.1 by 2025
3. Reduce Infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019
4. Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate 1/1000 live birth
5. Reduce under 5 mortality rate to 23 by 2025
6. Reduce premature death from cardiovascular disease by 25% by 2025.

Highlights of NHP 2017 10

Changing health priorities

1. Tackle the increasing non-communicable & infections diseases in India Growth of health care industry

Growth of health care industry

1. Strengthen the health care industry by advanced technologies

Lower the expenditure

1. Reduce the medical expenses
2. Provide service to poor & backward communities.

Economic growth

- Enhance the fiscal capacity by boosting the economic growth.

Increase the budgetary allocations

- Increase from 1.2% to 2.5% of GDP

Insurance coverage to poor population

- NSSO data suggest 80% of India's population still uncovered by health insurance.

Reducing out of pocket expenses

- 6.9% in rural & 5.5% urban

Reduction of disease prevalence

1. Target of 90 : 90 : 90 for HIV/AIDS

Health infrastructure & human resource

1. Availability of paramedics & doctors
2. Ensure primary & secondary care facility

Health management Information

1. District level electronic database of information on health system of 2020.

Upgradation of policy

1. National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)
Digital health services

- Components
 - Health ID
 - Digi Doctor
 - Health facility Registry
 - Personal health records
 - E-pharmacy
 - Tele medicine
- Merging of NOHM with Ayushman Bharat will gave big leap.

Conclusion **1**

- National health policy was successful in providing affordable health facilities to poor, but health expenditure needs to be enhanced further.

4) What were the challenges faced by India during Covid - 19 issue and analyze the measures taken by Gol to tackle the issue.**Introduction** **1**

- First case of COVID 19 reported on 30 Jan, 2020 which impacted India on every sphere social, economic political sphere.
- It was first found in Kerala on March 23, and March 25 in east of the country which leads to lockdown.

Challenges faced by India during COVID 19 issue**Population density** **6**

- Second most populous country in the world
- Population density of 382 persons per sq km
- Due to the unawareness of people spread of COVID 19 was rapid which is difficult to contain

Poverty & illiteracy

- India holds largest number of poor people in the world
- India's literacy rate - 74.04%
- Vast majority are semi literate, illiterate or poorly educated - Lack of knowledge about COVID 19.

Health care**Poor health infrastructure**

- India holds only 0.55 beds per 1000 people
- Total ICU capacity, less than 1 lakh

- Total ventialator facility - 40000

Lack of health professionals

- WHO recommended doctor : patient ratio 1 : 1000
- Indian case 1 : 1445

Informal & migrant workers

- Loss of employment & wage
- Trapped into poverty
- ICO estimated 400 m informal workers is at risk of falling deeper into poverty.
- Quarantine : Senior citizens and orphans.
- Increase of crime against women.

Measures taken by the Gol **7****Lockdown & quarantine**

- From March 24 - 21 day lockdown
- Invoked under Epidemic disease act, 1897
- Under Drugs and cosmetic rules, 1945. Chloroquine H1 announced as a medicine.

Testing capabilities

- RTPCR & other antibody based test to be developed

Vaccine development

- Financial & technical support to vaccine development
- COVAXIN, COVISHIELD developed in India

Technological upgradation

- Arogyasetu App - for indentifying disease containing zone
- COVIN App - for registering to COVID 19 vaccines
- e-sanjeevani - Tele medicine services

Bring Indians from Abroad

- Vande Bharat - through Airways
- Samudra setu - through waterways

Support to neighbour countries

- Samudra setu II
- Mission sanjewami

Conclusion **1**

- World countries are lauding India's efforts in containing COVID 19 till now India achieved 198 crore doses of COVID 19 vaccines.