

Q.No.

1

உணவு பாதுகாப்பு என்பதனை விளக்குக.  
Explain the term Food Security.

விடை / ANSWER

Food security:

1. Food security is refers to the availability of food for everyone every time.
2. without any discrimination.

Constitutional steps:

National food security act, 2003

Food security rules and regulation:

1. Availability
2. Accessibility
3. Affordability of food.

2400 Calorie - rural  
2100 Calorie - urban

Prevent adulteration:

1. It is the important in food security.

2. FSSAI - check the quality of food and rate the food

SIAGR2/23/ST01 explain

- ① Availability 5 ?
- ② Accessibility 5 0
- ③ affordability 1 ?

framework

1. Art. 21

2. NFSA 2013

3. Antyodaya Anna yojana

4. PDS

5. Priority household

6. Buffer stock

Q.No.

இந்தியாவில் பெண்களுக்கு எதிராக நடைபெறும் குற்றங்களை குறிப்பிடுக.  
Mention the crime against women's in India.

(2)

விடை / ANSWER

Crime:

Women are affect Physical or Sexually by Others.

Different crimes:

1. Physical violence:

Women are physically torture by husband or Others. Ex: Beating

2. Sexual violence:

Women are sexually torture by husband or Others. | Work place.

3. Domestic violence:

Women affect in home by husband or family

4. Dowry Menace:

Women are affect for dowry demand.

5. Verbal abuse:

Women are affect by speaking bad words

6. Psychological abuse:

Women are affect Psychological

7. Dowry death: Women are killed or suicid by dowry

- No Need - Crime (defn)

- put heading "crime against women."

Add points ① Acid throwing

② Honour killing, Gang rap

Q.No.

3

RTE சட்டம் - 2009இன் சிறப்பு அம்சங்கள் யாவை?

What are the salient features of RTE Act - 2009?

விடை / ANSWER

## RTE Act (2009)

### "Right to Education Act"

Purpose : providing education to all  
Sections of people

### Salient features

1. Compulsory Education to children upto "6-14 yrs Age"
2. providing "Infrastructure" facility in schools
3. giving "proper training" to the teachers
4. providing "Regular meeting" in Schools of India
5. Investing "Local Community" in School Area development
6. provision for providing "Vocational" to students

Purpose: "Free & compulsory education till elementary education  
5. Features: Education - art. 21 (F/R) ✓ Adm. of children

254. Reservation for disad. Sections - Prohibits punishment  
Mental harassment

## 1. மக்கள் உயிர்வாழ உரிமை குடியேற்றம்

Q.No. 4

மக்கள் தொகை பெரு வெடிப்பு என்றால் என்ன? அதன் காரணங்களைத் தருக.  
What is meant by Population Explosion? State the reasons of it.

விடை / ANSWER

### Population Explosion:-

It is defined as sudden increase in the population growth.  
1961. Observed as Years of Population Explosion.

defn - "Sudden increase in the size of population"

- Coined: Kingsley Davis  
American Sociologist

## Reasons for High Population:-

- 1) High birth rate: 1.21 billion population in India
- 2) Low Death Rate  
Because of medical facilities, the death occurs in low.
- 3) Immigration:  
People migrate from one place to other.
- 4) Poverty  
People considered children as assets.
- 5) Child labour  
Child labour 10.1 million.
- 6) Higher medical facility  
Development of medical facilities.
- 7) Disaster Management.

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வரதட்சணை பிரச்சினைகளுக்கான காரணங்களைத் தருக.

5

State the reasons for Dowry menance.

விடை / ANSWER

## Dowry menance:

One who demand dowry from her for their marriage.

## Reasons for dowry menance:

### 1. Social Reason.

1. People accepted dowry as common thing.
2. Easily ask dowry.

2. Cultural

One who give dowry for better life of their daughter.

3. Not legal Punishment.

Not give proper punishment to the dowry give or taken

4. Unaware of law:

People not aware of law of dowry.

5. Demand Dowry

Bride early demand dowry for marry women.

6. Paying Dowry by Groom:

Because of society the give dowry.

- Lack of education  
- customs & traditions  
- weak implem. of law

Q.No.

6

மைய அரசின் பல்வேறு வேலைவாய்ப்பு திட்டங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the various employment schemes launched by the Central Government.

விடை / ANSWER

Various Employment Schemes

1) MGNREGIA : 2005

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

2. Provide 100 days work to rural people.

2. Nagar Mukhalayan Scheme

Provide skill based training to youths.

3. TRYSEM - 1979

Provide training and skill development to youths

- List out only, not explain

- "note key word" - "central" govt not state

#### 4) Pradhan Mantri Employment Scheme:-

Provide employment for unemployed youth.

5) Employment Assurance Scheme: 1993

Provide Skill based training.

6) Stand up India: 2015

Provide new Innovation ideas to entrepreneurs.

7) STEP - 2005

② 1. Support Training of Employment Program

2. Provide Skills to Women and youth.



Q.No.

7

Write short notes on Naxalbari Movement.

ANSWER

## Naxalbari Movement

Started In: 1967

Origin

Naxalbari village  
(West Bengal)

Leader

Charu Majumdar

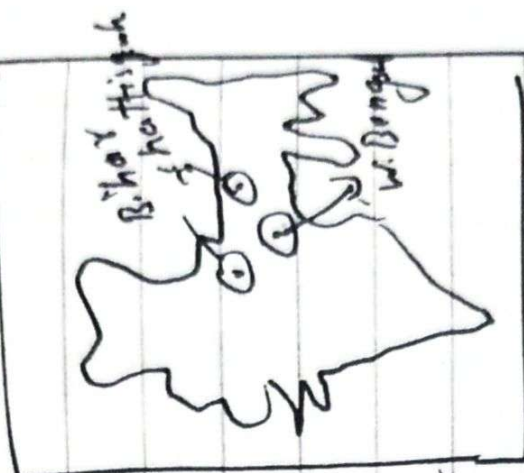
Purpose

Anti-Naxalite

1. Demand of Naxals towards government
2. Asking for "Independence from rich land owners."

Area covered

Chattisgarh, Bihar,  
West Bengal  
(Red)



# Operation undertaken

1. operation Bajrang (1990)
2. operation Redcorridor
3. operation green hunt (2003)

Format:

- Name :- "name" derives
- Origin
- Causes
- Ideology / purpose
- Spread
- Operation

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8

சாதி அடிப்படையிலான மக்கள்தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பு ஏன் தேவை?  
Why caste based census is needed?

விடை / ANSWER

### Caste Based census

It is the census taken based on "caste wise criteria". It denotes number of caste available in India.

Socioeconomic caste census taken by Indian government

### Need of caste census

1. Identification of various castes
2. providing "Reservation" to the weaker section
3. Make "Planning" by government
4. Allocation of "Budget" to weaker section
5. Uplifting weaker section through "various policies"

AGR2/23/ST01

- no need - (defn)

- Needed: (Add - 6 points)

Addresses inequalities

Burst myth.

constitu. mandate

Reduce inclusion/excl.

சமுதாய மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம் ஏன் தோல்வியடைந்தது. அதன் பின்விளைவு என்ன? 2

Why Community Development Programme has been failed what was the consequence of it?

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விடை / ANSWER

Consequences of failed of CDP:

1) Not Co-operation:

People not cooperate with each other.

2. Participate in small number

Limited number of people are participated.

3. Specific High people:

High group of people are participate and take decision.

4. Monopolize Government:

Action take not for people but for government.

5. Not Aware of CDP:

People not knowing beneficial of CDP.

6. Not form Proper policy:

Government do not form policy for community development program.

7. Lack of knowledge.

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10

இந்தியாவில் நிலவும் பல்வேறு வடிவினான மனித உரிமை மீறல்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

Mention the various forms of prevailing Human Rights Violations in India.

விடை / ANSWER

1) Honour killing

2022/23/ST01

1. People are killed by own family for their respect.
2. Mostly occur in Western Uttar Pradesh.
3. 1 in 5 case Honour killing.

## 2. Downy Death

Women 1 in 4 every minutes died because of downy by husband or suicide.

## 3. Manual Scavenging:

1. People are clean toilet by hands.
2. Mostly SC/ST people are manual scavengers.

## 4. Sexual Harassment:

1. Women are sexually affected in working place.

## 5. Sedition of Law

1. People of Speech against the government.

## 6. Child Abuse

1. Children are abuse by strangers or known person.

## 7. Acid attack:

Women are attack by the substance of acid.

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முந்தைய தொழிலாளர் முறையை வரையறை செய்க மற்றும் அதற்கான காரணங்களை குறிப்பிடுக.

11

Define child labour system and also mention its causes.

ANSWER

Definition:

International Labour Organization (ILO) one who deprives the work and affect the dignity and health of a child labour.

1) Poverty:

Because of low income of the parents.

2. Population explosion:

High population reduce employment.

3. Illiteracy among parents:

People not know importance of education.

4. Cultural activities:

Parents work done by son.

5. Street children

Lack of parents.

6. Educated Unemployment

Lack of employment for educated youth

7. Pandemic diseases

Due to pandemic the child loss parents

Corona 10376 child are orphan  
339 in Tamil Nadu

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12

கிராமப்புறங்களில் சுகாதாரம் தொடர்புடைய பல்வேறு திட்டங்களை செயல்படுத்துவதில் உள்ள நடைமுறை சவால்கள் என்ன?

What are the practical challenges for implementing the various Sanitation Schemes in rural areas?

விடை / ANSWER

## Challenges for Implementing Schemes

1) No proper water facility:

Low quantity in water in rural areas

2. Mind set of people

People use toilet for open space and not easily change use toilet for latrine

3. Lack of education.

Not know importance of good hygiene

- 4. High population:  
Not Constructed toilets for all homes.
- 5. Poverty:  
Because of low income not build toilet and water services.
- 6. Not proper Management:  
Not safe disposal of solid liquid management
- 7. Community toilet unhygienic  
Community toilet is unhygienic in nature.
- 8. Not aware of disease  
Not knowing the spreading nature of disease
- 9. Distance of Community toilet:  
Situating in distance from village.

Adv  
- L. of Techni.  
Adraa  
- open defecation

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13

தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் சுகாதார இயக்கம் குறித்து சிறு குறிப்பு வரைக.

Write a short notes on National Digital Health Mission.

விடை / ANSWER

National Digital Mission:

Initiated:

Started by Narendra Modi in 2021

Aim

Bring Uniform health structure in all over the country

Other Name

Ayushman Bharat

Four Major Activities:

1. Digi doctor - Online consultant by doctors

L. year: ts Aug, 2020

Aim implementation

key features (4)

2. 2 medicine - Available of medicine all over the country.
3. Infrastructure facilities - Through Online Know the hospital facility and lab.
4. Digital card - Patient full details with name and disease.
5. Identity card - Each patient have one Card for identification.
6. Improve Health facilities

health ID Records

digi doctors

Registry

Q.No.

14

பெண் தொழில் முனைவோர்கள் சந்திக்கும் பிரச்சினைகள் என்ன?

What are the problems faced by Women Entrepreneurship?

விடை / ANSWER

## Problems faced by Women entrepreneurship

### 1) Lack of money:

Not have Sufficient Amount

### 2) Lack of female mentor

NO guidance for development

### 3) No top position

Oxford Only 15% Women occupy top position.

### 4) Lack of Skills

Only 6% Women have skills but men have 15%.

### 5. Patriarchal society

Male considered as dominant but female as low.



6. Work Pressure in homes  
Women work 6 hrs un paid labour but men 0.2 hrs.

7. Gender stereotypes  
Women are considered for home works but  
Men are occupational.

- ~~At~~ Limited mobility
  - stiff competition
- Add

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15

தமிழ்நாடு மகளிர் ஆணையம் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக.

Write short notes on TamilNadu State Commission for Women.

விடை / ANSWER

Tamilnadu Commission for Women

Constituted in: "1984" "1993"

Ministry: Women and child development

Composition: 1 + 9 Members  
(1 chief), (9 from various field knowledges)

function of Commission

1. "Inquire" into the complaints against women
2. "Receive" complaints from various groups
3. "Submitting Report" to state government
4. providing "recommendations"
5. giving "compensation" to the victims

Read Question

ஊழலின் பல்வேறு வடிவங்களை எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் குறிப்பிடுக.

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16

Mention the various forms of corruption with examples.

ANSWER

## Various Forms of Corruption

1) Bribe

Provide Money Gifts or assets.

2) Embezzlement

Use Special powers for intentionally.

3) Allocate beneficial

Allocate funds for special related person Ex: Coal Gate 13G.

4) Priority

Work prior for favours people.

5) Red tapism

Favours for related people.

6) Sexual offense

Favours girls promotion for sexual

7) Exploitation

8) Favourism

By the name of servant the one who favours by other.

Q.No.

17

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு சுகாதாரத் துறையின் தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வை - 2023இன் சிறப்பு அம்சங்களை வெளிக்காட்டுக.

Highlights the salient features of vision - 2023 of Health Sector of TamilNadu Government.

விடை / ANSWER Health sector

Vision-2023 of Health sector

Aim

Health for all

Strategies

2022

Objective

1. Provide quality health care facilities.
2. In rural and urban areas people.
3. Digitalized health record.

Salient features

1. Digital doctor
2. Maintain health record Digitally.
3. Quality health care.

4. Increase In investment

In hospital.

5. Increase ICU.

(6)

Due to Question to write 6 points of features.

1. Univ health services to all primary
2. Increase secondary health
3. 15 new med. dept.

Q.No.  
18

மனிதக் கழிவுகளை கைகளால் அகற்றும் செயல்பாட்டினை குழிப்பதில் உள்ள சவால்கள் என்னென்ன?

What are the challenges towards the elimination of Civil Act Manual Scavenging?

விடை / ANSWER

Manual Scavenging is the worst form of human right violation in our country.

Challenges towards the elimination of  
Civil act manual scavenging

Caste System  
Caste system push particular  
community to do scavenging  
Especially in rural area.

Lack of awareness

people are not aware of  
hazardous gases in manhole.

Unorganised sector

Most of the workers are  
in unorganised sector. So, the  
government could not keep the  
record of workers.

Add

— directly to answer delayed imple

— challenges: 6 points — inactivity  
innd. funding. Latrine

அலகு - II

UNIT - II

குறிப்பு : i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Notes : Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பன்னிரண்டு மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each question carries twelve marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பன்னிரண்டு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் பத்து வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Answer any ten questions out of twelve questions.

(10 x 12)

Q.No.

1

மக்கள்தொகை சுவத்தொகை மற்றும் இந்தியாவிற்கான அதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the demographic dividend and its importance of India.

விடை / ANSWER

## Demographic Dividend

It is defined as a particular age group are more in number. In a young age group are considered a best demographic.   
 (15-64) Larger than (14, young) - (65 and older)

## Beneficial Nature of Demographic

- 1) Plays major role for developing economic growth in country.
- 2) But in India, Demographic dividend act as negative role.



## Importance of India:

### 1) Better education:

1. Promote positive way of demographic
2. India it is only theoretical not skill based.

### 2) Information Technology:

1. Youngsters should know the use of technology for growth
2. But in our country poor use of technology.

### 3) Skill Training:

Economy growth develop because of skill train youth.

But in our country The Engineers Report Show

80% Engineers are Unfit

0.2% for AI

2% For Technology.

Because of poor skill the country not develop.

Unproductive consumer

children and Old age are Unproductive consumer.

5. Lack of capital  
On our country saving is low so the economy investment is very low.
6. Splitting of land  
Agricultural land is split because of separation of family members.
7. Low Saving  
Low savings of Government not make proper policy development.

Conclusion.

Demographic dividend is positive wo in all other country but in India it acts as negative because of low skill technology development and education.

- Rapid increase  
 - youngest  
 - Rise in women

- Urbanisation  
 - Industrialisation  
 - Labour force  
 - women workforce

Q.No.

2

குடிமக்கள் சாசனம் என்றால் என்ன? அதன் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் வரம்புகளைக் கண்டறிக.

What is meant by Citizen's Charter? Identify its merits and limitations.

விடை / ANSWER

Citizen Charter:

It is Online service for people and is directly guidance to people operating on their own.

Recent News

Kerala Government have citizen Rules Act 2012

SIAGR2/23/ST01

Obj. Improve the quality of public service to its citizen

## Merits of citizen charter:

### 1) Reduce Corruption:

People apply certificate online and reduce corruption.

### 2) Promote transparency:

- 1) Citizen online chat act as transparency
2. Directly show the corruption.

### 3) Reduce Intermediary:

1. Account directly to the credit to people
2. Ex: MGNREGA Salary.

### 4) Reduce cost and time:

1. People done their way in home and not too wait for long que.
2. Cost effective.

### 5) Easily Approachable:

Easily Participate in all activities.

## Limitations.

### 1) Lack of Knowledge.

Some people not operating the service.  
Anware of technology  
Rural people not use technological.

- 3. Sometime Cyber Security Misuse of the data.
  - 4. Data problems
  - 5. Internet not works efficient way
  - Reduce labours
- Conclusion

Even though Citizen charter show positive effect and have some negative effect also

4

Q.No.  
3

சர்வதேச வெளிப்படைத்தன்மைக்கான ஒருமைப்பாட்டு குறியீட்டையும் அதில் இந்தியா பின்தங்கி இருப்பதற்கான காரணத்தையும் விளக்குக.  
Explain the Integrity Index of Transparency International and also trace the reasons for very low ranking of India.

விடை / ANSWER

Introduction:

International Transparency provide the status of the Country Corruptio in the World

Ranking of India

India rank - 85 / 180 Countries by Corruptio perception Index Rank 2021

Functions of TI:

- 1) Give the Country Status Corruptio nature.
2. Reduce the Corruptio.

# Examples

India Rank 85%, South Sudan - lowest rank in India.

## Reasons for low rank in India

Rob Seley said Corruption is the cancer of the country and it fails whole ~~the~~ Country

### 1. No transparency:

- 1. In India Corruption is more in numbers.
- 2. No transparency.

### 2. Lack of awareness

People not aware the Corruption negative effects of the country.

### 3. Not Proper Leadership:

- 1. Rule makers in India are rule breakers
- 2. 12% politicians have severe cases.

### 4. No Strict Punishment

1. No punishment for buy bribes

5. Social acceptance of people.
  1. People accepted the corruption.
6. Law doing of business
  1. Corruption promotes the low good business.
7. Not Efficient government.
  1. Not proper government civil servants.

Conclusion:

Transparency is the only vaccine to reduce corruption. By Kofi Annan.

Transparency reduces the corruption in the country -

- Low ranking
- economic cause
- political cause
- social, cultural factor

Q.No. 4

மேம்பாட்டு நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கான சுய உதவிக் குழுக்களின் பங்கு மற்றும் இந்திய அரசால் சுய உதவிக் குழுக்களை ஊக்கப்படுத்த மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை ஆய்வு செய்க.  
Examine the role of the SHGs in developmental activities and the measures taken by the Government of India to promote the SHGs.

விடை / ANSWER

Self Help Groups:

It is defined as group of same category people join and make own benefits.

Role of SHGs:

1) Women development:

Self help groups develop women in more powerful and activity in nature.

2) Group works

Women are skill developed workers.

★ Add points

3) Improve Country Economy:

Self help group develops the Country economic growth by producing their products.

4) Improve Financially:

Start the business and sell the product and they get benefits own.

5) Independence on others:

Economically they are independent in nature.

Government Measures

1) Subsidy:

Provide financial assistance to the self help groups.

Govt measures

- ① DAY - NRLM
- ② SGSY
- ③ PSL

2) Loans

Loans to start business  
Ex: Stand up India - 2016

- ④ govt measures
- ⑤ priyadharsini scheme

> 10 lakh to 1 crore for women.

3) Directly take products

They directly sell their products.

4. Mahila eKart

Women in Agriculture directly sell their products in online.

5. Mudra loan

Mudra loan for women entrepreneurs

6. STEP - 2005 1986-1987

provide skill training to self help groups

7. Mahila Nidhi Shakti Kendra : 2013

Provide financial subsidies to the self help groups.

Conclusion

Self help groups not only develop women but also develop country



Immune N40

Q.No.

நாட்டின் கல்வி மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு இடையிலான தொடர்பை விளக்குக.

5

Explain the linkage between the Education and Economy of the country.

விடை / ANSWER

Education and Economy

Education and Economy are  
"Interlinked" with each other. / Add

" Education  $\rightleftharpoons$  Economy "

Defn:

Education is "Human capital investment"  $\rightarrow$  Results  $\rightarrow$  "Growth of economy"

# Linkage of Education and Economy

1. Increase in Education
  1. Increase in Education Improves "Human Resources"
  2. provide Employment opportunity

2. Improves per capita Income
  1. Improving Employment Improves Income of people
  2. Eg : per capita Income

3. Way for Improving Standard of Living
  1. Improving per capita Earning
  2. Improves Standard of living

4. More Savings
  1. Increase in Income level
  2. further Improves the "Saving potential"

## 5. Increases capital Investment

1. Increase in Savings lead to increase in Investment level
- Social development  
- women empowerment

## 6. Increase in production

1. Increase in Investment further lead to "improvement of production"

## 7. Increase in demand

1. Improvement in demand improves the "production rate of goods"

## 8. Increase in Employment opportunity

1. Improvement in production improves "Employment opportunity"

## 9. Growth of Economy

1. All these factors leads to the growth of Economy

Thus Education and Employment and Economy are interlinked

Q.No.

6

இந்தியாவின் மேம்பாட்டில் அரசு சாராத அமைப்பின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Write about role of NGOs in development of India.

விடை / ANSWER

NGOs

"Non governmental organisation"  
is the group of volunteers came

together and work for specific improvement in society, environment etc..

"21st century" is the Era of NGOs - Kofi Annan

## Role of NGOs in development of India

### 1. (Involve in Rescue operations)

1. It involves in rescue of child labour

2. [Eg]: Bachpan Bachao Andolan

### 2. (Promoting Education)

1. providing Education through "volunteers"

2. [Eg]: child rights and you

### 3. (Role in disasters)

1. NGOs plays major Role in di

2. [Eg]: "Anapurna Mahila Mandal" .. Rescue 2800 Members from landslides

### 4. (creating Awareness)

1. It creates Awareness through "campaigns"

2. [Eg:] child line foundation

5. providing Rehabilitation work

1. NGOs Involves in Rehabilitation work

2. [Eg]: Rehabilitation to "Rape victims"

6. giving financial Assistance

1. providing financial Assistance to "poor section of people"

2. [Eg]: Mahila Mandala

7. pressurises government

1. pressurises government to "Implement policies"

8. voices for downtrodden

1. It involves against the downtrodden community

2. Raise voices for them

9. Improve Women

1. "Empowering" Women through "various programmes"

1.No.

7

கீழ்க்கண்டவற்றை பற்றி எழுதுக.

- நடுவண் விழிப்புணர்வு ஆணையத்தின் செயல்பாடு
- லோக் அதாலத்தின் முக்கியத்துவம்
- "இந்திய பொது நிதியின் காவலர்"
- குறைகேள் அதிகாரி என்பதனை எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் விவரி?

Write about the following.

- Function of CVC
- Importance of Lok Adalat
- "Watchdog of Public Purse of India".
- Define the term Ombudsman with example.

a. Function of CVC.

Need  
Proper Answer

- 1. It will supersede the special police establishment in the field of corruption.
- 2. Important body.
- 3. Give advice to the central government.
- 4. It will give guidelines to the other agency in anti-corruption.
- 5. Involve in the supersede of anti-corruption agencies.
- 6. Make recommendation for anti-corruption laws.

① corruption against  
= Central Govt  
= 15th Nov 1988  
Powers  
inquiry into offence  
of Cor. Act 1988  
② Improvements measures  
preventive  
③

b. Importance of Lok Adalat.

- 1. It is known as "people's court".
- 2. It was established in 1988 by Bhagwati.

Features:

Add  
value point

- 1. It will enquire the matter related to people's grievance.
- 2. Speedy trial of year old cases.
- 3. Often deal in their own mother language.

### c. Watchdog of People Purse in India:

1. Act - 148 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
2. Controller of entire financial system of India

Write as "function" ?

#### Act - 149:

1. Power and duties of CAG
2. To audit and accounts all the finance related matters

#### Act - 150:

1. Audit the public account, undertaking
2. Audit the state account

#### Act - 151:

1. Report to Central Government
2. Report to state government.

### d. Ombudsman:

1. It is a Scandinavian Ombudsman
2. It is Sweden word

#### Feature:

1. It is a person appointed by government to look into grievance of common people about administration
2. In India - it is "Lok pal" at Centre and "Lok Adayakta" at state

Q No  
9

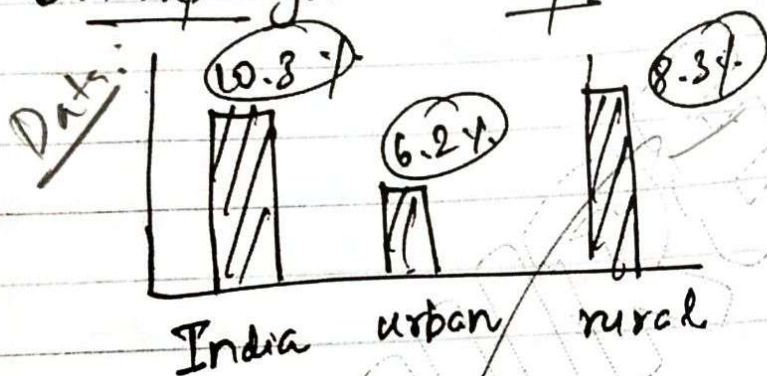
இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பல்வேறு வகையான வேலைவாய்ப்பின்மையை விளக்குக.

Explain the various types of unemployment prevailing in India.

விடை / ANSWER

## Types of unemployment

### Unemployment report in India



### Types

#### Cyclic unemployment

1. Due to economic depression
2. low productivity
3. low demand for labour.
4. Results in unemployment

#### Vulnerable unemployment

SIACD2/22/CTN1

- defn (unemp.)  
- data = (title)



- GRAM | MADURAI
1. Major unemployment in India.
  2. people work without Job contract
  3. proper records Not maintained.

### Seasonable unemployment

1. people work only for particular season
2. Non seasonal Time: unemployed
3. Agriculture work, Icecream Industry

### Educated unemployment

1. In India Job seeking people are higher
2. More than 6mn graduates are unemployed
3. serious issues in India.

### Technical unemployment

1. Technological Advancements grab the Job opportunity
2. Low work for Man power.
3. Eg. Vending Machines.

Add

# Chronic unemployment

1. people remain unemployed for longer period
2. Result in poverty, low living standard.

- (X) structural Unemp
- Open Unemp.
- Under "

4

உறுதியுக்கு எதிராக அரசு மேற்கொண்ட பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

Q.No.

10

List out the various Anti - corruption measures taken by the Government.

விடை / ANSWER

Anticorruption Measures

Defn

1. Administrative Establishments

- 1. CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) 1964
- 2. Lokpal and Lok. Ayuktta Act (2014)
- 3. e-governance
- 4. Whistle Blowers protection Act (2014)

2. Legal Measures

- 1. Prevention of Corruption Act (1988)

1. It prevents corruption in

Legal framework  
Regulat framework

all Institutions

2. whether public (or) private

2. Prevention of Money Laundering Act (2002)

1. It prevents money laundering
2. Defines "Benami property"

3. Local and LokAyukta Act (2014)

1. Main Anti corruption Establishment

4. Benami transaction prohibition Act (1988)

1. It defines "Benami property"
2. Improve ceiling of Benami property

3. Electoral Reforms

1. limits the "Electoral Bond limit"
  1. from 20,000 to 2000 Rs.
  2. providing Bonds in name of Receiving Authority

4. Political Reforms

1. provide stringent punishment to politicians

- 2. Removal from party in case of corruption
- 3. Made police Action more vibrant against corruption

Other Measures

- 1. "Creating Awareness" among people about corruption
- 2. "Involvement of Community" in Anti-corruption Strategies

9h

.No. தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை ஆணையத்தின் பணிகள் மற்றும் அதிகாரங்களை மதிப்பிடுக.

11

Evaluate the power and functions of Right to Information Commission. Evaluation

DL / ANSWER

NOT DONE

Right to Information Commission

Established in: 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2005

Under: Right to Information Act

Composition: C.I.C and 2 I.C's  
(1 Chief Information Commissioner)  
(2 Information Commissioner)

Right to Information (Amendment Act, 2019)

- Estd. Under RIA (2005) / NOT-const. body
- Objective
- Composition / Appointment (committee)

# Evaluation of Powers of Right to Information Commission

1. Receiving complaints
  1. Through Electronic, written format
2. Inquire into the Information
  1. Inquiry of Information from the person
3. Giving Recommendation
  1. providing recommendation to the government
4. Submit Report to government
  1. Submit Report to the "central government"

# Evaluation of Right to Information Commission's function

1. Providing Information limit
  1. within "30 days" of the receipt
2. Special cases
  1. within "48 hrs" they have to give information to the person
3. Appeal

1. First appeal within 30 days
2. Second appeal within 90 days
3. Third appeal within 30 days

4. Power of first class Magistrate  
1. He has the power of first class Magistrate

5. Formating Committee  
1. To Monitor the genuiness of the information.

a) வேலைவாய்ப்பின்மை காப்பீட்டு தேவையா அல்லது தேவையில்லையா?

Unemployment Insurance Policy - Needed or not?

b) "கலாச்சார வறுமை" என்ற கூற்றை விளக்குக.

Q.No.

12

a) வேலைவாய்ப்பின்மை காப்பீட்டு தேவையா அல்லது தேவையில்லையா? Defn

Unemployment Insurance Policy - Needed or not?

b) "கலாச்சார வறுமை" என்ற கூற்றை விளக்குக.

Explain the term "Culture of Poverty"

Needed. (or) not

விடை / ANSWER

a) unemployment insurance policy - needed  
or not?

need of unemployment insurance  
policy?

1. Job Security :

1. To secure their life
2. For the purpose for life or maintain the life of the people.



2. Poverty Alleviation:

1. Decrease the country's poverty
2. Unemployment rate is increased because of government policies

3. Unemployment rate:

On India	- 8.3%
On TN	- 4.1%



4. Increase the rate of unemployment because of policies.

Add - Boosting human capital  
 - welfare of people  
 - increased workforce

b) "culture of poverty"

1. Definition:

Poverty is a stage or insufficient standard of attain their basic need of life.

2. On India:

1. Poverty is increased because of people's culture.

Concept? 1955 - Oscar Lewis  
 Example??

### 3. Standard of living :-

1. On the one standard of living affected.

### 4. Culture of poverty :-

1. based on their living culture
2. based on their culture

Concept :- 1959 - Oscar Lewis  
 poverty → people values / culture  
 Result

### 5. Affect the dignity :-

1. It creates discrimination.
2. Leads to illegal activities.

அலகு - III

UNIT - III

குறிப்பு: i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்  
Notes : Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பதினைந்து மதிப்பெண்கள்  
Each question carries fifteen marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள எட்டு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் ஆறு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Answer any six questions out of eight questions.

(06 x 15 = 90)

Q.No.

1

சிறார் கல்வியறிவின்மைக்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை? அதனை ஒழித்திட அரசு மேற்கொள்ளும் நடவடிக்கைகளை ஆராய்க.

What are the cause of child illiteracy and analyse the measures taken by Government to eradicate it.

விடை / ANSWER

Introduction:

The Census Commission of India (1991) define literacy is one who age 7 or above ability to read and write with any Indian language.

Status

Illiteracy is unable to read and write.

Literacy rate in India

Male - 82.4%

Female - 64.5%

Illiterates - 24.5%

According to census 2011

35% Illiterates present in India stated by UNESCO

10.1 million child labour in India.

## Causes of child literacy

### 1) Poverty:

It is the most important reason because of low money children not go to school.

### 2) Illiteracy among parents.

Unaware of education among parents because of lack of education.

### 3) Lack of Awareness

Not aware of importance of education and schemes present in India.

### 4) Educated Unemployment:

No job for educated youth.

### 5) Cultural traditions:

Restriction of girls go to school.

### 6) Infrastructure

1) NO proper development in schools.

2) Distance between schools and places.

### 7) Child Labour

1) 10.1 million child labour in India.

2) Parents think child as assets.

### 8) Social norms

1) Children done same occupation by parents.

### 9) Street children:

Lack of parents for children.

### 10) Bonded Labour:

Pay debt for parents money.

## Measures by Government:

### 1. Policy

1. National Education Policy 2020:
2. National Education Policy 1986.
3. National Education Policy 1968.

### Importance of Policy:

1. Policies are framed to develop education growth and infrastructure development.

### 2. Various Schemes:

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: 2001-2002  
Provide compulsory education for 6-14 years school education.

2. Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan 2009-2010  
1. Provide education for 9-12 students.

2. Improve higher education.

3. RUSA - 2013.  
For higher education scheme

4. CBSE Udan - 2014  
Higher enrolment of girls in Engineering College.

5. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana - 2015  
For girls small deposit for education

6. Puthumai Pen Thittam - 2021  
Tamil Nadu Government provide Rs 1000 scholarship to women.

### Conclusion:

Indian Government take necessary step to eradicate illiteracy in India.

add RTE  
- Samagra Shiksha  
- swayan

Q.No.

2

இந்தியாவில் வகுப்புவாதத்திற்கான காரணிகளை விளக்குக & அதனைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான  
 ஆலோசனைகளைத் தருக.  
 Explain about the factors responsible for communalism in India & Give your suggestion to  
 control the communalism.

விடை / ANSWER

Definition:

1. Communalism is defined as one who depend blind loyalty of own religion.
2. Communalism breaks the people

Integrity  
Factors Responsible for Communalism in India

1. Regional Communalism:

Based on the place the people live the Communalism form.

2. Religion Communalism

One who pursue own religion and destroy other religion.

Ex: Separation of Pakistan from India  
 Muslims separate by Jinnah

3. Orthodox

One who follow own culture and depend on these most.

Ex: Muslims not come from home.

4. Leadership

One who follow own leader based on the leader action people follow and divide.

- Economic causes
- Disturbance politics
- isolation & backwardness of

Ex: During religious reform movement people follow different religion leaders.

5. Lack of education:

Illiterate people not aware of the negative effects of Communalism.

6) Unaware of Communalism.

People not aware of the importance of integrity.

Suggestion to Control the Communalism:

1. Provide Education:

Education is most powerful weapon to change the world in better way.

2. Give Value based thoughts:

Provide moral value education about the negative of Communalism.

3. Give Awareness to the people

Give awareness about the importance of integrity and people role.

4. Provide Proper Leadership

Leaders must give proper advice to the people.

5. Encourage Scientific Knowledge:

Not belief on the myth of the society.

6. Proper policy making:

People who follow the same place in different cultures.

- communal awareness

- Reforms criminal justice system

- increase representation

- minority welfare

F. Better Environment:  
Create peaceful environment for people.

Conclusion:

In India, Communalism forms during 19th century. Various steps taken by government to eradicate the communalism in India.

9/12

Q.No.

3

நாட்டில் பழங்குடியினர் மக்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பல்வேறு சமூக பிரச்சினைகள் மற்றும் அவர்களது நல்வாழ்விற்காக அரசு மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the various social issues faced by the schedule tribes population of the country and measures taken by the government to improve the betterment of their life.

விடை / ANSWER

Introduction:

Scheduled tribes is defined the people who live in the forest areas and hilly regions of India.

Data:

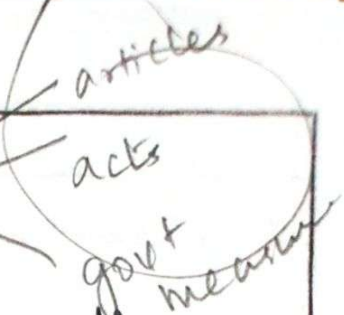
In India the Scheduled tribes are present 8-6%.

Tribes Present areas:

1. Northern Eastern India, Southern, Central.
2. Assam, Punjab, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura.



# Social Issues faced by Scheduled Tribes:



## 1. Culture:

The tribes culture is different from the other people. "They pray forest as God"

## 2. Language:

1. Language is different from other country people

2. They not easily understand.

## 3. Lack of Infrastructure:

1. No proper infrastructure facilities like housing, hospital, road.

## 4. Destruction of forest:

For construction of Dams, Canals forest are damaged.

## 5. Migration:

People are migrate for their living from one place to other.

## 6. Terrorism:

1. Mostly terrorist live in forest areas.
2. It is most suitable for bomb attack.

## 7. No Proper Schemes:

1. Not proper scheme for tribal made by Government.

- Trad. agriculture
- Displacement & erosion
- Identity

## Measures taken by Government

### 1. Constitution:

Article 343. President directly meet the needs of tribes.

- Land alienation

Construction

- 2. Article 275 - Provide funds to the Tribes.
- 3. Article 243D - Reservation of election.

### 2. Digital Schemes:

- 1. Tribes produced Market directly taken by Government.
- 2. Provide Various Skills and training schemes

### 3. Infrastructure development:

- 1. Construction of Roads
- 2. Build Hospitals.
- 3. Build Schools.

### 4. Education

- 1. Provide free education to the school students.

### 5. Scholarship

Scholarship to the students for their Education

### 6. Government Jobs:

- 1. Reservation for government jobs in India.

### 7. Save the forest:

People living place save by Government

### Conclusion:

India Government take various necessary step to develop various tribes in India. Both the scheduled and infrastructure the government develop by the economy

Q.No.  
4

தமிழக அரசின் பெண்களுக்கான அதிகாரமளித்தல் தொடர்பான நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the activities being taken by the TamilNadu Government towards the empowerment of Women.

விடை / ANSWER

Empowerment of women

(defn)  
Date

Tamilnadu government takes various measures for Empowerment of Women in recent times. They are given below

Activities taken by government

Add.

1. Developmental Measures

TN State policy  
women 202

1. Sathyavani Ammaiyar niraiivu  
Sewing Machine Scheme

1. free sewing machines to poor
2. family income: < 72,000

2. providing free subsidies

1. for starting a Business  
"Among women"
2. Major Activity by the government

3. Encouraging Self help groups

1. Encouraging Self help group
2. Through Incentive Benefits among groups

## 2. Health Measures

1. Muthulakshmi Reddy maternity Benefit scheme (1987)
2. "Amma Baby" care kit
3. "Thaimai App"
4. Amma Nutritious care kit
5. "Free Institutional Deliveries" in government Hospitals

## 3. Safety Measures

1. "CCTV" cameras Installed in all signals
2. project ANROWS
3. "Kavalan Sos" Emergency APP for Safety of women

## 4. Economic Measures

1. "Free Bus fare Scheme" (Ensures Economic Status of the Women), 2022
2. Muthulakshmi Reddy Higher
3. Vaazhnthu kattuvaru
4. Mahalaxthi Tam
5. Fin. Institutions project.

Education Assistance Scheme (providing  
"Rs. 1000" for 6 to 12<sup>th</sup> girls) Empower  
them Economically

5. Marriage Assistance Schemes

1. Annaittherasa ninaivu Intercaste  
marriage scheme

2. Dr. Thaimambal ninaivu marriage  
Assistance scheme

3. pesiyar E.V. Maniyammai  
Intercaste marriage Assistance  
Scheme

4. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy ninaivu  
widow girl marriage Assistance  
Scheme

organisation promoter enterashp?  
Need

① These are the following Measures taken  
by Tamilnadu government for welfare  
& women Empowerment .

Q.No.

5

வறுமை என்பது பொருளாதார தன்னிறைவற்ற தன்மை மட்டுமல்ல ஆனால் அது பலபரிணாம நிகழ்வாகும்.  
ஆதாரத்துடன் விளக்குக.

Poverty is not only a condition of economic insufficiency but multidimensional Phenomena.  
Substantiate.

விடை / ANSWER

Introduction:  
Poverty is not only a economic

- insufficiency
- It will lead to various of problem in society.

## Poverty as "Multidimensional Phenomena":

- Poverty is a multidimensional phenomena
- It leads to economic loss, illiteracy, low standard of living, low life expectancy

## Multidimensional Poverty Index:

- India is 66/109 country
- It is released by UNDP and OX HPI

## Index

- Poverty in multi dimension has 3 index and 10 indicators

## 3 Dimension:

- Health
- Education
- Standard of living

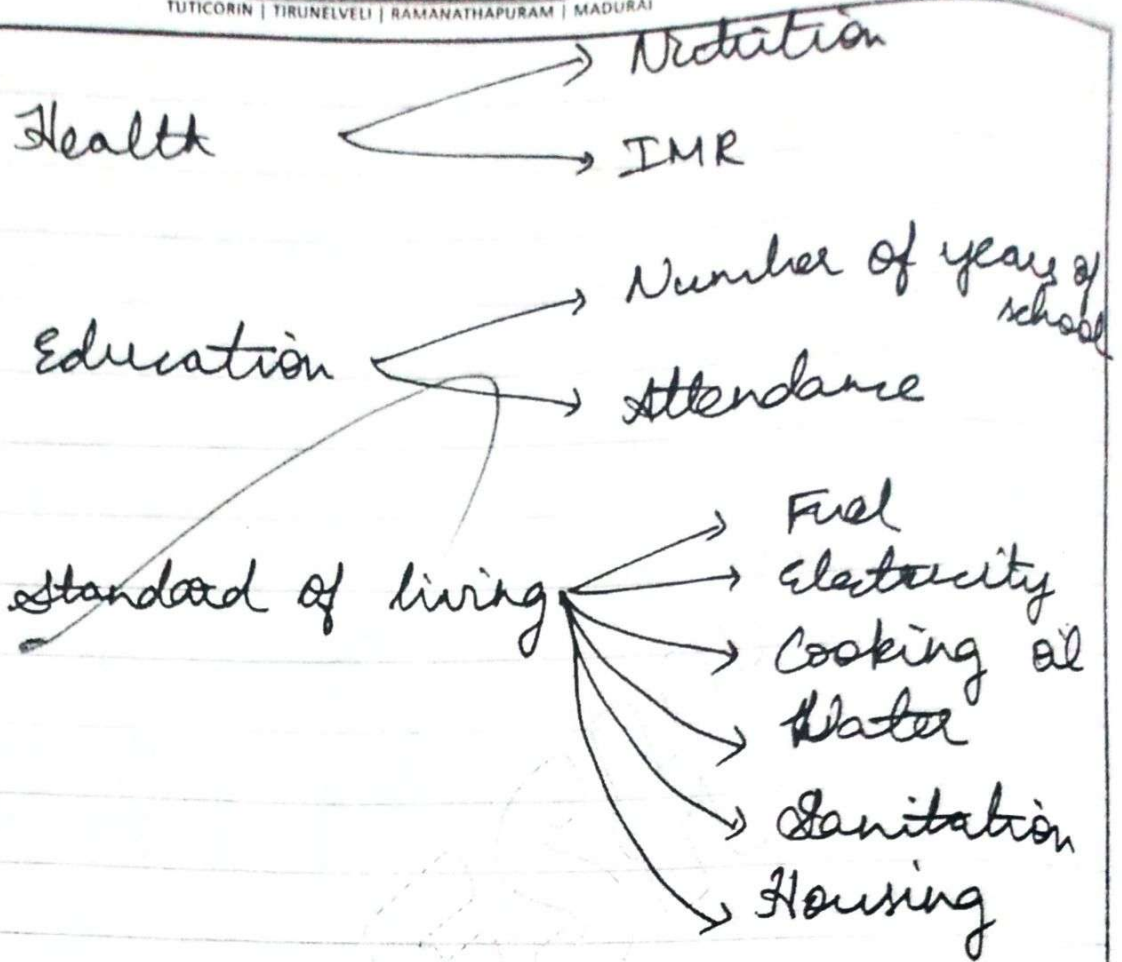
- defn

- Index

(NDP Index)

Poverty as <sup>ec</sup> economic sufficiency

subhead



Status:

1. In India: Bihar - highest  
Kerala - lowest

2. In TN:

Top - 5: - Kanchipuram  
Chennai  
Ardalur  
Coimbatore  
Nagapattinam

3. Least 5 - Dharmapuri  
Virudhunagar  
Ramanathapuram  
Villupuram  
Dharmapuri

Subhead:

Poverty as social & political exclusion



# Importance:

- 1. Poverty will affect all the 3 dimension of life
- 2. If least of  $\frac{1}{3}$  is less, it is known as poverty in country.

# Conclusion:

Thus, the poverty is referred to as multi-dimensional

Q.No.  
6

இந்தியாவில் நிலவும் புகள்கரவாதம் மற்றும் அரகின் தடுப்பு முயற்சிகள் குறித்து கட்டுரை வரைக.

Introduction  
Conclusion

Write an essay about terrorism in India and governments efforts to prevent it.

Q.No.

6

இந்தியாவில் நிலவும் பயங்கரவாதம் மற்றும் அரசின் தடுப்பு முயற்சிகள் குறித்து கட்டுரை வரைக.

Write an essay about terrorism in India and governments efforts to prevent it.

விடை / ANSWER

Terrorism:

Definition:

Terrorism is defined as the desire of the group or a community to enforce the action against the Government.

Cause of Terrorism:

1. Policy not distributed properly.

2. Greed of people over others.
3. power of control.
4. occupation of territories.

### Consequences of Terrorism:

1. More people sacrifice the life.
2. Disturbance among the border.
3. The security system should be managed.
4. Tight Enforcement of Law.

### Governments Efforts:

1. The Government has taken various initiative methods to protect the people.
2. The various operation scheme have been implement.

### Operation Bajrang:

1. It is to protect the people from the Naxalite action.
2. The Naxalbari, Conigin from west Bengal) is involved.

## Operation Blue Star:

1. To protect the people in the Punjab.
2. The attack has been taken place in Amritsar.
3. Nearly 1500 people died due to the attack.

## Operation Black Thunder:

1. To protect the people in the border forces.
2. It is the major operation of the Government.

## ULFA Terrorism:

1. The Government of India had setup the team to protect the people.
2. It is to protect the people of Assam.

## Green Thunder:

1. It is the name given by the newspaper and media.

to the action of the Government  
2. To secure the people  
in the border forces.  
Add these are some of the  
measures taken by the Govt.

புறநகரத்தில் உள்ள அமைச்சர் மற்றும் அமைச்சர்கள் விளக்கம்.

1) Estd of intelligence agencies — Raw  
— Natgrid — Other efforts

2) Leg. measures — UAPA, 1967  
— TADA, 1985  
— POTA, 2002

3) Inter. efforts — NIA 2008  
— FATF  
— CCIT  
— Operation

(F)

Q.No.

புத்தகம் 2012, அதன் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் வரையறைகளை விளக்குக.

7

Explain in detail about POCSO Act 2012 and its merits and limitations.

விடை / ANSWER

POCSO Act 2012

S. features

Aim

Prevention of <sup>children from</sup> Sexual Offence Act 2012.

This act protect the child from Sexual and physical violence.

Children Help line Number: 1098.

Merits of Poeso Act:

1) Protection of children:

Protection of children from physical and sexual offences.

2) Punishment to the violators:

Those who ~~arrest~~ give violence to the children they arrest and give punishment.

- S. features??

### 3. Rehabilitation Services:

Provide rehabilitated facilities to the children who are affected by violence.

#### 4) Education

1. provide education about the Sex education in schools
2. Good touch or Bad touch.

#### 5 Counselling Services

Provide counselling to the children who are affected by violators.

### 6) Various Actions Against Violators:

Those violate against child they are arrested and take necessary actions

#### 7) Fast Judgement:

Provide fast judgement to the cases.

#### Punishment:

Based on the criminal offence the punishment is given.

Minimum - 7 years

Maximum - Life time Imprisonment

Fine - 50,000 to 1 lakh

- R.T. Privacy
- R.T. Preventative measure
- R. against discrimination

## Limitations:

### 1. Lack of Awareness:

Not aware of the Pocso Act by the people.

### 2. Not proper Action.

1. Not take proper action for violators
2. Limited number of cases only registered

### 3. Inequality:

1. Case not give equal judgment for the people.

### 4. Not Complaint

People not complaint in the pocso Act because of fear.

### 5. Not give proper punishment.

Punishment is not severe they escape from the case

[Ex: Nirbhaya case - 2012]

## Conclusion:

(P) Government should take follow and take necessary step to control sexual offences in children.

Q.No.

8

இந்தியாவில் தற்போது நிலவிவரும் பிராந்தியவாதங்களை விளக்கி அதற்கான தீர்வுகளைக் கூறுக.

Explain the Regionalism issues prevailing in India. And also state the solutions to it.

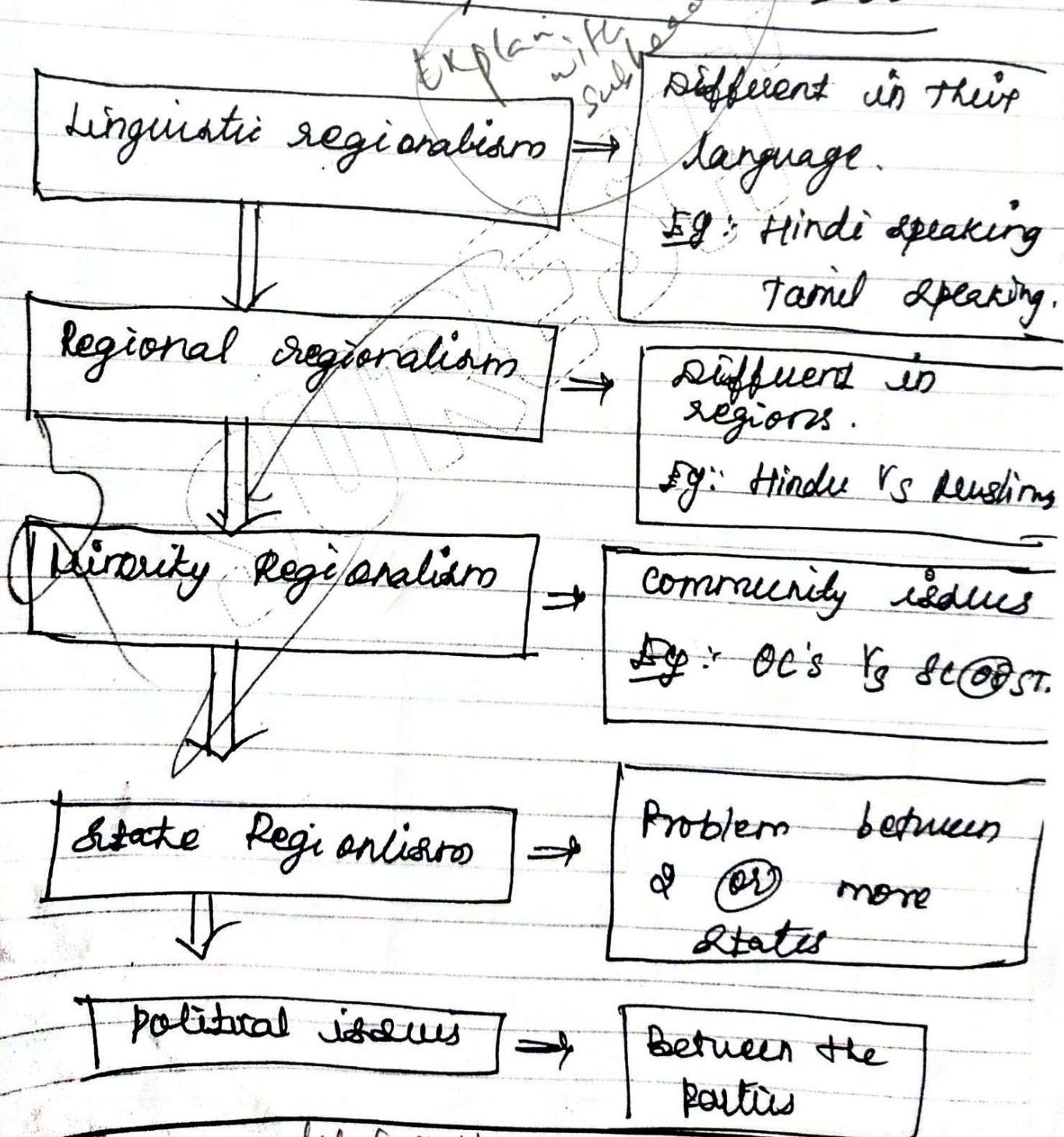


விடை / ANSWER

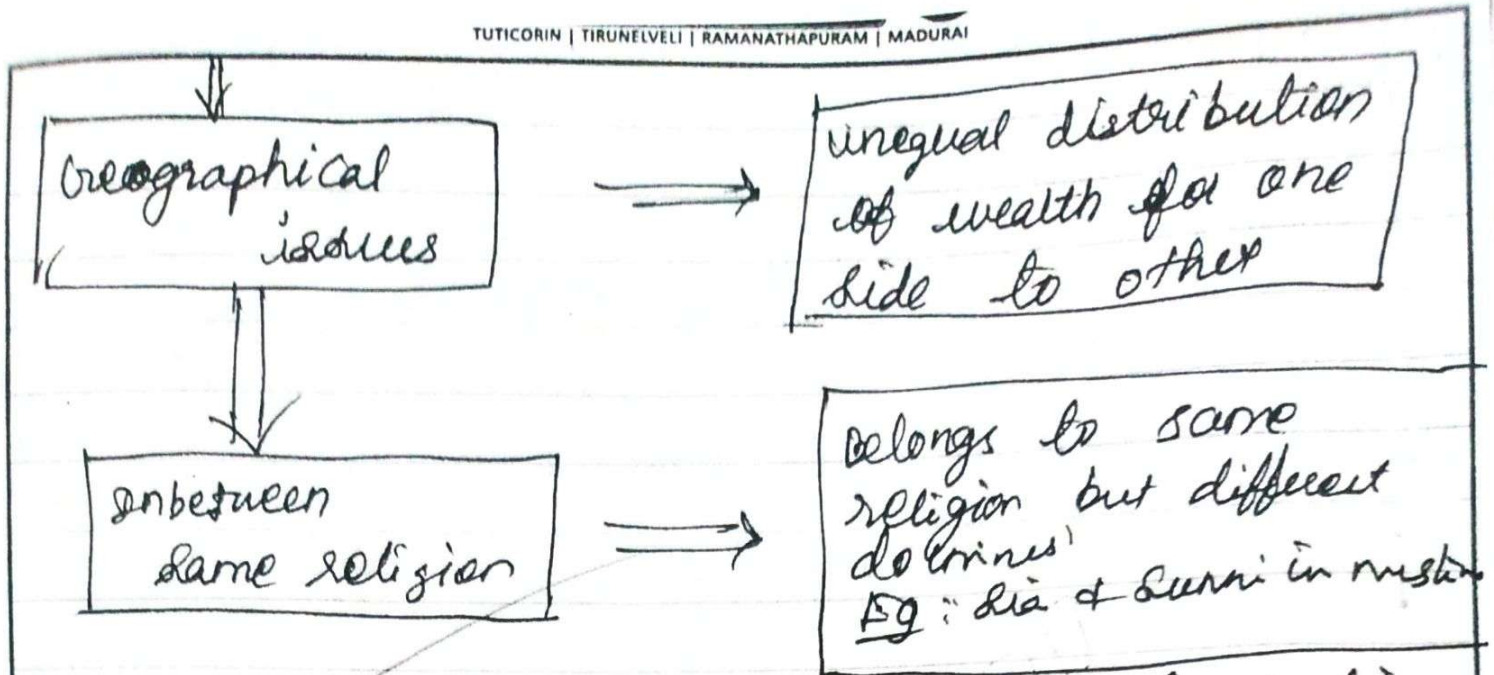
### Introduction:

India is a decentralised country. It has a integration in differences.

### Regionalism issues prevail in India:



- def (need)



## Solution for the Regionalism prevalence in India:

### 1. Build a brotherhood:

1. Kashmir is known as heaven of India for their brotherhood but they are collapse.
2. Build their brotherhoods.

### 2. Enacted strict law:

1. Create awareness
2. Make conditions.

### 3. Stated the rules in constitution:

1. Remembrance to people.
2. to live with peaceful nation.
3. with national integration.

- national unity
- increase social expenditure

- unity in diversity (need)
- Orignal backward state

#### 4. Integrate through government policies:

1. Example for this is Nitiaayog works in GDP index.
2. Increase the stability of the people.

#### 5. Increase Federalism:

1. strict laws enacted.
2. cooperative works between states.

#### conclusion :-

Integration of one nation is a key to success.

Q.No.

8

மில்லினியம் மேம்பாட்டு இலக்குகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write an account on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

விடை / ANSWER Millennium Development Goal

Introduction

Millennium development goal is defined as the development in the country in all field.

Goal

1. Increase sustainable Development Goal.
2. GDP growth
3. Health sector
4. Education sector
5. Millennium Goal
6. Country growth.
7. stabilize population.

Year?	_____
Aim?	_____

Increase sustainable Development Goal

1. sustainable Development in all sectors.
2. Tamilnadu was in 3rd place.
3. 1st Kerala.
4. constitute in 2005.

GDP Growth

1. Agriculture - 4.1%

2. Manufacture - 10%.

3. Service sector - 80%.

### Health sector

1. Increase fertility 2-1.
2. Reduce MMR  $\frac{1}{1000}$  live birth.
3. High life expectancy. 70-6  
in Tamilnadu.
4. India 69.9.

### Education sector

1. Education up to state level.  
12-1.
2. Improve education
3. High quality education
4. No discrimination based  
on sex, colour caste etc...

### Millennium Goal

1. To reduce unemployment  
10-1.
2. Reduce MMR - 2-1.
3. Increase education - 30-1.
4. IMR 70 - Tamilnadu
5. IMR 105 - India.

### Stabilization in population

1. Due to increase in  
population.
2. Leads to affect country  
growth
3. Stabilization is important.

## 8 Goals

- MDG 1 - Eradicate Extreme poverty & hunger
- MDG 2 - Achieve Universal primary education
- MDG 3 - Promote gender equality & empower women
- MDG 4 - Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5 - Improve maternal health
- MDG 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria,
- MDG 7 - Enviro. Sustainability
- MDG 8 - Global partnership

**UAS ACADEMY**  
TUTICORIN | TIRUNELVELI | RAMANATHAPURAM | MADURAI

Conclusion

Millennium Development Goals  
in dev countries growth

(2)