

TARGETING

5th TEST



TNPSC

GROUP-II

2023

QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

Marks : 300

Time : 3 Hrs

- Corruption in Public Life.
- Education linkage between Education and Economic Growth.
- Community Development Programme.
- Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development.
- Role of NGO's in Social Welfare.
- Govt. Policy on Health.



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

English Medium

THOOTHUKUDI

0461 - 4000970
99445 11344

TIRUNELVELI

0462 - 2560123
98942 41422

RAMANATHAPURAM

75503 52916
75503 52917

MADURAI

0452 - 2383777
98431 10566

CHENNAI

97555 52003
97555 52009

TEST

5

வெற்றி ஒன்றே இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) What are the Administrative Measures to control corruption?

Administrative measures taken to control corruption: 6

1. E-Governance

- Reduced opportunities for bribery
- Ex: NeGP

2. E-Tendering in public procurements :

- Electronic tendering process using online Procurement methods

3. Direct benefit Transfer

- Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens.
- Ex. MGNREGA - direct wage Transfer to public

4. Citizen charters

- Enhance service delivery to citizens

5. Service rules for Government officials

- Prohibit government officials from Receiving gifts. Ex. All India service conduct - 1968

6. Budget Transparency

- Public access to the Central Government's budget proposal.

2) Write about TamilNadu Lokayukta Act.

Tamilnadu Lok ayuta Act-2018 0.5

Origin:-

- Launched by Govt. of Tamilnadu on 9 July, 2018, in the line of Lokpal and Lokayuktha-Act-2013 of Union government

Aim:- 1

- The Act would look into corruption charges against Government servants including current and former elected representative. Which Includes Chief Minister and ministers.

Salient Features 3

- Established the Ombudsman body – "TamilNadu lok Ayukta"
- Lokayuktha consist of five member body appointed by Governor of Tamilnadu.
- Selection committee comprising Chief Minister, Leader of the Assembly, and leader of opposition party in the Assembly will select the head and members of Lokayuktha.
- It is a quasi-judicial body and has both administrative and Judiciary functions.
- It has power of Summoning and examining any person and receiving evidence
- It has its own Investigation wing – have all the power of a civil court.

Importance:- 1.5

- Speedy redress of public grievances against politicians and officers in the government service.
- It investigates allegations of corruption, abuse of power, mal administration or lack of integrity against public functionaries at state level, and once proved recommends action.

3) List out the long term and short term objectives of Community Development Programme.

Community Development programme:

Short Term objectives

1. **Increase Agricultural production** 3
2. Solve problem of Unemployment villages
3. Develop communication in villages
4. Improve primary education
5. Improve public health and reservation in villages

6. Encourage Industries and indigenous handicraft

Long term objectives: 3

1. Complete planned development of all physical and human resources
2. Villages with full employment
3. Goal is to develop village socially, morally and financially
4. Aims at Integral Development of the Government
5. Interest of rural educators
6. Economic Development
7. Social Change
8. Democratic growth

4) Write about the importance and criticism of Community Development?

Importance of community Development Programme: 3

1. Agricultural and allied fields

- Reutilization of Virgin and waste lands
- Growth of vegetables and plants etc.
- Sustainable development, economic growth, skill development etc.

2. Improving of Organisation set up

- Organization of co-operative service, societies, multipurpose societies

3. Importance to Education

- Importance of Primary Education and Adult education

4. Creation of Employment opportunity

- Setting small and cottage Industries

5. Ensure better Health Services

- Maternal case, medical aid child care

6. Resilience Communication

- Construction of new roads and arrangement of Transportation
- Community Engagement

- Cooperation
- strengthens and Independence
- Equity and Inclusiveness
- Participation
- Community empowerment

Criticism on COD 3

1. Not yield desirable results due to participation of people is less.
2. Not relating the block development plans
3. Spatial development ignored in rural areas
4. Displeasure and distrust of the beneficiaries
5. Monopolized by the Rich people
6. Less number of cooperation in the rural
7. Mostly dependence on bureau accuracy rather than public participation.

5) What is NGO ? List out its types and characteristics.

NGO Definition: 2

- Non-governmental Organization (NGO) is a group of functionaries that performs independently of any Government.
- "Usually Non-profit organization" – World Bank
- Ex : Amnesty International, Save the children movement.

Types 1

1. Operational NGO's
 - National and International organizations. Ex. World wildlife Fund
2. Advocacy NGO's
 - Influence the policies and practices. Ex. Red crescent societies

Characteristics 3

1. Voluntary by citizens with an element of people participation
2. Independent within the law of society
3. Not for a profit approach

4. Self-servicing in aims
5. Improves circumstances and prospects of people
6. Working in cross root level

6) Evaluate the contributions of NGOs in Women Welfare.**Contribution of NGOs for Women Welfare 3**

1. Creating Legal Awareness and property rights of women
2. Act as Credit / Micro credit / Self Help groups
3. Capacity building of women
4. Supplement the efforts of Government in Women Empowerment
5. Mobilize optimum Resources
6. Sustainable and happy in their professional and personal lives
 - Ex. Self-employed women's Association (SEWA)
7. Provides special schemes to improve women's role.
 - Ex. Steps Women Development Organisation, Pudukkottai, TN
8. Committed towards Gender Equality
 - Ex. The Hunger project (New Delhi)

Shortcomings 3

1. Despite efforts ground reality not encouraging
2. Government contribution need to be significant
3. More Fund should be allotted to NGO's
4. Most of the NGOs are dominated by Male administrators.
5. Less diversity of functioning in various field
6. Most of the women are not aware the NGOs and its utility.

7) Write short notes on K.Santhanam Committee.**K. Santhanam Committee 1****Origin**

- Lal Bahadur Shastri appointed Santhanam to preside over the committee on anti-corruption in 1962.

- It is a Landmark document in the history of Indian Anticorruption movement

Aim: 1

- To fight the menace of corruption in all central government Departments and also in all Organizations.
- Establishing the anti-corruption laws
- Prevention and detection of or misappropriation of Government fund

Key Recommendations: 3

1. Tackling corruption not only by stringent laws but by reforming it.
2. Constitution of the Central Vigilance Commission and administrative vigilance divisions in all Departments and major organizations of the Government.
3. Suggested the Reform in criminal justice system
4. Increase in penalties be included under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.
5. The limitation period for the prosecution of a case should be extended from two to five years.
6. Stringent action against public servant who defraud the government.

Outcome: 1

1. Laid foundation for new set of anti-corruption laws of India
2. Paved way to formation of new agencies to dealt with corruption

8) Write a short note on Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana****Origin: 1**

- Launched in 2015 by Ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) of Government of India

Aim: 1

- To empower India's youth with employable skills by making over 300 skill courses available to them.

- To provide the country's youth with training that will help them achieve meaningful, industry-relevant skills.

Implementation Phases: 1.5

1. PMKVY 1.0 – (2015-2016): providing free short duration skill training and incentivizing this by providing monetary rewards to youth for skill certification.
2. PMKVY 2.0 – (2016-2020): youth have been trained/oriented through an improved standardized skilling ecosystem in the country under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2.0.
3. PMKVY 3.0 – (2020-2021): Create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues. Provide support to youth for skill training and certification. Promote sustainable Skill Centers for greater participation of private sector. 10-Jan-2022

Importance: 2.5

1. Training to build a robust pool of skilled professionals.
2. It will be more trainee- and learner-centric.
3. It will be a propagator of vocational education at an early level for youth to capitalize on industry-linked opportunities.
4. Provides training to the experienced Indian youth to bridge the gap between their skills and industry requirements.
5. extends industry-based skills training to the unemployed youth and college or school dropouts so that they become fit for employment.

9) What is the major impact of COVID – 19 on School education. How TamilNadu Government is trying to tackle it 1

Major impact of Covid-19 in school education:

- The Major impact of Covid-19 on school education is the students unable to continue their education due to closure of schools and also under 8 year aged children were loosed their basic learning skills of reading, writing

and enumerating due to the learning gap created due to the closure of schools.

- From 2020 -21 more than 600 school students are forced to get married.

Solutions of TN Govt: 2.5

1. Illam thedi Kalvi thitam for students of above 8 age group:

1. The scheme was launched in October 2021 and has been the country's first and single largest post-pandemic educational outreach programme.
2. The scheme was evolved to address the learning gap that had arisen among students due to the closure of schools during the pandemic-induced lockdown.
3. The benefits of in-person classes could never be matched by online classes, and the objective of the scheme was to impart education to children at home

2. Ennum Ezhuthum scheme for students of below 8 years old students. 2.5

1. To impact basic education like addition, subtraction and basic Grammar TN govt launched the Ennum Ezhuthum scheme to bridge the learning gap that was caused due to the COVID pandemic among students aged below eight.
2. The scheme aims to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy by 2025. It was launched at an event in Azhinjivakkam panchayat union middle school, Tiruvallur.

10) Short notes on Ennum Ezhuthum Scheme

Ennum Ezhuthum scheme 0.5

Orgin:

- Launched at an event, organized in Azhirjivakkam, Tiruvallur

Aim: 1

1. To bridge the learning gap that is prevalent in the state education due to the closure of school for below age group of 8(below third standard)2.To ensure foundation literacy and numeracy by 2025.

Implementation: 2

1. All students in Tamilnadu by age 8 will be able to read with comprehension
2. To possess basic arithmetic skills
3. Schemes will commence front the academic year 2022-2023 from all Government schools in TN
4. Advocates level based Integrated approach

Medium of Education 1

- Subject taught in class 1 to 3 across the state will be Tamil, English, Maths, Environmental Science

Stages

1. Arumbu
2. Mottu
3. Malar

Significance:- 0.5

- By 2025 all students in TN by age 8 are able to read with comprehension and arithmetic skills.

11) What are salient features of Sarvashiksha Abhiyaan Scheme.**Salient features:** 6

1. To achieve the Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE)
2. Free and compulsory education for the children in the age group 6-14 made a Fundamental Right
3. Open new schools in those habitations where these are no schooling facilities
4. Strengthen the existing school infrastructure
5. Alternate schooling facilities
6. construct new schools
7. Free text books uniform to the children
8. Skills to the students along with quality education
9. Central Govt with partnership with state Govt.

10. 86th Amendment Act, compulsory Education for 6-14 age

11. NEP 2020 aims to bringing 2crore out of school
12. Government portal shagun has been launched to monitor the SSA programme

12) What is known as National Nutrition Movement?**National Nutrition movement****Origin** 0.5

- Launched in 2018 by the Govt of India.
- Increase nutrition level. - Article 47.

Aim 0.5

- Tackling the malnutrition problem prevalent in India

Specific Targets 2

1. Reduce stunting by 2% annually
2. Reduce counter nutrition by 2% annually
3. Reduce anemia by 3% annually
4. Reduce low birth weight by 2% annually

Important features: 3

1. To reduce the level of under nutrition and to enhance the nutritional status
2. Multi ministerial initiative and aims at removing malnutrition by 2022
3. Technology and conversations between various modules and departments
4. Encompasses mapping of various other schemes
5. 80:20 expenditure distribution by central and state govt.
6. To ensure UNMDG targets.

13) Explain how the scheme Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyagam fought malnutrition against Pregnant women?**Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyagam****Origin** 1

- Govt of India launched JSSK on 1st June 2011

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission.

Aim 1

- Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women
- To support and provide medical aid to the pregnant women who access Govt health facilities for delivery.

Free provisions for women 1

- Provision of blood
- Diagnostics
- Exemption from user charges
- Treatment

Key features 3

1. Entitles all pregnant women delivering in public Health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery
2. Free drugs and consumables
3. Free transport from home to institutions

14) Explain Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefits Scheme.

Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme

Origin: 0.5

- Launched in 1987 by Govt of Tamilnadu

Aim 0.5

- To provide financial help to poor pregnant women over 19 yrs of age during maternity

Assistance given 1

- The scheme provides total of Rs.18,000 in a total of 7 installments.

Nutritional kit 1

- Mothers Health Mix
- Iron syrup
- Protein Biscuits
- Dates

- Aavin Ghee
- Albendazole tablets

Importance of the scheme 3

1. To achieve 100% institutional delivery
2. Provides cash assistance
3. Minimize the complication related to pregnancy and child birth

15) Define SHG and write about its functions and advantages.

Definition: 1

- Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are informal associations of people who choose to come together to find ways to improve their living conditions.
- SHG rely on the notion of "Self Help" to encourage self-employment and poverty alleviation.

Functions 2.5

1. It looks to build the functional capacity of the poor and the marginalized in the field of employment and income generating activities.
2. It resolves conflicts through collective leadership and mutual discussion.
3. It provides collateral free loan with terms decided by the group at the market driven rates.
4. Such groups work as a collective guarantee system for members who propose to borrow from organised sources.
5. Self-Help Groups have emerged as the most effective mechanism for delivery of microfinance services to the poor.

Advantages of SHGs: 2.5

1. One of the reasons for rural poverty in our country is low access to credit and financial services.
2. The existence of sound community networks in villages is increasingly being recognised as one of the most important elements of credit linkage in the rural areas.

3. They help in accessing credit to the poor and thus, play a critical role in poverty alleviation.
4. They also help to build social capital among the poor, especially women. This empowers women and gives them greater voice in the society.
5. Financial independence through self-employment has many externalities such as improved literacy levels, better health care and even better family planning.

Unit - 2**1) Why corruption is referred as “Cancer of Country”?****Definition****1**

- Corruption can be defined as the “dishonest & illegal behavior of people in positions of authority or power”
- Robert Zoellick has quoted that “Corruption is a cancer that steals from the poor, eats away at governance and moral fibre & destroys trust”.

Prevalence of Corruption in India**0.5**

- As per corruption perceptions Index 2021 India has been ranked 85 / 180 countries.- According to India Corruption Survey, 2019 51% of the respondents admitted to paying bribes.

Respondents to paying bribe**0.5**

- Rajasthan – 78%
- Bihar – 75%
- TamilNadu – 67%

Reasons for corruption to be called cancer: 3

- A Cancer cell grows in the body & multiplies rapidly, thus destroying the organs of host.
- Similarly, when corruption grows in the body politic, it has the ability, rapidly & insidiously to infiltrate and destroy the organ of state.
- Once embedded it is very difficult to cut out.

Effects of corruption upon nation:**4****1. Erosion of trust**

- Weakens democracy

- Hampers economic development

- Exacerbates inequality, poverty

2. Undermining democratic institution

- Contributes governmental instability-S l o w economy

3. Stunted economic development

- Discourages foreign direct investment
- Impossible to overcome the startup costs required.

4. Attack on the foundation of democratic institution

- Distorts electoral processes
- Prevents the rule of law

Measures to control the dices of corruption:**3****1. Committee on prevention of corruption**

- Example : Santhanam Commission, 1964

2. Anti corruption establishments namely,

- Administrative Vigilance Division (AVD)
- CBI & CVC (Central Vigilance Commission)
- Lokpal & Lokayukta

3. Acts

- Prevention of corruption Act, 1988
- Benami transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- RTI Act of 2005.
- Through measures Corruption which is a cancer of country can be prevented.

2) The biggest disease is corruption The vaccine is transparency. Explain the measures taken by the government in this regard.**Introduction****1**

- India continues to be among the most corrupt countries in the world. According to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) which ranks 180 countries awards India a score of 40,

rendering it the 85th most corrupt country in the world.

- As quoted by Bono, the biggest disease is corruption which infiltrates global health. However it can be cured with the help of vaccine which is transparency and accountability.

Transparency as a Vaccine: 4

1. Principle of good governance

- It implies accountability to the citizens in a democratic polity
- Good governance cuts the root of corruption

2. Check against mismanagement & corruption

- Formal & informal mechanism of transparency encourage govt officials to act in public interest.

3. Increase in the probability of corruption detection

- Transparency deters corruption by increasing the chances of getting caught.

4. Public trust in Government

- Public trust in the government on being transparent and open, which implies lowers rate of corruption.

Measures taken by government to establish transparency 5

a) Administration:

- Through technological invention govt has implemented
1. E-office – effective inter & intra govt transaction
 2. GEM – Government e – Market

b) Legal provisions

1. Right to information Act 2005

- Right of public access to key information
- Tackles high profile of corruption
- Example : Vyapam Scam of MP

2. Whistle blower protection act 2014

- Accords special protection to RTI
- Activists who disclose the acts of wrong doing in govt.-Similar to official secrets Act 1923.

c) Economic provision GST

- Reduced cost of compliance by simplification & digitization of tax architecture & e-way bills.
- Remove the need of check posts on state border thus reducing corruption

d) Electoral reforms Disclosure norms

- Mandated by SC, Politicians are required to make disclosure about their financial assets, education & criminal records.
- Helps the voters to make an informed choice.

Conclusion: 2

- On the application of these measures the government uses transparency as a vaccine to use the disease of corruption as quoted by Kofi Annan
- “If corruption is a disease, Transparency is essential part of its treatment”.

3) Community Development Programme (CDP - 1952) in India, write the origin and aims of the programme.

CDP 1

- Planning Commission has defined Community Development Programme as “an attempt to bring social and economic transformation of village life through efforts of the people”
- It has been described as the “Magnacarta of hope and happiness for 2/3rd of India’s Population”

Origin of CPD: 3

- Back during BritishRule, on the enactment of Govt. of India Act,1935 ,Rural Development was included as an important programme.
- With the outbreak of World War - II and Bengal Famine of 1943 ,there was shortage of food Supply.

- "Grow More Food Campaign" was launched but it had limited scope.
- In 1948, pilot Community Development project was launched through Etawah Project.
- Later in 1952, GOI launched 55 Community Development Projects each covering 300 Villages or 2 lakh population.
- In 1953, National Extension Service was launched to cover larger areas including Dry Regions.
- It demarcated the three blocks each consisting of 100 villages with about 150-170 sq.miles and a population of 60-70 thousand.

Aims of CDP**8****a) Economic Development**

- to help people to increase their income and improve the quality of life.

b) Provision of infrastructure facilities

- To improve the housing and family living conditions of the villagers.

c) Promotion of Education

- Provision of educational facilities to children and adults.
- Enhance recreational facilities.

d) Help in Planning

- Help in planning and developmental activities
- Improve the agricultural production through these projects.

e) Involving Villagers in National Reconstruction

- Make people self dependent and self resilient
 - Encourage them to take part in activities of national reconstruction.
1. To change the outlook of village people.
 2. Community Capacity building.
 3. Large Group Capacitation
 4. Social Capital formations
 5. Participatory planning
 6. Language revitalization

f) Political Thinking

- Village people are also given training in administrative activities.
- Trained in practical working of democracy and civic affairs.

g) Change Thinking of Rural India

- Change the outlook of all village people
- To develop responsive village leadership, village organization & institutions.

h) Improve Village Crafts and Health Services

- Improve existing village crafts & industries.
- Organise new ones
- Provide minimum health services and improve health practices. These are the aims of Community Development Programme (CDP) which is described as "the testament of Emancipation".

4) Detail about the challenges of human entrepreneurship with examples.**Women Entrepreneurship****0.5**

- It is defined as the ability and willingness to create, organize and run a business, including all of its risks in order to make profit by women.

Present Status of women entrepreneurs in India**– Low or No****1**

- As per sixth economic census 2014 only 14% Indian women own or run businesses-90% of companies run by women are micro enterprises
- 79% are self – financed
- Master card index of women entrepreneurs 2018 has ranked India in 52 / 57 countries.
- Women Entrepreneurs face many challenges which result in lower rate of entrepreneurship.

Challenges of women entrepreneurship**a) Gender Disparity****10.5**

- Male-Centric Society

- India's entrepreneurial ecosystem is male centric in nature where women entrepreneurs operate in low – revenue sectors.

- Men control more profitable sectors like manufacturing, constitution etc.

b) Lack of expertise support

- Lack of mentors and advisors to women entrepreneurs-48% of them lack support in high level business

c) Lack of financial assistance

- Family members do not encourage women entrepreneurs
- Kiran Mazumdar show founder of Biocon faced many problems regarding funds for her business.

d) less extent of Connectivity

- Lack of access to professional networks
- According to Google Bain survey women entrepreneurs are less integrated with formal & informal networks.
- 45% of small business urban owners suffer due to insufficient network development.

e) Limited mobility of women

- Unable to travel to different cities / countries as they are restricted by the own family members
- They cannot afford to shed their household responsibilities towards thus family were after they plunge into venture started by them

f) Skill Development and up gradation Challenges

- Lack of education
- Illiterate & semi literate women entrepreneurs encourage lot of challenges
- In 2011 census, female literacy rate was 64.6% against national average of 74.04%
- Example :Mahila – E – Heat scheme launched in 2016 provides a platform to lets women entrepreneurs to sell their products & services.

g) Stiff competition from male side

- Modern economic environment & market condition have made business competition fierce.
- Also they need to manage lot of output while using limited resources for survival of their business .

h) Lack of access to information

- Lack of general awareness due to poor literacy levels.
- Campaign launched by Wadhvani foundation provides awareness about entrepreneurship for aspiring women.

i) Challenge of Dependency

1. Culture & family ties

- Women are not able to make decision as men.
- The culture barrier does not allow them to do according to free will and pleasure.
- Example :FalguniNayar, founder of Nykaa. After 25 years of experience in financial services she took the leap to launch Nykaa.com

2. Sensitivity

- Women are prone to variety of emotions
- Weak emotion do not tolerate failure & disappointments during the entrepreneurial journey.
- This inturn affects the effectiveness of functioning.

Conclusion

- When these challenges are overcome by women entrepreneurs, it is estimated that over 30 million women – owned businesses are expected to provide 150 – 170 million jobs by 2030.

5) Explain about Ramamoorthi Education Commission and its recommendations.

Ramamoorthi Education Commission

Origin

1

- It is a National Policy on Education Review committee.

- Headed by Chairman Acharya Ramamurthi.
- Committee was appointed on May 7, 1990
- Report was tabled in Parliament on Jan 9, 1991

Aim **1**

- Evaluation of National Policy on Education, 1986 along with Janardhana Reddy committee (1992)
- As a result of these two committees slight changes & modification were made in NPE (1992).

Objective **1**

- Remove the deprivation of education
- High priority to education both as a human right and means for bringing transformation towards a humane & enlightened society.

Focus areas of committee **2**

1. Equity & social justice
2. Decentralization of educational management at all levels
3. Establishment of participate educational orders
4. Empowerment of work.
5. Creation of enlightened society.

Recommendations **7****Common school system**

- Aim to secure equity & social justice
- Existing govt schools to be transformed through quality improvement.

Removal of disparities in Education

- Rural areas & tribal areas have suffered from shortage of resource personnel and infrastructure facilities.
- Plan and implement educational development programmes in disintegrated target areas.

Promotion of women education

- Improve participation of girls & women Need to design and implement schemes in an integrated approach.

Value education

- Ensure that education does not alienate the students from the family, community & life

Easily childhood care and education (ECCE)

- The scope of Article 45 should be enlarged.

Right to education

- RTE should be examined for inclusion among fundamental rights.

Operation blackboard

- State govt should take necessary action in order to implement operation black boards scheme

Navodaya Vidhyalayas

- No further Navodaya Vidhyalaya to be opened.
- Existing 261 Navodaya Vidhyalaya to be restructured and transferred to state sector
- Transform to Navodaya Vidhyalaya Programme for nurturing talent and pace setting.

Work experience

- Integrally linked with various subjects both at content level and pedagogy.

6) "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" – Give your answer.

Introduction: **1**

- Education is an important tool to improve the quality of life both economically and sociologically
- "Education is the premise of progress, in every society, in every family" – Kofi Annan

Why Education considered to be most powerful weapon: **10****a) Poverty alleviator:**

- Education opens up employment opportunities which in turn leads to alleviate poverty and promote ease of lumps

b) Fight social evils:

- Education helps in rationale things that questions the existence of socialist

c) Promote gender equality:

- Education paves way to realize gender equality in all aspects right from family to society level

d) Cure Deadly diseases:

- With the help of scientific education life expectancy in modern era increased - Raise voice against Injustice
- Truly educated PPL will not refuse to stand up agent justice

e) Technological Advancement:

- Education is the key to unlock useful innovative Technologies that makes people life easy
- Their education helps one to become better citizen which inturn boost the progress of nation as well as bring radical changes in society.

Conclusion 1

- Education is the simplest and powerful weapon, can be easily availed by anyone to change his position.
- Hence if all are well educated then it is the best way to change the world as well.

7) "Child without education is like a bird without wing" – Explain the statement and give your suggestion.

Introduction 1

- "Child without education is like a bird without wings "is the warning bell for every home as well as the nation that children are our future leader of the country.
- Child without education won't survive in this competition world, likewise without ensuring child literacy; one nation can't survive in future.

Importance of Education of children: 2

- Promote rationale thinking and knowledge development
- Gain valuable skills and life values

- Break cycle of poverty and close the gap in social inequality
- Enable them to become self-dependent and self sufficient.

Impact of Child illiteracy upon child as well as nation: 4

- Limited employment opportunities
- Root cause far growth of Informal labour in unorganized sector
- Struck in Vicious circle of poverty poor nutrition and poor health
- Perpetuate many social evils such as child labour, child marriage and child abuse
- High probability of involvement in criminal cases.

Major cause for child illiteracy: 2

- Poverty - Due to poverty, parents force children to act as economic stimulant by sending them for Labour work.
- Poor Accessibility - Still many children in rural over do not have easy access
- Academic failure – Facing difficulties to cope with academics and curriculum
- Poor Attitude – Laziness, poor modern and negative perception about education.

Measures to address the issue 2

- A) Constitute measures
 - Art 21 A – Free and compulsory education 6 – 14 years Art 45 – Early childhood care and education (0- 6 years)
- B) Statutory measures
 - Right to education Act – 2009-
- C) Polices and schemes
 - National education Policy – 2020
 - Nipun Bharat mission
 - National Digital literacy mission.

Conclusion**1**

- Children with education were real treasure of the country hence child without education is not an individual's problem rather it is the problem of our nation's future prosperity.

8) Mention the Entrepreneurial Functions?**Mention the entrepreneurial functions:**

- Entrepreneur the changing agent of society plays important role in the economic growth and development of nation

Entrepreneurial functions:

1. Promotional function
2. Managed functions
3. Commercial Function

I. Promotional Function**4**

1. Discovery of Idea – Idea generation
2. Determining business objective – organize the venture act to objectives determined.
3. Detailed investigation – Detailed Analysis of product and business involved
4. Preparation of Business plan – Help to achieve objectives in time bound manner.
5. Fund Mobilization - From Banks, financial institutions, venture capitalize term loans and issue of shares and debentures
6. Procurement of machines and material - Capital formation for effective supply chain system.

II. Management functions**4**

1. Planning – lay down goals, mission, mission, polices, procedures, budget, schedule, micstones
2. Organising – Department creation, human resource allocated distribution of responsibility and monitory authority
3. Directing – Lead, guide, nature and communicate with subordinate to achieve press goals

4. Coordination – Pull together diverse product design, maternal and type of product to be monitory .

III. Commercial Functions**4**

1. Manufacturing – Take decision related to product design, marked & type of production of manufacturing.
2. Marketing – Focus on market research, consumer research, pricing, distribution and promotion
3. Accounting – Prepare balance sheet, cash flow scheme profit and loss statement to know financial states of business
4. Human resource management – Properly estimated need of manpower and efficiently getting the desired performance.

9) "Prevention is better than cure" – Examine the statements in context of growing non communicable diseases in India.**Introduction****1**

- Non communicable disease is a disease that is not transmissible directly from one person to another, but it may be chronic or acute
- NCD are dangerous since they does not have certain are, hence prevention and precautionary measure against NCD is the need of hours .

Prevalence of NCD in India**1**

- As per ICMR report, NCD account for 60% of mortality in India
- India stands next to china in prevalence of diabetes
- As per India state level disease burden report their is 50% inverse in prevalence of heart disease
- Cancer cases increased and average annual rate of 1 – 1.2% m last decode.

Effect of NCD on individual and Nation.**1**

- Rice in health care cost
- Heavy expenditure to cure heart attack, cancer

- Premature Death – NCD account for 53% premature Death in India
- Life time Health Disorder – Diabetes and chronic lung disease Metabolic Disorder – Raised blood pressure, over weight, hyperglycemia.

Personal Reasons are important factors for NCD

4

1. Unhealthy diet – Over eating and fast food culture junk food intake
2. Lack of physical activity – Poor body maintenance no workout or yoga session
3. Non practicing the tradition of “food as medicine”
4. Use of tobacco
5. Use of alcohol 1 in every 3 adult intake of life killing substance
6. Stress related disorder and depression
7. Poor eating habits – over eating of sugar food items and carbonated drinks and meal
8. Lack of health awareness.
9. Exposure to environmental hazards

Preventive measures to control NCD 4

Measure from Government side:

1. Increase Healthcare expenditure in budget for robust instruction to treated
2. Provide Robust early screening system

Measures needed from people

1. Eat healthy diet
2. Remain fit by means of yoga, exercise
3. Regular health checkup in all quarters to monitor the health following the traditional food habits.

Current programme

a) Central Government:

- Atmanirbha Swart Bharat Program

- NPCDCS - National program for prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardio vascular

b) State Government programmes :

- Amma Arokiya Thittam
- Makkalai Thedi Maruthvam
- Varumun Kaapom Thittam

Conclusion 1

- Unlike communicable diseases NCD is in our hand and it can be preventable by following health practice in all aspects of life. Hence prevention is the only simple solution to fight against this emerging health issue.

10) What is National digital health mission? and explain the importance of scheme

National Digital Health Mission 1

Origin

- Launch – 15 Aug 2020
- Ministry – Ministry of health and family welfare
- Implement – National Health Authority

Background 0.5

1. National Health Policy 2017 has this idea.
2. The Satyanarayana committee recommended it.

Aim 0.5

- To create Integrated healthcare system by linking production with patients digitally by giving them access to real times health record.

Four Components of National Digital Health

Mission 1

1. National Health Electronic Registries
2. A Federated Personal Health Records (PHR) Framework – It will fight twin challenges of: Access to healthcare reports/data by the patients and the healthcare provider for treatment - Making the data available for medical research.

3. A National Health Analytics Platform
4. Other Horizontal Components like:
 - Unique Digital Health ID
 - Health Data Dictionaries
 - Supply Chain Management for Drugs,
 - Payment gateways

Importance of NDHM 8**1. Supported to universal health coverage**

- Create a National Digital Health Ecosystem in order to support universal health coverage

2. Health ID

- Every Indian citizen will register with unique health ID to fetch the services from hospitals, diagnostic loops, pharmacies all across the states

3. Healthcare professional Register :

- Comprehensive reporting of health care professional to deliver health care services

4. Health facilities Register

- Comprehensive reporting of health focus across different system of medicine

5. Personal Health Records

- Digital record in electronic application to maintain and manage health informal of patient

6. Digi doctors

- Provide prescription with digital signature thus serving nation as part of digital HG system

7. Telemedicine services

- Remote diagonal and treatment

8. E-pharmacy

- Operates over internet to serve medicines all across the ensure
- Thus NAHM works to ensure SDG – (i.e.) “Health and wellbeing for all”

Conclusion: 1

- The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) encompasses:

- Health and Well-being for all
- Health and Well-being at all ages
- Universal Health Coverage
- Citizen-centric Services
- Quality of Care
- Accountability for Performance
- Efficiency and Effectiveness in the delivery of services
- Creation of a holistic and comprehensive health eco-system

Unit - 3**1) Analyse the Measures Taken to Control Corruption/ Government Initiative to Prevent Corruption.****Introduction** 1

- Corruption is a global phenomenon that impedes development and promotes inequality and injustice.
- UN secretary – General, Antonio Guterges remarks that, “Corruption is the ultimate betrayal of public trust”.

Government initiative to prevent corruption8**A) Legal Framework for Fighting Corruption**

- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 provides for penalties in relation to corruption by public servants and also for those who are involved in the abetment of an act of corruption.
- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 aims to prevent instances of money laundering and prohibits use of the ‘proceeds of crime’ in India.
- The Companies Act, 2013 provides for corporate governance and prevention of corruption and fraud in the corporate sector.
- The term ‘fraud’ has been given a broad definition and is a criminal offence under the Companies Act.

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860 sets out provisions which can be interpreted to cover bribery and fraud matters, including offences relating to criminal breach of trust and cheating.
- The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the acceptance and use of foreign contributions and hospitality by individuals and corporations.

B) Regulatory Framework:

- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for an establishment of an ombudsman for the central and state governments (Lokpal and Lokayuktas, respectively).
- The Central Vigilance Commission though created in 1964, became an independent statutory body only in 2003 by an Act of Parliament.

C) Ensuring the Transparency in Administration:

- Direct Benefit Transfer to public schemes
- Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
- Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
- Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e- Market place (GeM).

D) International cooperation's

- India has signed UN conventions against corruption adopted by UNGA in 2003.
- India has also signed ADB OECD Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia Pacific.

Progress in the measures used to control corruption 2.5

- It is achieved through strong legal framework and independent & effective court system
- Suggests systematic improvements and changes the working procedure of government

- In case of election system, the vast amount of money can be regularized through electoral reforms
- Enables in building a corruption free work environment.
- Petty corruption when addressed in every day basis, the impact on poor and marginalized would be fruitful.

Weakness in corruption control measures. 2.5

- Loopholes in legal framework is difficult to be unmasked
- Deviation of public officials from Ethical conduct during audit.
- Unless appropriate electoral reforms are thought of and implemented, corruption cannot be eliminated
- Without an effective implementation of protection law for whistle blowers, corruption will not diminish.
- Only when the basic ethics of a public official is changed, petty corruption will be fought.

Conclusion 1

- Corruption is the single largest issue of democratic India since time immemorial
- On strengthening the existing laws against corruption by the government, as well as by creating new measures, the menace can be checked.
- Also implementation of a strong agency should be looked upon which prevent the evil of corruption as prevention is better than corruption

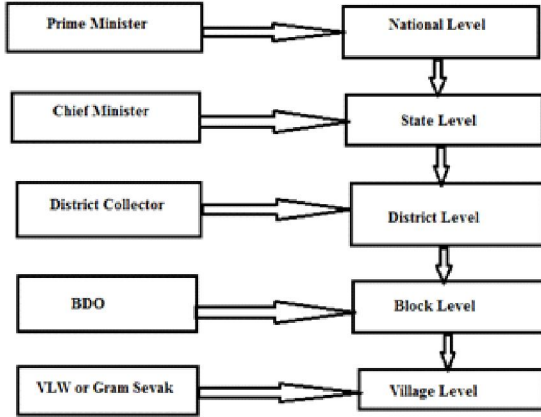
2) Explain Administration of CDP - Prior to Panchayat Raj

Introduction

- Community Development Programme(CDP) was launched in the year October 2 ,1952 on Gandhi Jeyanthi.Its core philosophy was the overall development of Rural Areas and people participation.

- "Soul of India lies in its Villages" - Mahatma Gandhi.

Bonus 1



Organizational Structure

3

A) National Level Central Committee

- Consists of Members of Planning Commission.
- Members of Central cabinet of different development departments.
- Chairman - Prime Minister
- Assisted by - Advisory Board

Advisory Board:

- It consists of Secretaries of Central Ministers of Food & Agriculture ,Finance ,Health & Education.

Function of Central Committee

- Make decisions for implementation of the programme.
- Within the framework of policy framed by NDC.

Separate Central Ministry

- Created in 1956
- Named as the Ministry of Community Development.

B) State Level

3

State Development Committee

- Presided by- Chief Minister of State

- Members -Ministers concerned with Development affairs
- Secretary- Senior Official of Rank of Commissioner

Functions

- Maintains coordination between Central & state Government
- Receive programme guidance from Centre
- Report progress to Centre
- Keep close contact with collectors who are incharge of District Level

C) District Level

3

- District Coordination Committee
- Headed by - District Collector
- District Advisory Board
- Removed on introduction of Panchayat Raj Institution
- New bodies known as ZillaParishad
- Execution of programme at district level largely depends on the collector who assists BDOs in Block Level

D) Block Level

3

- Assisted by Block Development Officer

BDO

- Serves as the captain of the team
- Brings harmony among various officers so that all round development is achieved

Block Advisory Committee

- After Panchayat raj it is converted into Panchayat Samiti consisting of Sarpanchas,Chairma,MLA,etc.

E) Village level

3

- Gram Panchayat
- President- Sarpanch
- Govt. official- known as Village Level Worker
- He is in charge of 7-10 villages
- Works in close contact with Gram Panchayat

- He is the real agent via whom the message of development is carried to illiterate and ignorant villagers.

Conclusion:

- However, CDP has failed due to lack of People Participation, over dependence on bureaucrats rather than public and lack of political will led to the birth of Panchayat Raj, which aimed for Democratic decentralization and strengthening of democracy at Grassroots Level.

3) Analyze the present scenario of NGOs in India and bring out the problems faced by them.

Introduction 1

- India has the largest number of NGOs in the world.
- Currently those than 3.3 million NGOs registered in India as per the Central Statistical Institute of India.
- It can be also stated as One NGO for every 400 India citizens.
- They are working in a variety of fields ranging from disaster relief to advocacy for marginalized and disadvantaged communities.

Present scenario of NGO's in India 2

A) working areas of NGOs in India

1. Charitable Orientation

- Campaigns directed toward fulfilling the needs of the poor ie).clothing or medicine, food distribution, housing provision, school, transport etc.

2. Service Orientation

- campaigns are dedicated toward the promotion of education, health, family planning

3. Participatory Orientation

- They are symbolized by self-help projects where local individuals are engaged with the deployment of a project by contributing in

terms of money, land, tools, labour, and material.

4. Community -based Organisation

- Women's organizations, sports clubs, educational organizations, and neighbourhood organizations.

5. National NGOs

- National NGOs include entities such as the Red Cross, professional organizations, YMCAs/YWCAs etc. Some possess state & duty branches & provide support to local NGOs.

6. International NGOs

- International NGOs encompass secular institutions such as Redda B Arana & Save the Children agencies, Care, Oxfam, Ford & Rockefeller Foundations to create awareness among groups religiously.

B) Legal aspects of NGOs in India 2

- Legal registration of NGOs through
 1. Trust registration under 'The Indian Trust Act, 1882'
 2. Society registration under societies Registration Act, 1860
 3. Section 8 company registration under the companies Act 2013.
 4. NGOs with 12A registration can claim full exemption from Income Tax dept
 5. NGOs with 80G certification attract more donors.
 6. FCRA,2010
- In 2021, it Gol states that NGOs working in India & registered under Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act have received funding of over Rs.50,975 crore from abroad in last 4 years.

Role of NGO in India 2

1. NGO acts as a safety-valve in the society
2. Improves Government performance by acting as a pressure group
3. NGOs main role is service to society

4. Empowers women by bringing gender equality
5. Sustainable Development of the nation
6. Build community participation

Problems faced by NGOs 7**1. Lack of funds**

- Government does not give cent percent grants in aid or make delay in sanctions of grant.
- Also, it has tightened the oversight on funds received by NGOs
- Also all banks should notify of foreign contribution by NGO within 48 hours.

2. Lack of dedicated leadership

- About 53% of NGO leaders say that their organization does not have resources to allocate for leadership development programmes.

3. Inadequate trained personnel

- They lack technical & organizational capacity to implement & fulfill their mission.
- Ineffectiveness of capacity building

4. Misuse of funds by NGOs

- In 2021, NCPCR has supported the centre's concerns over misuse of foreign funds by NGOs and has prompted the Parliament to corned the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)

5. Lack of Coordination

- Absence of Coordination and lack of networking is one of the major problem faced by the NGOs in India.
- Better convergence between govt depts. And NGOs should be obtained.

6. Lack of public participation

- Failure to attract people by NGOs backwardness of people
- Absence of adequate number of dedicated persons are some of the problems faced by NGOs

7. Undermining Development Activities

- India's intelligence Bureau accused NGOs such as Greenpeace, Amnesty, Cordaidetc for reducing India's GDP by 2-3% per year.

Conclusion: 1

- NGOs must aim to achieve & maintain high degree of transparency in both their work and financials.
- Also the government must realize that seamless sharing of ideas & resources is essential for the good functioning of NGO's in India.
- On the whole NGO works on the principle of "Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much".

4) "Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world" : Explain the statement in context of women entrepreneur of India. And also list out the effects taken by government of TamilNadu in this regard.**According to Nehru: 1**

- "When women moves forward, the family with the spread of Education & Awareness, women role is slowly transitioning from traditional household chores to skilled Entrepreneurs.

Position of women entrepreneurs in India 2

1. Women enterprises constitute 10% of total number of Enterprise
2. Not only confirmed to metropolitan cities & urban area but they are successful in rural arrear also.
3. Venturing into various business activities such as Designers. In tenor decoration, government manufacture, Education seminar
4. Setting role model for leadership with their efficient way of mining entrepreneur
5. Transformation from Job seekers Job – guesser

Reasons for Underutilization of women entrepreneur 7

1. Financial problem

- Acerb to extend source of Find is limited
- Generally do not own propertied in their none

2. Limited mobility

- Connect afford to shed household responsible offer venturing into burner

3. Staff competitor

- Not are to spend liberally and compeer effectively in globalised market

4. Lack of education

- Illiterate & Semiliterate women entrepreneur lot of challenger in entrepreneurial Journey

5. Lack of Neutering & Counseling

- Business advisory & market returning services need of hour to encounters challenge

6. Socio cultural Barriers

- Dual responsibilities to take care of business & family
- Unique wager even in higher position Jobs

7. Sensitivity

- Emotional prone that holds them barely taking objective decision
- Less tolerance to failure & disappoint toms down the effectiveness of business

Efforts taken by government of Tamilnadu government 4

- Due to the continuous effort taken by TN Government TN accounts for highest number of women entrepreneur owned establishment (10. 87 lakh units)
- Single window clear once system
- Capital subsidy
- Interest subvention
- Financial support through microcredit
- Formation of self help group

- Stomp duty exemption
- Capital incentives and subsidy support
- Power tariff exemption
- Business counseling and monitory support
- District industrial centers
- New Entrepreneurs use entrepreneur's development scheme need to provide entrepreneurship and skill based training and provide market linkage.

Conclusion 1

- Women are the represented the half of the India, without utilizing women entrepreneur, our economy will not achieve the level equal to the developed countries.
- Moreover it will be hindrance to our human development as well as the growth of future. Hence all must take collective efforts to utilize the untapped resource of developing India.
- Paving way to realize the untapped potential taken, for the socio – economic benefits of society.

5) Write an essay about TamilNadu Government efforts to contain COVID – 19.

Introduction: 1

- Tamilnadu government is pioneering state that actively took drastic measure to cure the big spike of Covid 19 cases in such short span of time with effective planning, administration and ground execution.

Efforts taken by TN Government: 10

1. General public lockdown

- 1st case reported in TN – 7th march 2020
- Assured the nation curfew and then well planned curfew on critical district at lock step

2. Containment zones:

- Creation of containment zones for close monitory and effective health smell default

3. Fever comps and peer to peer screening

- Used 40 Identify the hotspot area in order to curb the spread of infectious disease to contain them

4. Solution through ICT:**a) E – Sanjeevani OPD**

- TN government has launched free video medicated counseling program for telemedicine and health care service

b) Covid 19 care TN APP

- To identify containment are as Provide emergency information about covid

c) Covid 19 Quarantine finder

- To know the real time location of isolated covid 19 affected patents (GPS)

5. State emergency operation control room (SEOC)

- Control room with 24 × 7 call center
- To collect complete and analyze the data related to covid
- Report emergency cases to be attended with respective department automate

6. Mass awareness among the Public:

- Advanced general public to wear face mask, maintain social distance and heavy penalty if not followed

7. Disinfection method

- Government used drones and robots to district containment areas

8. Heavy capital investment:

- Set up multi-specialty hospitals to exclusive treat covid 19 parts
- Increase the health expenditure to build Robert health care focus

9. Reduced strain on health care

- Incentive packages to new manufacture of medical equipment such as ventilators, PPE kits, N95 mask.

- Recruitment of doctors and nurses to cater and needs of covid 19 part

10. Vaccination Distribution

- Acts as pioneer state in vaccine delivery with robust delivery system
- More than required targets were achieved by giving dosage to PPL at mega camps

11. Covid relief funds

- Chief minister Relief fund aims at providing immediate relief to people in distress in TB especially the children who lost parents
- Thus the TN government in all spheres countered and club the means of Covid 19 and ensured health and wellbeing for all

Challenges faced by Tamilnadu Government to control Covid-19. **3****1. Too few tests**

- The average number of people being tested for the viral infection has increased But facilities and testing are not uniform across districts

2. High positive test results:

- Initially Tamilnadu faces high TPR which is beyond the controllable limit.

3. More deaths:

- The state now sees more than 200 deaths a day. The number of people dying among the total number of people tested (case fatality ratio) is higher than the state average of 1.2 in at least a dozen districts

4. Doubling period dips:

- It took 14 months from March 2020 for the state to take the Covid-19 case tally to 14.3 lakh. The growth rate of infections continued and doubled.
- Hence, active cases in the state went up to veryhigh.

5. Scarcity in Health system

- Shortage of an oxygen or ICU bed
- Shortage of enough doctors, nurses or paramedical staff across all hospitals.
- Shortage of front line workers like, health workers, police personnel, Volunteers etc.

6. Supply of Vaccine:

- Initially, alternative medicines are supplied without delay
- Later, when vaccine are introduced it was the great challenge to government to supply effective to all people with respect to the ground reality.
- Most of the private firms hoarded the medicine to sell in the black market for huge profit. It created the artificial shortage to the medicine.

Conclusion: 1

- The pandemic of COVID19 has necessitated the need for attention to the underserved and marginalized populations holistically, to prevent long-lasting adverse health outcomes.
- Tamilnadu was the forerunner in the country to combat Covid issue to save the people in all possible way.

6) "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest" - write an essay about importance of education in economy of nation.

Introduction: 1.5

- As Nelson Mandela rightly said, Education is the most peaceful weapon which we can use to change the world. Thus education is considered to be the best investment to developed skilled
- Human resources to increase the productively and boosting of the economic growth of nation

Importance of Investment in Education 8

1. Promotes Economic growth of nation.

- In order to achieve rapid & consistent economic growth
- Education is the primary tool

2. Increases individuals earning and reduce poverty.

- Education increases earnings by roughly 10% per each additional year of schools.
- Education open up skilled & valuable high paying job opportunity which in turn can reduce poverty.
- Data : Education can reduce working poverty by 30%,

3. Reduced Economic inequality

- Education helps to reduce the disparity between rich & poor.

4. Resourceful Human capital

- As human capital & economic growth are interdependent on each other skilled HR productivity ADP

5. Advancement in Technologies

- Automation as result of advancement in education lead to tremendous growth of sectors.
- With the backup of good education Nation can aspire to be "Global Design & manufacturing Hub" with efficient skilled workforce.

6. Countries Research & Developments activities will increase.

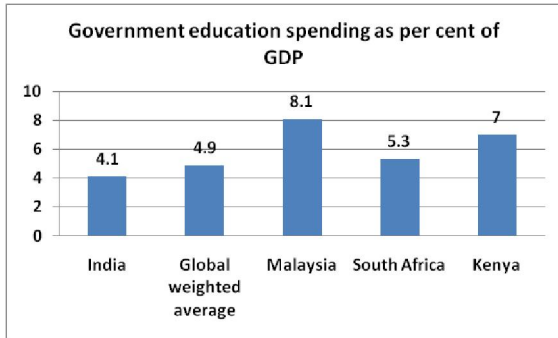
- R & D in science & tech with special focus on Agriculture & biotech in would enable economy to develop

7. Crime rate will be reduced:

- Education not only give values but also gives awareness to the masses to avoid criminal activities.

India's spending on education:

4



- India spends about 3-3.5% of the GDP on education.
- Compared to developed countries, this number isn't the most attractive. USA spends 5% while Canada, Japan and Germany spend 5.5%, 3.6% and 4.8% respectively with much larger GDPs and lower populations.

- Developing countries too actually spend higher with China, Brazil, and Argentina spending 4%, 6.2%, and 5.5% respectively.
- Experts say that the number should ideally be around 6% for India.
- In fact, India ranks a dismal 144/198 countries in this regard

Conclusion

1.5

- Thus education proves to be vital weapon to boost economic empowerment of nation to achieve in all aspects.
- The use of resources for the development of education is essentially an investment, the benefits of which accrue to society for a relatively longer period of time.
- Therefore, education, in all countries, is regarded to a large extent as best investment.

Don't say
= I WISH =
Say
I WILL

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பி.பி.எஸ்

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