

TARGETING TNPSC

6th
TEST

Marks : 300

Time : 3 Hrs

GROUP-II 2023

QUESTION WITH
SIMPLIFIED
ANSWER



MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

SOCIO ECONOMIC ISSUES FULL TEST



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

English Medium

THOOTHUKUDI

0461 - 4000970
99445 11344

TIRUNELVELI

0462 - 2560123
98942 41422

RAMANATHAPURAM

75503 52916
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MADURAI

0452 - 2383777
98431 10566

CHENNAI

97555 52003
97555 52009

TEST

6

வெற்றி ஒன்றே இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) Write short notes on Vishaka Committee.

Background: 0.5

1. Vishaka Guidelines were a set of procedural guidelines for use in India in cases of sexual harassment.
2. They were promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997
3. Now, they were superseded in 2013 by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act.

Vishaka Committee 1

Origin:

- In view of the Section 4 (1) of 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013', all organisation should form an Internal Complaints Committee otherwise called as Visaka committee.

Structure: 2

- Every employer is required to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee at each office or branch with 10 or more employees.
- Consists of predominantly female member(s) being the Presiding officer.
- Inclusion of a member from a NGO with the knowledge of sexual harassment and its implications

Power and Functions 2

1. The Complaints Committees have the powers of civil courts for gathering evidence.
2. The Complaints Committees are required to provide for conciliation before initiating an inquiry if requested by the complainant.

Penal Provisions 0.5

- Penalties have been prescribed for employers. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act shall be punishable with a fine.

- Repeated violations may lead to higher penalties and cancellation of license or registration to conduct business.

2) List out the exemptions given under section '8' of RTI Act 2005 from disclosure of Information

Exemption Under RTI Act-2005 Under Sec-8

lists all of the exemptions: 6

1. information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the security, sovereignty and integrity of India
2. information which may constitute contempt of court
3. information that would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature
4. information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information
5. information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information
6. information received in confidence from foreign government
7. information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person
8. information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders
9. cabinet papers including records of deliberations, which come under the specified exemptions

10. Information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has not relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy.

3) What are the salient features of TamilNadu Urban Employment scheme - 2022 and also List out the benefits of the scheme.

Salient features:

3

1. Aimed at providing livelihood and social security by increasing job opportunities and through the creation and maintenance of public assets.
2. Launched on a pilot basis in two zones of greater Chennai Corporation, 1 zone each in 14 municipal corporations, 1 municipality each in 7 regions, and 1 Panchayat each in 37 districts for the year 2021-22.
3. The government has allocated Rs 100 Core for the implementation of this scheme.
4. 50% of total person's day will be earmarked for women.
5. It forms under the recommendations of Rangaraj Committee, who was the former President of RBI.
6. Equal wages for both Men & women for same in skilled & semi – skilled work
7. Workers will be used for activities such as desalting of water bodies and maintenance of public parks and other places.

Benefits of the scheme:

3

1. Provides livelihood & social security
2. Increase job opportunities
3. Creation and maintenance of public assets
4. Raise the standard of living of TamilNadu citizens.
5. Provide Social security
6. Employment to urban poor who lost their jobs due to COVID – 19 pandemic.
7. It would meet the growing urban population demands on employment in TamilNadu.

4) What is meant by Ombudsman? Explain with Examples.

Ombudsman

2

- An ombudsman is a government official who deals with complaints made by ordinary people against public organization

- This concept was born in Sweden,-It means an officer appointed by Legislative to handle complaints against a service / administrative authority.

- Example: Central Vigilance Commissioner, Head of the Lokpal etc.

Ombudsman in various sectors

Anti corruption Ombudsman

4

- Checks on corruption practices in India
- Example : Lokpal & Lokayukta

Banking Ombudsman

- Quasi judicial authority created in 2006.
- Deals with complaints of bank customers.

Insurance ombudsman

- Sort out complaints of individual policy holders.
- Constituted under Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017.

Income Tax Ombudsman

- Protects every taxpayer's rights-Complaints filed under grievance cell of Director General of Income Tax

Share market Ombudsman

- SEBI registers complaints online in the in visitor complaints cell.

5) Write short notes on

(a) NCLP

(b) CLPRA

(a) National Child Labour Project- 1988 **0.5**

1. It is a Central Sector scheme launched in 1988 under the National Child labours policy 1987
2. Ministry of labour& Employment

Aim

1

1. Rehabilitation of the victims of child labour
2. Mainstreaming them to formal schooling system with vocational training at NCLP centers

Eligibility / Target group

0.5

1. Children – Age 9 -14 (in hazardous occupations)

2. Adolescent – Below 18 years (in hazardous occupations)

Formal Education 1

1. Children – Eased into local schools
2. Adolescents – Given skill enhancement training and shifted to non – hazardous work.
3. Rescued children are affiliated with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan.

(b) CLPRA (Child Labour Prohibition & Registration Act, 1986) 0.5

Aim 0.5

1. Strictly prohibits employment of 14 and below year of children in hazardous occupation.
2. It aims to regulate the hours & working condition of child workers

CLPRA Amendment Act of 2016 2

1. Prohibit engagement of children in all occupation
2. Prohibit engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations
3. GoI to provide stricter punishments to employees who violate the act
4. It will also make the employer employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act cognizable.
5. Allows govt to bar employment of adolescents working in any hazardous conditions.

6) Explain the various forms of Corruption.

- Corruption is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offence by a person or an organization entrusted in a position of authority.

Various forms of Corruption 6

1. Bribery

- Improper use of gifts and favors in exchange for personal gain.-It includes money, gifts, real estate etc.

2. Nepotism

- Undue favor from holder of patronage to relative.

- It is described as “The subtle form of corruption”

3. Favoritism

- Unduly preferring one to other
- Example : Recently Madras HC said that people holding responsible public posts are acting with “evil elements” of favourism, nepotism & corrupt activities that are anti – developmental anti – national & unconstitutional.

4. Embezzlement

- Act of stealing, misappropriation or retention of funds by a person entrusted by an employer / organization
- Example: Overbilling of customers, forging of cheques.

5. Fraud

- Cheating the govt through dishonesty
- Example : Tax fraud, credit card fraud, Insurance fraud, KYC fraud

- 6. Political corruption**-Influencing the govt laws, regulations and policies.-Example : Coal gate scam etc

7. Grand Corruption

- Occurs in large procurement projects - Example : Building of roads, dams, hospitals, construction projects

8. Petty corruption

- Involves smaller sums & is a low level corruption.
- Example : customs officers to allow good
- Through a border crossing.
- These are the various forms of corruption.

7) List out the various Entrepreneur schemes launched by TamilNadu Government? 6

1. CARE – Covid Assistance and Relief to Entrepreneurs
2. TANSIM – TamilNadu Startup and Innovation Mission
3. TN – IVP – TamilNadu Innovation Voucher Programme
4. TN CGS – TamilNadu Credit Guarantee Scheme

5. TN CM's AWARD – State Level / District level
6. NEEDS – New Entrepreneur – Cum – Enterprise Development Scheme
7. TAICO – Bank Schemes
8. TICC Schemes
9. TADHCO – Schemes for SC
10. UYEGP – Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme
11. TNMBIIDP – TamilNadu Manufacturing Business Incubation Infrastructure Development Programme
12. Start up TN

8) Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act - 2013 - Describe.

Origin:

1

- Due to the loopholes in the Employment of Manual Scavenger & Construction of Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the government passed the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers & their Rehabilitation Act 2013, which reinforced the ban on manual scavenging.

Aim:

1

1. to provide manual scavengers the Right to live with dignity enshrined under the Constitution
2. To protect weaker sections from social injustice,
3. To end the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly unfair caste system,
4. To rehabilitate them to a life of dignity and to correct the historical injustice and indignity suffered by the them.

key features of the act

4

1. It bans manual scavenging and also discharges employees who are engaged in this practice on a contractual or regular basis.
2. It widened the definition of manual scavengers by including in it all forms of manual removal of human excreta like an open drain, pit latrine, septic tanks, manholes, and removal of excreta on the railway tracks.
3. Rehabilitating the manual scavengers by providing them with ready-built houses,

financial assistance & loans for taking up alternate occupation on a sustainable basis, organizing training programs for the scavengers so that they can opt for some other profession at a stipend of Rs. 3000 and offering scholarships to their children under the relevant scheme of the government.

4. The Act makes the offense of manual scavenging cognizable and non-available.
5. It calls for a survey of manual scavenging in urban & rural areas and the conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines.
6. It makes it obligatory for employers to provide protective tools to the workers.

9) Point out the issues faced by women during the COVID - 19 pandemic in India.

Issues Faced by the women during Covid-19 Pandemic:

Economic Impacts on Women

2

1. Greater burden of domestic and care work
2. Higher rates of job losses
3. Reduced financial independence and future prospects

Social impacts on women

2

1. gender-based violence
2. Spikes in sexual, physical, and domestic violence and exploitation
3. Mental depression due to over loading of unpaid Care Work

Health care system impacts for women

2

1. Increased risk for front-line health workforce
2. Reduced access to vital health services and exclusion from potential COVID-19 treatments
3. Increased risk of pregnancy-related deaths and teen pregnancies
4. Health of women generally is adversely impacted through the reallocation of resources and priorities, including sexual and reproductive health services.

10) What are the basic human Right as envisaged in Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- UDHR consists of 30 articles detailing an individual's "basic rights and fundamental freedoms".

- It is universally applicable for all human beings of varying race, religions and nationality

Basic Rights: 6

1. All Are Born Free & Equal.
2. Don't Discriminate.
3. The Right to Life.
4. No Slavery.
5. No Torture.
6. You Have Rights No Matter Where You Go.
7. We're All Equal Before the Law.
8. Your Human Rights Are Protected by Law.
9. No Unfair Detainment.
10. The Right to Trial.
11. We're Always Innocent Till Proven Guilty.
12. The Right to Privacy.
13. Freedom to Move.
14. The Right to Seek a Safe Place to Live.
15. Right to a Nationality.

11) Describe the concept of Absolute & Relative poverty with suitable examples.**Absolute poverty: 2**

- Also known as extreme poverty or abject poverty, it involves the scarcity of basic food, clean water, health, shelter, education and information.
- Those who belong to absolute poverty tend to struggle to live and experience a lot of child deaths from preventable diseases like malaria, cholera and water-contamination related diseases.
- Absolute Poverty is usually uncommon in developed countries.

Relative Poverty: 2

- It is defined from the social perspective that is living standard compared to the economic standards of population living in surroundings.
- Hence it is a measure of income inequality.
- For example, a family can be considered poor if it cannot afford vacations, or cannot buy presents for children at Christmas, or cannot send its young to the university.

- Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income.

- It is a widely used measure to ascertain poverty rates in wealthy developed nations.

Absolute Poverty and Relative Poverty:**Difference 2**

- Absolute poverty is the state of being without basic human needs such as food, water, and shelter.
- Relative poverty, on the other hand, is a measure of income inequality that compares people's incomes to those of others in their society.
- It looks at how well off the poorest members of society are in comparison to the rest of the population.
- While both types of poverty are serious issues that need to be addressed, relative poverty is generally seen as a bigger problem because it can trap people in a cycle of disadvantage.
- This is why many countries now use relative poverty measures when developing policies to reduce poverty.

12) Write short notes on Operation Green Hunt.**Operation Green Hunt:****Origin: 1**

- Operation Green Hunt is the name used by the Indian media to describe the "all-out offensive by paramilitary forces and the states forces" against the Naxalites.
- The operation is believed to have begun in November 2009 along five states in the "Red Corridor."

Implementation: 2

1. The operation which is believed to start in November 2009 along five states in the "Red Corridor"
2. The Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) would take the lead in the operations against Maoist insurgents
3. Red Corridor in India: The zone comprising the central, southern, and eastern parts of India

covering around 11 states with the major concentration in Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is regarded as the Red Corridor. It is popular in news for Maoist insurgency.

Impact:

3

- From 223 districts that were affected due to naxalism in the year 2010, the number has come down to 90 in nine years.
- The government even started 'Relief and Rehabilitation Policy' for bringing naxalites into mainstream.
- Members of Central Committee Politburo of communist parties have either been killed or arrested.

13) What are the activities monitored by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

NCPCR

- It is a statutory body setup in March 2007 under commissions for protection of Child rights (CPCR) Act of 2005.

Activities monitored by NCPCR

6

1. Assessment & Review of safeguards

- Proper implementation of measures in child rights protection
- Present report to central govt.

2. Inquiry of cases of child right violation

- Initiative proceedings
- Example: NCPCR issued draft guidelines on Child artists in 2022.

3. Enquire needs of children

- Special care & protection
- For: Disadvantaged, marginalized, child prisoners etc.

4. Promote Research & study in child rights

- Conduct research
- Study factors that prevent enjoyment of child rights.

5. Monitor the implementation of child related Acts

- Checks violations on Acts like,

- POCSO Act of 2012
- RTE Act of 2009

6. Advise the Govt regarding child related issues

- During legislation
- During International convention etc.

14) Define Educated unemployment and give the reasons.

Educated unemployment

1

- It occurs when a person is educated and is not able to find a suitable and efficient job for himself.
- It is due to a mismatch between the aspirations of graduates & employment opportunities available to them

Statistics

- 2 million of graduates & half a million post graduates are unemployed in India
- Youth employment
- Graduate level – 8%
- Postgraduate level – 9.3%

Reasons for educated unemployment

5

Defective Education system

- Obsolete curriculum is one of the reasons of educated unemployment
- Survey reveal that 33% of educated youth are unemployed in India.

Increase in population

- India is the 2nd populated country in the world.
- Due to large population, everyone wants to do the same work and demand increases
- People aren't ready to use this creative skills

Lack of skills due to Technical up gradation

- In this digitized work, lack of basic skills paves way to unemployment
- Candidate should get the right skills in order to world efficiently.

Slow economic growth

- Undulations in business cycles,
- Recession & inflation leads to slow economic growth.

- This results in educated unemployment

Pressure from parents

- Mismatch between aspiration of graduates & employment opportunities leads to educated person being unemployed.

Lack of Network of cottage industries

- Lack of network of cottage industries leads to unemployment among educated individuals.
- Or else it would absorb millions of unemployed educated youth.
- These are the given for educated unemployment in India.

15) What is Gender budgeting? How it ensure the women empowerment?**Gender Budgeting: 2**

- Gender Budgeting is concerned with gender sensitive formulation of legislation, programmes and schemes; allocation of resources; implementation and execution; audit and impact assessment of programmes and schemes; and follow-up corrective action to address gender disparities.

Gender Budgeting and women empowerment:**4**

1. According to the 2011 census, women account for 48 per cent of the total population of the country.
2. Women face disparities in access to and control over services and resources.
3. A powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men.
4. Gender budgeting is the way for women empowerment to bridge the gap that exists between man and woman.
5. It directly promotes women's development through allocation of budgetary funds for women's programs or reduces opportunities for empowerment of women through budgetary cuts.
6. Monitors expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective.

7. Entails dissection of the Government budgets to establish its gender differential impacts and to ensure that gender commitments are translated in to budgetary commitments.

8. Gender responsive budgets policies can contribute to achieving the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency and women empowerment.

16) Does the matter of the Healthy Environment is the responsibility of Individual or Society?**Healthy Environment – Individual and Social responsibility****4**

- Everyone has the right to a healthy and safe environment that will ensure their physical and mental health or well-being, including adequate water supply, sanitation and waste disposal as well as protection from all forms of environmental danger, such as pollution, ecological degradation or infection.
- Our personal activities/ actions can either improve or deteriorate the environment quality.
- Human actions cause many environmental problems.
- There are many serious environmental threats, like global warming, climate change, deforestation, and air and water pollution.
- All of us are equally responsible for these problems in one or other way by neglecting the environment.
- That means all of us can fix the problems if we understand our roles and responsibilities by protecting it.
- There are actions people can opt daily to protect the environment like recycle, reuse, compost, and use of green fuels and vehicles. Remember our earth can fulfil our needs but not our greed. Human existence is quite impossible without the presence of a healthy environment.
- The more we understand it earlier the better it will be for us and for our coming generations in future. Remember prevention is better than cure.

- If we are to respond to these problems we have to recognize that each of us is individually responsible for the quality of the environment we live in.

Conclusion:

2

- Majority of people want a cleaner and safe environment, but none of us want to make major changes in their lifestyle that could contribute to a cleaner environment.
- Every individual is responsible for solving environmental issues.
- Come to think of it, these environmental issues emanates from the actions of each individual hence taking up responsibility, managing your activities as an individual goes a long way in solving environmental problems.
- Clean environment is also a collective responsibility that needs to be prioritized. Government, businesses and citizens can work together to keep our environment free from litter and pollution.

17) Explain the factors responsible for the uneven distribution of Population in India. 1

- Uneven population of distribution is characterized by massive difference in density of population.
- Delhi, Mumbai are densely populated whereas Arunachal Pradesh has low population density.

Factors on uneven distribution of population

a) Physical factors

2

1. Relief

- Mountain have rugged surface with thick forest & harsh climate
- Example : North Eastern states

2. Climate

- Extreme climatic condition affect the density of population
- Example : Density of population

3. River System

- They favour agriculture, drinking water, hydro power.

- Example – Kanpur, Kolkatta, NewDelhi are densely populated.

4. Minerals

- Chotanagpur plateau
- Karnataka plateau which are mineral rich are densely populated.
- Geographical location
- Well connected roadways & railways
- Example : Pune, Nasik etc.

b) Economic factors

1.5

Agriculture

- Difference in productivity of land leads to uneven distribution of population.

Industries

- Big towns take Delhi, Kolkatta, Chennai provide more employment opportunities.
- They are industrially developed & well connected.

c) Historical factors

0.5

- After partition of India huge number of people settled in West Bengal.

d) Religious factors

0.5

- Places like Varanasi, Madura, Puri are densely populated.

d) Political factors

0.5

- After the shift of India's capital from Kolkatta to Delhi, people from different parts of India have settled there.

18) "Poverty and illiteracy are closely linked" - explain?

Poverty and illiteracy are closely linked: 6

1. Illiteracy may be defined as 'the condition of being unable to read or write' and it is one of the main causes of poverty in any society
2. With the second largest population in the world, India is home to one-third of all world poverty. While 22% of Indians fall below the poverty line, it has been estimated that more than half of the nation's population lacks even basic literacy skills
3. Illiteracy leads to poverty as lack of knowledge and education results in low paid

jobs due to which illiterate people cannot find better paid jobs and they could not complete their basic necessities that is the reason they remain poor. Illiteracy, therefore, hinders the development of the country.

4. Illiteracy contributes to poverty in numerous ways, both indirect and direct. The first link between illiteracy and poverty tends to be when the poor man is unable to afford a high quality education and this in turn prevents him from getting a high-paid job.
 5. This may also lead to other causes of poverty. When the poor man can't make ends meet with his meager income then he is forced to send his children to work. These children should instead be going to schools and getting education so that when they grow old they can get a higher-earning job and improve their standard of living.
 6. This cycle may continue for many generations to come and the poverty stricken people may not be able to improve on their style of living.
- Hence it is proved that Poverty and illiteracy are closely linked

Unit - 02

- 1) "Increasing rate of Dowry death in India is a worrying one" - Examine the Dowry prohibition Act of 1961 in this context.

Dowry**0.5**

- It refers to the money, goods or estate that a woman brings to her husband or his family in marriage.-It is more common in participial culture.

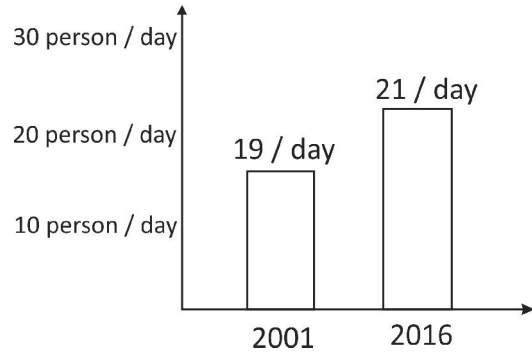
Dowry death:**2**

- Dowry deaths and dowry murder relate to a bride's suicide or killing committed by her husband and his family soon after the marriage because of their dissatisfaction with the dowry.
- It is typically the culmination of a series of prior domestic abuses by the husband's family.
- Most dowry deaths occur when the young woman, unable to bear the harassment and torture, commits suicide by hanging herself or consuming poison.

- Dowry deaths also include bride burning where brides are doused in kerosene and set ablaze by the husband or his family.

Prevalence of Dowry death in India: **1**

- According to NCRB, in 2017 – 7000 dowry linked deaths in a year.



- In 2019 alone, 7115 cases of dowry deal were registered under section 304B of IPC.
- Persistent abuse of young brides by in laws seeking more dowry in just one of numerous danger faced by women.

Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961: **0.5****Aim**

- The act was enacted to eradicate dowry system
- It punished demanding & advertising dowry.

Punishment**1****Section 3**

- If any person is found guilty of dowry, shall be imprisoned for not less than 5 years and fine not less than Rs.10000

Section 4

- Penalty for demanding dowry
- Imprisonment not less than 6 months-Fine - not less than Rs 10000

Amendment:

- Amended in 1984 and 1986 supplemented by the Dowry prohibition (Maintenance of lists of presents to the Bride & Bridge room) rules, 1982.

Ineffectiveness of Dowry Prohibition Act in Reality : **5**

a) **Meagre Effect on Dowry menace**

- The law of 1961 had no effect and the still practices continued to reign supreme.
- Though on amending the Act, it did not succeed in curbing and eradicating the issue.

b) **Failure of the Act to remove practice of dowry from society**

- Failure of public support behind the legislation.
- Social acceptance of dowry is very high.
- In spite of amending the law in 1984 & 1986 for stringent punishments, dowry continued to grow on daily basis.

c) **Not a cognizable offence**

- The offence being non – cognizable it nullifies the purpose of the Act.
- Example: It is unrealistic to think that father of a girl who had paid dowry would prefer a complaint against the interest of his daughter after her marriage.

d) **No ceiling on the gifts**

- Major loophole in existing legislation is that anything is allowed in the Name of gifts & presents.

e) **Misuse of Anti – Dowry law:**

- False allegation made against the husbands for personal interest of women is diluted the very purpose of this act.

Conclusion:

2

- Laws have become stringent with time to do complete justice and protect women, Awareness has increased among people, but it not created any deterrence among people.
- The dowry prohibition act is not effective in Dowry is a socio-legal problem which cannot be law alone.
- There is a need for government intervention along with help of NGO/civil societies.
- Education and self-dependence of woman can become catalyst and overhaul the problem gender imbalance and loss of self-esteem of women.

2) **Write short notes on the following:**

1. DRDA
2. PURA
3. Transparency International
4. Recent usage of CrPC - 144 in India.

1. **DRDA-District Rural development agency**

Origin:

3

- Created Under Registration of societies Act in every District in April 1, 1999.

Aim:

- Execution and monitoring of Schemes and projects of Central and state Government to alleviate the Poverty and development of Rural

Organisation setup:

- Chairman of Zilla Parishad / District Collector.
- All MPs and MLAs and MLOs of the District.
- 1/3rd of Panchayat Samiti Chairpersons to be nominate by rotation in alphabetical order for a tenure of one year, one of whom must belong to SC/ST and another a woman
- CEO of Zilla Parishad / District Collector – Chief Executive Officer / Executive Director
- Other head of financial institution like RBI, Nationalised Bank etc.

Functions:

- Planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes
- Coordinating with other agencies-Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation
- Enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making and Impact studies

2. **PURA – (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas)**

3

Origin

- It was mooted by Former President APJ Abdul Kalam in 2003 for empowering & accelerating rural development.

Ministry

- Ministry of Rural Development

Pilot Scheme

- Launched in Seven clusters for a period of 3 years (2004 – 2007)

PURA 2.0

- Central Sector Scheme launched in 2012.
- Development of potential growth centers such as Census towns.

Implementation

- Through Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- Provision of livelihood opportunities & Urban Amenities to improve quality of life in rural areas.

Urban Mission

- Launched in 2014 – 15
- Aimed to create 300 rural growth clusters.

3. Transparency International 3

- It is a German registered Association founded in 1993 by Former employees of World Bank

Objective

- To combat corruption and prevent crimes.

Function

- It is an international NGO
 - It released two reports namely
1. Global Corruption Report
 2. Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

India's rank

- According to Transparency International India has been ranked 85th of 180 countries in corruption Perception Index in 2021.

4. Recent usage of CrPC – 144 in India Section 144CrPC 3

- It empowers the magistrate of any state or UT in India to pass an order prohibiting the gathering of four or more people in a specified area.

Features of Section 144

1. Place restriction on handling any kind of weapon

2. 3 years of maximum punishment.
3. No movement of public
4. Punishable offence to obstruct law enforcement agencies.
5. Empowers authorities to block interest access.
6. Maintain peace & order
7. Maximum of 6 months duration.

Recent usage of 144 CrPC

- To implement general lockdown during COVID – 19 Pandemic.
- Implement in Jaipur on the wake of protest against the Centre's Agnepath scheme for soldiers recruitment for 4 years-Section 144 of CrPc have been implemented in Mangalore following the Karnataka Flijab Row.

3) Point out the various child Labour issues prevailing in TamilNadu and also explain. The measures taken by the Government of TamilNadu in this regard.**Child Labour 8**

- It is the work that deprives children of their childhood, potential & dignity and in harmful to physical & mental development.

Child Labour in TamilNadu

- According to CRY, NGO in 2011 census, there are 40.3 million working children in India among which 25 - 23 million are employed in agricultural sector,

Child labour issues in TamilNadu**1. Child Labour in Primary sector :**

- Most of the agricultural activities, sand quarries, mud pot and bricks manufacturing activities. Ex. Tirunelveli, Tenkasi area.

2. Child Labour in Manufacturing sector :

- Nearly 30.8% of the children are working in Manufacturing Sector. Ex. Sivakashi fireworks factories, Tirupur Textiles Industries.

3. Child labour in Service sector

- About 26.4% of children work in service sector

4. Child labours in unorganized sector:

- Unorganized sector is the most important employers for children.

- Ex. Agricultural labours, markets, road side shops. Etc.

5. Bonded Child labour

- NGO, "Shed" India had rescued nearly 40 children from bonded labour near Ramnad in Animal rearing farms, Charcoal units, brick units etc,

6. Child Trafficking:

- Buying and selling of children either for labour or for sexual exploitation. It is found mostly in urban area of Tamilnadu.

7. Child labour in Hazardous factories: Child labour on hazardous places like Match industries in Sivakasi was checked and the children were assured with education.

8. Effect of Post COVID – 19 pandemic on child labour issue : Nearly 28% increase in child labour has been observed in TamilNadu due to COVID 19 Pandemic.

Measures taken by Govt of TN to address Child labour

4

1. NCLP in TamilNadu

- Implemented in 15 out of other districts in the state-315 special training centers are operational and providing education support in 7247 children.
- Step end of Rs 150 / month provided to NCLP children.

2. Indo US child labour project

- Implemented in 10 hazardous sectors in 21 districts across

1. Delhi
2. Maharashtra
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. TamilNadu
5. UttarPradesh

- On its conclusion, TamilNadu was the only south Indian state to be counted into project's overall objective addressing child labour in 10 hazardous sectors.

3. CM's 15 point programme

- Action plan on eradication of child labour in all hazardous occupation by 2005 and non hazardous occupation by 2007.

- Implemented through NCLP societies.

4. Chief Minister's Goal

- TamilNadu CM has pledged the people to eradicate child labour in the state through govt efforts.
- Also aims to achieve Elimination of Child labour by 2025 through schemes like free uniform, books, noon meal scheme, free bus travel etc.

4) Explain the various Legislations of Government to control the corruption.

- According to corruption Perception Index of 2021.
- India ranks 25th of 180 countries having 51% of India's respondents being admitting the corruption practice.
- India has enacted various anticorruption laws which can be as follows.

Legal Framework

6

1. Prevention corruption Act 1988

- Provides for penalties in relation to public servants and those who involve in abetment of an act of corruption,
- Amended in 2018 criminalizing both
- Bribe taking by public servants
- Bribe giving by any person

2. Preventing of Money laundering Act 2002

- Strict punishment including imprisonment upto 10 years.
- Attachment of property of accused persons.

3. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 2010

- Regulates foreign contributions
- Prior registration or prior approval of MHA is required of foreign contributions otherwise it is illegal,

Regulatory Framework

6

1. Lokpal & Lokayukta Act, 2013

- Establishment of an ombudsman for central & State govt.
- Investigate allegations of corruption against public servants include PM & other ministry.

2. Central Vigilance Commission, 1964

- Became statutory body in 2003
- Vigilance administration & assist executive in matte relating to corruption.

3. RTI Act of 2005

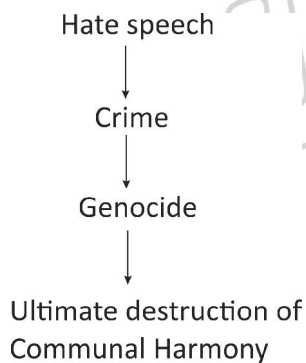
- Enabled to bring transparency in government
- Failure to provide information is chargeable of penalty od Rs.25000

4. Whistle Blower Protection Act, 2014

- Enacted to enable any person to disclose to a Competent Authority, acts of corruption or willful misuse of power or discretion, or criminal offences by a public servant.

5) How “Hate speech” acts against communal Harmony of the country. What are your ideas to control it?”**Hate speech 1**

- It is referred to as “Woods whose intent is to create hatred towards a particular group community, religion or race.-It decay not have meaning but may result in violence.

Hate speech against communal Harmony 0.5**1. Hate speech to Hate crime 4.5**

- According to a survey/ from 2014 – 22 around 878 cases of hate speech (54%) and hate crime (46%) have occurred,
- Hate crimes occur primarily targeting
 - 1.Muslim (73.3%)
 - 2.Christians (26.7%) in India

2. Hate speech to Genocide

- In 2022, Gregory Stanton president of Genocide watch stated that there are notable signs of genocide of Muslims in India.
- It is assuming its from in the way of Mob violence.

3. Destruction of Communal Harmony

- The Muzzaffar Nagar riots ob 2013 was triggered by a fake video that incited communal passions.
- It encourages discrimination and promotes enmity among the communities
- It leads to the ultimate destruction of communal Harmony.

Suggestions on Controlling Hate speech**1. Education 6**

- It is the most efficient way on diluting hate speech
- It plays a vital role in promoting & under standing compassion with others.

2. Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)

- Cases of Hate speech can be addressed by ADR
- It proposes a shift from long procedures of the court, to the settlement of dispute through mediation negotiation

3. Strict implementation of laws

- Provision of Viswanathan Committee 2019 and Bezharial committee of 2014.
- Should be strictly implemented in order to stop hate speech and its consequences
- There are some of the suggestions through which hate speech can be curbed and thus communal harmony can be maintained.

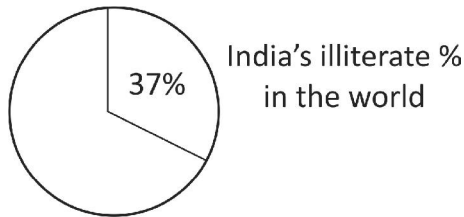
6) Explain the causes of illiteracy in India. And list out the various schemes implemented by Government of TamilNadu to control it.**Illiteracy 0.5**

- According to UNECO, illiteracy is that “One who cannot with understanding both read and wrote a short simple statement on his everyday life”-It can quoted as, “Illiteracy is a life sentence”

Illiteracy in India

0.5

- 287 million people in India are illiterate



Causes of illiteracy in India

6

1. high Population

- Due to rapid increase in population the demand for resources is higher when availability is low.
- The poor people in having more children they can sent them to work and earn work wages.

2. prevalence of Poverty

- 2/3rd of the population in India lives in poverty.
- Poverty is both the cause and effect of illiteracy
- Lack of affordable education facilities
- Those who live in remote areas are with few or no educational facilities.

3. Less educated and lack of awareness among the parents

- Lack of knowledge about importance of education in life.
- This results in them not educating their children as well.

4. Lack of affordable educational facilities in rural areas

- Rural India faces illiteracy due to the missing or lacking of educational institutions at rural area.

5. Social Barriers

- Family & social norms where female education is not allowed is still prevailing in India.

6. Unemployment of Educated

- Survey reveals 33% of adulted youth are unemployed due to lack of furniture skills.

- This creates a drawback for future generation to obtain education.

Schemes of TamilNaduGovt to control illiteracy

1. New Education Policy 2022 of TN

5

- Aim to reach 100% literacy in state - It is found the 4.80 lakh people above 15 cannot read or write.

Implementation

- 2000 adult education centres,-Coverage of scheme before March 2023.-Budget Rs 10 crore

2. Ennum Ezhuthum Mission (2022 -23)

- Bridge learning gap due to Covid – 19 pandemic
- Ensure all students up to 8 years are able to read & possess basic arithmetic skills by 2025.

3. Karpom Ezhuthuvom Iyakkam

- Arms to impart basic literacy to illiterate above age 15 – 55.-Implement by the State non school& Adult education Directorate.

4. Karkum Bharatham

- It is a special Adult Education Scheme in districts where female literacy is less than 50%
- Focuses on Facilitating adults to pursue basic literacy-Special focus to women SC / ST & minorities, disadvantaged groups.
- Fund pattern 60 : 40
- These are some of the schemes launched by TN Govt to control the effects of illiteracy.

7) What are the individual and social causes for sexual violence against women. How can we ensure the safety of women with the aid of information Technology?

Sexual violence

0.5

- India is a country where women are prone to sexual violence and related crimes.
- According to NCRB, a total of 4,05,861 cases of crime against women was registered in 2019, showing an increase of 7.3% on 2018.

Statistics of Sexual Violence

0.5

- Every 10 minutes, a women is raped somewhere in India.

- Every 4 minutes, women expenditure cruelty at hands of in laws.
- In 2019, the country recorded 88 rape cases every day.
- Out of them 11% were from Dalit community.
- Problems in present legal provisions of delayed justice, under reporting, Gender based society lead to the rising numbers of sexual violence.

Individual causes of sexual violence against women. 3**1. Known victim**

- About 93% of sexual violence to women is from a known person from a family, community.

2. Drug facilitated sexual assault (DFSA)

- Also known as predator rape, where the assault occurs once when the victim is incapacitated due to drugs.

3. Aggressiveness of Males

- Domination & control over the women victims
- Less considerable about the impact of sexual violence on women.

Social causes of sexual violence 3**1. Patriarchal society**

- The society on the whole, blame the survivors and push the family into science.
- Male superiority & other leads to marital rape.

2. Social norms

- Often women are considered inferior and are rejected of her consent.
- Societies with a machismo ideology, emphasizing dominance, make honour rape is more common.

3. Acceptance of domestic violence

- Social norms have normalized the tolerance of domestic violence.
- This leads to sexual violence, which is offensive both morally & legally.

Safety of women through information technology**1. Robust Surveillance system** 5

- Enabling an electronic monitoring system like CCTV in areas dressing dark hours would ensure women society especially among working women

- It can be also linked with LED lights in the streets.

2. GPS trackers

- It enables the use to make use of relative tracking, zone alerts SOS alarm and better connectivity through IoT (Internet of things)
- Example : Let strack App

3. Creation of Social Safety Network

- It enables the user to create a social safety network of individuals who get notifications in case of emergency or unsafe condition
- Example : bSafe App

4. Identification of safest route

- Working women find it hard to make home through dafe routes-It enables to alert the person on reaching in safe location
- Example : My safety pin

5. Using Wearable Devices

- In case of risky situation the concerned member receives alert and immediately dial for emergency
- Example : Smart watch etc.

8) Why comptroller and Auditor General of India is called as Guardian of public purse as well as the watchdog of public finace in India? Explain in detail.**CAG** 6

- He is an independent authority under the constitution of India.
- He is the head of Indian adult and account dept & Chief Guardian public purse
- CAG shall be the most important officer under the constitution of India. – Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

Reasons for CAG to be called as Guardian of Public purse**1. He is the Supreme body for Audit & Accounts**

- CAG is the supreme body for Audit and Accounts for all the expenditures made by both.
- Central government
- State government

2. He Checks on accountability of executive

- The accountability of the executive to the parliament in terms of financial administration is secured through audit reports of the CAG.

3. He Checks legality of Account disposal

- CAG checks whether the accounts / money shown is disbursed legally.
- Checks whether the expenditure conforms to the authority that governs it.

4. He Conducts proprietary audit

- CAG can conduct propriety audit and can look into the wisdom, faithfulness & economy of govt expenditure.
- He can comment on the wastefulness and extravagance of such expenditure

Reasons for CAG to be called as watchdog of public finance 6

1. He Inspect any office subject to his audit

- CAG can inspect any office / organization subject to his audit.
- He can question the administration regarding the transaction and submit report to the Parliament.

2. He Audits the receipts & expenditure of centre & state

- Audits accounts related to-Consolidated fund of India-Consolidated fund of each state
- Consolidated fund of each union-Territory having a legislative assembly
- Audits all expenditures from-Contingency fund of India & state-Public account of India & State

3. He Audit on Public Account Expenditure

- Public account funds do not belong to the Governments and have to be finally paid back to the persons and authorities who deposited them.
- CAG is in charge of auditing the expenditure from public account of India & states which should be accountable in nature.

- Thus CAG is called as the guardian of public purse and a watchdog of public finance in India.

9) Describe the various measures taken by central and state governments to harvest the crop of demographic dividend

Demographic Dividend in India

6

- India has one of the youngest populations in an agent world.
- India has 62.5% of its population in the age group of 15 – 59 years.
- It will be at peak around 2036 when it will be approx 65%

Central Govt measures to reap Demographic Dividend

1. Controlling population growth

- As fertility declines at a rapid rate the population share of children is smaller.
- This enables higher investment per child.
- This enables productive labour force in future.
- India shows declining fertility rate from 2.1 to 2 in recent NFHS survey.

2. Education

- Enhancing educational levels by properly investing in primary secondary & higher education.
- India having 41% below age of 20 can reap demographic dividend with better education system.
- Example : Establishment of Higher Education finance Agency (HEFA)

3. Health Investment

- Schemes like
- National Health Protection
- Ayushman Bharat
- ICDS
- Leads to high number of productive days

4. Job creation

- In order to absorb young people 10 million jobs must be created annually-Example Start Up India, Make in India.

5. Skill Development

- NSDC (National Skill Development corporation with target of skilling 500 million people) by 2022.

TN State government measures to reap demographic dividend 6**1. Skill development**

- Naan Mudhalvan Scheme launched will offer warning capsules in coding and robotics to students and help in up gradation

2. Job creation

- To use the demographic dividend effectively, employment must be assured.
- Example : TamilNadu Urban Employment Scheme launched in 2022.

3. Healthcare

- In order to improve the health care in the state, the TamilNadu Government has launched various schemes like Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam, Innuyir Kappom etc.

4. New Entrepreneur Schemes & Policies

- TN Startup
- TANSIM
- NEEDS

Conclusion

- India is in the mid of demographic transition.- By learning the global approaches from Japan & Kerala -India would be able to reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

10) List out the various steps taken by the Government to tackle the issues of terrorism with example.**Terrorism** 2

- According to UN, terrorism is defined as "any criminal acts intended or calculated to provide a state of terror in the general public.

Terrorism in India

- As per Global Terrorism India 2019, India is on the 7th rank in terms of most affected country by terrorism.
- India faces terrorism from secessionists from

1. Kashmir

2. North east

3. Punjab

- And left wing extremist groups in

1. Central

2. East Central &

3. South Central India

Steps taken by Government to tackle the issues of terrorism 10**A. Establishment of Intelligence Agencies**

1. RAW (Research & Analysis wing)

2. Intelligence Bureau (IB)

3. NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid)

- These are responsible to fight terrorism eliminating both inside & outside the country.

B. Legislative Measures**1. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967**

- Designed to deal with associations & activities that questioned the territorial integrity of India
- It has been amended in 2004 – 2008 and 2019.

2. TADA (Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention Act, 1985))

- Had more stringent provision than UAPA.
- It was declined in 1955 due to the misuse of power for collateral purposes.

3. POTA Act (Prevention of Terrorism Act) 2002.

- Formed on the intensification of crossborder terrorism & continued offensive agenda of destabilizing India by Pakistan.
- Declined in 2004.

4. National Investigation Agency Act 2008

- It provides to establish National Investigation Agency which is a Central Agency to investigate & prosecute offence

5. National Security Act 1980

- A preventive detention law which involves detainment of a person in order to keep him / her from committing future crimes.
- A person can be detained for a period of 3 months.

C. International Efforts by India against Terrorism

1. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

- India is a member of FATF, that works towards establishing global standards for combating money laundering & terror financing

2. CCIT (Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism)

- In 1996, with the objective of providing a comprehensive legal framework to counter terrorism, India proposed to UNGA, the adoption of CCIT.
- There are the steps taken by Govt to tackle issues of terrorism.

D. Conducting various operations

- Operation Green Hunt in naxal attended area Kalisthan – Terrorism
- Operation Blue Star
- Operation All out – Jammu & Kashmir

E. Welfare Activities

- Infrastructure creations in Terrorism affected Area
- Job creation for youth
- Terrorist – Rehabilitation measures who turned as
- Civilian Terrorism victim Rehabilitation measures

11) Why Estimation of poverty in the country is most important? How poverty of India is being estimated?

Poverty in India

- According to NITI Aayog, 25% of population of India are poor.
- In 2022, India is ranked 62 / 107 countries in MPI.
- According to India, the poverty Line in rural – Rs 32 per day
- Urban – Rs 47 per day

5

Importance of poverty estimation in a country

1. Measure the impact of welfare schemes

- Through poverty estimation the impact & success of various govt schemes can be measured.

- It helps in addressing the short comings in future.

2. Helps in Poverty elimination

- Used in formulating new plans in terms of poverty alleviation
- Aims to elimination poverty from the society.

3. Helps in identification of vulnerable sections

- Through poverty estimation, it is easy for the govt to identify vulnerable sections and formulate schemes in a targeted manner,.

4. Bring social inclusion

- Social Inclusion of disadvantaged group can be brought through poverty estimation methods,
- It prepares the ground for a just and equitable society

5. Constitutional Requirement:

- Poverty estimation paves the way for poverty elimination that in turn prepares the ground for a just and equitable society.

Poverty estimation in India

- A common method used to estimate poverty in India is based on the income or consumption levels and if the income or consumption falls below a given minimum level, then the household is said to be Below the Poverty Line (BPL).

Poverty Line Calculation:

2.5

1. Poverty estimation in India is now carried out by NITI Aayog's task force through the calculation of poverty line based on the data captured by the National Sample Survey Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).
2. NITI Aayog as a policy think tank has replaced Planning Commission, which was earlier responsible for calculating the poverty line in India.

3. Consumption Versus Income Level:

- Poverty line estimation in India is based on the consumption expenditure and not on the income levels because of the following reasons:

- Variation in Income: Income of self-employed people, daily wage labourers etc. is highly variable both temporally and spatially, while consumption pattern are comparatively much stable.
- Additional Income: Even in the case of regular wage earners, there are additional side incomes in many cases, which is difficult to take into account.
- Data Collection: In case of consumption based poverty line, sample based surveys use a reference period (say 30 days) in which households are asked about their consumption of last 30 days and is taken as the representative of general consumption. Whereas tracing the general pattern of income is not possible.

Measurement of Poverty Line 1.5**1. Absolute Measurement of Poverty**

- It is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information.
- It depends not only on income but also on access to social services.
- This method was used by the World Bank and developing countries like India, rely on a poverty line which remains constant across geographies and over time.

2. Relative Measurement of Poverty 1.5

- It is present when a household income is lower than the median income in a particular country and is used mainly by the developed countries like USA.
- Those who fall into the category of relative poverty are not necessarily deprived of all basic needs, but may not experience the same standard of living as the majority of society or in other words, they are relatively deprived.

Data Collection Methods for Poverty Estimation**1.5**

- Uniform Resource Period (URP):** From 1993 - 1994, the poverty line was based on a Uniform Resource Period, which involved asking people about their consumption expenditure across a period of over 30-days

- Mixed Reference Period (MRP):** From 2000 onwards, the NSSO relied on an MRP method which measured consumption of five-low frequency items over a period of 30 days. These items are clothing, durables, education and institutional health expenditure.

12) What are the various measures taken by Government of TamilNadu to ensure the women empowerment.**Introduction 1.5**

- TamilNadu Govt has been ensuring Women empowerment through various progressive steps like
 - Reserving women in local political bodies
 - Organizing rural women into self – help groups (SHGs)
 - Increased women participation in non agricultural labour market.
- Through these exemplary steps, TamilNadu is creating a “Silent Revolution”

Measures taken by TN Govt to empower women**1. TamilNadu State Policy for Women (2021)****Objectives 10.5**

- Violence Free Homes
- Safe Mobility
- No hunger
- Equal wages
- Access to credit
- Fight injustice
- Stop violence
- No discrimination

2. Mahalir thittam

- Launched in 1997 – 98
- Implemented with the support of NGOs & development in a networks of SHGs

3. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (1987)

- Compensate wage loss during pregnancy
- Provision of nutritious food & avoiding low birth weight babies

4. Breastfeeding rooms

- In 2015, more than 350 breastfeeding rooms at bus terminals across the state was inaugurated.
- It is the first state in India to do so.
- Set up breast milk banks in 7 govt hospitals across the state

5. TamilNadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd

- Set up in 1983
- Encourage entrepreneurship among women
- Encourage women to form SHG through training & extending credit facilities.

6. Free bus travel for women

- Launched in 2021
- Enables working women to travel free of cost in govt – owned city & town buses
- Increase work participation & empowers women

7. Vaazhnthu Kaattuvom project

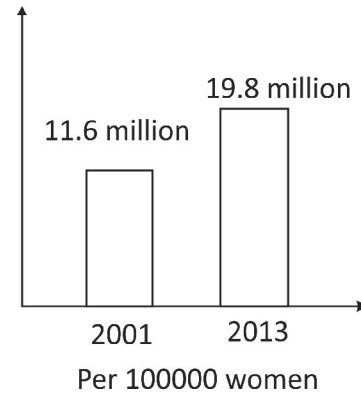
- Innovative world Bank assisted project aiming in rural transformation and empowerment of women through entrepreneurship.
- Recently a women livelihood service centre (WLSC) has been set up at Trichy to support entrepreneurship.
- These are some of the measures taken by TN govt to ensure women empowerment.

Unit - 3

1) Write an Essay about “Role of Information technology in the safety of women”.

Introduction 1.5

- Safety of women in India has become a major issue.
- The crime rate against women in India has been risen to a great extent.
- As per public Health foundation of India crime rate 10seconds from Crime rate



- Inorder to control the crime rate against women and enhance women safety, Information Technology plays a major role : It can be used to

- Mitigate gender – based violence
- Improve women safety

Crimes against women in India 1.5

1. Rape related crime
2. Kidnapping of women
3. Assault, of women with intent to outrange their modesty.
4. Dowry death
5. Abduction of women
6. Cruelty by husband & in laws

Role of IT women safety 8

1. Electronic Monitoring system (EMS)

- EMS can be setup in violence – prone for easy identification
- Example Surveillance cameras like CCTV etc

2. Safety through Application

- Apps like EYEWATCH, BSafe, Vithu provides features like
- Soc activation &
- Location sharing

3. Connectivity with Police network

- Through information technology application like Nirbhaya notify the policy and enhance group tracking
- Example : Hummar App by Delhi Police

4. Signal to the Relatives

- On the applications of IT, the victim can signal the relatives in a problematic situation through Apps
- Details the location & pictures are provided to the preconfigured number
- Example : Women safety App

5. Apps that work even without internet connection

- Apps like Shakes safety, EYEWATCH even work without internet connectivity.
- This enables the victims even in remote areas to ask for help.

6. Protective Technology

- In order to detect a threat, it enables the use of wearable devices like bracelets, watches, pendants etc which are provided with alert system

7. Online complaint Against women abuse

- As per cybercrime report 73% of women are abused online.
- On the introduction of new IT rules in 2021 by MeITY, the center insures women's dignity and online safety among users.

8. Habitual offender Identification APP.

- It will locate and indicate any habitual offender placed near by us.

9. Emergency help line:

- 1098, 1031 are the emergency help line which will connect concern government authorities through satellite link at any time

Challenges for implementations: 3

1. Low literacy
2. Low digital awareness.
3. Digital divide among females
4. Gender biased IT solutions
5. Lack of Government support for women centric schemes
6. Less affordable technologies
7. Low access to technologies for women.
8. Risk of Privacy and Security of women
9. Lack of English language skill

Way forward: 1

- Women being citizen of this country also needs equal rights in the public spheres but they are not exercising these rights because of the fear of rape and molestation like heinous crimes.
- Use of technology become very essential in terms of the safety and security of every citizens. Reach of technology is for greater than other resources in the cities and it should be used in brilliant ways to provide safety.
- In this way technology will be helpful in reducing the numbers of crime against women and it will be a constructive use of technology as well.

2) Sex Education at schools is one of the best solution against emerging sexual violence in the society - Discuss.**Introduction 1**

- Sex education is a programme which educates and informs young individual about sex (sexual health, sexuality and sexual rights in an age appropriate manner.
- Sex Education in India is still being a topic of taboo. But in reality it is the solution against emerging sexual violence in the country.

Sexual Violence in India 1

- According to NFHS-5 report, nearly 1/3 rd of women in India have experienced sexual violence.

Data 1

- 18-49 age women – 30% have experienced physical violence since 15 years.
- Entire lifetime – 6% of women gone through sexual violence.

Need for sex Education in India 6**1. Teenagers need to know safer option**

- Sexually aware students are most likely to know the positive and negative sides of sex.
- Learn about sexually transmitted disc etc and reduce, risks.

2. Better understanding values and autonomy over their bodies.

- Teaches the basics of puberty, body chart.
- Gives comprehensive understanding of their bodies and say no to unwanted sexual activities.

3. Respectful social and sexual relationships.

- Sex education teaches the young generation on what constitutes of sexual violence.
- They get to know that sexual violence is wrong and also opens up when they're being assaulted or violated.

Limitations on Sex education in India 4

1. Parents may feel uncomfortable by letters daughters receive sex education along with boys.
2. It becomes as challenge for the experts to meet the unique needs of boys and girls when taught together.
3. Boys and girls may hesitate to ask questions unless there is an open question box.
4. Not sure that sex education would be the key to control sexual violence as it may take years for progressive behavioral attitudes

Way forward 2

- Currently many NGOs like Isha Learning, Our Voice, Pratisanthi, Super School etc are working on the lines to impart sex education in schools.
- However oppositions arise from groups like the RSS and Shiksha Bachao Andolan Samiti to teach if they were to conduct sex education.
- Besides cultural norms, India is making small but important steps to provide comprehensive sex education.

3) Explain the various social issues faced by scheduled Tribe population in the country. And list out the Government measures for the betterment of their life.

Scheduled Tribes 1

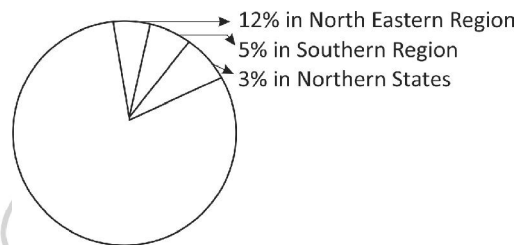
- Tribal population in India who vary among themselves in respect to language ecological

settings, physical features, livelihood, level of development and social stratification

Spread of ST in India 1

- Majority of scheduled tribe population is concentrated in eastern, central and western belt covering states of Odisha, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal.
- Tribes not only contribute to the rich cultural and ethnic diversity of India but also play a major role in **forests and biodiversity conservation and protection.**
- As per Census 2011, 8.6% of India's Population constitutes Scheduled Tribes.

Data



Social issues faced by scheduled Tribes 6

1. Land Alienation

- Basic land holder are scheduled tribes
- They are agricultural based communities
- Land alienation is caused by construction of dams, military installation, sanctuaries reserves, weaponry testing etc.

2. Traditional Agriculture

- They are not touched by modern agriculture methods resulting the low yield unpacking low standard of living

3. Unemployment

- Kharif crop cultivation – Only for six months work
- Rabi crops – Only 2% of isobars take up due to lack of irrigation
- This leads to seasonal unemployment and large number of unproductive days.

4. Lack of Education

- Tribal superstitions and prejudices, extreme poverty, nomadic lifestyle, taught in alien language, lack of suitable teachers pave way for low literacy level

5. Problem of Health and Nutrition

- Due to economic backwardness and insubstantial livelihood, they face health problem life.
1. Prevalence of malaria, TB, diarrhea, Jaundice
 2. Malnutrition like iron deficiency, anemia.
 3. High IMR and low life expectancy.

6. Displacement and Erosion of Identity

- Post independence around 40 million tribal are displaced due to heavy industries and core sector
- Extinction of tribal dialects and languages is another concern which makes them feel isolated in the country.

Govt. Measures for betterment of scheduled tribes constitution provision**2****a) Constitutional measures**

- Art 3342 – President may notify on specific tribal communities which are deemed to be scheduled tribes.
- Art 164 – Ministry for Tribal Welfare in each of state of Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh where they are concentrated.
- Art 244 – Inclusion of 5th schedule for provision for administration of scheduled areas and tribes of states.
- Art 275 – Grants of special funds by centre to state for tribal welfare

b) Legal Provisions**2**

1. Protection 2 Civil Rights Act, 1955
2. SC and ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
3. PESA Act, 1996.
4. Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Punks) Act 2006.

- These are the acts enacted to safeguard tribes and betterment.

c) Schemes launched by GOI**2****1. TRIFED (1987)**

- Tribal cooperative marketing development federation of India
- Works for social and economic development of tribal people.

2. Digital Transformation of tribal schools

- Aimed at building an Intensive, skill based economy.
- AI curriculum will be made available.
- Bridge gap between tribal students and other

3. Pranthan Manitivan Dhan Yojna (2018)

- Marcher linked tribal entrepreneurship development program for forming dusters of tribal SHGS
- Strengthening them into tribal produces comparer
- Implemented by THFED

Conclusion:**1**

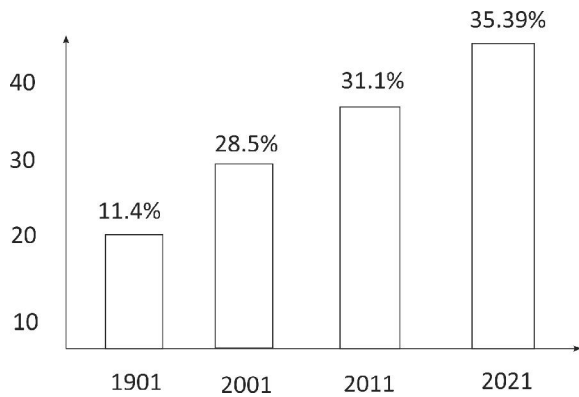
- The tribal are carrying so many problems from the colonial period to the present era.
- Many discontents and grievances have grown up in the minds of neglected and depressed people.
- They have been feeling cries of losing their lands, ethnicity, cultural heritage, and freedom of identity for centuries. India has the second largest tribal population in the world.
- Hence, without safe guarding our indigenous our country won't become a real democracy

4) Write an essay about urbanisation in India along with its problems & remedies.**Urbanization in India****0.5**

- Urbanization refers to the population shift from Rural to urban areas and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.

Data

0.5



- By 2030, it is estimated to reach 40.76% of urban population in India.
- Goa is the most urbanized state with 62.2% urban population

Causes of Urbanization

7.5

1. Access to facilities

- High level of literacy
- Better health
- Greater access to social services
- Cultural and political Participation

2. Access to information

- Eg Women in towns and cities are more informed about family planning resulting in less childish

3. Rural – urban Transformation

- In search of employment opportunities
- Achieve desired career.

4. Modernization and changes in mode of living

- High sophisticated communication
- Infrastructure
- Liberalization and urban amerces

Problems of urbanization

1. High Population

- Population pressure on existing public utilities
- Suffer from unemployment, congestion, ill-health etc.

2. Overflowing Slums

- About 13.7 million slum households sheltering 65.49 million people in the country.

3. Inadequate Housing

- Results in condition of poor shelters and highly congested spaces.
- Occupancy per room is about 4.4 persons

4. Sanitation and Hygiene

- Urbanization may result in poor sanitation and hygiene giving birth to epidemic diseases.

5. Non inclusive welfare schemes

- Schemes for urban poor reach only small part of targeted beneficiaries
- Relief funds and benefits do not reach slum dwellers.

Remedies for Urbanization

6

1. Urban development schemes

Smart cities

- Derive economic growth and improve quality of life of people.
- Promote cities that has clean and sustainable environment.
- A covers 100 cities for duration of 5 years from 2015–2020.

2. AMRUT Mission (2015)

- Atal Mission for rejuvenation and urban transform
- Ensure every household has access to tap with water supply and sew safe connection
- Develop greenery and well maintained open spaces of parts
- Reduce pollution by switching to public transportation

3. Swach Bharat Mission – Urban

1. ODF

- No visible faces and safe technology option for disposal

2. ODFT

- Not a single person to be defeating/ urban in open.
- Maintains of public and community toilets

3. ODFTT

- Proper sludge/septage treatment
- No discharge in drains, water bodies open areas.

4. HRIDAY (2015)

- Development of core heritage infrastructure by ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- Develop heritage asset inventory as a basis of urban planning, growth etc.

5. PM Awas Yojana – Urban

- Launched on objective “Housing for all” by 2022.
- Addresses urban housing shortage among the urban poor including slum dwellers by ensuring pucca house to eligible urban poor.

6. Tamil Nadu urban Employment Scheme 2022

- Provides livelihood and social security by increasing job opportunities.
- Creation and maintenance of public assets.

Conclusion

0.5

- These are the remedies for urbanization in India. Successful management of urban growth is possible through integrated policies and strengthening the linkages between urban and rural areas.
- New approaches to urban planning and effective governance are the need of the hour.
- Instead of top down approach, bottom up approach shall be adopted in India.

5) Analyse the role of NGO in the development of TamilNadu. And also list out the various efforts taken by TamilNadu government to improve the activities of NGO's.

Introduction

- NGO is an organization that generally is formed independent from government.
- They are non profit entities in the form of clubs and associations.
- There are about 4005 NGOs working in TamilNadu.

Work Areas

0.5

1. Education
2. Health
3. Environment
4. Agriculture
5. Women's & Child empowerment
6. Sports & Old age

Classification of NGO

0.5

1. Charities
2. Service
3. Participation
4. Empowerment
5. Rights

Areas of Activities:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Environment
4. Agriculture
5. Women's & Child empowerment
6. Sports & Old age
7. Human rights

Role of NGO in development of TamilNadu

1. Advocacy for and with the poor

10

- NGOs acts as spokesperson for poor
- Engagement of public forums, formation of govt policy & strategies.
- Example : Annai Charitable & Educational Trust, 2004 works in less privileged, underprivileged, children & disabled.

2. Women empowerment

- Empower women and create awareness regarding gender inequality
- Strengthen girl education
- Example : Centre for Women Development & Research 1993

3. Rural Development

- Address practical problems faced by Rural population in
- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Food

3. Nutrition

- Example : Ms.Swaminathan Research Organization 1988
- It has made difference in the lives of around 600000 farm families.

4. Enhance health care & child welfare

- Quality healthcare to needy children.
- Reduce IMR & MMR is the vision.
- Example : EKAM Foundation of 2009.

5. Promotion of Education

- Provision of quality education to under privileged child
- Example : Bhumi in 2006

6. Enhance the life of disabled

- Build a centralized resource centre for innovation in differently abled & intellectually challenged development.
- Example : Amar Seva Sangam founded in 1981.

7. Conservation of Environment:

- cooperation with government for successful implementation of various schemes create awareness among the people

8. legal awareness and safe guard the human Rights

- free legal aids,
- approach the court for legal aids, PIL etc,
- creating legal awareness
- bridge the gap between the government and public during miss understanding

9. Promoting citizen participation.

- NGO are major factor for people participation in ; governments various efforts to welfare of the state.

10. Social Safety-Valve Role

- NGO plays a crucial role in organising the public inconvenience and becomes an advocate to the societal problems and needs. They play a significant role in lending voice to the poor and needy.

TamilNadu Govt. efforts to improve activities of NGO

4

1. Free hand in School Education:

- TNGovt has eased the intervention of NGOs in TN Government schools without the permission of CEOs.
- It would increase the learning outcome without, any financial commitment on part of schools.

2. Funding for OLD AGE HOMES:

- The State Government is providing maintenance grant for the Old Age Homes run by the Voluntary Organisations, to safeguard the life of destitute elders in the age group of 60 years and above and,

3. Urban development:

- TamilNadu Urban Habitat Development Board has decided to involve more NGOs in improving living standards of people in its tenements and Assist in formation of Resident's welfare Association (RWA)

4. Welfare of the animals:

- NGO- Abdul Kalam Makkal Nala Sangam has been provided with 1000 Vallalar Palluyir Kappagangal Scheme
- Rs 20 crore allocated to NGOs to take care of abandoned stray animals.

5. NGOs during Covid 19 Pandemic:

- Tamilnadu is the one of the important state to utilize the NGOs to tackle the menace of Pandemic.
- TamilNadu government provided necessary support to NGOs during COVID 19 lockdown for the migrants to travel back home.
- It was done through Chennai based NGO Bhoomika of sending over 20000 migrants to reach home safety.

6. Funding from various department:

- Various department of Tamilnadu government funding their respective NGOs for effective functioning.

7. CSR funding of Tamilnadu Government:

- government encourages the CSR funding of NGO in all private and government sectors

8. Regularization of NGOs

- Tamilnadu government recognize the NGOs and monitor their activities via Ministry of Social welfare.

Conclusion:

- The NGO has a major role and is the biggest reason for the deprived people's development in the society.
- It is also performing commendable job in this direction. The functions of NGO is setting an example for serving the humanity.

6) Apart from the medical crisis, How far COVID - 19 pandemic changed the prospects of Health System of India. - Examine.**Introduction:****0.5**

- "Experience is the best teacher" is an idiomatic expression that has been used since time memorial.
- It is equally applicable to our country's response to medical emergency during COVID-19, which shook the very foundation of India's health care system.
- It implied the urgent need of changing the weakness of countries health system.

Weakness faced by Health Care sector during COVID – 19**8****1. Scarcity of Hospital Bed and other infrastructure**

- As per 2020, Human Development Report, India ranked 155th on bed availability.
- It has only 5 beds / 10000 population

2. Shortage of oxygen and other basic facilities.

- Though India on producing more than 7000 tones of oxygen per day, problem lay of transportation and storage.

3. Shortage Human resource

- Doctor-patients ratio of India is very low compared to other developed countries.
- Excessive long working hours and the pathetic situation deal with death of patient's on everyday affected their mental health.

4. Lack of Research and development capacity :

- Initially India could not prepare its own vaccine in time due to lack of Research and Development activities. It takes long time compared to western countries to prepare its indigenous vaccine.

5. low health insurance awareness

- India's private hospitals are largely commercialized and profit-driven, focused on treating disease. What makes the matter worse is that majority of Indians do not have health insurance and pay for health-care out of their own pockets.

6. Lack of coordination among other line departments:

- Less coordination between health sector and other important sectors which affected the way of functioning of health system
- Ex. Ministry of Chemical, which produced chemical substances etc.

7. Less contribution of Alternative Indian medical systems:

- AYSH has less roll in immediate response to COVID 19 break out as these sectors are not given much important by government.

8. Less public private cooperation in health sector.

- Private sector involvement in medical emergency is very low compared to other western countries. Most of the private health Infrastructures were underutilized because of less coordination among them.

Recent Changes on Post Pandemic**6****1. Medical Infrastructure in Tier II & III Cities**

- Hospital chains and specialty centers are coming forward to build more capacities in Tier II & Tier III cities.
- It is done by setting up of small clients with reputed local doctors.
- Targeted rural parts & sub urban areas of the country.

2. Health Insurance Awareness

- Awareness has been increased

- Also people come forward to invest in Health insurance.

3. Government policies

- Universal Healthcare under "Health for All" & schemes like Ayushman Bharat & National Digital Health Mission has been speeded up exponentially.

4. Use of technology

- Online Health Consultations are on high demand post COVID – 19 pandemic.
- Tele medicines have become more prevalent.
- Ex: E-Sanjeevani App

5. public private cooperation

- The Indian government has decided to increase the healthcare spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.
- Covid – 19 pandemic has transformed the govt & private players to change healthcare system

6. Alternative medical Facility to reach mass

- Increased focus in Tele medicine in which the government issued legal practice by allowing Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)

7. Health Expenditure

- To address the need of health system post COVID – 19, the union government has announced 37% increase in health expenditure in 2021 budget.
- India spent about 1.8% of GDP to health care.

Conclusion:

0.5

- A "crisis has a way of exposing weaknesses," The corona virus crisis has brought India's public health system to its knees.
- Scenes of hospitals running out of beds, and people searching desperately for life-saving oxygen or critical medical supplies for their loved ones have hogged international headlines.
- While the pandemic has underscored the structural weaknesses in India's public health system, those problems have always existed.

7) How effectively the National Human Rights Commission acts as a watchdog of Human rights in India? Discuss.

National Human Rights Commission

2

- Supreme Court called the NHRC a "toothless tiger", as it does not have powers to penalize the offenders.
- It is an Independent Statutory Body established in 12 Oct 1993 as per the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to safeguard the human right of citizens of India

Human Rights

1

- To deny people their human right is to challenge their very Humanity – Nelson Mandela
- Human Rights is the rights to all human beings regarded of any discrimination
- NHRC is described as the Watchdog of Human Rights in India.

Effective Role of NHRC as a watchdog of Human Rights are

5

1. Disposal of human rights cases

- As on 2020, NHRC has disposed 19,32,533 cases out of registered 19,50,695 cases.

2. Compensation to victims

- It also paid close to Rs. 2 billion to victims of human Rights violation across various state agencies on the recommendations of the commission

3. Performance of NHRC

- Transparency International hauled NHRC that about 18.7 lakh complaints were registered since 1993 and only 22000 cases are pending.

4. Repeal of anti-humanitarian act

- On the misuse of TADA and its draconian provisions, NHRC brought them into forefront.
- As a result TADA was repealed in 1995.

5. Suo Moto Cognizance of Human rights violations

- In the case of Gujarat riots, it filed a leave petition before the supreme court,

- Taking up suo – moto cognizance in case of false encounters.

6. Protection against discrimination

- It took active intervention in case of atrocities against Dalits
- Active interventions in cases of plight of manual scavengers.

7. Act Against court of law in certain cases

- Waged fight against court of law in Arunachal Pradesh Government for its apathy towards Chakma refugees.
- It has the power to interfere in any judicial proceedings involving any allegation of violation of human rights.

8. Recommendations and suggesting on Human rights laws

- NHRC studies treaties and international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for creation of effective legal system

9. Review the safeguards provided under the constitution

- It can review the safeguards provided under the constitution or any law for the protection of the human rights and can recommend appropriate remedial measures.

10. Spread human rights literacy:

- NHRC works to spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promotes awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other means.

Criticism on functioning of NHRC**5**

1. NHRC does not have any mechanism of investigation. In majority cases, it asks the concerned Central and State Governments to investigate the cases of the violation of Human Rights
2. It has been termed as 'India's teasing illusion' by Soli Sorabjee (former Attorney-General of India) due to its incapacity to render any practical relief to the aggrieved party.

3. NHRC can only make recommendations, without the power to enforce decisions.
4. Many times NHRC is viewed as post-retirement destinations for judges and bureaucrats with political affiliation moreover, inadequacy of funds also hamper its working.
5. A large number of grievances go unaddressed because NHRC cannot investigate the complaint registered after one year of incident.
6. Government often outrightly rejects recommendation of NHRC or there is partial compliance to these recommendations.
7. State human rights commissions cannot call for information from the national government, which means that they are implicitly denied the power to investigate armed forces under national control.
8. National Human Rights Commission powers related to violations of human rights by the armed forces have been largely restricted.
9. Lacks organizational strength to comprehensively cover all human right violation cases.
10. Despite being headed by retired SC judges NHRC is often charged of biases in investigation. Acute pendency of cases reduces its efficiency.
11. It is not empowered to act when human rights violations through private parties take place.

Conclusion**2**

- Though NHRC being called as a "toothless tiger". It has been playing an effective role in the protection of human rights and fight against human rights violations.
1. There is need for complete revamping of NHRC to make it more effective and truly a watchdog of human right violations in the country.
 2. NHRC efficacy can be enhanced by government if commission decisions are made enforceable.
 3. There is need to change in composition of commission by including members from civil society and activists.

4. NHRC needs to develop an independent cadre of staff with appropriate experience.
5. Many laws in India are very old and archaic in nature by amending which government can bring more transparency in regulations.
- To improve and strengthen the human rights situation in India, state and non-state actors need to work in tandem.

8) Trace the History of Communalism in India and explain why communalism is one of the most dangerous threats that India faces till today.

Communalism:

1

- Communalism in India is highly significant issue in today's scenario. The antagonism practiced by the people of one community against the people of other community and religion can be termed as communalism.
- The feeling of communalism has created a misunderstanding between Hindus and minorities and this has also effected the basic structure of secularism in India.

History of Communalism in India

5

1. Ancient India

- Buddha, the first Indian Prophet who gave concept of secularism

2. Medieval India

- On the arrival of Islam, destruction of Hindu temples by Mahmud Ghazani and Mahmud of Ghor's attack on Hindus, Jains & Buddhas occurred,

3. Modern india and freedom struggle:

1. Divide and rule policy of British governments
2. **Two Nation Theory**
 - Supported by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and V.D.Savarkar
3. **Extremism in Indian national congress**
 - For Nehru – Hindu Right wing Extremism was a big threat.
 - For Patel – Left wing extremism was a seat threat
4. **Separation of India**
 - India Pakistan issues backed by anti-nationals

4. Contemporary India

1. Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

- By Nothuram Godse, resulted in banning RSS and assest of many Hindustries forces.

2. Jahlalpur riots of 1961

- Soon the country due to economic competition between a Hindus & Muslim bidi Manufacturer.

3. Babri Masjid issue

- In 1986, its doors were opened which were closed since 1949.
- Formed Babri Masjid Action committee by Muslims
- Campaigns by BJP & VHP a stand Ram temple at Ayodhya started.

4. Anti Sikh riots in 1984

- On assassination of Indira Gandhi
- 4000 Sikhs were killed.

5. Demolition of Babri Masjid issue

- By right wing parties in 1992 resulted in communal violence.

5. Recent communal vilonces

1. Riots

- Gujarat riots of 2002 (Godhra train)
- Vadodara riots of 2006
- Muzzaffarnagar riots of 2013.

2. Mob lynching

- Prevalent in India since 2015.
- Having the basis of communal ideology mob lynching has been occurring in India often.
- Frequent incidents in Jharkhand, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur etc.

3. Hate speech

- Hate speech and communal sensitive post destroy the unity among communities
- It leads to communal violence, Ex : Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar, Delhi violence of 2020

4. Genocide

- Researchers state that India not only on the Bank of Genocide.

- It has already entered the process of unfolding genocide against Muslims.
- Ex : Karnataka Hijab Issue – Bajrang Dal worker calls for Genocide in Karnataka

5. Beef consumption and communal deaths

- It has been a contentious issue in India and led various communal outbreaks
- Muslims were the forerunners of 51% of violence centered on bovine issues over 8 years (2010 – 17)

6. Communal clashes over celebrations of festivals

- Frequent communal clashes have been occurring in India as a result of growing communalism ideology
- Ex : Jodhpur communal clash during Eid celebration

Reasons for communalism as a dangerous threat to India **8****a) Harmful to Social setup**

1. Communalism blows a dent to social harmony and brotherhood.
2. The poisonous ideology of communalism takes a toll on rationalism and scientific temper.
3. It creates a perpetual cycle of distrust, enmity, and violence.
4. The integration of a nation is impossible in an environment of communal harmony

b) Economic fallout of country

1. Communalism puts breaks into the development trajectory.
2. The Jammu and Kashmir is a classic example of a region marred in communal tensions and not achieving its tremendous potential for growth.
3. The development of a country can only happen in a harmonious environment where the human resource is engaged in productive activities.
4. A communally charged country is not a good investment destination.

c) A threat to internal security

1. There is always a chance of a riot and violence in some pockets of the country.
2. The vulnerable youth is falling prey to external interests and its brainwashing activities. There are Home ministry reports of around 100 youngsters joining ISIS
3. The communal tension in border areas can lead to illegal infiltration and threaten peace and national security.

d) Weakening the Democracy of India

1. The biggest casualty of communalism is democracy.
2. The voters charged with communal feelings will not make the right decisions through ballot boxes.
3. There is a loss of credibility of democracy when the electoral process is hostage to the communal politics.

Way forward**1**

1. Passing of law like Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011 which was lapsed.
 2. A special investigative body should investigate communal riots within a fixed time frame. Further, special courts should hear such cases for quick delivery of justice to victims.
 3. The process of Socialization must be reoriented to include social harmony and brotherhood in every instance of socialization like education, employment, etc.
 4. Building solidarity and assimilation of various religious groups at different levels in society, workplace, neighbourhood, etc. by fostering a secular culture eg. Celebrating each other's religious festivals.
 5. International best practices on tackling communal issues must be studied and adopted. e.g. "Race Relation Unit" for the promotion of harmony between different races and facilitate the integration of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong, Ethnic Relations Monitoring System of Malaysia.
- The National Integration Council must be reinvigorated.