

TARGETING

TNPSC

GROUP-II

2023

21st TEST

Marks : 300
Time : 3 Hrs

MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

QUESTION

State Level

Current Issues

WITH
SIMPLIFIED

ANSWER



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

English Medium

THOOTHUKUDI
0461 - 4000970
99445 11344

TIRUNELVELI
0462 - 2560123
98942 41422

RAMANATHAPURAM
04567 - 355922
75503 52916

MADURAI
0452 - 2383777
98431 10566

CHENNAI
044 - 47665919
97555 52003

TEST

21

வெற்றி ஒன்றே இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) Write a brief notes about Chess Olympiad – 2022.

- 44th FIDE Chess Olympiad 2022 was held at the four points by Sheraton Mahabalipuram Resort and Convention Centre in Poonjeri village in Mamallapuram / Mahabalipuram (UNESCO heritage site) near Chennai, Tamil Nadu (TN), India from 28th July 2022 to 9th August 2022. **1**
- This is the first time the Chess Olympiad is being hosted in India and the first in Asia after 30 years.
- Initially the 44th Chess Olympiad was planned to be held in Moscow, Russia and later It was moved out to Chennai, TamilNadu (India) following the Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Inauguration **2**

- The 44th FIDE Chess Olympiad was inaugurated on July 28 at the Nehru indoor stadium in Chennai in the presence of Prime Minister (PM) of India Narendra Modi and Chief Minister of Stalin.

Closing ceremony

- The event concluded with a closing ceremony at Nehru Indoor Stadium (Chennai) on 9th August 2022.

Organizers

- It was organized by the TN State Government, All India Chess federation (AICF), and International Chess federation.
- The coordinating committee was headed by the CM MK Stalin.

Budget **2**

- The budget for the 44th Chess Olympiad 2022 was 92.13 Crores.

Mascot

- The official Mascot was named 'Thambi' (younger brother), a Chess knight dressed in the traditional Tamil male attire veti with a white shirt.
- He was depicted with folded hands, extending the Tamil greeting vanakkam.

Winners

- Uzbekistan, one of the youngest teams, defeated the Netherlands by 2.5-1.5 and secured the gold medal in open section.
- **India in 44th Chess Olympiad 2022**
- India clinched two bronze medals with 18 match points.

India B team	India A team	1
Bronze medal	Bronze medal	
Open Section Average rating of 2649	Average rating 2486	
It was India's second medal at the Chess Olympiad after a bronze in 2014	First ever medal at the Olympiad in the women's section	
B team consists of Praggnanandhaa, Gukesh, Nihal, Raunak, Adhiban Baskaran	A team consist of Kon- eru Humpy, Harika, Rameshbabu Vaishali, Tania Sachdev, Bhakti Kulkarni	

2) Give short notes on Neithal Salt.

- Chief Minister MK Stalin on Friday launched NeithalUppu, a new brand of salt in two varieties crystal iodised salt and refined free flow iodised salt. **1**

Manufacturing agency **2**

1. These varieties are manufactured by the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation and will be sold at concessional rates in the market.

2. The salt corporation already manufactures and sells iodised crystal salt, iodised free flow salt, and two varieties of fortified salt via the public distribution system and to the nutritious noon meal scheme of the State government at concessional rates.

Financial assistance to salt pan workers 3

- An official release said the chief minister also launched a scheme to provide financial assistance of Rs 5,000 to the families of salt-pan workers during the lean months of October-December, during which they can not find work.
- As the salt industry is a seasonal industry, the salt workers only get a chance to work for 9 months in a year.
- During the rainy season, they suffer a lot as there is no opportunity to get adequate alternative work.
- At the secretariat, five workers from the coastal districts received cheques for Rs 5,000 from the chief minister to mark the scheme's start.

3) Why did ISRO choose Kulasekarapattinam for its 2nd launching pad? 1

- The Tamil Nadu government has started acquiring 2,300 acres of land at Kulasekarapattinam in Thoothukudi district for ISRO's second launch port, smaller than the first port in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
- Currently satellites are launched from the Sriharikota launch centre in Andhra Pradesh.

Reasons for space agency to choose Thoothukudi for its second launching port 5

Proximity to seashore

- Thoothukudi's proximity to the seashore makes it ideal for "straight southward" launches.
- From Sriharikota, such southward bound launches are not possible as the rockets have to fly around Sri Lanka.
- The fact that rockets will be able to have a straight trajectory from Thoothukudi will also allow them to carry heavier payloads.

Proximity to Equator

- Like the Sriharikota spaceport in the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Thoothukudi was selected as a spaceport due to its nearness to the equator.
- A rocket launch site should be on the east coast and near the equator

Logistical Ease

- ISRO has its Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) at Mahendragiri in Tirunelveli district, where it assembles the second and fourth stage engines for the PSLV.
- Instead of transporting the second and fourth stages to Sriharikota from Mahendragiri, it would be easier to shift them to the launch pad if it is built in Kulasekarapattinam, which is around 100 km away.

4) What is biodiversity conservation? Explain about the TN's first biodiversity heritage site?

Biodiversity Conservation 1

- Biodiversity conservation refers to the protection, upliftment, and management of biodiversity in order to derive sustainable benefits for present and future generations

Tamil Nadu's first Biodiversity Heritage Site

Aritapatti 1

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared an area of 193.215 hectares in Aritapatti and Meenakshipuram villages of Madurai district as Aritapatti Biodiversity Heritage Site under Biodiversity Act 2002.

Aritapatti village is a continuous area of 7 small hills. 3

- The unique topography of these hills serves as the main water source of the region.
- There are 72 lakes, 200 natural springs and 3 reservoirs.
- There are 250 species of birds in the hills of the village.
- There are also rare types of wildlife.
- The area is home to a variety of birds and animals.

- There are various Sama sculptures, Jain beds, Tamil Brahmi inscriptions.
- These historical monuments give the region an added charm

Biodiversity Heritage Sites 1

- Biodiversity Heritage Sites are ecologically important landscapes, coastal and local water bodies, biodiverse flora and fauna habitats, and habitats of evolutionarily important species.

5) Explain about deregistration of fraudulent deed and states its benefits. 1

- People buy land to invest their savings, for subsistence farming, build houses and start businesses.
- Many people buy land in one place and go to foreign countries for work.
- There are many scams where some people prepare fake documents and sell their hardearned land to someone else and make it their own.

Legal measure: 1

- An amendment to the law to empower the registry department to cancel fraudulent deeds registered on the basis of impersonation and forged documents
- This historic bill was passed in the Tamil Nadu Assembly in September last year.
- The Bill was approved by the President on 6-8-2022 and became law.

Benefits of amendment 2

1. A new section 22-B has been added in the amended Act.
2. Empowers Registrars to refuse registration of forged documents
3. The public who have already been affected by fraudulent registrations should be a petition with the relevant documents to the concerned district registrar.
4. Enquiry will be conducted within 90 days and appropriate action will be taken

5. The fake deed will also be canceled and the property will be returned to the real owner. Thus, the legendary actress Vanishree, who had made many efforts to recover her land for 11 years, got the 4 ground land in Chennai through this law and got fake document cancellation certificates from the hands of CM M.K.Stalin.

Penalty 2

- In addition to this, not only the document holders who registered the fake deed without proper consideration of the documents for registration, but also the registration officer can be prosecuted and jailed.

6) Write about the importance of President's flag given to TamilNadu Police**Origin of Colours in the military:** 3

- In ancient India, the armies of various Kings carried the 'Dhwaj' or the flag whenever it went into a battle. That is an equivalent to the Colours of today.
- In India, as well as many Commonwealth nations, the tradition of Colours has been drawn from the British Army.
- Traditionally, there have been four kinds of insignia associated with Colours
- Standards, Guidons, Colours and Banners.
- The Infantry regiments, army establishments, and Naval and Air Force units are all awarded Colours by the President while the Armoured Regiments are awarded the Standards.
- The only exception is the Regiment of Artillery. In Artillery, the guns are considered to be the Colours and losing a gun in battle is akin to losing the Colour of the entire regiment.

In TamilNadu Context: 3

- The prestigious President's Colours award was recently given to the Tamil Nadu police in recognition of the State police's commendable service and many achievements.
- The President's Colour Award is the highest honour that may be given to any Indian military unit.

- The Colours acknowledges the spirit of bravery, courage, commitment, professionalism, integrity, and service to humanity.
- It is known by many names such as Ensign, Flag, Standards, or Colours.
- It is also known as 'Nishaan' which is an emblem that is worn by all unit officers on the left-hand sleeve of their uniform.

7) Explain the measures taken by TamilNadu government to conserve biodiversity. 1

- Chief Minister MK Stalin on Wednesday announced that the state government would implement Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening for Climate Change Response Project with the help of Japan Industrial Cooperation Agency (JICA) at a cost of Rs 920.56 crore.

Conservation steps 5

1. Works such as improvement of natural resources for protecting wildlife, to prevent the deterioration of forest land and habitats of wildlife exists by implementing programmes for betterment of the environment and strengthening administrative infrastructure will be undertaken under the project.
2. Apart from that, a project to reclaim bad forest land will be implemented from this year with NABARD assistance at a cost of Rs 481.14 crore
3. State Wildlife Board will play a key role in drafting policies for the protection of wildlife,
4. The Tamil Nadu Wildlife Board with Chief Minister as the Chairperson and Forest Minister as the vice-chairperson was re-constituted recently.
5. In its first meeting, Stalin launched a book titled Tamil Nadu Wildlife Wealth, which has details about the conservation steps taken by the state government.
6. Detailing the steps taken by the state government in protecting the wildlife, he said that the foreign species of plants have been uprooted from 282 acres of forest lands and the drive would continue in the coming years too.

7. He further said that Tamil Nadu has the richest flora species in the world and with five tiger reserves, five elephant reserves, three biosphere reserves, five national parks, 17 bird sanctuaries and 17 wildlife sanctuaries Tamil Nadu has rich resources in the country.

8) Explain about the aim of Rainbow forum and how it will be implemented? 1

Introduction 1

- VaanavilMandram was started in government schools to stimulate interest in science and mathematics among students.
- This project was launched by the Chief Minister M.K.Stalin in Trichy.

Objective 1

- The objective of the VaanavilMandram to be introduced in government schools in Tamil Nadu is "Everywhere is science, everything is mathematics".
- This forum has been created to develop a scientific attitude among government school students, to develop the habit of investigating and asking questions, and to create a boundless interest in learning new things in relation to science and mathematics.

Budget allocated 1

- It was also announced that a project worth Rs 25 crore will be implemented to benefit 25 lakh government school students.

Features of Vaanavil Mandram 2

- This scheme is implemented for teachers who teach science and mathematics to students studying from class 6 to 8 in government schools.
- To share the methods they have used so far in teaching and to give advice on the ongoing implementation of the scheme.
- Special training has been given to the teachers who have expressed interest in participating in this program across the state.

710 STEM facilitators 1

- 710 STEM facilitators will be selected across Tamil Nadu who will act as Mobile Science and Mathematics Test Conductors.

- Also, they will bring with them equipment for simple science experiments for students of classes 6 to 8.

9) Give a short notes on Jumbhu Declaration. 2

- Issued by the Marudu Pandyan in 1801, the document is a significant historical artefact.
- It represents one of the earliest organised attempts at evicting the English East India company from India (Jambhodweepa in the proclamation).
- It was issued by one of the captains of a loosely organised confederacy of Southern poligars who resented the sudden usurpation of power and authority by the English.

Origin of Palayakara system 2

- Fully developed during the Vijayanagar empire the poligars were a intermediary class of military and administrative heads who managed small districts and collected revenue for the sovereign.
- The system continued to be in vogue in many parts of South India even after the Vijayanagar empire had collapsed.
- They were however overthrown or degraded into zamindars by the English who had taken over the southern country after installing a puppet Nawab in Arcot.

Maruthu brothers resistance 2

- Marudu Pandyan brothers were among the foremost poligars who came together to resist English ascendancy over the Nawab's territories.
- The poligar confederacy, short-lived, was eventually defeated.
- The leaders of the conspiracy, and their children as young as 10-12 years old, were mostly hung to death.
- A small number were also exiled.
- The Company set on a policy of thorough disarmament after the rebellion.
- In fact, all manufacture and possession of arms was made illegal.
- One hundred and thirty years later the famous

Purna Swaraj declaration would lament about how "compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly".

10) Write down Valar 4.0.**Introduction: 1**

- A platform named Tamil Nadu E-Government Agency was created.
- Through this information technology research will be provided to small, micro and medium enterprises.

Tamil Nadu status : 1

- National level centers of excellence and entrepreneurship in Tamil Nadu.
- Large number of factories and workers are located in Tamil Nadu.
- The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises in the economy of Tamil Nadu is important.

Objective: 2

1. Capacity building of MSMEs
2. Increasing productivity
3. Use of modern technologies
4. Exchange of ideas
5. Solving problems and challenges
6. To achieve the 1 trillion dollar economic target

About the website: 2

- Details of IT researchers and service providers, information related to projects available for MSMEs.
- Facilitated to provide ideas for various issues, problems, solutions, challenges such as packaging requirements of industrialists, service providers, educational institutions, food processing, software, hardware etc.

11) Elaborate Singara Chennai 2.0.**Introduction:**

- Mayor of the Chennai Corporation, launched Singara Chennai Scheme, to upgrade the city on par with international cities. Under the scheme, over-bridges, small bridges, parks, fountains, beautification of beaches and road expansion projects were undertaken. 1

Singara Chennai 1.0

1

- In the year 2011, the area of the Corporation was expanded to 426 sq.km by including 42 neighbouring local bodies in the Chennai Corporation.

Singara Chennai 2.0 Features

4

1. Subsequently not much attention was given to improving the basic infrastructure of the newly included areas.
2. To provide basic infrastructure facilities to the newly included areas and to improve the standard of the Greater Chennai Corporation on par with international cities, the Hon'ble Chief Minister announced the implementation of Singara Chennai 2.0
3. Under the Singara Chennai 2.0 scheme, the infrastructure of the Corporation Schools will be improved with modern facilities,
4. historically significant buildings will be renovated, the green cover of the city increased by forming new parks on roadsides and road medians,
5. there will be perpendicular parks and colour lights on road overbridges,
6. the beaches will be improved and modernized for the use of general public and differently-abled persons,
7. water bodies will be renovated and upgraded,
8. integrated play grounds will be set up and public toilets will be renovated and maintained properly.
9. There should be a cleanliness drive in all the cities on the second and fourth Saturdays; as a reminder of this the building will be illuminated with white colour lights on those days.

12) Elaborate Dugong (Sea cow) conservation reserve in TamilNadu and its benefits.

Recently in News:

1

- TN government go ahead with the establishment of India's first conservation Reserve for the Dugong in Gulf of Mannar - Palk Bay

Uses

1

- Demand in the market for meat
- Cow teeth - Grinded and powdered used as antibiotic
- Skin - making slipper & other garmaments
- Used for making medicine for constipation & Headache

Conservation Status

1

- Vulnerable - IUCN Red List
- Legal protection schedule of the wildlife protection Act - 1972
- CITIES - Appendix I which prohibits the trade of species and its parts

Causes of Extinction

1

- According to wildlife Institute of India
- 200 - 250 Individuals in India (150 were found in Gulf of Mannar Region)

Natural Reasons

1

- Advance climatic conditions
- Low reproduction rate of Dugong

Anthropogenic Reasons

- Climate change
- Bottom travelling
- Dredging

Conservation Reserve in India

1

- In India seen in
 1. Gulf of Mannar
 2. Gulf of Kutch
 3. Palk Bay
 4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- TN Dugong conservation cover on area of 500 kms
- Funding 5 crore

13) Write about the objectives and benefits of Green TamilNadu Mission.

1

- Launched by : CM.M.K.Stalin-at Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur.

Objectives: 2

1. To increase the forest and tree cover in the state from 2.8% - 33% of geographical Area.
2. As per the vision of the government of Tamilnadu & National forest policy - 1988
3. State forest policy - 2018
4. Through - Afforestation Activities on the degraded forest landscape.
5. Tree planting activities outside the forest area.
6. Expand tree cover on formlands to complement agricultural crops and to enhance income opportunities.
7. Improving tree diversity in the state of Tamilnadu through community - public - private (CPP) participation.

Benefits 3

1. Reduce global warming
2. Conserve soil and moisture for future.
3. Trees provide numerous socio-economic benefits to the rural community.
4. Planting trees - Best carbon capture technology in the world.
5. More tree diversity.
6. SDG - 15 - Life on land
7. Trees and tree planting can help us to live sustainably.

14) Write a short notes on CIPET. 2

- Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) was established in 1968 by the Government of India with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Chennai.
- **The main objective** of setting up this specialized institute was to develop manpower in different disciplines of Plastics Engineering & Technology as no similar institute was in existence in the country.
- **Executive agency:** International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Today CIPET is a premier Academic institution for higher & technical education under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India fully devoted to all the domains of plastics and polymer science and technology.

CIPET renamed as Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology 4

- Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) has been renamed as Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), a premier national institution under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India.
- The changed name has been registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975)
- CIPET will be in a position to fully devote itself for the growth of the entire petrochemical sector with a focus on Academics, Skilling, Technology Support and Research.
- The primary objective of CIPET has been contributing towards the growth of the plastics industry through a combined program of education and research.
- The Institute has evolved through the years, creating closer ties with industries with the intent to create innovative plastic-based solutions which are resource efficient and marketable.

15) Write about the salient features of Naan Mudhalvan Scheme. 1**Introduction : 1**

- TamilNadu launched the TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme. Through this scheme, the Government is going to develop the skills of 10 lakh youths annually.

Tamil Nadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme 2022 : 4

- The CM of TamilNadu launched an ambitious skill development Scheme called TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme on 1st March 2022.
- Through this scheme, the Government is going to equip 10 lakh youth across the state

annually with skills that will help them to realize their talents for the benefit of the country.

- Through this scheme, academic guidance will be provided to talented students in government run and State educational institutions.
- This scheme will identify the talents and train the students which will ultimately help them in getting a better career.
- Through this scheme, Spoken English lessons will be provided to the students so that they can face the interview panel successfully.

CM launched Naan Mudhalvan Skill development

Portal : 1

- CM Inagurated TN skill development on March 1 for high school and college students and young people.
- On August 29, 2022 the TN Government signed memorandums of understanding with over 47 companies

16) Write down the benefits of EnnumEzhuthum Scheme.

Introduction 4

- The EnnumEzhuthum mission is designed to address the learning gap that is prevalent in the state of Tamil Nadu due to the closure of schools.
- **Vision:** The vision of EnnumEzhuthum is to ensure foundational Literacy and Numeracy by 2025.
- **Beneficiaries:** All students in Tamilnadu by age 8 will be able to read with comprehension and possess basic arithmetic skills.
- The EnnumEzhuthum Mission shall commence from the academic year 2022-23 across all government schools of Tamil Nadu.
- **Mission:** The mission advocates for a level based integrated approach to build the scientific temperament and social skills through language instruction backed by seminal research conducted in the field of education.

- **Subjectstaught:** The subjects taught in classes 1 to 3 across the state will be Tamil, English and Maths integrated with EVS.
- Hence by 2025 all students in Tamil Nadu by age 8 are able to read with comprehension and possess the basic arithmetic skills.

Goal to be achieved 2

- By 2025, through the scheme, the government will be able to fill the learning gap.
- The scheme will come into effect from the academic year 2022-23, and will be extended till 2024-25 in order to fully equip government and government-aided students from Classes 1 to 3.

17) Write about Chief Minister PuththaiivuThittam.

Introduction 1

- Harnessing the energy and skills of the talented youth through this innovation project, of the management processes
- The scheme aims to improve efficiency and improve service delivery of various scheme policies in Tamil Nadu is the purpose.

Procedure 5

- Under this scheme, examination was conducted in three stages and 30 youth were selected
- For Professionals, 30 days classroom training with senior government officials, departmental experts
- At the end of this exercise

 1. Development of water resources
 2. Development of agricultural production, yield and marketing linkages
 3. Home for all
 4. To raise the standard of education
 5. Improvement of sanitary codes
 6. An inclusive society for all
 7. Infrastructure and Industrial Development
 8. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Development
 9. Proper credit

10. Tradition and culture
11. Environmental balance
12. Data Management for each thematic area

- A total of 24 experts, two experts each with the relevant government departments, and six experts in the monitoring section of the Special Project Implementation Department will be involved in coordination work.

Jobs of young professionals

- Also, monitoring and evaluating the activities of the projects assigned to the young professionals, the work of the young professionals
- Also, young professionals will be tasked with monitoring, evaluating, identifying bottlenecks and making data-based decisions on the activities of their assigned projects.

Financial benefits

- Professionals will be paid a monthly stipend of Rs 65,000 for two years and an additional amount of Rs 10,000 per month for travel expenses, mobile phone and data usage for carrying out assigned duties.

Opportunity for higher studies

- For professionals who satisfactorily complete the two-year research programme, Bharathidasan Institute of Management Education offers a Post Graduate Certificate in Public Policy and Management.
- In addition to this, the minimum qualification for those who already hold Master's degree- An opportunity to pursue PhD through Bharathidasan Institute of Management Education will also be offered to fulfill the requirements.

18) Write about Free Breakfast Scheme of TamilNadu Government**Free Breakfast Scheme of TamilNadu Government****1**

- The Tamil Nadu government has introduced the Chief Ministers' Breakfast Scheme for the first time in the state.

- The government approved 33.56 million rupees for the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme on July 27, 2022.

Salient Features**3**

1. In the first phase of this scheme Government will supply breakfast to about 1,545 government primary schools, resulting in around 1.14 million students receiving breakfast at school.
2. This will only give the most nutrient-dense breakfast to elementary school children on school days.
3. This scheme will be implemented through local bodies till it gets expanded and covers all of Tamil Nadu.
4. The students studying from Class I to V in government schools will be provided with nutritious snacks in the morning on all school working days.
5. A prepared meal consisting of 150–500 grams of breakfast with sambar and veggies is to be supplied to each and every kid.
6. The government has also provided the breakfast menu for the five working days (Monday through Friday).

Beneficiaries of the programme**2**

- As of now, there are nearly 7 lakh beneficiaries spread over 43,190 nutritious meal centres.
- This includes around 3,500 students of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) special schools.
- Besides, as a consequence of the collaborative implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the nutritious meal programme, around 15.8 lakh children in the age group of 2+ to 5+ years receive nutritious meals.

Unit - 2**1) What are Thagaisal Schools? Explain the changes brought about by Thagaisalschools in TamilNadu.****Introducton****1**

- The beginning of Monday, August 5, 2022, marked the beginning of the Schools of

Excellence and Model Schools Scheme, which was initiated by the government of Tamil Nadu.

- The plan is mostly based on how schools in Delhi have improved their infrastructure and educational opportunities.
- In addition to the 26 schools of excellence, there are also 15 model schools in the scheme.

The objectives of the Model School Scheme are listed below: **3**

1. Students will get an education free of charge, regardless of their caste, color, creed, or religion.
2. The scheme is strongly focused on female education and its encouragement in the state.
3. To provide facilities for instructors to use in the classroom so they can teach and expand their expertise.
4. In order to raise the overall literacy rate in the state of Tamil Nadu.
5. In addition to this, placing an emphasis on tuition lessons
6. To improve the quality of education offered in publicly funded institutions across the country.

Advantages of Model School Scheme **8**

1. The project that is being implemented by the government of Tamil Nadu encompasses a total of 26 Schools of Excellence and 15 Model Schools.
2. As a way to officially kick off the student scheme, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu gave debit cards from participating banks to the students who will benefit from it.
3. This program encourages girls to not be married too young and also encourages them to continue their studies.
4. A total of 698 billion rupees was earmarked in the budget for the recently introduced program
5. Under this scheme, all girl students studying in classes 6 to 12 in government schools will

be paid Rs 1,000 directly into their bank accounts till the uninterrupted completion of bachelor's degree, diploma and ITI courses.

6. This will help Tamil Nadu's education development grow higher lessen child marriages, empower women and make them independent,"
7. The students would be eligible for this assistance in addition to other scholarships. Through this programme, approximately 6,00,000 girl students could potentially benefit each year. For this new scheme, an amount of ₹ 698 crore was allotted in the budget.
8. This scheme incentivized education for girl students and also prevented early marriages

2) Write about Paranthur Airport. Explain about its importance.

Introduction **5**

1. **New Chennai Greenfield International Airport** is a proposed green field airport project to serve the city of Chennai, India It will be built near Parandur of Kanchipuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It will work alongside Chennai International Airport. The proposed airport will be spread around 5,000 acres.
2. The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared that Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) will lead the project.
3. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) conducted surveys on various areas near Chennai for a new airport for the city. Initially, a site near Sriperumbudur was fixed for the airport. But due to delays and cost of the land, the government decided to set the new airport in Parandur.^[3]
4. The airport will also boost trade from Chennai and neighbouring districts as it will have its own dedicated cargo terminal, leading to a rapid increase in the economic development of the state.

Importance of Paranthor Airport: **7**

1. Connectivity:

- The airport will be linked via a spur road with the under-construction Bangalore–Chennai

Expressway, and a proposed metro line of Chennai Metro, which will directly connect the city with the airport. Currently, the nearest railway station is the Tirumalpur railway station of the Chennai Suburban System, which is 10 km away from the airport.

2. Employment opportunity:

- This will cause an increase in employment of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, an increase in the local economy and a positive multiplier effect. Another advantage is that local services, such as hotels and transport links will most likely also be improved.

3. facilitating tourism and trade

- It generates economic growth, provides jobs, increases revenues from taxes, and fosters the conservation of protected areas.
- About 6.7 million jobs worldwide are in the tourism industry directly supported by the spending of foreign visitors arriving by air. Taking into account both the overseas visitors and workforce employed it can be said that the industry is giant in shape "The world's largest industry of Travel and Tourism"

4. Crucial' to TN's \$1 tn dream:

- The project, estimated to cost about Rs 20,000 crore, is touted as "crucial infrastructure" that will reduce congestion at Chennai International Airport in Meenambakkam, and help the state government meet its ambitious target of achieving a US\$ 1 trillion economy by 2030.

5. Land acquisition protests

- The people in the villages are against the project due to concerns of land loss leading to their loss of livelihood.
- The airport will be spread over 13 villages, where farming and fishing are the primary occupations of the people living in these villages.
- Farmers and fishermen have staged a walkout, and have said that they would vacate the land for the proposed airport only if they are allotted a plot of land, similar to the one they

own at present, so that they could continue farming and fishing to sustain their livelihood.

3) Explain the efforts taken by TamilNadu Government Social Welfare of the Tamil Diaspora.**Tamil Nadu diaspora:****1**

- It comprises people who have emigrated from South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, (and other adjacent Tamil speaking areas) to other non-Tamil Indian states and other countries, and people of Tamil Nadu descent (and other adjacent Tamil speaking areas) born or residing in other non-Tamil Indian states and other countries.

Efforts Taken By Tamilnadu Government Social Welfare Of The Tamil Diaspora**11****1. Welfare Board for Non-Resident Tamils**

- A Welfare Board for Non-Resident Tamils would be set up and a total allocation of Rs 20 crore shall be made, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M K Stalin announced here on Wednesday.

2. Tamil Nadu Non-Resident Tamils' Welfare Act

- It was enacted during the previous DMK regime on March 1, 2011 and setting up of a Welfare Board was also announced, Stalin said.
- With the AIADMK assuming power later that year, the new regime did not set up the Board, the Chief Minister said adding, a welfare board for Non-Resident Tamils would now be founded.

3. Benevolent Fund For Non-Resident Tamils

- The state government would constitute Rs five crore benevolent fund for Non-Resident Tamils, an official release here said.

4. Celebration World Tamils day - January 12

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has been actively engaging with the Diaspora members seeking to stay connected with them through language, culture, trade, education and other avenues.
- In this context, the Government of Tamil Nadu organized a celebration for Non Resident Tamils on Wednesday, 12th January 2022 online.

5. Budget allocated for Pulampeyar Tamizhar Nala Variyam.

- In total, Rs 20 crore would be set apart and it includes Rs 8.10 crore for welfare schemes.
- The official release referred to the proposed Welfare Board as "Pulampeyar Tamizhar Nala Variyam.

6. Welfare schemes for Srilankantamils

- Launching a slew of welfare schemes including the construction of houses for Sri Lankan Tamils in Vellore, he said 7,469 houses were to be constructed at a cost of rs317.40 crore for the Sri Lankan Tamils living in camps.
- In the first phase, 3,510 houses at a cost of Rs142.16 crore will be built, with each house measuring 290 sq.ft.
- Basic facilities including electricity, toilets, stormwater drains, roads and drinking water would be provided at a cost of Rs30 crore at these camps.

7. Family pension scheme

- Tamil Nadu government would launch a family pension scheme for kin of Tamils who died at work in foreign countries.

8. Global Tamil Diaspora to make investments in Tamil Nadu

- Tamilnadu government launched the Global Tamil Angels platform (www.tamilangels.fund) of Start-upTN, which will enable investors from the Global Tamil Diaspora to make investments in Tamil Nadu-based start-ups.

9. database of non-resident Tamils

- It would be created and those registered would have extended life and medical insurance. Besides, education assistance, marriage assistance will be given to low-income NRI Tamils if they die at work.
- To provide counselling to NRI Tamils, a mobile application, a website and a toll-free call centre will be launched and a separate legal aid centre will also be established.

4) Explain the Kalaingar All India Rural Scheme and write the effects of the scheme on the rural economy.

Introduction

1

- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has announced for launch for government's flagship scheme Kalaingar's All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme.
- It is aimed at offering better cultivable area for cultivation, improve the water resource, and boost productivity of farmers.
- It would be implemented to plan almost 12, 525 villages and help them in the coming five years.
- The details of the same are listed in the following part of the article that shall help the interested farmers to derive its benefits and improve the agricultural sector of the state.

Kalaingar's All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme

4

Highlighting features

1. Main aim of scheme launch

- The aim for the scheme launch is to increase land cultivation and offer better scope of agriculture to the village farmers, bringing in an overall development in the rural areas.
- By this, state authorities will try to bring in more of fallow lands under cultivation, increase the productivity and augment water resource for the help of the farmers.

2. Beneficiaries of the scheme

- The rural farmers who are trying their hard to make good earning from agriculture are the main beneficiaries of the scheme.

3. Financial assistance given for scheme from state

- The scheme will offer rupees 227 crores for first year, whereas, rupees 300 crore for second year to cover up for 3204 villages.

4. Total villages the scheme would cover

- A total of 12, 525 villages would be benefitted from the scheme over a span of five years

5. Scheme has been launched jointly

- The scheme has been jointly launched by panchayat raj department and rural development and it would be made self-sufficient at village level.
- However, migration to urban area would be prevented and help in substantial growth of overall village farming sector.

Who are eligible to register for the scheme?**1. Farmers of the state 2**

- As the scheme has been launched by Tamil Nadu, only the farmers of the state are eligible to register for the scheme

2. Details farming land

- The farmers should give details of their farming land to justify that they are suitable to get the scheme benefits

3. Village details

- Only the village that isn't taking benefits from other government-based welfare schemes can register for it
- The agricultural farming lands are taken into consideration for the scheme and only the lands suitable for horticultural crops and have plenty of irrigation facilities are eligible to benefit from the scheme.
- In this, the Adi Dravida farmers would be given 100% subsidy for using drip irrigation, sink well in dry lands, dig farm ponds, and spend for other irrigational facilities, to improve the overall agricultural sector of the state.

What documents are required for the scheme?**1. Identification details 1**

- The farmer should offer suitable identification documents such as voter ID card, Aadhaar card and equivalent in support of their claim.

2. Land details

- The farmer should furnish correct land documents to show that they are eligible to get the financial help and improve the irrigational facilities of the farming lands

3. Income details

- A farmer when applying for the scheme should furnish correct income to justify that the improved farming and cultivation can improve the overall agricultural condition.
- The rural development department of the state would take care of smooth implementation of the scheme.
- The head of the farming land should furnish correct details of the land to ensure that it doesn't derive farming benefits from under any government schemes.

Why is the scheme needed? 4

- **Increasing urbanisation:** Tamil Nadu's urban population is rapidly increasing, and by 2036, it will account for 60% of the state's total population.-The urban population has grown to four crore people, accounting for 53 percent of the overall population.
- **COVID-19 pandemic harm:** It attempts to re-employ the urban poor who have lost their occupations as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic.-Thousands of jobs were lost, and the government debated how to fill the void.
 - Workers would be utilised for tasks such as desilting water bodies and maintaining public parks and other areas under the plan.

5) What is meant by ban on plastic? Explain its importance, objectives and effects.**Ban on Single-use plastic 1**

- Single-use plastic is a form of plastic that is disposable, which is only used once and then has to be thrown away or recycled.
- The single-use plastic items include plastic bags, water bottles, soda bottles, straws, plastic plates, cups, most food packaging and coffee stirrers.

Why we need to ban single-use plastic? 4

1. **Pollution:** One of the biggest threats about plastic bags is that they threaten the environment. Plastic bags pollute the land and water, since they are lightweight, plastic materials can travel long distances by wind and water.

2. **Non-renewable:** Only 1-13% of the plastic items are recyclable, the rest ends up either buried in the land or water bodies, eventually reaching the oceans, leading to polluting of water bodies and killing of marine life. With climate and environment becoming a rising global concern, plastic pollution and plastic waste management have become the point of worry.
3. **Energy intensive:** Production of plastic material are very energy intensive. They require a lot of water for their production. Thus using plastic bags is not advisable.
4. **Threat to aquatic life:** Being non-recyclable, plastic bags end up in the oceans. While they reach, they break up into tiny little pieces and are consumed by wildlife. Thereby leading to health issues or even death. Many animals also get entangled or trapped in plastic bags.
5. **Harmful to human health:** Toxic chemicals from plastic bags can damage the blood and tissues. Frequent exposures can lead to cancers, birth defects, impaired immunity, hormone changes, endocrine disruption and other serious ailments.

Ban on single use plastics

2

1. The choice for the first set of single-use plastic items for the ban was based on the difficulty of collection, and therefore recycling.
2. When plastic remains in the environment for long periods of time and does not decay, it turns into microplastics – first entering our food sources and then the human body, and this is extremely harmful.
3. The largest share of single-use plastic is that of packaging – with as much as 95% of single use belonging to this category – from toothpaste to shaving cream to frozen foods.
4. The items chosen are of low value and of low turnover and are unlikely to have a big economic impact, which could be a contributing reason.
5. From January 1, 2019, the government of Tamil Nadu will implement a limited ban on certain plastic consumer goods.

Measures taken by Tamilnadu in the regard "Meendum Manjappai" Scheme: Tamil Nadu

2

1. 'MeendumManjappai' campaign aimed at creating awareness on the usage of cloth bags instead of single-use plastic bags.
2. The Tamil Nadu government has already banned 14 types of plastic materials.
3. About 60% of plastic waste in India is collected - that means the remaining 40% or 10,376 tons remain uncollected

Negative Impact of plastic ban:

2

1. The Plastic industry in the country employs about 40 lakh people.
2. A ban on the plastics will affect industry, leading to job loss and economic slowdown.
3. A piece of plastic bag cost no more than 10-15 paise which is much cheaper than a paper bag costing 20-25 paise per piece.
4. Plastic ban would Impact cost of the products and would lead to inflation.

Positive Impact of plastic ban:

2

1. It will help in tackling air pollution and water pollution.
2. It will save Many marine lives.
3. It will reduce health issues in humans due to pollution.
4. It will spread nation-wide awareness about harmful effects of single-use plastic.
5. Plastic ban forces the customer to buy the recyclable plastic bags and reuse of disposable bags. This can also encourage reuse of the bags.

6) What is online gaming? What are its consequences and also write steps taken by theTamilNadu government to ban it.

Online Gaming

1

- Online games refer to games that are played over some form of computer network, most often the Internet.

Types of gaming**1**

- The types of online gaming include:
- 1. E-sports (well-organized electronic sports which include professional players) ex. Chess
- 2. Fantasy sports (choosing real-life sports players and winning points based on players' performance) ex. MPL cricket
- 3. Skill-based (mental skill) ex. Archery
- 4. Gamble (based on random activity) ex. Playing Cards, Rummy

Consequences of Online Gaming**3**

1. **Addictive in nature:** Many social activists, government officials and those in law enforcement believe that online games like rummy and poker are addictive in nature, and
2. **Mental depression:** when played with monetary stakes lead to depression, mounting debts and suicides.
3. **Committing crime:** Reportedly, there have been a few instances where youngsters, faced with mounting debts due to losses in online games, have committed other crimes like theft and murder.
4. Earlier, the World Health Organisation (WHO) had announced a plan to include "gaming disorder" as a mental health condition.
5. **Susceptible to Manipulation:** Online games are susceptible to manipulation by the websites operating such games and there is a possibility that users are not playing such games against other players, but against automatic machines or 'bots', wherein there is no fair opportunity for an ordinary user to win the game.

Need for regulation**3****1. No comprehensive regulation:**

- India currently has no comprehensive legislation with regards to the legality of online gaming or boundaries that specify applicable tax rates within the betting and gambling industry.

2. Ambiguity of the sector:

- The gaming sector is nascent and is still evolving, and many states are bringing about legislation seeking to bring about some order in the online gaming sector.

3. State list subject:

- Online gaming in India is allowed in most parts of the country.
- However, different states have their own legislation with regards to whether online gaming is permitted.

4. Economic advantage:

- Well-regulated online gaming has its own advantages, such as economic growth and employment benefits.

TAMIL NADU Measures against online gaming

- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022

Key Features**4**

1. The Ordinance prohibits online gambling and online games of chance played for money or other stakes, including Rummy and Poker.
2. It establishes the TN Online Gaming Authority and empowers it to regulate online game providers.
3. Game providers based outside the state are required to follow specified due diligence or restrict access to prohibited games for people in TN.
4. The TN Gaming Authority may identify games of chance and recommend them to be included in the Schedule of prohibited games.
5. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Online Gambling and Regulation of Online Games Ordinance, 2022 was promulgated on October 3, 2022 to prohibit online gambling and online games of chance played for stakes.

7) What is meant by Dravidian model government? Explain about the historical Background of Dravidian model and how it will be contribute to attain equality.**What is the Dravidian model?****1**

- The Dravidian model of governance is about peace, progress and prosperity, which

is achieved by pursuing the principles of social justice, rational thought and action firmly rooted in equity.

- This translates to inclusive financial planning, access to education, housing, nutrition and health for all, a meaningful implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, encouraging independent decision-making in structures of democratic governance at all levels, and the State adhering to the Indian Constitution in letter and spirit on all issues—including that of religious and personal freedom.

Historical Background Of Dravidian Model

1. Beginning

3

- Social justice principles in Tamil Nadu were initially emphasised and propagated by Periyar, who fought for community-based representation while fighting the evils of the caste system.
- Dravidian politics in Tamil Nadu has played a significant role in democratising the public space for wider participation.

2. Progress

- Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in broad-basing entry into school education through a slew of incentives, the noon meal scheme being the most well-known.
- Over time, mobilisation and policy response fed into the creation of school and college infrastructure, apart from expanding the horizon of aspirations among lower caste households, and enabled one of the highest enrolment rates for women and lower caste groups.
- Among other factors, lowering the cost of education played a key role.

Political moves towards the goal of Dravidian Model:

2

- In 1989, the government under M. Karunanidhi divided the 50% OBC reservation into 30% for backward classes and 20% for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) and denotified communities (DNC) due to agitations led by

Dr. S. Ramadoss of the PattaliMakkalKatchi, demanding more representation for the Vanniyar caste.

- In 2000, then Chief Minister Karunanidhi released a white paper on the 'Reservation in Government Employment for the AdiDravidars, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.
- In 96 government departments, the SC representation in Group A, B and C was below their constitutionally mandated quota.
- The BC had more than majority representation. It was only in the Group D category that SC/STs and MBC/DNCs had noticeable representation.

Recent Initiatives taken by Government

5

- DMK government signed five important orders that included Rs.4,000 as financial assistance for families during the COVID pandemic, free bus travel for women, reduction of milk prices, creation of a department to fulfil the promise of addressing people's complaints within 100, days and covering expenses for COVID treatment in private hospitals under the Chief Minister's health insurance scheme.
- Sustainable industrial development is the key to prosperity. The government has initiated various methods to attract investment and improve the industrial climate.
- Through investment conclaves held in Chennai, Coimbatore and Thoothukudi, it has so far signed 124 MoUs for investments totalling Rs.62,276 crore, which will create job opportunities for 1,90,702 persons.
- The government is creating a **Land Bank** to the extent of 45,000 acres in the next five years.
- It has released the Tamil Nadu Fintech Policy 2021 and the Tamil Nadu Export Development Strategy 2021 and launched the Single Window Portal 2.0, the Single Window Mobile App and the Tamil Nadu Land Information Portal at Investment Conclaves.

Way Ahead**1**

- The Dravidian social justice model was able to democratise the public sphere by opening the space in education and employment, there is a need to revisit many aspects of social justice to reach out and benefit more people.
- The Tamil Nadu government should release a white paper on reservations and pursue quota in the private sector
- It is imperative for the Tamil Nadu government to release a white paper on reservations in Tamil Nadu to take stock of changes that have happened in the social composition of employees in the government sector after the year 2000.
- Apart from filling the SC/ST backlog vacancies, the government should increase the SC/ST reservations as their population according to the 2011 census is 21.1%.
- The State government should pursue the policy of reservations in the private sector, which the DMK principally supported in its election manifesto.
- Reservation in private educational institutions has a constitutional mandate in Article 15(5), which came through 93rd Constitution Amendment Act in 2005.
- Such proactive measures are needed to add meaning to social justice principles under the Dravidian model.

8) Write about TamilNadu climate change movement? How it will contribute to TamilNadu in achieving the goal set by India before United Nations?

Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission**1**

- Climate Change is an undisputed reality causing severe impact on the natural environment, human lives, economic assets and activities thus posing an urgent need for comprehensive climate action.
- The challenge of Climate Change calls for extraordinary vision, leadership, understanding and wisdom. Human ingenuity and intellect will play a critical role in addressing issues arising out of Climate Change impact.

- With the climate crisis becoming more widespread and severe, the state government of Tamil Nadu understands the importance for climate policy and planning. In accordance with the budget announcement made in the year 2021-2022, by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management, the State government has launched Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission to embark on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation activities.

Launch of the movement:**1**

- Tamil Nadu chief minister M K Stalin said that the state is set to achieve carbon neutrality much ahead of the national target of 2070.
- Tamil Nadu is set to become the first state to launch its own Climate Change Mission.
- It had launched the Green Tamil Nadu Mission last September and the Tamil Nadu Wetlands Mission this August.
- A Special Purpose Vehicle—the Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company (TNGCC)—will implement the State Climate Action Plan.

The key goals of the Tamil Nadu Climate Change mission are**1**

1. to formulate plans to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in the state,
2. increase the use of public transport,
3. develop strategies to cut emissions by using green and renewable energy,
4. increase forest cover, and
5. Manage waste effectively.
6. The goals also embrace ways to develop ways to mitigate the impact of climate change,
7. access financial resources for adaptation,
8. initiate climate education in educational institutions,
9. focus on climate action for women and children, and
10. Adopt a 'One Health' approach that includes human, animal, and ecological health to understand health disruptions caused by climate change.

Efforts taken Under this mission and its Goals towards Achievements: 8

TamilNadu Governing Council of climate change:

- TN government has also set up the Tamil Nadu Governing Council on Climate Change, the first such to be headed by a Chief Minister.

Functions:

1. The council will provide policy guidance to the Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission,
2. provide advice on adaptation to climate change and mitigation of climate change impacts,
3. formulate the Tamil Nadu State Climate Change Action Plan and provide appropriate guidelines for its implementation

District Climate Change Missions (DCCM)

1. The Tamil Nadu government July 11, 2022, announced the institution of district climate change missions (DCCM) across 38 districts in the state.
2. The DCCMs will be administered by district collectors as 'mission directors' and District forest officers (DFOs) will function as 'climate officers'.
3. The collectors will have to prepare district-level climate change mitigation and adaptation plans, build capacity and provide inputs for low-carbon, climate-resilient development plans.

Green Tamil Nadu Mission

1. Forests and Trees are essential for sustaining life on our planet. Forests and Trees contribute to food security, sustainable agriculture protection of biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods and economic prosperity.
2. Forests and Trees are important carbon sinks and have a central role to play in meeting the challenge of climate change.
3. Under this Mission, 265 crores seedlings of native trees of economic and ecological significance will be planted over a period of 10 years on suitable public lands like Urban areas, Farms, Educational Institutions, Temple grounds, Sacred Groves, Industrial Areas, Tank

Foreshore, Padugai areas, areas under the control of Defence and Police establishments etc., covering an area of about 13,500 sq.km

4. Utmost care will be taken to ensure that suitable tree species with optimum growth are planted considering edaphic and climate conditions of the site. This will ensure optimum survival after planting. Planting of non-native species, 3 tree planting drives on grasslands and wetlands, and promotion of monoculture will be discouraged.

Green Tamil Nadu Mission

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2. The State plans to augment the national efforts in creating the additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes in its forest and tree cover by the year 2030 as a part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments under the Paris Agreement by adopting two-pronged strategy as below:
 3. Forest land restoration by encouraging planting of indigenous/native species which locally adapt to rainfall and temperature extremes and promote biodiversity, critical in addressing the concerns of climate change.
 4. Increasing Tree cover outside conventional forests for climate change adaptation and mitigation and for improving income opportunities of farming communities, by actively promoting agro forestry.
5. During the Budget for 2021-2022, an Announcement was made to launch the Green Tamil Nadu Mission with the objective to increase the Forest and Tree Cover in the State from present 23.8% to 33% of the geographical area of the State by the year 2030-2031 as per the Vision of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Conclusion**1**

- Climate change is the biggest challenge for humanity today.
- As Tamil Nadu is a coastal state, the contribution of its Climate Change Movement will prove useful in facing the possible impact of climate change.
- This movement will help protect our environment and the lives of our future generations.

9) Explain about Investor's First Address-TamilNadu.**Introduction:****1**

- Tamil Nadu is the leading state in India in terms of economic and industrial development.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu is strengthening the state economy by attracting massive investments and providing employment to lakhs of Tamil Nadu youth.
- The Government is taking various measures to attract investments of US\$ 1 trillion for economic development in Tamil Nadu by the financial year 2030-2031.

Launch of TN Experience:**1**

- The scheme has been launched to increase the widespread adoption of financial technologies in the state.

Objective:**1**

- Small and medium-sized enterprises can access financial technology services free of charge or at reduced rates for a limited period of time to further improve their use of financial technologies.

Tamil Nadu Fin-Tech Investment Forum**1**

- Tamil Nadu Fin-Tech Investment Forum A Fintech Investment Forum was launched to create a platform for startups in Tamil Nadu and to introduce venture capital firms and new investors to the innovation environment in Tamil Nadu.

Various Memorandums of Understanding: 2

- Rs. 65,373 crore investment, 58,478 persons were awarded MoUs for 53 projects.

- Its details are as follows:

1. Thoothukudi - Green Hydrogen Production by Amplus
2. Sivagangai - Manufacture of flight training materials
3. Dindigul - Manufacture of textile garments
4. Trichy - Dairy products
5. Namakkal - Manufacture of spinning products
6. Chengalpattu - Manufacturing of Information Data Centers
7. Thiruvannamalai - Manufacturing of chemical products
8. Kanchipuram - Motor Vehicle Spare Parts
9. Chennai - Information Technology
10. Tiruvallur - Electric Bus
11. Tirupattur - Manufacture of Textiles and Garments
12. Manufacturing of Aerospace and Defense Components, Manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals, Manufacturing of Drones by Krishnagiri

Factors leads to Investment in Tamil Nadu**6****1. Contribution of Tamil Nadu to FinTech Sector:**

- Several contracts have been executed for the financial sector.
- All electronic financial services should reach the poor and needy people.
- Online sales have increased manifold today.
- The use of electronic banking services has also increased.
- Tamil Nadu has the best technology sector in the world, backed by a growing financial services sector.
- "Tamil Nadu Financial Technology Policy 2021" A Financial Technology Division has been created in the Industrial Guidance Institute.
- Finance Committee has also been constituted.
- TN-Experience This project will provide technical services under one umbrella.

2. Financial City:

- The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TITCO) is gradually developing a financial technology city in Chennai with an area of at least 10 lakh square feet.
- Through this, the Fintech City will act as a hub for next generation technologies such as financial services and related activities.

3. Creating Jobs:

- Emphasis is being given to the implementation of projects in rural areas such as shoe manufacturing and ready-made garments manufacturing, which can create a large number of jobs for school-educated people.
- Steady steps are being taken to create jobs for higher education graduates in fields like financial technology, global centers and emerging technology fields like electric vehicle, lithium ion battery, green hydrogen.
- Along with wind power generation and solar power generation, a green hydrogen factory is also set up in Thoothukudi for the first time in Tamil Nadu.
- This will make Tuticorin region a “renewable energy hub”.
- A high-tech park for semiconductor manufacturing, a growing sector that is being talked about globally, is to be set up.
- Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia Production Project to be set up in Tuticorin.
- This project is going to greatly help the development of Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram districts.
- Tamil Nadu, which was ranked 14th in the year 2020, has now moved up to the 3rd position among the states with business-friendly environment.
- 68% of investments will be made in southern districts.
- An attempt to achieve widespread development.

Importance of this initiatives :

1. To make Tamil Nadu a 1 trillion USD economy.
2. Tamil Nadu should become the most favorable state for investments in South Asia.
3. Products manufactured in Tamil Nadu should reach every corner of the world.
4. Investments should be made widely and evenly across the state. It should achieve inclusive development.

Conclusion:

- The development of the industry should become the social development of the respective locality and Tamilnadu should rise as an excellence Tamilnadu, a superior Tamilnadu.
- There should also be industrial companies that take full advantage of Tamil Nadu’s know-how. The youth of Tamilnadu should also become qualified to work in those industrial companies.
- Tamil Nadu should progress towards the goal of everything for everyone. Such investment conferences will form the foundation for that.

10) Write note on Digital land survey of TamilNadu

Digital survey in Tamilnadu using modern equipment 2

1. Use of modern equipment’s in survey will ensure millimeter level accuracy and will also help in creation of digital database of land parcels and their attributes.
2. This will help the public to identify about their land and know the details without the help of surveyors and make the process transparent.
3. Digitalized spatial records (maps) can be hosted in Geographical Information System environment and this will greatly facilitate land use planning and monitoring.
4. Further usage of government/Public land can be monitored through satellite imagery superimposed on digital maps and unauthorized use of such land can be detected

easily and preventive measures can be taken. Initially, survey using modern equipment's [Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) + Electronic Total Station (ETS)] was introduced for town areas to speed up the process of survey and to minimize the legal disputes which arise due to small measurement errors.

Establishment of GCP for conducting resurvey using modern equipment 2

1. To carry out any land survey, the first requisite is control of required accuracy. Where resurvey using GPS is done, the establishment of Ground Control Points (GCPs) is a basic requirement. The Primary and Secondary GCPs are primarily established using the GPS in Differential mode (Base & Rover).
2. Before commencement of survey using modern technology Ground control points are to be established for Geo referencing the spatial datasets with village maps.
3. The Survey of India has established GCPs (highest accuracy) namely SOI GCP in Tamil Nadu in its programme for setting up a National Geodetic Control Point Library.
4. The list of the GCPs of the Survey of India should be correlated on the basis of the villages and survey numbers. In the case of a Resurvey Village or Town etc, the list should be supplied to the field staff, so that they could refer to the list during data collection.

TECHNOLOGY Involved In Digital RESURVEY Of Tamilnadu: 6

1. CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING REFERENCE STATION (CORS)

1. CORS network is a network of RTK base stations that broadcast corrections, usually over an Internet connection. Accuracy is increased in a CORS network, because more than one station helps ensure correct positioning and guards against a false initialization of a single base station. The GPS receiver is the heart of a CORS configuration.
2. In order to support a wide realm of activities, the receiver must be a high quality geodetic

unit capable of tracking and recording all components of the GPS signal. Ideally, a CORS receiver can collect both P-code and C/A-code pseudoranges as well as L1 and L2 carrier phases.

3. In the presence of anti-spoofing, the encryption of the P-code, the receiver should be able to utilize one of the various codeless techniques. GPS continuously operating reference stations are an important enhancement to a wide range of GPS surveying, mapping, and positioning activities. They can improve the efficiency and accuracy of the activities they support and may

2. REAL TIME KINEMATIC (RTK)

1. RTK is a technique used to enhance the precision of position data derived from satellite-based positioning systems (global navigation satellite systems, GNSS) such as GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, and BeiDou.
 2. It uses measurements of the phase of the signal's carrier wave, rather than the information content of the signal, and relies on a single reference station or interpolated virtual station to provide real-time corrections. It uses the satellite signal's carrier wave as its signal, ignoring the information contained within.
 3. RTK uses a fixed base station and a rover to reduce the rover's position error. RTK systems use a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier that it observes, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with the one received from the base station.
 4. There are several ways to transmit a correction signal from base station to mobile station. The most popular way to achieve realtime, low-cost signal transmission is to use a radio modem, typically in the UHF band.
- #### **3. The Virtual Reference Station (VRS) method**
- This method extends the use of RTK to a whole area of a reference station network. Operational reliability and accuracy depend

on the density and capabilities of the reference station network. Outturn yardstick to be adopted for Re-survey, Town survey and Survey of hill villages using modern equipment.

Benefits of Digital land survey: 2

1. They are very accurate with high resolution.
2. They provide a broad range of information.
3. Surveys can yield a great range of data, and researchers can use surveys to gather information related to socioeconomic opinions, advertising and marketing and planning or testing product features.
4. They're cost-effective and efficient.

11) Explain about Drug free TamilNadu and also explain the steps being taken by the TamilNadu Government?

Drug Free TamilNadu 1

- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin had already announced that Narcotics Intelligence Unit will be merged with Prohibition Enforcement Unit.
- An order will be issued soon.

Current status on Drug addiction 2

- The UN report also says that 43 million people in the world use drugs, 3.6 million of them are addicted to drugs and 1.1 million inject drugs into the body.
- In the last 24 years, the use of cannabis has increased 4 times.
- The study also found that 40% of teenagers who use it do not realize that the habit is harmful to their health.
- The study also states that one woman for every 18 men is an alcoholic.
- As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 45% of men are alcoholics.
- In 2020, when the impact of the Corona pandemic was severe, 9,169 people committed suicide as a result of alcohol and drug addiction.
- That means one person commits suicide every hour due to the use of alcohol and drugs.

Steps taken by Tamilnadu 9

1. Creation of Cyber cell

- Information technology plays an important role in drug prevention.
- Therefore, a separate 'Cyber Cell' will be created for this section.

2. Special Courts

- There are currently 12 special courts to try NDPS cases.
- A special court will be set up for the two districts in the first phase.

3. Strengthening Central Intelligence Unit

- He said that the 'Central Intelligence Unit' in the Prohibition Division will be further strengthened as the Anti-Narcotics Division is merged with the Prohibition Enforcement Division.

4. Awareness Measures

- A drug user should get rid of it.
- The freedman should campaign against drug abuse.
- Parents should supervise their children from using drugs.
- The same duty exists for school teachers.
- The same task exists for the management of colleges.
- Traders and shopkeepers should also ensure that they will not sell drugs.

5. Away from School Premises

- Intoxicants should be monitored so that they are not sold near schools and colleges.
- District Administration should prevent the movement of these materials within the territory.
- The police administration should eradicate drugs completely.

6. Stringent measures against drug dealers

- All drug dealers should be arrested by the police and all their assets should be frozen.
- State-to-state smuggling should be completely banned.

7. Rehabilitation measures

- Physicians, especially psychiatrists, should advocate the evils of addiction.
- The work of rescuing 200 intoxicated people should be done by social welfare organizations and nongovernmental organizations.
- Rehabilitation should be provided to those recovering from addiction.

Conclusion

- The drug problem is not a local problem but has become a global problem.
- All the countries of the world are trying their best to control it, even though severe punishments have been imposed, they have not been able to control the movement of drugs.

12) Explain about the contributions of TamilNadu government to the welfare of the Differently Abled.**Introduction:****2**

- Tamil Nadu has always been a pioneer in the implementation of welfare schemes for all sections of socially disadvantaged groups.
- In order to provide effective rehabilitation services to the differently abled persons, during 1993, a separate Directorate for the Rehabilitation of the Differently Abled Persons was formed by bifurcating the Directorate of Social Welfare.
- A comprehensive State Policy for the Welfare of the Differently Abled Persons was released first time by this Government during 1994.
- As per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, this Directorate was upgraded as Office of the State Commissioner for the Differently Abled during 1999 and a Officer in the cadre of Indian Administrative Service was appointed as a State Commissioner for the Differently Abled Persons.
- With a view to eliminate the social view attached to the description of persons based

on their disability namely physically handicapped, blind, deaf etc., it was announced by the Government to refer to them as Differently Abled Persons. For the Welfare of the differently abled persons a separate administrative department was formed at the Secretariat, ie. Welfare of the Differently Abled Persons Department.

- Awareness is being spreader among public to accept them as natural partners of growth and provide them access to various services and equal participation in social life to form an inclusive society.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu through various policies and initiatives have extended full support to the Differently Abled Persons in their pursuit of full and equal involvement in every aspect of society. Various schemes have been announced by the Government to make sure that the differently abled persons are in equal status with Society.

The thrust areas of Government are as follows

- Prevention of disabilities **1**
- Early detection and intervention
- Rehabilitation measures
- Providing Special Education
- Development of professionals for rehabilitation
- Provision for assistive devices
- Education and economic empowerment including self-employment
- Formation of barrier free environment Social security.

Some of the Important measures/schemes**9**

- **The museum of 'possibilities' for the differently -abled :** The museum of 'possibilities' for the differently -abled, which has been set up for the first time in South India, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1crore.
- The museum has been set up as an interactive centre to showcase the equipment and technical devices needed by the differently -abled.

- The exhibition is also to create awareness among the general public, from children with differently - Abled to the elderly, to overcome the obstacles faced by all Differently -Abled persons and find solutions.
- **Model house:** This museum has a 'model house', where differently - Abled people can live in a barrier - free environment.
- Also, the museum is designed to encourage users, creators and innovators to interact with the community, conduct research, and enable differently - Abled people to live without any hurdles.
- **Assistive Devices:** The museum helps people with 21 types of differently - Abled to show their abilities, live together and get guidance with technical information and training in using assistive devices.
- **Equipments:** In the first phase, for the benefit of 7,219 persons, the Hon'ble Chief Minister introduced 36 models of 5 types of equipment viz., Bicycle, Wheel chair, Motorized Sewing Machines, Behind- the - ear earpieces and Motorized Mobile Carts, for user choice, at a cost of Rs. 9.50 crore.

Other projects

- Various projects for the differently - abled persons and monitored the implementation of the schemes.
- Rehabilitation Scheme for leprosy affected people
- Providing eyesight to the visually challenged
- Distribution of tricycles, wheelchairs and aluminum support sticks
- Monthly pension scheme
- Maintenance Allowance
- Marriage allowance
- Free travel concession in Government Transport Corporation buses
- Educational assistance
- Tuition fees for college studies
- Special fees
- And waiving of examination fee.

Educational facilities

- exempted all differently - Abled students who have applied to write the Class XII subsidiary examinations and declared them all pass.
- They have given the hope of higher education. At the time of the Corona infection, we went to the home of the differently - Abled and provided them with all the essentials.
- This Government has given the greatest confidence not only to those who are registered in the Government records but also to those un-registered

Assistance during Travel

- The Government also announced that an assistant travelling with the disabled will be able to travel free in ordinary buses of the State Transport Corporations.
- **RIGHTS scheme:** As a pioneering project not only for our country but also for the world, a new scheme by name "RIGHTS" (Urimaigal) is to be implemented at a cost of Rs.1, 709 crore for the benefit of the Differently - Abled.
- **The state-level award** is given to those who have rendered outstanding service to the welfare of the disabled.
- **The free marriage scheme** has been announced for the disabled and implemented in all the HR and CE controlled temples and in temple - owned marriage halls.

Unit - 3

- 1) a) What is renewable energy?
b) Describe the status of TamilNadu in Solar & Wind Energy Production.
c) List out the steps being taken by TamilNadu government to producing renewable energy

a) Renewable energy

1

- Renewable energy is defined as energy that comes from resources, which are naturally replenished on their own.

The major renewable energy sources presently are

1. Solar energy,
2. Wind energy,

3. Hydroelectric power (large and small units),
4. Wave energy,
5. Ocean thermal energy conversion & Tidal energy and
6. Biomass power.

b) Tamilnadu status in Renewable Energy 5

1. According to the NONRE, Tamilnadu has achieved the first position in overall installed renewable energy capacity in India surpassing Karnataka.
2. As of 31st Jan.2022, TN's total installed renewable capacity stood at 15,914 MW

TN Solar energy capacity

- TN being the early proponents of clean energy, it has the opportunity to increase the energy capacity in different segments of solar energy generation like rooftop, large scale solar parks and wind solar hybrid projects.
- As of 31st Jan 2022 TN's total solar capacity increased to 4894 MW from 2575 MW as of 31st March 2019, while wind capacity increased to 9857 MW from 8969 MW during the same period.

Kamuthi solar park

- It is a photovoltaic power station spread over an area of 2500 acres (10 sq.km) in Kamuthi Ramnathapuram district.
- With a generating capacity of 648MWP at a single location, it is the world's 12 th largest solar park based on capacity.
- It is one of the world's largest single location solar power project, it was commissioned by Adani Group.

Comparison of Solar Power Production in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu ranks 4th in the production of solar power
- Rajasthan was the 1st state to generate 12,000 MW of solar power
- Karnataka – 7590 MW
- Gujarat – 7180 MW

- TN – 5067 MW

Wind power generation in Tamil Nadu 5

1. Tamil Nadu is pioneer in promoting wind energy in the country.
 2. The State has the highest wind power capacity in the India, contributing about 23% of the country's total wind installed capacity, with an installed capacity of 8,506.72 MW contributing about 27% to the State's total installed power capacity.
 3. Wind power generation accounts for 35% of Tamil Nadu's total power consumption.
 4. Out of the total 25,000 wind turbines in the country, Tamil Nadu alone has 12,000 wind turbines.
 5. For the 7th consecutive day, 100 million units of electricity have been produced daily through wind farms.
 6. Wind speed is usually high in Tamil Nadu from May to September.
 7. Maximum wind power has being generated in 6 months.
 8. Coimbatore, Tirupur, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts in Tamil Nadu have a large number of wind mills.
 9. Wind turbines have been set up in Tamil Nadu for a production capacity of 8,518 MW.
- Tamil Nadu is endowed with three prominent passes having high wind potential, due to the tunneling effect during south West Monsoon.

Sl.No	Name of the Pass /Districts	Annual average Wind Speed (Km/hour)
1	Palghat Pass, Coimbatore, Erode	18-22
2	Shencottah Pass, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin	18-22
3	Aralvoimozhi Pass, Kanyakumari	19-25
4	Kambam Pass , Dindigul district	19-25

c) Steps being taken by TamilNadu government to producing renewable energy 4

1. **Solar Powered Green House Scheme:** This scheme included the construction of 3 lakh houses with solar-powered lighting systems over a period of 5 years from 2011-12 to 2015-16 for the benefit of the poor in rural areas.
2. Additionally, the state proposed to energize 1 lakh street lights in village panchayats through solar power over a period of 5 years up to 2016. Tamil Nadu has achieved 3915.88 MW of cumulative solar PV capacity by the end of February 2020. It was the sixth largest in roof-top solar installations with a capacity of 155.99 MW. The state has a 648 MW utility scale project named Kamuthi Solar Power Project which is one of the top 10 solar projects in India.
3. **Vision Tamil Nadu 2023:** a strategic Plan for Infrastructure Development in Tamil Nadu, includes a solar energy target of 5,000 MW.
4. **TN solar energy Policy 2019:** TamilNadu will have an installed solar energy generation capacity of 9000 MW by 2023. Of this target, 40% will be earmarked for consumer category solar energy systems.

2) What are the measures being taken by the TamilNadu government to achieve Trillion Dollar economy by 2030?

Introduction 1

1. Chief Minister of TN Vision is to make TN one trillion Dollar economy by the year 2030.
2. CM Released the five year planning of increasing the export to 4 times to achieve the target.
3. This target will be achieved by the TN Government, TN Government take several steps to achieve this target.

Present Status 1

1. Now the GDP of TN is 290 - 300 Million Dollars.
2. To develop the GDP to 1000 million or 1 trillion Dollars TamilNadu need to develop the economy to 14% every year.
3. Now TamilNadu has contribution of 1/10 of the GDP.

4. That means in the total GDP of our country, Tamil Nadu is in 2nd place.

5. To achieve this 1 trillion dollar target TamilNadu undergoes memorandum of agreement for 35,000 Crore.

Measures Taken to achieve one trillion dollar economy 2

Pontential areas te be covered :

1. Raising investment in sunrise department :

- Sun raising department is the currently, raising department. It will raise further in forecoming 4 to 5 years.
- TamilNadu Government should pay attention to these department to achieve one trillion dollars.

Example :

1. E-vehicles manufacture
 2. Semiconductor
 3. Sustainable energy (Solar energy, wind energy)
 4. Data centers
 5. Fintech
- These sectors will be the developed sectors in future.

- CM launches two new policies Tamil Nadu Export promotion strategy and Tamil Nadu fintech policy.

2. Export :

- Definitely export will be main part in achieving 1 trillion dollars.
- Currently TN export value is 26 million dollars.
- In this TN decided to achieve 1 trillion dollars within 2030.

3. Medical department :

- TN formed many schemes to develop medical tourism.
- Currently medical department is in the value of 1000 Crores.
- TN works to improve it to 4 times.
- Medical equipments park is constructed in Chennai oragadam area.

4. Mining :

- Without causing damage to natural resources investment should be made in mining department.
- It should be made without causing any damage to environment.

5. Tourism :

- By investing large amount in tourism one trillion dollar economy development was achieved.
- Making opportunities by finding entrepreneurs to start the job in TamilNadu.
- By doing this we can achieve the target of one trillion dollar of economy.

Initiative taken by Government : 10.5

Decongesting Chennai :

1. Agro industries - Cauvery delta region.
2. Trichy - Hub for manufacturing defence component.
3. Virudhunagar textile park
4. Tuticorin - Furniture hub
5. TIDEL NEO - Tirupur and Tier 2, Tier 3 cities.
6. 5 New Industrial estates - TANSIDCO, Madurai, Coimbatore, Perambalur, Vellore, Thiruvallore.
7. Micro cluster development
8. Tirunelveli - Cookware cluster
9. Kanchipuram - Artificial Jewellery
10. Cuddalore - Cashew nut
11. Madurai - Toy cluster

Electric Vehicles :

1. Ola - Future factory - Krishnagiri
2. Exclusive Electric Vehicle park - Chennai

Tourism :

1. Tourism policy
 - Focus on Adventure tourism
2. Eco tourism

StartUP :

1. TANSIM TN startup innovation mission.
2. Identify and support the Entrepreneurs.
3. They will create more jobs and provide employment.
4. Startup to Government (S₂G) Buy day - Government department and PSU will directly procure products and services up to 50 lakh from startup.

Data Center :

1. TN evolving as a data center hub.
2. TN is a third data center capacity (Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai)
3. Already we attracted in investment of 30,000 Crore.
4. TN data center policy 2021 - To attract more investors.

Features :

1. Parallel processing of clearance
2. Virtual meeting with the department
3. AI based chat bot
4. 100 services from 24 department available

Single window portal 2.0 :

1. With more than 100 services from 24 department for investors at the investment conclave 2021.
2. It will have features such as
3. Parallel processing of clearances
4. Virtual meetings with departments
5. AI based chatbot facility
6. Deemed approval for select clearances

Other initiatives :

1. TN has set a target of 23 lakh crore in investments and over 46 lakh new jobs by 2030.
2. Guidance TN entered into a MoU with American Tamil entrepreneurs Association to promote start - ups in innovation and research and development.

3. This digital accelerator programme sanctions grants to start - up projects.

Economic Advisory Council :

- This is to reverse slowdown in economic growth and to chart a rapid growth path.
- Based on the council’s recommendations the Government would take steps to revitalise economy and see that the benefits of growth reached all segments of society.

Conclusion : 0.5

- Tamil Nadu adopt a two prolonged approach.
- 1. Export promotion
- 2. Export diversification
- This is to achieve its aim of a \$ 1 trillion economy by 2030.
- The state is setting up an export promotion council under the chief secretary to boost exports.
- Tamil Nadu is also looking at developing two economic employment enclaves, in Mannasalore and Thoothukudi is one phase.
- Tamil Nadu is third place in India interms of exports.
- The slogan for this will be made in Tamil Nadu and EtrumathiyilEttram.

3) What is Ramsar sites? Write its importance. Explain the Ramsar sites available in TamilNadu with Rough map.

Evolution of Ramsar Convention 1

- The Ramsar Convention came into force in 1975 with a mission to conserve and use wisely all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1

- It is an international treaty for “the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands”.

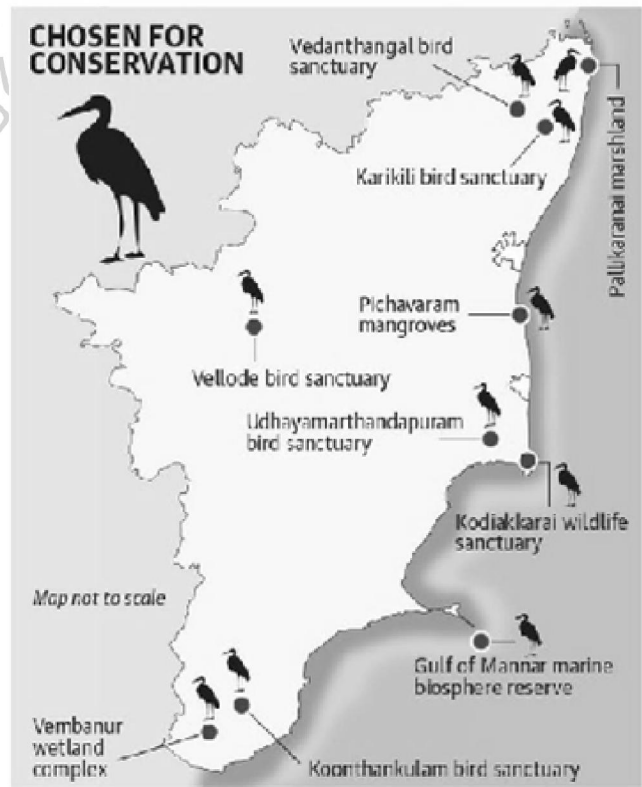
- It is also known as the Convention on Wetlands.
- It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran.
- The Convention was signed on 2nd of February 1971.
- **World Wetlands Day**-The 2nd of February each year is.
- **Number of parties to the convention (COP) - 171.**

Importance of RamsarConvention 1

- Wetlands are indispensable for the countless benefits or “ecosystem services” that they provide ranging from freshwater supply, food and building materials, and biodiversity, flood control, groundwater recharge, and climate change mitigation.
- 64% of the world’s wetlands have disappeared in the last century.

Ramsar sites inTamilnadu and its importance:

13



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary - Kodiakarai | 8. Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary - Tiruvarur |
| 2. Karikili Bird Sanctuary - Chengalpattu | 9. Vembannur Wetland Complex - Kanyakumari |
| 3. Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest - Chennai | 10. Vellode Bird Sanctuary - Erode |
| 4. Pichavaram Mangrove - Cuddalore | 11. Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary - Ramanathapuram |
| 5. Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary - Tirunelveli | 12. SuchindramTheroor Wetland Complex - Kanyakumari |
| 6. Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve - Ramanathapuram | 13. Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary - Tiruvarur and |
| 7. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary - Chengalpattu | 14. Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary - Ramanathapuram. |

Chitrangudi BS	It is an IBA located adjacent to Kanjirankulam BS in Ramanathapuram district. Major Avifauna: Grey Pelican (VU), Painted Stork (NT), Little Egret (LC), Grey Heron (LC). This is the first Marine Biosphere Reserve in South & South -East Asia.
Gulf of Mannar Marine BR	The local communities are mainly Marakeyars, with fishing their main livelihood. Endangered Species: Dugong (VU), Hawksbill Turtle (CR), Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin (VU), Green Sea Turtle (EN). Invasive <i>Prosopis</i> trees has affected the growth of the indigenous babul populations.
Kanjirankulam BS	Avifauna: Painted Stork (NT), Oriental Darter (NT), Oriental White (Black-Headed) Ibis (NT)
Karikili BS	It is situated in the Kanchipuram district. Karikili along with Vedanthangal BS are IBAs. Major Avifauna: Oriental Darter (NT), Spot-Billed Pelican (VU)
Koonthankulam BS (IBA)	It is a human-made wetland maintained by the local community. It is designated as IBA.
Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest	It is one of the few natural coastal aquatic habitats. The marshland is located along the Coromandel Coast south of the Adyar Estuary, serving as an aquatic buffer of the flood-prone Chennai.
Pichavaram Mangrove	It is a large mangrove forest located between the estuaries of Vellar and Coleroon Rivers. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a sand bar. The mangroves are revered by due to the significant spiritual value associated with <i>Excoecariaagallocha</i> , a mangrove with toxic properties commonly known as "Tillai". Endangered Species: Great White-Bellied Heron (CR), Spoon-Billed Sandpiper (CR), Spotted Greenshank (EN), Olive Ridley Turtle (VU)

	It is one of the last remnants of dry evergreen forests. Major Avifauna: Spoon-Billed Sandpiper (CR), Grey Pelican or Spot-Billed Pelican (VU)
Point Calimere WLS & BS	Threats: <i>Prosopischilensis</i> (Chilean mesquite – known as “the devil with roots”). <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> and <i>Prosopischilensis</i> are the most invasive mesquit species (plants in genus <i>Prosopis</i>). <i>They have extremely long roots to seek water from very far under ground.</i>
SuchindramTheroor Wetland Complex	It is declared an IBA. It lies at the southern tip of the Central Asian flyway of migratory birds. It is a man-made, inland Tank and is perennial.
Udhayamarthandapuram BS	It stores floodwaters during monsoon overflows and maintains surface water flow during drier periods.
Vaduvur BS	It is a large human-made irrigation tank and shelter for migratory birds.
Vedanthangal BS (IBA)	This freshwater wetland is a people-protected water bird area. People have been benefited by the manure-rich guano water from the lake that increases the agriculture yield multifold. <i>Guano is excretory waste of birds rich in nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous.</i>
Vellode B	Major Avifauna: Indian River Tern (VU), Oriental Darter (NT), Painted Stork (NT)
Vembannur Wetland Complex	It is a human-made inland tank and IBA site. The tank is believed to have been constructed in the regime of Pandyan king Veeranarayana. Major Avifauna: Indian River Tern (VU), Spotted Greenshank (EN), Grey Pelican or Spot-Billed Pelican (VU)

4) Write a brief notes on

a) Sirpi Scheme

b) PudhumaipenThittam

a) SIRPI Scheme (Students In Responsible Police Initiative) 7.5

Objective

1. Students studying in the school should excel academically, morally and develop good character without getting involved in law and property problems.
2. Without getting addicted to bad habits including drugs guide them well,
3. Knowing the need for a mentor to nurture them to teach others education and morals,

this project Sirpi is implemented as an ideal mentor for school students and a unit to involve students in police efforts.

Method of activation

1. In the first phase, 100 government schools have been selected and 50 Students from 8th standard will be enrolled from these schools.
2. Students are selected as volunteers of their choice and are given classes on virtues, fitness
3. The students will be taken to tourist spots and taught about education, history, general knowledge, sports training, exercise and Kawatu to keep the body healthy.

Importance

1. To develop virtues, these special classes will help to develop good qualities like virtue, patriotism, national unity, helping others, imparting the education
2. Teaching others about the historical places visited and good experiences.
3. Also, the selected students will be informed about the activities, organization and functions of the police, which help the public to live in peace, about emergency assistance centers and their activities, and about the activities of the Chennai Metropolitan Police Department.

People-Police Linkage

- Everyone knows that if the police and people work together, crime will be prevented rather than reduced. So much for bringing people and the police together in that way Projects are in progress.
- Students in Responsible Police Initiative (SIRPI).

Social problems to be focussed

- The objective of this program is to prevent juveniles from engaging in criminal activities by identifying them and taking appropriate action.
 - Although development is on one side, today some social problems are increasing on one side we should watch out for what's coming. It should be prevented.
1. Drug eradication
 2. Actions against alcoholism
 3. Creating legal awareness
 4. Liaising with governmental and non-governmental organizations
 5. Improving self-management skills
 6. Respecting the speech of elders
 7. Communicating with the public
 8. Encouraging traffic rules from a young age.
- To inculcate in the children the qualities of pride in seeing the prosperity and development of the state.

b) PudhumaipenThittam**7.5****Introduction :**

- Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Education Assurance Scheme is a flagship scheme of TamilNadu Government.
- This scheme has been named after the famous social and political activist and renowned author of TamilNadu late Smt. MoovalurRamamirtham.
- It is administered by department of Social welfare and Woman Empowerment, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Background of the scheme:

- Many girls leave their studies after passing 12th because of their financial condition.
- Even if the parents of those girls want, they are not able to teach them further because of the cost of education.
- Due to all these reasons, girls are deprived of education and they are married early.
- Keeping all these points in mind, this scheme was started by the Government of TamilNadu.

Objective

- This scheme is implemented to increase higher education enrollment of girls in Government schools.
- Achieving gender equality by providing higher education to women.
- Prevent child marriage and reduce the dropout rate of girls.

Salient Features

1. Only girls students are eligible
2. Girls who have passed 6th to 12th class from Government School.
3. Girls studying in any undergraduate course.
4. Girls who have passed 6th to 8th class from private school under Right to Education Act and passed 9th to 12th from Government school are also eligible to apply.
5. Girls studying in post graduate course.
6. Girls studying through distance mode.
7. Girls studying in open universities.

Financial Assitance

- Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1000 /- per months will be given to the eligible girls students.
- This assistance will be provided till the girl completes her undergraduate course

5) Explain why the TamilNadu Education Commission was formed recently and write an essay about TamilNadu Education Commission with respect to the friction between State and Central over the powers mentioned in Concurrent List of Constitution of India.

Friction Between State And Central Over Concurrent List 1

- The Constitution provides a scheme for demarcation of powers through three 'lists' in the seventh schedule.
- The aim of the concurrent list was to ensure uniformity across the country where independently both centre and state can legislate.
- Thus, a model law with enough flexibility for states was originally conceived in the constitution.
- Recently, several states have complained about the growing crisis of **Indian federalism**.
- They have argued about the **Ordinances** and the Bills brought by the Centre which encroaches on their area of legislation, which is an assault on the federal structure of the Constitution.

The new education Policy of Union Government: 1

- The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and is all set to change the existing academic system of India with the purpose of making it at par with the international standard of academic.
- The Government of India aims to set up the NEP by the year 2040. Till the targeted year, the key point of the plan is to be implemented one by one.
- The proposed reform by NEP 2020 will come into effect by the collaboration of the Central and the State Government

Reasons for Tamil Nadu to oppose NEP

Tamil Nadu's arguments: 3

1. NEP being recommended by the Centre was "for elites" and the education "will be confined and limited to a few sections".
2. Besides the opposition to three-language policy, the state has also questioned the prominence given to Sanskrit over and above Tamil and other languages.
3. Above all, NEP intrudes into a crucial domain of the state education.
4. Therefore, NEP is being viewed as a policy against social justice, federalism, pluralism and equality.

The idea of the New State Education Policy

- The idea of the new state education policy was announced in the Budget but the idea was first mooted in response to the Centre's move of implementing the National Education Policy.
- The state's school education minister, in December 2021 had stated that the draft of this education policy will be prepared in a few months' time by the panel of experts and it will be self-explanatory to the state's position toward the NEP of the centre.

Formation of Tamil nadu Education committee 2

- Tamil Nadu government has constituted a high-level committee under the chairmanship of retired High Court judge D. Murugesan to formulate a distinct State Education Policy, in keeping with the historical legacy, current situation and future aspirations of the State.
- The panel is to suggest reforms aimed at developing modern, technology-driven and updated curriculum frameworks for early childhood care and education, school education, college education, teacher (both school and higher education institutions) education and adult education in an integrated manner, and in keeping with the fast-changing global education and employment landscape.

Composition of Committee: 2

- This panel will be headed by retired Delhi High Court Chief Justice D Murugesan.
- The other panel members include Viswanathan Anand, former chess world champion, and T M Krishna, a prominent Carnatic musician.
- From diverse sectors the panel members have been constituted.

The terms of Reference for the committee shall be follows : 2

1. To draft a distinct state education policy, keeping in mind the Interests of education and future of the youth of the state of Tamil Nadu.
2. The committee should take inputs from educationists and subject experts and suggest reforms aimed at developing modern technology driven and updated curriculum frame works for early childhood care and education, school education, college education, teacher (both school and higher education) institutions (HEI) education and adult education in an integrated manner and in keeping with the fast changing global education and employment landscape.
3. Suggest ways and means to improve access, equity and quality of education by addressing issues related to on field implementation of policy, specifically with regard to learning outcomes and employment ready skills.

Examination reforms 2

1. Suggest reforms in Teacher/Assistant professor recruitment and training and ensuring their accountability towards stated objectives.
2. Suggest ways to incorporate life skills, soft skills, creative skills, language skills and social Justice values as part of the broad spectrum of education from the sciences to the liberal arts.
3. To ensure that all school pass outs enroll in stream of higher education - polytechnics, professional courses, conventional courses, Vocational courses.

4. To suggest way to tap resources from all funding agencies from India and abroad.
5. Any other matter related to the above or as is referred to it by the Government.
6. The Committee is requested to submit its final report within a period of one year from the date of its constitution after due consultation with all relevant stakeholders as is appropriate.

Way Forward 2

1. The very word 'policy' in the National Education Policy, 2020 indicates that it is only a recommendation, not binding on anything or anyone.
2. Also, education is in the concurrent list, not in the union list.
3. Previously, when Rajiv Gandhi brought in the second national education policy in 1986, many parties had opposed it.
 - Like the agriculture policy, even after the law was passed by Parliament, a number of legislatures passed resolutions against it.

6) What is e - service? Write about the measures taken by TamilNadu government to develop it.**E - service 2**

- E-services (electronic services) are services which make use of information and communication technologies (ICTs).
- The three main components of e-services are:
 1. service provider;
 2. service receiver; and
 3. the channels of service delivery (i.e., technology)

TNeGA 2

- The e-governance agency of Tamil Nadu government operates e-service centres through Tamil Nadu Cable operators.
- 200 services are being provided including Income certificate, voter ID card and community certificate.
- National Administrative Service Provision Assessment will be conducted every three months.

- It is ranked second in the 2021-22 financial year.
- Kerala is in the 1st place, Punjab is in third place.

Features of TNeGA Portal 3

1. This TNeGA portal offers a wide range of features that can be availed by the residents of the state. Some of the main features are listed below:
2. Some services can be requested or registered online using the TNeGA Portal
3. The portal has the benefits of the online payment, approval of services, service request and service delivery.
4. The portal provides easy access to all the services and can also check the status of the application.
5. This TNeGA portal facilitates various online service request with various departments. The residents will be notified via SMS when the services are yet to be delivered.

Measures taken by Tamilnadu Government on e - services 3

1. Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA) is the nodal agency designated for all e-Governance initiatives of the Tamil Nadu Government.
2. TNeGA portal helps citizens to access the e-district application which is the state government's portal that computerizes the public-centric services.
3. People can register into the portal to access all the services offered by the Tamil Nadu Government.

E-district Tamil Nadu

- e-District Tamil Nadu application will allow the citizen to apply, pay, track and receive various online services from the Government authorized named LMK/ Department centers or Government offices/ counters.

Online Certificate Services

- The below listed are the Certificate Services that can be applied by the citizens through online.

1. Community Certificate
2. Nativity Certificate
3. Income Certificate
4. No Graduate Certificate
5. Deserted Woman Certificate

Services Offered Under eSevai Centers 5

- The below listed are the Revenue Department Services offered under the e-Sevai Centers.

1. Residence certificate
2. Certificate for Loss of Educational Records due to disasters
3. Deserted Woman Certificate
4. Small / Marginal Farmer Certificate
5. Legal Heir Certificate
6. No Male Child Certificate
7. Solvency Certificate
8. Unmarried Certificate
9. Widow Certificate
10. Community certificate
11. Unemployment Certificate
12. Other Backward Classes (OBC) Certificate
13. Agricultural Income Certificate
14. Income Certificate
15. First Graduate Certificate
16. Nativity certificate

7) Explain the measures taken by TamilNadu to implement decentralized Development.

Introduction 1

- Decentralization or regionalization of planning is a logical step for a democracy.
- This is a movement, which permits wider involvement of people in planning process and implementation, and reduces the discrepancies between national and subnational plans, which arise from regional, or area characteristics that differ from national assumptions

Decentralized Planning in Tamil Nadu 1

- Prior to the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, attempts have been made by State Government in Decentralised Planning.
- Tamil Nadu recognised the importance of decentralising the planning process as early as in 1971, when the first 214 Twelfth Five Year Plan Tamil Nadu major systematic effort was taken up to prepare district plans for all the districts in the State.
- The Planning Commission, Government of India issued detailed guidelines for district planning in 1969, which marked a milestone in the evolution of decentralized planning.
- Tamil Nadu set up the State Planning Commission in 1971 and it was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing a Perspective Plan for the State covering 1972- 84. The State Planning Commission included “Decentralised planning, development and resource mobilisation” as one of the main objectives of the State Perspective Plan.

Decentralized Planning in rural areas 6

- During 1993-94, Tamil Nadu launched “Decentralised District Planning” in all the districts except Chennai by providing some untied funds to the districts.
- Panchayat Raj Institutions The 73rd Constitution amendment added a new dimension to the existence of local self-governance and provided scope for Grama Sabha in villages, constitution of three tier system of Panchayats.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu legislated Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, which came

Devolution of Funds, Functionaries and Functions

into force on 22.4.1994. The Act brought in a number of changes in the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Raj structure:

- a. Three Tier Panchayat Raj System came into existence in Tamil Nadu
- b. Members of three tiers of rural Local Bodies and Village Panchayat Presidents were directly elected whereas the Chairpersons of Panchayat Union Councils and District Panchayats were elected from among the elected ward members.
- c. All three tiers of Panchayats are independent of each other and the Village Panchayat Presidents are not members in the Panchayat Union Council.
- d. Reservation of seats and offices for SCs/ STs in proportion to their population has been made and 1/3rd of the total number of seats and offices is reserved for women. The rotation of offices in all three tiers will be once in 10 years.
- e. Election shall be conducted within 6 months from the date of occurrence of any vacancy and the tenure is fixed as 5 years for all the members and Chairpersons.
- f. Tamil Nadu State Election Commission was constituted.
- g. State Finance Commission is to be constituted quinquennially.

Devolution of Funds, Functionaries and Functions of PRI of Tamilnadu

- The status of devolution of Funds, Functionaries and Functions to the three tiers of local bodies in Tamil Nadu is given below

<p>Funds</p>	<p>The funds pertaining to functions devolved to PRIs are being released. In order to ensure adequate funds to weaker Village Panchayats, State Government has allocated a minimum grant of 3.00 lakh to each Village Panchayat.</p> <p>The District Panchayat and Panchayat Union Council can sanction and execute works up to 20 lakh and 10 lakh respectively from their general funds without any external approvals. However, for Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes, prior administrative approval of District Collector is necessary.</p> <p>Finance Commission grants are also being released to PRIs as per guidelines and Assigned revenues are released by the State Government proportionately.</p>
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Functionaries	At Village Panchayat level, part-time clerks can be appointed by the Panchayat President. District Panchayats and Block Panchayats have no control over line department staff.
Functions	As per the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act (1994) there is no unequivocal mandate contained in the state PR Act regarding functional devolution. The act only enables the State Govt. to do so by official notification. The Government had issued orders for devolution of functions pertaining to all 29 matters, but these are largely restricted to planning and promotional responsibilities.

District Planning Committee (DPC) 6

- In consonance with the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, the Section 241 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1994 provides for the constitution of a District Planning Committee in each District.
- The main function of the District Planning Committee is to consolidate the plans prepared by the Source: Dept. of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, GoTN.
- 216 Twelfth Five Year Plan Tamil Nadu District Panchayat, Panchayat Unions, Village Panchayats, Town Panchayats, Municipal councils and Municipal Corporations in the District and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole.

Devolution of Funds to Rural Local Bodies

- (i) State Finance Commission (SFC) Financial devolution to the Local Bodies is made on the basis of recommendations of the State Finance Commission (SFC). State Finance Commission recommended a higher share of State's own tax revenues for the rural Local Bodies. The ratio between the shares of rural and urban Local Bodies is fixed as 58:42. Since Village Panchayats are entrusted with most of the basic functions such as maintenance of village roads and streets, Provision of drinking water supply, street lights, etc., the allocation is shared in the ratio 60:32:8 among Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchayat.
- (ii) Central Finance Commission (CFC) the Government of India have allotted a sum of 2016.30 crore under 13th Central Finance Commission basic grant for the 5 217 Decentralised Planning in Tamil Nadu year

period from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The grants are allotted to the Village Panchayats to perform the basic functions such as operation & maintenance of water supply, street lights and sanitation, Payment of electricity charges for water supply and street lights.

- (iii) Pooled Assigned Revenue (PAR)- In order to strengthen the financial position of the local bodies Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge, Stamp duty and Entertainment tax receipts that were previously adjusted to the rural local bodies concerned at district level by the District Collectors, are now pooled at the State level and apportioned to the rural local bodies. The yearwise release of funds

Urban Decentralization in Tamil Nadu:

1. The population structure of Tamil Nadu has witnessed a greater shift towards urbanisation in the recent years. The ruralurban divide is narrowing rapidly during the last decade.
2. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in terms of economic reforms and growth, and it needs to take definitive measures towards greater decentralization in urban governance and greater participation of stakeholders including local communities such that schemes are designed to suit local demands and goals. The increasing urbanization demands higher investments in civic infrastructure.

Committee for Metropolitan Planning

- The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA), apart from giving constitutional recognition to Urban Local Bodies lays down that every State government should constitute two planning committees, a District Planning Committee (DPC) at a district level

as under Article 243ZD and a Metropolitan Planning Committee in every metropolitan area as under Article 243ZE

District Planning Committees and Metropolitan Planning Committees

- An important role of the DPC is to facilitate an interaction between municipalities and panchayats such that meaningful planning is undertaken for the district as a whole, integrating the needs and demands of the urban and rural areas.
- In this context, it is necessary to improve the organic linkages between the different tiers of government so that coordinated planning for the district as a whole happens.

Urban Planning and Development

- Urban Development has become a priority area for the government given the unprecedented urbanization and the consequent need for investments, reforms and renewals in urban areas.
- The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was a milestone initiative to strengthen Urban decentralization, which aims to empower Urban Local Bodies with more powers and functions and to function as independent levels of government.
- The decentralization initiatives proposed under this act not only allow for greater devolution of functions and resources to the Urban Local Bodies from the Centre and State, but place a significant thrust towards participatory planning process, citizen-centric accountability of the government, and democratic control over public resources.
- The amendment attempts to strengthen governance at the local level by providing a basis for the State Governments in the assignment of various roles and responsibilities to Urban Local Bodies.

Urban Finance

- In accordance with Article 243 Y of the Indian Constitution, the Finance Commission constituted under Article 243-I shall also review the financial position of the

Municipalities and make recommendations towards-

- the determination of taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated by the Municipalities
- the grants-in-aid to the Municipalities from the consolidated Fund of the State
- the measures needed to improve the financial position of the Municipalities
- Any other matter referred to the Finance Commission in the interests of sound finance of the Municipalities.

Conclusion

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- With commitment to Democratic Decentralization, the Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act in 1994. As on October 2011, four elections have been conducted in the State.
- The election of women to various posts and the participation of SC / ST communities in Panchayats explain the political empowerment achieved. At the same time, the level of financial and administrative decentralization achieved over the years is limited in the State.
- Despite formal provision in the State Act to transfer responsibilities to the lower tiers of local government and legislation governing transfer of development functions to Village Panchayats the progress has been uneven or absent in most places.

8) What is Archaeological excavation? Explain about the 7 recent Archaeological sites in TamilNadu.

Archeological Excavation

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- Archaeological excavation is the procedure by which archaeologists define, retrieve, and record cultural and biological remains found in the ground.
- Past activities leave traces in the form of house foundations, graves, artifacts, bones, seeds, and numerous other traces indicative of human experience.

Excavation in Tamilnadu

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1. The landscape of Tamil Nadu is very ancient. Proper excavations are necessary to establish scientifically the antiquity of the Tamil Language and of Tamil culture.
2. The excavations undertaken recently at Keezhadi, Azhagankulam, Korkai, Sivakalai, Adichanallur, Kodumanal, Mayiladumparai and GangaikondaCholapuram have pushed the antiquity of Tamil Nadu, calculated through the modern methods, several centuries back.
3. The excavation will be conducted by the Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology (TNSDA).
4. In the current financial year, the above stated 7 archaeological excavations, 2 field surveys and pre-land survey works to identify the Korkaiharbour of Sangam Age will be undertaken at a cost of Rs.5 crore. **2**



The places to be excavated are

1

1. Keezhadi and surrounding places (Konthagai, Agaram, Manalur) - Sivagangai District - 8th stage;
2. Sivakalai, Thoothukudi district - 3rd stage
3. GangaikondaCholapuram, Ariyalur District - 2nd stage
4. Mayiladumparai, Krishnagiri District - 2nd stage
5. Vembakkottai, Virudhunagar District - 1st stage
6. Thulukarpatti, Tirunelveli District - 1st stage and
7. Perumpalai, Dharmapuri District - 1st stage

1. Keezhadi

10.5

Importance :

- The 8th stage of excavation will be a continuation of the brick structures so far found out, a search for rare antiques that will testify to the presence of highly civilized people and evidence for inland and overseas trade and to expose the various sections of urban civilization.
 - The excavations at Keezhadi seem to be the forerunner to other excavations in the country.
 - Till then it had been believed that "Urbanization" started not in Tamil Nadu but in Ganges plain in the 6th BCE and the Brahmi letters belonged to the Maurya period.
 - But the excavations at Keezhadi scientifically proved that those hypotheses were wrong.
 - According to Keezhadi excavations, urbanization was there in Tamil Nadu in the 6th BCE itself and the people of that time were literate and educated.
- 2. Sivakalai**
- Importance**
- Excavation will try to unearth additional evidence to establish firmly that the high culture of the Tamil society that lived on the banks of Thamirabarani river is anterior to 3,200 years.

3. Mayiladumparai**Importance**

- The present excavation will turn out to be evidence to prove that the New Stone age people had taken up agricultural activities in Tamil Nadu even prior to 4,000 years.

4. GangaikondaCholapuram**Importance**

- This excavation aims at knowing the design of the palace by exposing the contours of GangaikondaChozhapuram City, the capital of Emperor Rajendram I of Chola dynasty, and other buried structures.

5. Thulukarpatti**Importance**

- 'VazhviyalMedu' is situated from this town at a distance of 2.5km on the road that leads to Kannanallur.
- Thus excavation aims at finding how this fertile archaeological site came up, how people got settled and the nature of the antiques.
- The other purpose is to search for the roots of the Iron Age culture along the Nambi river banks.
- This archaeological ridge is more or less of the same age as Sivakalai and Adhichanallur.

6. Vembakottai**Importance**

- The 25-acre archaeological site, called 'Medu' and 'Uchimedu' exhibits signs of continuous human living from microlithic age to the Middle Age.
- The purpose of the excavation is collection of microlithic tools in large numbers against the background of geological changes that took place continuously
- It is also called Mettukadu and Uchimedu and is spread over a 25 acre site. This site reveals that people lived continuously from microlithic to middle stone age.

- This archaeological platform is 2 meters higher than the present landscape.

- In this place, potsherds belonging to the Iron Age are spread all over the place.

- In this site finely carved stone instruments, various types of beads, ornamentally designed chunk bangles, ear rings, plates made of baked clay and iron ore are found.

7. Perumbalai**Importance**

- The purpose of the excavation is to find the roots of the Iron Age culture on Palaru banks.
- Evidence on a large -scale is needed to compile and write the ancient history of this 15-lakh-year old landscape.
- Researchers were of the view that the historic period started in 6th century B.C. in the Gangetic plains and that no such evidence was found in South India.
- But the Keezhadi excavation has established that not only such an urban civilization as found in Gangetic plains prevailed in 6th century B.C. but people in that Age knew reading and writing.
- The Thamirabarani riverine civilization has been established as older than 3, 200 years through the husk removed paddy grains obtained in the Sivakalai excavation.

Conclusion:

- The archaeology of Tamil Nadu is not a static thing but a dynamic force. It is forever evolving with the passage of time and with the revelation of new discoveries.
- Every fresh exploration or excavation though it takes off from previous efforts contributes significantly to an understanding of the past by unfolding new vistas and unravelling fresh mysteries of our glorious past.
- By this approach, we can hope to gain better insight into the dark alleys and narrow by lanes of Tamil Nadu archaeology.