



SAIDAI DURAISAMY'S MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY

(A unit of Manidhanaeyam Charitable Trust)

"Nothing is better than a life dedicated to people's service"
"To be able to serve without expecting anything in return, is the beauty of humanity"

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PAPER - II - UNIT-II SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU

பொது அறிவு

GENERAL STUDIES

பிரிவு - அ
SECTION - A

(10 x 10 = 100)

1. மாணவர்கள் பள்ளி இடைநிற்றலை கட்டுப்படுத்த தமிழ்நாடு அரசு மேற்கொண்ட சமீபத்திய நடவடிக்கைகளை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the recent measures taken by the Tamil Nadu government to prevent school dropouts.

- "Uyavukku Padi" Scheme: Identifies potential dropouts and guides them towards higher education opportunities like arts, science colleges, polytechnics, and ITIs.
- **Upgrading Government Schools:** Enhancing infrastructure and learning environments by converting schools into "Schools of Excellence" to improve retention rates.
- **Special Training Centers:** Provides skill development and vocational training for school dropouts aged 6-18 to help them re-enter education or pursue vocational paths.
- **Community Engagement:**

- "Illam Thedi Kalvi" (Education at Doorstep) – Involves volunteers and community members to ensure children are actively engaged in learning, especially in remote areas.
- **Financial Assistance:**
 - "Chief Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme" – Offers scholarships to economically weaker students to reduce financial burdens and ensure continued education.
 - "Nutritious Noon Meal Program" – Provides free midday meals to incentivize students from low-income families to attend school regularly.
- **Counseling Support:**
 - "Manavar Manasu" (Student Mind) – Offers psychological counseling to students to help them deal with personal and academic pressures, preventing dropouts due to mental health issues.
- **Tracking Attendance:**
 - "Education Management Information System (EMIS)" – Uses technology and biometric systems to monitor student attendance and track dropout trends, enabling timely intervention.
- **Career Guidance:**
 - "Naan Mudhalvan" – Provides career guidance and skill training for students to help them identify future educational and vocational pathways.
- **Bridge Courses:**
 - "Special Training Program for Out-of-School Children" – Offers bridge courses to help school dropouts reintegrate into mainstream education by covering the missed curriculum.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:**
 - "Palli Parvai" (School Monitoring) – Conducts awareness programs on the importance of education and the risks of dropping out, targeting both parents and children in rural areas.
- **Transportation Support:**

- "Free Bus Pass Scheme for School Students" – Provides free or subsidized transportation for students, particularly in rural and underserved areas, to ensure consistent school attendance.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school.

2. “வரதட்சணை நடைமுறை சட்டவிரோதமானது மட்டுமல்ல, நெறிமுறையற்றதும் கூட” - கருத்துரைக்க.

“The practice of dowry is not only illegal but also unethical” - Comment.

- **Definition of Dowry:**

- Dowry refers to the goods, cash, and property that a bride's family gives to the groom and his family as part of the marriage arrangement. This can include items like cash, jewelry, household appliances, and vehicles.

- **Financial Burden:**

- The dowry system places a significant financial strain on the bride's family, often leading to emotional and physical abuse against women, including severe cases of dowry-related deaths.

- **Legal Framework:**

- The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 prohibits the giving and taking of dowry, imposing penalties on those who demand or facilitate dowry transactions.

- **Impact of Dowry System:**

- **Gender Discrimination:** Women are often viewed as financial liabilities, which leads to unequal treatment in education and opportunities.
- **Career Impediments:** The emphasis on dowry hinders women's participation in the workforce, resulting in financial dependence and limited career choices.

- **Marital Status:** Many educated and capable women remain unmarried due to the inability of their families to meet dowry demands.
 - **Objectification:** Women are often treated as commodities, with their value assessed based on dowry rather than individual merit.
 - **Steps to Eradicate Dowry:**
 - The article suggests several measures, including:
 - Educating daughters and encouraging their independence.
 - Treating daughters equally and rejecting dowry practices.
 - **Societal Impact:** The dowry system perpetuates gender inequality, viewing women as assets rather than individuals with rights.
 - **Economic Consequences:** The financial burden of dowry not only affects families but also reinforces poverty, as many parents prioritize dowry savings over their daughters' education and career development.
 - **Legal Measures:** While laws like the Dowry Prohibition Act exist, enforcement remains a challenge. Society must complement legal measures with cultural shifts to eradicate the dowry system effectively.
 - **Empowerment Through Education:** Educating and empowering women is crucial in challenging traditional views. By encouraging career development, families can shift perspectives, viewing daughters as assets rather than burdens.
 - **Cultural Change:** The call for a societal conscience shift indicates that long-term change will require collective action to redefine cultural norms surrounding marriage and women's roles in society.
3. இரண்டு குழந்தை கொள்கையுடன் தொடர்பான சவால்கள் மற்றும் நடைமுறை சிக்கல்கள் என்ன?

What are the challenges and implementation issues with the two-child policy?

The proposed Two-Child Norm Bill in India aims to address population growth by incentivizing smaller families, particularly through measures implemented in states like Assam and Uttar Pradesh. However, its

implementation poses several challenges and issues that need careful consideration:

Challenges and Implementation Issues

- **Unintended Consequences:**

- **Demographic Distortions:** Historical examples from other countries indicate that enforcing strict family planning can lead to skewed demographic trends, potentially resulting in a shortage of younger populations in the long term.

- **Contradiction with Global Obligations:**

- India is bound by international agreements, such as the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (1994), which emphasizes the importance of reproductive rights and voluntary family planning.

- **Violation of Reproductive Rights:**

- The policy could infringe upon individuals' rights to make personal reproductive choices, as established by the Supreme Court in **Suchita Srivastava & Anr vs Chandigarh Administration (2009)**, where the right to reproductive freedom was recognized as part of personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

- **Gender Inequality:**

- There is a risk that the two-child policy could exacerbate existing gender biases, especially in a patriarchal society.
- The pressure to have male children could lead to discrimination against female children and increase the incidence of female infanticide.

- **Increased Unsafe Abortions:**

- The policy may lead to a higher incidence of unsafe abortions as families may resort to illegal means to ensure they have a male child if they already have one or two female children, contributing to a skewed sex ratio.

- **Social Stigma and Coercion:**

- Families may face societal pressure to comply with the two-child policy, leading to stigmatization of those who do not adhere to the norm.
 - **Implementation Challenges:**
 - Enforcing the policy effectively across diverse socio-economic and cultural landscapes in India may prove difficult. Rural areas, in particular, may resist policy measures due to traditional beliefs and practices.
 - **Impact on Existing Welfare Programs:**
 - Exclusion from welfare schemes and state benefits for families with more than two children could lead to increased poverty and hardship for those affected, particularly among economically disadvantaged communities.
 - **Inconsistency in Policy Application:**
 - Variability in the implementation of the two-child policy across states may lead to inconsistencies and confusion among the populace regarding the incentives and penalties.
 - **Public Awareness and Education Needs:**
 - There is a need for extensive public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the implications of overpopulation and the benefits of smaller family norms without coercion.
4. இந்தியாவில் வறுமையின் காரணங்கள், தாக்கங்கள் மற்றும் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the causes, impact, and remedial measures of poverty in India.

Poverty in India is defined as People living below a poverty line don't have enough to meet their basic needs.

Causes of Poverty in India

- **Inequality in Income and Asset Distribution:**
 - A significant portion of the population consists of unskilled laborers who earn low wages. The benefits of economic growth have not been

distributed equitably, resulting in a concentration of wealth among a small segment of society.

- **Lack of Access to Social Services:**

- Limited access to essential services like health care, education, and sanitation further exacerbates poverty. The underprivileged often lack the skills and resources to improve their living conditions.

- **Restricted Access to Institutional Credit:**

- Financial institutions tend to be biased against lending to the poor, fearing defaults. Stringent collateral requirements and bureaucratic hurdles make it difficult for low-income individuals to obtain loans.

- **Unemployment and Underemployment:**

- A lack of productive employment opportunities contributes significantly to poverty levels. Many individuals work in informal sectors with low wages and job security.

- **Caste System:**

- The caste system perpetuates social hierarchies that contribute to economic disparities. Lower-caste individuals often face discrimination, limiting their access to education, employment, and resources.

- **Social Customs:**

- High expenditures on social ceremonies and obligations often force families to borrow heavily, leading to a cycle of debt and poverty.

- **Vicious Circle of Poverty:**

- Low savings lead to minimal investments, resulting in low income and perpetuating poverty. This cycle becomes self-reinforcing over time.

- **Low Agricultural Productivity:**

- In rural India, poor agricultural practices, lack of technology, and fragmented land holdings contribute to low productivity, directly impacting the income of farming families.

- **Urban Planning Issues:**

- Inadequate urban planning, especially regarding housing for low-income populations and informal sector activities, contributes to poverty in urban areas.

Impact of Poverty

- **Malnutrition and Health Issues:**
 - Poverty leads to malnutrition, resulting in both physical and mental health issues. Poor health further limits individuals' ability to work and improve their circumstances.
- **Unemployment and Indebtedness:**
 - High levels of unemployment and underemployment contribute to economic instability and chronic indebtedness among the poor.
- **Increased Stress and Family Issues:**
 - Financial burdens create high-stress environments, leading to family conflicts, divorce, and other social issues.
- **Crime and Violence:**
 - Poverty is linked to higher rates of crime, as individuals may resort to illegal means for survival. Simultaneously, the poor are often victims of crime.
- **Educational Disparities:**
 - Children growing up in poverty are less likely to graduate from high school or pursue higher education, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.
- **Social Discrimination:**
 - The marginalized often bear the brunt of caste, religious, and social discrimination, further entrenching poverty.

Remedial Measures

- **Inclusive Economic Policies:**
 - Economic growth strategies should prioritize inclusive development that benefits all sections of society, particularly the poor and marginalized.
- **Improving Access to Education and Health Services:**
 - Government initiatives should focus on providing free education and healthcare to underserved populations to improve human capital.

- **Strengthening Social Safety Nets:**
 - Expanding welfare programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) can provide financial stability to the poorest households.
- **Microfinance and Credit Access:**
 - Improving access to microfinance and ensuring that financial institutions serve the needs of the poor can help them start businesses and improve their livelihoods.
- **Skill Development and Employment Generation:**
 - Implementing vocational training programs can equip individuals with skills necessary for employment in higher-paying sectors.
- **Addressing Gender Inequality:**
 - Policies should promote gender equality, empowering women through education and economic opportunities, thus improving family income and overall community welfare.
- **Community Awareness Programs:**
 - Raising awareness about social customs that lead to financial burdens can help communities make informed decisions about spending and investment.
- **Improving Agricultural Productivity:**
 - Investing in agricultural technology and infrastructure can increase productivity, thereby improving income levels for farming families.
- **Urban Planning Reforms:**
 - Better urban planning that includes affordable housing and services for low-income families can help reduce urban poverty.

Other Schemes

- National Rural Livelihood Mission, 2011
- National Urban Livelihood Mission, 2013
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), 2016
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), 2001
- National Maternity Benefit Scheme, 1999-2000
- Annapurna scheme, 1999-2000

5. இந்தியாவில் பெண்களுக்கு அதிக அரசியல் அதிகாரமளிப்பு தேவை குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the need for greater political empowerment of women in India.

The need for greater political empowerment of women in India is crucial for several reasons, including enhancing gender equality, improving governance, and promoting inclusive development. Here are the key arguments supporting the need for greater political empowerment of women:

Enhancing Gender Equality

- **Underrepresentation:** Women's representation in Indian politics remains significantly low, with only 13.6% of Lok Sabha members being women. This disparity contrasts sharply with global averages and highlights the systemic barriers women face.
- **Addressing Gender-Specific Issues:** Women often face unique challenges related to health, education, and safety that are best addressed by their representation in decision-making bodies.

Promoting Inclusive Governance:

- **Diverse Perspectives:** Women bring different experiences and viewpoints to governance, leading to more comprehensive and nuanced policy-making.
- **Social Change:** Increased political representation of women can challenge patriarchal norms and gender stereotypes, promoting social change that benefits not only women but society as a whole.

Strengthening Democracy

- **Democratic Participation:** Ensuring that women are actively involved in political processes is fundamental to a healthy democracy.
- **Empowerment of Marginalized Groups:** Women often represent marginalized communities. Their political empowerment can help address the needs and rights of these groups, promoting social justice and equity.

Improving Policy Outcomes

- **Child and Maternal Health:** Women leaders often prioritize issues related to maternal and child health, education, and social welfare.
- **Human Development:** Policies led by women can focus on human development indices, such as education and health, leading to improved outcomes for children and families, which is vital for long-term national development.

Combating Violence Against Women

- **Legislation and Protection:** Women in politics can advocate for stronger laws against gender-based violence and harassment, leading to better protection and support systems for women across the country.
- **Creating Safe Spaces:** Women leaders can help create environments that are safer and more supportive for other women, encouraging their participation in various spheres of life.

Challenging Socio-Cultural Norms

- **Breaking Barriers:** Women's political empowerment can challenge deeply entrenched patriarchal structures, encouraging more equitable norms in society.
- **Role Models:** Women in leadership positions serve as role models for young girls, showing them that political participation is achievable and important.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **Global Commitments:** The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals emphasize gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls as a fundamental principle for achieving sustainable development.

Increasing Political Awareness and Advocacy

- **Education and Capacity Building:** Political empowerment initiatives can lead to increased political awareness among women, enabling them to engage more effectively in political processes and advocate for their rights.
- **Support for Grassroots Movements:** Empowered women are more likely to support grassroots movements, advocating for community issues and needs that may otherwise go unaddressed.

Legislative Measures

- **Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam (Women Reservation Act):** This Act has been enacted to reserve 33% of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies.
- **73rd and 74th Amendment Acts:** These amendments established a 33% reservation for women in local bodies. In some states, such as Bihar, this reservation has been increased to 50%.
- **Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women:** Formed in 1997 during the 11th Lok Sabha, this committee aims to improve the status and position of women in India.
- **Gender-Neutral Rules of Lok Sabha:** Implemented in 2014 under the leadership of Meira Kumar, these rules made all Lok Sabha documentation gender-neutral, referring to the head of a Lok Sabha Committee as the Chairperson.

Constitutional Measures

- **Article 14:** This article enshrines equality as a fundamental right, which necessitates equal opportunities as highlighted in Article 15.
- **Article 46:** This article mandates the state to protect vulnerable groups from social injustice and exploitation in all forms.
- **Article 243D:** This article ensures the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions by requiring at least 33% of total seats and chairperson offices in Panchayats to be reserved for women.
- **Article 330A** to the constitution, incorporating provisions from Article 330, which grants seats to SCs/STs in the Lok Sabha
- **Article 332A**, which mandates the reservation of seats for women in every state Legislative Assembly.
- **Article 239AA(2)(b)** that stipulates Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.
- **Article 326:** This article establishes that elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States are to be conducted based on adult suffrage.

- The 106th Amendment of the Indian Constitution, also known as the Women's Reservation Bill, reserves 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi for women.

International Covenants

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)**
- **Beijing Platform for Action (1995), Millennium Development Goals (2000), and Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030).**

6. இந்தியாவில் வளர்ச்சி திட்டமிடலில் மக்கள் தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the significance of the census in development planning in India.

- **Data for Governance:** Provides essential demographic data for evidence-based policymaking, resource allocation, and public service delivery.
- **Policy Formulation:** Informs the creation of policies in sectors like healthcare, education, housing, and infrastructure based on population trends and socio-economic conditions.
- **Resource Allocation:** Ensures fair distribution of financial resources and public services like schools and hospitals based on population size and needs.
- **Electoral Representation:** Redraws electoral constituencies based on population data, ensuring proportional representation as per **Articles 82 and 170** of the Constitution.
- **Monitoring Population Dynamics:** Tracks population growth, migration, fertility, and mortality rates, aiding in planning for sustainable development and addressing population challenges.
- **Targeted Welfare Programs:** Identifies vulnerable groups for targeted social welfare schemes, addressing poverty, gender inequality, and other socio-economic issues.

- **Historical and Statistical Importance:** Enables analysis of long-term demographic trends for future development planning and policy adjustments.
- **Economic Planning:** Census data is crucial for formulating five-year plans and other economic strategies aimed at GDP growth and poverty reduction.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Data on population density guides the development of essential infrastructure like roads, electricity, and water supply in both urban and rural areas.
- **Employment Generation:** Census helps assess labor market trends, enabling effective employment programs and skill development initiatives.
- **Educational Planning:** Population statistics on age groups and literacy levels help allocate resources for schools, colleges, and adult education programs.
- **Public Health Initiatives:** Demographic data is key for planning healthcare infrastructure, vaccination drives, and tackling health issues based on population age and distribution.
- **Social Justice Programs:** Census helps identify marginalized communities, enabling the implementation of affirmative action and welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Data helps in planning sustainable development, addressing urbanization, pollution, and resource management in line with population growth.
- **Disaster Management:** Census information assists in risk assessments and planning emergency services and relief efforts in vulnerable areas.
- **Urban Planning:** Helps design housing policies, slum rehabilitation, and urban development schemes in rapidly growing cities.

- **Tracking Migration Trends:** Understanding migration patterns aids in managing the distribution of labour, resources, and development opportunities across regions.

7. 2024 தமிழ்நாடு மகளிர் கொள்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the major provisions of the Tamil Nadu State Policy for Women 2024.

- **Zero Tolerance Against Violence**
 - Strictly prohibits any form of violence, abuse, or discrimination against women.
 - Ensures filing of FIRs and reporting within 24 hours of an incident.
- **Enhanced Access to Education**
 - Decrease dropout rates by 10% annually in secondary schools.
 - Increase tertiary enrolment of girls by 5% every year.
 - Support at least 1000 women student researchers, especially in STEM fields.
- **Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**
 - Bridge the digital gender gap through improved internet access.
 - Reach 10,000 women with technology training for mid-career transitions and Promote 1 lakh women-owned enterprises.
- **Improved Healthcare Access**
 - Improve nutritional outcomes by addressing anemia and underweight issues among adolescents by at least 50%.
- **Social Security and Economic Empowerment**
 - Establish a Women's Bank (வாழ்ந்துகாட்டுபெண்ணே) to improve institutional credit access.
 - Cover all women-headed households under social security schemes based on their needs.
- **Workforce Participation**
 - Increase women's workforce participation to contribute to 40% of the state's GSDP.
 - Encourage 50% leadership roles for women in private, public, and quasi-government sectors.

- **Safe Public and Work Spaces**

- Ensure women-friendly public spaces and workspaces and it functional Internal Complaints Committees in all government departments.

- **Support Systems and Grievance Redressal**

- Provide emotional support systems within every 10 km for women in need.
- Strengthen women's grievance redressal with a direct phone-in program with the Chief Minister every six months.

- **Encouraging Political Participation**

- Set up a finishing school to train women in the basics of polity, acts, and legal provisions to encourage their political participation.

- **Community Engagement and Awareness Campaigns**

- Implement social awareness campaigns to challenge gender stereotypes and promote gender equality.

- **Legal Support and Protection**

- Strengthen legal aid and protection for women, especially victims of domestic violence.
- Ensure the Tamil Nadu State Women's Commission is empowered to investigate and address women's rights violations.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Establish a system to monitor the policy's implementation, ensuring data-driven and evidence-based decision-making.

8. குழந்தை இறப்பு வீதத்தை குறைக்க தமிழ்நாட்டில் எடுக்கப்பட்ட முன்னெடுப்புகள் யாவை?

What initiatives have been taken in Tamil Nadu to reduce the infant mortality rate?

Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS):

- Financial assistance of ₹18,000 in five installments for eligible pregnant mothers.
- Includes a **nutrition kit** for pregnant and lactating women.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):

- Cash assistance to pregnant women to reduce out-of-pocket delivery expenses.
- Encourages **institutional deliveries**.

Home-Based Young Child Care:

- Implemented across all districts through **anganwadi workers** to provide care and support.

Strengthening Human Milk Banks:

- Enhances the existing **27 human milk banks** in government hospitals to support breastfeeding.

Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU):

- Establishment of **four NBSUs** in Urban Community Health Centres (UHCs) for specialized newborn care.

Genetic Lab at the Institute of Child Health (ICH):

- Launch of a **Genetic Lab** to support genetic testing and counseling for children.
- **Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC) Centers**
 - Establishment of 80 CEmONC centers to provide emergency care during childbirth for both mothers and newborns.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**
 - Financial assistance to encourage institutional deliveries, reducing the risk associated with home births.
- **Mobile Health Services**
 - Deployment of mobile health units to provide essential care in remote and tribal areas, ensuring access to healthcare for marginalized communities.
- **Home-Based Newborn Care (HBNC)**
 - Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) conduct home visits to educate mothers on neonatal care, reducing infant deaths due to preventable causes.
- **Breastfeeding Promotion - "Mothers' Absolute Affection" Campaign**

- Encouraging early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for six months to improve newborn health and immunity.
- **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)**
 - Ensuring wide coverage of essential vaccinations, including those against tuberculosis, polio, and measles, to reduce infant deaths from preventable diseases.
- **Strengthened Human Milk Banks**
 - Establishment of milk banks to provide life-saving breast milk for newborns, especially for preterm or low birth weight infants.
- **World Bank Support to Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project**
 - Additional funding provided by the World Bank to improve the quality of healthcare services, with a focus on maternal and infant health.
- **Emergency Transport Services (Ambulances)**
 - Provision of 385 ambulances in rural areas to ensure timely medical intervention during emergencies related to childbirth and infant care.
- **Nutrition Programs**
 - Efforts to improve nutritional status among children, reducing underweight cases by 18%.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programs

- Strengthening of MCH programs, resulting in a 35% reduction in the IMR from 48 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 31 per 1,000 live births in 2006.
9. இந்தியாவில் பெண்களுக்கு மத்திய அரசு வழங்கும் பல்வேறு நலத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துரைக்க.

Bring out the various welfare schemes of the central government for women in India.

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP):**
 - Focuses on improving the status of the girl child.
 - Addresses issues like female foeticide and promotes education for girls.

- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):**
 - Provides conditional cash transfers to pregnant women and lactating mothers in instalments. It aims to support maternal health and nutrition.
- **Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK):**
 - Establishes community-based centers to empower rural women.
 - Focuses on skill development and awareness programs.
- **Swadhar Greh:**
 - Offers shelter and rehabilitation services to women in difficult situations, such as those facing domestic violence or abandonment.
 - Provides a safe space and support for recovery and reintegration.
- **National Credit Fund for Women (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh):**
 - Established to provide microcredit and financial assistance to women entrepreneurs.
 - Aims to enhance women's access to finance for business ventures.
- **One Stop Centre Scheme:**
 - Provides a comprehensive support system for women facing violence.
 - Includes services like legal aid, medical assistance, and counseling.

Other Relevant Schemes

- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana:**
 - Provides cash incentives to pregnant and lactating women for better maternal health.
- **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla):**
 - Aims to empower adolescent girls through nutrition, health education, and life skills.
- **Nari Shakti Puraskar:**
 - An award recognizing outstanding contributions made by women in various fields.

10. “நான் முதல்வன்” திட்டத்தின் முக்கிய நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் இலக்குகள் யாவை?

What are the primary aims and objectives of the "Naan Mudhalvan" scheme?

TNSDC

- **Establishment:** Formed in 2009 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, TNSDC was created to address the urgent need for a skilled workforce in the state. It aims to align skill development with the requirements of various industries, enhancing employability among youth.
- **Nodal Agency Role:** As the designated Nodal Agency for Skill Development, TNSDC coordinates skill development programs across Tamil Nadu, ensuring they align with state and national objectives.

Naan Mudhalvan Initiative: Key Components

- **Objective and Vision:**
 - To skill over 10 lakh (1 million) students and youth annually, focusing on industry relevance to improve job readiness.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:**
 - The program brings together multiple stakeholders, including educational institutions, industries, mentors, and community members, fostering a collaborative environment for skill development.
- **Skill Development Areas:**
 - **Soft Skills:** Emphasizes essential soft skills that enhance employability, such as communication, teamwork, and critical thinking.
 - **Core Skills:** Provides training in technical and vocational skills specific to industry demands. This includes courses in:
 - Information Technology and IT-enabled Services (ITeS)
 - Healthcare and Allied Health Services
 - Media and Entertainment Technologies
 - Renewable Energy and Green Jobs
 - Retail Management
 - Construction and Civil Engineering
 - Electronics and Hardware
 - Banking, Financial Services, and Insurance (BFSI)

- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- **Psychometric Testing:**
 - Offers psychometric assessments that help identify students' strengths, interests, and capabilities, facilitating better alignment between their skills and job opportunities.
- **Career Guidance and Counseling:**
 - Provides career and academic counseling services to assist students in making informed decisions about their educational and career paths.
 - Guidance includes information on various career options, skill requirements, and industry trends.
- **Infrastructure and Training Delivery:**
 - Collaborates with over 2000 educational institutions across Tamil Nadu, leveraging existing infrastructure for effective skill training.
 - Training is conducted by empaneled global and national training partners, ensuring high-quality delivery of skill development programs.
- **Training Format and Duration:**
 - Training sessions are held offline in-person, promoting interactive learning experiences.
 - Each training program typically spans 45 to 60 hours, scheduled throughout the academic semester.
- **Government Funding:**
 - The initiative is fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu, ensuring that all training programs are provided at no cost to the participants.
- **Impact Assessment:**
 - TNSDC regularly assesses the impact of training programs on employability rates and job placements to continuously refine and enhance the initiative.

- **Future Aspirations:**

- The Naan Mudhalvan initiative aims to expand its reach and variety of courses offered, adapting to the evolving needs of the industry and emerging technologies.

11. குழந்தை பாலியல் துஷ்பிரயோகம் தொடர்பாக POCSO சட்டத்தின் செயல்திறனை விளக்குக.

Explain the effectiveness of the POCSO Act in addressing child sexual abuse.

Legal Framework and Definitions

- The POCSO Act provides a clear and comprehensive legal framework for defining various forms of sexual offences against children, including **sexual assault, sexual harassment, and child pornography**.
- The Act establishes the principle of **gender neutrality**, protecting all children regardless of gender, thus broadening the scope of child protection.

Establishment of Special Courts

- Special Courts under the POCSO Act are equipped to handle cases swiftly and sensitively, ensuring that legal proceedings do not further traumatize child victims. The presence of trained personnel who understand child psychology is crucial for fair and just proceedings.
- The **Fast Track Courts** aim to expedite the judicial process, reducing the time taken to reach a verdict, which is essential for the emotional and psychological well-being of the child.

Support and Counselling Services

- The POCSO Act encourages the establishment of **counselling services** for child victims and their families, which is crucial for addressing the psychological impact of abuse.
- Collaboration with NGOs and child protection organizations enhances the availability of resources for victims, including legal aid and rehabilitation programs.

Awareness and Training Programs

- The Act has prompted the development of training programs for law enforcement officials, judges, and healthcare professionals to improve their understanding of child rights and the sensitivities involved in handling cases of child sexual abuse.
- Educational initiatives targeting parents, teachers, and communities have been initiated to raise awareness about child sexual abuse and the importance of reporting it.

Enhanced Reporting Mechanisms

- The introduction of **Child Line** and other reporting mechanisms has made it easier for children and caregivers to report abuse confidentially and safely.
- Local and national awareness campaigns have focused on educating the public about the signs of abuse and the legal avenues available for reporting, leading to a cultural shift in recognizing child sexual abuse as a serious issue.

Victim Protection Measures

- The Act incorporates provisions for **victim protection**, ensuring that children do not face intimidation or threats during the legal process.
- The anonymity of victims is maintained throughout legal proceedings, helping to shield them from further trauma and societal stigma.

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

- **Low Conviction Rates:** Despite increased reporting, the conviction rate under the POCSO Act remains low, indicating gaps in the investigative and prosecutorial processes.
- **Underreporting and Societal Stigma:** Many cases of child sexual abuse continue to go unreported due to societal stigma and fear of repercussions.
- **Delayed Justice:** Lengthy legal proceedings can hinder the justice process, necessitating reforms to streamline court processes and ensure timely resolutions.

- **Insufficient Infrastructure:** Inadequate availability of specialized courts, trained personnel, and victim support services can limit the effectiveness of the Act, especially in rural areas.
- **Lack of Awareness:** While awareness initiatives exist, there is still a need for more comprehensive education on child rights and protections, particularly in marginalized communities.
- **Digital Challenges:** By an enhanced training for cybercrime units and collaboration with tech companies to monitor and prevent online abuse.

12. தமிழ்நாடு நகர வாழ்க்கைத் திட்டம் - விளக்குக.

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission - Elucidate.

Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNUM)

- The Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihoods Mission (TNUM) is part of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), a centrally sponsored scheme initiated by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India.
- Launched in 2014-15, the mission aims to address urban poverty and improve the livelihoods of the urban poor by providing access to self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.

Objectives of TNUM

- **Reduce Urban Poverty:** To alleviate poverty among urban poor households by enhancing their access to employment opportunities.
- **Build Community-Based Organizations:** Strengthen the formation of community-based organizations, particularly Self Help Groups (SHGs), to empower urban poor communities.
- **Skill Development:** Provide skill training to enhance employability and promote entrepreneurship among the urban poor.
- **Access to Financial Assistance:** Facilitate access to financial support for self-employment initiatives through bank loans for individuals and SHGs.

Key Components of TNUM:

- **Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SMID):**
 - This component focuses on mobilizing urban poor communities to form self-help groups and other community-based organizations to enhance their socio-economic status.
- **Self-Employment Program (SEP):**
 - **Self Employment Program Individual (SEP I):** Supports individual poor women in starting economic activities.
 - **Self Employment Program Group (SEP G):** Encourages groups of women to set up group enterprises for self-employment.
 - **Direct Linkage (DL):** Provides direct bank linkage to SHGs to facilitate loans and financial assistance.
- **Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP):**
 - This component is designed to provide skills to unskilled urban poor and upgrade the skills of those already engaged in occupations.
 - Offers training programs for fresh entrants to the job market, reskilling, and formal recognition of skills acquired through informal training.
- **Funding and Implementation**

The TNUM is funded through a **60:40 ratio** by the **Central and State Governments**.

13. பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிப்பதில் அரசு சாரா அமைப்புகளின் பங்களிப்பு குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

- **Education and Skill Development:** NGOs strive to provide educational and skill development opportunities for women, particularly in rural and underserved areas.
- **Healthcare and Reproductive Rights:** Many NGOs focus on enhancing women's access to healthcare, especially in remote or marginalized communities.
- **Legal Awareness and Support:** They work to raise awareness about women's legal rights and advocate for the enforcement of laws protecting

these rights, including those against domestic violence, dowry harassment, and workplace harassment.

- **Economic Empowerment:** They facilitate access to microfinance, vocational training, and entrepreneurial opportunities, enabling women to start their businesses, earn an income, and achieve financial independence.
- **Social and Cultural Change:** They engage in campaigns, workshops, and community activities to promote gender equality, women's rights, and the importance of girls' education.
- **Political Participation:** They encourage women to participate in local governance and politics by providing training and support to those interested in entering political arenas.
- **Awareness and Advocacy:** They play a vital role in raising awareness about issues affecting women, such as gender-based violence, child marriage, and female foeticide.
- **Emergency Assistance:** During natural disasters or emergencies, NGOs often prioritize providing immediate assistance to vulnerable women, ensuring their safety, health, and well-being.
- **Skill Enhancement and Employment:** They offer training programs designed to enhance women's skills across various fields, including technology, agriculture, and crafts.
- **Support for Marginalized Groups:** NGOs often focus on women from marginalized communities, such as tribal, Dalit, and other socially disadvantaged groups.

பிரிவு - ஆ

SECTION - B

(10x 15 = 150)

- 14.மின்கற்றல் (e-learning) நவீன கல்விக்கு ஏற்படுத்திய தாக்கத்தை விவாதிக்க. இந்தியாவில் மின்கற்றலை ஏற்குவதால் கிடைக்கும் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் சவால்கள் என்னவென்பதை, குறிப்பாக அணுகல் சுலபம், கல்வி தரம், மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் அடிக்கட்டு அமைப்பின் கோணத்தில் விளக்குக?

Discuss the impact of e-learning on modern education. Describe the advantages and challenges of adopting e-learning in India,

particularly in terms of accessibility, quality of education, and digital infrastructure?

Impact of E-Learning on Modern Education

- E-learning has transformed modern education by shifting the traditional classroom experience to a more flexible, digital, and learner-centric approach.
- It leverages digital platforms, online resources, and virtual tools to create accessible, engaging, and personalized learning experiences.
- This transformation is particularly significant in the context of global education, where the boundaries of time, geography, and resources have been transcended.

Advantages of E-Learning

- **Accessibility:**
 - E-learning allows students to access educational content from anywhere at any time. It provides flexibility to students and professionals who may not have the opportunity to attend traditional educational institutions.
- **Flexibility and Convenience:**
 - E-learning offers students the flexibility to learn at their own pace and schedule, accommodating different learning styles and life commitments. This is especially beneficial for working professionals and non-traditional students.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:**
 - E-learning is often more affordable than traditional education, reducing costs associated with physical infrastructure, transportation, and study materials. It allows institutions to reach a wider audience without the need for extensive campus facilities.
- **Personalized Learning:**
 - E-learning enables personalized learning experiences using adaptive technologies that cater to individual learners' needs, preferences, and abilities. AI-powered systems can adjust the pace of learning, offer targeted support, and provide feedback based on learners' progress.

- **Interactive and Engaging Content:**

- E-learning incorporates multimedia tools such as videos, interactive simulations, and gamification, making learning more dynamic and engaging.

- **Lifelong Learning:**

- E-learning promotes continuous and lifelong learning by offering a variety of courses and modules that learners can pursue at any stage in their lives. Challenges of Adopting E-Learning in India

- **Digital Infrastructure:**

- One of the major challenges in India is the lack of robust digital infrastructure. Many rural and remote areas have limited or no access to high-speed internet, affecting the ability of students to participate in e-learning.

- **Quality of Education:**

- While e-learning provides access to educational content, ensuring the quality of education can be challenging. Not all online courses are well-structured, and the absence of face-to-face interaction may hinder the development of communication and social skills.

- **Digital Literacy:**

- A significant portion of the Indian population, particularly in rural areas, lacks digital literacy, making it difficult for students and teachers to effectively use e-learning tools.

- **Equity and Inclusivity:**

- E-learning may inadvertently exclude students from lower-income families who cannot afford the necessary devices, internet connections, or digital resources. This exacerbates existing inequalities in education.

- **Teacher Training and Preparedness:**

- Many teachers in India are not adequately trained to deliver online education. Adapting teaching methods to the virtual environment requires a different skill set, including proficiency in using digital

tools, managing virtual classrooms, and fostering online collaboration.

- **Student Engagement and Retention:**

- Maintaining student engagement in an online learning environment can be challenging. The absence of physical interaction and social connection may lead to a sense of isolation, resulting in lower motivation and retention rates.

15. தேசிய பன்முகவாய்ந்த வறுமைக் குறியீடு 2023 இன் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the highlights of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023.

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023

- NITI Aayog's MPI 2023 measures India's progress in reducing multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21, focusing on SDG target 1.2 (reduce poverty in all its dimensions).
- The MPI, based on data from the **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)**, helps track India's achievements in health, education, and living standards.

Global MPI

- The **Global MPI** is a measure developed by the **Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)** and the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- It captures overlapping deprivations in **health, education, and living standards**, complementing traditional income poverty measurements.
- The MPI is aligned with the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the core principle of **"leaving no one behind."**

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for India:

- NITI Aayog is the nodal agency responsible for developing India's MPI.
- An inter-ministerial **MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC)**, supported by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** and technical partners like **OPHI** and **UNDP**, ensured a robust and technically sound index.

Key Indicators and Dimensions:

- India's national MPI is based on three dimensions: **Health, Education, and Standard of Living** (similar to the global MPI), with 12 specific indicators such as nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity, and housing.
- The MPI is measured by two main sub-indices:
 - **Headcount Ratio (H)**: Proportion of people in multidimensional poverty.
 - **Intensity of Poverty (A)**: Degree of deprivation experienced by the poor.
- **MPI = H × A** (reflects both the proportion of poor people and the depth of their deprivation).

Key Highlights from the Report:

- **Steep Decline in Poverty:**
 - India's MPI value significantly reduced, and the proportion of the population in multidimensional poverty dropped from **24.85% to 14.96%** between 2015-16 and 2019-21.
 - Around **135.5 million** people escaped poverty, contributing toward achieving **SDG target 1.2** ahead of the 2030 deadline.
- **State-wise Performance:**
 - States like **Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (MP), Odisha, and Rajasthan** saw the steepest declines in multidimensional poverty.
 - **UP** led the reduction with **3.43 crore** people escaping poverty, followed by **Bihar** (2.25 crore) and **MP** (1.36 crore).
 - **Kerala** - least value 0.7 showing better performance.
 - **Tamil Nadu attained 4.89%**
 - **Bihar – 33%(Highest Poverty)**
- **District-level Improvements:**
 - Some of the fastest reductions occurred in districts within **MP, Gujarat, UP, and Rajasthan**, demonstrating progress across diverse regions.

- **Urban vs Rural Disparities:**

- While urban areas had a lower percentage of multidimensionally poor (5.27%), rural areas still had a higher proportion (19.28% in 2019-21).
- However, rural areas saw a faster decline in poverty compared to urban areas.

- **Improvement in Key Indicators:**

- Significant improvements were observed in indicators such as:
 - **Sanitation:** 21.8 percentage points reduction in deprivation.
 - **Cooking fuel:** 14.6 percentage points reduction in deprivation.

Role of Government Schemes:

- Several government schemes contributed to the reduction of multidimensional poverty:
 - **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):** Improved sanitation.
 - **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** Enhanced access to clean drinking water.
 - **Poshan Abhiyan:** Improved nutrition.
 - **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):** Provided cooking fuel.
 - **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):** Improved housing.
 - **Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya):** Expanded electricity access.

Steps to Reduce Multidimensional Poverty:

- **State Support Mission (SSM):** NITI Aayog's initiative to assist states in capacity building and implementing SDG-related reforms.
- **Progress Dashboard:** A tool developed by NITI Aayog's Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO) to track poverty reduction efforts across states.

16. மக்கள்தொகை வளர்ச்சி வளங்கள் மற்றும் வேலை வாய்ப்புகளை எவ்வாறு பாதிக்கிறது?

How does population growth affect resources and employment opportunities?

Agricultural Strain and Food Production

- **Increased Food Demand:** With population growth, more food is required to feed everyone. This often leads to agricultural intensification, which may include the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically modified crops.
- **Land Scarcity:** As more land is used for housing, industry, and infrastructure to accommodate a growing population, less land is available for agriculture.
- **Food Prices:** Higher demand for food, without a proportional increase in supply, can lead to rising food prices, making it difficult for poorer populations to access adequate nutrition, which can exacerbate food insecurity.

Depletion of Non-Renewable Resources

- **Fossil Fuels:** A larger population increases energy consumption, especially in developing countries experiencing industrialization.
- **Minerals and Metals:** The demand for minerals and metals used in construction, technology, and manufacturing increases with population growth.
- **Water Resources:** Population growth, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, can lead to overuse of freshwater resources, causing water scarcity.

Job Creation and Economic Strain

- **Unemployment and Underemployment:** In countries where economic growth cannot keep up with population growth, there is a risk of high unemployment.
- **Education and Skill Mismatches:** Rapid population growth often overwhelms educational systems, resulting in inadequate training and skill development.

- **Job Automation:** In highly populated countries, technological advancement and automation can reduce job opportunities in certain sectors.

Infrastructure Overload

- **Housing Shortages:** A growing population puts pressure on housing markets. This can lead to overcrowded living conditions, the rise of informal settlements (slums), and inflated property prices.
- **Public Services:** Healthcare, education, transportation, and sanitation systems often struggle to cope with rapid population growth.
- **Sanitation and Waste Management:** More people generate more waste, which can overwhelm local sanitation and waste management systems, especially in rapidly urbanizing regions.

Environmental Impact

- **Biodiversity Loss:** Human population expansion often leads to habitat destruction as forests, wetlands, and grasslands are converted into farmland, housing, and industrial zones.
- **Climate Change Acceleration:** A growing population increases energy consumption, transportation use, and industrial activities, all of which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Urban Heat Islands:** Dense populations in urban areas lead to the "urban heat island" effect, where cities become significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas due to human activities like transportation, industrial operations, and reduced green spaces.

Economic Benefits and Challenges

- **Demographic Dividend:** If a country can effectively manage population growth through investments in health, education, and infrastructure, it may experience a demographic dividend, where a larger, younger workforce drives economic growth. Countries like India and China have benefitted from this in the past.
- **Innovation and Productivity:** Larger populations can lead to greater innovation and productivity, as more people contribute ideas, inventions, and entrepreneurial ventures.

- **Global Competition for Resources:** As population increases, countries may compete for scarce global resources like oil, food, and minerals. This competition can drive up prices and lead to geopolitical tensions, particularly in resource-scarce regions.

Urbanization and Employment Shifts

- **Migration to Cities:** Population growth, particularly in rural areas, often leads to urban migration as people seek better job opportunities in cities. And urbanization can lead to economic growth and development.
- **Shift to Service-Based Economies:** As populations grow, especially in urban areas, employment often shifts from agriculture to service and industrial sectors.

Social Implications

- **Poverty and Inequality:** Rapid population growth, especially in developing nations, can exacerbate poverty and income inequality.
- **Social Tensions and Conflict:** Competition for limited resources and job opportunities can lead to social tensions, particularly in ethnically or culturally diverse societies.

17. கல்வி உரிமைச் சட்டத்தின் (RTE) முக்கிய விதிகள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the significant provisions of the Right to Education Act (RTE).

Free and Compulsory Education

- Every child between the ages of **6 to 14 years** has the right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school.
- **Free education** means that no child is required to pay any fee or charge that may prevent them from completing their elementary education.

Admission to Private Schools

- **25% of seats** in private unaided schools are reserved for children from **disadvantaged groups** and **economically weaker sections** at the entry level.
- This ensures **social integration** and provides underprivileged children access to quality education in private institutions.

No Capitation Fees or Screening Procedures

- Schools cannot charge **donations** or **capitation fees** for admission.
- Schools are prohibited from using **screening procedures** like interviews or entrance tests for admission, ensuring equal opportunity for all children.

No Physical Punishment or Mental Harassment

- The RTE Act strictly **prohibits physical punishment** and **mental harassment** of children in schools, promoting a safe and supportive learning environment.

Teacher Qualifications and Pupil-Teacher Ratios

- The Act specifies **minimum qualifications** for teachers and ensures that they are appropriately trained.
- Schools must adhere to standard **Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTR)** to ensure effective teaching.

Infrastructure Standards

- Schools are required to meet certain **infrastructure standards**, including appropriate classrooms, drinking water facilities, toilets, and playgrounds.
- Schools must also ensure **separate toilets for girls and boys** to promote hygiene and gender inclusivity.

No Expulsion or Detention

- No child can be **expelled** or **held back** until they complete elementary education.
- The **No-Detention Policy** ensures that children progress through elementary school without the pressure of exams, fostering continuous learning.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)

- The Act promotes **Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)** to assess children's learning progress without subjecting them to high-stakes exams.

Government Responsibility

- The Act places the onus on the **government** to ensure the admission, attendance, and completion of elementary education for all children.

- Governments are responsible for ensuring that **education is accessible** to all, especially in marginalized and rural communities.

No Urban-Rural Imbalance in Teacher Postings

- The Act addresses the **urban-rural imbalance** in teacher postings and mandates the equitable deployment of teachers in both rural and urban schools.

Curriculum Development

- The curriculum should align with the **values of the Indian Constitution** and focus on the **all-round development** of children.

Prohibition of Unrecognized Schools

- Schools that are not recognized by appropriate authorities are prohibited from functioning, ensuring that all schools meet **minimum quality standards**.

School Management Committees (SMCs)

- The Act mandates the formation of **School Management Committees (SMCs)** consisting of parents, teachers, and local authorities.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- The Act provides a **Grievance Redressal Mechanism** to ensure that violations of the Act's provisions can be addressed.
- This mechanism allows parents and stakeholders to take legal action if the provisions are not being implemented effectively.

Zero Tolerance for Discrimination

- The Act ensures **zero tolerance** against any form of **discrimination** based on caste, religion, gender, or socio-economic status.
- This provision aims to create a **non-discriminatory** and inclusive school environment for all children.

18.பெண்களுக்கு கல்வி கொடுப்பது பாலின சமத்துவமின்மையை குறைக்க எவ்வாறு உதவும்?

How can educating women help in reducing gender inequality?

Economic Empowerment

- **Higher incomes** and **better job prospects** for educated women lead to greater **financial independence**.

- Women contribute more to their **families** and **communities**, reducing economic disparities between genders.

Improved Health Outcomes

- Educated women have better knowledge of **healthcare practices**, leading to **lower maternal mortality** and **better health** for themselves and their families.

Reduced Child Marriage and Fertility Rates

- Educated women tend to **marry later** and have **fewer children**, which enhances **family planning** and contributes to **women's autonomy** over reproductive decisions.

Social Participation

- Education increases women's participation in **community affairs**, **politics**, and **decision-making**, leading to greater **representation** and advocacy for **women's rights**.

Breaking Gender Stereotypes

- Access to education empowers women to **challenge traditional gender roles** and **societal expectations**.

Intergenerational Impact

- Educated mothers are more likely to prioritize their **children's education**, especially for **girls**, creating a **cycle of empowerment** across generations.

Better Decision-Making

- Educated women are better equipped to make **informed decisions** about their lives, including career choices, health, and social roles.

Enhanced Leadership and Political Participation

- Educated women are more likely to take on **leadership roles** and participate in **political processes**, advocating for **women's rights** and **policy changes**.

Reduction in Domestic Violence

- Education raises **awareness** about women's **legal rights** and helps them recognize **abusive behaviors**.

Greater Financial Literacy

- Education fosters **financial literacy**, enabling women to make better decisions regarding **savings, investments, and financial planning**.
- Women gain **control over resources**, reducing economic dependence on male counterparts.

Increased Workforce Participation

- Educated women are more likely to enter the **formal workforce**, contributing to **economic growth** and **diversity** in the labor market.

Improved Legal Awareness

- Education raises awareness of **legal rights** and the importance of **equal treatment** under the law.
- Women are better equipped to **access justice**, challenge discriminatory practices, and **claim entitlements** like property and inheritance rights.

Enhanced Civic Engagement

- Educated women are more likely to engage in **volunteering, community building, and civil society movements**.

Empowerment in Family Decision-Making

- Educated women have greater **influence** in family decisions, including **finances, education of children, and healthcare**.

Fostering Gender Equality in the Next Generation

- Educated women serve as **role models** for future generations, particularly young girls, inspiring them to **pursue education** and **challenge norms**.
- This helps foster a **mindset shift** toward **gender equality** in the wider society.

Increased Awareness of Global Issues

- Education broadens women's perspectives on **global challenges** such as **climate change, human rights, and sustainability**.
- They are more likely to participate in **global movements** and address **gender-specific impacts** of these issues.

Improvement in Social and Cultural Norms

- Educated women contribute to **transforming social norms** by advocating for **gender-neutral practices** and challenging harmful traditions such as **dowry and son preference**.

Support for Women's Networks

- Education enables women to form and join **support networks**, **professional associations**, and **women's advocacy groups**.
- These networks provide **mentorship**, **collaboration**, and **solidarity**, furthering gender equality efforts.

Contribution to National Development

- Educated women contribute to **national progress** by enhancing the **overall productivity** and economic output of the country.
- Societies with higher rates of women's education tend to experience **higher economic growth**, **lower poverty rates**, and improved **social cohesion**.

Global Recognition and Opportunities

- With education, women can access **global opportunities** such as **international scholarships**, **research collaborations**, and **career advancements**, making them part of the **global workforce** and **leaders on the world stage**.

19. புதிய கல்வி கொள்கையின் (NEP) முக்கிய அம்சங்களை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the major provisions of the New Education Policy (NEP).

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, announced on 29th July 2020, introduces a wide range of reforms in both school and higher education, including technical education.

- **Universal Access to Education:** Ensuring access to education from pre-primary to Grade 12 for all children.
- **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):** Providing quality early childhood education for children aged 3-6 years.
- **New Educational Structure:** Adopting a 5+3+3+4 structure to replace the traditional 10+2 system, covering foundational, preparatory, middle, and secondary stages.

- **No Subject Separation:** Removing the hard boundaries between arts and sciences, curricular and extra-curricular activities, and vocational and academic streams.
- **Foundational Literacy and Numeracy:** Establishing a National Mission to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy skills for all children by Grade 3.
- **Multilingualism and Indian Languages:** Promoting the use of the mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, preferably till Grade 8.
- **Assessment Reforms:** Introducing more flexible board exams, allowing students to take them twice a year, and the establishment of a National Assessment Centre, PARAKH.
- **Equitable and Inclusive Education:** Special emphasis on socially and economically disadvantaged groups (SEDGs) with initiatives like a Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones.
- **Teacher Recruitment and Performance:** Focusing on transparent teacher recruitment processes, merit-based performance, and improving teacher training.
- **School Infrastructure and Resources:** Enhancing school resources through school complexes and clusters, ensuring quality infrastructure and equitable teacher distribution.
- **Vocational Education:** Introducing vocational education from school level and throughout higher education.
- **Higher Education:** Targeting a 50% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education by 2035 and promoting multidisciplinary institutions with multiple entry and exit options.
- **Common Entrance Exams:** Conducting Common Entrance Exams for admissions into Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) through the National Testing Agency (NTA).
- **National Research Foundation (NRF):** Establishing NRF to foster research and innovation across all disciplines.

- **Light but Tight Regulation:** Streamlining regulations for higher education institutions under the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), which will regulate funding, accreditation, and setting standards.
- **Distance Learning and Technology Integration:** Expanding open and distance learning to improve GER and creating the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) for integrating technology into education.
- **Professional Education:** Merging standalone technical, health science, legal, and agricultural universities into multidisciplinary institutions.
- **Teacher Education:** Introducing a 4-year integrated B.Ed. program for teacher training.
- **Public Investment in Education:** Aiming to increase public investment in the education sector to 6% of GDP.

20. தமிழ்நாட்டில் பெண்களின் கல்வியை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை ஆராய்க.

Examine the schemes implemented to improve women's education in Tamil Nadu.

Pudhumai Penn Scheme (Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme)

- **Objective:** To promote higher education among girls from government schools.
- **Features:**
 - Financial assistance is provided to girls pursuing higher education, encouraging them to continue their studies beyond school.
 - Aims to reduce early marriage and increase enrollment rates in higher education institutions by addressing the economic challenges faced by girls from disadvantaged communities.

Periyar EVR Nagammai Free Education Scheme

- **Objective:** To provide free education to women from economically weaker sections.

- **Features:**

- Free education is offered to women students in undergraduate courses, enabling more women to access higher education without financial burden.

Perarignar Anna Memorial Award: It is awarded to the boys and girls who secure the first and second ranks in the 12th Public examination in each District and pursue their studies in professional colleges in Tamil Nadu.

Scholarships for Women Students

- **Objective:** To provide financial support to women pursuing higher education.

- **Features:**

- The Tamil Nadu government offers several scholarships aimed specifically at women students, encouraging them to continue their studies in higher education institutions, including professional courses.

Tamil Medium Education Support

- **Objective:** To promote education in the Tamil medium among girls.

- **Features:**

- Financial incentives are provided to girls studying in Tamil medium classes, particularly in higher education institutions.

Free Travel for Women in Government Buses

- **Objective:** To alleviate transportation costs and encourage women's access to education and employment.

- **Features:**

- Women, including girl students, can travel free of charge on government buses, reducing the financial burden on families and encouraging higher attendance in schools and colleges.

Other Important Aspects of These Schemes:

- **Financial Incentives:** Many of the schemes provide direct financial support to girls, helping to address the economic barriers that often prevent girls from continuing their education.

- **Awareness Campaigns:** The government runs regular campaigns to promote the importance of educating girls and to combat societal norms that may hinder girls' access to education.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Mechanisms are in place to monitor the implementation of these schemes, ensuring that they are effective in achieving their goals and improving girls' education outcomes.

21. சமுதாயத்தில் பெண்களுக்கு எதிரான குற்றங்களின் அதிக அளவுக்கான காரணங்களை விமர்சன ரீதியாக மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Critically evaluate the reasons for the high rates of crimes against women in society.

The high rates of crimes against women in society stem from a complex interplay of deeply rooted cultural, social, economic, and institutional factors. These factors are closely tied to patriarchal norms, gender inequality, and the normalization of violence against women.

Patriarchal Society

- **Analysis:** Patriarchy forms the foundation of many social structures, where men are seen as dominant and women as subordinate. This system perpetuates inequality by granting men authority over women, resulting in power imbalances that lead to the objectification and control of women.
- **Critique:** Patriarchy is a deeply ingrained mindset, and it takes concerted efforts across generations to challenge and dismantle these power structures.

Gender Stereotypes and Roles

- **Analysis:** Traditional gender roles confine women to passive, submissive positions, while men are expected to be assertive and dominant. These stereotypes contribute to a culture where violence and control over women are accepted or overlooked.
- **Critique:** Societal change is slow, as these norms are often reinforced by family, media, and educational systems, which require overhauls to promote gender equality.

Lack of Education and Awareness

- **Analysis:** A lack of education about gender equality and healthy relationships perpetuates harmful attitudes towards women.
- **Critique:** Though education reforms are necessary, they must also address cultural biases and involve not just women but men in understanding gender equality.

Economic Dependence

- **Analysis:** Women who are economically dependent on men are often unable to escape abusive relationships, as financial insecurity prevents them from seeking independence.
- **Critique:** While improving women's access to economic opportunities is essential, it requires support through policies that ensure equal employment opportunities, fair wages, and workplace protections.

Social Acceptance of Violence

- **Analysis:** In many societies, violence against women is either normalized or downplayed. Victim-blaming, where the woman is blamed for the violence she faces, reinforces the social acceptance of such behavior.
- **Critique:** Changing societal acceptance of violence requires large-scale shifts in cultural norms, which cannot be achieved through laws alone.

Weak Legal Protections and Enforcement

- **Analysis:** Even when legal protections exist, weak enforcement, lengthy judicial processes, and inadequate victim support systems mean that crimes against women often go unpunished. Perpetrators may escape with impunity, further discouraging women from reporting crimes.
- **Critique:** Legal reforms are necessary but insufficient on their own. Effective enforcement, faster judicial proceedings, and the presence of victim support services are crucial for improving outcomes.

Harmful Traditional Practices

- **Analysis:** Practices like honor killings and dowry-related violence are based on archaic beliefs that prioritize family honor and male control over women's choices, especially in marriage.

- **Critique:** Combatting such practices requires a concerted effort from both legal authorities and community leaders, as these issues are deeply embedded in cultural and religious practices.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

- **Analysis:** Substance abuse, especially alcohol, is a major contributor to violent behavior, particularly in domestic settings.
- **Critique:** Substance abuse must be addressed through better healthcare and rehabilitation programs, alongside measures to deal with gendered violence.

Media Portrayal

- **Analysis:** Media plays a significant role in shaping societal perceptions. When women are depicted in degrading or objectifying ways, it reinforces harmful stereotypes and normalizes violence against women.
- **Critique:** Media reform, alongside stricter regulations on content that perpetuates gender biases, is essential for changing public perception of women's roles in society.

Lack of Public Safety

- **Analysis:** Inadequate public safety measures, such as poorly lit streets, lack of safe transportation, and insufficient monitoring of public spaces, increase women's vulnerability to crimes such as harassment and assault.
- **Critique:** Public safety infrastructure needs to be significantly improved, with a focus on gender-sensitive urban planning and better law enforcement.

Types of Crimes Against Women:

- **Domestic Violence:** Rooted in the power dynamics of intimate relationships and often exacerbated by patriarchal norms.
- **Sexual Assault:** Often a manifestation of male entitlement and the objectification of women.
- **Acid Attacks:** Typically motivated by revenge, rejection, or jealousy, reflecting the deep-seated belief that women should be punished for defying male authority.

- **Honor Killings:** Perpetrated by families who believe women's behavior brings shame, reflecting the oppressive control exerted over women's bodies and choices.

Addressing the Issue:

- **Comprehensive Gender Equality Education:** Changing attitudes from an early age by promoting respect for women's agency and gender equality.
- **Strengthening Legal Frameworks:** Stronger laws and effective enforcement mechanisms that provide swift justice to victims.
- **Economic Empowerment of Women:** Enhancing women's financial independence to reduce vulnerability.
- **Community Mobilization:** Involving communities in challenging harmful gender norms and supporting survivors.
- **Support for Victims:** Ensuring readily available services like counseling, legal aid, and shelters.

22.1961 மணமகள் தரமுறைத் தடுப்பு சட்டத்தின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the major provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.

The **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961** was enacted to curb the practice of giving or receiving dowry, a prevalent social evil in India. Despite its noble intentions, the law initially had limited impact, leading to amendments to strengthen its provisions.

Definition of Dowry (Section 2)

- Dowry refers to any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given directly or indirectly by one party to the other at or before the marriage.
- The Act specifies that gifts made voluntarily to the bride or groom are excluded from the definition of dowry, provided they are properly documented.

Prohibition of Giving or Taking Dowry (Section 3)

- Any person who gives or takes, or abets the giving or taking of dowry, is subject to legal penalties.

- **Punishment:** Imprisonment for a term not less than five years and a fine not less than fifteen thousand rupees or the value of the dowry, whichever is higher.

Ban on Demanding Dowry (Section 4)

- Any person who directly or indirectly demands dowry from the parents, guardians, or relatives of the bride or groom is subject to legal penalties.
- **Punishment:** Imprisonment of six months to two years and a fine up to ten thousand rupees.

Ban on Dowry Advertisements (Section 4A)

- Advertising a dowry offer (e.g., through newspapers or other media) for property, business shares, or money in exchange for marriage is prohibited.
- **Punishment:** Imprisonment for six months to five years and a fine up to fifteen thousand rupees.

Maintenance of Gifts List

- The Act requires the maintenance of a list describing all gifts given to the bride or groom at the time of marriage. The list should include:
 - The name of the gift giver.
 - The value of the gift.
 - The relationship of the gift giver to either the bride or groom.

Dowry Death (Indian Penal Code Section 304B)

- If a woman dies under abnormal circumstances within seven years of marriage and it is proven that she faced dowry-related cruelty or harassment, her death is considered a "dowry death."
- **Punishment:** Imprisonment of not less than seven years, which may extend to life imprisonment.

Cruelty Related to Dowry (IPC Section 498A)

- If a husband or relative subjects a woman to cruelty for dowry, they are liable for punishment.
- **Punishment:** Imprisonment for up to three years and a fine.

Presumption of Dowry Death (Indian Evidence Act, Section 113B)

- In dowry death cases, if it is shown that the woman was subjected to dowry-related cruelty before her death, the court shall presume that the accused caused the dowry death.

Amendments to Strengthen the Act

- **1984 Amendment:** Exempted voluntary gifts given to the bride and groom if properly listed.
- **1986 Amendment:** Introduced Section 304B (dowry death) to the Indian Penal Code.
- **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** Added further layers of protection for women against dowry-related violence.

Notable Case Laws

- **Bhoora Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh (1991):** The court convicted the accused under Section 4 for demanding dowry, based on evidence from a letter written by the deceased.
- **State of Andhra Pradesh v. Ram Gopal Asawa & Another (2004):** The Supreme Court emphasized the need for a direct link between dowry demands and the death to prove dowry-related cruelty.

23. இந்தியாவில் உள்நாட்டு இடம்பெயர்வு, குறிப்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டில், எவ்வாறு பாதித்துள்ளது, மேலும் இந்த சவாலுக்கு தீர்வு காண என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கலாம்?

How has internal migration within India, particularly to Tamil Nadu, impacted the state, and what measures can be implemented to address this challenge?

Internal Migration within India

Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a country, across different states, districts, or regions, for various reasons such as employment, education, marriage, or displacement due to natural calamities or developmental projects.

Constitutional Provisions Facilitating Internal Migration

The **Constitution of India** provides several rights and safeguards to facilitate the free movement of citizens within the country:

- **Article 19(1)(d):** This article guarantees every citizen the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. It upholds the fundamental right of individuals to migrate for work, education, or other purposes within the country.
- **Article 19(1)(e):** This article provides citizens with the right to reside and settle in any part of India.
- **Prohibition of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor (Article 23):** The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, bonded labor, and forced labor.
- **Equal Opportunity for Employment (Article 16):** It ensures that there is no discrimination based on place of birth, securing equal employment opportunities for all.
- **Interstate Migration under the Union List (Seventh Schedule):** Interstate migration is managed by the central government, which holds legislative authority over matters involving labor migration between states.

Types of Internal Migration

- **Rural to Urban Migration:** This is the most common form of migration, driven by the search for better employment opportunities, higher wages, and improved living conditions.
- **Urban to Urban Migration:** Movement between cities, often for professional advancement or education.
- **Rural to Rural Migration:** Migration between rural areas, usually driven by agricultural work or seasonal employment.
- **Urban to Rural Migration:** Less common, but seen among retirees or those returning to their native villages.

Status of Internal Migration in India

- **Population Data:** According to the **2011 Census**, **45.6 crore** Indians were migrants, accounting for **38%** of the total population. The number of migrants had increased from **31.5 crore** in 2001 (31% of the population).
- **Gender Dynamics:** Migration patterns reveal that marriage is the predominant reason for female migration, while employment is a major factor for male migration.

- **State-specific Data:** In 2017, 17 districts accounted for 25% of male out-migration, with states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand

Impact of Internal Migration on Tamil Nadu:

Economic Growth:

- **Labor Supply:** Internal migration has contributed to Tamil Nadu's industrial growth, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, textiles, and construction.
- **Demographic Dividend:** Migrants, often younger workers, add to the workforce, helping Tamil Nadu capitalize on the demographic dividend.

Increased Urbanization:

- **Urban Infrastructure:** Large-scale migration has accelerated urbanization, particularly in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore, and Tiruppur. This has led to challenges in urban planning, affordable housing, public transportation, and basic amenities like water and sanitation.
- **Slums and Informal Settlements:** Many migrant workers live in informal settlements or slums due to the lack of affordable housing, contributing to overcrowding, poor living conditions, and health risks.

Social Integration:

- **Cultural Barriers:** Migrants often face difficulties integrating due to differences in language, food habits, and local customs.
- **Exploitation and Discrimination:** Migrants are vulnerable to exploitation, including low wages, lack of legal protections, and hazardous working conditions.

Strain on Public Services:

- **Healthcare and Education:** The influx of migrant workers and their families puts pressure on the state's public healthcare and education systems.
- **Social Security Exclusion:** Many migrant workers do not have access to social security, insurance, or other benefits, making them vulnerable in times of illness or unemployment.

Measures to Address the Challenges of Internal Migration:

Policy Framework for Migrant Workers:

- **Interstate Collaboration:** Strengthening coordination between states to manage internal migration more effectively is crucial.
- **Implement the Draft National Migrant Labour Policy:** The draft policy by NITI Aayog, focusing on protecting migrant workers' rights, needs to be operationalized with concrete measures that improve their living and working conditions.

Enhancing Social Protections:

- **Expand the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC):** Ensuring that migrant workers can access subsidized food and social benefits regardless of their location is vital. Expanding the ONORC scheme to cover more migrants would alleviate food insecurity.
- **Universal Social Security:** Migrant workers need access to universal health coverage, pensions, and insurance to protect them from economic shocks. The **e-Shram portal**, designed to register unorganized workers, should be actively promoted among migrant communities.

Affordable Housing and Livelihoods:

- **Affordable Rental Housing:** Expanding the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHC) scheme would provide migrant workers with better living conditions. Public-private partnerships could be explored to increase the availability of low-cost housing.
- **Livelihood Support:** Offering livelihood support programs tailored to migrant workers, including skill development and vocational training, would improve their employment prospects and financial independence.

Language and Cultural Integration:

- **Language Programs:** Migrant workers should be offered free or subsidized language training to help them learn the local language, which would improve their ability to access services, communicate effectively, and integrate into society.

- **Cultural Awareness Initiatives:** Initiatives that promote understanding and respect for cultural diversity between migrants and local communities can reduce xenophobia and improve social cohesion.

Worker Rights and Legal Protections:

- **Strengthen Labor Law Enforcement:** Strict enforcement of labor laws, including the Interstate Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, and the new labor codes, is essential to protect migrant workers from exploitation and ensure decent working conditions.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanisms:** Setting up accessible grievance redressal systems for migrant workers to report discrimination, wage theft, and abuse would empower them to seek justice without fear of retaliation.

Political Rights and Inclusion:

- **Voting Rights:** Ensuring that migrant workers can exercise their voting rights through reforms such as the introduction of postal ballots for internal migrants would encourage their participation in the political process.
- **Inclusion in Urban Governance:** Migrant workers should be represented in urban governance and planning processes, ensuring that their needs are considered when designing policies related to housing, healthcare, and education.

24. பஞ்சாயத்து ராஜில் பெண்களுக்கான இடஒதுக்கீடு செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட பிறகு, தமிழ்நாட்டில் பெண்களின் நிலையை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Analyze the status of women in Tamil Nadu after the implementation of women's reservation in Panchayat Raj.

The implementation of women's reservation in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Tamil Nadu, following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992, has significantly transformed the political landscape for women in the state.

Increased Political Representation:

- **Rise in Female Leaders:** Tamil Nadu has seen a notable increase in the number of women elected to Panchayat Raj bodies. In many local bodies,

women's representation has reached or exceeded 50%, making them key decision-makers in their communities.

- **Empowerment through Leadership:** With more women in leadership positions, issues pertinent to women's rights and welfare have gained prominence in local governance. Women leaders often advocate for policies that directly benefit women and children, addressing matters like education, health, and sanitation.

Enhanced Awareness and Advocacy:

- **Awareness of Rights:** The reservation has fostered greater awareness among women about their rights and political participation.
- **Advocacy for Gender Issues:** Women representatives have become champions of gender issues, promoting discussions around domestic violence, education for girls, healthcare access, and economic opportunities for women.

Improved Service Delivery and Community Development:

- **Focus on Social Welfare:** Women leaders tend to prioritize social welfare issues, resulting in improved delivery of services such as sanitation, healthcare, and education in their communities.
- **Participation in Development Programs:** Women in Panchayati Raj have initiated and actively participated in various development programs, improving infrastructure and services in rural areas, which contributes to the overall development of communities.

Challenges and Limitations:

- **Gender-Based Discrimination:** Despite the progress, many women representatives face gender discrimination and are often sidelined in decision-making processes.
- **Proxy Representation:** There are instances where women are elected as mere proxies for male relatives, limiting their autonomy and ability to make independent decisions.
- **Lack of Training and Capacity Building:** Many women lack the necessary training and skills to effectively navigate governance, budgeting, and administrative procedures.

Social and Cultural Barriers:

- **Cultural Norms:** Traditional gender roles and societal norms continue to pose challenges to women's full participation in politics. In some communities, women face social stigma for taking on leadership roles or making public decisions.
- **Resistance to Change:** In certain areas, there is resistance to women's empowerment, with entrenched views on gender roles leading to opposition against women taking on leadership positions.

Economic Empowerment:

- **Access to Resources:** Increased political representation has also facilitated women's access to resources and funding for development projects. Women-led Panchayats have been able to secure funding for initiatives focused on women's health, education, and economic development.
- **Entrepreneurship Initiatives:** Some women representatives have taken the initiative to promote women's entrepreneurship, leading to the establishment of self-help groups and cooperative societies that provide financial independence and skill development opportunities.

Challenges:

- **Gender-Based Discrimination:**
 - Despite occupying positions of authority, many women representatives face gender-based discrimination from their male counterparts or officials in the administration.
- **Influence of Family:**
 - In some cases, women representatives serve as proxies for their male relatives, such as husbands or fathers, who continue to control the decision-making. This phenomenon, often referred to as "sarpanch pati" or the presence of shadow husbands, limits the autonomy and genuine political empowerment of women.
- **Lack of Training and Capacity Building:**
 - Many women entering politics, particularly those from rural backgrounds, lack the necessary training to navigate bureaucratic procedures, budgeting, and governance processes effectively.

- **Cultural and Social Barriers:**

- Social norms in certain parts of Tamil Nadu continue to restrict women's mobility and participation in public life.

- **Inequitable Resource Distribution:**

- In some cases, women-led Panchayats struggle with obtaining equitable access to resources and funding for development projects.

25. குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் அமைப்பு முறைக்கான காரணங்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தை தொழிலாளர் பல்வேறு வகைகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the causes of child labor and describe different forms of child labor.

Child labor is a pervasive issue that affects millions of children around the world, particularly in developing countries like India. It deprives children of their childhood, education, and the opportunity for a better future.

Causes of Child Labor

- **Poverty:**

- **Economic Necessity:** Poverty is the leading cause of child labor. Families in impoverished conditions often rely on the income generated by their children to meet basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing.

- **Lack of Access to Quality Education:**

- **Insufficient Educational Infrastructure:** In many regions, particularly rural areas, schools may be inadequate, underfunded, or too far for children to attend.
- **High Dropout Rates:** Economic pressures force many children to leave school prematurely, either to contribute to the family income or due to educational institutions being unable to accommodate their needs.

- **Growth of the Informal Economy:**

- **Unregulated Work Environments:** The informal economy, characterized by small, unregistered businesses, often employs children because labor laws are harder to enforce in this sector.

- **Cultural Norms and Social Acceptance:**

- **Traditional Practices:** In some communities, child labor is normalized due to longstanding cultural practices that value work over education.
- **Gender Bias:** In certain cultures, boys may be favored for education, while girls are expected to contribute to household chores or family businesses, perpetuating gender inequality and child labor.

- **Lack of Awareness:**

- **Ignorance of Rights:** Many parents are unaware of the detrimental effects of child labor on their children's physical and mental health. They may not recognize the importance of education or the legal protections against child labor.

- **Economic Exploitation:**

- **Demand for Cheap Labour:** The demand for low-cost labour in various sectors, including agriculture, textiles, and construction, incentivizes employers to hire children.

- **Natural Disasters and Conflicts:**

- **Displacement and Economic Instability:** Natural disasters, war, and other crises can lead to family disintegration and economic instability, pushing children into labor as families struggle for survival.

Different Forms of Child Labor

- **Agricultural Work:**

- Children often work on farms, performing labor-intensive tasks such as planting, weeding, harvesting, and tending to livestock. This type of work can expose them to harmful pesticides, long hours, and physically demanding tasks.

- **Manufacturing and Industrial Work:**

- Many children are employed in factories, producing goods like textiles, carpets, fireworks, and leather products. They may work in hazardous conditions, face long hours, and receive little to no pay.

- **Domestic Work:**

- Child domestic workers often work in households as maids, babysitters, or caretakers. They are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, and long hours without access to education or freedom.

- **Street Work:**

- Children may be found begging, selling goods, or working as porters or street vendors. Street work exposes them to danger, exploitation, and the risk of abuse.

- **Mining and Quarrying:**

- In some regions, children work in dangerous conditions in mines or quarries, often without proper safety equipment.

- **Child Trafficking and Exploitation:**

- Children may be trafficked for forced labor, sexual exploitation, or illegal activities. This form of child labor is often hidden and poses severe risks to the child's safety and well-being.

- **Bonded Labor:**

- Some children work in conditions of debt bondage, where families borrow money and children are forced to work to repay the debt. This cycle can trap them in labor for years, perpetuating poverty and exploitation.

26. “சுவச்சு பாரத் மிஷன் பத்தாண்டுகள்” - விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

“Ten years of the Swachh Bharat Mission” - Critically Analyze.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has been a significant initiative in India aimed at improving sanitation and hygiene, and it has now completed a decade since its launch on October 2, 2014. The mission, which aims to create an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India, has made substantial progress over the years.

Achievements of Swachh Bharat Mission

- **Universal Sanitation Coverage:**

- The SBM has successfully constructed toilets for over **10 million rural households**, benefiting approximately **50 million people** across **630,000 villages**.

- **Health Improvements:**

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there was a notable decline in **diarrhea-related fatalities**, with **300,000 fewer deaths** reported in 2019 compared to 2014.

- **Enhanced Safety for Women:**

- A UNICEF report indicates that **93% of women** feel safer after having toilets installed in their homes.

- **Economic Benefits:**

- Households in ODF villages report average **annual health-related savings of Rs 50,000**. These economic benefits underscore the mission's role in improving family welfare and reducing healthcare costs associated with poor sanitation.

- **Recognition and Engagement:**

- The SBM has initiated programs like **Swachh Iconic Places**, gaining support from both corporate entities and individuals. Cities are recognized as '**Swachh Cities**' based on their sanitation achievements, fostering a sense of competition and commitment towards cleanliness.

Challenges Faced by Swachh Bharat Mission

- **Lack of Awareness and Education:**

- Despite the mission's efforts, many communities still lack awareness regarding proper hygiene practices

- **Behavior Change:**

- Changing long-standing cultural practices and habits related to sanitation is a significant challenge.

- **Infrastructure Development:**

- Inadequate sanitation infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, hampers effective implementation.

- **Maintenance and Sustainability:**

- Ensuring that constructed toilets and sanitation facilities are maintained over time is crucial for the long-term success of the mission.

- **Funding and Resource Constraints:**
 - While government support exists, there is a need for consistent funding for ongoing initiatives, maintenance, and education programs.
- **Effective Waste Management:**
 - Effective waste management systems remain inadequate in many regions, leading to littering and pollution. Addressing waste management alongside toilet construction is essential for holistic sanitation improvement.
- **Lack of Region-Specific Strategies:**
 - India's diverse geography means that solutions effective in one area may not work in another. A one-size-fits-all approach can be counterproductive; tailored strategies are necessary to address local needs.
- **Monitoring and Accountability:**
 - Monitoring the progress and impact of the mission is essential, but it can be challenging to implement consistently.

Way Ahead

- **Enhanced Education and Awareness Programs:**
 - Continuous educational campaigns targeting communities, particularly in rural areas, will promote awareness of hygiene practices and the importance of sanitation.
- **Focus on Behavioral Change:**
 - Behavioral change campaigns should be culturally sensitive and tailored to address local beliefs and practices.
- **Infrastructure Investment:**
 - Increased investment in sanitation infrastructure is essential to meet the needs of all communities.
- **Sustainability Initiatives:**
 - Ensuring the sustainability of facilities requires community involvement and capacity-building initiatives.

- **Continued Funding and Resource Allocation:**
 - The government must prioritize consistent funding for SBM initiatives and allocate resources for ongoing maintenance, education, and awareness efforts.
- **Integrated Waste Management Solutions:**
 - Addressing waste management alongside sanitation improvements will create a more holistic approach to cleanliness.





SAIDAI DURAISAMY'S MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY

(A unit of Manidhanaeyam Charitable Trust)

"Nothing is better than a life dedicated to people's service"
"To be able to serve without expecting anything in return, is the beauty of humanity"

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பிரிவு - அ

SECTION - A

(10 x 10 = 100)

1. “நகர்மயமாதல் இந்திய மெட்ரோ நகரங்களில் எழைகள் மேலும் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுவதற்கு வழிவகுக்கிறது.” - விமர்சனமாக மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

“Urbanisation led to more marginalisation of the poor in Indian metro cities.” Critically Evaluate.

- **Spatial Segregation:** Low-income groups are pushed to urban fringes with poor infrastructure and services; some cities promote inclusive planning to counter this.
- **Slum Formation:** Migrants form overcrowded slums with inadequate amenities; slum redevelopment aims to improve living conditions.
- **Informal Employment:** The urban poor work in low-paying, insecure jobs; skill development and financial inclusion aim to help.
- **Lack of Political Representation:** Urban poor's needs are often neglected in policymaking; advocacy groups are pushing for better representation.
- **Social Stigma:** Urban poor face discrimination; community participation and empowerment initiatives combat exclusion.
- **Increased Cost of Living:** Rising costs in cities deepen poverty; subsidies and welfare schemes provide some relief.
- **Environmental Degradation:** Poor live in hazardous areas, facing health risks; slow progress on environmental justice and upgrading.
- **Social Mobility:** Cities offer opportunities, but barriers prevent the urban poor from accessing them.

- **Displacement & Gentrification:** Urban development displaces poor communities; benefits of gentrification rarely reach them.
 - **Exclusion from Housing Markets:** High housing costs force the poor into informal settlements; affordable housing projects have limited reach.
 - **Lack of Clean Water & Sanitation:** Poor access leads to health crises; initiatives like Swachh Bharat aim to improve sanitation.
 - **Transportation Inequality:** Poor public transport forces long commutes for the urban poor; metro expansions remain inadequate.
 - **Vulnerability to Evictions:** Slum dwellers face frequent evictions; rehabilitation policies are slow and often inadequate.
2. நிலையான நகரங்கள் மற்றும் சமூகங்கள் இலக்கை(SDG.11) அடைய தமிழக அரசு எடுத்துள்ள பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the various measures taken by the Tamil Nadu government to achieve the target of Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG. 11).

Urban Development Schemes

- **Smart City Mission:** Aims to enhance urban infrastructure, improve livability, and promote sustainable development in key cities.
- **Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):** Focuses on improving basic services like water supply, sanitation, and green spaces, and promoting urban rejuvenation.

Affordable Housing

- **Government Schemes for Low-Income Groups:** Priority is given to constructing affordable housing for marginalized sections of society, ensuring access to safe and adequate housing.
- **Urban development projects in Tamil Nadu:**
 - **Tamil Nadu Urban Road Infrastructure Development Programme:** This scheme allocated funds for road works in town panchayats.
 - **Kalaigarin Kanavu Illam:** This scheme was announced in the 2024-2025 Budget'
 - **Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project (TNSUDP):** A collaboration between the World Bank and the Tamil Nadu government to enhance urban services and management, with a total investment of **US\$600 million** (World Bank contributing **US\$400 million**).

- **Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF):** Established in **1996**, this trust finances various urban infrastructure projects across Tamil Nadu.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** Aimed at planned and expedited urban development, emphasizing **community participation** and efficient service delivery.
- **Integrated Urban Development Mission (IUDM):** Launched in **2011** to address the infrastructure needs of **Urban Local Bodies** in Tamil Nadu.

Sustainable Transport Systems

- **Public Transport Promotion:** Expansion of bus rapid transit systems (BRTS), development of pedestrian-friendly zones, and creation of cycling tracks to reduce traffic congestion and encourage sustainable mobility.

Green Spaces and Urban Planning

- **Incorporation of Parks and Open Areas:** Urban planning efforts focus on creating green spaces to enhance environmental quality, improve public health, and promote recreational activities.

Disaster Resilience

- **Flood and Cyclone Mitigation:** Initiatives to improve drainage systems, establish early warning systems, and enhance community preparedness for natural disasters like floods and cyclones.

Waste Management

- **Waste Segregation and Recycling:** Programs that encourage segregation of waste at the source, recycling initiatives, and solid waste management to minimize environmental impact.

Community Engagement

- **Local Participation in Urban Development:** Involving communities in decision-making processes to ensure urban development projects meet local needs and are environmentally sustainable.

Data-Driven Approach

- **Use of Data Analytics:** Monitoring urban sustainability progress using data, identifying areas for improvement, and making informed policy decisions to achieve SDG 11 goals.

Collaboration with NGOs and Experts

- **Partnerships for Expertise:** Working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and urban planning experts to adopt best practices and implement innovative solutions for sustainable cities.

Focus on Inclusivity

- **Equitable Access to Urban Services:** Ensuring that all segments of society, including marginalized groups, have equitable access to urban infrastructure, housing, and services.

Climate Change Adaptation

- **Integrating Resilience into Planning:** Addressing climate change risks by incorporating resilience strategies into urban planning, particularly to mitigate the impact of rising sea levels and other climate-related challenges.

Circular Economy Principles

- **Promoting Resource Efficiency:** Initiatives focused on recycling, reusing, and reducing waste to promote resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of urbanization.

3. தமிழ்நாடு தொடக்க மற்றும் புத்தாக்க கொள்கை 2023 (ஸ்டார்ட்-அப் TN) இன் முக்கிய அம்சங்கள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the major features of Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy 2023.

Vision and Mission:

- To position Tamil Nadu among the top 20 global startup destinations by 2032.
- Provide a conducive environment for startups and support their journey from ideation to scaling.
- Establish Tamil Nadu as a leader in innovation and social entrepreneurship.

Schemes for Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy 2023:

- **New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS):**
 - 25% subsidy on capital investment (Maximum INR 75 lakh) and 3% interest subvention for the repayment period.
- **Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Program (UYEGP):**
 - 25% subsidy on the project cost (Maximum INR 3.75 lakh).
- **Annual Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme (AABCS):**
 - 35% subsidy on capital investment (Maximum INR 150 lakh) and 6% interest subvention.
- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP):**

- 15% to 35% subsidy on the project cost.
- Prime Minister's Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME):
 - 35% subsidy on the project cost (Maximum INR 10 lakh).
- Capital Subsidy for Micro Manufacturing Enterprises:
 - 25% subsidy on eligible plant and machinery (Maximum INR 25 lakh).
- Special Capital Subsidy for Thrust Sector Enterprises:
 - 25% subsidy on plant and machinery (Maximum INR 150 lakh).
- Capital Subsidy for Small and Medium Manufacturing Enterprises:
 - 25% subsidy on plant and machinery (Maximum INR 150 lakh) in industrially backward areas.
- Back Ended Interest Subsidy (BEIS):
 - 5% interest subsidy on term loans (Maximum INR 25 lakh) for technology upgrades.
- Promotion of Energy Audit and Conservation of Energy (PEACE):
 - 75% subsidy on energy audit costs (Maximum INR 1 lakh) and 50% on machinery replacement (Maximum INR 10 lakh)

Startup Ecosystem Development:

- Promote the establishment of **15,000 startups** across various sectors by 2032.
- Ensure **balanced growth** in both metro hubs and Tier II/III cities.

Support for Women and SC/ST Founders:

- Focus on startups founded by women and individuals from SC/ST communities.
- Launch of the **Annal Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme** with a **35% capital subsidy** and **6% interest subvention**.

Investment Support:

- The **TANSEED Fund** provides up to **₹15 lakh** for early-stage startups, with a focus on rural, climate action, and women-led ventures.
- Creation of **TANSCALE** and **SC/ST Startup Promotion** schemes to assist startups in scaling and social inclusion.
- The **Co-Creation Fund** offers financial assistance for investing in regional and thematic funds.

Marketing and Market Access:

- Development of a **Marketing Portal** to help startups market their products and services, both domestically and globally.

- Introduction of **Test Bed Centres and Procurement Desks** for Green Tech and Rural Impact startups.

Innovation and Prototyping Support:

- Establishment of **Innovation Sprints** and **Student Innovation Awards** to promote new ideas.
- **Prototyping Facilities** set up in collaboration with various institutions to aid startups in developing and testing their products.

Support for FPOs:

- An **Accelerator Program** for **Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)** to improve their business models and enhance collaboration with startups.

Global Expansion:

- Establishment of **Global Coordination Centres** to help startups access international markets and investment.
- A **Cross Border Accelerator Program** to attract global startups to Tamil Nadu, particularly in emerging tech sectors like AI, blockchain, and smart mobility.

Incubation and Mentorship:

- Creation of Sandbox Incubators and Certified Incubation Programs for Tier II and III cities.
- Scaleup Incubator programs for incubation centres' CEOs and managers to improve their operations.

Startup Literacy and Awareness:

- Promotion of a "**Culture of Change**" mindset to encourage entrepreneurship as a viable career option.
- Launch of **Startup Playbook Master Classes** to guide startups on critical milestones and challenges.
- Creation of a **Learning and Development Portal** with self-learning courses for startups.

Technology and Innovation Landscape:

- **Institution Startup Circles (ISCs)** will be established in HEIs (Higher Education Institutions) to create pre-incubation centres for students.
- **Deep-Tech Innovation Hub** to focus on cutting-edge technology areas like AI, cybersecurity, and advanced manufacturing.
- Support for **IPR Facilitation Centres** to assist startups with patent and trademark registrations.

Investment Ecosystem:

- **TANFUND:** A dedicated platform for venture capital and private equity funds for startups.
- **AngelsTN:** An engagement platform connecting Tamil Nadu startups with the global Tamil diaspora and angel investors.
- **Startup Thamizha:** A reality TV show to raise awareness and attract investment for Tamil Nadu startups.

Equitable Growth and Inclusivity:

- Promotion of **Smart SHGs (Self-Help Groups)** to convert SHGs into entrepreneurs by linking them with startups for procurement orders.
- **Thozhilanangu Initiative:** A program aimed at connecting women SHGs with startups to foster entrepreneurship among women.

Access to Global Markets:

- **Beyond TN** initiative to establish **Global Coordination Centres**, starting with Dubai, to attract international investments and facilitate market access for Tamil Nadu startups.
- Support for 100 startups annually to participate in **National and International Expos and Trade Shows**.

Corporate and Government Procurement:

- Facilitation of **corporate procurement** opportunities through sectoral forums where startups can pitch to large industries and corporates.
- Startups will be **exempt from conditions like Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)** and prior experience/turnover requirements in government tenders for certain sectors.

Support for MSME Startups:

- Extension of various MSME incentives to startups, such as Capital Subsidy, Payroll Subsidy, and **Energy Efficiency Support**.

4. **மாநில வளர்ச்சி கொள்கை குழுவின் தமிழ்நாடு பிராந்திய வளர்ச்சி முறை குறித்த அறிக்கையை முன்னிலைப்படுத்துக.**

Highlight the state development policy council's report on Tamil Nadu's regional growth pattern.

- **Regional Imbalances:** Economic activities in Tamil Nadu are concentrated in specific regions, particularly in the North and West zones, while the East and South zones lag behind.

- **Top Performing Districts:** Chennai, Coimbatore, and Kancheepuram have consistently been in the top quartile of economic growth over the past 27 years.
- **Minimal Change Over Time:** The relative positions of districts in terms of economic performance have remained largely unchanged, with only slight movements between quartiles.
- **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP):** GDDP data is used to assess the value added in each district, revealing significant inter-district variations in economic growth.
- **Sectoral Contributions:** The secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors dominate the Gross Value Addition (GVA) in the North and West zones, while agriculture plays a larger role in the East and South zones.
- **Disparities in Growth:** Districts in the top quartile of GDDP growth, such as those in the North and West, show a much higher rate of economic development compared to those in the bottom quartile in the East and South.
- **Zonal Divisions:** The state is divided into North, West, East, and South zones, each showing different levels of economic development, with the North zone being the largest in terms of economy and population.
- **Population Growth in Developed Regions:** Districts with higher economic growth, like Chennai and Tiruvallur, attract more population, further fueling their economic development.
- **Quartile Analysis:** Over 27 years, the relative GDDP shares of most districts remained unchanged, indicating that economic disparities have persisted.
- **Higher Contribution from Services:** In the North and West zones, services such as trade, real estate, and financial services contribute significantly to their GVA.
- **Agriculture in East and South:** The East and South zones have a more diversified economy, with agriculture contributing significantly, although overall GVA is lower than in the North and West zones.
- **Policy Recommendations:** The report recommends creating regional development plans and establishing infrastructure in underdeveloped districts to reduce the economic imbalance.

- **Data Improvement:** The report emphasizes using new databases, like GST data, to more accurately estimate value additions in districts and improve future policy.
- **Balanced Economic Opportunities:** There is a call for spreading basic public utilities and infrastructure across all regions to reduce regional disparities. Special attention should be given to backward districts, ensuring they receive adequate support in public services.
- **Public Policy Interventions:** Programs to address specific sectoral needs and infrastructure deficits should be developed, with intervention points based on data-driven analysis of each district's needs.
- **Adoption of GST Data:** The report recommends utilizing GST data to more accurately estimate the value addition in districts and to tailor schemes to the economic realities of each region.
- **Enhanced Data Collection:** The report suggests collecting detailed data on public sector spending, insurance penetration in sectors like agriculture, and new economic activities evolving in the market. This will aid in designing more effective schemes for regional growth

Top-performing districts include:

- **Coimbatore:** Ranked first in the 2017-20 period with significant growth, contributing 2 percentage points more to the state's economy compared to 1993-96.
- **Thiruvallur:** Ranked second in 2017-20, showing a growth of 4.3 percentage points over the 27-year period.
- **Chennai:** Although it ranked third in 2017-20, its relative share declined by 2.9 percentage points over the years.
- **Kancheepuram:** Ranked fourth in 2017-20, with an increase of 1.8 percentage points.

Lower-performing districts:

- **The Nilgiris, Thiruvarur, Perambalur, Theni, and Sivagangai** consistently ranked lower, with minimal shifts in their positions.
 - **Thiruvarur** ranked at the bottom in 2017-20, with only a slight decrease in relative share from 1993-96.

5. ஆண்டு கல்வி நிலை அறிக்கை (ASER) 2023 இன் முக்கிய சிறப்பம்சங்கள் யாவை?
What are the key highlights of Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2023?

- The key highlights of the **Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2023**, titled “Beyond Basics,” which provides insights into the educational status of children in rural India:

Enrollment Rates

- **Overall Enrollment:** 86.8% of 14-18-year-olds are enrolled in educational institutions.
- **Age Disparities:** 3.9% of 14-year-olds and 32.6% of 18-year-olds are not enrolled.
- **Stream Preferences:** Most students in the 14-18 age group are enrolled in Arts/Humanities streams, with 55.7% in Class XI or higher studying this stream.
- **Gender Differences:** Enrollment in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) stream shows fewer females (28.1%) compared to males (36.3%).

Vocational Training

- **Low Participation:** Only 5.6% of youth are taking vocational training, with a higher prevalence (16.2%) among college-level students.
- **Course Duration:** Most vocational training courses are of short duration (six months or less).

Basic Abilities

- **Reading Proficiency:** Approximately 25% of youth cannot read a Class II level text fluently in their regional language.
- **Arithmetic Skills:** Over half struggle with division problems, and only 43.3% can solve 3-digit by 1-digit division problems.

Language and Arithmetic Skills

- **Reading Skills:** Females (76%) outperform males (70.9%) in reading regional language texts, but males perform better in arithmetic and English reading.
- **English Reading:** Only 57.3% can read sentences in English, with three-quarters understanding the meanings.

Digital Awareness and Skills

- **Smartphone Access:** Nearly 90% of youth have access to smartphones, with significant gender disparities in ownership (43.7% males vs. 19.8% females).
- **Performance on Digital Tasks:** Males outperform females, with better performance correlated with education level and reading proficiency.
- **Smartphone Usage:** About two-thirds use smartphones for educational purposes, such as watching educational videos and solving doubts.

Foundational Numeracy Skills

- **Numeracy Challenges:** Over 50% of 14-18-year-olds face difficulties with basic division and everyday calculations, impacting their ability to manage budgets and loans.

Recommendations

- **Government Interventions:** There is a need for initiatives focused on improving foundational literacy and numeracy skills among youth, especially the 14-18 age group.
- **Catch-Up Programs:** The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes 'catch-up' programs for academically lagging students.

Digital Literacy Gaps

- **Gender Disparity:** Significant gender gaps in digital literacy, with boys outperforming girls in various digital tasks.
- **Online Safety Awareness:** Boys are more familiar with online safety settings, indicating a need for targeted education for girls.

Educational Activities among Non-Enrolled Youth

- **Engagement in Learning:** A quarter of non-enrolled youth engage in educational activities on their smartphones, highlighting the potential of digital devices for learning outside formal settings.

Issues Faced by Elementary Education in India

- **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Despite improvements, over 10% of schools lack electricity and many lack essential amenities like computers and internet access.
- **Shift Towards Private Schools:** A noticeable trend towards private schooling, decreasing government school enrollment from 87% in 2006 to 62% in 2020.
- **Teacher Shortages and Quality:** High student-teacher ratios and reliance on contractual teachers lead to varying quality in education.

Suggestions for Enhancing Basic Education

- **Increased Funding:** Allocate more funds towards education, targeting infrastructure and teacher training.
 - **Teacher Recruitment:** Recruit qualified teachers and provide ongoing professional development.
 - **Infrastructure Investment:** Ensure all schools have basic amenities and integrate technology into education.
 - **Quality Focus:** Shift emphasis from rote memorization to quality education through child-centered teaching methods.
 - **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Implement robust systems for evaluating education policies and interventions.
6. இந்தியாவின் மனித வளத்தின் வளர்ச்சி அதன் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு இணையாக இல்லை, ஏன்?

Why did India's human resource development not keep up with its economic growth?

Education Disparities

- **Quality of Education:** Despite improvements in literacy rates, the overall quality of education remains poor. Many schools lack qualified teachers, adequate facilities, and resources.
- **Dropout Rates:** High dropout rates, especially at the elementary level, result in millions of children being out of school. Factors include economic pressures, social norms, and a lack of engaging curriculum.
- **Unequal Access:** Access to quality education is not uniform, with marginalized groups facing significant barriers. This includes caste discrimination, geographic location, and socio-economic status.

Skill Gap

- **Mismatch of Skills:** The rapid growth of various industries demands skills that many in the workforce do not possess.
- **Inadequate Vocational Training:** A lack of targeted skill development and vocational training programs exacerbates this gap, leaving many without the necessary skills for available jobs.

Social Exclusion

- **Caste and Communal Differences:** Social hierarchies rooted in the caste system and communal differences limit opportunities for marginalized communities, preventing equitable access to education and employment.

- **Impact on Human Capital:** This exclusion directly affects the overall development of human capital, as large segments of the population are unable to participate fully in the economy.

Gender Inequality

- **Barriers to Education:** Women and girls face significant barriers to education due to cultural norms, safety concerns, and economic factors. This results in lower literacy rates and limited opportunities for women in the workforce.
- **Economic Participation:** Gender disparities hinder women's full participation in the economy, reducing overall productivity and growth potential.

Low Public Expenditure

- **Insufficient Investment:** Government spending on health and education remains low compared to other developing countries, limiting the quality and reach of these essential services.
- **Focus on Infrastructure:** Lack of adequate educational and health infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, restricts access to quality services and opportunities for skill development.

Population Growth

- **Resource Strain:** Rapid population growth places immense strain on resources, making it challenging to improve human development indicators like health and education. More people require more services, which are often underfunded and under-resourced.

Last-Mile Connectivity

- **Infrastructure Deficiencies:** Poor infrastructure, both physical and digital, hampers access to education and healthcare for marginalized communities. This lack of connectivity inhibits efforts to improve human development outcomes.

Top-Down Approach

- **Policy Implementation Issues:** Since independence, a top-down approach to policy implementation has led to inefficiencies, corruption, and delays in reaching the grassroots level. This results in ineffective programs that fail to address local needs.

Resource Curse

- **Utilization of Wealth:** States rich in natural resources, like Jharkhand, have not effectively utilized their wealth for human development.

Mismanagement and corruption have often led to a failure to invest in education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Lack of Health Infrastructure

- **Neglect of Health:** Health, being a critical component of human development, has been undervalued. Resource constraints have led to inadequate healthcare facilities, limiting access to essential services and impacting overall human capital.

Income Disparities

- **Economic Inequality:** While the economy grows, income disparities remain significant. Access to education and health services is often determined by income, which limits opportunities for lower-income groups to improve their human capital.

Consequences of Limited Human Resource Development

- **Limited Workforce Productivity:** A less skilled workforce reduces India's competitiveness in the global market, affecting economic growth.
- **Income Inequality:** The benefits of economic growth are not evenly distributed, leading to widening income disparities between different segments of society.
- **Challenges to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Without a well-educated and skilled workforce, India may struggle to achieve its long-term development aspirations and commitments to the SDGs.

Recommendations for Improvement

- **Increased Investment:** Prioritize public spending on quality education and healthcare, particularly in underserved areas, to improve accessibility and outcomes.
- **Targeted Skill Development:** Implement initiatives that focus on bridging the skill gap by providing industry-relevant training and vocational education.
- **Addressing Social Inequalities:** Develop policies that improve access to education and employment opportunities for marginalized communities to enhance inclusivity.
- **Promoting Gender Equality:** Initiate programs to encourage girls' education and support women's participation in the workforce to unlock their potential.

- **Improved Governance:** Enhance the governance and accountability of educational programs to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of outcomes.

7. தமிழ்நாடு மாநில சுகாதாரக் கொள்கையின் அம்சங்கள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the features of TN state health policy.

Features of the Tamil Nadu State Health Policy (TNSHP)

- The Tamil Nadu State Health Policy (TNSHP) is a comprehensive framework aimed at improving healthcare services and outcomes in the state. Below is a detailed discussion of its key features and initiatives:

Focus on Health Status

- The policy aims to enhance the health of the general population, particularly targeting disadvantaged, low-income, and tribal communities to address health disparities.

Addressing Health Challenges

- Focuses on tackling pressing health issues, including non-communicable diseases, accidents, and mental health challenges, to improve overall public health.

Strengthening Health Systems

- Emphasizes the need for effective management of health systems and enhancing the quality and accessibility of public sector healthcare services.

Progressive Steps towards Right to Health

- Represents a commitment to ensure the Right to Health, advocating for equitable access to healthcare services for all citizens.

Systems Approach

- Employs a systems approach to address current and future health sector challenges, recognizing the interconnections between various health determinants and stakeholders.

Evidence-Based Development

- The policy is developed based on key reports, including the Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) Report and the National Health Policy 2017, ensuring that strategies are data-driven.

Initiatives under Tamil Nadu Health Sector Vision 2023

Improving Hospital Infrastructure

- Focus on upgrading existing hospital infrastructure to improve service delivery and patient experience.

Establishing New Medical Colleges

- Plans to open new medical colleges to increase the number of healthcare professionals in the state.

Upgrading Medical Colleges

- Existing medical colleges are to be elevated to international standards to enhance the quality of medical education.

Creating Medical Cities

- Development of specialized medical cities in South and Western Tamil Nadu to consolidate healthcare services and provide advanced care.

Improving Trauma and Emergency Care

- Enhancements in trauma, ambulatory, disaster management care, and diagnostic services to improve emergency healthcare delivery.

Electronic Medical Records Management

- Implementation of electronic systems for managing medical records and hospital operations to streamline processes.

Ensuring 100% Availability of Drugs

- Commitment to ensure that essential drugs are available at all healthcare facilities in the state.

Mental Health and Emergency Care Initiatives

- **Follow-Up for Suicide Attempt Victims**
 - Mental health counselling for suicide attempt victims is ensured through follow-ups at nearby Primary Health Centres (PHCs) by Satellite Clinics.
- **Free Drug Availability**
 - Ensures free availability of essential drugs at the PHC level to improve access to healthcare.
- **Utilization of RBSK Medical Officers**
 - Medical officers from the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) are employed to identify mental health disorders among school children early.
- **Counselling Services for Suicide Attempt Victims**
 - Provision of counselling services by trained psychologists from the Institute of Mental Health, Chennai.
- **De-addiction Centres**
 - Established in Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, and Tiruppur to support individuals struggling with addiction.

- **Counselling for Self-Harm Cases**
 - Cases reported through Tamil Nadu Accident and Emergency Care Initiative (TAEI) Centres are counselled for a period of 18 months with patient consent.
- **Emergency Care and Recovery Centres**
 - Establishment of centres with 50 beds to cater to the needs of wandering mentally ill patients.
- **Retrieval Vehicles for Mentally Ill Patients**
 - Dedicated vehicles for transporting mentally ill patients to ensure they receive appropriate care.
- **Linkage with NGOs**
 - Collaboration with NGOs in 10 districts for door-to-door surveys to screen mentally ill patients and create community awareness about mental health.

Tamil Nadu Accident and Emergency Care Initiative (TAEI)

- **System Approach to Emergency Care**
 - TAEI adopts a systems approach to enhance post-crash interventions, focusing on prehospital, in-hospital, and rehabilitation care.
- **Emergency Departments**
 - Exclusive emergency departments have been established at 80 designated TAEI centres with trained human resources, geographically mapped as Level 1, 2, and 3 trauma care centres.

Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC)

- **Autonomous Drug Procurement Body**
 - TNMSC was established to regulate drug procurement and distribution, promoting the rational use of generic drugs at affordable prices.
- **Impact on Patient Care**
 - Ensures the reliable supply of quality drugs at low prices to all government health facilities, increasing patient satisfaction and reducing out-of-pocket expenditure.

Achievements and Recognitions

- Tamil Nadu has been recognized as the best state in the country for deceased organ transplantation and received multiple awards for its healthcare initiatives from 2015 to 2018.

- The state has also achieved a significant milestone by performing bilateral hand transplants in a government facility, showcasing advancements in medical capabilities.
 - The Tamil Nadu State Health Policy is a robust framework that addresses various aspects of healthcare, from infrastructure and access to mental health and emergency services. By implementing these initiatives, the state aims to improve health outcomes, enhance service delivery, and ensure that all citizens have access to quality healthcare.
8. "வாழ்க்கை முறை நோய்கள் இந்தியர்களுக்கு மிகப்பெரிய சுகாதார ஆபத்து" - மதிப்பிடுக.

"Lifestyle diseases are the biggest health risk factors for Indians." - Evaluate.

- Lifestyle diseases, also referred to as non-communicable diseases (NCDs), have emerged as significant health challenges in India. The increasing prevalence of these conditions underscores the urgent need for effective public health strategies and interventions.

Prevalence and Impact

- **High Mortality Rates:** Over 60% of deaths in India are attributed to lifestyle diseases, with cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), diabetes, and cancer being the leading contributors. This statistic highlights the critical need for a national health response to manage and prevent these conditions.
- **Burden on Healthcare System:** The rising incidence of lifestyle diseases imposes significant pressure on India's healthcare infrastructure. Hospitals and healthcare providers must allocate more resources for the diagnosis, treatment, and management of NCDs, diverting attention from other health concerns.
- **Changing Demographics:** With urbanization and lifestyle changes, younger populations are increasingly at risk. For instance, younger adults are experiencing higher rates of hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases, which were previously considered diseases of older age groups. This shift emphasizes the need for targeted interventions focusing on younger demographics.

Contributing Factors

- **Unhealthy Lifestyles:**
Key lifestyle risk factors include:

- **Poor Diet:** The increased consumption of processed foods high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats has led to a surge in obesity and related conditions.
- **Sedentary Lifestyle:** Urban living often results in reduced physical activity, contributing to obesity and CVDs.
- **Tobacco and Alcohol Use:** High rates of tobacco consumption and alcohol abuse are significant contributors to cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
- **Environmental Influences:** Studies indicate a correlation between environmental factors (like air pollution) and the prevalence of respiratory diseases, cancer, and other lifestyle diseases. Emerging research also links exposure to certain chemicals and pollutants to hormonal disorders and obesity.
- **Mental Health:** Mental health issues, such as anxiety and depression, can exacerbate lifestyle diseases. The lack of social support, economic instability, and dietary changes are significant triggers for mental health disorders, which in turn affect physical health.

Policy Responses

- **National Health Policy, 2017:** This policy aims for a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation, focusing on reducing premature mortality from lifestyle diseases. Initiatives under this policy include awareness programs and early diagnosis to mitigate the impact of NCDs.
- **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, and Stroke (NPCDCS):** The implementation of this program underlines the government's commitment to combating lifestyle diseases through prevention, screening, and early intervention.
- **Community Health Initiatives:** Public health campaigns aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles are essential. This includes promoting physical activity, healthy eating, and reducing tobacco and alcohol consumption.

Gaps and Challenges

- **Awareness and Education:** Despite government efforts, there is still a lack of awareness regarding lifestyle diseases among the population. Many individuals remain unaware of their health risks, leading to late diagnosis and treatment.

- **Access to Healthcare:** Although there are initiatives in place, access to quality healthcare services remains uneven, particularly in rural areas. This limits early detection and treatment options for NCDs.
- **Funding and Resources:** Investments in healthcare infrastructure, particularly for preventive measures and early intervention, need to be increased. The costs associated with managing lifestyle diseases can burden both individuals and the healthcare system.

9. **TAHDCOன் பங்களிப்பை விவரிக்க.**

Elucidate the role of TAHDCO.

Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO)

Activities of TAHDCO

- Implementing Economic Development Programmes.
- Providing Skill Development Training
- Construction activities of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

Economic Development Programmes

- Chief Minister's Adi Dravidar and Tribal Socio-Economic Development Scheme (CM-ARISE)
- Economic Development Program, Youth Self-Employment Program, Youth Self-employment Program (Clinic) and Land Development Program implemented by TAHDCO have been renamed as Chief Minister's Entrepreneurship Program for Adi Dravidar & tRiBal Socio-Economic Development (CM-ARISE)
- Subsidy with Bank Loan is provided for income generating trades.
- TN BEAT EXPO 2024 and Conference for Entrepreneurs
- Tribal Livelihood Development Program
- EMRS – Food Service Management Program
- Aerospace awareness programme
- Land Purchase The land purchase scheme is being implemented since 2004-2005 to transform the Adi Dravidar people who are agricultural labourers into landowners and raise their social status. Women are given priority to purchase land under this scheme.
- Economic Assistance to Women Self Help Groups. Subsidized bank loans are provided to improve the livelihoods of women and support basic income-generating activities.

Skill Development Training

- CAT (Common Admission Test) Coaching
- Coaching for Staff Selection Commission exam
- Coaching for Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission exam
- Higher Education Entrance Exams Training (IELTS, TOFEL, GRE, GMAT) in Foreign countries Training provided to the SC/ST students for clearing the eligibility test such as IELTS, TOFEL, GRE, GMAT mandated by the educational institutions in foreign countries for securing admission.
- Higher Technical Education Entrance Exam Training (NEET, JEE and CLAT) To provide training for 1000 Adi Dravidar and tribal students in twelfth standard for entrance exams such as NEET, JEE, CLAT, etc.,
- Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts the Civil Services Examination Training will be provided by TAHDCO for the 2025 exam.

Construction Wing

- Under the construction Wing, Hostels, community halls, school building and basic amenities are being constructed for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes students.
- The construction wing of TAHDCO is undertaking construction of Adi Dravidar & Tribal Hostels, Providing Basic infrastructure facilities to schools, Community Halls, providing basic Amenities to Tribal Habitation & Construction of Tribal Housing for the welfare of Tribal people.

10. மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகள் உரிமைச் சட்டம், 2016 இன் சாராம்சங்கள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the provision of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act)

- It was enacted in the year 2016 and came into force on 19th April, 2017.
- It replaced the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- The objective of the RPwD Act is to ensure that all persons with disabilities can lead their lives with dignity, without discrimination, and with equal opportunities.
- The Act lays down specific provisions to uphold such rights.
- It incorporates the rights of persons with disabilities covered under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a signatory.

- Under the Act, disability has been defined as an evolving and dynamic concept.
- The types of disabilities have been increased from existing 7 to 21, and the Central Government will have the power to add more types of disabilities.
- The types of disabilities include Leprosy Cured Person, Cerebral Palsy, Acid Attack Victims, Blindness, Deaf, Specific Learning Disabilities, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Parkinson's Disease, Haemophilia, etc.
- Persons with "benchmark disabilities" are defined as those certified to have at least 40 percent of the disabilities specified.

Rights and entitlements:

- Responsibility has been cast upon the appropriate governments to take effective measures to ensure that persons with disabilities (PwDs) enjoy their rights equally with others.
- Additional benefits have been provided for persons with benchmark disabilities and those with high support needs.
- Every child with a benchmark disability between the age group of 6 and 18 years shall have the right to free education.
- 5% reservation in seats in Government and Government aided higher educational institutions for persons with benchmark disabilities.
- Stress has been given to ensure accessibility in public buildings (both Government and private) in a prescribed time-frame.
- 4% reservation in Government jobs for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disability.
- **Guardianship:** The Act provides for the grant of guardianship by the District Court or any authority designated by the State Government under which there will be joint decision-making between the guardian and the PwDs.
- Broad-based Central and State Advisory Boards on Disability to be set up as policy-making bodies.
- The Act provides for the strengthening of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities and the State Commissioners of Disabilities, which will act as regulatory bodies and Grievance Redressal agencies and also monitor the implementation of the Act.

- These Offices will be assisted by an Advisory Committee comprising of experts in various disabilities.
- Creation of National and State Fund to provide financial support to the PwDs.

Penalties for offences:

- The Act provides for penalties for offences committed against PwDs and also for violations of the provisions of the new law.
- Any person who violates provisions of the Act, or any rule or regulation made under it, shall be punishable with imprisonment up to six months and/ or a fine of Rs 10,000, or both.
- For any subsequent violation, imprisonment of up to two years and/or a fine of Rs 50,000 to Rs five lakh can be awarded.
- Whoever intentionally insults or intimidates a PwD or sexually exploits a woman or child with a disability, shall be punishable with imprisonment between six months to five years and fine.
- Special Courts will be designated in each district to handle cases concerning violations of the rights of PwDs.

11. திறன் மேம்பாடு மற்றும் தொழில்முனைவோரை உருவாக்குவதில் தமிழ்நாடு திறன் மேம்பாட்டுக் கழகத்தின் பங்கினை விளக்குக.

Explain the role of the Tamil Nadu skill development corporation in providing skill development and entrepreneurship.

Role of TNSDC:

- **Establishment and Purpose:**
 - TNSDC was set up as a not-for-profit entity to meet the demand for a skilled workforce and to transform Tamil Nadu into a skill capital.
 - It acts as a nodal agency for skill-related training, aiming to support the state's growth into a trillion-dollar economy by providing skilled talent and generating employment opportunities.
- **Skill Training Programmes:**
 - Offers short-term training for school or college dropouts and unemployed youth to improve their employability.
 - Training is aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and industry standards.

- **Collaboration with Industries:**
 - Works with various industries to run **Factory Skill Schools**, which adopt a "Recruit, Train, and deploy" model, ensuring direct placement in relevant jobs.
 - Provides on-the-job training in partnership with industry leaders.
- **Focus on Specialized Sectors:**
 - Emphasizes skilling in areas like IT, electronics, healthcare, logistics, renewable energy, and traditional crafts to meet specific industry needs.

Key Schemes:

- **Naan Mudhalvan:**
 - A flagship programme aimed at skilling youth across higher education institutions like engineering and polytechnic colleges.
 - Focuses on emerging technology skills, soft skills, and personality development to make students industry-ready.
- **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):**
 - Recognizes skills gained through work experience, allowing informal workers to gain certifications in sectors like construction, logistics, and traditional crafts.
- **Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):**
 - Supported by the World Bank, this programme aims to improve the quality of training and increase accessibility for marginalized groups.
- **Special Convergence Programmes:**
 - Includes training for specific communities like Sri Lankan refugees, differently-abled individuals, ex-servicemen, and tribal youth.
 - Tailored training in areas like driving, tailoring, data entry, and traditional art forms.
- **Tamil Nadu Apex Skill Development Centres (TNASDC):**
 - Focuses on high-end training in sectors such as healthcare, BFSI, construction, and logistics, in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
- **Ilayathalam:**
 - A support center and digital platform that connects job seekers with private job providers and skill training centers, ensuring smooth job placement processes.

Short-Term Training Program:

- **Objective:** To enhance employability among school or college dropouts and unemployed youth through short-term vocational training.
- **Scope:** The training spans 25+ sectors, covering over 150 job roles, such as IT-ITes, healthcare, electronics, apparel, and automotive.

Factory Skill Schools:

- **Model:** "Recruit, Train, and Deploy" model.
- **Partners:** Collaboration with leading industries and associations.
- **Focus:** Providing specialized training directly tied to job placements.

Craft Skill Schools:

- **Objective:** Reviving traditional arts and crafts by providing training in areas like palm leaf making, sea shell craft, Thanjavur painting, and wood carving.

Skill Training for Urban Habitat Board Tenement Dwellers:

- **Objective:** Empowering residents in government housing with skills for self-employment and job placement.
- **Courses:** Includes training in areas like tailoring, beautician courses, and driving.

Skill on Wheels:

- **Objective:** Mobile training units that bring skill development programs to remote and rural areas.
- **Focus:** Targets areas with limited access to training facilities, such as hilly regions and underserved communities.

Skill Training for Transgender Persons:

- **Focus:** Aims to empower transgender individuals through training in driving (light motor vehicles and three-wheelers) and other skills.

Training through Corporate Partnerships:

- **Example:** Partnership with HCL for the "Techbee" program targeting 12th-grade students, providing early career opportunities in IT services.

12. இந்தியாவில் நகர்ப்புற திட்டமிடலை பாதிக்கும் பல்வேறு காரணிகளை விவரிக்க.

Describe the various factors that affect urban planning in India.

Social Factors

- **Demographic Changes:** Rapid urbanization leads to population growth in cities, necessitating adequate planning for housing, schools, healthcare, and recreational facilities.

- **Cultural Diversity:** India's diverse culture and traditions influence urban planning, as planners must accommodate various community needs and practices.
- **Socioeconomic Disparities:** The presence of slums and informal settlements highlights the need for inclusive planning that addresses the needs of marginalized communities.
- **Public Participation:** Engaging local communities in the planning process is vital for ensuring that developments meet their needs and preferences.

Economic Factors

- **Resource Availability:** Urban planning is affected by the availability of financial resources, land, and infrastructure. Budget constraints can limit the scope and effectiveness of planning initiatives.
- **Employment Opportunities:** The planning process must consider job creation, especially in rapidly urbanizing areas, to ensure economic stability and growth.
- **Investment Climate:** A favorable investment climate attracts private sector participation in urban development, influencing infrastructure and service delivery.

Environmental Factors

- **Natural Resources:** Urban planning must account for the sustainable use of natural resources, including water, land, and energy, to minimize environmental degradation.
- **Climate Change:** Planners need to consider climate resilience, incorporating strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as flooding and heatwaves.
- **Ecological Balance:** Preserving green spaces, biodiversity, and natural habitats is crucial for maintaining ecological balance within urban areas.

Political Factors

- **Government Policies and Regulations:** Urban planning is heavily influenced by local, state, and national policies, zoning laws, and regulations that dictate land use and development.
- **Political Will:** The commitment of political leaders and government officials can significantly impact urban planning initiatives and their implementation.

- **Inter-Governmental Coordination:** Effective urban planning requires coordination between various government levels (central, state, local) to ensure comprehensive development strategies.

Technological Factors

- **Information Technology:** Advances in technology can enhance urban planning through data collection, analysis, and the development of smart city solutions that improve service delivery.
- **Transportation Technology:** The availability of efficient transportation technologies influences urban planning by shaping connectivity and accessibility within cities.
- **Building Technologies:** Innovations in construction and building materials can lead to more sustainable and efficient urban development.

Cultural and Historical Factors

- **Heritage Conservation:** Cities with rich cultural heritage require planning that balances modern development with the preservation of historical sites and neighborhoods.
- **Traditional Practices:** Incorporating traditional knowledge and practices into urban planning can lead to more culturally sensitive and community-friendly designs.

Infrastructure and Service Availability

- **Basic Services:** The availability and quality of essential services (water supply, sanitation, waste management and energy) significantly influence urban planning decisions.
- **Transportation Infrastructure:** Adequate transport systems are crucial for facilitating movement within cities and influencing land use patterns.

Legal and Institutional Framework

- **Land Use Laws:** Regulations governing land use and property rights shape urban development patterns and planning processes.
- **Institutional Capacity:** The effectiveness of local planning authorities and agencies determines the successful implementation of urban plans.

13. இந்தியாவில் பிராந்திய ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுக்கு வழிவகுக்கும் காரணிகளை ஆராய்க. அதைச் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய மத்திய அரசு எடுத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Examine the factors leading to regional disparity in India. Write about the measures taken by the central government to tackle it.

Causes of Regional Disparity

Historical Factors

- **Colonial Development:** British focus on port cities (e.g., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) led to uneven development.
- **Lack of Reforms:** Absence of effective land reform and industrial policy hindered overall economic growth.

Geographical Factors

- **Challenging Terrain:** Difficult terrains (flood-prone areas, hills, forests) increase development costs and resource mobilization difficulties.
- **Inaccessibility:** Regions like Himachal Pradesh and the North-Eastern states remain backward due to geographical challenges.

Location-Specific Advantages

- **Resource Availability:** Regions with better access to irrigation, raw materials, and markets receive more development projects (e.g., oil refineries near the sea).

Early Mover Advantage

- **Investment Concentration:** New investments favor regions with established infrastructure, leading to disparities.

Failure of Planning Mechanism

- **Inadequate Planning:** Lack of local needs assessment, poor resource allocation, and implementation issues affect balanced development.

Restricted Success of Green Revolution

- **Unequal Benefits:** Benefits of agricultural advancements were concentrated in Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh due to favorable conditions.

Law and Order Problems

- **Investment Deterrence:** Extremist violence and law issues hinder investments in backward regions, leading to capital flight.

Intra-Regional Disparity

- **Regional Neglect:** Regions like Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Saurashtra in Gujarat face specific backwardness due to local factors.

Government Interventions to Reduce Regional Disparities

- **Resource Transfers:** Increased financial aid from the Centre to backward states through the Planning Commission and Finance Commission.
- **Development Programmes:** Initiatives aimed at agriculture, community development, irrigation, transport, and social services.
- **Industrial Facilities:** Development of industrial estates in backward regions to promote economic activity.

- **Infrastructure Projects:** River valley and multi-purpose projects aimed at industrial development in lagging areas.
- **Subsidies and Tax Incentives:** Financial incentives for industries to establish in backward regions (e.g., NEIIPP for the Northeast).
- **Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF):** Funding to address regional imbalances in 272 identified backward districts.
- **Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY):** Welfare schemes for tribals and affected areas by mining.

Competitive Federalism

- **State Competition:** Encourages states to compete in attracting trade, investment, and commerce.
- **Efficiency in Administration:** Promotes better governance and enhances developmental activities through competition among states.

பிரிவு - ஆ SECTION - B

(10x 15 = 150)

14. நிதி ஆயோக் வெளியிட்டுள்ள பல்வேறு சமூக மற்றும் பொருளாதார குறியீடுகளை, குறிப்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கு தொடர்பானவற்றை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the various social and economic indicators of Niti Aayog with special reference to Tamil Nadu.

Social Indicators

- **Health and Nutrition:**
 - Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
 - Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
 - Prevalence of Malnutrition
 - Access to Clean Drinking Water
 - Institutional Deliveries
 - Vaccination Coverage
- **Education:**
 - Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)
 - Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)
 - Dropout Rates
 - Literacy Rate
 - Quality of Education Indicators (exam results, etc.)
- **Gender Equality:**

- Sex Ratio
- Female Labor Force Participation Rate
- Gender-Based Violence Statistics
- Women's Access to Healthcare and Education
- **Social Protection:**
 - Coverage of Social Security Schemes
 - Access to Pensions and Welfare Schemes
 - Housing and Sanitation Indicators
- **Poverty Alleviation:**
 - Poverty Headcount Ratio
 - Access to Basic Services (electricity, sanitation)
- **Livelihood and Employment:**
 - Unemployment Rate
 - Employment in the Informal Sector
 - Skill Development and Vocational Training Enrollment

Economic Indicators

- **Economic Growth:**
 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rate
 - Per Capita Income
- **Employment and Labor Market:**
 - Employment Growth Rate
 - Labor Force Participation Rate
- **Industrial Development:**
 - Manufacturing Growth Rate
 - Investment in Infrastructure Projects
- **Agricultural Performance:**
 - Agricultural Growth Rate
 - Crop Productivity Indicators
- **Financial Inclusion:**
 - Bank Account Penetration Rate
 - Access to Microfinance and Credit
- **Trade and Investment:**
 - Export and Import Growth Rates
 - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows
- **Infrastructure Development:**
 - Access to Electricity and Water Supply

- Road and Transport Connectivity Indicators
- **Fiscal Health:**
 - State-wise Revenue Generation
 - Debt-to-GDP Ratio

NITI Aayog Indices for Tamil Nadu:

- **SDG India Index:** Tamil Nadu ranks high due to progress in social and economic development.
- **State Health Index:** Reflects strong healthcare performance.
- **School Education Quality Index:** Highlights achievements in education quality.
- **Composite Water Management Index:** Assesses water management practices.

Key Points about Tamil Nadu (Based on NITI Aayog data):

- **Strong Social Development:** High literacy, good health indicators, low infant mortality.
- **Balanced Economy:** Significant service sector contribution, strong industrial base.
- **Infrastructure Challenges:** Needs improvement in infrastructure development.

Tamil Nadu Reports on SDG India Index 2023-24

- **Overall Score:** Tamil Nadu achieved a composite score of **78**, surpassing the national average of **71**.
- **Front Runner Status:** Classified as a 'front runner' in **13** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **Improvement Trend:** Significant improvement from a score of **66** in 2020-21 and **57** in 2018.
- **Institutional Delivery Rate:** Reported an **institutional delivery rate of 97.18%** in 2023-24.
- **Fastest Movers:** Tamil Nadu is among the fastest-moving states, reflecting substantial progress in various SDGs.
- **Key Goals with Progress:**
 - **Goal 1 (No Poverty):** Improved score from **60 to 72**.
 - **Goal 13 (Climate Action):** Highest increase in score from **54 to 67**.
- **Score Range:** Scores for states in 2023-24 range from **57 to 79**, a significant improvement from **42 to 69** in 2018.

15. பயங்கரவாதத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போராடுவதற்கான பல்வேறு உலகளாவிய மற்றும் தேசிய முன்முயற்சிகளை மதிப்பிடுக.

Evaluate the various global and national initiatives to combat terrorism.

Global Counter-Terrorism Efforts:

- **United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006):** A common plan for all UN member states to prevent terrorism while respecting human rights and the rule of law.
- **Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT):** US-funded program to strengthen counter-terrorism capabilities in East Africa's military, law enforcement, and civilian sectors.
- **Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT):** Helps member countries prevent, investigate, and respond to nuclear or radioactive terrorist threats.
- **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings:** Establishes global jurisdiction over the use of explosives in public places.
- **Technological Use in Counter-Terrorism: Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Used for automatic content moderation and biometric identification, but may raise concerns about civil rights.

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Against Terrorism

- **Establishment:** The UNSC established the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) in 2001 after the 9/11 attacks to monitor global efforts to combat terrorism.
- **Resolution 1373:** This resolution mandates member states to enhance their legal and institutional frameworks to combat terrorism, including measures to criminalize the financing of terrorism and share intelligence.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Against Terrorism

- **Purpose:** The FATF is an intergovernmental organization that aims to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and other threats to the integrity of the international financial system.
- **Blacklisting:** The FATF monitors countries' compliance and can blacklist or graylist nations that do not meet its standards, urging them to take corrective actions to combat terrorism financing.

Other Counter-Terrorism Initiatives:

- Centre of Excellence for Defence Against Terrorism (COE-DAT)
- Council of Europe – Counter-terrorism
- EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator

- Eurocontrol
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) – Countering Terrorism

India's initiatives to combat terrorism:

- **National Investigation Agency (NIA):** Investigates terror-related cases and operates special courts for quick hearings.
 - **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act:** Aims to prevent unlawful activities related to terrorism.
 - **National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):** Supports counter-terrorism efforts through intelligence sharing.
 - **National Security Guard (NSG):** Rapid response force deployed across the country for quick action against attacks.
 - **Multi-Agency Centers:** State-level centers that facilitate intelligence sharing between state and federal agencies.
 - **Biometric and Biographic Screening:** Implemented at ports of entry for security checks.
 - **Dual Screen X-raying:** Used for screening cargo at airports to detect threats.
 - **Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Initiative:** Collaboration with the U.S. on best practices, border security, and investigative skills.
 - **Intelligence Agencies:** Includes the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), Intelligence Bureau (IB), and the Ministry of External Affairs' counterterrorism body.
 - **Joint Intelligence Committee:** Analyzes intelligence data from various agencies for better coordination.
 - **Annual Resolution on Counter-Terror:** India adopts this resolution at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).
16. இந்தியாவில் மனித உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதிலும் மேம்படுத்துவதிலும் தேசிய மற்றும் மாநில மனித உரிமைகள் ஆணையங்களின் பங்கினை குறித்து விவாதிக்க. Discuss the role of the national and state human rights commissions in protecting and promoting human rights in India.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- **Establishment:** Created under the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA) in 1993 to protect and promote human rights in India.
- **Composition:**
 - **Chairperson:** Former Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court Judge.

○ **Members:**

- One former Supreme Court Judge.
- One former Chief Justice of a High Court.
- Three members with knowledge of human rights (at least one must be a woman).

Functions of NHRC:

- Inquire into complaints of human rights violations by public servants.
- Intervene in court cases involving human rights violations.
- Visit jails to assess inmate conditions and make recommendations.
- Review constitutional safeguards for human rights.
- Recommend measures to address factors hindering human rights, like terrorism.
- Study international human rights treaties and recommend improvements.
- Promote human rights awareness and literacy in society.
- Support NGOs working in the human rights field.
- Has civil court powers for investigations, including summoning witnesses and accessing documents.
- Can recommend compensation for victims of human rights violations.
- Can approach courts for enforcement of human rights.
- Can take action on its own ("suo moto") regarding human rights violations.

Roles of State Human Rights Commissions

Investigating Complaints

- Both commissions investigate allegations of human rights violations by public servants (e.g., police brutality, custodial torture).
- They can act on complaints, media reports, or take "suo motu" (on their own initiative) action.

Visiting Institutions

- They conduct visits to jails and detention canthers to assess living conditions and recommend improvements for humane treatment.

Reviewing Laws and Policies

- The commissions review existing laws and policies related to human rights, identify issues, and suggest necessary amendments.

Promoting Awareness

- They conduct publications, seminars, workshops, and outreach programs to educate the public about their rights and encourage reporting of violations.

Intervening in Court Proceedings

- With court approval, they can intervene in legal cases to advocate for the protection of human rights.

Studying International Instruments

- They analyze international human rights treaties and conventions to integrate best practices into Indian law.

Collaboration with NGOs

- The commission's work with non-governmental organizations to strengthen efforts in human rights advocacy and outreach.

Significance of State Human Rights Commissions

- **Local Focus:** Address regional issues and provide accessible avenues for victims in their respective states.
- **Coordination with State Government:** Facilitate collaboration with state departments to implement recommendations and ensure accountability.

Limitations and Challenges

- **Implementation Issues:** Enforcement of recommendations relies on cooperation from the executive branch, which can be challenging.
- **Political Interference:** Potential political influence may affect the independence and effectiveness of the commissions.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited staff and funding can restrict the scope of investigations and outreach activities.

17. அரசியலில் பெண்களின் பங்களிப்பை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு உள்ளாட்சித் தேர்தல்கள் எவ்வாறு பங்களிக்கின்றன, மேலும் இது கிடைமட்ட அளவில் பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரமளிப்பதில் என்ன தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகிறது?

How do local self-government elections contribute to increasing women's participation in politics, and what impact does this have on women's empowerment at the grassroots level?

Local self-government elections contribute to increasing women's participation in politics:

- **Empowerment through Reservations:** The introduction of quotas (33% reservation) in local self-governance (Panchayati Raj Institutions) has significantly increased women's political representation.
- **Leadership Opportunities:** Local elections provide women with opportunities to hold leadership positions and gain political experience at the grassroots level.

- **Increased Visibility:** Women's active participation in local governance enhances their visibility in politics, encouraging more women to engage.
- **Improvement in Community Issues:** Women leaders often prioritize issues such as sanitation, health, and education, reflecting women's unique perspectives and needs in governance.
- **Breaking Gender Stereotypes:** Participation in local self-government helps challenge traditional gender roles, demonstrating women's capability in leadership.
- **Role Models:** Successful women in local governance serve as role models, inspiring other women to pursue political involvement.
- **Skill Development:** Local governance roles provide training and development opportunities, enhancing women's skills and confidence in political processes.
- **Community Support:** Women's participation in local elections fosters community support for female candidates, leading to increased electoral success.
- **Impact on Policy Decisions:** Women in local government bring attention to issues affecting women and families, leading to more inclusive policies.
- **Increased Voter Engagement:** The presence of women leaders can encourage greater voter participation among women, as they may feel more represented.

The impact of empowering women at the grassroots level for sustainable communities:

- **Sustainable Development:** Women's grassroots movements promote Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like food security, environmental conservation, and sustainable agriculture.
- **Social Change:** Grassroots women strengthen alliances, enhance their skills, and provide seed grants to create lasting social change.
- **Community Resilience:** Women's movements build resilient communities by addressing social, political, and economic challenges.
- **Decision-Making:** Women's involvement in decision-making influences policies and advocates for gender-responsive solutions.
- **Economic Opportunities:** Empowering women economically fosters financial independence and contributes to community economic development.

- **Awareness and Education:** Increasing awareness and education about women's rights and gender equality fosters a more inclusive society.

18. 'சமூக வளர்ச்சிக்கு கல்வி உந்துதலாக செயல்படுகிறது' இதை நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறீர்களா? அதற்கான காரணங்களைக் கூறுக.

'Education acts as a catalyst for social development' Do you agree with this? Give reasons for it.

Yes, I agree that education acts as a catalyst for social development. Here are several reasons to support this view:

- **Social Mobility:** Education provides individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to improve their socio-economic status.
- **Promotes Equality:** Breaks down social barriers, facilitating social mobility and creating a more egalitarian society.
- **Empowers Marginalized Groups:** Provides access to knowledge and skills, enabling marginalized communities to advocate for their rights.
- **Enhances Economic Development:** Equips individuals with essential skills for employment, leading to economic prosperity.
- **Enables Economic Mobility:** Helps individuals access better career opportunities, breaking the cycle of poverty.
- **Fosters Cultural Change:** Encourages understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures, promoting a multicultural society.
- **Challenges Norms:** Empowers individuals to question regressive cultural practices and adopt progressive values.
- **Strengthens Democratic Values:** Fosters critical thinking and informed decision-making, creating an engaged citizenry.
- **Encourages Civic Participation:** Promotes active involvement in democratic processes, enhancing governance and accountability.
- **Promotes Sustainable Development:** Raises awareness about social issues and encourages responsible citizenship.
- **Drives Innovation:** Educated individuals contribute to innovative solutions for societal challenges.
- **Improves Health Awareness:** Increases awareness of health-related issues, leading to healthier lifestyle choices.
- **Empowers Women:** Particularly enhances women's education, leading to better health outcomes for families and communities.

Schemes for empowering the education sector:

SHREYAS (Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skill)

- **Objective:** Improve employability by linking higher education with industry and establishing an "earn while you learn" system.

NEAT (National Educational Alliance for Technology)

- **Objective:** Use AI to personalize learning experiences.

EQUIP (Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme)

- **Objective:** Transform the higher education sector with a five-year vision plan.

DHRUV (Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme)

- **Objective:** Identify and nurture talented children in Science and Arts.
- **Operation:** Mentoring by experts in centres of excellence, launched by ISRO.

NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement)

- **Objective:** Build capacities of 42 lakh government teachers to foster critical thinking in students,

LEAP (Leadership for Academicians Programme)

- **Objective:** Leadership training for second-level academic functionaries.

Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram

- **Objective:** Facilitate educational loans for students through a centralized portal.

Institutes of Eminence Scheme

- **Objective:** Enhance the ranking of selected institutions globally.
- **Features:** Increased autonomy for selected institutions.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- **Objective:** Universalize elementary education with a focus on quality and inclusivity.

SWAYAM

- **Objective:** Provide access to MOOCs for students and professionals.

Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN)

- **Objective:** Foster collaboration between Indian institutions and global academic leaders.

IMPRINT India

- **Objective:** Address major science and engineering challenges in India

Vidya Virta Abhiyan

- **Objective:** Promote nationalism and patriotism through educational initiatives.

Diksha Portal

- **Objective:** Digital platform for teacher education and training resources.

JIGYASA

- Connect students with scientists for experiential learning.

19. சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம் என்றால் என்ன? சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் இந்தியாவில் கிராமப்புறங்களை எவ்வாறு மேம்படுத்துகின்றன?

What is community development program? How far the community development programs develop the rural areas in India?

- **Launch:** The first Community Development Program was initiated in 1952 as part of India's first Five-Year Plan.
- **Objective:** Aimed to transform social and economic conditions in rural areas by focusing on projects like sanitation, education, and agricultural improvement.

Core Principles

- **Community Participation:** Local residents are encouraged to identify their needs and actively participate in project implementation.

Areas of Focus

- **Infrastructure Development:** Building roads, irrigation systems, and community centers.
- **Livelihood Improvement:** Promoting skill development, microfinance initiatives, and income-generating activities.
- **Health and Sanitation:** Establishing primary healthcare facilities and promoting hygiene practices.
- **Education:** Improving access to quality education, especially for girls.

Impact on Rural India

- **Positive Impacts:**
 - Increased awareness about social issues and enhanced community engagement.
 - Improved access to basic necessities like clean water, sanitation, and healthcare.
 - Economic upliftment through income-generating projects.
 - Empowerment of women and increased participation in decision-making.

Contributions to Rural Development:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Programs like PMGSY enhance rural connectivity through road construction.
- **Livelihood Support:** MGNREGA generates employment via infrastructure projects, aiding income and poverty alleviation.
- **Social Development:** Initiatives improve health and sanitation through awareness campaigns and facility construction.
- **Education Promotion:** Focus on increasing school enrollment, especially for girls, and developing educational infrastructure.
- **Community Participation:** Local involvement in decision-making fosters ownership and sustainability.

Challenges in Rural Development:

- **Geographic Disparities:** Difficulty in reaching remote areas with effective programs.
- **Funding and Implementation Issues:** Uneven fund distribution and local capacity limitations affect effectiveness.
- **Social and Caste Inequalities:** Need for targeted interventions for marginalized communities.
- **Sustainability Concerns:** Ensuring long-term project benefits beyond initial funding is crucial.

Key Programs in India

- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** Guarantees employment to rural households through public works projects.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Aims to connect rural habitations with all-weather roads.
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** Focuses on improving sanitation and hygiene in rural areas.
- **Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY):** Aims to enhance socio-economic development in rural areas.
- **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):** Provides housing for the rural poor.
- **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):** Aims to provide employment and enhance livelihood security.
- **Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):** Focuses on the development of tribal areas.

20. தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சரின் விரிவான மருத்துவக் காப்பீட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் முக்கிய அம்சங்கள் குறித்து விவாதித்து, மக்களின் சுகாதார செலவினங்களை எவ்வாறு நிவர்த்தி செய்கிறது என்பதை குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the key features of the chief minister's comprehensive health insurance program in Tamil Nadu and how it addresses the health expenditure of the people.

The key features of the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) in Tamil Nadu:

Key Features of CMCHIS:

- **Family Floater Plan:** Covers all family members under one policy for medical services and treatments.
- **Cashless Treatments:** Beneficiaries can access treatments at empanelled hospitals without upfront payments.
- **24/7 Availability:** Medical services and treatments are accessible round the clock.
- **Coverage for Additional Medical Procedures:** Includes follow-up treatments and diagnostic procedures.
- **Large Network of Hospitals:** Comprises 800 government and 900 private empanelled hospitals for extensive accessibility.
- **High Sum Insured:** Offers coverage of up to ₹5, 00,000 per family, per year, on a floater basis.
- **Coverage for Sri Lankan Refugees:** Extends coverage to Sri Lankan refugees residing in Tamil Nadu.
- **Frequent Health Camps:** Organizes regular health camps to promote preventive healthcare and awareness.

Financing Health Expenditure:

- **Funding Sources:**
 - **Public Taxation:** Government revenue collected through taxes to fund healthcare services.
 - **Private Health Insurance:** Insurance plans purchased by individuals or employers to cover healthcare costs.
 - **Out-of-Pocket Payments:** Direct payments made by individuals for healthcare services.
- **Government Spending:**
 - Measured as a percentage of total government expenditure, indicating the weight of public spending on health.

- **Analytics:**
 - Utilized to analyze trends and correlations between healthcare expenditure and economic performance.
- **Public Health Outcomes:**
 - Increased government health expenditure is associated with improved health outcomes, such as:
 - Higher life expectancy
 - Lower infant mortality rates
- **Impact of Poverty:**
 - Out-of-pocket healthcare payments can exacerbate the poverty gap, particularly for households utilizing private healthcare or managing chronic illnesses.

How It Addresses Health Expenditure:

- **Reduces Out-of-Pocket Expenditure:**
 - Comprehensive coverage lessens financial burdens on individuals, easing stress associated with healthcare costs.
- **Improves Access to Healthcare:**
 - A vast network of hospitals ensures that quality healthcare services are available, especially for those with financial constraints.
- **Financial Protection:**
 - Acts as a safety net, preventing families from falling into debt due to unexpected medical expenses.
- **Promoting Preventive Care:**
 - Enhanced accessibility encourages early healthcare engagement, leading to timely disease detection and treatment.

21. திறன் மேம்பாடு மற்றும் தொழில்முனைவுக்கான தேசியக் கொள்கை 2015ன் குறிக்கோள் மற்றும் நோக்கங்களை விவரிக்க.

Describe the aim and objectives of the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015.

National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015:

- **Comprehensive Framework:** Establish an umbrella framework for all skill development activities in India, aligning them with common standards and demand centers.
- **Address Skilling Challenges:** Meet the challenge of skilling at scale, with speed and quality.

Key Objectives:

- **Scaling Up Skill Development:** Achieve rapid and large-scale skill development with high-quality standards.
 - **Industry Alignment:** Collaborate with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to link skill development with industry needs and address skill gaps.
 - **Entrepreneurship Promotion:** Foster a culture of entrepreneurship by providing training, mentorship, and funding to aspiring entrepreneurs.
 - **Employability Enhancement:** Ensure skill development programs contribute directly to improved employability and productivity.
 - **Inclusive Growth:** Target skill development initiatives towards marginalized sections, including women and geographically disadvantaged groups.
 - **Quality Assurance Framework:** Implement robust quality standards for training institutions and assessment processes.
 - **Leveraging Technology:** Use technology to enhance the delivery and accessibility of skill training programs.
 - **Labour Market Information System:** Develop a system to track labour market demands and align skill development efforts accordingly.
22. பெண்களின் ஆரோக்கியத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதில் இந்திய அரசு எடுத்துள்ள பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the various steps taken by the government of India to improve women's health.

Maternal Health Initiatives:

- **Free Institutional Delivery:** Provision for free deliveries at health facilities.
- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN):** Offers quality healthcare at no cost for pregnant women and newborns.
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):** Free antenatal check-ups on a fixed day each month.
- **Monthly Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND):** Focuses on maternal and child care.
- **Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs):** Over 1,60,000 centers providing comprehensive primary healthcare services, including maternal health.
- **Health Melas:** Organized at AB-HWCs to optimize healthcare service utilization and raise awareness.
- **Teleconsultation Services:** Through eSanjeevani, ensuring access to specialist services.

- **Screening for Cancer:** Screening for breast, oral, and cervical cancer at AB-HWCs.

Additional Health Initiatives:

- **National Free Drugs Initiative:** Essential drugs provided free of cost in public health facilities.
- **Free Diagnostics Initiatives (FDI):** Essential diagnostic tests offered free at various healthcare levels.
- **National Ambulance Services (NAS):** Emergency medical services supported through a centralized toll-free number.
- **National Mobile Medical Units (NMMU):** Delivering primary care services to remote and underserved areas.

Specific Schemes for Pregnant Women:

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Conditional cash transfer scheme promoting institutional delivery.
- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** Free delivery services and support for pregnant women, including transportation and medicines.
- **LaQshya:** Enhances the quality of care in labor rooms and maternity operation theaters.
- **First Referral Units (FRUs):** Ensures adequate manpower and facilities to improve access to quality care for pregnant women.
- **Outreach Camps:** Increases awareness and tracks high-risk pregnancies, particularly in tribal and hard-to-reach areas.
- **IEC/BCC Campaigns:** Generate demand for maternal health services through information and communication initiatives.

Supportive Health Tools:

- **MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet:** Educates pregnant women on health-related topics such as diet and rest.
- **Obstetric High Dependency Unit (HDU) & Intensive Care Unit (ICU):** Established to manage complicated pregnancies.

23. பின்வருவனவற்றை விளக்குக:

1. தேசிய முதியோர் நல மையம்
2. தமிழ்நாடு சுகாதார சீர்திருத்த திட்டம்
3. இரத்த சோகை இல்லா இந்தியா திட்டம்

Explain the following:

1. National Centre of Ageing

Purpose and Significance:

- It is the **first dedicated center for geriatric care** in India, aimed at addressing the unique healthcare needs of the aging population.
- The center is part of a broader initiative to improve healthcare services for the elderly, recognizing the challenges faced by this demographic.

Facilities and Services:

- The center has a capacity of **200 beds**, providing comprehensive healthcare services tailored for geriatric patients.
- It offers treatments across various **medical specialties** such as cardiology, nephrology, gastroenterology, neurology, and psychiatry.
- Surgical procedures and **rehabilitation activities** will also be available to support recovery and improve the quality of life for elderly patients.

Infrastructure:

- The facility is built on **8.64 acres** of land, designed to create a comfortable and supportive environment for patients.
- It includes **40 beds for the intensive care unit (ICU)** and **20 beds earmarked as a pay ward**, with an affordable fee structure of ₹900 for the pay ward.

Additional Features:

- The center will provide **daily outpatient services**, making healthcare accessible for elderly individuals who do not require hospitalization.
- Recreational facilities such as a **recreation room** with indoor games (like carrom, pallanguzhi, and chess) are available to enhance the well-being of inpatients.
- A **library** is also included to provide a mental engagement space for patients.

Government Support:

- The Health Minister announced that **276 new posts** were created specifically for this center, ensuring adequate staffing and specialized care for patients.
- Essential drugs worth **₹1 crore** were provided as part of the inauguration, indicating a commitment to comprehensive patient care.

Educational Expansion:

- The National Medical Commission has approved nursing colleges in the **11 recently opened medical colleges**, reflecting the government's

focus on enhancing the healthcare workforce to better serve the needs of the elderly.

2. Tamil Nadu health system reform project

- **Objective:** To improve the quality, access, and efficiency of healthcare services in Tamil Nadu.
- **Funding:** Supported by international organizations, including the World Bank.

Focus Areas:

- Strengthening primary healthcare services.
- Enhancing the capacity of hospitals and healthcare institutions.
- Improving health information systems for better decision-making.
- **Community Participation:** Emphasizes the involvement of communities in health planning and service delivery.
- **Health Workforce:** Aims to increase the availability and skills of healthcare professionals.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Includes upgrading healthcare facilities and ensuring essential medical supplies are available.
- **Target Populations:** Focuses on marginalized and vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access to healthcare.
- **Health Financing:** Promotes sustainable financing mechanisms for healthcare services.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishes a robust framework for monitoring progress and evaluating health outcomes.

3. Anemia Mukht Bharat Programme

- **Objective:** To reduce the prevalence of anemia, particularly among vulnerable populations, including children, adolescents, and women.
- **Target Groups:** Focuses on pregnant and lactating women, children under five years, and adolescents (both boys and girls).
- **Multi-Sectoral Approach:** Involves various sectors, including health, nutrition, and education, to tackle the issue comprehensively.
- **Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation:** Provides free iron and folic acid supplements to targeted groups to improve hemoglobin levels.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Conducts awareness programs to educate communities about anemia, its causes, and prevention strategies.
- **Screening and Diagnosis:** Encourages regular screening for anemia in healthcare facilities and schools to identify affected individuals.

- **Dietary Diversification:** Promotes the consumption of iron-rich foods and a balanced diet to combat anemia.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishes a system to monitor anemia prevalence and evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions.
- **Partnerships:** Collaborates with local governments, NGOs, and community-based organizations for effective implementation.

24. குழந்தை பருவ ஊட்டச்சத்து குறைபாட்டை நிவர்த்தி செய்யும் நோக்கில் இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பல்வேறு திட்டங்களை ஆராய்க.

Examine the different programs in India aimed at addressing childhood malnutrition.

- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):**
 - Provides supplementary nutrition, preschool education, health checkups, immunization, and referral services.
 - Delivered through Anganwadi centers for children under 6 years and their mothers.
- **Mid-Day Meal Scheme:**
 - Offers free meals to school children.
 - Aims to improve nutritional intake and boost school attendance.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):**
 - Cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women.
 - Provides financial assistance to improve nutrition and access to healthcare.
- **Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission):**
 - A nationwide initiative focused on combating malnutrition.
 - Promotes awareness about nutrition and improves access to nutritious food.
- **Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA):**
 - Educates mothers on optimal infant and young child feeding practices.
 - Emphasizes early breastfeeding initiation and appropriate complementary feeding.
- **National Food Security Act (NFSA):**
 - Guarantees access to subsidized food grains for vulnerable populations.
 - Includes provisions for pregnant and lactating women and children.
- **Anemia Mukht Bharat Abhiyan:**
 - Aims to reduce anemia prevalence among women, children, and adolescents.

- Implements targeted interventions for effective results.
- **National Deworming Day:**
 - Administers deworming medication to children.
 - Targets parasitic infections that affect nutritional status
- **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG):**
 - Focuses on the nutritional needs and health of adolescent girls.
 - Provides health education, nutrition counseling, and supplementary nutrition.
- **Poshan Vatikas:**
 - Community gardens aimed at promoting local food production.
 - Encourages families to grow nutritious vegetables and fruits to improve dietary diversity.
- **National Nutrition Strategy:**
 - A comprehensive approach to address malnutrition.
 - Involves inter-sectoral coordination among various government departments and stakeholders.
- **Food Fortification Initiatives:**
 - Aims to enrich staple foods with essential vitamins and minerals.
 - Focuses on fortified salt, wheat flour, and edible oils to combat micronutrient deficiencies.
- **Public Distribution System (PDS):**
 - Distributes subsidized food grains to low-income households.
 - Ensures food security for vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant women.
- **Mother's Absolute Affection (MAA):**
 - An initiative to improve Infant and young child feeding (IYCF), is being implemented in Tamil Nadu.
- **Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme:**
 - This will give the most nutrient-dense breakfast to the elementary school children on school days.

Challenges in Addressing Malnutrition (Expanded)

- **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Poor infrastructure in rural areas hampers the effective delivery of health and nutrition services.
- **Cultural Practices:** Traditional beliefs and practices may hinder the adoption of healthy dietary habits and healthcare-seeking behavior.

- **Limited Capacity of Anganwadi Workers:** Anganwadi centers may lack trained personnel, impacting the quality of services provided.
- **Insufficient Budget Allocation:** Limited financial resources may affect the implementation and outreach of nutrition programs.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Gaps:** Weak monitoring frameworks make it difficult to assess the impact of interventions and make necessary adjustments.

Recommendations for Improvement

- **Strengthening Implementation:** Enhance training and capacity-building for frontline workers, particularly Anganwadi staff.
- **Community Engagement:** Involve community members in program planning and implementation to ensure cultural relevance and ownership.
- **Integrated Approaches:** Foster collaboration among various sectors (health, education, agriculture) to address malnutrition holistically.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:** Establish robust data collection and monitoring systems to evaluate program effectiveness and inform policy decisions.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct extensive IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) campaigns to educate communities about nutrition and health.

25. "அரசு சாரா நிறுவனங்கள் (என்ஜிஓ) இந்தியாவின் வளர்ச்சியை உள்ளடக்கியதாக மாற்றும் திறனைக் கொண்டுள்ளன." அறிக்கையை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

"Non-governmental organisations (NGO) have the potential to make India's development inclusive." Critically analyse the statement.

- **Social Development:** NGOs drive social change by promoting equal participation and rights awareness among communities.
- **Education:** They focus on enhancing education access for marginalized groups, especially girls and SC/ST populations.
- **Women Empowerment:** NGOs like Sewa and Disha empower women by advocating for their rights and involvement in societal issues.
- **Environmental Awareness:** NGOs raise awareness about environmental degradation and advocate for sustainable practices.
- **Rehabilitation:** They assist in resettling displaced communities due to infrastructure projects, ensuring proper compensation.
- **Protecting Dignity:** NGOs work to restore the dignity of marginalized groups, addressing gender and caste discrimination.

- **Human Rights Protection:** They play a crucial role in advocating for human rights and public awareness, including LGBTQ+ rights.

Legislations and Constitutional Provisions:

- **FCRA, 2010:** Regulates foreign contributions to ensure they are used for stated purposes.
- **FEMA, 1999:** Facilitates external trade and maintains the foreign exchange market in India.
- **Constitutional Provisions:** Article 19(1)(c) supports the right to form associations, while Article 43 promotes cooperatives.

Challenges Faced by NGOs:

- **Funding Difficulties:** NGOs struggle to secure continuous and adequate funding for their initiatives.
- **Over-Regulations:** Government regulations can be misused to stifle NGO activities and influence funding.
- **Cultural Hurdles:** NGOs may face backlash for perceived interference with local traditions and cultures.
- **Lack of Networking:** Poor networking limits communication and collaboration opportunities for NGOs.
- **Governance Issues:** Many NGOs lack effective governance structures, leading to inefficiencies and poor direction.
 - **Bureaucratic Hurdles:** Complex regulations and bureaucratic requirements can hinder the operations of NGOs, making it difficult for them to implement programs efficiently.
- **Community Engagement:**
 - **Building Trust:** Establishing trust and meaningful participation from local communities can be challenging, particularly in areas where there is skepticism towards external organizations.

26. பெண்கள் மேம்பாட்டிற்கான அரசியலமைப்பு விதிகள் அவர்களின் உயர்வுக்கு வழி வகிக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா? உங்கள் பதிலை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளுடன் விளக்குக.

Do you think that the constitutional provision for the empowerment of women has led to their upliftment? Illustrate your answer with examples.

- **Legal Framework:** The Constitution guarantees equality before the law, providing a basis for legal actions against gender-based injustices.
- **Affirmative Action:** Special provisions allow for positive discrimination to uplift women who have faced historical disadvantages.

- **Increased Awareness:** Constitutional provisions have raised awareness of women's rights, prompting societal discussions on gender equality.
- **Political Participation:** Reservations for women in local governance (Panchayati Raj institutions) have increased their political representation and decision-making roles.
- **Economic Rights: Articles 39(a) and 39(d)** advocate for equal pay for equal work, promoting women's economic rights.
- **Humane Working Conditions: Article 42** directs the state to secure humane conditions of work and maternity relief for women.
- **Article 16** provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- **Article 39A** directs the State to promote justice, on the basis of equal opportunity and to promote free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
- **Article 243 D (3) and Article 243 T(3)** provide for reservation of not less than one third of total number of seats in Panchayats and Municipalities for women to be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies.
- **Article 243 D (4) T (4)** provides that not less than one third of the total number of officers of chairperson in the Panchayat and Municipalities at each level to be reserved for women.
- **Article 42** directs the State to make provision for securing justice and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
- **Article 51A (e)** joins upon every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- The **Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023**, also known as the Women's Reservation Bill, inserted new articles into the Indian Constitution, including Article 330A and Article 239-AA.
- **Article 330A:** Reserves one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) for women.
- **Article 332 (A)** Provides 1/3 or 33% Reservation to women in State Legislative Assembly Seats.
- **Article 239-AA:** Reserves seats for women in the Legislative Assembly of Delhi.

The 106th Amendment Act also provides for:

- Rotational allotment of reserved seats to different constituencies in states or Union Territories
- A quota within quota for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) women
- **Legislative Support:** Various laws have been enacted, such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, enhancing protection for women.

Examples Illustrating Upliftment:

- **Women in Governance:** The reservation of one-third of seats for women in Panchayats has led to increased participation of women in local governance, with many women leading development initiatives.
- **Education Initiatives:** NGOs and government programs have leveraged constitutional provisions to improve educational access for girls, leading to increased female literacy rates.
- **Economic Empowerment Programs:** Initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have provided women with employment opportunities, enhancing their economic independence.

Challenges and Limitations:

- **Social Norms:** Deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes often hinder the effective implementation of constitutional rights and women's empowerment initiatives.
- **Enforcement Issues:** Lack of awareness about legal rights and systemic barriers can limit women's access to justice and support services.
- **Economic Disparities:** Persistent gender gaps in education, employment, and income levels continue to impact women's economic empowerment.
- **Violence against Women:** Despite legal protections, issues like domestic violence and sexual harassment remain widespread, indicating inadequate enforcement of laws.
- **Cultural Barriers:** Resistance from conservative sections of society can obstruct the progress of women's rights, reflecting a gap between policy and practice.