APPOLO
STUDY CENTRE

TNPSC GROUP I MAIN - 2021
MANDATORY TEST XX
CURRENT AFFAIRS I & APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY (PERCENTAGE, PROBABILITY, STATISTICS)

Time: 3 hours   **Total marks: 250**

SECTION A   **10 x 10 = 100**

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

1. **List out the major principles in Indian Foreign Policy**
   இந்திய வெளியுறவுக் கொள்கையின் முக்கிய கொள்கைகளை பட்டியலிடுக

   Foreign Policy

   India's foreign policy is shaped by several factors including its history, culture, geography and economy, it is shaped on the basis of the requirements of 20th C and 21st G.

   Our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, gave a definite shape to the country's foreign policy. So did Manmohan Singh. Presently PM Narendra Modi is steering it with a new outlook and his visits to about 90 countries gives India a new look. India's foreign policy from, the post-WW-II, Cold War period, has evolved from being pro-Soviet, contrasted to Western interests, to currently becoming a Western strategic partner and providing a counterweight to China.

   Panchsheel (The Five Principles (Signed on April 28,1954) - It is the centre-piece of the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).

   - Respect to each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
   - Non-aggression against anyone
   - Non-interference in each other's internal affair
   - Equality and mutual benefit
   - Peaceful co-existence. (Chinese intruded into the Indian territory 3 months after signing the agreement).

   Non-alignment

   Non-alignment, avoiding any politico-military alliance with USA or Soviet Union, {but taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case.) is regarded as one of the most important features of India's foreign policy.

   Cold War was intense rivalry between USA and Soviet Union without fighting a direct war to attract allies in Africa, Asia and Latin America, it started soon after the Second World War and continued for 45 years These two big county blocs became two opposite poles

known as East and West. The world politics revolved around these two poles-making the world bipolar.

Era of Globalization

Globalization and the rapid emergence of market economies all over the world, from Southeast Asia to Latin America, resulted in the spectacular emergence of regional cooperation, integration and the widespread emergence of market economies.

Post Cold War Foreign Policy

- India's search for its identity in the international order which is largely dominated by the US;
- An accommodation with the global nuclear order as the international system comes to terms with 'nuclear' India;
- India's balancing act of tackling the challenge of global terrorism without alienating its Islamic minority;
- And India's search for energy security to ensure its current rate of economic growth.

The Gujral Doctrine

This doctrine was an expression of the foreign policy initiated by Inder Kumar Gujral, the Foreign Minister in Deve Gowda Government which assumed office in June 1996. The Gujral Doctrine is a set of five principles to guide the conduct of foreign relations with India's immediate neighbours as spelt out by IK Gujral, first as India's External Affairs Minister and later as the Prime Minister.

These Principles are:

- With neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates what it can in good faith and trust.
- No South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country of the region.
- Non interference in the internal affairs of another.
- All South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Settle all disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

Digital Diplomacy

The consistent efforts to use of digital technologies and social media platforms to engage with the public has helped in shaping up the foreign policy narrative, communicating with the interlocutors, connecting with Indian diaspora, extending support in crisis situations and interaction with several partners. Indian diplomacy handle is also focused on creating a positive cultural narrative for Brand India. It follows an eclectic mix of content comprising of press statements, speeches, joint statements, appointments of new ambassadors, soft stories on Indian arts and culture, achievements by Indians across the world, bilateral and international relations, strides by India across various platforms as well as plethora of human-interest stories that captures the interests of its visitors and followers.

The Modi Doctrine

The foreign policy and the policy initiatives made towards other countries by the Indian government since Prime Minister Narendra Modi assumed office on 26 May 2014, is focused on improving relations with neighbouring countries in South Asia, engaging the extended neighbourhood in Southeast Asia and the major global powers.

The Doctrine: is one of "strategic incoherence", executed without an "overarching conceptual framework."

The Keys:

- Improving relations with immediate neighbours for peace and tranquility in South Asia for realising faster development.
- The concept of para diplomacy envisages each state and city to have liberty to forge special relation with foreign countries or federal states or even cities of their interest.
- Bilateral trade to improve relations with most countries except few important global powers with which India shares a strategic partnership.

Policy Initiative

Fast-track Diplomacy: (Three angles -proactive, strong and sensitive)

- Para Diplomacy
- Link West policy
- Asian Foreign Policy (*Act East policy contrary to India's previous "Look East Policy"); *South Asia policy; *West Asia policy; *Overseas Indian crisis)
- Neighbourhood first policy
- Indian Ocean outreach; Project Mausam (trade and cultural linkages and stress on future maritime cooperation). "Cooperation with Pacific Islands
- Forum for India-Pacific Islands cooperation: To partner with the region to advance their development and improve their quality of life.

Multilateral Engagements: India plays an active role in multilateral forums like UN, WTO, G20, East Asia Summit, BRICS summit. Commonwealth of Nations besides regional groupings like the BASIC, SCO, IORA, SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc

PM's Foreign Policy Team

Minister of External Affairs - Subrah-manyam Jaishankar

- Minister of State for External Affairs - V Muraleedharan
- Foreign Secretary - VK Gokhate
- National Security Advisor - Ajit Doval. PM's secondary aides also include Deputy NSA Advisors Rajinder Khanna (Rtd. IPS) and Pankaj Saran (IPS).

2. **Write a note on Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana**
   கரீப் கல்யாண் ரோஜ்கர் திட்டம் பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

   ✓ 'Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan' is a massive rural public works scheme of Government of India to empower and provide livelihood opportunities to the returnee migrant workers and rural citizens.

   ✓ The Abhiyaan was launched on 20th June, 2020 from Village – Telihar, Block-Beldaur of Khagaria District of Bihar.

   ## Objectives

   ✓ The objectives of this 125 days Abhiyaan, with a resource envelop of Rs. 50,000 Crore are:

   - Provide livelihood opportunities to returning migrants and similarly affected rural citizens

   - Saturate villages with public infrastructure - Anganwadis, Panchayat Bhawans, and Community Sanitary Complexes etc.

   - Set stage for enhancing longer term livelihood opportunities.

   ## Coverage

   ✓ A total of 116 Districts with more than 25,000 returnee migrant workers across six States, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha have been chosen for the campaign which includes 27 Aspirational Districts.

   ✓ These districts are estimated to cover about 2/3 of such migrant workers.

   ## Duration of the scheme

   ✓ Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) operational for a period of 125 days, from 20th June, 2020.

   ## Intended Beneficiaries

   ✓ Returnee migrant workers and similarly affected rural population of 6 States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

   ## Focus on 25 Works

   ✓ Abhiyaan involves intensified and focused implementation of 25 target driven works to provide employments and create infrastructure in the rural areas of 116 Abhiyaan Districts with a resource envelope of Rs 50,000 crore.

   ✓ Following is the list of 25 works & activities from participating Ministries /Departments.

   - Community Sanitary Complexes

- Gram Panchayat Bhawans
- Works under Finance Commission funds
- National Highway works
- Water conservation & Harvesting works
- Wells
- Plantation works (including CAMPA Funds)
- Horticulture
- Anganwadi Centers
- Rural housing works (PMAY-G)
- Rural connectivity works (PMGSY)& Border road works
- Railway works
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission
- PM KUSUM works
- Laying of Optic Fiber under Bharat Net
- Works under Jal Jeevan Mission
- PM Urja Ganga Project
- Training through KVK for Livelihoods
- Works through District Mineral Fund
- Solid and liquid waste management works
- Farm ponds
- Cattle sheds
- Goat Sheds
- Poultry sheds
- Vermi-composting

3. **Write a note on Tamil Nadu Cyber Security Policy 2020**
   தமிழ்நாடு இணைய பாதுகாப்பு கொள்கை 2020 பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

Introduction

"Cyber Security are the techniques of protecting computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorized access or attacks that are aimed for exploitation".   - Definition of CERT – IN

MISSION

1. To protect information assets of Government and maximize their availability to Government and the citizens.
2. Develop a comprehensive security Risk Reduction strategy.
3. Establish enterprise approach to security policy and governance.
4. Establish security capabilities and infrastructure.
5. Foster a security awareness and adoption among the Government workforce.

Security Architecture Framework – Tamil Nadu (SAF – TN)

1. Cyber Security Architecture of Tamil Nadu

       i. Executed by ELCOT in association with centre for development of advanced computing.
      ii. Components of Cyber Security Architecture.
         1. Security Architecture Framework.
         2. Security operations Centre.
         3. Cyber crisis Management plan.
         4. Computer Emergency Response Team.

CERT - TN

1. Nodal agency for implementing of security Architecture Framework.
2. Monitoring, Detecting, Assessing and Responding to cyber Vulnerability and demonstrate cyber Resilience.
3. In compliance with National and state law.
4. CERT – TN shall act as a statutory body issuing guidelines to enforce cyber security practices to the Government Departments.
5. Co-ordination Centre shall be nodal intermediary between CERT – TN and Government Departments.
6. Security assessment of Department Assets.
7. Training and Awareness policy.
8. Proposes Cyber Crisis Management Plan for state.

Cyber Crisis Management Plan

1. To counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
2. Proposed by CERT – IN Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
3. Establishes strategic framework and actions to prepare for, respond to a cyber incident.
4. Crisis Management Group is setup in each department with secretary to Government as Chairman.

Conclusion

The secure delivery of Government services will enable the State's Digital Transformation and manage a large gamut of information.

4. **What are the objectives and applications of Tamil Nadu Block Chain Policy 2020?**
தமிழ்நாடு பிளாக் செயின் கொள்கை 2020-இன் நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் பயன்பாடுகள் யாவை?

Introduction

World countries like Estonia, Singapore have introduced Blockchain technology in governance to bring transparency and efficiency in governance.

Blockchain in e-Governance

1. Seamless data exchange between departments is critical to provide efficient service delivery. Smart contract enabled workflows and shared ledger can track inter departmental process.
2. Used as a source of authentication and verification.
3. Storing the digital copy of document in a Blockchain instead of a centralized server.
4. Exchanging encrypted inter departmental communication.

5. Maintain health records of citizens.

Objectives of Policy

1. To make Tamil Nadu a global leader in Blockchain technology.
2. Provide faster, efficient, secure and transparent delivery of services to the people .
3. To generate awareness about Blockchain Technology in executives of government.
4. Help create a thriving ecosystem like Blockchain entrepreneurs and community development.
5. To promote and encourage mars adoption and implementation of Blockchain technology in the state.

State wide Blockchain Backbone

1. This infrastructure would function as a single source of truth and trust anchor for all government processes and data.
2. It would be capable of creating and deploying blockchain applications for all departments.

Prioritization of Blockchain technology/Applications

1. Data integrity and audit trails for government data and documents.
2. Creating a portable digital identify and implementing privacy protection for resident of Tamil Nadu.
3. Securing government websites and portals from cyber security threats.
4. Securing land registration transaction.
5. Tracking agriculture produce and increasing Profitability of farmers.
6. Creating a secure healthcare platform.

Oversight Mechanism

1. Tamil Nadu Block chain policy implementation committee

It would shape the vision of implementing Blockchain in Tamil Nadu and monitor the projects and create future roadmaps.

2. Protocols and standard committee

It would create and enforce security, architecture coding and smart contract standards for operating government Blockchain application.

3. Legal and Regulatory Committee

i. Makes recommendations on upgrading the regulatory framework to derive maximum benefit from Blockchain technology.
ii. Defining a legal framework for arbitration and settling disputes arising from smart contracts.
iii. Establish a clear data privacy policy and ensure citizen's right to privacy.

Conclusion

The policy aims to strengthen Tamil Nadu Prowers in Blockchain technology and make it a leader globally and deliver citizen centric services faster, efficient and secure.

5. Write a note on Tamil Nadu Safe and Ethical Artificial Intelligence Policy 2020
தமிழ்நாடு பாதுகாப்பான மற்றும் நெறிமுறை செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவுக் கொள்கை 2020 பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

Introduction

Artificial intelligence contribution to global economy at 13 trillion US dollars by 2030.   **- Mckinsey Institute report**

Definition

"It's the ability of a computer or a computer based robotic system to process information and produce outcomes in a manner similar to that of the thought process of humans in learning decision making and problem solving".

Characteristics of AI based systems

    i. Learning from experience
    ii. Knowledge based and Rule based reasoning
    iii. Image recognition
    iv. Complex problem solving with uncertainty
    v. Natural Language understanding

Objectives of the policy

1. To provide a framework for inclusive, safe and ethical use of AI in Government domain to build fairness, equity transparency in AI assisted decision making system.
2. To establish guide lines for the evaluation of an AI system.
3. To train and skill people in Tamil Nadu in Artificial Intelligence.
4. To build a mature and self-sustaining Artificial Intelligence community.
5. To build a regulatory sand box that can be used for researching, building and deploying AI based applications.
6. To promote investments in Artificial intelligence in Tamil Nadu.

Major challenges to AI implementation (TAM – DEF Framework)

1. Transparency and Audit
2. Accountability and legal issues
3. Misuse protection
4. Digital Divide and Data Deficit
5. Ethics – Privacy and Data protection
6. Fairness and Equity

AI – Oversight Mechanism

    i. Effective implementation of guidelines shall be monitored by safe and Ethical AI monitoring committee headed by chief secretary.

AI – Awareness, capacity Building and Training

1. Updating school and college curriculum.
2. Supporting large scale AI training and skill building for youth.
3. Awareness for public.
4. Government to setup experts group to identify application opportunities for Artificial Intelligence.
5. The Government would create an AI sand box for startups for encouraging innovation at the grass root level in Tamil Nadu.

Implementing Agency

1. Department of Information Technology of Government of Tamil Nadu shall co-ordinate the overall implementation of policy.
2. It shall also issue necessary guidelines and revisions to policy from time to time.
3. DEEP MAY Scorecard to make AI safe and Ethicat for people.
4. Centre of Excellence in Emerging Technologies (CEET) under the aegis of TNeGA. (Tamil Nadu e-Governance Fgency).

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is estimated to boost the India's annual growth rate to double digit by 2035 and its estimated that about 70% of companies would be using AI by 2030.

6. **Narrate the importance of Chauri Chaura Incident**
செளரி செளரா நிகழ்வின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்றி எழுதுக

On 4th February 2021, Prime Minister inaugurated the Chauri Chaura Centenary Celebrations and released a postage stamp to mark the centenary of the event. The UP government has planned a year of celebrations through 4th February 2022, in all 75 districts of the state.

❖ Chauri Chaura — whose name derives from that of two villages — is a town in Gorakhpur district, about halfway between Gorakhpur and Deoria. The place was the scene of a violent incident where an agitated protesting mob torched the police station killing 22 policemen in 1923 during Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement.in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Chauri Chaura Incident

❖ On August 1, 1920, Gandhi had launched the Non-Cooperation (Asahayog) Movement against the British rule, which involved a boycott of foreign goods, especially machine-made cloth, and legal, educational and administrative institutions, and refusing to assist a ruler who misrules.
❖ As the movement gathered momentum over the next year and a half, large numbers of volunteers became active across the country.
❖ In the winter of 1921-22, volunteers of the Congress and the Khilafat movement were organised into a national volunteer corp.
❖ In mid-January 1922, after a meeting addressed by a functionary of the Gorakhpur Congress and Khilafat Committees, peasant "officers" were appointed to fill out pledges of non-cooperation, collect subscriptions, and lead the picketing of shops selling foreign items.

- ❖ A few days before the February 4 incident, police cracked down on volunteers who were trying to stop trade in foreign cloth, and enforce a just price for meat and fish, and severely beat up one Bhagwan Ahir, a demobilised soldier from the British Indian Army.
- ❖ On February 4, volunteers congregated in the town, and after a meeting, proceeded in a procession to the local police' station, and to picket the nearby bazaar. They ignored warning shots fired in the air by police and pelted the police with stones while chanting '"bullets have turned into water by the grace of Gandhiji'.
- ❖ The police fired into the crowd, killing three people and injuring many others. A volcano of anger then erupted, the crowd proceeded to douse the building with kerosene and to set it on fire.
- ❖ Some of the policemen who tried to escape were caught and battered to death, some others managed to escape. A lot of police property, including weapons, was destroyed. The volunteers saw the "abolition of the thana" as a sign of the arrival of "Gandhi raj".

The Fallout

- ❖ The severely rattled establishment of the Raj prosecuted the accused aggressively. Raids and repression followed immediately, lists of volunteers were compiled, and large numbers of suspects were rounded up. A session court quickly sentenced as many as 172 of the 225 accused to death. Ultimately, 19 of those convicted were sent to the gallows.
- ❖ Gandhiji, who was deeply disturbed by the incident, condemned the "crime" of the policemen's killing. The volunteer groups in the nearby villages were disbanded, and a Chauri Chaura Support Fund was set up to demonstrate "genuine sympathy" and seek prayashchit (atonement).
- ❖ Gandhiji decided to stop the Non-Cooperation Movement, which he saw as having been tainted by unforgivable violence. He bent the Congress Working Committee to his will, arid on February 12,1922, the satyagraha was formally suspended.
- ❖ The disillusionment resulting from the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement nudged many of the younger Indian nationalists towards the conclusion that India would not be able to throw off the colonial yoke through non-violence and set them on the path of revolutionary activities

7. **Write a note on the Environmental Impact Assessment Draft 2020**
   சுற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டு வரைவு 2020 பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

   Recently, EIA Notification, 2006 has been amended in August 2020 to make processes more transparent and expedient. But in effect it has been severely criticized due to following reasons:

   1. Removal of several activities from the purview of public consultation. A list of projects has been included under Category B2, expressly exempted from the requirement of an EIA. Such as, offshore and onshore oil, gas and shale exploration, hydroelectric projects up to 25 MW, irrigation projects between 2,000 and 10,000 hectares of command area, small and medium mineral beneficiation units, small foundries involving furnace units, some categories of re-rolling mills, small and medium cement plants, small clinker grinding units, acids other than phosphoric or ammonia, sulphuric acid, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in dye and

dye intermediates, bulk drugs, synthetic rubbers, medium-sized paint units, all inland waterway projects, expansion or widening of highways between 25 km and 100 km with defined parameters, aerial ropeways in ecologically sensitive areas, and specified building construction and area development projects. There is apprehension that the exemption from EIA and public consultation for listed B2 category activity and expansion and modernization projects will seriously affect the environment, since these will be carried out without oversight.

2. A new provision for post-facto environmental clearance (where projects executed without prior clearance) was introduced. In a recent judgment early 2020, in the case of Alembic Pharmaceuticals Ltd vs Rohit Prajapati, the Supreme Court by also referring to Common Cause vs. Union of India judgment, struck down and condemned ex-post facto environmental clearance.

3. The notice period for public hearing has been cut from 30 days to 20 days. This will make it difficult to study the draft EIA report, more so when it is not widely available or provided in the regional language.

4. For project modernization and expansion, the norms in Notification2020 are liberal, with only those involving more than 25% increase requiring EIA, and over 50% attracting public consultation.

5. Under the proposed changes, project proponents need to submit only one annual report on compliance with conditions, compared to the existing two under 2006 notification.

6. The EIA Notification 2020 excludes reporting by the public for violations and non-compliance. Instead, the government will take cognizance of reports only from the violator-promoter, government authority, Appraisal Committee or Regulatory Authority.

8. **Write a shot note on the following**
    பின்வருவனவற்றிற்கு குறிப்பு வரைக

    a. **Vinobha Bhave**
        வினோபா பாவே

        Vinayak Narahari "Vinoba" Bhave; 11 September 1895 – 15 November 1982) was an Indian advocate of nonviolence and human rights. Often called Acharya (Sanskrit for teacher), he is best known for the Bhoodan Movement. He is considered as a National Teacher of India and the spiritual successor of Mahatma Gandhi. He was an eminent philosopher. The Gita has also been translated into Marathi language by him with the name as Geetai means mother Geeta.

        i.   Freedom struggle
        ii.   Religious and social work
        iii. Brahma Vidya Mandir

iv.   Literary career
v.   Vinoba Bhave and Land Donation Movement
vi.   Sarvodaya Movement

b. Quid-E-Millath
காயிதே மில்லத்

At a time when people of India were devotedly involved in the Freedom struggle, Gandhiji had announced the non- cooperation movement and requested the youth to participate in it in large numbers. There was a young man, a student of Holy Valanaar College, Trichy. Gandhiji's appeal ignited in him the quest for freedom. He felt that the freedom of the nation is more important than his education and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement

Simplicity at its Height

This youth in later years became a great political leader. He did not attend Public functions travelling by car. He travelled by the public transport system – trains and buses. One admirer presented him a car but, he refused to accept it and continued to travel by train. The movement to which he belonged, presented him a car and a huge amount. He donated them to the college he had founded

Marriage without pomp

Simplicity was the hallmark of his family functions. He decided to arrange the marriage of his only son. Since he was a recognized leader, the marriage in his family, everyone thought, that his son's marriage would be an ostentatious one. But without any pomp, he conducted his son's marriage in a simple way. Those were days when dowry was accepted unabashedly. He conducted his son's marriage without accepting dowry. He even refused to attend marriage functions if dowry was accepted.

Honesty

Once he called a staff member in the office of his movement. He gave him a cover and money and told him to buy the stamp, stick it on the cover and post it. The staff reminded him that there were stamps in the office and asked him, if he could pick up one and stick it. The leader did not allow him to do it. It was his personal letter and hence, he did not want to use the stamp bought by the movement for its office

Language policy

After India got her independence, a meeting was held in Parliament to decide the official language of our country. Some said that the language of the majority could be chosen. Others said that the oldest language should be the official language in India. This leader preferred the oldest language and emphatically said that Tamil should be the official language. He elaborated that the Dravidian languages were the first to be spoken in this land and among them Tamil is rich in literature and is the most ancient language. He mentioned that Tamil should be the official language of our country

Patriotism

Patriotism was his utmost concern. During the Indo – china conflict of 1962, he wrote to Jawaharlal Nehru, then Prime Minister about his readiness to send his only son to the battlefield. The leader worthy of all these praise – worthy traits is Quaid-e-Milleth of Kanya Kumari. His real name is Md. Ismail. He was fondly called Quaid-e-Millath by the people. In Arabic it means social guide. True to this, he proved to be a remarkable guide of his people

Government Responsibilities

From 1946 to 1950 he was an active member of the then Chennai presidency in the legislative Assembly. He was a member of the council responsible for the establishment of the Indian Polity. After India got its independence he was a member of the Legislative council and held several responsible posts and served the people

Contribution to the Cause of Education

Quaid-e-Millath believed that only education could be the basis for social upliftment. Only education can eradicate ignorance, is an old axiom and he wished to establish educational institutions to prove the point. He was responsible for starting the Jamaal Md. College in Trichy and Farook College in Kerala

Industrial Sector

He had a good knowledge of the Industrial sector. He presented before Parliament, the mineral wealth of India. As a consequence, the Indian government brought about several schemes to utilise the mineral resources. Through them the industrial growth got an impetus. People secured indirect and direct job opportunities

His good traits were praised by several leaders without any discrimination he could move freely with all. Throughout his life, he was for religious amity. It is our duty to admire and follow such leaders.

9. **Answer the following questions**
   பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி

   a. If 50% $(x - y)$ = 30% of $(x + y)$ then what percentage of x is y?
      50% $(x - y)$ = 30% $(x + y)$ எனில் x-ல் y-என்பது எவ்வளவு சதவீதம்?

   b. What will be the probability non-leap year will have 53 Saturdays?
      ஒரு சாதாரண வருடத்தில் 53 சனிக்கிழமைகள் வர நிகழ்தகவு என்ன?

10. **The measurements of the diameters (in cms) of the plates prepared in a factory are given below. Find its standard deviation.**

Diameter (cm)	21-24	25-28	29-32	33-36	37-40	41-44
Number of plates	15	18	20	16	8	7

ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட தட்டுகளின் விட்ட அளவுகள் (செ.மீ-ல்) கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதன் திட்ட விலக்கம் காண்க.

விட்டங்கள் (செ.மீ)	21-24	25-28	29-32	33-36	37-40	41-44
தட்டுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	15	18	20	16	8	7

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

11. **What is the main aim and objective of New Educational Policy? To what extent the New Education Policy intent to provide quality education to its children and the youth.**
புதிய கல்விக் கொள்கையின் முக்கிய குறிக்கோள்கள் மற்றும் நோக்கங்கள் யாவை? புதிய கல்விக்கொள்கை எந்த அளவிற்கு குழந்தைகளுக்கும் இளைஞர்களுக்கும் தரமான கல்வியை வழங்க விரும்புகிறது?

New Education Policy - 2020

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 29 July approved the National Education Policy 2020. The new policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country. This policy will replace the 34 your old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.

The NEP 2020 aims at making "India a global knowledge superpower."

The Cabinet has also approved the renaming of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Ministry of Education.

The NEP cleared by the Cabinet is only the third major revamp of the framework of education in India since independence.

The two earlier education policies were brought in 1968 and 1986.

Highlights
School Education

- Universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.
- NEP 2020 will bring 2 crore out of school children back into the main stream through open schooling system.
- The current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively.
- It will bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Angan-wadi/ pre schooling.
- Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools; Vocational Education start from Class 6 with Internships
- Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language. No language will be imposed on any student.
- Assessment reforms with 360 degree Holistic Progress Card, tracking Student Progress for achieving Learning Outcomes
- A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree.

Higher Education

- Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50% by 2035; 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education.
- The policy envisages broad based, multi-disciplinary, holistic Under Graduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. UG education can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this period.
- Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits
- Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of best multidisciplinary education of global standard in the country.
- The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.
- Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI to have four independent verticals - National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, and National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. Public and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.
- Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges. Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.

Other Changes
- An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.
- NEP 2020 emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund, Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups
- New Policy promotes Multilingualism in both schools and higher education. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up
- The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6%of GDP at the earliest.

Unprecedented Consultations
NEP 2020 has been formulated after an unprecedented process of consultation that involved nearly over 2 lakh suggestions from 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats, 6600 Blocks, 6000 ULBs, 676 Districts. The MHRD initiated an unprecedented collaborative, inclusive, and highly participatory consultation process from January 2015.

In May 2016, 'Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy' under the Chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary, submitted its report. Based on this, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy 2016'.

In June 2017 a 'Committee for the Draft National Education Policy' was constituted under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Dr.K.Kasturirangan, which submitted the Draft National Education Policy, 2019 to the Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister on 31st May, 2019. The Draft National Education Policy 2019 was uploaded on MHRD's website and at 'MyGov Innovate' portal eliciting views/suggestions/comments of stakeholders, including public.

NEP 2020: Transformational Reforms in Education

> The NEP 2020 is a bold   effort to provide the framework for sweeping changes in the whole education system in the nation, keeping in mind the need for access, equity, excellence and employment. The NEP proposes sweeping changes in the education system from pre-primary to PhD to skill development

"We are focussing on the quality of education in India. Our attempts have been to make our education system the most advanced and modern for students of our country. 21st century is the era of knowledge.   This is the time for increased focus on learning, research, innovation," Prime Minister Narendra Modi said. He stressed that the New Education Policy emphasises on inter-disciplinary study and "will ensure focus is on what student wants to learn".

The National Education Policy 2020 strikes a balance between the importance of economic prosperity through the development of a knowledge economy and social role of education. "The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, sound ethical moorings and values," states the policy document approved by the Union Cabinet.   The changes envisaged are such that India will be able to meet the educational challenges of the 21st century and derive the benefits of the demographic divided. But the success of the new policy will depend on its implementation in letter and spirit.

Sweeping Changes in School Education System

The first education policy, based on the suggestions of the D S Kothari Commission, was formulated in 1968 and it was revised in 1986 and 1992.

In the 28 years since then, the world has changed beyond recognition. The growth of technology, speedy travel and the knowledge revolution demanded changes in what to teach, how to teach and how to test. The rest of the world brought about such changes in education that had not taken place in the previous hundred years. India, on the other hand, sailed along by its old academic vessel, tinkering it here and there to keep it floating. We had brilliant academicians, entrepreneurs administrators and politicians, who brought about changes, but without a comprehensive national scheme. The NEP 2020 is a bold effort to provide the framework for sweeping changes in the whole education system in the nation, keeping in mind the need for access, equity, excellence and employment.

The NEP proposes sweeping changes in the education system from pre-primary to PhD and skill development. The cumulative effect of the reform will be the creation of a liberal, choice-based education on the lines of the best practices in the world, making use of modern technology, international linkages and projections of employment opportunities and

compulsions of the post Covid world. Unlike most resources that deplete when used, information and knowledge can be shared, and actually grow through application.

NEP has addressed several issues such as employability, streesful examination, insularity, lack of practical knowledge, language policy, excess of regulatory bodies, new opportunities for drop outs, internal assessment, opportunity for improving grades, banking of credits, role of the private sector and funding. The solutions suggested are expected to be in place in the next ten years through a process of consultation and consensus building.

Changes in the Pattern of School Education
In school education, the policy focuses on overhauling the curriculum, "easier" Board exams, a reduction in the syllabus to retain" core essentials" and thrust on "experiential learning and critical thinking". In a significant shift from the 1986 policy, which created a 10+2 structure of school education, the new NEP pitches of school education, the new NEP pitches for a "5+3+3+4" design corresponding to the age 8-11 (preparatory), 11-14 (middle), and 14-18 (secondary). This brings early childhood education (also known as pre-school education for children of ages 3 to 5) under the ambit of formal schooling. The mid-day meal programme will be extended to pre-school children. There are other proposals for quality improvement, the most important of which is the proposal to improve teacher training by shifting it away from standalone training colleges, which are mediocre and often corrupt, to universities. The most controversial proposal is that "the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language." The Supreme Court has ruled that parents have the right to choose the medium of instruction irrespective of the mother tongue of the child. A recent estimate suggests that the proportion of children studying in English almost doubled from 12 per cent to 23 per cent between 2007-08 and 2017-18.

The first five years of flexible, multilevel, play or activity-based learning will accord "the highest priority to achieving Foundational Literacy and Numeracy by all students by Grade 3". The key to this lies in the ambitious goal of providing pre-primary schooling for all children. The NEP seems to be counting on converting Anganwadis, to which poor families have access, into pre-primary schools by providing them with "high-quality infrastructure, play equipment, and well-trained Anganwadi teachers." However, upgrading 1.38 million Anganwadi centres and training the 2.4 million workers and helpers to become kindergarten teachers is going to be a formidable challenge.

The description of the subsequent stages is more or less what it has always been except for a strong emphasis on introducing vocational education in all schools when students are in Class 6-8. Thus, the NEP promises that "every student will take a fun course, during Grades 6-8, that gives a survey and hands-on experience of a sampling of important vocational crafts, such as carpentry, electric work, metal work, gardening, pottery making, etc." Perhaps, it is too early to introduce vocational training from class 6, but that is a matter to be left flexible to suit local conditions.

Importance of Autonomy
The promise of autonomy for school education seems difficult to achieve. Most schools are controlled by the Central and state governments directly and recruitment, postings and transfer of teachers are a matter of political patronage. The principal in nominal charge of the school has little authority over teachers and enforcing any sort of discipline or performance standards is difficult. There is a window of opportunity in the NEP proposal to set up school complexes, which is partly a response to the spread of schools with few students and only one

or two teachers. This complex would connect schools over a compact geographical area and be governed by a committee of parents, teachers and other stake holders. This could be the beginning of a drive to reduce political interference in school management.

Multi-disciplinary Universities

In higher education, a significant reform is that the Universities will multidisciplinary in character. The IITs are already moving in that direction. IIT-Delhi has a humanities department and set up a public policy department recently. IIT-Kharagpur has a School of Medical Science and Technology. This has been justified on the ground that engineers should know more than just engineering. For instance, a good engineer needs to know the environmental and social impact of the things he builds. Many engineers are also becoming entrepreneurs, requiring knowledge of economics.

NEP 2020 states that universities from among the top 100 in the world will be able to set up campuses in India. While it doesn't elaborate the parameters to define the top 100, the Government may use the 'QS World University Rankings' as it has relied on these in the past while selecting universities for the 'Institute of Eminence' status. However, none can start unless the new Ministry of Education brings in new law that includes details of how foreign universities will operate in India. It is not clear whether the pending law will enthuse world class universities to come to India, particularly since the suggestion is that the universities cannot repatriate profits. But some top class universities may come, not for profits in cash, but in terms of knowledge and wisdom. Participation of foreign universities in India is currently limited to them entering into collaborative twinning programmes, sharing faculty with partnering institutions and offering distance education. Over 650 foreign education providers have such arrangements in India.

Flexibility in Degree Programmes

In another major reform, the four-year degree programme proposed in the new NEP, students can exit after one year with a certificate, after two years with a diploma, and after three years with a bachelor's degree.

"Four-year bachelor's programmes generally include a certain amount of research work and the student will get deeper knowledge in the subject he or she decides to major in. After four years, a BA student should be able to enter a research degree programme directly depending on how well he or she has performed. When the four year degree programme was first introduced in the Delhi University, the criticism was that it was meant to satisfy the requirement of US universities and the proposal was dropped because of the controversy.

The Minister of Education has clarified that NEP only provides a broad direction and it is not mandatory. Since education is a concurrent subject (both the Centre and the state government can make laws on it), the reforms proposed can only be implemented collaboratively by the Centre and the States. This will not happen immediately. The Government has set a target of 2040 to implement the entire policy. Sufficient funding is also crucial in implementation of the whole policy. The government plans to set up subject-wise committees with members from relevant ministers at both the central and state levels to develop implementation plans for each aspect of the NEP.

With the addition of considerable private investment in education, NEP expects that India will achieve 50% GER by 2030. The outlay for education will be raised to 6% of the GDP. The present system of affiliation of colleges with Universities will be phased out, as has been done

in most countries of the world. Higher Education Institutions will have the facility to award their own degrees. It is up to them to decide whether the examinations should be external or internal.

Steps Towards Quality Improvement
The NEP proposals for higher education seem to be aimed at containing the proliferation of private universities that offer a limited range of courses in subjects with attractive job prospects. The aim of the NEP is to create "large, multidisciplinary universities and colleges" and improve the link with research by establishing "a National Research Foundation… to actively seed research in universities and colleges".   There are some references to greater independence for higher education institutions with what the NEP calls "light but tight" regulation by one umbrella body — Higher Education Commission of India. But the NEP has nothing credible about how quality improvement can be secured, particularly in existing universities lumbered with poor quality staff and intense politicization.

It is a matter of satisfaction that a comprehensive road map presented to the Kerala Government in 2011 by the Kerala State Higher Education Council with me as Vice Chairman, covering infrastructure, teachers training, use of technology, autonomy for colleges and setting up of private universities, productive research and internationalization have been incorporated in one form or another in the CEP 2020. But gender justice that KSHEC had stressed is conspicuous by its absence in NEP 2020.

A Global Education Meet, held in January 2016 in Thiruvananthapuram made recommendations to make Kerala an Educational Hub through these measures and the establishment of an Academic City and Higher Education Zones. But the strong political objection from the opposition towards the end of the term of the previous Government ended the reforms process. Very recently, the present Government has picked up for study a few of the old proposals like autonomous colleges and Education Zones.

Reorganization of Regulatory Bodies
A through reorganization of the various regulatory bodies has been suggested, but much will depend on the shape and composition of the new bodies, about which there are apprehensions. Though the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is to be merged with UGC and AICTE, it will function more or less independently. Presently, NAAC has a reputation of riding roughshod over institutions and teachers by their arbitrary ways. Hopefully, this will change under the new dispensation.

Public Expenditure on Education
On the matter of public expenditure on education, the NEP does not present any proposal for achieving the long standing goal of public expenditure on education getting to 6 per cent of GDP. In fact, with the drive to prioritise expenditure on the health crisis, defense and internal security and the political pressures to expend direct benefit antipoverty programmes, public expenditure on education will continue to fall short of the 6 per cent target.

The major financial challenge will be the required infrastructure for 73 million kids who have to be provided with pre-primary education and the 25 million additional university goers when the proportion of the relevant age group going in for higher education doubles to 50 per cent.

Kerala has complained that none of the submissions made by it has been included in NEP. Some of the educationists in Kerala are of the view that NEP 2020 will create an increase in private and autonomous institutions, with the state having little control of its functioning. "Education is soon set to turn into a business that will be expensive and for the elite, "said the Vice Chairman of the Kerala State Higher Education Council. "It would also prove a death knell for public education, which developed in democratic and secular tradition," said the Minister for Public Education. The Vice Chairman of the Kerala State Higher Education Council has also severely criticized the concept of "knowledge Economy" as he believes that corporates will manipulate it to their advantage. Questions have been raised about "traditional knowledge systems" being include in the curriculum and teaching of Sanskrit, looking for elements of "saffronisation." But the Government has pledged that it "will try to take everyone along in the process of making a vibrant India."

Major Drawbacks of NEP

Some critics of the NEP 2020 have pointed out that the biggest gap is the absence of any proposal for the liberation of education from political control. Nor is the talk of autonomy and flexibility sufficiently credible. The NEP misses out on the reforms, which are essential for nurturing our democracy and benefiting from India's diversity, and to provide the innovative educational system we need for our future.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said at a "School Education Conclave" on September 11, 2020 that school students should have a new curriculum, which is in sync with the new National Education Policy, by 2022 when the nation celebrates its 75th year of independence. Nothing that mark-sheet has become "pressure sheet" for students and "prestige sheet" for families, the Prime Minister said the new policy aims to remove this pressure. The NEP will reduce the syllabus and make learning a fun-based and complete experience, he said.

It is inevitable that a policy which seeks to bring in fundamental changes in an "established enterprise" will raise questions and doubts. Changes will be expensive, risky and disruptive of comfort zones. But the alternative is to keep our antiquated system of education shackled in chains when the rest of the world gallops ahead. The policy should be seen as ushering in a new era of education in the country with its attendant birth pangs, which must be faced for the sake of the coming generations of students. The way to do it is to pluck the low hanging fruits initially and deal with more difficult issues later. The Government has indicated a ten year period for full implementation, but the effort should be to make it sooner.

12. **What is Digital education system? How have digital initiatives in India contributed to the functioning of the education system in the country. Discuss**
எண்ம கல்வி முறை என்பது யாது? இந்தியாவில் எண்ம முன்னெடுப்புகள் நாட்டின் கல்வி முறையின் செயல்பாட்டிற்கு எவ்வாறு பங்களித்தன என்பது பற்றி விவாதி

✓ The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched **India Report on Digital Education, 2020.**

✓ Recently the MHRD has been **renamed as the Ministry of Education.**

The Report:

✓ It has been prepared by the **digital education division of MHRD** in consultation with education departments of the states and union territories.

✓ It **elaborates the innovative methods** adopted by the MHRD, for **ensuring accessible and inclusive education** to children at home and reducing learning gaps during the **Covid-19 pandemic**.

MHRD Initiatives:

✓ It has initiated many projects to assist teachers, scholars and students in their pursuit of learning like **DIKSHA platform**, **Swayam Prabha TV Channel**, **On Air - Shiksha Vani, e-PathShala** and telecast through TV channels.

✓ It also released **guidelines on digital education** called **'PRAGYATA'.**

State Initiatives:

✓ States and Union Territories have provided digital education at the doorstep of the students. Some of them are:

- Online Practice tests with detailed analysis are available for Government and Government Aided Students of **TAMIL NADU** preparing for **NEET** exam**.**

- **Social Media Interface for Learning Engagement (SMILE)** in Rajasthan.

- **Project Home Classes** in Jammu.

- **Padhai Tunhar Duvaar** (Education at your doorstep) in Chhattisgarh.

- **Unnayan Initiatives** in Bihar.

- **Mission Buniyaad** in NCT of Delhi.

- **Kerala's own educational TV channel** **(KITE VICTERS).**

- **E-scholar portal** as well as free online courses for teachers in Meghalaya.

✓ They **used social media tools** like WhatsApp Group, Online classes through YouTube channel and Google meet to connect to the students.

✓ Some of the states/UTs like Lakshadweep, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir have also **distributed tablets, DVDs and pendrives, equipped with e-contents** to students.

✓ They have **also distributed textbooks at children's doorsteps to ensure inclusive learning** in remote areas where internet connectivity and electricity is poor.

✓ Several states have also focussed on the **mental well-being of the children e.g Delhi conducted happiness classes.**

- MHRD has also launched the **'Manodarpan' initiative**, which aims to provide psychosocial support to students, family members and teachers for their mental health and well-being during the times of Covid-19

Conclusion

- ✓ The report will serve the purpose of cross-learning, adapting and adopting best practices across the country.

- ✓ While the education is moving towards blended learning through online and offline mode, it shall be the endeavour of all the stakeholders in the field of education to ensure that no student is left behind for want of affordability and accessibility of quality education.

TAMIL NADU - Digital Education

- ✓ Tamil Nadu Government is pioneering the use of digital technology to improve governance, to empower teachers and to enhance resource utilization leading to excellent student outcomes.

- ✓ The School Education Department of Government of Tamil Nadu has launched several initiatives supporting the students and teachers during the lockdown.

- ✓ The list of major e–learning initiatives provided by the School Education Department in response to the current crisis is as follows.

1. **E-Learn Platform for Students**
   - Online Practice tests with detailed analysis are available for Government and Government Aided Students preparing for NEET exam.

2. **TN-DIKSHA for Students & Teachers**
   - All Textbooks are energized with QR codes

3. **Tamil Nadu Teachers Platform (TNTP)**
   - Tamil Nadu Teachers Platform empowers teachers with training and support material to deliver high-quality engaging content in their classrooms.
   - Each teacher is provided with an individual login to the portal.

4. **KalviTholaikatchi (Television Channel for Students)**
   - It is an exclusive education channel which streams programmes related to state curriculum for teachers and students to access seamlessly.
   - It encourages student learning beyond classroom hours and in the comfort of their homes.

5. **TNSCERT YouTube channel**
   - TN SCERT YouTube channel hosts around 3390+ videos which cover a wide range of topics related to education.

6. **FACEBOOK – WORKPLACE**

- TN Schools Facebook Workplace provides a platform for teachers to learn through collaboration and sharing.

7. **Student Mental Wellbeing in Partnership with UNICEF**
   - Launched a program to support the mental wellbeing of students taking board exams this year amidst the crisis, in partnership with UNICEF.

8. **Tamil Nadu VagupparaiNokkin (Classroom Observation module)**
   - One of the modules of the TN-EMIS mobile application is the classroom observation module for Block Resource Teacher Educators.
   - This is used to capture the teacher practices, student learning levels and other classroom related data to identify best practices and to improve classroom experience for the students as well as for the teachers.

9. **NEET – Online Practice tests & Crash Course**
   - As a part of the e-Learn portal for students, online Practice tests is offered for Government and Government Aided Students preparing for NEET exam.

13. **Analyse the need of a National Recruitment agency in India. What are its advantages and what are its challenges?**
    இந்தியாவில் தேசிய பணியாளர் முகமையின் தேவைப் பற்றி ஆய்க. அதன் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் சவால்கள் யாவை?

    ✓ The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Modi has decided to set up a National Recruitment Agency (NRA).

    ✓ The proposed NRA will conduct a common preliminary examination for various recruitments in the central government.

    ✓ At present, candidates seeking government jobs have to appear for separate examinations conducted by multiple recruiting agencies for various posts.

    ✓ After the advent of the NRA, the whole process would be unified and will make the cumbersome process easy for students and the agencies.

National Recruitment Agency (NRA)

    ✓ NRA is a testing agency which would conduct the Common Eligibility Examination (CET) for non-gazetted Group B and C posts.

    ✓ Initially it will conduct the recruitment examinations for Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and would gradually expand its operations.

    ✓ National Recruitment Agency will be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act,1860.

- ✓ The NRA will be a specialist body bringing the state-of-the-art technology and best practices to the field of Central Government recruitment.
- ✓ However, the present recruitment agencies i.e, IBPS, RRB and SSC will remain in place.
- ✓ Based on the screening done at the CET score level, final selection for recruitment shall be made through separate specialised Tiers (II, III, etc.) of examination which shall be conducted by these respective recruitment agencies.

The Process

- ✓ The examinations will be conducted in 12 languages and will be based on a common curriculum.
- ✓ There will be a common registration, single fee and gradually the candidates need not travel outside the district to appear for the examination.
- ✓ There will be a special focus on creating examination infrastructure in the 117 Aspirational Districts.
- ✓ A standardised question bank with multiple questions of similar difficulty levels will be created in a central server.
- ✓ An algorithm will be used to jumble and dole out different questions, so that each candidate receives a different question paper, reducing the chances of cheating and paper leakage.
- ✓ Scores will be generated quickly, delivered online and be valid for a three-year period.
- ✓ Students can write the test multiple times as long as they are within the eligible age limit, with their best score being taken into account.
- ✓ The test will be conducted for three levels i.e, graduate, higher secondary (12th pass) and the matriculate (10th pass) candidates.

The Need

- ✓ As of now, aspirants have to take different exams that are conducted by various agencies for central government jobs.
- ✓ According to the Department of Personnel and Training, on an average 2.5 crore to 3 crore aspirants appear for about 1.25 lakh vacancies in the central government every year.
- ✓ At present, candidates seeking government jobs have to appear for separate examinations conducted by multiple recruiting agencies for various posts.
- ✓ Candidates have to pay fees to multiple recruiting agencies and also have to travel long distances for appearing in various exams.

- ✓ Women candidates especially from rural areas face constraints in appearing in multiple examinations as they have to arrange for transportation and places to stay in places that are far away.

Benefits

- ✓ Aspirants **do not have to apply and appear separately for multiple recruitment** exams.
- ✓ They will be able to apply once for a single or multiple recruitment exams in various departments and take the Common Eligibility Test (CET).
- ✓ CET would significantly **reduce the lengthy recruitment cycle** as some of the recruitment departments might decide to skip their tier 2 or second level test and go ahead with the recruitment based on CET score followed by physical tests and medical examination.
- ✓ This will reduce the time taken by the agencies to hire the candidates.
- ✓ Candidates who clear CET once, will be eligible to attempt for the second level exam thrice (once every year).
    - Currently, those who pass the PT and fail in Main exam (tier 2) have to again appear for the PT next year and start afresh.
    - This way, CET will **save their time and energy and will also improve their quality** as they would devote their time for mains exam and not screening exam.
- ✓ Candidates will have the facility to give a **choice of centres** and they would be allotted the chosen centres, based on availability. They will be given an option to schedule their own tests at their choice centres.
    - The ultimate aim is to reach a stage wherein candidates can schedule their own tests at Centres of their choice.
- ✓ Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs 1517.57 crore for the NRA. The expenditure will be undertaken over a period of three years.
- ✓ The cost will also be incurred for setting up exam infrastructure in 117 districts with large numbers of aspirants.
- ✓ The proposal is expected to ease the access to aspirants residing in rural areas.
- ✓ Candidates especially residing in **hilly and rural areas** will not have to incur additional expenses for travel, boarding, lodging to reach their exam centres that are usually far from their hometown.
- ✓ Single exam will reduce the financial burden on candidates.

- ✓ Girls generally depend on a guardian (father/brother/ husband) to accompany them in reaching their exam centres if it is far away from their hometown.
- ✓ The location of test centres in every district **would benefit the candidates, particularly women**.
- ✓ CET would be **available in a number of languages,** benefitting aspirants from different regions of the country. Presently, most of the exams are conducted in English and Hindi languages.

Challenges

- ✓ With growing emphasis on transferring services to the private sector, there may be fewer government jobs on offer in the future.
- ✓ Only 14% of public employment comes under the purview of the Centre (predominantly in railways & defence), with the rest falling within the purview of States.
- ✓ Similar reform is needed at State level.
- ✓ The long-term relevance of such reforms will depend on the commitment of governments to raise the level of public employment and expand services to the public.

Conclusion

- ✓ The NRA stands out as a unique model as it marks a paradigm shift in the government recruitment process.
- ✓ It's also in tune with the Modi government's mantra of **"Ease of Living for the Young Job Aspirants"** by facilitating ease of recruitment, selection and job placement.
- ✓ The NRA is a combination of convenience and cost-effectiveness for candidates.
- ✓ Moreover, the multiple recruitment examinations are a burden on the candidates, as also on the respective recruitment agencies, involving avoidable/repetitive expenditure, law and order, security related issues and venue-related problems.

14. **Discuss the challenges and advantage of 5G technology. How does 5G benefit the Government?**
5G தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் சவால்கள் மற்றும் நன்மைகள் பற்றி விவாதி. 5G தொழில்நுட்பமானது அரசுக்கு எவ்வாறு பயனளிக்கிறது.

Introduction

5G is the fifth generation cellular technology that apart from increasing the downloading and uploading speed also reduces the latency.

Features of 5G Technology

1. **Millimeter wave spectrum** (30-300GHZ) advantage of sending large amount of data with little interference.

2. **Upgraded LTE**
   5G is the latest upgrade in the long term evolution (LTE) mobile broadband network.

3. **Internet Speed**
   20 Gbps compared to maximum internet speed in 4G recorded at 1 Gbps.

4. **Bands in 5G**
   5G works mainly in 3 bands namely the low, mid and high frequency spectrum.

5. **Reduced latency**
   The time taken by a network to respond is latency.

5G in India

1. AJ Paul raj committee to suggest roadmap for 5G adoption in 2017.

2. The committee has asked for setting up a standing committee with 5 years term to advice on building spectrum Technology infrastructure.

3. India a traditional late adopter of advanced technologies, still struggling to achieve the speed which 4G offers.

4. TRAI started the process of auctioning the 5G spectrum.

Applications of 5G

1. High speed mobile network
2. Entertainment and multimedia
3. Internet of things
4. Smart farming
5. Telemedicine services
6. Controlling of critical infrastructure and vehicles

Government Initiatives on 5G

1. National Electronics Policy 2019 which promotes emerging technologies like 5G, IOT, Artificial Intelligence.
2. Bharat Net project.
   Provides affordable broadband connectivity of 2 to 20 Mbps to all households.
3. National Telecom policy which aims to reach 100% tele density and high speed internet.
4. Government has created a corpus of 500 crores on research and development of 5G technology in India.

Challenges

1. Many old devices will need to be replaced as they are not supporting 5G.
2. In India average downloading speed is 9.12 Mbps which is very less to global average of 23.54 Mbps.
3. Development of infrastructure for 5G is very expensive.
4. New challenge to manage, analyze, store and protect data.
5. Number of users in India also poses huge challenge in terms of swift upsurge in mobile broadband consumption.

Way forward

Development of robust telecom infrastructure, making 5G financially viable and well defined data protection law are the roadmap for 5G technology in India.

15. **Discuss the role of RBI in Post COVID Recovery**
கோவிட்டுக்கு பின்னரான மீட்டெடுப்பில் இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கியின் பங்கு பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்

✓ After the Government's announcement of **Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Yojana**, the **Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** has come out with its own measures to help deal with economic fallout of **COVID-19 pandemic.**

✓ This was the first time that the MPC met outside its bi-monthly meeting calendar.

RBI's Measures

✓ **Cut in Repo Rate**

- The repo rate has been cut by 75 basis points (bps) from 5.15% to 4.40%.

- Repo Rate is the rate at which a country's central bank (RBI) lends money to commercial banks. Ideally, a low repo rate should translate into low-cost loans for general masses.

- The rates have been cut to **encourage banks to lend more** and to revive growth.

✓ **Cut in Reverse Repo Rate**

- The ratio has been cut by 90 bps to 4%.

- Reverse repo rate is the rate at which the central bank of a country (RBI) borrows money from commercial banks within the country.

- The higher reduction in the reverse repo rate was aimed at **prompting banks to lend more rather than keeping their excess liquidity with the RBI.**

✓ **Macroeconomic Indicators**

- The MPC refrained from giving growth and inflation projections, given the uncertainty in the situation.

- Growth outlook will depend on the **intensity, speed, and duration** of the pandemic. This clearly highlights downside risks to growth from a prolonged lockdown.

✓ **Moratorium on Repayments of Loans**

- RBI has also allowed banks to **defer payment of Equated Monthly Installments (EMIs)** on home, car, personal loans as well as **credit card dues for three months till May 31.**

- The RBI also allowed lending institutions, banks to **defer interest on working capital repayments by 3 months —** a move aimed at addressing the distress among firms as production is down.

   A working capital loan is a loan that is taken to finance a company's everyday operations.

- A **moratorium** is not a loan waiver and does not offer any discount on interest payout.

- But it provides stressed customers **extra time to repay** without their accounts being labelled **non-performing assets (NPA)** or their credit score being affected - a major worry for small and medium businesses.

- **Impact on Banks:**
   - For banks and lending institutions, this will affect their cash flows as they may not be getting repayments for three months.
   - But the RBI has **reduced their cash reserve ratio (CRR) requirements, providing them additional liquidity.**

✓ **Liquidity Infusion of Rs. 3.74 lakh crore - 3.4% of GDP**

- Through measures that pertain to **Targeted Long-Term Repo Operations (TLTRO)** of up to ₹1 trillion, a 100-bps cut in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and easier borrowing requirements under the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) window.

- TLTRO will provide financing to credit institutions.

- **CRR** is the amount of money banks need to set aside with RBI as a buffer and do not earn any interest on it. CRR has been **cut to 3% from 4%.**

- Under the **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** window, banks can borrow funds from the RBI by pledging government securities within the limits of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).

- The RBI has increased accommodation under the marginal standing facility from 2%of SLR to 3%.

✓ There will be more to do as the crisis evolves; governments and regulators are reacting to events, as opposed to being proactive, simply because this is a kind of crisis that they have not dealt with before.

✓ The priority is to undertake strong and purposeful action in order to minimise the adverse macroeconomic impact of the pandemic.

Economic Impact of the Pandemic

✓ According to the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** chief Kristalina Georgieva, the **world has entered a recession** that will be worse than the one in 2009, following the global financial crisis.

- Recession implies significant decline in general economic activity.

✓ **Moody's Investor Service (a rating agency) has reduced its GDP growth forecast for India to 2.5% in 2020** - a sharp drop from an earlier projection of 5.3%, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdown.

- At the low growth rate of 2.5% in 2020, India may see a sharp fall in incomes, further weighing on domestic demand and the pace of recovery in 2021.

- The lockdown in India has brought business activity in most sectors of the economy to a halt and resulted in thousands of job losses.

✓ The ratings agency expects the country's economy to recover in **2021,** estimating a **growth rate of 5.8%,** but warned that uncertainty regarding the virus's spread and containment makes it difficult to fully assess the **economic toll** of the crisis.

✓ **India grew at 5% in 2019.**

✓ The **G20 countries** are likely to see an overall contraction of GDP by 0.5%. G20 GDP growth rate, which was 2.6% in 2019, is likely to recover to 3.2% in 2021.

✓ The U.S. economy would contract by 2% in 2020, while the Euro area would see a 2.2% contraction.

✓ China's economic growth rate is expected to slow to 3.3%, although it is expected to recover to 6% in 2021.

16. **Who is called as "Prince Among Patriots"? Elaborate his various contributions to Indian Freedom Movement.**
"தேசபக்தர்களின் இளவரசன்" என்று அழைக்கப்படுபவர் யார்? இந்திய விடுதலை இயக்கத்திற்கு அவர் ஆற்றிய பல்வேறு பங்களிப்புகள் பற்றி விளக்குக

Introduction

- He was a great political leader. As a political worker and leader, Bose stood for a strengthened nationalism, patriotism was the essence of his personality and the supreme expression of his soul.
- His own province Bengal was rent by communal tensions. But Bose preached and fought for a pure nationalism.
- In his political activity, both in India and outside, Bose always stood up as a valiant spokesman of a realism that gave no concession to any communalism.

➢ **Family and Early Education**

- Subhas Chandra's father Janakinath Bose hailed from small village in Bengal, but he settled down in cuttack for legal practice
- Bose mother Prabhavati Subhas being the ninth child. The year of birth of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897.
- In 1897, as the British Empire was celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Queen victorial rule.
- Bose got primary education in 1902, at Cuttack. Bose university second rank in the Matriculation Examination.

➢ **Bose life in college (1913-1919)**

- Bose joined Presidency college, the premier college of Calcutta University in 1913.
- Bose considered themselves spiritual heirs of Rama Krishna, Vivekananda and lastly, there was a secret group of revolutionaries.
- Bose in Calcutta learnt that social service was an integral part of Yoga and it encompassed national reconstruction on modern lines.
- Bose like Aurobindo Ghose, the next two years in college meant for Subhas rapid development in Philosophic and Political ideas and inwardly he changed a great deal.
- In 1916, completely changed the course of Subhas chandra's life and career. In 1919, Bose took his B.A. Degree with first class honours in Philosophy.
- Bose went to England on the 15th September 1919.

➢ **Bose in Cambridge and Resignation from ICS 1921.**

- During the time that Subhas was in Cambridge relations between British and Indian students were on the whole good. The life that Subhas led in England appeared to his peers to be puritanic. The two assignments working simultaneously for the Civil Service Examination and the Cambridge Tripes left him without any time for relaxation.
- Subhas passed in the Indian Civil Service Examination but not like him.
- Subhas wrote letter to Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das after he had decided to resign from the service offering his services in the national cause under his leadership.
- Subhas was not particularly concerned about such family or social opposition.
- Subhas wrote two historic letters to C.R. Das in February and March 1921.
- Subhas wanted the congress to open an Intelligence Department and a propaganda Department.
- Booklets were to be published in all the languages of India on each and every question of Indian national life.
- Subhas offered his personal services to C.R. Das in three fields. First teaching at National College started by Das, second journalism and migration of all.

- The Prince of wales visited India. It was opposed by Congress. So called up the people to observe a total hartal on the day scheduled for the Prince's landing in Bombay.
- In Calcutta C.R. Das and Subhas incharge the hartal of them arrested put in Jail eight months it was one of the most moving and educative experiences of his life of the Subhas.
- In September 1921, the congress working committee met in Calcutta at C.R. Das residence.
- At that time, Subhas came to know Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Moulana Mohammed Ali, the three intellectual giants who stood by the Mahatma together with Das in his National Campaign.
- Subhas accepted Rabindranath Tagore's concept about India's liberation movement.
- The latter half of 1921, marked a great advance for the Congress in Bengal in which Subhas played a very significant role.
- Subhas as the principal lieutenant of C.R. Das, the south movement in India became a strong force with Subhas and Jawaharlal Nehru as its two guiding stars.

➢ Swarajist Revolt and Exile in Burma
- At the Gaya Congress meeting C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru unsatisfied to started the Swaraj Party. Subhas took a vigorous role in all the activities of the Swaraj Party.
- In 1923 Subhas became the General Secretary of the Bengal provincial congress committee.
- In 1924, the Swaraj party Calcutta Corporation election. C.R. Das as mayor and Subhas as Chief Executive Officer marked the beginning of a new era in Civic Progress in Indi. For the first time Khadi became the official uniform of civic employees.
- Due to the Revolutionary conspiracy at Calcutta, the Swaraj party leaders arrested including Subhas then they were put in Jail in Mundalay at Burma.
- Subhas served the first phase of his apprenticeship for public service under C.R. Das.
- The second phase of Subhas of his preparation for his future role in India took place inside the prison walls of Burma. In 1927, Subhas was released from Jail.

➢ Calcutta Congress 1928
- During the period from 1924 to 1927, when Subhas was languishing in Burma prisons. C.R. Das died in 1925. It was indeed a deep personal tragedy for Subhas.
- Another major events in 1925-1927 was the virtual retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from active politics.
- Gandhi confined himself to the propagation of Khadi and constructive work among the depressed classes.
- The viceroy Lord Irwin announced the appointment of an all white commission headed by Sir John Simon to review the political situation in India and recommend necessary constitutional reforms.
- In 1927, the Madras Congress session adopted a resolution boycotting the Simon Commission.
- Subhas met Gandhi at Sabarmati and begged of him to come out of retirement, assume the leadership of the country. But, Gandhi did not respond.
- As the Simon Commission came to India, All parties conference to met in March 1928 and set up a small committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru included Subhas, they demanded complete independence as against dominion status.
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas continued to be General Secretaries of the Congress.

- The All Bengal students conference in August 1928 in Calcutta was presided over by Subhas.
- The first session of the All India youth congress was held in Calcutta in December 1928 with subhas as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and K.F. Nariman of Bombay as President.
- Subhas said in this meeting the adoption of modern ideas and methods in building the new India of their dreams.
- Subhas was also the General Officer commanding of the Congress volunteer Corps which was raised and trained by him on semi-military lines and were held together by Military discipline.
- The Corps consisted of various formations including a motor cycle unit, a cavalry unit and women's corps.
- The first session of the Punjab students conference, Central provinces youth conference and Bihar student conference were presided over by Subhas.
- Subhas said placed the accent on patriotism, integrity, sacrifice, courage and an uncompromising adherence to the cause of complete national Independence.
- Congress said cooperation with the British Government to evolve a Dominion Constitution for India.
- But, Subhas and Saifuddin Kitchlu and Abdul Bari opposed the acceptance of Dominion status and participation in the Round Table Conference.

➢ **Subhas and Civil Disobedience Movement I**
- Subhas formed a congress Democratic party to promote his militant programme. So, Subhas was arrested.
- On the 6th April, Gandhi launched the campaign by picking up pieces of salt lying on the beach Gandhi was arrested.
- While in Prison, Subhas was elected mayor of Calcutta, but he could assume office only after his release later in the year.
- The First Round Table Conference was held in London towards the end of 1930 without the participation of the congress.
- Subhas therefore proposed the following programmes for winning freedom for India.
    1. Organisation of peasants and workers on a socialistic programme.
    2. Organisation of youth into volunteer corps under strict discipline.
    3. Abolition of the caste system and the eradication of the social and religious superstitions of all kinds .
    4. Organisation of women's associations for getting our women folk to accept the gospel and work out the new programme.
    5. Intensive programme for boycott of British goods.
    6. Creation of literature for propagating the new culture and programme.
- Subhas said the Gandhi-Irwin pact was extremely unsatisfactory and disappointing.
- Subhas summed up this significant address to the youth of India by reminding them of the historical fact that India was the key stone to the world edifice and a freedom would spell destruction of Imperialism throughout the world.

➢ **Subhas and Civil Disobedience Movement II**
- Subhas came to know to this development after his release from prison in March 1931.
- Subhas travelled with Gandhi again after the Karachi Congress and observed that the Mahatma was then at the pinnacie of popularity and prestige.

- In April the congress working committee selected Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the congress to the Round Table Conference. Subhas thought this was an error. Because in London, Gandhiji would be done in an assembly of all kinds of Sectarian elements chosen by the British arrayed against him with nobody at his side to back him up.
- Gandhi accepted to participate in the Round Table Conference immediately M.A. Jinnah placed his fourteen points before Gandhi.
- Subhas met Gandhi and hold that the Congress should aim at an agreement nationalist Hindus and Nationalist Muslims and their agreement should be placed before the British Government as the National demand.
- In April, Subhas received reliable information that the British government would make every effort to drag Gandhiji at the very outset of the Round Table Conference into minor and controversial issues while side tracking the major issue of complete independence.
- Subhas conveyed this information to the Mahatma.
- Subhas view that the Mahatma's London voit was badly planned and his encourage did not include good and proper advisers.
- Subhas regretted that Gandhiji trip abroad was not utilised to raise the issue of Indian Independence as an International Political question.
- Subhas presided over the united provinces in May . In July Subhas presided over the Calcutta session of the All India Trade Union Congress where the Delhi pact was also disapproved.
- In 1932, the British Government launched its offensive against the Congress and nationalist organisations throughout India Leaders were arrested in Mass including Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas.
- Subhas was lodged in a small jail on Seoni, an obscure place in Central provinces.
- In 1932, the British Government announced, So called Communal Award providing for reservation of seats for the depressed classes and other national minorities in the legislature. It was opposed by Gandhiji fasting started unto death in Jail.
- After prolonged discussions, an agreement was reached that was called Poona pact. So, Mahatma broke his fast.
- As in 1930, Subhas watched the march of events in 1932, from behind the prison bars.
- Subhas was not impressed with the fact that the important issue of Indian Independence should once again be side-tracked by the emotional upsurge over Gandhiji's fast and the natural anxiety of his countrymen to save his life.
- Congress men became more interested in the anti-untouchability campaign and Temple Entry Bill rather than in civil disobedience. Subhas deplored this anti-climax.
- In the Sub-Jail in Seoni the health of Subhas rapidly deteriorated. He first shifted to Sabalpur Central Jail.
- From there Subhas was shifted from place to place ostensibly for medical diagnosis and treatment first to Madras, then to Bhowali and then to Lucknow.
- But neither was a proper diagnosis made of his ailments nor was any treatment of any avail.
- As during his exil in Burma, Subhas was reduced to a skeleton. On 13th February 1933, for treatment Subhas sailed for Europe an board the Italian ship S.S. Gange on another forced exile.
- In march 1933, Subhas reached Vienna there, he found very good physicians and received satisfactory medical treatment.

- Subhas back home in India. In matters of national policy, Subhas had always been absolutely frank and forthright regardless of the esteem and admination in which he held Gandhiji and other senior leaders.
- Many people however, thought that it was outrageous to criticise Gandhiji openly while he was on a fast.
- Soon after the suspension of the Civil disobedience movement Subhas was invited to preside over an Indian political conference in London.
- Subhas sent his presidential address to London to be read in absentia. Subhas mention his plan against British.

➢ **Subhas India's Ambassador Abroad (1933-1936)**
- During his sojourn in Europe, Subhas took upon himself the role of the unofficial Ambassador of Indian Nationalism.
- Though his work started in Austria to extended his activity to other countries in Europe, namely Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and France.
- Subhas established and developed contacts in these European countries not only in Political circles, but also among Intellectuals-literatures, economists, sociologists, scientists and men and women of the cultural world.
- Subhas also corresponded with many European Scholars and writers. Subhas lectured at many place on the Indian National Movement, Indian history, civilization and culture.
- Subhas sought the moral support of all classes of people in these countries for India's struggle against British imperialism.
- In Vienna, Subhas established the Austria-India society.
- Subhas also took a leading part in the formation its inaugural ceremony in 1934.
- In Berlin, the Indo-German society made arrangements for Subhas to have discussions with officials of the German foreign office.
- Subhas also got in touch with Indians working in Germany.
- Subhas saw that India and Turkey had many problems in common and both needed several similar social reforms.
- During his exile in Europe, Subhas wrote the first and major part of his substantive work the Indian struggle.
- Subhas, carefully examined the methods adopted by Irish revolutionaries to secure support from abroad, particularly Germany, the traditional opponent of the British on the continent, during the First World War.
- Subhas arranged the publication of bulletins on India in three languages, English, French and German for distribution from Ireland to the International press.
- In 1935, Subhas had to undergo a major surgical operation for the removal of a diseased gall bladder.

➢ **Subhas Congress President I**
- Subhas wrote his unfinished autobiography 'An Indian Pilgrim'.
- Subhas returned to India in the last week at January 1938, in Calcutta he was given a thunderous reception the session at Haripura was to be the fifty first annual assembly of the Congress.
- On his arrival at the congress village of Haripura in February 1938, Subhas was got a classic reception.

- He was taken to the session of life in a chariot pulled by 51 pairs of white bullocks to the accompaniment of brass bands while thousands of rural folk greeted him all along the way.
- When Subhas became President, the Congress party had accepted office in seven out of eleven province of British India.

➤ Subhas Congress President II
- Subhas made certain concrete proposals concerning the congress party organisation.
    1. The Congress must have a well disciplined volunteer corps.
    2. The party must have a cadre of officers for national service after Independence.
    3. Trade unions and peasant organisations totally joined in congress.
    4. The leftist block must be socialist in character in congress.
    5. Independent foreign policy in India.
    6. Promotion of cultural and educational contacts was another important means of making India known throughout the world.
- As congress President second term Subhas toured the country extensively.
- Subhas had very clear and definite views regarding national reconstruction.
- Subhas felt deeply that congress men must be fully conscious of their responsibility in the matter of achieving national unity and solidarity.
- Subhas made it clear that while advocating industrialisation he was not ruling out cottage industries.
- Subhas met Gandhiji in mid-February 1939, at his Ashrama at Wardha, but the meeting proved infructuous.

➤ The Alterative Leadership
- Gandhiji not cooperation with Subhas. So Subhas resigned.
- The first All India Conference of the Forward Bloc was held in Bombay on the 22nd June 1939, Subhas received enthusiastic response.
- Subhas started a weekly journal Forward Bloc in August 1939 of which he was the editor.

➤ The Great Escape
- The arrangement was that Subhas would take the Frontier Mail from Delhi and arrive at Peshwar on 19th January 1941, than moved to Kabul. Subhas what actually happened is yet a closed book.

➤ Azad Hind
- Subhas editing and publishing Azad Hind, a bilingual periodical in Germany and English the periodical was circulated through out Europe and carried report and cuticles in every possible aspect of Indian politics, Economics culture, philosophy and arts.

➤ In East Asia (1943-1945)
- In November 1943, Netaji attended the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. He Choose to be an observer at that international conference firstly, because India had not yet won her freedom.
- Secondly, because he would not commit the future Government of free India to any post-war plans or arrangements of Japan and her cities of the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

- **Chalo Delhi**
  - Subhas said to the Army, there in front of you lies the road that your pioneers have built.
  - We shall march along the road, we shall curve our way through the enemy's ranks or, if God wills, we shall die a Martyr's death.
  - And in our last sleep we shall kiss the road, that will bring our Army to Delhi. The road to Delhi is the road to Freedom Chalo Delhi.

ESTIMATE

Subhas Chandra Bose was a born man of action and a lover of adventure. He was an ardent disciple of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda as he was a devoted admirer of Tilak and Aurobindo. In Politics he was a radical and an extremist. He advocated India's right to be free and the necessity of suffering and sacrifice to achieve national independence. He never subscribed to the Gandhian principles of non-violence. On the contrary, he believed in war and violence for the liberation of India. he tried his best to radicalize the freedom struggle. After his purge from the Congress, Bose unsuccessfully tried to consolidate the Leftist parties. But his Forward Bloc posed a challenge to British Imperialism. In a way the radicalism of Bose's Forward Bloc forced Gandhi to launch the Quit India Movement. Bose believed in direct action to drive out the British form India. The formation of the Indian National Army, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the heroic struggle to emancipate India from the British rule were indeed epic episodes in the history of India's struggle for freedom. At a time when the Indian freedom fighters had been languishing in prisons, Bose was keeping the torch of freedom high and the Indian National Army was marching ahead towards the liberation of India. The post-war trial of Indian National Army prisoners generated intense upsurge in the country. Thus, the mighty freedom movement bears indelible imprints of Bose's struggle, sacrifice and service.

- **Conclusion**
  - In the history of India's struggle for freedom, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose stands out in all distinctiveness.
  - In Physique and mental constitution in manner and life style in ideology and action.
  - Packed with daring and drama in fact in his total personality and achievements, he was a unique phenomenon of twentieth century India.

17. **Write a detailed note on Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2021**
    தமிழ்நாடு தொழிற்கொள்கை 2021 விரிவாக எழுதுக

Introduction

Tamil is one of the most advanced state in India. It's success is driven by a self sustained and self propelled industrial growth process.

Key facts

1. Second largest state economy in India.
2. Contributing to 8.4% of India's GDP.
3. Home to largest number of factories in India.

Progress and New Goals of Policy

1. Achieve annual growth rate of 15% in the manufacturing sector.
2. Attract investment worth of 135 billion US dollars between 2020 and 2025.
3. Create 2 million employment opportunities by 2025.
4. Increase the contribution of the Manufacturing sector to 30% of GSVA by 2030.
5. Achieve inclusive and balanced regional growth.

Pillars of Industrial Policy 2021

1. **Infrastructure**

   i. The state has 57 SEZ (Special Economic Zones).
   ii. SIPCOT is process of establishing Industrial parks in 15 districts.
   iii. Tamil Nadu industrial corridors
      Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor
      Chennai – Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor
      Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor
   iv. Well connected Road infrastructure and power surplus state with installed capacity of 31,990 MW.

2. **Focus on Sunrise Sectors**

   i. Automobile and Auto components
   ii. Chemicals
   iii. Electronics, Hardware, Heavy Engineering
   iv. Leather and Textiles

3. **Innovation and Ecosystem Development**

   i. SIPCOT to establish Industrial Innovation centres at Sriperumbudur and Hosur industrial parks.
   ii. Research and Technology Adoption Fund.

4. **Ease of Doing Business**

   i. Single window Facility under Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act and Rules in 2017-2018.
   ii. Investor Facilitation Desk to provide guidance on procedural aspects of starting industries.
   iii. "Yaadhum Oorae" dedicated portal for Non Resident Tamils.
   iv. Biz Buddy – Tamil Nadu's industry help desk portal.

5. Incentives for Industries

   i. Three categories of Districts
      A Category Districts - Chennai , Tiruvallur, Kanchipuram, Chengalpet.
      B Category Districts – Western Districts
      C Category Districts – Southern Districts
   ii. Investment Promotion subsidy
   iii. Training, Land cost subsidy
   iv. Interest Subvention

v. SGST reimbursement for Final products.
vi. Fixed capital subsidy
vii. Special incentives for logistics infrastructure

Policy Implementation

i. Implementing Agency – SIPCOT
ii. Inter Department committee shall serve as a recommendatory body to the cabinet for sanction of incentives.

Key achievements of Tamil Nadu

i. Tamil Nadu topped the Good Governance Index 2019.
ii. Ranked Second in State Investment Potential Index.
iii. Rank second in Growth, Innovation and Leadership Index.
iv. Chennai ranks second in terms of cities with high employabiling – India skills report 2019-2020.
v. Despite COVID – 19 state signed 55 MOU amounting to over Rs 40,719 Crores in investment.

Conclusion

The New Industrial policy supersedes the Tamil Nadu Industrial policy 2014 and will be valid till 31.03.2025. The policy aims to make Tamil Nadu the destination to invest, innovate and create products and services.

Fixed Capital Subsidy

'C' District (Backward Districts)

i. 12% for Large industries
ii. 15% for Mega industries
iii. 25% for Ultra Mega industries

This subsidy is given to promote inclusive growth across the state.

18. **Discuss the causes, features and significance of Non-Cooperation Movement**
ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்திற்கான காரணங்கள் அதன் சிறப்பம்சங்கள் மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து விவாதி

Non-Cooperation Movement and Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was the main force behind the non-cooperation movement. In March 1920, he issued a manifesto declaring a doctrine of the non-violent non-cooperation movement. Gandhi, through this manifesto, wanted people to:

1. Adopt swadeshi principles
2. Adopt swadeshi habits including hand spinning & weaving
3. Work for the eradication of untouchability from society

Gandhi travelled across the nation in 1921 explaining the tenets of the movement.

Features of the Non-Cooperation Movement

- ❖ The movement was essentially a peaceful and non-violent protest against the British government in India.
- ❖ Indians were asked to relinquish their titles and resign from nominated seats in the local bodies as a mark of protest.
- ❖ People were asked to resign from their government jobs.
- ❖ People were asked to withdraw their children from government-controlled or aided schools and colleges.
- ❖ People were asked to boycott foreign goods and use only Indian-made goods.
- ❖ People were asked to boycott the elections to the legislative councils.
- ❖ People were asked not to serve in the British army.
- ❖ It was also planned that if the above steps did not bring results, people would refuse to pay their taxes.
- ❖ The INC also demanded Swarajya or self-government.
- ❖ Only completely non-violent means would be employed to get the demands fulfilled.
- ❖ The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because, for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.
- ❖ Gandhiji had assured that Swaraj would be achieved in a year if this movement was continued to completion.
- ❖ Also, read, Non-Cooperation Movement was Launched – [1st August, 1920]

Causes of Non-Cooperation Movement

- ❖ Resentment at the British after the war: Indians thought that in return for the extensive support of manpower and resources they had provided to Britain during the First World War, they would be rewarded by autonomy at the end of the war. But the Government of India Act 1919 was dissatisfactory. In addition, the British also passed repressive acts like the Rowlatt Act which further angered many Indians who felt betrayed by the rulers despite their wartime support.
- ❖ Home Rule Movement: The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak set the stage for the non-cooperation movement. The extremists and the moderates of the INC were united and the Lucknow Pact also saw solidarity between the Muslim League and the Congress Party. The return of the extremists gave the INC a militant character.
- ❖ Economic hardships due to World War I: India's participation in the war caused a lot of economic hardships to the people. Prices of goods began to soar which affected the common man. Peasants also suffered because the prices of agricultural products did not increase. All this led to resentment against the government.
- ❖ The Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre: The repressive Rowlatt Act and the brutal massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar had a profound effect on the Indian leaders and the people. Their faith in the British system of justice was broken and the whole country rallied behind its leaders who were pitching for a more aggressive and firm stance against the government.
- ❖ The Khilafat Movement: During the First World War, Turkey, which was one of the Central Powers, had fought against the British. After Turkey's defeat, the Ottoman

caliphate was proposed to be dissolved. Muslims regarded Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph (religious head of the Muslims). The Khilafat movement was launched under the leadership of Ali Brothers (Maulana Mohammed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali), Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani. It got the support from Mahatma Gandhi to persuade the British government not to abolish the caliphate. The leaders of this movement accepted the non-cooperation movement of Gandhiji and led a joint protest against the British.

Why was the Non-Cooperation Movement suspended?

❖ Gandhiji called off the movement in February 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.
❖ In Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, a violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen during a clash between the police and protesters of the movement.
❖ Gandhiji called off the movement saying people were not ready for revolt against the government through ahimsa. Several leaders like Motilal Nehru and C R Das were against the suspension of the movement only due to sporadic incidents of violence.

Significance of Non-Cooperation Movement

❖ Swaraj was not achieved in one year as Gandhiji had told.
❖ However, it was a truly mass movement where lakhs of Indians participated in the open protest against the government through peaceful means.
❖ It shook the British government who were stumped by the extent of the movement.
❖ It saw participation from both Hindus and Muslims thereby showcasing communal harmony in the country.
❖ This movement established the popularity of the Congress Party among the people.
❖ As a result of this movement, people became conscious of their political rights. They were not afraid of the government.
❖ Hordes of people thronged to jails willingly.
❖ The Indian merchants and mill owners enjoyed good profits during this period as a result of the boycott of British goods. Khadi was promoted.
❖ The import of sugar from Britain reduced considerably during this period.
❖ This movement also established Gandhiji as a leader of the masses.

19. **Answer the following questions**
    பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி

    a. **Mr. Arun gave 40% of the money he had, to his wife. He also gave 20% of the remaining amount to each of his three sons. Half of the amount now left was spent on miscellaneous items and the remaining amount of ₹ 12,000 was deposited in the bank. How much money did Mr. Arun have initially?**
    அருண் என்பவர் தன்னிடம் உள்ள தொகையில் 40%-ஐ தன்னுடைய மனைவியிடம் அளிக்கிறார். மீதமுள்ள தொகையை தன்னுடைய மூன்று மகன்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 20%ஐ பிரித்து கொடுக்கின்றார். பின்பு மீதமுள்ளவற்றில் பாதியை இதர செலவுகளுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்துகிறார். மேலும் கடைசியில் அவரது கையிலிருந்த தொகையான ரூ. 12000-ஐ வங்கியில் செலுத்துகிறார் எனில், தொடக்கத்தில் அவரிடமிருந்த தொகை எவ்வளவு?

    b. **The probability that a student will pass the final examination in both English and Tamil is 0.5 and the probability of passing neither is 0.1. If the probability of passing**

the English examination is 0.75, what is the probability of passing the Tamil examination?

ஒரு மாணவன் இறுதித் தேர்வில் ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் தமிழில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.5, ஒன்றிலும் தேர்ச்சி அடையாமல் இருப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.1 ஆங்கிலத் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி அடைவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.75 எனில், தமிழ் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு என்ன?

20. **Answer the following questions**
பின்வரும் வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி

a. A cricket club has 16 members, of whom only 5 can bowl. What is the probability that in a team of 11 members at least 3 bowlers are selected?

ஒரு கிரிக்கெட் சங்கத்தில் 16 உறுப்பினர்கள் உள்ளனர். அவர்களில் 5 பேர் மட்டுமே பந்து வீசும் திறம் படைத்தவர்கள். இவர்களுள் 11 பேர் கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவில் குறைந்தது 3 பந்து வீச்சாளர்களாவது இடம் பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு காண்க.

b. What is Frequency polygon and explain the construction of Frequency polygon using histogram?

நிகழ்வெண் பலகோணம் என்றால் என்ன? நிகழ்வெண் பலகோணம் வரையும் முறையை நிகழ்வெண் செவ்வகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி விளக்குக?