

**TNPSC GROUP I MAIN - 2021**  
**TEST FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2021**  
**PAPER I, II, III - CURRENT AFFAIRS (TAMILNADU)**  
**PAPER I - UNIT III APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY**

Time: 3 hours

Total marks: 250

**SECTION A**

10 x 10 = 100

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 150 words each

**1. Highlight the key recommendations of A.K. Rajan Committee Report**

A.K. ராஜன் குழு அறிக்கையின் முக்கிய பரிந்துரைகளை குறிப்பிடுக

- In a 165-page report submitted by retired Justice AK Rajan Committee on the impact of NEET, the report stated that NEET should be eliminated immediately.
- The report submitted on September 14 to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin stated that if NEET continues for a few more years, it would affect the healthcare infrastructure of Tamil Nadu, bringing a shortage of doctors' appointments in primary health centres and government hospitals.
- The report also stated that students from rural regions and poor backgrounds might lose access to medical education.
- The Committee also laid out that students who studied Tamil as a medium couldn't fare well in NEET and strongly condemned the culture of 'coaching', claiming that it is gradually replacing 'learning', which is very essential for the would-be-Doctors (medical aspirants) to acquire all skills reasoning, decision making, judgemental, analytical and psychosocial skills which are acquired only in the schooling-learning, not in the coaching.

**The committee made the below recommendations to state governments:**

- The state government may undertake immediate steps to eliminate NEET from being used in admission to medical programmes at all levels by following the required legal and/or legislative procedures.
- The government may take a stand that the words 'university education' found in Entry 25 List III is a general provision and 'Regulation of Universities' in Entry II is a special provision: Entry 32 is an exclusive state subject that cannot be ignored. Therefore, Article 254 cannot be invoked to override Act 3/2007 insofar as it relates to entry 32. Hence, admission to affiliated colleges under the Tamil Nadu Dr M G R Medical University are governed by Act 3 of 2007 and hence admission to those seats will be filled as per the provisions of that Act. (S.14 of NMC Act has no application to those seats). In this regard, the state may follow the required procedures to satisfy the legal and constitutional provisions.

- Alternatively, the state government may pass an Act, similar to the Act 3/2007, indicating the need for elimination of NEET at all levels of Medical Education, and get the President's assent for the same. This will ensure social justice and protect all vulnerable student communities from being discriminated in admission to medical education programmes.
- The HSc (Higher Secondary) scores shall become the sole admission criteria for admission to first degree medical programmes, and to ensure equality in opportunity for students from different Boards of Education, normalisation of scores may be followed.
- The socio, economic and other demographic adversities that cause poor performance of all relevant students, mainly the disadvantaged and underprivileged, in their HSc examination shall be identified, and according to the degree of intensities of adversities, re-profiling of scores can be done using a pre-developed framework of 'Adversity Score'.
- The school education, up to the level of HSc, shall be reformed such that 'learning' as opposed to 'coaching' is fostered, and that right from curriculum through teaching and learning to learning assessment (Board Examination), all shall be tweaked toward enabling and empowering students with subject knowledge and higher order skills including reasoning, decision making, social disposition and so on. In particular, the rote form of learning assessment that leads to coaching shall be eliminated and the acquired knowledge and skills shall be focussed on.
- So far as the 'Deemed Universities' is concerned, an Act has to be passed by the Tamil Nadu assembly to bring all the Deemed Universities of Tamil Nadu under its purview, as under Act 3/2007 and the President's assent has to be obtained.
- The report concluded by saying that if NEET continues, Tamil Nadu may go back to the pre-independence days, where in small towns and in villages only 'bare-foot' doctors were catering for the needs that were available and that Tamil Nadu as a state would go down in the rank among States, in the Medical and Health Care system.

2. Write a note on the recent archaeological excavations in Tamilnadu

தமிழகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற சமீபத்திய அகழாய்வுகள் பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

கீழடி

ஆதிச்சநல்லூர்

சிவகளை

கொற்கை

கங்கை கொண்ட சோழபுரம்

கொடுமணல்

மயிலாடும்பாறை

பொருறை

3. List out the recent announcements of Tamil Development Department for the growth of Tamil Language and Literature.

தமிழ் மொழி மற்றும் இலக்கிய வளர்ச்சிக்கு தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி துறை அறிவித்த சமீபத்திய அறிவிப்புகளை பட்டியலிடுக

- ❖ To create new Tamil words for education including technical education.
- ❖ Tamil chairs in world-renowned universities
- ❖ to promote Tamil language among the global Tamil diaspora
- ❖ CM Urged the Union government to announce Tamil classic, 'Tirukkural' as a national book.
- ❖ To promote the usage of Tamil language in Central government offices in the state as well as in banks functioning in the state.
- ❖ Setting up a new digital library, audio-visual programmes in memorials, and a museum.
- ❖ The Books of Tamil scholars will be nationalized and a sum of money will be given.
- ❖ Accordingly, the books of Dr. T. Paramasivan, Silamboli Su.Sellappan, Puluvar Ilangumaranar, Murugesu Bhagavathar, Sankaravalli Nayakam and Pulavar Se. Rasu will be nationalized.
- ❖ In the temples, Tirukkural classes are conducted along with Thevaram, Thiruvagam and the Naalayira Divya Prabhandam.
- ❖ Tamil classes will be conducted through the media under the name 'Theerak Kadhal Thirukural'.
- ❖ Rs. 1 crore will be allocated to form the 'Tamil Campaign Association' (தமிழ் பரப்புரைக் கழகம்) in order to teach Tamils living abroad and in other states.
- ❖ In particular, the Minister stressed that when writing a name in Tamil, the initials should also be written in Tamil.

4. Write a short note on

சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

a. Madurai Gandhi Museum

மதுரை காந்தி அருங்காட்சியகம்

To highlight the importance of Mahatma Gandhi and Madurai, India's first museum for Gandhiji was set up in Madurai on April 15, 1959, at the Rani Mangammal Palace. The then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the museum. Although there are

museums for Gandhiji in seven places across India, this stands to be the only museum in South India. Also, the blood-stained Dhoti that Gandhiji wore when he was shot is safely preserved here.

**b. Gandhi's Revolution in Dress**

காந்தியின் ஆடைப் புரட்சி

**Tamil Nadu's 'Thoonga Nagaram' Gears Up To Celebrate 100 Years of Mahatma Gandhi's Dress Revolution**

Madurai, the so-called 'Thoonga Nagaram', has geared up for the celebrations to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi's dress revolution that will remind people how Madurai inspired the Father of the Nation to shift to iconic loincloth attire.

History says Mahatma Gandhi has visited Tamil Nadu over twenty times, in which he has sown various important revolutions when he came to Madurai at least five times.

In 1919, he mobilised the youth against the Rowlatt Act, also in 1921, he campaigned for the Non-Cooperation Movement, meanwhile, in 1927, Gandhiji campaigned for Khaddar clothes and in 1946 he visited for worship at the Meenakshi Amman Temple in Madurai.

Gandhiji gave his second visit to Madurai on September 21, 1921, when he took up a campaign on the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Swadeshi and Khaddar. For Madurai city, 251A Mela Masi Street is a historic landmark. Because Gandhiji stayed at a house numbered 251A owned by his follower Ram Kalyanji at the Mela Masi Street in Madurai. Gandhiji, who was wearing a traditional Gujarati turban with dhoti and shirt, shaved his head in the early hours of September 22 and appeared to be wearing loincloth attire.

However, Gandhiji implemented the decision in Madurai of shifting his attire to loincloth to mark the poor and pathetic condition of the labourers and farmers in the country. "I have never regretted the changes I made in my life. I had to make them. I made such a big change in my attire in Madurai," Gandhiji wrote in his notes.

The loincloth is worn by Gandhiji to symbolise India's poverty, later became his symbol. In the meantime, the house where Gandhiji stayed in Madurai Mela Masi Street came up for sale in 1954. The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board bought it and began selling its Khaddar materials.

For the first time, Gandhiji addressed the people gathering in Madurai on September 22, 1921, with the appearance of loincloth attire. To mark it, a statue of him was erected in 1984 at the place where he appeared in his iconic attire in 1921 and is now known as 'Gandhi Pottal'. Gandhiji's last visit to Madurai was in 1946.

**5. Trace out the reason for Tamilnadu Urban Employment Scheme and list out its key objectives.**

தமிழ்நாடு நகர்ப்புற வேலைவாய்ப்பு திட்டத்திற்கான காரணத்தை குறிப்பிட்டு அதன் நோக்கங்களை பட்டியலிடுக

## **Introduction:**

Tamil Nadu government has issued orders to implement the urban employment scheme in the state on a pilot basis. The scheme is aimed at providing livelihood and social security by increasing job opportunities and through creation and maintenance of public assets.

As a pilot, the scheme would be implemented in two zones in Greater Chennai Corporation, one zone each in 14 municipal corporations, one municipality each in seven regions, and one panchayat each in 37 districts for the year 2021-22. An initial allocation of Rs 100 crore has been made for the scheme for the year 2021-22.

The order states that as per the Urban employment scheme, 50 per cent of the total person-days under the scheme would be earmarked for women. Women and men would be paid the same wages for the same unskilled and semiskilled work. The TN Urban Employment Scheme is based on the recommendations made by a committee led by former Reserve Bank of India Governor C. Rangarajan.

The urban population in Tamil Nadu is growing fast and it would reach 60 per cent of the total population by 2036. A total of 4 crore people are now living in urban areas, accounting for 53 per cent of the total population.

## **Context:**

This is an urban employment scheme proposed to be implemented by Tamil Nadu Government on the lines of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

It seeks to improve the livelihood of urban poor.

## **Need for:**

Unlike other States, the urban population in Tamil Nadu is growing fast and it would reach 60% of the total population by 2036.

A total of four crore people are now living in urban areas, accounting for 53% of the total population.

But, many of them had lost their jobs because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Implementation and key features:**

Under the scheme, workers will be used for activities such as desilting of water bodies and maintenance of public parks and other places.

## **Key objectives:**

- ❖ Generation of paid rural employment of not less than 100 days for each worker who volunteers for unskilled labour.
- ❖ Proactively ensuring social inclusion by strengthening the livelihood base of rural poor.
- ❖ Creation of durable assets in rural areas such as wells, ponds, roads and canals.

- ❖ Reduce urban migration from rural areas.
- ❖ Create rural infrastructure by using untapped rural labour.

**6. Write a note on the Economic Advisory Council of Tamilnadu**

தமிழக பொருளாதார ஆலோசனைக் குழுப் பற்றி குறிப்பு வரைக

**The reason for setting up the council**

Tamil Nadu is reeling under a precarious financial crunch, following the slowdown and the COVID-19 pandemic. With persistent high revenue and fiscal deficits and a large overhang of debts, the state is struggling hard to finance the welfare schemes. The state has been fighting hard to get its GST dues from the Government of India.

**The members and their expertise**

1. Prof. Esther Duflo – A poverty alleviation expert and Nobel laureate, Esther is a Professor of Poverty Alleviation and Development Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT, USA).
2. Dr Raghuram Rajan – A former RBI governor, Rajan also helped design India's core social-security project, MNREGA.
3. Dr Arvind Subramanian – Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) to the Government of India between 2014 and 2018.
4. Prof. Jean Dreze – A development economist, Dreze is Visiting Professor at Ranchi University in India.
5. Dr S. Narayan – A former bureaucrat with nearly four decades in public service, who had served as economic advisor to the Government of India during the Vajpayee administration in 2003-04. He is a proponent of the Dravidian brand of politics.

**What will the committee do?**

The committee will provide general guidance on economic and social policy, social justice and human development related issues. The advice will be on particular matters related to ensuring equal opportunities for women and the well-being of underprivileged groups. The council will advise on boosting economic growth, employment and productivity in the state.

While guiding the state on improving the overall fiscal health of the state, it will also advise on improving the state capacity to deliver better services to the people. It will also act as a sounding board for new ideas or on possible solutions to intransigent roadblocks.

The output of the council will be in the form of policy briefs or notes or even consultations, according to the issued Government Order. The council is expected to provide the chief minister with quick advice proactively in response to specific requests.

With a former Lehman banker PTR Palanivel Thiagarajan as the finance minister, the council is considered as an added advantage to take the state's economic growth at a faster pace and bailout from the economic crisis. The council as per the Terms of Reference in the GO issued by the government says that the members may, suo moto or on request from the chief minister or finance minister, provide specific inputs.

According to highly placed sources in the state secretariat, the members of the council were roped in by PTR, in consultation with chief minister Stalin. Sources also said that Stalin is highly concerned about the precarious financial situation of the state, which he feels could hamper his dream of a welfare state.

Stalin's plan seems to be driven by his aim to revitalise Tamil Nadu's fallen economy. The new team is likely to help him achieve parallel growth across all sectors in the state.

Responses to the formation of the council have been positive, with policy watchers calling it a "dream team" due to the qualifications of its members.

Tamil Nadu state in India has pulled off the unthinkable - a dream economic advisory team.

Poverty-alleviation expert and Nobel laureate Esther Duflo, former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan & Jean Dreze, who helped design India's core social-security project, MGNREGA, are part of it.

7. Write a short note on

சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

a. Jal Jeevan Mission - Tamilnadu

ஜல் ஜீவன் திட்டம் - தமிழ்நாடு

**Introduction:**

Jal Jeevan Mission, is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission.

Centre has allocated Rs 3,691 Crore grants to Tamil Nadu under Jal Jeevan Mission to make provision of tap water supply to every home. With a four-fold increase in allocation, the Central Government has pushed for accelerating pace in accomplishing the target of Har Ghar Jal by the State. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has also released Rs 614.35 Crore to the State as first tranche. Jal Shakti Minister, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat while approving this four-fold increase in allocation has assured full assistance to the State for making provision of tap water supply in every rural home by 2024.

In Tamil Nadu, out of a total of 1.26 Crore households, 40.36 lakh households have been provided with tap water connections. On 15th August 2019, at the time of launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, only 21.65 lakh households had tap water supply. In the last 22 months, 18.70 lakh households in the State have been provided tap water connections.

Jal Jeevan Mission announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August 2019 from Red Fort

is under implementation in partnership with States and UTs to provide tap water connection to every rural household of the country by 2024.

## b. Palmyra Development Mission

பனைமர சாகுபடி திட்டம்

### Introduction:

Palmyrah, the State tree of Tamil Nadu that has ecological and economic value, is all set to get its rightful place in the State again. Within six months, the agriculture department is aiming to plant 76 lakh palmyrah seeds across the State along the banks of waterbodies, agricultural land, fallow land, government poramboke land, and on roadsides.

### Palmyrah Development Mission

Chief Minister MK Stalin launched a “Palmyrah Development Mission” on Friday. The State government has allocated Rs 3 crore towards the procurement of seeds and allied works. The original plan was to plant the seeds in 30 districts; this was later altered to encompass the entire State, with the focus being rural areas. Discussions are on to plant around 25,000 seeds along Coovum banks and other appropriate places in Chennai, in association with the Public Works Department (PWD) and the Chennai Corporation. But the execution plans are yet to be finalised, according to the sources.

Considering the arrival of the monsoon, we are trying to complete planting the seeds by November, as we have to take into account the germination success. Experience tells us that 60 per cent of seeds germinate successfully,” an official source said. It is, however, learnt that the target for this year might have to be brought down to 25 lakh, given the short period available before the monsoon kicks in.

The source also said that procurement of palmyrah seeds has already begun through the Tamil Nadu Seed Development Agency from Thoothukudi, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, and a few more districts where quality seeds are available. Many NGOs engaged in protecting this tree have come forward to donate seeds to the government.

Known scientifically as *Borassus flabellifer*, palmyrah (panai) has deep economic value in the State. “It takes years for the palmyrah tree to start yielding. Once it does, however, it will go on for many decades. No part of this tree goes to waste. Many entrepreneurs are engaged in exporting palmyrah products. So, in the long run, planting this tree in large numbers is an economically important move. Also, when the cyclonic storms hit the State, the palmyrah trees acted as ‘wind warriors’ in many areas,” an official source said.

### Most of India’s palmyra in TN

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of palmyra trees in India. That is, about 5.10 crore of the estimated 8.59 crore palmyra trees in India are in Tamil Nadu, according to Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board. Activists, however, claim this figure has dropped drastically, to just three crore.



## PRODUCTS TO BE SOLD VIA PDS

Of the ₹3 crore allotted, ₹1 crore had been granted for researches on topics like increasing the duration of the yield. "The government is planning to sell palmyra products through ration shops in future. Around ₹1 crore would be sanctioned to buy equipment to manufacture jaggery and other palmyra products," officials said

### 8. Discuss the contribution of V.O.C for the growth of Tamil Language.

தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்கு வ.உ.சி.யின் பங்களிப்பு பற்றி விவாதி

#### Introduction:

Recently, the Prime Minister paid tribute to V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, the legendary freedom fighter on his **150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary**.

- He was popularly known as **Kappalottiya Tamilan** (The Tamil Helmsman) and **Sekkizuththa Semmal** (scholarly gentry who suffered at the oil press).

#### Birth:

- **Vallinayagam Olaganathan Chidambaram Pillai (VOC)** was born **5<sup>th</sup> September 1872** to an eminent lawyer Olaganathan Pillai and Paramyee Ammai in Ottapidaram, Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.

#### Contributions to Tamil Language

- ❖ Commentaries on Tirukural
- ❖ Commentaries on Sivagnanabodham
- ❖ Commentaries on Tholkapiyam
- ❖ Translated Self Help Group of James Allen book into Tamil Manampol Vazhvu
- ❖ Books: Meiyarivu, Meiyaram
- ❖ Commentaries on ancient literary work Innilai

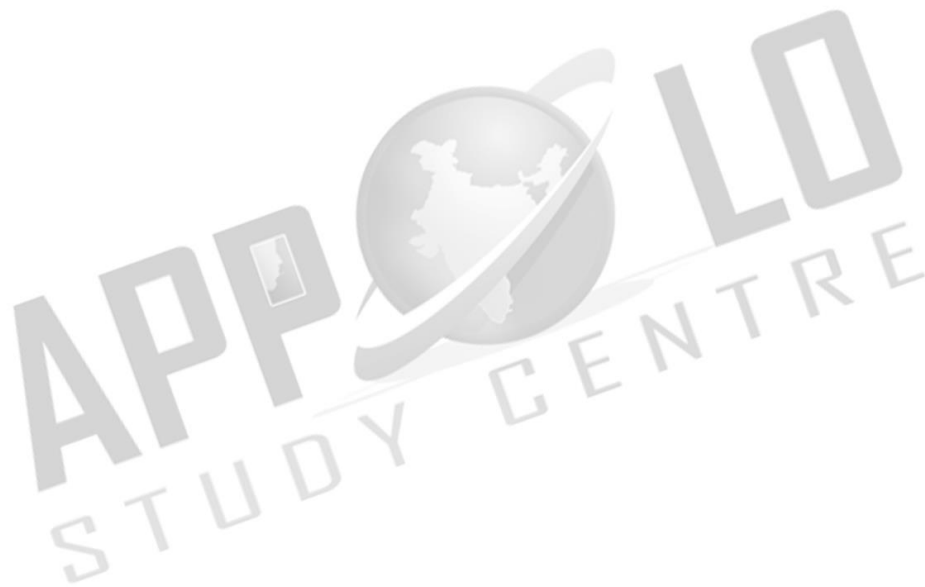
#### Entry in Politics:

- VOC entered politics in **1905 following the partition of Bengal**.
  - Towards the end of 1905, VOC visited Madras and was drawn closer to the **Swadeshi Movement** initiated by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
- It was not until the **arrival of VOC at Tuticorin (Present day Thoothukudi)** that the **Swadeshi movement** in Tirunelveli district began to gather force and momentum.

#### Role Played in Freedom Movement:

- By **1906**, VOC won the support of merchants and industrialists in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli for the idea of **establishing a Swadeshi merchant shipping outfit** by the name of the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNCo)**.

- VOC and Siva were aided in their efforts by a number of Tirunelveli-based lawyers, who formed **an organisation called the Swadeshi Sangam, or 'National Volunteers'**.
- The nationalist movement acquired a secondary character with the **beginning of the Tuticorin Coral Mills strike (1908)**.
- **Death:** V.O.C died on **18<sup>th</sup> November 1936** in the **Indian National Congress Office** at Tuticorin as was his last wish.



PAPER I UNIT III - APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY

9. Answer the following

- a. Arun lent ₹ 5,000 to Balaji for 2 years and ₹ 3,000 to Charles for 4 years on simple interest at the same rate of interest and received ₹ 2,200 in all from both of them as interest. Find the rate of interest per year.

அருண் என்பவர் பாலாஜி என்பவருக்கு ரூ.5,000 ஐ 2 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் சார்லஸ் என்பவருக்கு ரூ.3000 ஐ 4 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் ஒரே தனிவட்டி வீதத்தில் வழங்கினார். ஆக மொத்தமாக ரூ.2,200 ஐ வட்டியாக அருண் பெற்றார் எனில் வட்டி வீதத்தைக் காண்க

**Solution:**

Principal lent to Balaji  $P_1 = \text{Rs } 5000$

Time  $n_1 = 2$  years

Let  $r$  be the rate of interest per year

Simple interest got from Balaji  $= \frac{pnr}{100}$

$$I_1 = \frac{5000 \times 2 \times r}{100}$$

Again principal let to Charles  $P_2 = \text{Rs } 3000$

Time ( $n_2$ ) = 4 years

Simple interest got from Charles  $I_2 = \frac{3000 \times 4 \times r}{100}$

Altogether Arun got Rs 2200 as interest.

$$\therefore I_1 + I_2 = 2200$$

$$\frac{5000 \times 2 \times r}{100} + \frac{3000 \times 4 \times r}{100} = 2200$$

$$220r = 2200$$

$$r = \frac{2200}{220}$$

$$r = 10\%$$

Rate of interest per year = 10%

- b. The traffic lights at three different road crossing change after every 48 seconds, 72 seconds and 108 seconds respectively. If they change simultaneously at 8 : 00 a.m, at what time will they change simultaneously again?

வெவ்வேறு சாலைகள் சந்திக்கும் மூன்று இடங்களில் சாலை பாதுகாப்பு விளக்கு (Traffic lights) வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன, அவை ஒவ்வொன்றும் 48 வினாடிகள், 72 வினாடிகள், 108 வினாடிகளில் முறையே மாற்றமடைகின்றன. இவை மூன்றும் காலை 8.00 மணிக்கு ஒரே நேரத்தில் மாற்றமடைகின்றன. திரும்பவும் எப்பொழுது அவை மூன்றும் ஒரே நேரத்தில் மாற்றமடையும்.

**Solution:**

The traffic light at three different road crossing change after every 48 seconds, 72 seconds and 108 seconds respectively

So,

$$48=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$72=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$108=2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

Therefore, L.C.M of 48, 72,108 is  
( $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ )=432

So, time when they change again = 432 seconds

$$\text{Time} = \frac{432}{60} \text{ minutes}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time} = 7 \text{ minutes } 12 \text{ seconds}$$

Thus,

Required time = 8 am+ 7 minutes 12 seconds

$$= 8 : 07 : 12 \text{ am}$$

10. Monthly expenditure of Kumaran's family is given below. Draw a suitable Pie chart

Particulars	Food	Education	Rent	Transport	Miscellaneous
Expenses (in %)	50 %	20 %	15 %	5 %	10 %

Also

- Find the amount spent for education if Kumaran spends ₹6000 for Rent.
- What is the total salary of Kumaran?
- How much did he spend more for food than education?

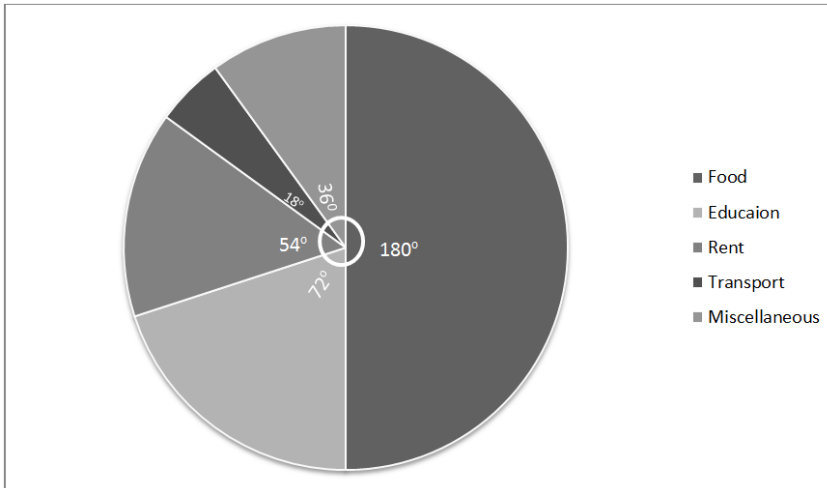
குமரனின் குடும்ப மாதச் செலவு கீழ்க் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கு பொருத்தமான வட்ட விளக்கப்படம் வரைக

விவரங்கள்	உணவு	கல்வி	வாடகை	போக்குவரத்து	இதர செலவுகள்
செலவுகள் %	50%	20%	15%	5%	10%

மேலும்

1. குமரன் ரூ.6000த்தை வாடகைக்குச் செலவுச் செய்தால் அவர் கல்விக்குச் செய்யும் செலவைக் காண்க
2. குமரனின் மொத்த மாத வருமானம் எவ்வளவு?
3. கல்வியை விட உணவுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகமாகச் செலவுச் செய்கிறார்?

Particulars	Expeenses (in %)	Central angle
Food	50%	$\frac{50}{100} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$
Education	20%	$\frac{20}{100} \times 360^\circ = 72^\circ$
Rent	15%	$\frac{15}{100} \times 360^\circ = 54^\circ$
Transport	5%	$\frac{5}{100} \times 360^\circ = 18^\circ$
Miscellaneous	10%	$\frac{10}{100} \times 360^\circ = 36^\circ$
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>360°</b>



1. Given Kumaran spends ₹ 6000 for Rent.

∴ 15% of total expenditure

$$\frac{15}{100} (\text{Total Expenditure}) = 6000$$

$$= \frac{6000 \times 100}{15}$$

Total Expenditure = ₹ 40,000

Amount spend for education = 20% of total expenditure.

$$\frac{20}{100} \times 40000 = ₹ 8000$$

2. Total salary of Kumaran = ₹ 40,000

3. Amount spend for food = 50% of (40,000)

Amount spend for the food than education = 20,000 - 8,000 = ₹ 12,000



SECTION - B  
UNIT- I: Geography of India with special reference to Tamil Nadu

10 x 15 = 150

Answer all the questions. Answer not exceeding 250 words each

11. Write detailed note on the Welfare Schemes the present Government of Tamilnadu  
தற்போதைய தமிழக அரசின் நலத்திட்டங்கள் பற்றி விரிவாக எழுதுக

- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin Thursday launched 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' (healthcare services at people's doorstep) scheme in Krishnagiri.
- The scheme is aimed at eliminating the need for patients to visit hospitals for treating non-communicable diseases.
- Kalaingar's 'Namaku Naame' public participation scheme to expand green cover will be implemented again at a cost of Rs 100 crore. Launched in 1997-98 by CM Karunanidhi, the scheme was renamed twice when J Jayalalithaa was voted to power in 2001 and 2011, while the original name was restored by Kalaingar in 2006
- Relaunch of 'Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam' with an outlay of Rs.1,200 crore.
- The urban poor to get an employment guarantee scheme, whose details were not spelt out
- In a major announcement of welfare schemes for farmers, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin distributed one lakh free power connection certificates to the state's farmers.
- Government will launch a State Level Credit Guarantee Scheme to enable more MSMEs, particularly micro enterprises to access credit
- The government allocated Rs.490.27 crore for 2021-2022 for the free sarees and dhotis scheme
- Allocation of Rs. 1,725 crore has been allocated for the MGR lunch scheme for the year 2021-22.
- Chief Minister's Insurance Scheme will be implemented from this year at a budget of Rs.1,046 crore
- To reduce travel time, Tamil Nadu plans to expand 8,900km of state highways under a new scheme named 'Chief Minister's Road Development Programme'
- Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, on Wednesday, launched a scheme to offer financial assistance and other benefits to children who lost either one or both of their parents to COVID-19. The state government has worked out long-term plans to support the children affected due to the pandemic.
- Under the new scheme, a deposit of Rs 5 lakh will be made in the bank accounts of children who lost both parents to COVID-19. This would be paid with the accrued interest when the child turns 18.
- Illam Thedi Kalvi

12. Discuss in detail Tamilnadu Export Promotion Policy 2021  
தமிழ்நாடு ஏற்றுமதி வளர்ச்சி கொள்கை 2021 பற்றி விவாதி

Tamil Nadu - A Leading Exports Hub  
Exports Overview

## Objectives

- ❖ Vision
- ❖ Goals
- ❖ Mission

## Champion Sectors

- ❖ Automobiles and Auto Components
- ❖ Textiles
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Leather and Footwear
- ❖ Electronics & Electrical Equipment
- ❖ Machinery

## Infrastructure

- ❖ Export Supporting Infrastructure
- ❖ Ease of Doing Business for Exporters

## State Support to Exporting Organisations

- ❖ Export Dispersion
- ❖ Export Diversification
- ❖ Export Promotion

## Institutional Mechanism

- ❖ State Export Promotion Committee
- ❖ District Export Promotion Committee
- ❖ Export Cell

### 13. Write a short note on

சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

#### a. Tamilnadu's First Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Slum dwellers

தமிழ்நாட்டின் முதல் குடிசை வாழ் மக்களுக்கான மீள்குடியேற்றம் மற்றும் மறுவாழ்வு கொள்கை

#### Key Answer

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Application of the Policy
- ❖ Resettlement & Rehabilitation Process
- ❖ Pre- Resettlement Activities
- ❖ Resettlement
- ❖ Provision of infrastructural amenities
- ❖ Resettlement Committee
- ❖ Rehabilitation



- ❖ Grievance Redressal Mechanism
  - ❖ Capacity Building
  - ❖ Social Audit
- 
- Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board was established in September 1970 and has been implementing various Housing, Slum Development and Rehabilitation and Resettlement programmes to ameliorate the living conditions of the slum families in Tamil Nadu. The Board initially started its activities in Chennai and its activities were gradually extended to other urban areas of Tamil Nadu since 1984 onwards in phased manner.
  - The motto of Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board is “*GOD WE SHALL SEE IN THE SMILE OF THE POOR*”. The Board has been implementing various programmes like In-situ tenemental schemes, In-situ plotted and infrastructure development and Rehabilitation and Resettlement schemes to improve the environs of the slums and the living standards of the urban slum families to achieve the Slum Free Cities Vision before 2023.
  - The draft policy, released by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board (TNUHDB) on Tuesday, says that it is applicable to encroachment, eviction, and displacement undertaken by the departments, statutory bodies, and local bodies under various acts and rules.
  - It says that while identifying land for resettlement, the daily livelihood activities of the intended beneficiaries must be taken into consideration.
  - It also states that the distance from the source of employment and from the nearest towns must also be considered while scouting land for resettlement and rehabilitation.
  - The TNUHDB which was earlier the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has also in the draft specified that slum dwellers must be accommodated only in areas from where it will take only half an hour to reach the nearest town by bus or train.
  - This draft policy has envisaged that it would prevail over other instructions on people evicted from objectionable poramboke land.

It also states that the policy is applicable only to the encroacher/non-title holders of the land.

**b. Singara Chennai 2.0**  
சிங்கார சென்னை 2.0

**Singara Chennai 2.0**

The new DMK government elected to power in May 2021 has announced a proposal to revive the Singara Chennai project. In the interregnum between the last term of this government and the present term, several projects were taken up, chief among which

was the Indian government's Smart Cities Project. Development works are already afoot in several areas. The pedestrian plaza in Pondy Bazaar is a glittering example. The operation of Chennai Metro both above and below ground has also eased the strain on travel within the city.

### **Proposals under Singara Chennai 2.0**

- ❖ Project Blue- A project set to transform the city's coastline. The city will get beachfronts with a facelift, water sports facilities and an aquarium. The aim is to showcase the city's vast coastline and improve tourism
- ❖ Beautification of subways and flyovers across the city with urban gardens, play areas
- ❖ Redevelopment of Anna Nagar Tower Park with a proposal for a Ferris wheel
- ❖ Area improvement projects to be undertaken for Guindy & Egmore stations
- ❖ Science & Mathematics Parks for children to encourage scientific enquiry and temper
- ❖ Heritage landmarks of the such as the Victoria Hall to be renovated on priority
- ❖ Creation of an Art District in the city to encourage street art and other forms that showcase local life and culture
- ❖ Creation of a pet park, science center and a state-of-the-art multi-sports complex
- ❖ Promotion of electric vehicle use

The city corporation is shortly to begin various special projects under the Singara Chennai 2.0 as a government order (G.O.) was passed on Wednesday regarding the same. Top officials said some of the projects include Solid Waste Management such as bio-mining of legacy waste at Kodungayur and Perungudi, restoration of heritage buildings, access to quality toilets, and strengthening public health centres.

According to the G.O., by Additional Chief Secretary to the government, Shiv Das Meena, a go-ahead has been given for the proposal and guidelines to implement Singara Chennai 2.0. A five-member nodal panel has been formed as sanctioning and implementing authorities.

The project is also expected to give special focus to the added areas of the city. "We have already planted 60,000 saplings and sanctions have been given to construct school buildings. The G.O. will now allow us to go for some bigger projects," the official said, adding the beautification of walls and removal of posters were being done.

While bridges were greenified with dynamic lighting, historical structures such as the Mint Clock Tower, too, were given a face-lift. The G.O. is also expected to give an impetus to the 'Project Blue', which aims at beach beautification. "Priority will be to finish projects that can get funding faster. However, a concern is the budget allocation of Rs 500 crore will not be sufficient as the works under the scheme may exceed it by a big margin," officials said.

Additionally, the Metro Water will be providing water supply to every house. The fund management would be done by the TN Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.

### Thooimai Chennai

- ❖ Bio-mining of legacy waste, converting retrieved lands as urban green spaces
- ❖ Modernisation of slaughterhouses, markets
- ❖ Scientific disposal of construction waste

### Pasumai Chennai

- ❖ Tree planting across the city

### Neermegu Chennai

- ❖ Water supply works
- ❖ Rejuvenation of waterways and water bodies

### Ezhilmigu Chennai

- ❖ Restoration of heritage buildings, provision of facade lighting
- ❖ Beautification of junctions, underside of bridges
- ❖ Upgrading city infrastructure
- ❖ Provision of footpaths for disabled

### Nalaimigu Chennai

- ❖ Provision of public/community toilets
- ❖ Improvements to maternal and child health facilities
- ❖ Providing facilities for outdoor sports, exercise
- ❖ Promoting non-motorised transport
- ❖ Underground sewage scheme in uncovered areas

### Kalvimigu Chennai

- ❖ Improvement of school infrastructure
- ❖ Learning centres for school children
- ❖ Modern libraries

#### 14. Write the significance of Tamilnadu Agriculture Budget

தமிழக வேளாண் நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையின் முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து எழுதுக

#### Introduction:

Minister Panneerselvam presented the Agriculture Budget for 2021-22.

For the first time in Tamil Nadu, a separate budget was tabled for the agriculture sector.

#### Budget highlights:

- A quintal of paddy will be purchased for Rs 2,060 and the normal variety for Rs 2,015. The Rs 2.62 crore Union-State Fund for Youth Entrepreneurship will be implemented.
- Coconut Value Added Center for Delta Coconut Farmers will be set up at Thanjavur.
- 5000 solar powered pump sets will be installed in the current year at 70% subsidy.
- An agricultural museum at a cost of Rs 2 crore will be set up in Chennai for the younger generation to know the pride of agriculture.
- Steps will be taken to produce 200 acres of seed in government seed farms in Tiruvallur, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kallakurichi, Salem, Erode, Tiruppur, Trichy, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Theni and Tirunelveli districts and distribute it to farmers.
- The state government will allocate Rs 25 lakh for this project. In the first phase, this year 2500 youths will be imparted training in grafting, logging, raiding, green hut maintenance, maintenance of micro-irrigation system, operation of horticultural machinery and repair of agricultural machinery.
- The project will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs 5 crore with the financial assistance of the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation.
- Measures will be taken to cultivate cotton in 1.7 lakh hectares to produce about 4 lakh bales and to purchase cotton at regulated outlets when the market price falls.
- Farmers will be given a special incentive of Rs 150 per tonne during the dry season.
- The purchase price of sugarcane will be increased from Rs 2,750 to Rs 2,900 per tonne.
- Subsidy will be provided for vegetable cultivation in all districts and cultivation of lettuce in an area of 1000 hectares.
- Two lakh seeds containing 12 varieties of vegetable seeds will be provided in subsidy in rural areas for children to reach for plants.
- Subsidy will be provided to improve soil fertility in 2000 villages where vegetable cultivation is less and to cultivate vegetables in an area of 1250 hectare and to increase production by cultivating lettuce in an area of 100 ha in all districts.
- A special Rs. 2 crore plantation center will be set up at Panruti in Cuddalore district.
- In Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Trichy, Vellore, Karur and Kallakurichi districts, 10 small scale farmers' markets will be set up in municipalities and urban areas at a cost of Rs. 6 crore.
- 40 per cent subsidy of Rs 20,000 dry fields at regulated sales outlets in Cuddalore, Villupuram, Salem, Namakkal, Krishnagiri, Erode, Trichy, Thanjavur, Theni, Dindigul, Tiruppur and Kanyakumari districts at an estimated cost of Rs 3.5 crore.

**15. Discuss the various ideologies and contributions of Father of Social Reform Movement of South India**

தென்னிந்தியாவின் சமூக சீர்திருத்த இயக்க தந்தையின் பல்வேறு சிந்தனைகள் மற்றும் பங்களிப்புகள் குறித்து விவாதி

**Key answer**

Ayodheedhasar thoughts on

- ❖ Education
- ❖ Tamil

- ❖ Equality
- ❖ Role of untouchability
- ❖ Women Empowerment
- ❖ Buddhism
- ❖ Contributions Dravidian thought
- ❖ Leadership
- ❖ Rain and People
- ❖ Journals and Books

### **Introduction:**

Iyothee Thassar was a prominent Tamil Activist and anti-caste activist.

“In Tamil Nadu, no one could do politics without two words – Tamizhan and Dravidam. It was the Pandithar who converted the two words into identities. He founded the Dravida Mahajana Sahbai in 1891. He founded Oru Paisa Thamizhan and later ran it as Thamizhan.

The Pandithar was a multi-faced personality: a writer, researcher, historian, anthropologist, publisher, journalist, doctor, public speaker, linguist, polyglot, ideator, activist and a relentless crusader.

It was Kandappan, the grandfather of Iyothee Thass Pandithar, who handed over a copy of Thirukkural to Mr. Ellis [British civil servant Francis Whyte Ellis], leading to its publication.

### **Early life:**

Born on 20 May 1845, Thass's original name was Kaathavarayan. He was born in Chennai's Thousand Lights area, and later migrated to Nilgiris district. He became an expert on Tamil literature, philosophy and indigenous medicine and could speak Tamil, English, Sanskrit and Pali.

### **Activism:**

After organizing the tribal people in the Nilgris in the 1870s, he established the Advaidananda Sabha in 1876.

He launched a magazine called Dravida Pandian along with Rev. John Rathinam in 1885.

He issued a statement in 1886 announcing that the so-called untouchables are not Hindus.

He also founded the Punchmar Mahajana Sabha in 1891 along with Rettaimalai Srinivasan.

According to Thass, the Paraiyars of Tamilakam were originally Buddhists and owned the land which had later been robbed from them by Aryan invaders.

Thass established the Sakya Buddhist Society in Madras with branches all over South India.

On June 19, 1907, Iyothee Thass launched a Tamil newspaper called Oru Paisa Tamizhan or One Paise Tamilian.

He succeeds in the getting the thousands of acres of lands and distributed among the landless poor under the scheme of "Panchami Lands".

**Ideologies:**

He always stressed social transformation rather than political transformation.

He dreamt to form a casteless society. He was regarded as a pioneer of the Dravidian Movement.

**A memorial for reformer Iyothee Thass Pandithar - 175<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary**

Chief Minister M.K. Stalin announced that the State government would construct a 'manimandapam' in north Chennai to mark the 175th birth anniversary of Iyothee Thass Pandithar, a social reformer of the 19th century.

We should all bow our heads to his family's contributions to Thirukkural. Periyar E.V. Ramasamy himself had said the scholar was a pioneer in championing rationalist and reformist ideas, the Chief Minister recalled.

**16. Write a short note on the following**

பின்வருவனவற்றிற்கு சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

**a. Tamilnadu Non-Resident Tamils Welfare Board**

தமிழ்நாடு புலம்பெயர் நலவாரியம்

- ❖ Tamil Nadu Non-Resident Tamils' Welfare Act was enacted during the previous DMK regime on March 1, 2011 and setting up of a Welfare Board was also announced,
- ❖ The state government would constitute a Rs five crore benevolent fund for Non-Resident Tamils,
- ❖ Tamils living in several parts of the world would be brought together and every year, January 12 would be celebrated as the "World Tamils Day,"
- ❖ A total sum of Rs 20 crores would be allocated for constituting the welfare board, of which Rs 6.40 crores would be allocated for the NRI Tamils welfare fund, Rs 8.10 crores to promote literature and cultural exchange and Rs 5.50 crores for others.
- ❖ For functioning of the board, Rs 1.40 crores will be allocated as capital expenses and Rs 3 crores per year will be allocated for administration expenses.
- ❖ A database of non-resident Tamils would be created and those registered would have extended life and medical insurance. Besides, education assistance, marriage assistance will be given to low-income NRI Tamils if they die at work.

- ❖ To provide counselling to NRI Tamils, a mobile application, a website and a toll-free call centre will be launched and a separate legal aid centre will also be established.
- ❖ Extending help to Tamils who returned home due to Covid-19, a Rs 2.5 lakhs loan will be provided to start a business, for which Rs 6 crores will be allocated.
- ❖ To help improve infrastructure and schools in their native villages a scheme called "My village" will be launched. Tamil will be taught to the children of the diaspora through the Tamil Propaganda Institute and the Tamil Virtual Academy.
- ❖ The official release referred to the proposed Welfare Board as "Pulampeyar Tamizhar Nala Variyam."
- ❖ While 'Pulampeyar' is a Tamil word used in reference to emigration and emigrated people, it may also mean and include the diaspora in general. Tamizhar Nala Variyam stands for a welfare board for Tamils.

#### b. The Dravidian Model

திராவிட மாதிரி

Tamil Nadu's ability to combine comparatively high levels of human development with economic dynamism can be attributed to the distinct political mobilisation against caste-based inequalities in the state.

Apart from the extent of lower caste mobilisation, it is the nature of mobilisation that makes a difference. It sought and ensured opportunity-equalising policies in the expanding modern sectors through affirmative action policies and investments in education and health. It also succeeded in building a bloc of lower caste groups under a Dravidian-Tamil identity that subsumed and sought to transcend individual caste identities. Mobilisation built an ethos that questioned the privileges of caste elites and the naturalness of merit in caste society. When the bloc gained political power, it ensured a relatively inclusive development pathway through several policy interventions.

#### Dravidian Budget

Taking a cue from the past, the DMK government, which has come to power in the State after a gap of ten years, is said to have zeroed in on 'consumer socialism' in its budget.

The budget tabled by Finance Minister PTR Palanivel Thiagarajan that focuses on the autonomy of the State, constituting a High Level Committee for a distinct State Education Policy and the like proves that it is a Dravidian-model budget. "The Dravidian model budget, from the 1970s, are replete with a plethora of freebies,"

adding that during the last DMK tenure, from 2006 to 2011, all its budgets were tax-free ones and they are more particular about the consumer socialism model.

The announcement on the revival of 'Nammakku Naame' scheme, revamping the Social Security Pension scheme, restoring the Anna Marumalarchi Thittam and Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission schemes have ensured the socio-political empowerment of the layman.

the Dravidian politics always strives for uplifting the down trodden and putting money in the hands of the poor. "In the budget, the spending is mostly on the social justice front, mainly to uplift women and the downtrodden. a proposal to increase the maternity leave for the women by 12 months, like in western democracies, and another proposal on free bus pass to women.

**c. Communal G.O.**

வகுப்பு வாத அரசாணை

- The Justice Party significantly worked to elevate the status of Non-Brahmin Backward Hindus.
- Communal Government Orders: 1<sup>st</sup> Communal GO of Tamil Nadu - 1921
- **1921 G.O (August):**
  - ✓ Resolution passed in state Legislative council recommending increasing the proportion of posts in Government offices for Non-Brahmins.
  - ✓ Accepted by the Board of Revenue
  - ✓ The resolution was accepted by the Government
  - ✓ The resolution was accepted by the Government
- **1922 G.O:**
  - ✓ Enhanced the opportunities of appointments of the Non-Brahmins
- **1925 G.O:**
  - ✓ Government published two lists they are,
    - a) Depressed Classes
    - b) Castes other than depressed classes
  - ✓ Made the converts from Depressed classes eligible for the grant of half fee concession
- **1927 G.O:**

The Communities were grouped into 5 categories

  - ✓ Non-Brahmin Hindus ( $\frac{5}{12}$ )
  - ✓ Brahmin ( $\frac{2}{12}$ )
  - ✓ Muslims ( $\frac{2}{12}$ )
  - ✓ Anglo Indians and Christians ( $\frac{2}{12}$ )
  - ✓ Scheduled caste - ( $\frac{1}{12}$ ) which continued till 1947
- The First expression in Madras to the demand for greater participation of under privileged sections of the society was issued in 1916 manifesto.



### **First Communal Government Order**

- The means by which the Justice Party sought to enhance the economic and public position of the non-Brahmins was through pressure on the Government of the Madras Presidency to issue an Executive order that would assure the non-Brahmin a more prominent place in Government service. The promulgation of what came to be known as the First Communal Government Order in 1927 capped the long driver of the Justice Party for a greater distribution of Government Posts among non-Brahmins.
- The Government order instructed the Collectors and other heads of departments with the power of appointments to government posts given priority in their recruitment policy to non-Brahmins and other 'backward' communities.
- The Government Order also requested the collectors and the heads of departments to submit half yearly returns showing the number of new recruits in the permanent service during the half year and classifying them under the following heads: Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Hindu, Indian Christian, Mohammedans, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and others. This Government Order also was the first major victory of the Justice Party.
- The Communal Government Order was nothing but the extension of an earlier standing of the Board of Revenue promulgated in 1851, which was popularly known as Standing Order No. 128 Clause 2. Attempts to implement the Standing Order but also the recommendation of the Public Services Commission Report of 1886, the Madras Government decided to fill appointments in the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Service by open competition. In 1893 the principle of open competition was extended to the recruitment of Deputy Collectors. But the system did nothing to break the monopoly. Between 1896 and 1911 therefore when renewed attempts were made to prevent Brahmins from monopolizing the Provincial Civil Service the Board of Revenue abandoned the total reliance upon competitive examination and selected personnel partly with a view towards efficiency but also with a desire for social justice.
- In 1912 the Government discovered upon inquiring that there was still a market preponderance of Brahmins in many departments orders were issued by the Government urging the collectors of the district and other who made government appointment to comply with the Boards Standing Order No. 128.
- When the second Public Service Commission visited Madras the issued of appointments began to take a political tone. A great many witnesses government and otherwise were examined. Of all the evidence given before the Commission at Madras that of Alexander Cardew, the Chief Secretary of the Madras Government was the most provocative.
- Cardew's evidences was supplemented by the evidence of a large number of non-Brahmins including Dr. T.N. Nair, and P. Theagraya Chetti and others. The evidence of the governmental officials before the public service commission appeared daily in

the press and created a kind of anti Brahmin feeling. In fact the Justice Party referred to Sir Alexander Cardew's evidence in its 1916 Manifesto.

- There were a series of questions, arguments and counter arguments in the Madras Legislative Council in 1919 over the question of appointment in government services to the non-Brahmin caste group M.C. Raja P. Theagaraya Chetti and a host of others. The Madras Government too was very sympathetic towards non-Brahmin request to adequate representation of all classes in the lower grades of the public services. In 1919 orders were sent out directing Collectors that in appointing clerks, Deputy Tahsildars, and Sub-Magistrates, posts should be distributed among Tamils and Telugus in equal proportion. Brahmins should not exceed half the total number and at least half should be chosen from among non-Brahmins and Muslim to get the rightful share of government employment for non-Brahmin and Brahmin Council Members.

### **First Communal Government Order**

- The Government of Madras on September 11, 1921 issued an order which came to be known as the First Communal Government Order. Its provision included a government instruction that the Board's Standing Order No. 128 Clause 2 be extended from the revenue to all departments.
- Secondly, a report was required of all Heads of Departments Collectors and District Judge twice a year indicating the classification of each new recruit to the public services according to the following six categories. Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, Hindu Indian, Christian, Muslims, European and Anglo-Indian and others. The issuance of Communal Government Order was the first major victory for the Justicates. This victory gave the Justice Party the morale and self-confidence it needed to pursue its efforts.

### **Second Communal Government Order**

- On August 15, 1922 another Government Order was issued under the sponsorship of Sir Lionel and Sir Charles Todhunter, both members of Executive Council of the Governor, both orders were longer, more comprehensive and much more definitive than the First Communal Government Order.
- It declared that the Government convened entirely in the desire of the members of the Legislative Council for information on the Six Categories set out in the first Communal Government Order not only for new appointments but for all government employees including personnel in permanent, temporary or acting appointment, and those appointment, and those appointed either for the first time or promoted from subordinate grades.
- If further directed that the principle implicit in the Board of Revenues Standing Order No. 128 Clause 2 that the main appointments in each district should be "divided among the several communities" should be realized not only at the time of recruitment but at every "point at which men are promoted wholly be selection and not by seniority".

- In order to keep Legislative Council Member informed of the progress made in distributing the Government appointment among all the communities of the Presidency, yearly returns were to be made by heads of department "showing the extent to which each of the six main sub division in represented in each department." Gathered or listed officers were required to indicate into which of these six sub divisions they filled , so that this information could be added to the quarterly civil list.
- The second order was an important land mark in the history of the Justice Party. Since the demand for representation in Government Service was on the increase is more and more caste groups pressurized the Government the Madras Government by February 1924 established a Staff Selection Board.

**17. Write a detailed note on impact of COVID-19 in Tamilnadu and discuss how Tamilnadu tackled the COVID challenge?**

தமிழகத்தில் கோவிட் பெருந்தொற்றின் தாக்கம் குறித்து எழுதி தமிழ்நாடு அதை எவ்வாறு எதிர்கொண்டது என்பதையும் விரிவாக எழுதுக?

- Key Findings
- A major consequence of the pandemic-induced lockdown was job and livelihood loss. In February 2020, before the pandemic, 91.2 per cent of the sample households had at least 1-2 members employed.
- Subsequently, during March - May 2020, 53 per cent of the households faced livelihood loss. With the lifting of restrictions, this fell to 34 per cent in September 2020, and 17 per cent in January 2021. During the first 2 rounds, rural livelihoods were more affected.
- But, in the third round, the job and livelihood loss in urban areas was slightly higher (18 per cent) than in rural areas (16 per cent).
- Around 69 per cent of the overall job and livelihood loss came from the casual labour sector which remained the most affected throughout the pandemic, followed by the salaried category in private sector.
- With each lockdown, casual labour sector is likely to be vulnerable to both economic and health shocks and requires attention.
- This recovery has been disrupted by the second wave and the subsequent lockdown.
- While this has serious implications for the State's fiscal situation, the survey findings from first wave indicate the economy has the potential to recover if unlock measures are sequenced with positivity rates.

- Tamil Nadu handled food security issues well during the pandemic. Food security issues were reported by 22 per cent of households during first round; this dropped to 13 per cent by September and 6 per cent by January 2021.
- This was achieved due to the effective coverage of Public Distribution System (PDS) in the State and timely release of additional food transfers under Covid-19 relief measures.
- Lack of income was the key reason cited across three rounds for food security challenges.
- A number of relief measures were launched by the State to mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic at different times.
- Most relief measures were deployed during the hard lockdown period between March and May of 2020, such as free rations to all ration card holders, one-time direct cash transfer of `1000, specific relief packages to migrant labourers, and to those without ration cards.
- During the stringent lockdown period, of all these measures, food transfers through PDS was reported as the most beneficial, followed by cash transfers. Free food through Amma canteens also played a role in dealing with the food security issues in urban areas.
- Covid-19 Economic Impact
- The state government-appointed expert committee formed to study the pandemic's impact on Tamil Nadu's economy has said the lockdown to curb the spread of [Covid-19](#) has left the state in a bad shape.
- The report has stated that the crisis in the MSME sector has affected the manufacturing sector too. "The report warned that there may be a 13 to 15 % decline in the total output of the manufacturing sector in this financial year due to the severe impacts of lockdown on MSMEs, which has suffered anywhere around Rs 34,000 to 41,000 crore loss in this financial year," the official said.
- According to the report, while services such as banking and IT were minimally affected, real estate, retail and tourism sectors have suffered a huge impact.

### **Tamil Nadu, the first to respond to Covid-19 threat**

Tamil Nadu government was the first to swing into action to deal with the coronavirus threat – even before Naveen Patnaik government in Odisha. Tamil Nadu health department officials were keeping tabs on those coming from abroad even before the first Covid-19 positive case was reported from Kerala on 30 January. On 30 January, Tamil Nadu

government informed that 78 people, who had come from China, were under house quarantine; they tested negative later.

The first Covid-19 positive case was reported on 7 March and the second one on 19 March. But by 17 March, the state administration was all geared up to tackle the menace, with the chief secretary [issuing](#) an elaborate set of instructions to all government departments and institutes, including the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPEs) and masks, constitution of 'contact tracing teams' in districts, use of thermal scanners at entry and exit points at railway stations, and setting up of helplines, among others.

Tamil Nadu announced a lockdown in the state a day before Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared it in a televised address.

### **Website related to Covid-19**

The state government's website, related to Covid-19, gives a real-time update of the bed availability in various hospitals of multiple districts with classification of normal beds and oxygen-supported beds. This will help patients from running pillar to post to find beds or Covid-19 related medical emergencies.

### **Adequate oxygen supply**

A 24 x 7 call centre has been set up to resolve 'any issues' faced by hospitals related to supply of medical oxygen and health facilities may call 104 for assistance, the Tamil Nadu government said.

### **Remdesivir**

Anti-viral drug Remdesivir would be made available directly to private hospitals to avoid overcrowding in places designated for its prescription based sale by state authorities to the kin of COVID-19 patients, the Tamil Nadu government said.

All those above 45 years of age should get vaccinated within two weeks in either government or recognised private facilities to help prevent the virus spread, the government advised.

Gatherings for religious and festival purposes would be prohibited and prayers in all places of worship by adhering to norms like social distancing shall be permitted till time specified.

The e-registration rule would be in place as before to monitor those arriving in Tamil Nadu from other states and abroad.

Limiting the maximum number of people who could take part in weddings to 100 and those for funeral to 50, the government said spectators shall not be allowed for sporting events and swimming pools must be used only for training.

Be it groceries, retail shops, malls, big format stores, restaurants and tea shops, the number of people who could gather at any given time shall not exceed 50 per cent of the capacity and all outlets could function till 11 pm and take away services would also be open till such time.

The only '50 per cent' rule would also be applicable to movie theatres including single screen and multiplex, zoos, amusement parks, recreation clubs and '200' is the maximum number of people who could be allowed in auditoriums for events including cultural, entertainment, political or sports.

Emphasising strict adherence to Standard Operating Procedures including wearing masks and social distancing, the government appealed to the people to cooperate with it to aid prevention of virus spread.

Firms, factories, commercial complexes and hotels must ensure thermal screening, use of hand sanitisers and masks and expos would be allowed only for Business to Business process.

People who do not wear masks should not be allowed entry in premises including hotels and commercial complexes.

Industries should make arrangements to get employees vaccinated and action would be taken against establishments that do not follow the Standard Operating Procedure.

Though shoots for small screen soaps and movies shall be allowed, artists and employees must undergo RT-PCR tests and get vaccinated and production houses should ensure this, the government said.

Initiatives -like fever camps, door to door survey to detect people with flu like symptoms and contact tracing of those who were in contact with people who test positive- would be back across the state.

In containment zones, the current curbs would continue without any relaxations and international air travel shall not be allowed according to the Centre's ban.

In Chennai, field level committees for every zone would be set up to bring down the case load and similar panels shall become functional in districts too.

Monitoring mechanism for containment zones (involving personnel from police and health departments besides employees from local bodies) shall be in place to ensure that people do not step outside of such areas.

Volunteers would be assigned to help people in containment zones and they shall ensure availability of essential commodities for residents.

If COVID-19 symptoms are suspected, the nearest government facility should be approached, the government said and sought public cooperation.

18. Discuss in detail the significance of Porunai Civilization  
பொருநை நாகரிகத்தின் முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து விரிவாக விவாதி

- ❖ இலக்கியங்களில் பொருநை
  - புறநானூறு
  - திருவாய்மொழி
  - ராஜராஜன் சோழன் உலா
- ❖ கல்வெட்டுகளில் பொருநை
- ❖ பொருநை ஆற்றங்கரை நாகரிகம்
- ❖ அகழாய்வில் கிடைத்த பொருட்கள்
  - விலங்கின உருவங்கள்
  - கருப்பு, சிவப்பு மட்பாண்டங்கள்
  - நான்கு கால் ஜாடி
  - இரும்பு ஆயுதங்கள்
  - வெண்கல பாத்திரங்கள்
  - பெண் உருவங்கள்
  - தங்க பட்டங்கள்
  - ஈமத்தாழிகளும் தொல்பொருட்களும்

**பொருநை ஆற்றங்கரை நாகரிகம்**

சிவகளைப் பறம்பில்  
கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட முதுமக்கள்  
தாழியில் கிடைத்த உமி நீங்கிய  
நெல்மணிகள் அமெரிக்காவில்  
மியாமி நகரின் உலக்புகழ்  
பெற்ற Beta Analytical  
Laboratory- க்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு  
AMS Carbon Dating முடிவுகள்  
கிடைத்துள்ளன.

09-09-2021

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**பொருறை ஆற்றங்கரை நாகரிகம்**

**BETA Beta Analytical**

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**

Handwritten/Stamped Text on Report:  
 Handwritten: 3200 years old  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP

ஆதிச்சநல்லூர், கொற்கை, சிவகளை பகுதிகள் அடங்கிய "பொருறை ஆற்றங்கரை நாகரிகம்" 3200 ஆண்டுகள் பழமையானது என அமெரிக்காவின் Beta Analytical Laboratory- இன் ஆய்வு முடிவுகள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன.

**PORUNAI VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

**BETA Beta Analytical**

**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**

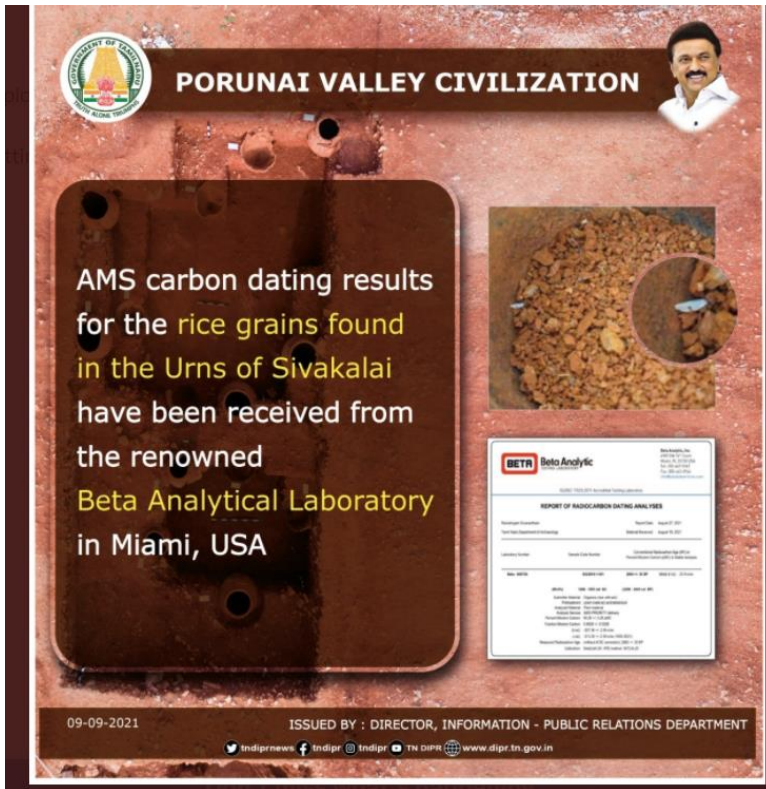
Handwritten/Stamped Text on Report:  
 Handwritten: 3200 years old  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP  
 Stamped: 3200 ± 100 BP

The research conducted by USA's Beta Laboratory reveals that the Porunai Valley Civilization (comprising Adhichanallur, Sivakalai and Korkai) is 3200 years old.

09-09-2021 ISSUED BY : DIRECTOR, INFORMATION - PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT



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**PORUNAI VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

AMS carbon dating results for the rice grains found in the Urns of Sivakalai have been received from the renowned **Beta Analytical Laboratory** in Miami, USA

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**Porunai Museum**

Porunai Museum will be set up in Tirunelveli at a cost of Rs. 15 crores to exhibit the antiquities and artefacts excavated in Adhichanallur, Sivakalai and Korkai



09-09-2021 ISSUED BY : DIRECTOR, INFORMATION - PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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## Introduction:

### Carbon dating of rice with soil yields date of 1155 BC

A carbon dating analysis of rice with soil, found in a burial urn at Sivakalai in Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu, by the Miami-based Beta Analytic Testing Laboratory has yielded the date of 1155 BC, indicating that the Thamirabarani civilisation dates back to 3,200 years.

**Carbon Dating:** The determination of the age or date of organic matter from the relative proportions of the carbon isotopes carbon-12 and carbon-14 that it contains.

### About:

- Encouraged by this finding, Tamil Nadu Government announced the establishment of Porunai Museum in Tirunelveli at a cost of ₹15 crore.
- The finding has established that the Porunai river [Thamirabarani] civilization dates back to 3,200 years.
- Archaeological excavations would be carried out in other States and countries in search of Tamil roots.
- In the first phase, studies would be undertaken at the ancient port of Musiri, now known as Pattanam, in Kerala.
- The research will be done jointly with Kerala archaeologists to establish the ancientness and culture of the Chera country.

### Research in Egypt

- Similar studies would be conducted at Vengi in Andhra Pradesh, Thalaikadu in Karnataka and Palur in Odisha.
- Tamil Nadu Archaeology Department would conduct research at Quseir alQadim and Pernica Anekke in Egypt, which were once part of the Roman empire, as well as in Khor Rori in Oman, to establish the Tamils' trade relations with these countries.
- Pot shreds with Tamil scripts have been found in these countries.
- Studies would also be conducted in southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam, where king Rajendra Chola had established supremacy.
- The outcome of recent excavations in Keeladi, Kodumanal and other sites in Tamil Nadu, including NBP, black slipped ware and good number of potsherds with Brahmi inscriptions, have corroborated the view that contacts between South India and North India might be as early as 600-700 BCE or even earlier.

PAPER I UNIT III - APTITUDE AND MENTAL ABILITY

19. Two students Arun and Abisha appeared in an examination. The probability that Arun will qualify the examination is 0.05 and that Abisha will qualify the examination is 0.10. The probability that both will qualify the examination is 0.02. Find the probability that
- Both Arun and Abisha will not qualify the examination.
  - Atleast one of them will not qualify the examination
  - Only Arun will qualify the examination
  - Only Abisha will qualify the examination
  - Only one of them will qualify the examination.

இரண்டு மாணவர்கள் அருண் மற்றும் அபிஷா ஒரு தேர்வை எழுதுகின்றனர். அருண் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.05 மற்றும் அபிஷா தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.10 இருவரும் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.02 ஆகும். எனில்

- அருண் மற்றும் அபிஷா இருவரும் தேர்ச்சிபெறாமல் இருக்க நிகழ்தகவு
- குறைந்தபட்சம் அவர்களில் ஒருவர்கூட தேர்ச்சி பெறாமல் இருக்க நிகழ்தகவு
- அருண் மட்டும் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு
- அபிஷா மட்டும் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு
- அவர்களில் ஒருவர் மட்டும் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு காண்க

**Solution**

Let E and F denote the events that Arun and Abisha will qualify the examination, respectively. Given that

$$P(E) = 0.05, P(F) = 0.10 \text{ and } P(E \cap F) = 0.02.$$

Then

- (a) The event 'both Arun and Abisha will not qualify the examination' may be expressed as  $E' \cap F'$

Since,  $E'$  is not E, i.e., Arun will not qualify the examination and  $F'$  is not F, i.e. Abisha will not qualify the examination.

$$\text{Also } E' \cap F' = (E \cup F)' \text{ (by Demorgan's Law)}$$

$$\text{Now } P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)$$

$$P(E \cup F) = 0.05 + 0.10 - 0.02 = 0.13$$

$$\text{Therefore } P(E' \cap F') = P(E \cup F)' = 1 - P(E \cup F) = 1 - 0.13 = 0.87$$

- (b) P (atleast one of them will not qualify)

$$= 1 - P(\text{both of them will qualify})$$

$$= 1 - 0.02 = 0.98$$

(c) Only Arun will qualify the examination

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Arun will qualify, and Abisha will not qualify} \\
 & = P(E \cap F') \\
 & = P(E) - P(E \cap F) \\
 & = 0.05 - 0.02 \\
 & = 0.03
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) Only Abisha will qualify the examination

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Arun will not qualify and Abisha will qualify} \\
 & = P(E' \cap F) \\
 & = P(F) + P(E \cap F) \\
 & = 0.10 - 0.02 \\
 & = 0.08
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) The event only one of them will qualify the examination is same as the event either (Arun will qualify, and Abisha will not qualify) or (Arun will not qualify and Abisha will qualify)

$E \cap F'$  or  $E' \cap F$  where  $E \cap F'$  and  $E' \cap F$  are mutually exclusive.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Therefore, } P(\text{only one of them will qualify}) = P(E \cap F' \text{ or } E' \cap F) \\
 & = P(E \cap F') + P(E' \cap F) \\
 & = P(E) - P(E \cap F) + P(F) + P(E \cap F) \\
 & = 0.05 - 0.02 + 0.10 - 0.02 = 0.11
 \end{aligned}$$

20. Answer the following

பின்வருவனவற்றிற்கு விடையளி

a. e-commerce / மின் வணிகம்

E-commerce is the activity of electronically buying or selling of products on online services or over the Internet.

b. QR code / QR கோடு

A QR code is a type of matrix barcode invented in 1994 by the Japanese automotive company Denso Wave. A barcode is a machine-readable optical label that contains information about the item to which it is attached.

c. WLAN

A wireless LAN is a wireless computer network that links two or more devices using wireless communication to form a local area network within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, campus, or office building

d. OS/இயக்கு தளம்

An operating system is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs

e. Router/ரௌட்டர்

A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet. Data sent through the internet, such as a web page or email, is in the form of data packets

