



IYACHAMY ACADEMY

(Associated With www.iyachamy.com)
Institution For Competitive Exam

TNPSC GROUP I MAINS TEST SERIES 2020

KEYS ORIENTATION

TEST -1 /05/01/2020

TEST CODE: GSM3003

Section-A

மிகச்சிறிய அளவில் விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Very short answer type

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 50 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 50 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் மூன்று மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 3 marks

ஏதேனும் 10 விடையளிக்க

Answer any 10 question 10*5=50

1. What are the important **methods of tenancy reforms** in India?

இந்தியாவில் கடைபிடிக்கப்பட்ட குத்தகைச் சீர்திருத்தத்தின் முக்கிய முறைகள் யாவை

- Regulation of rent
- Security of Tenure
- Conferment of ownership rights to tenants

2. Any three **measures undertaken** by the government **to improve agricultural marketing.**

வேளாண் சந்தைப் படுத்துவதற்காக அரசு எடுத்த ஏதேனும் மூன்று நடவடிக்கைகளை கூறுக

- Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC)
- regulated market
- Grading and Standardisation:
- Godown and Storage Facilities.

3. What are **the boxes included in WTO's Agreement on Agriculture**

உலக வர்த்தக மையத்தின் வேளாண்மை ஒப்பந்தத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று பெட்டிகள் யாவை

WTO's Three Boxes

Box	Status	Payment Type	US Spending Limits
Amber	Trade-distorting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing loan benefits • Product-specific supports • Crop and revenue insurance subsidies • Irrigation subsidies • Renewable energy programs 	\$19.1 billion
Blue	Market-distorting and production-limiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiency payments 	NA
Green	Non-trade-distorting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental payments • Natural disaster relief • Decoupled income support • Farm credit programs 	NA

Source: Schnepf, Randy. "Agriculture in the WTO: Rules and Limits on Domestic Support," Congressional Research Service, September 18, 2014.

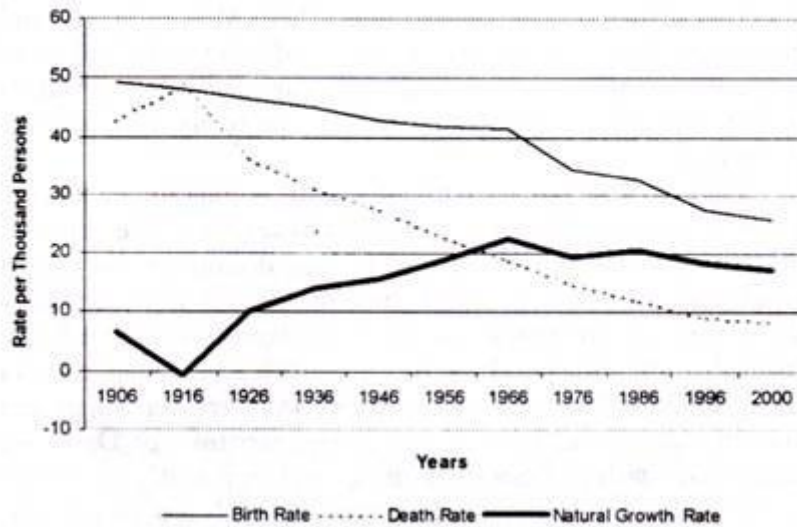
4. What do you mean by **demographic transition**

மக்கள்தொகை மாற்றம் பற்றி நீவிர் புரிந்து கொண்டது என்ன



- India's population was in the first stage with very high birth and high death rates.
- With the onset of decline in the, death rates, the population of the country entered the second stage of transition.
- India's population entered the third stage of transition sometime in the close of the 1960s. As decline in the death rates was much more rapid, the rate of natural increase in the population went up from 1.2 to 1.3 per cent during 1921-51 to 2 to 2.2 per cent during 1951-81.

Figure 4.6
Trends in Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Growth in India



5. What are the difficulties of agriculture marketing in India

இந்தியாவில் வேளாண்மையை சந்தைப்படுத்துவதில் உள்ள சிக்கல்கள் என்ன

- Primitive methods of cultivation,
- Dependence on erratic monsoon
- Lack of adequate storage facilities to protect the crop from rains and rats
- Role of intermediaries

6. Give the meaning of capital formation

மூலதன உருவாக்கம் என்பதின் பொருள் தருக

Capital formation means increasing the stock of real capital in a country. In other words, capital formation involves making of more capital goods such as machines, tools, factories, transport equipment, materials, electricity, etc., which are all used for future production of goods.

7. What is called social infrastructure

சமூக கட்டமைப்பு என அழைக்கப்படுவது எது

Social Infrastructure is a subset of the infrastructure sector and typically includes assets that accommodate social services. examples of **Social Infrastructure Assets** include schools, universities, hospitals, prisons and community housing.



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8. State the reasons for low rate of savings in India

இந்தியாவில் குறைவான சேமிப்பு விகிதங்கள் இருக்க காரணம் தருக

- Population
- En employment
- Poverty
- Low productivity
- Low income

9. why in recent times the government of India has given importance to the private sector

சமீபத்திய காலகட்டத்தில் இந்திய அரசு ஏன் தனியார் துறைக்கு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் அளிக்கிறது

Post 1991 the role of Public sector has been reduced due to new Economic policy and the Government started disinvestment and towards privatisation for better use of resources and reducing fiscal deficit

10. Describe the difference between personal income and disposable personal income

தனிநபர் வருமானத்திற்கும் செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட தலைநகர் வருமானத்திற்கும் இடையேயான வேறுபாட்டை விவரி

Personal income is the amount of money collectively received by the inhabitants of a country.

Disposable income, also known as disposable personal income (DPI), is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after paid of Direct taxes have been accounted for.

PART-B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 200 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 200 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

10*10=100

11. Analyse the cause for low agricultural productivity in India

இந்தியாவில் குறைவான வேளாண் உற்பத்திக்கான காரணங்களை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க

Approach to the Question

- Status of India's Agriculture Production
- Causes
- General Causes - Population Pressure , Illitracy , Monsoon depend
- Institutional Causes - Small Size of Land holding , Tenure system
- Technological Causes - backward technology



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Conclusion should be the summary of the above with a suggestion to improve agriculture productivity

12. Explain the process of capital formation

மூலதன உருவாக்கத்தின் செயல்முறையை விளக்குக



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Anna Nagar (W), Chennai 40. Ph. 9952521550 / 044-48601550

Approach to the Question

- Meaning of Capital Formation
- Process of Capital Formation
 - a) Creation of Savings,
 - b) Mobilization of Savings,
 - c) investment of Savings

13. Discuss the remedial measures to overcome food problem in India

இந்தியாவின் உணவு சிக்கலிலிருந்து விடுபட தீர்வு நடவடிக்கைகளை விவாதிக்க

Approach to the Question

- Food Problem in India Status (Hunger index, Poverty etc.)
- Remedial Measures
 - a) Improvement in agricultural management
 - b) Improvement in the distribution system
 - c) National Food Security Mission and Act

14. Bring out the difficulties in measuring national income

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Approach to the Question

- Define | Explain about National Income
- Mention the difficulties
 - a) Double Counting
 - b) Depreciation
 - c) Government Services
 - d) Largest un organised Sector
 - e) Parallel Economy
 - f) Government Services
 - g) Second hand Transaction
 - h) Non-monetary transactions.
 - i) Environment damages.

15. Enlist the performance of cooperative credit societies in India

இந்தியாவில் கூட்டுறவு கடன் சொசைட்டிகளின் செயல்பாட்டினை பட்டியலிடுக

Approach to the Question

- Short introduction & Classification of Cooperative Societies
 - (i) Primary Credit Societies at the bottom
 - (ii) Central Co-operative Bank at the middle
 - (iii) State Co-operative Bank at the top

Functions of Cooperative Societies

- Provides credit to the farmers
- Provides short term and medium term credit for agriculture and allied activities
- Crop loan is the prominent item of credit to the farmers by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies,
- To provide marketing facilities for the sale of agricultural produce and to associate itself with economic and social welfare programmes of the village.

Assess

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies are double-pronged instruments designed to fight against the contagion of rural indebtedness and to improve a lot of the poor peasants. The financial performance of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies reveals the growth of membership and working capital, the decline and fluctuation position of disbursement of loan and recovery performance and the poor condition of profit and loss structure of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies. It is observed that the loss is due to the failure of beneficiaries in repaying their debts.



16. Discuss the basic characteristic feature of Indian economy post 1991

இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் அடிப்படை குணாதிசயங்களை 1991 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்குப் பின் விவாதி

Approach to the Question

- General Write about Indian Economy at Present
- Characteristics feature
 - a) Changes in sectoral Contribution of GDP
 - b) Increase in Per capita income
 - c) Changes in Occupational Structure
 - d) Increase in Foreign Trade & FDI
 - e) Negative Impact on Agriculture
 - f) Improvement in Infrastructure

17. Explain the land reforms in India

இந்தியாவில் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் குறித்து விளக்குக

Approach to the Question

- Write about Objective of Land reform
- Methods of Land reform
 - a) Abolition of intermediaries
 - b) Tenancy reforms
 - c) ceiling on landholdings
- Evaluation of Land reform

18. Critically evaluate the achievement and failure of five year plan

ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின் சாதனைகள் மற்றும் தோல்விகளை தீவிரமாக மதிப்பீடு

Approach to the Question

- Narrate the Planning in India
- Achievement of five year plan
 - a) Increase in National Income
 - b) Increase in Per Capita Income
 - c) Increase in Rate of Capital Formation
 - d) Growth of Agricultural Sector
 - e) Development of Industries
 - f) Development of Economic Infrastructure
 - g) Development of Social Infrastructure
- Some shortcoming in Five year
 - a) No Substantial Increase in the Standard of Living
 - b) Rise in Prices
 - c) Increase in Unemployment
 - d) Inadequate Increase in Production



e) Inadequate Development of Infrastructure

19. Bring out the merits and demerits of mixed economy

கலப்பு பொருளாதாரத்தில் நன்மை மற்றும் தீமைகளை வெளிக்கொணர்

Approach to the Question

- Explain about Mixed economy
- Merits
 - a) Encouragement to Private Sector
 - b) Optimum Use of Resources
 - c) Competition and Efficient Production
 - d) Social Welfare
 - e) Economic Development
- Demerits
 - a) Ineffectiveness of Sectors
 - b) Lack of Efficiency
 - c) Delay in Economic Decisions
 - d) Corruption and Black Marketing

20. Comparing the growth performance of India and China essentially understanding different patterns of institution of these countries comment. why is it so important to compare India with itself also.

வெவ்வேறு வகையான நிறுவன அமைப்புக்களைக் கொண்ட இந்தியா மற்றும் சீனாவின் வளர்ச்சி செயல்பாட்டை ஒப்பீடு செய்க மேலும் இந்தியாவை ஏன் சீனாவோடு ஒப்பீடு செய்ய வேண்டும்

Approach to the Question

- Explain the nature of Economic System followed in both Countries

Core of the answer should be

China and India have liberalized internal economic policy, treatment of foreign investment, and trade, and have experienced economic growth at sustained high rates.

recent growth have said that both countries are surging in their efforts to spur innovation; others have emphasized the potential of one country over the other; and still others have suggested that both China and India have a long way to go before achieving innovation-driven growth.

21. Write some measures to increase the productivity of Indian agriculture

இந்திய வேளாண்மையில் உற்பத்தி திறனை அதிகரிக்க சில நடவடிக்கைகளை எழுதுக

Approach to the Question

- Explain the Nature of Agriculture in India
- Ways to Increase Productivity
 - a) Implementation of Land Reforms
 - b) Integrated Management of Land and Water Resources
 - c) Improved Seeds
 - d) Irrigation



- e) Agricultural Education:
- f) Provision of Credit and Marketing Facilities
- g) Co-operative Farming

22. Discuss the indicator of economic development

பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டில் குறியீடுகளை விவாதிக்க

Approach to the Question

- Define Economic Growth and Development
- Indicators
 - a) Distribution of wealth
 - b) Rise in GDP & Per Capita Income
 - c) Human Development
 - d) Improvement in Education , Health , Infrastructure
 - e) Trade balance
 - f) National debt

The Conclusion should be based on the summary of what you have written above

23. list down the measures created by the government under five year plan to improve agriculture

வேளாண்மையை மேம்படுத்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களில் அரசு எடுத்த நடவடிக்கைகளை பட்டியலிடுக

Approach to the Question

- write about the state of Agriculture in eve of independence
- till 12th Five year plan Mention the Schemes for Agriculture
 - a) Land Reform
 - b) IADP
 - c) IAAP
 - d) Green Revolution
 - e) Establishment of NABARD
 - f) INSURANSE Schemes
 - g) Rashtriya Krishi Vigas Yojana
 - h) Other Recent Schemes

24. Examine the causes of poor human resource development in India give your suggestions to overcome it.

இந்தியாவில் குறைவான மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டிற்கான காரணங்களை ஆராய மேலும் இப்பிரச்சனையை தீர்வு செய்ய உங்களது கருத்துக்களை தருக

Approach to the Question

- Write about Human Development in India
- Causes of low development
 - a) Low investment in Education



- b) Low investment in Health
- c) Low Per Capita Income
- d) Economic Growth doesn't Transform into development
- e) **Environmental degradation**

- **Suggestion**

- a) Improvement in Social overhead
- b) Increase per capita income
- c) Reduce poverty
- d) Reduce inequality

25. Discuss some of the key factors that lead to severe economic crisis in 1991

1991 ஆம் ஆண்டு தீவிர பொருளாதார சிக்கல்களுக்கு விட்டு சென்ற சில முக்கிய காரணிகளைப் பற்றி விவாதி

Approach to the Question

- Short Explanation of India Economic Position in 1991
- key factors
 - a) fiscal deficit
 - b) Balance of payments
 - c) Gulf war and Oil Prices rise
 - d) High Public Debt
- Explain the Government response

26. List major goals of the national policy for farmers

விவசாயிகளுக்கான தேசிய கொள்கையின் இலக்குகளை பட்டியலிடுக

Approach to the Question

- Objective of policy
- Mention the Some of feature of Policy

27. Describe the capital formation trends in India

இந்தியாவில் மூலதன உருவாக்கத்தின் போக்குகளை விவரி

Approach to the Question

- Explain about what Is capital Formation
- Write about Sector Wise Capital formation and Explain about post LPG and After LPG

28. Describe the short term and long term impact of the agreement agreement on agriculture in the WTO

உலக வர்த்தக நிறுவனத்தின் வேளாண்மை மீதான ஒப்பந்தத்தின் குறுகிய மற்றும் நீண்டகால தாக்கங்களை விவரி

Approach to the Question

- Explain about AoA & 3 Boxes of the Agreement



- Impacts
 - a) Competitiveness
 - b) Subsidies
 - c) Export
 - d) Market Support
 - e) Impact on Farmers
 - f) Impact on Food Security & PDS

29. Discuss the Relevance of Planning Commission. In this light, discuss the Role and Functions of Niti Ayog

திட்டக்குழுவின் தேவையை விவாதித்து இத்ததுடன் நிதி ஆயோக்கின் அமைப்பு மற்றும் பணிகளை விவாதி

Approach to the Question

- Compare the Functions of Planning & NITI Ayog
- Explain NITI Ayog Different from Planning Commission
 - a) Bottom to Top
 - b) State Government Role
 - c) Special Persons in appointed in NITY Ayog
 - d) Competitive Federalism in Various field

30. Explain the various types of revolutions, took place in Agriculture after Independence in India. How these revolutions have helped in poverty alleviation and food Security in India

Approach to the Question

- Write about Various Revolution
 - a) Green, White, Rainbow.
 - b) Explain how this revolution improved the farmer condition Like Amul. Etc.

இந்தியாவில் சுதந்திரத்திற்கு பின் ஏற்பட்ட பல்வேறு வேளாண்மைப் புரட்சிகளை விளக்குக. இந்த புரட்சிகள் எவ்வாறு வறுமை ஒழிப்பு மற்றும் உணவுப்பாதுகாப்புக்கு துணை எவ்வாறு புரிந்தது

TEST Portion

GSM3003	05/01/2020	Indian Economy - Current economic trends and impact of global economy on India
Test 1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of Indian Economy • Demographical profile of India • National Income • Capital formation • NEP (New Economic Policy) • NITI AYOOG – National Development Council. • Agriculture – Role of Agriculture – Land reforms – New Agricultural Strategy – Green Revolution – Price Policy, Public Distribution System (PDS), Subsidy, • Food Security– Agricultural Marketing, Crop Insurance, Labour – Rural credit & indebttness – • WTO & Agriculture • Current Events with Reference to Above Topic