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SOCIAL ISSUES – FULL

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any 10 questions out of 13 questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 13 வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் 10 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. **What do you understand by women's subordination? Explain with suitable illustrations.**

   பெண்களை சார் நிலைப் படுத்துதல் பற்றி என்ன புரிந்துகொள்கிறீர்கள்? பொருத்தமான உதாரனங்களுடன் விளக்கவும்.

2. **Differentiate between fundamentalism and communalism with suitable illustrations.**

   அடிப்படைவாதம் மற்றும் வகுப்புவாதத்தை பொருத்தமான விளக்கங்களுடன் வேறுபடுத்துக

3. **Discuss the rights of the children as outlined by the UN convention.**

   ஐநா மாநாட்டின் மூலம் கோடிட்டுக் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள குழந்தைகளின் உரிமைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க

4. **Despite planned Tribal Development programmes, the tribals are yet to be integrated into the mainstream of the society – Elucidate.**

   திட்டமிட்ட பழங்குடியினர் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும், பழங்குடியினர் இன்னும் சமூகத்தின் முக்கிய நீரோட்டத்தில் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படவில்லை – தெளிவுபடுத்துக

5. Write a critical note on the Governmental and non-Governmental effort to control the problem of child labour in India.

இந்தியாவில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சனையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த அரசு மற்றும் அரசு சாரா முயற்சிகள் பற்றிய விமர்சனக் குறிப்பை எழுதுக.

6. Critically analyse the merits and demerits of public-private partnership model in the provision of health care services to the poor in India.

இந்தியாவில் ஏழைகளுக்கு சுகாதார சேவைகளை வழங்குவதில் பொது-தனியார் கூட்டாண்மை மாதிரியின் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் தீமைகளை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

7. "Population is an asset and not a liability in India"- Explain.

"இந்தியாவில் மக்கள் தொகை ஒரு சொத்து, பொறுப்பு அல்ல"- விளக்குக.

8. Identify and discuss the problems of migrant laborers in India.

இந்தியாவில் புலம்பெயர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரச்சனைகளை கண்டறிந்து விவாதிக்க

9. Is it possible to achieve gender equality in India? Comment

இந்தியாவில் பாலின சமத்துவம் சாத்தியமா? கருத்திடுக

10. Discuss the consequences of declining fertility on socio-economic development in Tamilnadu.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக-பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் கருவுறுதல் குறைவதால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க

11. Describe the recent trends in urbanisation in India and its consequences?

இந்தியாவில் நகரமயமாக்கலின் சமீபத்திய போக்குகளையும் அதன் விளைவுகளையும் விவரிக்க.

12. "The advertisements in electronic media are very gender based" Examine the statement.

மின்னணு ஊடகங்களில் வரும் விளம்பரங்கள் பாலின அடிப்படையிலானவை" என்று அறிக்கையை ஆராய்க

13. Analyse the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation and inequality.

வறுமை, பற்றாக்குறை மற்றும் சமத்துவமின்மை ஆகியவற்றுக்கு இடையே உள்ள தொடர்புகளை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any 13 questions out of 12 questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 13 வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் 10 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. **Do you think legal measures are enough for women empowerment or we need to also invest in social awareness campaign?**

   பெண்கள் அதிகாரமளிக்க சட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் போதுமானது என்று நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா அல்லது சமூக விழிப்புணர்வு பிரச்சாரத்தில் முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா?

2. **How do you look at the issue of ''Minority''? Discuss the violence and discrimination against religious minorities in India.**

   ''சிறுபான்மை'' பிரச்சினையை எப்படி பார்க்கிறீர்கள்? இந்தியாவில் மத சிறுபான்மையினருக்கு எதிரான வன்முறை மற்றும் பாகுபாடு பற்றி விவாதிக்க

3. **Examine the role of the Tamilnadu Government in promoting women empowerment and child development. Justify your answer with recent initiatives of the government.**

   பெண்கள் அதிகாரமளித்தல் மற்றும் குழந்தை வளர்ச்சியை மேம்படுத்துவதில் தமிழக அரசின் பங்கை ஆராயுங்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் சமீபத்திய முயற்சிகளுடன் உங்கள் பதிலை நியாயப்படுத்துக.

4. **What is MNREGA? How it is different from earlier policies? Could it achieve its objectives in Tamilnadu? If not, then why? Discuss.**

   மகாத்மா காந்தி தேசிய ஊரக வேலைவாய்ப்பு திட்டம் என்றால் என்ன? முந்தைய கொள்கைகளிலிருந்து இது எவ்வாறு வேறுபட்டது? தமிழ்நாட்டில் அதன் நோக்கங்களை அடைய முடியுமா? இல்லை என்றால் ஏன்? விவாதிக்க

5. **How far the present higher education system of the country is capable to cope with the 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' drives?**

நாட்டின் தற்போதைய உயர்கல்வி அமைப்பு, 'மேக் இன் இந்தியா' மற்றும் 'திறன் இந்தியா' இயக்கங்களை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சமாளிக்கும் திறன் கொண்டுள்ளது?

6. What is the role of N.G.O.'s in environmental management?

   சுற்றுச்சூழல் நிர்வாகத்தில் **N.G.O.** களின் பங்கு என்ன?

7. How would you relate unbalanced regional development with insurgency in India? Discuss the adverse effects of insurgency on the society and economy.

   சமநிலையற்ற பிராந்திய வளர்ச்சியை இந்தியாவின் கிளர்ச்சியுடன் எவ்வாறு தொடர்புபடுத்துவீர்கள்? சமூகம் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் கிளர்ச்சியின் பாதகமான விளைவுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

8. Write short notes. | சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக
   A) Push and pull factors in rural-urban migration.
      கிராமப்புற-நகர்ப்புற இடம்பெயர்வுக்கான தள்ளுதல் மற்றும் இழுத்தல் காரணிகள்
   B) Demographic Dividend
      மக்கள்தொகை பங்காதயம்

9. Examine the relation between access to education and social inequality in Indian Society

   இந்திய சமூகத்தில் கல்விக்கான அணுகலுக்கும் சமூக சமத்துவமின்மைக்கும் உள்ள தொடர்பை ஆராய்க.

10. Discuss the view that poverty is a cause of population growth and not its consequence.

    மக்கள்தொகை வளர்ச்சிக்கு வறுமை ஒரு காரணம், அதன் விளைவு அல்ல என்ற பார்வையைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

11. Write about insurgency and other issues relating to North-East India.

    வட-கிழக்கு இந்தியா தொடர்பான கிளர்ச்சி மற்றும் பிற பிரச்சினைகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

12. Discuss the major problems of religious fundamentalism in contemporary India. Give suggestions to tackle these problems.

    சமகால இந்தியாவில் மத அடிப்படைவாதத்தின் முக்கிய பிரச்சனைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.. இந்த சிக்கல்களைச் சமாளிக்க பரிந்துரைகளை வழங்குக

13. How far the strategy of community development programmes has been. successful in transforming Indian rural society? Critically comment.

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இந்திய கிராமப்புற சமுதாயத்தை மாற்றியமைப்பதில் சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்களின் உத்தி எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெற்றிகரமாக உள்ளது? விமர்சனக் கருத்து

SOCIAL ISSUES- KEYS

Question	**What do you understand by women's subordination? Explain with suitable illustrations.** பெண்களை சார் நிலைப் படுத்துதல் பற்றி என்ன புரிந்துகொள்கிறீர்கள்? பொருத்தமான உதாரனங்களுடன் விளக்கவும்.
Introduction	Women's subordination in India refers to the systematic social, economic, and political inequalities that women face in various aspects of their lives. Despite legal protections and advancements in women's rights, women in India still experience discrimination, limited opportunities, and unequal treatment compared to men. This subordination is deeply rooted in traditional patriarchal norms, cultural practices, and historical factors that continue to influence society today.
Approaching the answer	**Aspects of Women Sub ordination in India** ❖ **Economic inequality**: Women in India earn on average only 66% of what men earn. They are also less likely to own land or property. ❖ **Political disenfranchisement**: Women are underrepresented in positions of power, both in the public and private sectors. In the Indian parliament, only 14% of the members are women. ❖ **Violence against women**: India has one of the highest rates of violence against women in the world. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, one in three women in India has experienced some form of violence. ❖ **Early marriage and child marriage**: In India, 27% of girls are married before the age of 18. Early marriage deprives girls of their education and opportunities, and makes them more vulnerable to violence and exploitation. ❖ **Dowry:** Dowry is a practice in which the bride's family gives money or property to the groom's family as part of the marriage arrangement. Dowry can lead to violence against women, as the

groom's family may demand more money or property after the marriage.

- ❖ **Female feticide and infanticide**: Female feticide is the practice of aborting female fetuses. Female infanticide is the killing of female infants. These practices are driven by the preference for sons in India.

- ❖ **Sexual harassment**: Sexual harassment is a common problem for women in India. It can happen in the workplace, in public spaces, and even in the home.

- ❖ **Domestic violence**: Domestic violence is a serious problem for women in India. It can include physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.

Conclusion	Addressing women's subordination in India requires a comprehensive approach involving legal reforms, social awareness, and changes in cultural attitudes. Promoting gender equality, encouraging girls' education, providing economic opportunities, and empowering women to participate in decision-making processes are essential steps toward creating a more equitable society.

Question	**Differentiate between fundamentalism and communalism with suitable illustrations.** அடிப்படைவாதம் மற்றும் வகுப்புவாதத்தை பொருத்தமான விளக்கங்களுடன் வேறுபடுத்துக
Introduction	Fundamentalism and communalism are two distinct concepts. Fundamentalism refers to a strict and rigid adherence to a set of core beliefs or principles. In the Indian context, religious fundamentalism is most commonly observed. Communalism refers to the loyalty and promotion of a specific religious or ethnic group's interests at the expense of the broader society.
Approaching the answer	

Fundamentalism	communalism
✓ Fundamentalism is a religious ideology that	✓ Communalism is a form of social and political

	emphasizes a literal interpretation of scripture and a strict adherence to traditional religious practices.	organization based on religious identity.
	✓ Fundamentalists often believe that their religion is the only true religion and that they are called to convert or even fight against those who do not believe as they do.	✓ Communalists often view their religious community as a distinct and separate entity from other religious communities, and they may seek to promote the interests of their own community at the expense of others.
	✓ The Hindutva movement is a Hindu fundamentalist movement that seeks to create a Hindu nation in India. Hindutva ideologues believe that Hinduism is the only true Indian religion and that Muslims and Christians are outsiders who do not belong in India. The Hindutva movement has been accused of inciting violence against Muslims and Christians.	✓ The Gujarat riots of 2002 were a series of communal riots in the Indian state of Gujarat. The riots were sparked by the burning of a train carrying Hindu pilgrims in Godhra, Gujarat. In the riots, over 1,000 people, mostly Muslims, were killed. The Gujarat riots were widely seen as a case of communal violence.
Conclusion	Fundamentalism and communalism are both serious threats to peace and harmony in India. They can lead to violence, discrimination, and persecution. It is important to understand the difference between these two ideologies in order to combat them effectively.	

Question	Discuss the rights of the children as outlined by the UN convention.

	ஐநா மாநாட்டின் மூலம் கோடிட்டுக் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள குழந்தைகளின் உரிமைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க
Introduction	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is an international human rights treaty that outlines the specific rights and protections that should be afforded to children worldwide. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 and has been ratified by nearly all countries.
Approaching the answer	❖ **Right to life, survival, and development**: Children have the right to life and to live in conditions that ensure their survival and well-being. Governments are responsible for ensuring children's development by providing essential healthcare, nutrition, education, and safe environments. ❖ **Right to non-discrimination**: Every child has the right to be treated equally and without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, or any other status. The UNCRC emphasizes that all children should have equal opportunities to enjoy their rights. ❖ **Right to identity**: Children have the right to a name, nationality, and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by their parents. Governments should prevent and combat child statelessness. ❖ **Right to family and parental care**: The UNCRC recognizes the importance of family for a child's development. Children have the right to know and be cared for by their parents, and governments should support families in fulfilling their responsibilities towards their children. ❖ **Right to protection from violence, abuse, and neglect**: Children have the right to be protected from all forms of physical and mental violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Governments should take measures to prevent, investigate, and punish perpetrators of such acts. ❖ **Right to education:** Every child has the right to free and compulsory primary education. Governments should promote access to education and work towards eliminating barriers that prevent children from attending school.

- ❖ **Right to health and healthcare**: Children have the right to the highest attainable standard of health and access to healthcare services. Governments should work to reduce child mortality, provide immunization, and promote healthy lifestyles.

- ❖ **Right to play and leisure**: The UNCRC recognizes the importance of play and recreational activities for a child's physical, mental, and social development. Children have the right to participate in cultural, artistic, and recreational activities.

- ❖ **Right to participation**: Children have the right to express their views freely on matters affecting them, and their opinions should be taken into account in decisions that concern their lives. This right is relevant in family, school, and community settings, as well as in policy and legal matters.

- ❖ **Right to protection in armed conflicts**: Children should be protected from the impact of armed conflicts. They should not be recruited or used in armed forces, and their special needs in times of conflict should be addressed.

Conclusion	The UNCRC provides a comprehensive framework for the protection and promotion of children's rights, aiming to ensure their overall well-being and development. Governments, along with international organizations and civil society, have a collective responsibility to uphold and implement these rights to secure a better future for children around the world.

Question	**Despite planned Tribal Development programmes, the tribals are yet to be integrated into the mainstream of the society – Elucidate.** திட்டமிட்ட பழங்குடியினர் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும், பழங்குடியினர் இன்னும் சமூகத்தின் முக்கிய நீரோட்டத்தில் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்படவில்லை – தெளிவுபடுத்துக
Introduction	Tribals, also known as Adivasis, are indigenous communities with distinct cultures, languages, and traditions. They constitute a significant proportion of India's population and are found in various regions across the country.

Approaching the answer	Challenges faced by Tribals
	❖ **Socio-economic Conditions**: Despite efforts to improve their socio-economic conditions, many tribal communities continue to face poverty, lack of access to basic services such as education and healthcare, and limited economic opportunities. Disparities in income, education, and health indicators persist between tribal and non-tribal populations. ❖ **Land and Resource Rights:** One of the significant issues faced by tribal communities is land alienation and displacement. Historical injustices and ongoing development projects have led to the loss of their traditional lands and resources, disrupting their way of life and cultural identity. ❖ **Education**: While there have been efforts to provide education to tribal children, challenges such as lack of adequate infrastructure, trained teachers, and culturally relevant curricula continue to affect their educational outcomes. Dropout rates remain higher among tribal students. ❖ **Healthcare:** Access to quality healthcare remains a concern for tribal communities, particularly those living in remote and hilly areas. Limited access to healthcare facilities and medical professionals contribute to health disparities. ❖ **Employment and Livelihoods**: Many tribal communities are engaged in traditional occupations like agriculture, forest-based livelihoods, and artisanal work. However, economic modernization and industrialization have disrupted some of these traditional livelihoods, leading to unemployment and migration. ❖ **Cultural Preservation**: Tribal communities in India have rich cultural traditions and knowledge systems. Efforts are being made to preserve and promote their cultural heritage, languages, and traditional practices. ❖ **Political Representation**: There have been some positive developments in terms of political representation of tribals in India. The Constitution of India provides for the reservation of

seats in legislative bodies, both at the central and state levels, to ensure their political participation and representation.

- ❖ **Development Programs**: The Indian government has implemented various development programs aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities. These programs focus on education, healthcare, livelihood, and infrastructure development.

- ❖ **Tribal Rights and Forest Rights Act**: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), was a significant step towards recognizing and protecting the rights of tribal and forest-dwelling communities over their traditional lands and resources.

Steps needs to be taken

- ❖ Empowerment through Education: Ensuring quality education that respects and incorporates tribal culture and language can help bridge the educational gap and enhance their skills and opportunities.

- ❖ Land and Resource Rights: Recognizing and protecting the land and resource rights of tribal communities are crucial for their sustainable development and integration.

- ❖ Access to Healthcare and Basic Services: Improving access to healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and other basic services is essential to uplift their living standards and overall well-being.

- ❖ Socio-economic Development: Initiatives that promote livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship among tribal communities can help reduce poverty and improve their economic integration.

- ❖ Cultural Preservation and Awareness: Efforts to preserve and promote tribal cultures, languages, and traditions can foster mutual understanding and respect, reducing social divides.

- ❖ Inclusive Governance: Ensuring meaningful participation of tribal communities in local governance and decision-making processes is essential for addressing their unique needs and aspirations.

	❖ Awareness and Sensitization: Promoting awareness and sensitivity among the wider society about tribal issues and the need for their inclusion can combat stereotypes and discrimination.
Conclusion	Addressing the challenges faced by tribals in India requires sustained efforts from the government, civil society, and all stakeholders to ensure their rights, well-being, and integration into mainstream society while respecting their unique identities and culture

Question	**Write a critical note on the Governmental and non-Governmental effort to control the problem of child labour in India.** இந்தியாவில் குழந்தைத் தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சனையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த அரசு மற்றும் அரசு சாரா முயற்சிகள் பற்றிய விமர்சனக் குறிப்பை எழுதுக.
Introduction	Child labour remains a pressing issue in India despite various efforts to address it. It refers to the employment of children in any work that is harmful to their physical, mental, social, or educational development. Child labour is a violation of children's rights and is detrimental to their well-being and future prospects.
Approaching the answer	**Governmental Efforts:** ✓ **Legislative Framework**: India has enacted several laws to address child labor, including the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009. However, implementation and enforcement of these laws have been inconsistent across different states and regions. ✓ **National Child Labor Project** (NCLP): The government launched the NCLP to rehabilitate and educate child laborers. Under this program, special schools are established to provide education and vocational training to rescued child laborers. However, the reach and impact of this program have been limited due to resource constraints and lack of monitoring.

✓ **Awareness Campaigns:** The government, along with international agencies, has conducted awareness campaigns to sensitize people about the consequences of child labor and the importance of education. While these campaigns have raised awareness, the problem persists due to deep-rooted socio-economic factors.

✓ **Labor Inspections:** The government has conducted labor inspections to identify and rescue child laborers. However, the lack of adequate resources, corruption, and challenges in accessing informal sectors hinder effective enforcement.

Non-Governmental Efforts:

❖ **Rescue and Rehabilitation**: NGOs play a crucial role in rescuing and rehabilitating child laborers. They provide shelter, education, and vocational training to help children reintegrate into society. However, the scale of child labor makes it difficult for NGOs to reach every affected child.

❖ **Advocacy and Research**: NGOs engage in advocacy and research to highlight the issue of child labor and its underlying causes. They also work to influence policies and laws to improve the situation. However, the impact of advocacy efforts can be limited by bureaucratic hurdles and resistance to change.

❖ **Community Mobilization**: NGOs work closely with communities to create awareness about the importance of education and the harmful effects of child labor. However, deeply ingrained societal norms and economic pressures can hinder community support for education over child labor.

Conclusion	Despite these efforts, child labor remains a persistent problem in India, and eradicating it requires a multi-faceted approach. Addressing the root causes, such as poverty and lack of education, improving enforcement of child labor laws, and providing social support to vulnerable families are essential steps in the fight against child labor in India.

Question	**Critically analyse the merits and demerits of public-private partnership model in the provision of health care services to the poor in India.**

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	இந்தியாவில் ஏழைகளுக்கு சுகாதார சேவைகளை வழங்குவதில் பொது–தனியார் கூட்டாண்மை மாதிரியின் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் தீமைகளை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க
Introduction	The public-private model of health services in India refers to a healthcare system where both the government and private sector entities play a significant role in providing healthcare services to the population.
Approaching the answer	**Examples of the public-private model of health services in India:** • **The National Health Mission** (NHM) is a government program that provides financial assistance to states and union territories to improve the delivery of healthcare services. The NHM also funds a number of public-private partnerships, such as the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) program, which trains and deploys community health workers to provide basic healthcare services in rural areas. • The **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana** (PMJAY) is a government program that provides health insurance to poor and vulnerable families. The PMJAY covers a wide range of healthcare services, including hospitalization, surgery, and diagnostic tests. The PMJAY also allows patients to seek treatment at both public and private hospitals. **benefits of public-private partnerships in healthcare:** ❖ **Increased access to healthcare:** Public-private partnerships can help to increase access to healthcare by providing services in areas where the government does not have the resources to provide them. ❖ **Improved quality of care**: Public-private partnerships can help to improve the quality of care by bringing in the expertise and resources of the private sector. ❖ **Greater efficiency**: Public-private partnerships can help to improve efficiency by streamlining processes and reducing costs. ❖ **Innovation**: Public-private partnerships can help to promote innovation by bringing together the different perspectives of the government and the private sector.

	challenges associated with public-private partnerships in healthcare:
	- Coordinating the activities of the government and private sector: It can be difficult to coordinate the activities of the government and private sector, as they have different priorities and goals. - Ensuring the quality of care: It can be difficult to ensure that the quality of care provided by the private sector is up to the same standards as those provided by the government. - Avoiding conflicts of interest: There is a risk of conflicts of interest, as the private sector may be motivated by profit rather than the best interests of patients.
Conclusion	public-private partnership model in healthcare for the poor in India can be beneficial in expanding access and improving healthcare services. However, to maximize its advantages and address its limitations, careful planning, strong regulation, and a commitment to equity and affordability are essential.

Question	**"Population is an asset and not a liability in India"- Explain.** **"இந்தியாவில் மக்கள் தொகை ஒரு சொத்து, பொறுப்பு அல்ல"- விளக்குக.**
Introduction	India's population is estimated to be over 1.3 billion people, making it the second most populous country in the world after China. population of India can be seen as a positive resource rather than a burden. It emphasizes the potential benefits that a large and diverse population can bring to a country's economic, social, and cultural development.
Approaching the answer	**Population as asset** **Human Capital**: A large population provides a vast pool of human capital, encompassing a diverse range of skills, talents, and expertise. When appropriately harnessed, this human capital can contribute to economic growth, innovation, and competitiveness.

❖ **Labor Force**: India's large population translates to a substantial labor force. A sizable workforce can lead to increased production, industrialization, and economic output. It can also attract foreign investment and create opportunities for entrepreneurship and job creation.

❖ **Domestic Market**: With a significant consumer base, India's large population offers a thriving domestic market for goods and services. This consumer demand can stimulate economic growth and attract investments from both domestic and international companies.

❖ **Demographic Dividend:** India's demographic profile is characterized by a substantial youth population. When this demographic transition is managed effectively through proper education, skill development, and employment opportunities, it can lead to a demographic dividend, where the working-age population outnumbers the dependent population, contributing to economic growth.

❖ **Innovation and Creativity**: A diverse population brings with it a wide range of perspectives, ideas, and cultural influences. This diversity can foster innovation, creativity, and problem-solving in various fields, leading to advancements and developments.

❖ **Human Resource for Global Markets**: India's skilled and educated workforce has made it a significant player in the global services industry, particularly in IT, software, and business process outsourcing (BPO). The country's abundant human resource has been a key factor in its success in these sectors.

❖ **Cultural Richness:** India's diverse population represents a tapestry of cultures, languages, and traditions. This cultural richness contributes to the country's identity, tourism potential, and soft power on the global stage.

Conclusion	While the large population presents opportunities and potential advantages, it is essential to address the challenges that accompany it. These challenges include ensuring quality education and healthcare for all, managing urbanization, reducing socio-economic disparities, and

creating sustainable employment opportunities. Effective policies and investments in human capital, education, healthcare, and infrastructure are crucial for realizing the true potential of India's population as an asset for the nation's growth and development.

Question	Identify and discuss the problems of migrant laborers in India. இந்தியாவில் புலம்பெயர்ந்த தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரச்சனைகளை கண்டறிந்து விவாதிக்க
Introduction	Migrant laborers in India face several challenges and hardships due to their temporary or seasonal migration from their home regions to other areas within the country in search of employment opportunities. These challenges stem from socio-economic factors, lack of proper legal protections, and inadequate infrastructure.
Approaching the answer	**problems of migrant laborers** ❖ **Exploitative Working Conditions**: Migrant laborers often work in sectors such as construction, agriculture, and informal industries, where they may face exploitative working conditions, long working hours, and low wages. They may be subject to labor rights violations and may not receive the benefits and protections entitled to regular workers. ❖ **Lack of Social Security**: Migrant laborers usually do not have access to social security benefits, including healthcare, insurance, and pensions. In case of accidents or health issues, they often struggle to access medical care and financial support. ❖ **Inadequate Housing and Living Conditions**: Many migrant laborers live in makeshift settlements or cramped living spaces near their workplace. The lack of proper housing and sanitation facilities poses health risks and compromises their well-being. ❖ **Education and Healthcare for Children**: Migrant families often face challenges in ensuring the education and healthcare of their children. Frequent mobility disrupts the continuity of education, and accessing healthcare services can be difficult in unfamiliar regions.

❖ **Discrimination and Stigma**: Migrant laborers may face discrimination and stigma in the areas they migrate to, which can affect their sense of belonging and integration into local communities.

❖ **Financial Insecurity**: Migrant laborers often send a significant portion of their earnings back to their families in their home regions, leaving them with limited savings for emergencies or future needs.

❖ **Lack of Legal Protections**: Migrant laborers may be unaware of their legal rights or face difficulties in accessing legal recourse in case of labor rights violations or exploitation.

❖ **Unsafe Migration Practices**: Some migrant laborers engage in unsafe migration practices, including traveling long distances in overcrowded and unsafe modes of transport. This can lead to accidents and health risks.

❖ **Vulnerability to Natural Disasters**: Migrant laborers working in construction and agriculture are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as floods and cyclones, which can disrupt their livelihoods and safety.

❖ **Impact of Pandemics and Lockdowns**: Events like the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have disproportionately affected migrant laborers, leaving many stranded without work, income, or means to return home.

Steps Taken by the Government

❖ Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act (ISMW Act) regulates employment and conditions for inter-state migrant workers.

❖ One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) Scheme enables migrants to access food grains from PDS anywhere in India.

❖ Affordable housing schemes like PMAY aim to provide housing for migrant laborers.

❖ Portability of social security schemes ensures migrant workers can access benefits across states.

	❖ Welfare boards for migrant workers in some states offer health, education, and welfare support.
	❖ Skill development programs enhance employability and job opportunities for migrant laborers.
	❖ Digital platforms provide information on jobs, training, and social security for migrants.
	❖ Government provides emergency relief and support during disasters for migrant laborers.
	❖ Occupational safety and health standards are being strengthened to protect migrant laborers' rights and well-being
Conclusion	Government's efforts to address the challenges faced by migrant laborers, there is still a need for continuous improvements and comprehensive policies. Coordinated efforts between central and state governments, along with active engagement from civil society and private sector stakeholders, are crucial to ensuring the holistic development and welfare of India's migrant labor force.

Question	**Is it possible to achieve gender equality in India? Comment** இந்தியாவில் பாலின சமத்துவம் சாத்தியமா? கருத்திடுக
Introduction	Gender equality in India is a complex issue. On the one hand, India has made significant progress in recent years in terms of women's rights. but still faces challenges such as high rates of female illiteracy, unemployment, and violence.
Approaching the answer	**aspects of gender equality in India** ✓ **Legal Framework:** India has enacted several laws and constitutional provisions to promote gender equality. The Constitution of India guarantees equal rights and opportunities for men and women. Laws against dowry, domestic violence, and sexual harassment have been introduced to protect women's rights. ✓ **Women's Representation**: The government has implemented measures to increase women's political representation. Reservation of seats for women in local government bodies

(Panchayats) has led to a significant increase in women's participation in decision-making processes.

✓ **Education and Employment**: Efforts have been made to improve access to education and employment opportunities for women. Initiatives like the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) campaign and skill development programs aim to empower women economically and socially.

✓ **Women's Health**: Programs have been launched to address women's health issues, including maternal health, reproductive health, and awareness about hygiene and sanitation. The government has also focused on reducing maternal mortality rates and improving access to healthcare for women.

✓ **Gender Budgeting**: Gender-responsive budgeting has been introduced to ensure that government budgets address the specific needs and priorities of women and promote gender equality in various sectors.

✓ **Eradicating Harmful Practices**: Efforts are being made to eradicate harmful practices like child marriage, female infanticide, and dowry system, which have adverse effects on women's rights and well-being.

✓ **Empowerment and Awareness:** NGOs and civil society organizations work to empower women, raise awareness about gender issues, and advocate for gender equality and women's rights.

✓ For example, the country has enacted laws that prohibit discrimination against women in education, employment, and politics. Additionally, India has a number of government programs in place to promote gender equality, such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) campaign.

challenges persist in achieving full gender equality in India:

❖ **Gender-Based Violence**: Gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking,

remains a serious concern. Implementation and enforcement of laws need further improvement.

❖ **Gender Wage Gap**: Women often face lower wages and unequal pay for similar work compared to men, leading to a gender wage gap.

❖ **Underrepresentation in Leadership** Roles: Women are still underrepresented in leadership positions in various sectors, including politics, corporate boards, and higher education institutions.

❖ **Cultural and Social Norms**: Deep-rooted cultural and social norms continue to perpetuate gender stereotypes and hinder women's empowerment.

❖ **Access to Resources**: Women, especially in rural areas, may face challenges in accessing resources like land, credit, and other economic opportunities.

❖ **Child Marriage and Female Infanticide**: Despite legal provisions, child marriage and female infanticide persist in some regions, impacting girls' education and well-being.

Conclusion	Promoting gender equality requires sustained efforts at multiple levels, including policy interventions, awareness campaigns, and a transformation of societal attitudes towards gender roles. While progress has been made, continued collective action is essential to create a more equitable and inclusive society for all genders in India.

Question	**Discuss the consequences of declining fertility on socio-economic development in Tamilnadu.** தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக-பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் கருவுறுதல் குறைவதால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க
Syllabus Connect	Population
Introduction	Falling total fertility rates in Tamil Nadu, mean that in the coming years, the states will have to depend more and more on migrant workers. A decline in TFR means a fall in the number of children in the age group

	of 0-4 years - which is 5.6% of the total population. Children in the age group of 0-14 years form 19.1% of the population.
Approaching the answer	**Declining workforce:** A declining fertility rate means that there will be fewer young people entering the workforce in the coming years. This could lead to a shortage of workers in some sectors, such as manufacturing and construction. It could also put upward pressure on wages, as employers compete for a smaller pool of workers. **Increased dependency ratio:** A declining fertility rate also means that there will be a larger proportion of elderly people in the population. This is known as an increased dependency ratio. An increased dependency ratio could put a strain on the government's finances, as it will have to spend more on healthcare and social security for the elderly. **Slower economic growth:** A declining fertility rate could lead to slower economic growth in Tamil Nadu. This is because a smaller workforce means that there will be less production of goods and services. Additionally, an increased dependency ratio could lead to lower savings and investment, which could also slow economic growth. **Change in social dynamics**: A declining fertility rate could also lead to changes in social dynamics. For example, there could be an increase in the number of single people and couples without children. This could lead to changes in the way people live and work. **Increased migration:** A declining fertility rate could lead to increased migration into Tamil Nadu. This is because the state will have a smaller workforce, which could lead to labor shortages in some sectors. Additionally, the state will have a larger proportion of elderly people, which could lead to an increase in demand for healthcare and social services.
Conclusion	the declining fertility rate in Tamil Nadu has both positive and negative consequences for socio-economic development. The government will

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	need to take steps to address the challenges posed by the declining fertility rate to ensure that the state continues to develop and prosper.

Question	**Describe the recent trends in urbanisation in India and its consequences?** இந்தியாவில் நகரமயமாக்கலின் சமீபத்திய போக்குகளையும் அதன் விளைவுகளையும் விவரிக்க.
Introduction	The population residing in urban areas in India, according to the 1901 census, was 11.4%, increasing to 28.53% by the 2001 census, and is now currently 34% in 2017 according to the World Bank. According to a survey by the United Nations, in 2030 40.76% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas.
Approaching the answer	**Recent Trends in Urbanization in India:** ❖ **Increased urbanization**: The urban population in India has been increasing rapidly in recent years. In 1961, only 17% of the population lived in urban areas. In 2021, the urban population has increased to 35%. ❖ **Growth of megacities**: The growth of megacities has been one of the most significant trends in urbanization in India. A megacity is a city with a population of over 10 million people. India has four megacities: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai. ❖ **Increased migration**: The increase in urbanization in India is largely due to migration from rural areas to urban areas. This is because people are moving to cities in search of better jobs, education, and healthcare. Consequences of urbanization: The rapid urbanization in India has had a number of consequences, both positive and negative **Positive consequences:** ❖ **Increased economic growth:** Urbanization has led to increased economic growth in India. This is because cities are centers of economic activity, where businesses and industries are concentrated. ❖ **Improved infrastructure**: Urbanization has led to improved infrastructure in India. This is because cities need to invest in

infrastructure such as roads, railways, and airports to accommodate the growing population.

❖ **Increased access to services**: Urbanization has led to increased access to services such as education, healthcare, and sanitation in India. This is because cities have more resources to invest in these services.

Negative consequences:

❖ **Poverty and inequality**: Urbanization has led to increased poverty and inequality in India. This is because many migrants to cities end up in slums and informal settlements, where they live in poverty.

❖ **Environmental degradation:** Urbanization has led to environmental degradation in India. This is because cities produce a lot of pollution, which can have a negative impact on the environment.

❖ **Crime:** Urbanization has led to increased crime in India. This is because cities are more densely populated, which makes it easier for criminals to commit crimes.

Conclusion	
	❖ The Indian government has taken a number of steps to address the challenges of urbanization.
	❖ These steps include the Smart Cities Mission, the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
	❖ The government is also taking steps to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, such as investing in infrastructure, providing affordable housing, improving sanitation, and promoting sustainable development.

Question	"**The advertisements in electronic media are very gender based**" Examine **the statement.** மின்னணு ஊடகங்களில் வரும் விளம்பரங்கள் பாலின அடிப்படையிலானவை" என்று அறிக்கையை ஆராய்க
Introduction	The indecent representation of women in advertisements in India is a serious issue that reflects the perpetuation of harmful gender stereotypes

	and objectification of women for commercial purposes. Despite efforts to curb such practices, instances of indecent representation of women continue to be observed in the Indian advertising industry.
Approaching the answer	**ways in which women are indecently represented in advertising in India.**
	❖ **Sexual objectification:** Women are often portrayed as sexual objects in advertising, with the focus on their bodies rather than their personalities or achievements. This can lead to women being seen as less than human and can contribute to the problem of violence against women.
	❖ **Gender stereotypes:** Women are often portrayed in traditional gender roles in advertising, such as as housewives or caregivers. This can limit women's opportunities and can reinforce the idea that women are not capable of achieving the same things as men.
	❖ **Violence against women**: Women are sometimes portrayed as victims of violence in advertising, such as in ads for security systems or self-defense products. This can normalize violence against women and can make it seem like it is a normal part of life.
	Way to Address the Issues
	❖ **Strengthening the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act:** The act needs to be strengthened to make it more specific and to provide for stricter penalties for violators.
	❖ **Educating advertisers about the harmful effects of indecent representation of women**: Advertisers need to be educated about the harmful effects of indecent representation of women and the need to avoid using such images in their advertising.
	❖ **Holding advertisers accountable for their ads**: Advertisers need to be held accountable for the ads they produce. If an ad is found to be indecent, the advertiser should be penalized.

Conclusion	Promoting gender-sensitive and inclusive advertising is essential for building a more equitable and respectful society. Encouraging responsible advertising practices, fostering diversity and gender equality in media representations, and raising awareness about the impact of advertisements on societal attitudes are essential steps in addressing the issue of indecent representation of women in Indian advertisements.

Question	**Analyse the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation and inequality.** வறுமை, பற்றாக்குறை மற்றும் சமத்துவமின்மை ஆகியவற்றுக்கு இடையே உள்ள தொடர்புகளை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.
Introduction	Poverty, deprivation, and inequality are all interrelated. Poverty is the lack of the resources necessary to meet basic needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, and education. Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources that are necessary for a decent standard of living. Inequality is the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.
Approaching the answer	✓ **Poverty is** defined as the state of being extremely poor. People living in poverty may not have enough money to afford basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare. ✓ Deprivation is a broader concept than poverty. It refers to the lack of essential goods and services, such as education, healthcare, and housing. Deprivation can also include the lack of opportunities, such as the opportunity to get a good education or to find a decent job. ✓ Inequality is the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities. Inequality can exist in different forms, such as economic inequality, social inequality, and political inequality. Economic inequality refers to the unequal distribution of wealth and income. Social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of opportunities and resources based on factors such as race, gender, and caste. Political inequality refers to the unequal distribution of power and decision-making authority.

inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation, and inequality in India:

- ❖ **Poverty and deprivation**: People living in poverty are more likely to be deprived of essential goods and services, such as education, healthcare, and housing. For example, a study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research found that 64% of children from poor households do not attend school.

- ❖ **Poverty and inequality**: Inequality can also contribute to poverty. For example, the richest 1% of Indians control more than 50% of the country's wealth. This means that a small number of people are very wealthy, while the majority of the population is struggling to make ends meet. This disparity in wealth can make it difficult for people to escape poverty, even if they are working hard.

- ❖ **Deprivation and inequality**: Deprivation can also lead to inequality. For example, people who are deprived of education and healthcare are less likely to be able to find good jobs. This can lead to a cycle of poverty and deprivation, where people are unable to improve their circumstances due to lack of opportunity.

- ❖ **Gender Inequality**: Example: Gender inequality is pervasive in India, with women facing deprivation in various aspects of life. For instance, female labor force participation is significantly lower than male participation, leading to economic deprivation and reinforcing gender-based disparities in income and opportunities.

- ❖ **Regional Disparities**: Example: India exhibits significant regional disparities in poverty and development indicators. States with higher levels of poverty and deprivation tend to have higher inequality as well. For instance, some states in northern and eastern India experience higher poverty rates and lack of access to essential services compared to more prosperous southern states.

- ❖ **Poverty, Deprivation, and Inequality**: Example: Urban slums in Indian cities illustrate the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation, and inequality. Slum dwellers often live in poverty, lacking basic amenities like clean water, sanitation, and adequate

	housing. Moreover, these slums are concentrated in areas with limited access to quality education and healthcare services, perpetuating a cycle of deprivation and contributing to broader social and economic inequalities.
Conclusion	Addressing the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation, and inequality requires comprehensive and targeted policies and programs. Promoting inclusive economic growth, investing in quality education and healthcare, implementing social safety nets, and combating discrimination are essential steps toward reducing poverty, breaking the cycle of deprivation, and creating a more equitable society in India.

PART- B

Question	**Do you think legal measures are enough for women empowerment or we need to also invest in social awareness campaign?** பெண்கள் அதிகாரமளிக்க சட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் போதுமானது என்று நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா அல்லது சமூக விழிப்புணர்வு பிரச்சாரத்தில் முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா?
Introduction	The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.
Approaching the answer	Legal measures are important for women empowerment, but they are not enough. We also need to invest in social awareness campaigns to change the mindset of people. **why legal measures alone are not enough:** • **Legal measures can be difficult to enforce**. Even if there are laws in place to protect women, it can be difficult to get the police and courts to enforce them. This is especially true in rural areas, where there is less access to justice. • **Legal measures can be outdated**. Laws can be slow to change, and they may not reflect the needs of women in the 21st century.

For example, India's rape law is over 150 years old, and it does not adequately address the issue of marital rape.

- **Legal measures can be discriminatory.** Sometimes, laws can be discriminatory against women. For example, India's inheritance law does not give women equal rights to property as men.

Social awareness campaigns can play an important role

- ✓ **Changing the mindset of people**. Social awareness campaigns can help to change the mindset of people about women's rights. For example, a campaign that highlights the problem of domestic violence can help to raise awareness of the issue and encourage people to speak out against it.
- ✓ **Educating people about women's rights**. Social awareness campaigns can also educate people about women's rights. For example, a campaign that explains the law on rape can help to ensure that people are aware of their rights and know how to report a crime.
- ✓ **Empowering women**. Social awareness campaigns can empower women by giving them a voice and helping them to understand their rights. For example, a campaign that features stories of successful women can inspire other women to reach for their goals.

Conclusion	legal measures are vital for women empowerment in India, they must be complemented by social awareness campaigns to challenge deeply entrenched gender norms, attitudes, and practices. Investing in both legal reforms and social awareness initiatives will create a more conducive environment for women's empowerment, contributing to a more equitable and inclusive society.

Question	**How do you look at the issue of "Minority"? Discuss the violence and discrimination against religious minorities in India.** "சிறுபான்மை" பிரச்சினையை எப்படிப் பார்க்கிறீர்கள்? இந்தியாவில் மத சிறுபான்மையினருக்கு எதிரான வன்முறை மற்றும் பாகுபாடு பற்றி விவாதிக்க

Introduction	In India, minorities refer to communities or groups that have relatively smaller numbers compared to the majority population and often have distinct cultural, religious, or linguistic identities. The Constitution of India recognizes and protects the rights of minorities to ensure their well-being and promote social harmony.

Approaching the answer	**Challenges of Minorities in India**
	
	❖ **Socio-economic Disparities**:
	   ✓ Lower literacy rates
	   ✓ Higher poverty levels
	   ✓ Limited access to healthcare and essential services
	❖ **Communal Tensions:**
	   ✓ Occasional incidents of communal tensions and violence
	   ✓ Impact on social cohesion and harmony
	❖ **Underrepresentation**:
	   ✓ Minority communities underrepresented in politics, bureaucracy, and media
	❖ **Land and Resource Rights**:
	   ✓ Challenges in securing land and resource rights for tribal and indigenous communities
	   ✓ Resulting in displacement and marginalization
	
	violence and discrimination that religious minorities face in India
	
	❖ **Communal Violence**: Incidents of communal violence have occurred between different religious communities in certain regions of India. These clashes often arise due to historical, social, or political factors and can result in loss of lives, property damage, and social divisions.
	❖ **Hate Crimes**: Hate crimes, including attacks on individuals or places of worship based on religious identity, have been reported in the past. Such crimes instill fear and insecurity within religious minority communities.

❖ **Discrimination in Access to Opportunities**: Religious minorities may face discrimination in accessing educational and employment opportunities. This can lead to socio-economic disparities and hinder the advancement of individuals and communities.

❖ **Forced Conversions and Ghar Wapsi**: Reports of forced conversions and reconversions (ghar wapsi) of religious minorities have sparked controversies and raised concerns about religious freedom and coercion.

❖ **Marginalization in Politics**: In some cases, religious minorities have felt underrepresented in the political sphere, leading to concerns about their voice and interests not being adequately represented in decision-making processes.

❖ **Legal Challenges:** Some religious minority groups have faced legal challenges in matters related to personal laws, places of worship, and cultural practices.

Way to Address the Issues

❖ Pass strong laws against hate speech and discrimination. The government should pass laws that make it a crime to incite violence or discrimination against religious minorities. These laws should also make it a crime to deny religious minorities access to employment, education, healthcare, and housing.

❖ Set up a national commission on religious freedom. The government should set up a national commission on religious freedom to investigate and report on incidents of violence and discrimination against religious minorities. The commission should also make recommendations to the government on how to address the problem.

❖ Provide training to law enforcement officials on how to deal with cases of violence and discrimination against religious minorities. Law enforcement officials need to be trained on how to deal with cases of violence and discrimination against religious

![Iyachamy Academy logo and classroom photo]

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minorities. They need to be aware of the laws that protect religious minorities and how to enforce those laws.

❖ Educate the public about the importance of religious tolerance and understanding. The government should launch a public awareness campaign to educate the public about the importance of religious tolerance and understanding. This campaign should emphasize that all religions are equal and that violence and discrimination against religious minorities is unacceptable.

Conclusion	It is essential to address these issues and work towards promoting religious harmony, social inclusion, and protection of minority rights in India. The Indian Constitution guarantees religious freedom and the right to equality to all citizens, and it is crucial to ensure that these principles are upheld in practice.

Question	**Examine the role of the Tamilnadu Government in promoting women empowerment and child development. Justify your answer with recent initiatives of the government.** பெண்கள் அதிகாரமளித்தல் மற்றும் குழந்தை வளர்ச்சியை மேம்படுத்துவதில் தமிழக அரசின் பங்கை ஆராயுங்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் சமீபத்திய முயற்சிகளுடன் உங்கள் பதிலை நியாயப்படுத்துக.
Introduction	Tamil Nadu has one of the most ancient civilisations in the world. The State is ahead of the rest of the country in women's empowerment. Tamil Nadu plays a significant role in promoting women empowerment and child development through various policies, programs, and initiatives. The state government has undertaken several measures to enhance the well-being and opportunities for women and children in Tamil Nadu.
Approaching the answer	**Women Empowerment:** 1. **Women's Self-Help Groups** (SHGs): The Tamil Nadu government has been actively promoting and supporting women's SHGs, which provide financial assistance, training, and entrepreneurial opportunities to women. These groups empower women to become economically independent and participate in decision-making processes.

2. **Amma Two-Wheeler Scheme**: This initiative aims to provide subsidized two-wheelers to working women to enhance their mobility and employment prospects.

3. **Cradle Baby Scheme** (Cradle Baby Reception Centre): To combat female infanticide and promote the adoption of unwanted girl children, the government has established Cradle Baby Reception Centers where parents can anonymously leave unwanted infants.

4. **Gender Equality Initiatives**: The Tamil Nadu government has implemented various gender equality initiatives, such as gender budgeting, promoting women's participation in local governance, and encouraging female representation in public services.

5. **Empowerment through Education**: The government has focused on providing quality education to girls and women. Initiatives like free education for girls up to the higher secondary level, scholarship programs, and vocational training aim to enhance women's educational opportunities. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme.

Child Development:

❖ **Integrated Child Development Services** (ICDS): Tamil Nadu implements the ICDS program, providing essential services like health check-ups, immunizations, and nutrition to children below six years of age and pregnant/lactating women.

❖ **Cradle Baby Scheme:** As mentioned earlier, this scheme aims to provide care and support for unwanted girl infants, addressing issues related to female infanticide and abandonment.

❖ **Child Protection**: The state government has established child protection mechanisms to safeguard the rights and welfare of children, including measures to prevent child labor and exploitation.

❖ **Mid-day Meal Scheme**: The government provides mid-day meals in schools, ensuring that children receive proper nutrition and are encouraged to attend school regularly.

❖ **Early Childhood Care and Education** (ECCE): Tamil Nadu focuses on improving early childhood care and education,

recognizing the critical role it plays in a child's overall development.

- ❖ **Child Health Programs**: The state government runs various child health programs, including immunization drives, to ensure children receive necessary medical attention and preventive care.
- ❖ **The Chief Minister's Breakfast** Scheme rolled out for students of Class I to V in government schools is not a freebie, in fact it is the foremost duty and responsibility of the State government to ensure its children are fed.

Conclusion	Tamil Nadu is one of the states that is a true advocate of women empowerment. As per the Census 2011, the female literacy rate is 73.44%, which is a clear indicator of their commitment to education. The numbers say it all current scenario, the state has the highest number of working women in India. This is a huge win – the statistics stand at 7.08 lakh, which is nearly half of India's 15.93 lakh working women. If that wasn't impressive enough it is also three times higher than Karnataka that is next in line, as revealed by the Annual Survey of Industries (2017-18).

Question	**What is MNREGA? How it is different from earlier policies? Could it achieve its objectives in Tamilnadu? If not, then why? Discuss.** மகாத்மா காந்தி தேசிய ஊரக வேலைவாய்ப்பு திட்டம் என்றால் என்ன? முந்தைய கொள்கைகளிலிருந்து இது எவ்வாறு வேறுபட்டது? தமிழ்நாட்டில் அதன் நோக்கங்களை அடைய முடியுமா? இல்லை என்றால் ஏன்? விவாதிக்க
Introduction	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It is a social welfare scheme introduced by the Indian government in 2005 with the aim of enhancing livelihood security and promoting economic empowerment for rural households. MNREGA guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.
Approaching the answer	**Key features and differences of MNREGA from earlier policies**

- ✓ **Employment Guarantee**: MNREGA provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment to rural households. Earlier policies did not have such a specific and mandatory provision for employment.

- ✓ **Focus on Rural Areas:** MNREGA primarily targets rural areas, where poverty and unemployment are more prevalent. Previous policies might have covered urban areas or certain specific sectors, but MNREGA's primary focus is on rural development.

- ✓ **Right to Work**: MNREGA recognizes the "Right to Work" for rural households and empowers them to demand employment if they are willing to work. It ensures that work is provided within 15 days of making a demand, failing which an unemployment allowance is payable.

- ✓ **Labor Intensive**: MNREGA emphasizes labor-intensive works, typically unskilled manual work, like water conservation, afforestation, rural infrastructure development, etc. This focus on labor-intensive activities aims to create employment opportunities for rural laborers.

- ✓ **Empowerment of Women**: The Act mandates that at least one-third of the beneficiaries should be women. This provision aims to promote women's participation in the workforce and empower them economically.

- ✓ **Social Audits and Transparency**: MNREGA includes provisions for social audits, where beneficiaries and the public can participate in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the program. This promotes transparency and accountability in the scheme.

- ✓ **Enhanced Budget Allocation:** MNREGA received significant financial allocation compared to earlier policies, making it one of the largest employment generation programs globally.

- ✓ **Technology Integration**: MNREGA incorporates technology to improve efficiency and transparency in the implementation process. It involves the use of biometric authentication, online records, and management information systems (MIS).

✓ **Decentralized Planning**: MNREGA emphasizes decentralized planning and implementation, involving local bodies like Gram Panchayats, to ensure that projects are aligned with local needs and priorities.

key achievements of Tamil Nadu in implementing MGNREGA

❖ The state has created over 100 million man-days of employment under the program, which is more than any other state in India.

❖ The state has helped to reduce poverty by providing income to rural households.

❖ The state has improved the quality of life of millions of people by providing them with access to basic amenities such as water, sanitation, and healthcare.

❖ The state has created assets such as roads, canals, and water bodies, which have benefited the rural community.

❖ The state has promoted social inclusion by providing employment opportunities to women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Conclusion	Tamil Nadu's experience shows that MGNRGA can be a powerful tool for poverty reduction and social development. The state's success is an inspiration to other states in India, and it shows that MGNREGA can be a success even in states with a high population density and a large rural population.

Question	**How far the present higher education system of the country is capable to cope with the 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' drives?** நாட்டின் தற்போதைய உயர்கல்வி அமைப்பு, 'மேக் இன் இந்தியா' மற்றும் 'திறன் இந்தியா' இயக்கங்களை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சமாளிக்கும் திறன் கொண்டுள்ளது?
Introduction	Capability of the present higher education system in India to cope with the 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' drives has been a topic of discussion and concern. Both initiatives, 'Make in India' and 'Skill India,' are key components of the Indian government's efforts to promote economic

growth, industrial development, and enhance the employability of the workforce.

| Approaching the answer | 1. **Make in India':**

❖ **Industry-Academia Collaboration**: The 'Make in India' initiative aims to boost manufacturing and industrial sectors. For this, the higher education system needs to foster closer collaboration with industries to align academic curricula with industry requirements, research needs, and emerging technologies.

❖ **Skill Development**: To support 'Make in India,' higher education institutions must focus on skill development and practical training. Graduates need to possess technical skills and hands-on experience to contribute effectively to the manufacturing sector.

❖ **Research and Innovation**: Higher education institutions play a crucial role in research and innovation, which are vital for the growth of indigenous manufacturing and technology development. A strong research ecosystem can contribute to the 'Make in India' initiative by promoting indigenous technologies and processes.

2. **'Skill India':**

❖ **Skill-oriented Courses**: The present higher education system needs to offer skill-oriented courses and vocational training that are in line with the requirements of various industries. This will enhance the employability of graduates and address the skill gap in the workforce.

❖ **Entrepreneurship Education**: Skill India also focuses on promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment. The higher education system should encourage entrepreneurship education and provide support for aspiring entrepreneurs.

❖ **Industry-Academia Partnership:** Collaboration with industries and businesses is crucial to identify skill demands and design relevant training programs. Such |

partnerships can help align the curriculum with real-world demands and ensure that students are job-ready.

Challenges Faced:

- ❖ **Outdated Curriculum**: The higher education curriculum in some institutions may not always be up-to-date with the latest industry trends and technological advancements, leading to a gap between academic knowledge and practical skills needed in the job market.

- ❖ **Limited Research and Innovation**: The research output in some higher education institutions might not be adequate to support the 'Make in India' initiative, limiting the development of new technologies and processes.

- ❖ **Infrastructural Gaps:** Some institutions may face infrastructural limitations that hinder the provision of practical training and skill development opportunities for students.

Potential and Solutions:

- ❖ **Flexibility in Curriculum**: Institutions can adopt a more flexible curriculum that integrates skill development, practical training, and interdisciplinary learning to cater to the diverse needs of the job market.

- ❖ **Industry Tie-ups:** Establishing stronger partnerships with industries can lead to internship opportunities, industry visits, and collaborative research projects, enhancing students' exposure to real-world challenges.

- ❖ **Research Funding**: Encouraging and providing adequate funding for research and innovation in higher education institutions can lead to the development of cutting-edge technologies and solutions aligned with 'Make in India.'

Conclusion	The present higher education system in India has made significant progress, there is still room for improvement to better align with the objectives of the 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' drives. Emphasizing industry-academia collaboration, promoting skill-oriented education, fostering innovation, and addressing curriculum gaps are essential steps to enhance the higher education system's capability to support these initiatives effectively.

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Question	What is the role of N.G.O.'s in environmental management? சுற்றுச்சூழல் நிர்வாகத்தில் **N.G.O.** களின் பங்கு என்ன?
Introduction	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in environmental management in India. They complement the efforts of the government and other stakeholders by working on various aspects of environmental conservation, protection, and sustainable development.
Approaching the answer	**role in environmental management in India** ❖ **Providing environmental education**: NGOs work to raise awareness about environmental issues and to educate people about how to protect the environment. They do this through a variety of programs, such as school and community outreach, and through the production of educational materials. ❖ **Conducting research**: NGOs conduct research on environmental issues. This research helps to inform policymakers and the public about the state of the environment and the challenges that it faces. ❖ **Advocacy**: NGOs advocate for environmental protection. They work to influence government policy and to raise public awareness about environmental issues. ❖ **Community-based projects**: NGOs work with communities to implement projects that protect the environment. These projects can involve things like planting trees, conserving water, and reducing pollution. ❖ **Rehabilitation:** NGOs work to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems. This can involve things like restoring forests, cleaning up polluted rivers, and protecting endangered species. ❖ **Capacity building**: NGOs work to build the capacity of individuals and organizations to manage the environment. This can involve training people in environmental management skills, providing technical assistance, and supporting the development of environmental policies.

examples of how NGOs have played a role in environmental management

- The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) is an NGO that has been working on environmental issues in India for over 30 years. CSE has been instrumental in raising awareness about environmental issues such as air pollution, water pollution, and deforestation. CSE has also conducted research on environmental issues and has advocated for environmental protection.
- The Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) is an NGO that works to conserve wildlife and habitats. WTI has been working on a variety of projects to conserve wildlife in India, such as the Project Tiger, the Project Elephant, and the Project Snow Leopard. WTI has also been working to protect habitats, such as the Sundarbans mangroves and the Kaziranga National Park.
- The National Foundation for Environmental Education (NFEE) is an NGO that works to promote environmental education in India. NFEE has been working to develop environmental education curriculums, to train teachers in environmental education, and to support environmental education programs. NFEE has also been working to raise awareness about environmental issues through its publications and its website.

Conclusion	The collective efforts of NGOs in environmental management complement government initiatives and create a broader impact in conserving natural resources, protecting biodiversity, and fostering sustainable development in India. Their role is essential in building a more environmentally conscious and responsible society.

Question	**How would you relate unbalanced regional development with insurgency in India? Discuss the adverse effects of insurgency on the society and economy.** சமநிலையற்ற பிராந்திய வளர்ச்சியை இந்தியாவின் கிளர்ச்சியுடன் எவ்வாறு தொடர்புபடுத்துவீர்கள்? சமூகம் மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தில் கிளர்ச்சியின் பாதகமான விளைவுகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

Introduction	Unbalanced regional development in India can be closely related to insurgency, as it often leads to feelings of marginalization, alienation, and social unrest among certain communities and regions. When certain areas or communities experience significant disparities in economic growth, infrastructure, access to basic services, and political representation, it can create grievances that may fuel insurgency or armed rebellion.
Approaching the answer	**unbalanced regional development with insurgency in India** ❖ **Regional disparities**: The North East of India is a region of great ethnic and linguistic diversity, with many different tribes and communities. This diversity has led to a lack of unity and a sense of alienation from the rest of India. ❖ **Economic backwardness**: The North East of India is also a region of economic backwardness. The region has been neglected by the central government, and there is a lack of development and investment. This has led to poverty and unemployment, which have created fertile ground for insurgency. ❖ **History of political neglect**: The North East of India has a history of political neglect. The region has been ruled by outsiders for centuries, and there is a sense of resentment against the central government. This has led to a number of movements for autonomy and independence. ❖ **External support**: The insurgency in the North East of India has also been supported by external forces, such as China and Pakistan. These countries have provided arms and training to insurgent groups, and they have used the region as a base for their own activities **effects of insurgency on the society and economy**

- **Loss of life:** Insurgency has led to the loss of thousands of lives in India. The violence has displaced millions of people and has created a climate of fear and insecurity.

- **Damage to infrastructure**: Insurgency has also damaged infrastructure in the affected areas. Roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals have been destroyed, which has made it difficult to provide essential services to the people.

- **Economic disruption**: Insurgency has disrupted economic activity in the affected areas. Businesses have been forced to close, and investment has declined. This has led to unemployment and poverty.

- **Social unrest**: Insurgency has also led to social unrest. There have been communal clashes, and there is a sense of lawlessness in the affected areas. This has made it difficult to maintain law and order.

- **Security challenges**: Insurgency has posed a serious security challenge to the Indian government. The security forces have been stretched thin, and there have been a number of high-profile attacks.

Conclusion	Addressing insurgency in the Northeast requires a comprehensive approach, involving efforts to bridge regional disparities, ensure equitable development, promote inclusive governance, and engage in dialogue with various stakeholders to address their grievances.

Question	**A) Push and pull factors in rural-urban migration.** கிராமப்புற-நகர்ப்புற இடம்பெயர்வுக்கான தள்ளுதல் மற்றும் இழுத்தல் காரணிகள் **B) Demographic Dividend** மக்கள்தொகை பங்காதயம்
Approaching the answer	**Push factors**

- Poverty: Rural areas in India are often characterized by poverty. This can lead to a lack of opportunities for education, employment, and healthcare.

- Lack of infrastructure: Rural areas in India often lack basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water. This can make it difficult to live and work in rural areas.

- Natural disasters: Rural areas in India are often prone to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and earthquakes. This can make it difficult to live and work in rural areas and can also lead to crop failures.

- Social factors: Rural areas in India are often characterized by social inequality. This can lead to discrimination and a lack of opportunities for certain groups of people, such as women and members of lower castes.

Pull factors:

- ❖ **Economic opportunities**: Urban areas in India offer better economic opportunities than rural areas. This is due to the presence of more industries, businesses, and jobs in urban areas.

- ❖ **Education and healthcare:** Urban areas in India offer better access to education and healthcare than rural areas. This is due to the presence of more schools, hospitals, and other healthcare facilities in urban areas.

- ❖ **Infrastructure**: Urban areas in India have better infrastructure than rural areas. This includes better roads, electricity, and water supply.

- ❖ **Social factors**: Urban areas in India are often more cosmopolitan than rural areas. This can offer a sense of freedom and opportunity to people who are looking for a change.

Demographic dividend

Demographic dividend refers to the period of accelerated economic growth and development that a country can experience when its working-age population (15-64 years) significantly outnumbers the dependent

population (under 15 and above 64 years). India is currently experiencing a demographic dividend, and it is projected to last until around 2040.

1. **Youthful Population**: India has a considerable proportion of its population in the working-age group, which is potentially productive if adequately skilled and employed.
2. **Increased Labor Force** Participation: As the working-age population grows, there is a possibility of higher labor force participation, leading to increased productivity and economic output.
3. **Consumption and Savings**: With a growing workforce, more earners contribute to higher household incomes, increased consumption, and savings, positively impacting economic growth.
4. **Human Capital Potential**: Investments in education, skill development, and healthcare can enhance the productivity of the young workforce, contributing to overall economic development.
5. **Potential for Innovation and Entrepreneurship**: India's young population fosters innovation and entrepreneurship, driving technological advancements and economic diversification.

Conclusion	The demographic dividend in India is a unique opportunity for the country to achieve economic growth and prosperity. However, it is important to note that the demographic dividend is not guaranteed. If the country is not able to invest in its people and create jobs, the demographic dividend could turn into a demographic disaster.

Question	**Examine the relation between access to education and social inequality in Indian Society** இந்திய சமூகத்தில் கல்விக்கான அணுகலுக்கும் சமூக சமத்துவமின்மைக்கும் உள்ள தொடர்பை ஆராய்க
Introduction	The relationship between education and social inequality in India is significant, as access to quality education often determines an individual's socio-economic status and opportunities in life. Education

	plays a crucial role in breaking the cycle of poverty and creating a more inclusive society.
Approaching the answer	**relation between education and social inequality**
	❖ **Access to education**: The education system in India is not equitable, with children from poor and marginalized backgrounds having less access to quality education than their more privileged peers. For example, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the dropout rate for girls in rural India is 27%, compared to 19% for boys.
	❖ **Quality of education**: Even when children from disadvantaged backgrounds do have access to education, the quality of that education is often poor. This is due to a number of factors, including inadequate funding for schools, poorly trained teachers, and a lack of resources. For example, according to the ASER Centre, only 53% of children in rural India can read a simple text.
	❖ **Discrimination:** Children from disadvantaged backgrounds often face discrimination in the education system, both from teachers and from their peers. This can make it difficult for them to succeed in school and can contribute to their dropping out. For example, a study by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights found that 26% of children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reported facing discrimination in school.
	❖ **Employment opportunities**: The education system in India does not always prepare students from disadvantaged backgrounds for the labor market. This is because the curriculum is often focused on academic subjects that are not relevant to the skills needed for many jobs. For example, a study by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad found that only 28% of graduates from rural India are employed in jobs that require a college degree.
	❖ **Social mobility**: The education system in India does not always provide a pathway to social mobility for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. This is because the cost of higher education is often prohibitive, and there are limited opportunities

for these students to get the training and skills they need to get good jobs. For example, according to the World Bank, only 12% of children from the lowest income quintile in India attend college.

Steps needs to be taken

- ❖ **Increase investment in education**: The government needs to invest more in education, especially in rural areas and for disadvantaged groups. This includes providing free and compulsory education for all children, regardless of their social background.

- ❖ **Improve the quality of education**: The government needs to improve the quality of education by providing better trained teachers, more resources, and a curriculum that is relevant to the needs of students from all backgrounds.

- ❖ **Address discrimination**: The government needs to address discrimination in the education system by implementing anti-discrimination laws and policies, and by providing support to disadvantaged groups.

- ❖ **Promote social inclusion**: The government needs to promote social inclusion in the education system by providing opportunities for students from all backgrounds to interact with each other and to learn from each other.

- ❖ **Support vocational education**: The government needs to support vocational education and training to give students from disadvantaged backgrounds the skills they need to get good jobs.

- ❖ **Create more employment opportunities**: The government needs to create more employment opportunities for people with lower levels of education. This can be done by investing in infrastructure, manufacturing, and other sectors that create jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Conclusion	By promoting equitable access to education, India can address social inequality and foster a more inclusive and empowered society, where individuals have the opportunity to reach their full potential regardless of their background.

Question	Discuss the view that poverty is a cause of population growth and not its consequence.
	மக்கள்தொகை வளர்ச்சிக்கு வறுமை ஒரு காரணம், அதன் விளைவு அல்ல என்ற பார்வையைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.
Introduction	In India, poverty and population growth are interlinked in a complex manner, and it is not accurate to categorically state that poverty is solely a cause of population growth or vice versa. Both poverty and population growth are influenced by various social, economic, and cultural factors, and they can have significant effects on each other.
Approaching the answer	**Poverty as a Cause of Population Growth:** • **Lack of Education and Awareness**: Poverty can limit access to education and healthcare, leading to lower awareness about family planning and contraception. In such circumstances, families may have more children, contributing to population growth. • **Social Norms**: In some impoverished communities, having more children is considered a social norm or a form of social security. Larger families are perceived to have more hands for work and support in old age, leading to higher fertility rates. • **Lack of Access to Family Planning Services**: Poverty can restrict access to family planning services and contraceptives, making it challenging for individuals to control family size effectively. **Population Growth as a Cause of Poverty:** • **Strain on Resources**: Rapid population growth can strain limited resources, making it challenging for governments and communities to provide essential services like education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, leading to poverty. • **Unemployment and Underemployment**: A growing population can result in a larger labor force, leading to higher unemployment

and underemployment rates, particularly if economic growth does not keep pace with population growth.

- **Pressure on Housing and Infrastructure**: Population growth can lead to increased demand for housing and infrastructure, particularly in urban areas, where inadequate resources may exacerbate living conditions and contribute to poverty.

Conclusion	poverty and population growth in India are interconnected, with each influencing the other through multiple factors. Tackling these challenges requires comprehensive strategies that address poverty alleviation, access to education and healthcare, women's empowerment, family planning, and sustainable development initiatives. By addressing the underlying drivers of poverty and implementing effective population policies, India can work towards achieving balanced and inclusive growth.

Question	**Write about insurgency and other issues relating to North-East India.** வட–கிழக்கு இந்தியா தொடர்பான கிளர்ச்சி மற்றும் பிற பிரச்சினைகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.
Introduction	The North-East region of India, often referred to as the "Seven Sisters," comprises eight states: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura. The region is characterized by its diverse ethnicities, cultures, languages, and landscapes. However, it also faces various challenges, including insurgency and other issues.

Approaching the answer	1. **Insurgency:**
	  ✓ Naga Insurgency: Nagaland has witnessed one of the longest-running insurgencies in India. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and its factions have been seeking greater autonomy and Naga self-determination.
	  ✓ **Manipur Insurgency**: Manipur has experienced multiple insurgent groups with different demands, including autonomy, separatism, and identity-based issues.

✓ **Assam Insurgency**: Assam has faced several insurgencies, including the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and other groups, demanding autonomy or sovereignty for the state.

✓ **Other States**: Some other North-Eastern states, such as Meghalaya and Tripura, have also faced sporadic instances of insurgency.

2. **Ethnic and Tribal Tensions:**

- **The North-East region** is home to numerous ethnic and tribal groups with their distinct identities and aspirations. Inter-tribal and inter-ethnic tensions have occasionally led to conflicts.

3. **Border Disputes**:

- The region shares international borders with neighboring countries like China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Myanmar. Border disputes and cross-border activities have occasionally led to security concerns and tension.

4. Economic Underdevelopment:

- The North-East region has faced economic underdevelopment compared to other parts of India. Limited infrastructure, inadequate connectivity, and lack of industrialization have hindered economic growth and opportunities.

5. Connectivity and Isolation:

- Many areas in the North-East are geographically isolated due to challenging terrain, leading to difficulties in access to essential services and development initiatives.

6. Illegal Immigration:

- The issue of illegal immigration, particularly in Assam, has been a contentious matter, leading to social and political tensions.

Conclusion	The government's efforts to address the problem of insurgency in the North East have had some success. The level of violence has declined in recent years, and there has been a decrease in the number of insurgent groups operating in the region. However, the problem is not yet solved, and there is still a risk of further violence.

Question	Discuss the major problems of religious fundamentalism in contemporary India. Give suggestions to tackle these problems.
	சமகால இந்தியாவில் மத அடிப்படைவாதத்தின் முக்கிய பிரச்சனைகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.. இந்த சிக்கல்களைச் சமாளிக்க பரிந்துரைகளை வழங்குக
Introduction	Religious fundamentalism in contemporary India poses significant challenges to social harmony, secularism, and the overall fabric of the nation.
Approaching the answer	**Major Problems of Religious Fundamentalism in India:** ✓ Communal Tensions and Violence: Religious fundamentalism often leads to communal tensions and violence between different religious communities. Hate speeches, inflammatory rhetoric, and incidents of communal violence disrupt social cohesion and pose a threat to peace and stability. ✓ Polarization and Divisive Politics: Religious fundamentalism can be exploited for political gains, leading to polarization along religious lines. Divisive politics based on religious identity can undermine the secular ethos of the country and create divisions among citizens. ✓ Undermining Secularism: India's secularism is enshrined in its Constitution, but religious fundamentalism challenges the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination among all religions. It can lead to discrimination against religious minorities and erode the secular fabric of the nation. ✓ Threat to Freedom of Expression: Fundamentalist groups may attempt to stifle freedom of expression by using intimidation and violence against individuals or groups that criticize or question their beliefs and practices. ✓ Suppression of Women's Rights: Religious fundamentalism, in some cases, can perpetuate patriarchal norms and practices that suppress women's rights and restrict their freedom and agency. **suggestions to tackle the problems of religious fundamentalism**

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✓ **Strengthening Law Enforcement:** The government should ensure strict enforcement of the law against individuals and groups promoting hate speech and inciting violence on religious grounds. Prompt action by law enforcement agencies can deter potential troublemakers.

✓ **Promoting Interfaith Dialogue:** Encouraging interfaith dialogue and understanding can help bridge the gaps between religious communities and promote a sense of unity and shared values.

✓ **Promoting Secular Education:** Education plays a crucial role in countering religious fundamentalism. Promoting secular education that fosters critical thinking, tolerance, and respect for diversity can help create an inclusive society.

✓ **Media Responsibility:** The media should act responsibly and avoid sensationalizing or exacerbating religious conflicts. Promoting accurate and unbiased reporting can help prevent the spread of misinformation and hate speech.

✓ **Strengthening Social Cohesion:** Encouraging community engagement and social cohesion initiatives can foster a sense of belonging and common identity among citizens, irrespective of their religious backgrounds.

✓ **Empowering Women:** Efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment can challenge patriarchal norms perpetuated by religious fundamentalist ideologies.

✓ **Community Outreach:** Governments and civil society organizations should engage with religious leaders and communities to promote peace, understanding, and cooperation.

✓ **Legal Reforms:** Revisiting and updating laws related to communal violence and hate speech to ensure they are robust and effective in addressing contemporary challenges.

✓ **Encouraging Moderate Voices:** Promoting moderate and inclusive religious leaders and scholars can counter the influence of extremist ideologies.

✓ **National Integration:** National integration programs that celebrate India's cultural diversity and promote unity can strengthen the sense of national identity beyond religious affiliations.

Conclusion	Addressing religious fundamentalism requires a multi-pronged approach, combining legal measures, social initiatives, educational reforms, and community engagement to foster an inclusive and harmonious society that upholds the principles of secularism and pluralism.

Question	**How far the strategy of community development programmes has been. successful in transforming Indian rural society? Critically comment.** இந்திய கிராமப்புற சமுதாயத்தை மாற்றியமைப்பதில் சமூக மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்களின் உத்தி எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெற்றிகரமாக உள்ளது? விமர்சனக் கருத்து
Introduction	The strategy of community development programmes has been moderately successful in transforming Indian rural society. Community development programs in India were first introduced in the 1950s as a way to promote rural development. The programs were based on the principle of community participation, with the goal of helping villagers to identify and address their own development needs.
Approaching the answer	**successes of community development programs in India:** • Improved infrastructure: Community development programs have helped to improve infrastructure in rural areas, such as roads, schools, and hospitals. This has made it easier for villagers to get around, to access education and healthcare, and to participate in the market economy. • Increased agricultural productivity: Community development programs have helped to increase agricultural productivity by providing training to farmers, introducing new agricultural techniques, and providing access to credit and inputs. This has helped to improve the incomes of farmers and to reduce rural poverty. • Improved rural livelihoods: Community development programs have helped to improve rural livelihoods by providing training in non-farm skills, such as handicrafts and small business

management. This has helped to create new opportunities for employment and income generation in rural areas.

- Increased social participation: Community development programs have helped to increase social participation by encouraging villagers to come together to identify and address their own development needs. This has led to the formation of self-help groups, women's groups, and other community organizations, which have played a vital role in rural development.

limitations of community development programs in India:

- Top-down approach: Community development programs have often been top-down in nature, with the government playing a leading role in decision-making. This has led to a lack of ownership and participation among villagers.
- Short-term focus: Community development programs have often focused on providing short-term solutions, such as building roads and providing food aid, rather than on addressing long-term problems, such as landlessness, inequality, and lack of education.
- Inadequate funding: Community development programs have often been underfunded, which has limited their effectiveness.
- Lack of coordination: Community development programs have often been implemented in isolation, with little coordination between different government departments and agencies. This has led to duplication of efforts and waste of resources.
- Weak institutional capacity: The institutional capacity of local governments in India is often weak, which has hampered the implementation of community development programs.

| **Conclusion** | Overall, the strategy of community development programs has been moderately successful in transforming Indian rural society. However, there are a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to make these programs more effective. These challenges include the need for a more bottom-up approach, a focus on long-term solutions, adequate funding, better coordination, and stronger institutional capacity. |