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— Anil Nagar, Founder & CEO, Adda Education

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English Edition

TNPSC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

BASED ON LATEST SYLLABUS



Product Highlights

- ▶ It covers the complete, latest TNPSC Development Administration in Tamil Nadu Syllabus
- ▶ It Integrates Compilation of all Content Sources, Ensuring full Coverage of state-specific Economic Contents
- ▶ Complete study notes on Tamil Nadu's HDI, Social Welfare Schemes & Economic Growth & issues for all TNPSC Group 1, 2, 2A, and 4 Examinations
- ▶ It Provides the Governance data and initiatives easy-to-understand and Revision for Exams
- ▶ Includes TNPSC 2025 Exams Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Human Development

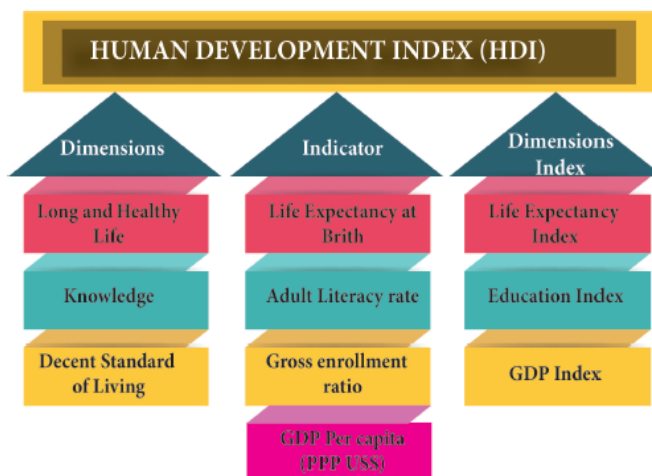
- ✚ Human development is a people-centred approach to development. It focuses on expanding the choices, freedoms, and capabilities of individuals so that they can lead long, healthy, knowledgeable and meaningful lives.
- ✚ Earlier, development was measured only in terms of economic growth such as GDP or per capita income. However, economic growth alone does not guarantee improvements in health, education, or quality of life. Therefore, a broader measure called the Human Development Index (HDI) was introduced.
- ✚ Human development emphasizes:
 - Living a long and healthy life
 - Being educated and knowledgeable
 - Having access to resources for a decent standard of living
- ✚ Thus, development is not just about income — it is about human well-being.

Origin and Evolution of HDI

- ✚ The Human Development Index was introduced in 1990 in the first Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- ✚ It was developed by:
 - Mahbub ul Haq (Pakistani Economist)
 - Amartya Sen (Indian Economist)
- ✚ Their objective was to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centred policies.
- ✚ Since 1990, UNDP has been publishing the Human Development Report annually.

Meaning of Human Development Index (HDI)

- ✚ HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development:
 - Health
 - Education
 - Standard of Living
- ✚ The HDI value ranges between 0 and 1.
 - Value closer to 1 → Higher human development
 - Value closer to 0 → Lower human development
- ✚ Countries are ranked based on their HDI value.



Dimensions of HDI

Health Dimension

- ✚ Measured by Life Expectancy at Birth.
- ✚ Life expectancy indicates the average number of years a new born is expected to live.
- ✚ Higher life expectancy reflects:
 - Better healthcare
 - Improved nutrition
 - Reduced mortality
 - Better sanitation

Education Dimension

- ✚ Measured using:
 - Mean Years of Schooling
 - Expected Years of Schooling
- ✚ Mean Years of Schooling – Average years of education received by people aged 25 and above.
- ✚ Expected Years of Schooling – Years of schooling a child is expected to receive.
- ✚ Education contributes to:
 - Skilled workforce
 - Higher productivity
 - Social mobility
 - Gender equality

Standard of Living Dimension

- ✚ Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP).
- ✚ Income allows access to:
 - Food
 - Shelter
 - Healthcare
 - Education
 - Technology
- ✚ Income index uses logarithmic transformation to reduce extreme income differences.

Method of Calculating HDI

- Step 1: Calculate Dimension Index
- Dimension Index = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
- Step 2: Calculate Education Index
- Education Index = (Mean Years Index + Expected Years Index) / 2
- Step 3: Calculate HDI
- $HDI = (\text{Health Index} \times \text{Education Index} \times \text{Income Index})^{1/3}$
- Geometric mean ensures balance. Poor performance in one dimension reduces overall HDI.

Classification of Countries

- ↳ Countries are classified into:
 - Very High Human Development (0.800 and above)
 - High Human Development (0.700 – 0.799)
 - Medium Human Development (0.550 – 0.699)
 - Low Human Development (Below 0.550)

Importance of HDI

- ↳ HDI is important because:
 - It gives a broader measure than GDP
 - It highlights health and education performance
 - It enables international comparison
 - It guides policy making
 - It shifts focus from income to welfare

Limitations of HDI

- Does not fully capture inequality
- Does not include environmental sustainability
- Does not measure political freedom
- Averages out regional disparities
- Limited to three dimensions
- ↳ Therefore, HDI should be used along with other indicators.

Related Indices

Inequality Adjusted HDI (IHDI)

- ↳ Adjusts HDI for inequality.

Gender Development Index (GDI)

- ↳ Measures gender gap in HDI dimensions.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

- ↳ Measures inequality in reproductive health and empowerment.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

- ↳ Measures deprivation in health, education, and living standards.

Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)

- ↳ Developed by Morris D. Morris.

- ↳ Based on:

- Life expectancy
- Infant mortality
- Literacy

- ↳ Scale: 1 to 100.

- ↳ Difference: HDI includes income; PQLI excludes income.

Human Development in India

Historical Improvement in HDI

- ↳ India has shown gradual improvement in its Human Development Index over the decades.
 - 1981 – 0.302
 - 2011 – 0.472

HDR 2016

- Rank – 131 out of 188
- HDI – 0.624
- Category – Medium Human Development

Latest (2025 Report – based on 2023 data)

- Rank – 130 out of 193
- HDI – Approx. 0.685
- Category – Medium Human Development
- ↳ India continues to remain in the **Medium Human Development** category but shows steady progress.

Major Challenges in India

- Income inequality
- Gender disparity
- Regional imbalance
- Malnutrition
- Unequal access to healthcare and education

India (2023–2026)

- ↳ The global HDI is released annually by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** through the Human Development Report.

India – HDI Performance

Report Year	Theme	India's Rank	HDI Value	Category
2023 /24	Breaking the Gridlock	134	0.644	Medium HD
2024 /25	Reimagining Progress	132* (Estimated)	0.649	Medium HD
2025 /26	Sustainability & Equity	130* (Latest)	0.655	Medium HD

Key Indicators for India (Latest Data)

- Life Expectancy at Birth – ~67.7 years
- Expected Years of Schooling – ~12.6 years
- Mean Years of Schooling – ~6.57 years
- GNI Per Capita (PPP) – ~\$6,951

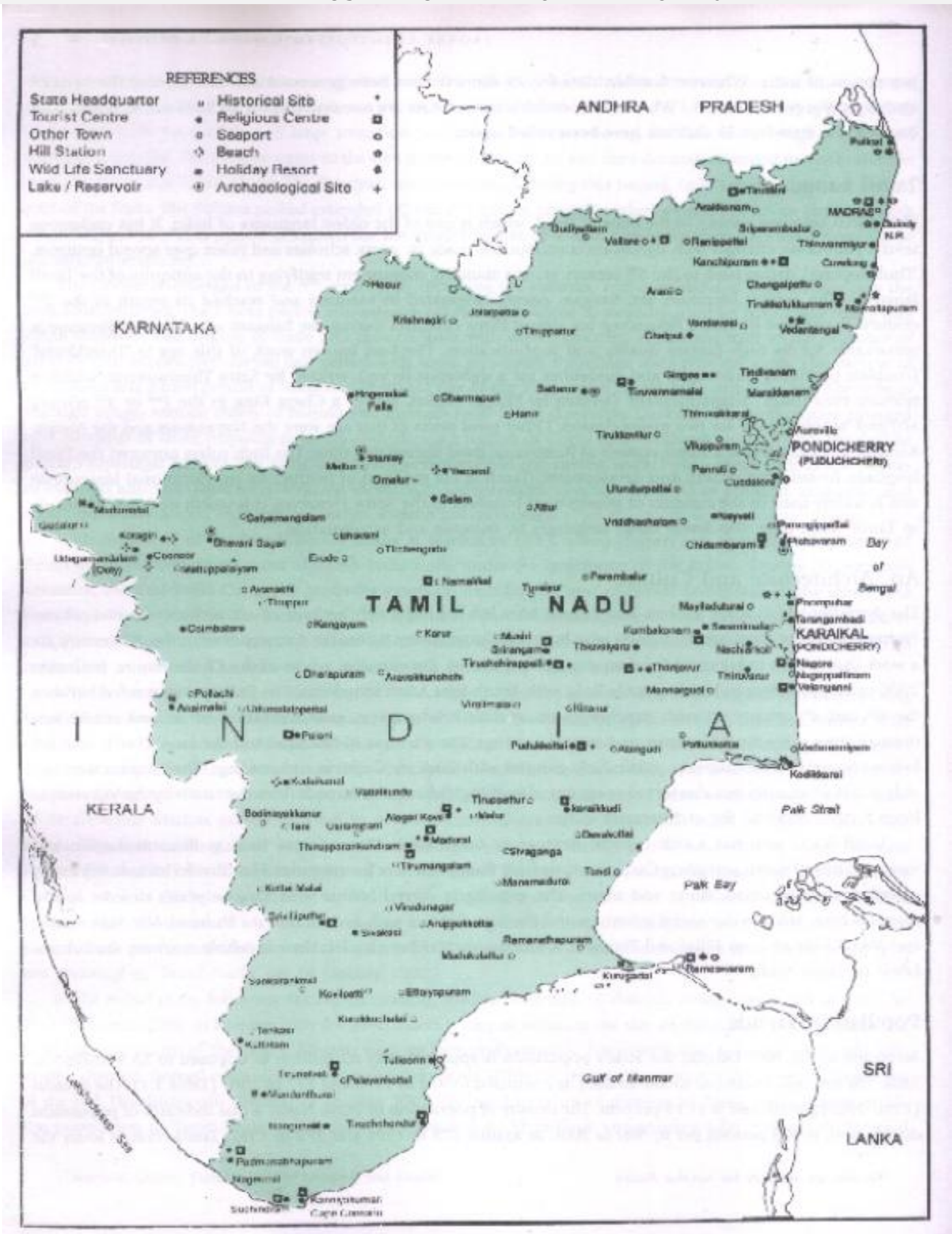
Tamil Nadu – HDI Status (2023–2026)

- ↳ At the state level, HDI estimates are derived from national statistical sources and planning institutions.

Tamil Nadu

- Category – High Human Development
- Rank – Consistently among Top 5 large states
- Estimated HDI Value – 0.705 to 0.710
- ↳ Tamil Nadu performs above the national average in most human development indicators.

TAMIL NADU STATE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT-2017



SALIENT FEATURES

State Profile (chapter-1)

Demographic changes in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu's population stood at 72.14 million
- Decadal growth rate (2001-11) was 15.6 % (11.19 % during 1991-01)
- The decadal change in rural population was 6.49 % and that of urban population was 27.16 %, for the period 2001-11
- Sex ratio has increased from 987 in 2001 to 995 in 2011; the sex ratio is unfavourable in 12 out of 32 districts
- 2011 census reveals that the state has a population density of 555 persons per sq.km (above the national average of 382 persons per sq.km)
- Slum population was estimated to be 2.8 million in 2011, which constitutes approximately 8 per cent of the total urban population (i.e.34.90 million) of the State

Economy

- The GSDP registered a growth rate of 7.29 % in 2013-14.
- In 2004-05, agriculture and allied activities contributed 11.65 % to State income, which declined to 8.7 % in 2011-12
- The industry sector contributed 27.91 per cent to the NDP of the state, while manufacturing sector alone contributed 17.5 per cent to NDP in 2011-12
- Approximately 92 % of the farmers in the State belong to marginal and small farmer category
- The net area sown had witnessed a gradual decline from 56.38 lakh ha. In 1950 to 50.43 lakh ha. in 2008-09 and further to 49.85 lakh ha. in 2011-12
- The proportion of land put under the non-agricultural use had increased from 21.69 lakh ha. in 2007-08 to 21.73 lakh ha. in 2008-09 and to 21.80 lakh ha. in 2011-12.
- But, the State had achieved 10.33 million metric tonne of food grains output during 2013-14, registering 0.18 million metric tonne over the State output of 2011-12 due to increase in productivity

Status of Human Development (Chapter-2)

- Various human development indices computed at district level
- Human Development Index is composite measure of attainment in three core dimensions of well-being: education, health and income. Conventional measures of HDI are combined with other indices to have a better understanding
- Gender Inequality Index is computed to identify the existence of difference across gender and developmental interventions
- Child Development Index takes into account educational, health and nutritional status of children
- Multidimensional Poverty Index captures lack of access to basic amenities such as drinking water, fuel and sanitation which are likely to reinforce loss of well being due to poor incomes
- Food Security Index seeks to capture both the production and distribution aspects of food security with attention to nutritional aspects of food consumption

First and last five districts in each index is as follows:

Human Development Index

Top 5 districts		
Districts	Index	Rank
Kanyakumari	0.944	1
Virudhunagar	0.855	2
Thoothukudi	0.852	3
Chennai	0.847	4
Kancheepuram	0.845	5
Bottom 5 districts		
Thiruvarur	0.568	28
Villupuram	0.561	29
Theni	0.539	30
Perambalur	0.447	31
Ariyalur	0.282	32

Gender Inequality Index

Top 5 districts		
Districts	Index	Rank
Nilgiris	0.036	1
Virudhunagar	0.048	2
Vellore	0.051	3
Namakkal	0.054	4
Perambalur	0.057	5
Bottom 5 districts		
Chennai	0.111	28
Madurai	0.112	29
Villupuram	0.113	30
Sivagangai	0.114	31
Ariyalur	0.118	32

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index

Top 5 districts		
District	Index	Rank
Kancheepuram	0.34	1
Chennai	0.34	2
Cuddalore	0.38	3
Coimbatore	0.41	4
Nagapattinam	0.41	5
Bottom 5 districts		
Ariyalur	0.62	28
Virudhunagar	0.62	29
Ramanathapuram	0.63	30
Perambalur	0.63	31
Dharmapuri	0.70	32

Cultural Domination of Colonialism & Rise of Humanism – Tamil Nadu

Impact of Colonialism

- Colonial cultural domination and the rise of humanism brought **major changes in the socio-cultural life** of the Indian subcontinent.
- Tamil Nadu also experienced these **historical transformations**.
- Tamil language and culture** played a key role in shaping identity.

Role of Printing Press

- The introduction of the **printing press** became a major turning point.
- It laid the foundation for the **Tamil Renaissance**.
- In the early years, most printed works were **religious texts**.

Emergence of Non-Brahmin Movement

- One of the main reasons for the rise of the **Non-Brahmin Movement** was the **spread of printing technology**.
- Printing helped in spreading **ideas of equality and social awareness**.

Early Tamil Printing History

- Tamil was the **first Indian language** (other than European languages) to appear in print.
- The first Tamil book:
 - "Thampiran Vanakkam" (1578)** – published in Goa
- In **1709**, a full-fledged printing press was established at **Tranquebar (Tharangambadi)** by **Ziegenbalg**.

Contribution of Scholars

(a) V. Kanakasabhai Pillai

- In his book *"The Tamils 1800 Years Ago"*, he stated that:
 - Tamils had a **highly advanced civilization even before Aryan arrival**.

(b) F.W. Ellis (1777–1819)

- Established a college at **Fort St. George in 1816**.
- Proposed that:
 - South Indian languages belong to a separate language family (Dravidian)**
 - They are **not related to Indo-Aryan languages**

(c) Robert Caldwell (1814–1891)

- In **1856**, wrote:
 - "Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages"*
- Key contributions:**
 - Proved the **Dravidian language family is distinct**
 - Showed **similarities among Dravidian languages**
 - Established the **antiquity and uniqueness of Tamil**

Publication of Tirukkural

- One of the earliest Tamil classical texts:
 - Tirukkural** was printed in **1812**

Rise of Dravidian Consciousness

- Tamil intellectuals began to identify differences between:
 - Tamil / Dravidian / Equality**
 - Sanskrit / Aryan / Brahminism**
- They argued:
 - Tamil is the language of Dravidians
 - Ancient Tamil society had:
 - No caste divisions**
 - Gender equality**
 - Social equality**

Literary Reflection

- These ideas were reflected in:
 - "Manonmaniam" by P. Sundaranar (1855–1897)**
- The Tamil invocation song in this work highlights:
 - Pride in Tamil language and culture**

Tamil Renaissance and Rise of Non-Brahmin Movement

Tamil Renaissance

- The **Tamil Renaissance** challenged the **cultural dominance of Brahminism**.
- It was reflected in **literature, arts, and social thought**.
- Reformers questioned **religious orthodoxy and social inequality**.

Abraham Pandithar (1859–1919)

- Made significant contributions to **Tamil music (Tamil Isai)**

- Promoted indigenous Tamil musical traditions

Parithimar Kalaigarnar (1870–1903)

- Strong supporter of **Tamil language purity**
- Advocated recognition of Tamil as a **classical language**

Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950)

- Leader of the **Pure Tamil Movement (Thani Tamil Iyakkam)**

- Opposed Sanskrit influence on Tamil

U.V. Swaminatha Iyer (1855–1942)

- Known as **"Tamil Thatha"**
- Played a major role in **recovering and publishing ancient Tamil literature**

C. Vai. Damodaram Pillai

- Published many ancient Tamil works such as:
 - Tholkappiyam*
 - Kalithogai*
 - Sulamani*
- Helped revive **classical Tamil grammar and literature**

Recovery of Sangam Literature

- Ancient Tamil texts like:
 - *Silappathikaram* (1887)
 - *Manimekalai* (1898)
 - *Ainkurunuru* (1903)
 - *Pathitruvalu* (1904)
- Their publication created **awareness of Tamil heritage**
- ↳ This rediscovery became the **foundation of the Tamil Renaissance**

Impact on Society

- Created awareness about:
 - Tamil history
 - Culture
 - Language
 - Religion
- Gave Tamil people a **strong cultural identity**

Rise of Social Reform Ideas

- Ancient Tamil society was projected as:
 - **Egalitarian (no caste system)**
 - **Gender equality existed**
- Inspired modern ideas of:
 - **Equality**
 - **Rationalism**

Role of Leaders

M. Singaravelu (1860–1946)

- Promoted **social equality and public ownership (socialism)**
- Opposed colonial rule

Ayothidas Pandithar (1845–1914)

- Fought for the rights of **oppressed communities**
- Revived **Buddhism as an alternative to caste oppression**

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973)

- Strong advocate of:
 - **Rationalism**
 - **Self-Respect Movement**
 - **Social justice**
- Opposed caste and Brahminical dominance

20th Century Tamil Movements

Pure Tamil Movement

- Removal of Sanskrit influence
- Promotion of **pure Tamil language**

Tamil Isai Movement

- Promotion of **Tamil music instead of Sanskrit-based music**

Growth of Dravidian Identity

- These developments strengthened:
 - **Dravidian consciousness**
 - Anti-Brahmin sentiments among non-Brahmins

Final Outcome

- Led to the emergence of:
 - **Non-Brahmin Movement**
 - **Justice Party**

These movements aimed at:

- Social equality
- Political representation
- Ending caste domination

Reform Movements in Tamil Nadu

Influence of North Indian Reform Movements

- Reform movements of North India influenced Tamil Nadu.
- Organizations like:
 - **Brahmo Samaj**
 - **Arya Samaj** had branches in Tamil Nadu.
- Keshab Chandra Sen visited Chennai and delivered speeches.
- However, Tamil Nadu developed **its own unique reform movements**.

Vaikunda Swamikal (1809–1851)

Early Life

- Vaikunda Swamikal was one of the earliest social reformers of South India.
- Born near Kanyakumari in **Samithoppu**.
- Original name: **Mudichoodum Perumal**, later changed to **Muthukutty** due to caste opposition.
- Had no formal education but learned from a **village school (Thinnai school)**.

His Teachings & Ideas

Against Caste System

- Strongly criticized:
 - **Caste discrimination**
 - Oppression in Travancore society
- Opposed heavy taxation imposed on oppressed people

Spiritual Movement

- In **1833**, he began his spiritual movement at Samithoppu.
- Practiced **ascetic life for six years**.
- Gained popularity among oppressed people.
- Followers called him **“Ayya” (Father)**.
- His path is known as **Ayyavazhi**.

Opposition to Rituals

- Rejected:
 - Unnecessary religious rituals
 - Idol worship practices (in certain forms)
- Opposed:
 - Animal sacrifice (goats, hens, etc.)
 - Worship of animals

Social Reforms:

Equality & Social Unity

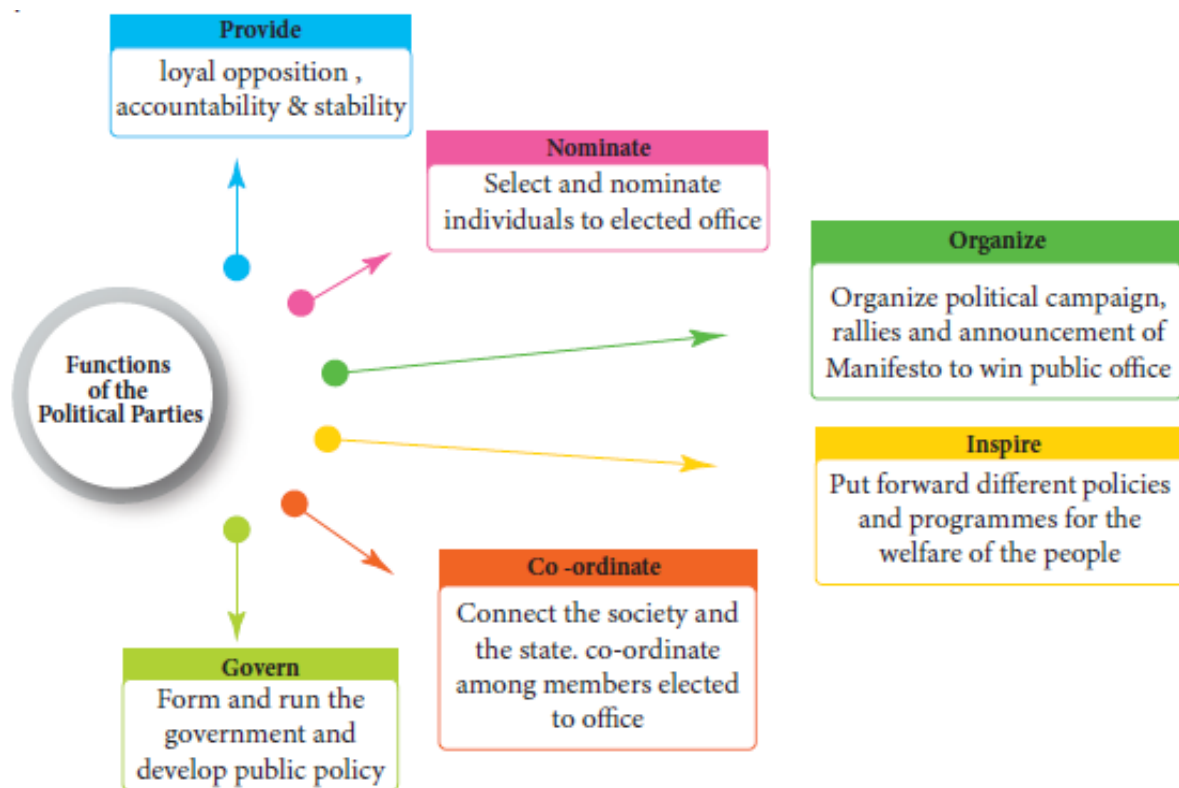
- Established **Samathuva Sangam** (Equality Association).
- Organized **common feasts (samapanthi bhojanam)** where people of all castes participated.

Breaking Caste Barriers

- Set up **“Nizhal Thangals”** (community centers/food halls):
 - No caste restrictions
- Promoted **vegetarianism**

Self-Respect Practices

- Asked followers to **wear headgear (turban)**:
 - At that time, only upper castes had that right
- This gave:
 - **Self-respect**
 - **Freedom feeling**
 - **New confidence among oppressed people**



Classification of Political Parties

- ✦ Political parties across the world can be classified based on their ideology and objectives. One important category is Communist Parties, which are based on the ideology of socialism and collective ownership of resources. These parties aim to establish a classless society and are commonly found in countries such as Cuba, Russia, China, and North Korea.
- ✦ Another category is National Parties, which operate at the national level and play a major role in a country's political system. In India, prominent national parties include the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party. These parties contest elections across the country and influence national governance and policy-making.

Types of Party Systems

- ✦ Political systems can also be classified based on the number of political parties operating in a country.

One-Party System

- ✦ In a one-party system, only one political party is allowed to function and hold power. This system does not provide space for political opposition. A classic example is China, where a single party dominates the political structure.

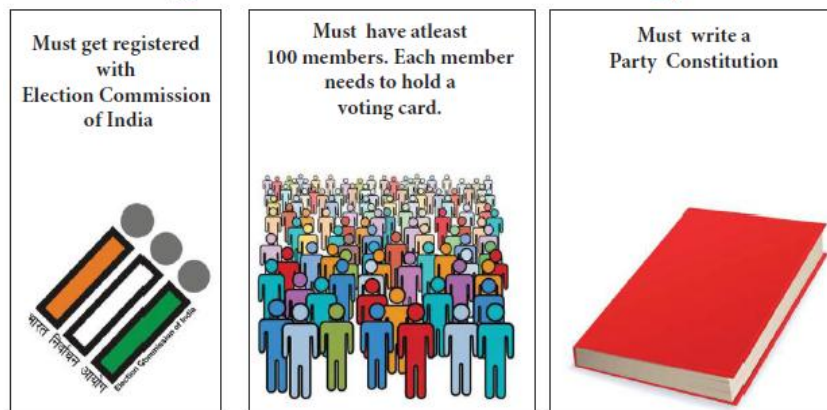
Two-Party System

- ✦ In a two-party system, two major political parties dominate the political landscape, although other minor parties may exist. Power generally alternates between these two parties. Examples include the United Kingdom and the United States, where two main parties play a central role in governance.

Multi-Party System

- ✦ In a multi-party system, several political parties operate and compete in elections. This system allows greater representation of diverse interests and opinions. Countries such as India, France, and Germany follow the multi-party system, where coalition governments are often formed.
- ✦ The classification of political parties and party systems helps in understanding how political power is organized and exercised in different countries. While ideology-based classification explains the principles followed by parties, the type of party system determines the nature of democracy and governance in a country.

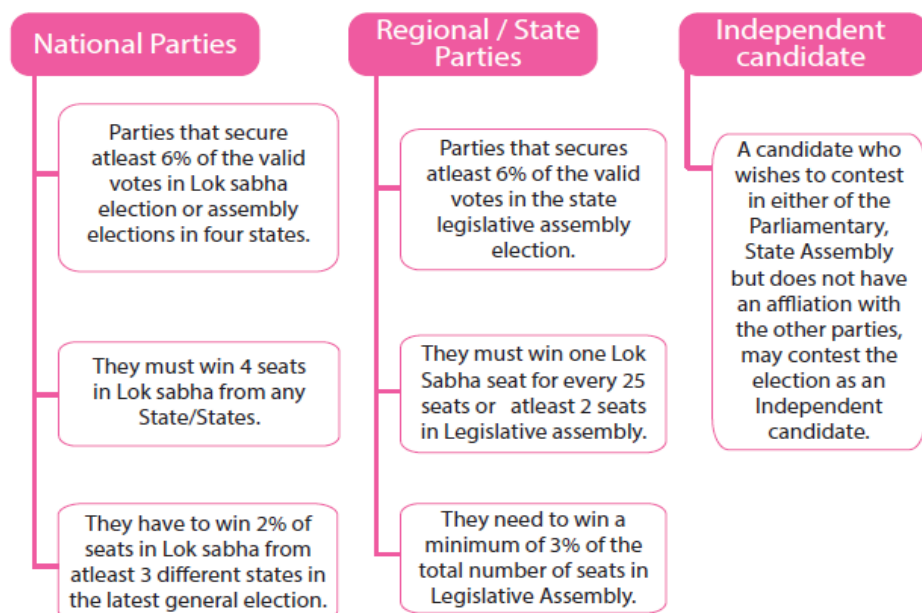
HOW TO FORM A POLITICAL PARTY?



Recognition of Political Parties & Early Associations

Criteria for Recognition of Political Parties

The Election Commission of India has some criteria for the recognition of political parties in India.



State Party Criteria in India

✎ A political party is recognized as a State Party if it fulfills any one of the conditions laid down by the Election Commission of India. A party can qualify by securing at least 6% of valid votes in a state election and winning a minimum of 2 seats in the Legislative Assembly. Alternatively, it can be recognized if it wins 3% of the total Assembly seats in the state or at least 3 seats, whichever is higher. Another criterion is winning at least 1 Lok Sabha seat for every 25 Assembly seats in that particular state. These conditions ensure that only parties with significant electoral support are recognized at the state level.

National Party Criteria in India

✎ A political party is recognized as a National Party if it meets specific criteria at the national level, as defined by the Election Commission of India. A party can qualify by securing at least 6% of valid votes in four or more states along with winning a minimum of 4 Lok Sabha seats. Another condition is winning at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats, with members elected from at least three different states. These criteria ensure that national parties have a broad-based presence and influence across multiple states in India.

Examples of Political Parties

✎ India has several recognized political parties at both national and state levels. Major national parties include the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party. Apart from these, there are many regional or state parties that play a significant role in state politics and governance, contributing to India's multi-party democratic system.

Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme (Tamil Nadu)

- The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme (CMBFS) is a flagship welfare scheme of the Tamil Nadu Government.
- It aims to eliminate hunger of school children and improve education and health outcomes.
- It is an extension of the Midday Meal Scheme.
- Tamil Nadu is the first state in India to introduce a breakfast scheme.

Launch and Expansion**Initial Launch – September 15, 2022**

- Launched on the birth anniversary of C. N. Annadurai
- Started at Madurai (Aadhimoolam Corporation Primary School, Nelpettai)
- Covered municipal corporation and rural schools

Statewide Expansion – August 25, 2023

- Launched at Thirukkuvilai, Nagapattinam
- Extended to all government primary schools (31,000+ schools)

Expansion to Aided Schools – July 15, 2024

- On the birth anniversary of K. Kamaraj
- Extended to government-aided schools in rural areas

Objectives**Hunger-Free Learning**

- Ensures children attend school without hunger
- Improves concentration

Nutritional Improvement

- Reduces malnutrition and anemia
- Provides healthy food

Increase in Attendance

- Encourages regular attendance

Prevent Dropouts

- Reduces dropout rates
- Supports primary education

Beneficiaries and Coverage

- Students from Classes 1 to 5
- Covers 31,008 government schools
- Around 20 lakh students benefit

Implementation**Departments Involved**

- Social Welfare & Women Empowerment Department
- School Education Department
- Rural Development & Panchayat Department

Food Distribution

- Provided from 8:15 AM to 8:50 AM
- Prepared by local bodies and women self-help groups

Technology Monitoring**CMBFS Mobile App**

- Tracks food quality

- Monitors student attendance

- Ensures proper distribution

Significance

- Improves child health
- Enhances learning outcomes
- Strengthens public education system
- Acts as a model scheme

Nalam Kaakkum Stalin Scheme

(Special Medical Camps – Tamil Nadu)

Introduction

- The **Nalam Kaakkum Stalin Scheme** is a major public health initiative launched by M. K. Stalin.
- It is considered a **milestone in healthcare delivery** in Tamil Nadu.
- Focuses on bringing **quality healthcare directly to people's doorstep**.

Objective and Launch

- Launched on **August 2, 2025**
- Aims to ensure **"Health for All"** (Anaivarukkum Nalvazhvu)
- Provides **accessible and free medical services** to the public

Medical Services and Screenings**Free Full Body Check-up**

- Complete health check-ups provided **free of cost**

Early Detection of Diseases

- Identifies diseases at early stages such as:
 - Hypertension (Blood pressure)
 - Diabetes
 - Heart diseases
 - Kidney problems
 - Cancer

Diagnostic Methods

- Includes modern tests like:
 - Blood tests
 - ECG

Mental Health Care

- Provides **mental health counselling** along with physical health services

Implementation Details**Duration**

- Conducted from **August 2025 to February 2026** (7 months)

Camp Days

- Organized every:
 - Thursday
 - Saturday

Timings

- From **9:00 AM to 4:00 PM**

Achievement

- More than **13 lakh people have benefited** (as of December 2025)

Unique Features

Specialist Consultation

- More than **17 types of medical specialists** participate

Digital Records

- All patient data is **digitally stored**

Unique Barcode System

- Each beneficiary receives a **unique barcode**
- Helps doctors access **medical history anywhere in Tamil Nadu**

Integrated Services

- Facilities available for:
 - Disability ID cards
 - Enrollment in **Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)**

Priority Beneficiaries

- Focus on **vulnerable and marginalized groups**:
 - Rural and tribal populations
 - Elderly and differently-abled persons
 - Pregnant women and lactating mothers
 - Patients with chronic illnesses and mental health issues

Mission Iyarkai Scheme

- Launch Date: November 28, 2022
- Launched by: Hon'ble Minister for School Education, Mr. Anbil Mahesh Poyyamozhi
- Implementing Department: Tamil Nadu School Education Department

Objective

- ↳ The main aim of the scheme is to promote environmental awareness activities in government schools, homes, and communities. It focuses on ensuring a greener and sustainable environment for future generations.

Key Activities

- ↳ Students are actively involved in the following creative and practical activities:
 - Gardening: Establishing vegetable gardens and terrace gardens
 - Water Management: Creating rainwater harvesting systems and protecting water bodies
 - Waste Management: Conducting awareness rallies on plastic elimination
 - Air Pollution Control: Avoiding burning of plastics and tyres to reduce toxic emissions and greenhouse gases
 - Nature Conservation: Planting trees

Beneficiaries and Eligibility

- Eligible Schools: 6,029 government schools equipped with Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL)
- Beneficiaries: Students studying from Classes 6 to 9
- Selection Process: 5 students are selected from each school
- Role of Teachers: Environmental teachers must register and guide students

Awards and Recognition

- ↳ To encourage active participation:

- Best Schools: 5 schools will be selected
- Best Students: 25 students will be selected based on their activities

Significance

- ↳ This scheme provides practical knowledge about environmental protection to students. By developing eco-friendly habits at an early stage, it helps students contribute towards maintaining a clean and green home, society, and nation.

Kalaigiar Magalir Urimai Thogai Scheme

I. Scheme Details

- Scheme Name: Kalaigiar Magalir Urimai Thogai Scheme
- Launch Date: September 15, 2023
- Launch Place: Kancheepuram
- Implementing Department: Revenue Department and Department of Special Programme Implementation

II. Objectives and Benefits

- Monthly Assistance: ₹1,000 is directly credited every month to eligible women heads of families through bank accounts

Main Objectives:

- To improve the livelihood of women
- To ensure dignity and self-respect for women in society
- To recognize the contribution of working women
- Number of Beneficiaries: Approximately 1.18 crore women
- Future Expectation: There is a strong expectation among the public that the assistance amount may be increased in the 2026 Budget (official announcement awaited).

III. Eligibility Criteria

- Applicants must satisfy the following conditions:
 - Age Limit: Must have completed 21 years at the time of application

Economic Criteria:

- Annual Family Income: Less than ₹2.5 lakh
- Land Ownership:
 - Less than 5 acres of wet land, or
 - Less than 10 acres of dry land
- Electricity Consumption: Less than 3,600 units per year

IV. Ineligible Categories

- ↳ The following categories are not eligible:
 - Income Tax Payers: Families paying income tax with income above ₹2.5 lakh
 - Government Employees: Central/State government employees, PSU staff, bank employees, and pensioners
 - Elected Representatives: MLAs, MPs, and local body representatives (except ward members)
 - Vehicle Owners: Owners of four-wheelers such as cars and jeeps for personal use (tractors are exempted)

Impact of Social Welfare Schemes on Human Capital & Educational Transformation in Tamil Nadu

↳ In the contemporary global economy, **Human Capital**—the collective skills, knowledge, and health of a population—is the primary determinant of a state's **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**. Tamil Nadu has pioneered a "Life-Cycle" welfare model where social schemes act as **Strategic Human Capital Investments**. By bridging the gap between social equity and industrial requirement, the state has transformed its citizenry into a highly productive, tech-savvy, and healthy workforce.

Welfare as a Macroeconomic Investment Strategy

↳ **Core Philosophy:** The "Dravidian Model" rejects the traditional "Trickle-Down" theory. Instead, it utilizes **Social Investment** to build a bottom-up economic foundation.

↳ **The Transformation Logic:** Targeted Welfare - Improved Nutrition & Health - Cognitive Development - Educational Attainment - Skilled Human Capital - Industrial Productivity.

- **Fiscal Multiplier:** Every rupee spent on education and nutrition in Tamil Nadu acts as a multiplier, attracting global giants like Foxconn and Hyundai, who seek a "Ready-to-Work" talent pool.

The Educational Revolution: GER and Access

↳ Tamil Nadu's most visible success is its **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**, which stands at **47%** (nearly double the national average of ~27%).

- **Pudhumai Penn & Thamizh Pudhalvan:** By providing **₹1000/month** to students from government schools, the state has neutralized the "Opportunity Cost" of higher education.
- **Impact on Gender Parity:** The *Pudhumai Penn* scheme specifically led to a **29% increase** in female enrollment in higher education within two years of launch.
- **Social Mobility:** These schemes ensure that "First-Generation Learners" from marginalized backgrounds enter professional streams (Engineering, Medicine, Law), breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Nutritional Foundations of Cognitive Capital

↳ Education cannot be effective without physical wellness. Tamil Nadu's nutrition schemes are the bedrock of its human capital.

- **Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme:** Launched in 2022 and expanded universally in 2023, this scheme has tackled "**Classroom Hunger**."

- **Learning Outcomes:** 2025 impact data reveal a **20% rise in morning attendance** and a significant improvement in the **Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN)** scores of primary students.
- **Health Capital:** By reducing stunting and anemia through enriched school meals, the state ensures that the future workforce is physically resilient and cognitively sharp.

Bridging the Digital Divide: Quality & Inclusion

↳ Tamil Nadu was one of the first states to treat **Digital Literacy** as a basic welfare right.

- **Tech-Infused Learning:** The distribution of free laptops and the establishment of **Hi-Tech Labs** in over 6,000 government high schools have democratized technology.
- **Impact:** Students from rural backgrounds gain "Silicon Valley Skills" early, allowing them to compete in the global SaaS (Software as a Service) and IT sectors, where Chennai now leads.

Naam Mudhalvan: From Degrees to Employability

↳ The flagship **Naam Mudhalvan** scheme addresses the "Skill-Gap" between academia and industry.

- **Industrial Synergy:** By training over **15 lakh youth** annually in collaboration with industry leaders (in AI, Robotics, and Fintech), the state has converted "Educational Output" into "Economic Input."
- **Result:** Tamil Nadu is currently the **No. 1 Electronic Exporter in India**. This is not a coincidence but the result of a skilled human capital base that can handle high-precision manufacturing.

Socio-Economic Outcomes: The New Middle Class

↳ The cumulative impact of these schemes is the creation of a **Skilled, Consumption-Driven Middle Class**.

- **Economic Stability:** Educated and skilled youth earn higher wages, increasing the state's tax base and internal market demand.
- **Social Equity:** By ensuring that a child from a remote village (*Kukkiramam*) can become a software engineer through state support, Tamil Nadu has achieved **Inclusive Growth**.

Long-Term Industrial Impact

↳ Global investors prioritize **Labor Quality** over cheap labor.

- **The "Skill-Magnet" Effect:** The availability of a massive pool of 47% GER-educated youth makes Tamil Nadu the "**Detroit of Asia**" and a growing **Semiconductor Hub**.

- **Sustainable Development:** Human capital-driven growth is more resilient to economic shocks compared to resource-driven growth.

Conclusion

✍ Tamil Nadu's welfare-driven transformation proves that **Social Justice is the prerequisite for Economic Prosperity**. By integrating nutrition, education, and skilling, the state has effectively "Future-Proofed" its economy. The transition from a welfare state to a **Knowledge Economy** serves as a national blueprint, demonstrating that investing in the "Human Being" is the most profitable decision a government can make.

Impact of Social Welfare Schemes on Women's Economic Agency and Mobility

✍ The "Tamil Nadu Model" of development is a global benchmark for **"Growth with Equity."** At its core is the enhancement of **Women's Economic Agency**—the capacity to exercise financial choice—and **Mobility**, the physical freedom to access opportunities. By treating welfare as a "Social Investment" rather than a "Subsidy," the state has bridged the gap between social justice and rapid industrialization.

Welfare as a Catalyst for Empowerment

✍ The state's strategy operates on a **Transformation Chain**:

Financial Agency and Universal Basic Income (UBI)

- **Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thogai:** By providing ₹1,000/month to over 1.15 crore women heads of households, the state has implemented India's largest gender-based Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- **Impact on Agency:** It provides a "cushion" against inflation and reduces the **"Last-Resort Debt"** usually taken from informal moneylenders.
- **Multiplier Effect:** Research shows women prioritize spending on **Human Capital** (nutrition and children's education), leading to better intergenerational outcomes.

The Mobility Revolution: Vidiyal Payanam

✍ Physical mobility is the prerequisite for economic participation. The **Free Bus Travel Scheme** has fundamentally altered the state's urban and rural landscape.

- **Economic Savings:** An average saving of ₹800–₹1,200 per month acts as an **"Indirect Wage Hike,"** effectively increasing a woman's take-home pay by 10–15%.
- **Expanding Opportunity Horizons:** It has broken the **"Distance Barrier,"** allowing women to seek employment in industrial hubs (like the electronics clusters in Sriperumbudur) that were previously inaccessible due to high transport costs.
- **Result:** As of 2025, women have taken over **500 crore free trips**, facilitating a steady rise in the state's FLFP, which remains significantly higher than the national average.

Combating "Time Poverty" and Unpaid Care Work

- **Concept:** Women in India face **"Time Poverty"** due to the heavy burden of domestic work.
- **Role of Welfare:** By providing free transport and financial support, the state reduces the "opportunity cost" of travel and labor.
- **Pudhumai Penn & Thamizh Pudhalvan:** These schemes (₹1,000 for college students) prevent girls from dropping out to help with domestic chores, ensuring they stay in the **Productive Education Cycle**.

Entrepreneurship and Institutional Credit

✍ The impact of welfare is institutionalized through the **Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)** and the SHG network.

- **SHG-Bank Linkage:** Tamil Nadu has the strongest **Self-Help Group** ecosystem in India. In 2024-25, record credit linkages were established, moving women from subsistence farming to **Micro-Enterprises** (Tailoring, Food Processing, SaaS services).
- **TN-RISE & NEEDS:** Targeted schemes for SC/ST and rural women entrepreneurs provide the necessary "Seed Capital" to transition from job-seekers to job-creators.

Socio-Cultural Impact: The Power of Presence

- **Normalization of Public Presence:** The high visibility of women in public transport and workspaces has improved the **"Safety Perception"** in society.
- **Decision-Making:** Financial independence has directly correlated with increased **Intra-household Bargaining Power**, allowing women a greater say in family planning, asset purchase, and children's marriages.

Economic Impact on the State (The Macro View)

- **Industrial Magnet:** Tamil Nadu's leadership in **Electronics and Textile Exports** is built on the backs of women workers. The state accounts for nearly **42% of India's female factory workforce**.
- **Poverty Reduction:** The multi-pronged welfare approach has helped Tamil Nadu achieve the **lowest Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** among large Indian states.

Public Health as a Driver of Demographic Dividend

✍ The "Life-Cycle" Healthcare Philosophy
✍ Tamil Nadu's success is rooted in its **"Cradle-to-Grave"** model. By de-risking health at every developmental stage, the state ensures that its citizens remain part of the "productive age group" for longer periods. This approach successfully converts a large population into a **Demographic Dividend** rather than a demographic burden.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TAMIL NADU (2025-26)

1. Global & Indian Economic Context

- Post-pandemic recovery affected by **global policy changes**
- **US tariffs (Feb 2025)** increased trade uncertainty
- Global growth → **3.3% (2025)**
- **India growth:**
 - 2024-25 → **6.49%**
 - 2025-26 → **7.4%**
- Tamil Nadu remained **economically resilient**

2. Tamil Nadu – Development Model

- Diversified economic base
- Strong infrastructure
- Progressive policies
- **Combines:**
 - Industrialisation
 - Social welfare
 - Sustainability

✎ Acts as a **role model for other states**

3. Contribution to Indian Economy

- Land → **4%**
- Population → **6%**
- GDP contribution → **9.4% (2024-25)**
- GSDP → **₹31.19 lakh crore**
- **Growth:**
 - Nominal → **16%**
 - Real → **11.2% (highest among major states)**

4. Growth Drivers

Supply Side

- Strong infrastructure:
 - Electricity
 - Roads
 - Ports
 - Industrial corridors
- High human capital:
 - Literacy
 - Technical education
 - Skills

Demand Side

- Rising income
- Urbanisation
- Government spending
- Private investment

5. Industrial & Manufacturing Growth

- Manufacturing growth → **14.74%**
- India → **4.5%**
- TN average (2021-25) → **9.38%**
- Contributes → **15% of India's factory workforce**
- Strong MSME ecosystem
- **IT clusters:**
 - Chennai
 - Coimbatore

- Hosur

6. Sectoral Contribution (2024-25)

Sector	Share
Primary	13.4%
Secondary	33.1%
Services	53.6%

- Services sector highest
- Increasing secondary sector improves employment

7. Services Sector

- Growth → **11.3%**
- Key areas:
 - Real estate
 - Transport
 - Hotels
 - Public administration

8. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- India FDI decreased
- TN increased:
 - 2022-23 → \$2,169 million
 - 2023-24 → \$2,436 million
 - 2024-25 → \$3,681 million

9. Demand-Side Strengths

- Large consumer base
- Urbanisation
- Private investment in:
 - Automobiles
 - Electronics
 - Renewable energy
- Govt spending → Infrastructure, health, education

10. Exports

- Total exports → **\$52.07 billion (2024-25)**
- Doubled from **\$26.15 billion (2020-21)**
- Rank:
 - 1st → Electronics, textiles, leather
 - 2nd → Engineering
- TN = **Detroit of India (automobile hub)**

11. Long-Term Growth

- Based on:
 - Human capital
 - Infrastructure
 - Institutional quality
 - Sustains growth during global uncertainty

12. Per Capita Income

- TN → **₹3.62 lakh**
- India → **₹2.05 lakh**
- 1.77 times higher
- Rank → **3rd in India**

13. Balanced Regional Development

- Multi-city growth:
 - Coimbatore
 - Madurai
 - Tiruppur

- Trichy
- Salem
- All districts covered by **industrial corridors**
- Unique in India

14. District Income

- 32 out of 38 districts > national average
- Top districts outperform:
 - Telangana
 - Karnataka
 - Haryana

15. Future Target

- **\$1 Trillion Economy by 2030**

16. Inflation

- Global → 6.6% → 5.8%
- India → 5.5% → 4.6% → 1.7%
- TN → 5.4% → 4.6% → **2.3%**
- Avg (2020-25) → **5.7%**
- Rank → **10th lowest inflation state**

17. Urban vs Rural Inflation

- Urban → 5.2% → 2.5%
- Rural → 5.8% → 2.1%
- Food inflation → **-0.003%**
- Clothing inflation → **1.3%**

18. Government Measures

- Subsidies:
 - Food
 - Pulses
 - Oil
 - Electricity
- Income support:
 - Kalaingar Magalir Urimai Scheme

19. Agriculture

- Contribution → **6.6% GSVA**
- Value → ₹1.9 lakh crore
- Cropped area → **62.25 lakh hectares**
- Crop intensity → **1.29**

20. Agricultural Achievements

- 1st → Ragi, Sugarcane
- 2nd → Oilseeds
- 3rd → Groundnut
- Banana → National recognition

21. Agricultural Credit

- ₹2.23 lakh crore → ₹4.52 lakh crore
- Growth → **19% CAGR**
- 78% → Small farmers

22. Allied Sectors

- Livestock → ₹1.47 lakh crore
- Eggs → 2.2 lakh million
- Fisheries:
 - Export → ₹6,854 crore

23. Challenges in Agriculture

- Groundwater depletion
- Climate change
- Solution:
 - Mechanisation
 - Climate-smart farming

24. Rankings

- Export Preparedness → **2nd**
- Credit-deposit ratio → **120.5%**
- Total exports → **3rd**

25. Infrastructure Development

- Focus:

- Transport
- Logistics
- Energy
- Urban systems
- Projects:
 - Metro
 - Electric mobility
 - Ports & airports

26. Employment

- LFPR:
 - TN → 72.1%
 - India → 71.3%
- Unemployment:
 - TN → 3.5%
 - India → 3.2%
- Increase in **regular jobs**

27. Labour Market Issues

- Gender gap persists
- Need:
 - Safety
 - Mobility
 - Job retention

28. Core Model

- ⇒ Social welfare = Economic infrastructure
- ⇒ Converts:
 - Exclusion → Participation
 - Welfare → Productivity

29. Social Sector Spending

- ₹1.13 lakh crore → ₹1.57 lakh crore

Major Schemes:

- Naan Mudhalvan
- Pudhumai Penn
- Tamil Pudhalvan
- Breakfast Scheme
- Magalir Urimai Thittam

30. Women Development

- Strong in:
 - Education
 - Health
- Weak in:
 - Employment
 - Need policy shift

31. Education

- GER → **47% (India 28.4%)**
- Female GER → **47.3%**
- Colleges:
 - 463 Engineering
 - 492 Polytechnic
- 17 TN institutions in NIRF Top 100

32. Health

- IMR → **12**
- Life expectancy → **73.4 years**
- Poverty → **1.43%**

33. Environment

- Issues:
 - Water pollution
 - Air pollution
 - Waste
 - Need integrated governance

↪ Social Justice refers to the **fair and equal relationship between individuals and society**. It ensures that every person receives **equal opportunities, rights, and access to resources without discrimination**.

Social justice aims to:

- Remove social inequalities and discrimination
- Ensure fair distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges
- Protect the rights of weaker and marginalized sections of society
- ↪ It applies not only to caste issues but also to disadvantaged groups such as:
 - Economically weaker sections
 - Women
 - Minorities
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Elderly people
 - Backward communities

Objectives

- Eliminate discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, language, or race
- Promote equal opportunities in education and employment
- Reduce economic inequalities
- Ensure social security and welfare for citizens
- Provide fair access to public resources and services

Institutions Promoting Social Justice

- ↪ Social justice is promoted through several mechanisms such as:
- Taxation policies
 - Social security schemes
 - Public health services
 - Public education
 - Labour laws
 - Welfare programmes
- ↪ These institutions help distribute **resources and opportunities more equally in society**.

World Day of Social Justice

- Observed every year on **20 February**
- Celebrated since **2009**

Purpose:

- Eradicate poverty
- Reduce unemployment
- Promote equality and human rights

Organizations involved:

- United Nations
- International Labour Organization

Social Justice in India

↪ In India, the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** works for the welfare of disadvantaged groups such as:

- Scheduled Castes (SC)
- Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- Other Backward Classes (OBC)
- Minorities
- Persons with disabilities
- Senior citizens

Major government measures include:

- Reservation in education and employment
- Scholarships
- Welfare schemes
- Skill development programmes

Social Justice in Tamil Nadu



Periyar and Social Justice

↪ E. V. Ramasamy (Periyar) was a major social reformer who fought against caste discrimination and social inequality.

His principles included:

- Self-respect movement
- Rationalism
- Anti-caste ideology
- Women's rights
- Opposition to superstition
- Social equality

UNESCO honoured Periyar with titles such as:

- Father of Social Reform Movement
- Socrates of South Asia
- ↪ His ideas strongly influenced the **social and political structure of Tamil Nadu**.

Background of Social Inequality in India

↪ Ancient Indian society followed the **Varna system**, which created a hierarchical structure.

Chaturvarna System

1. Brahmins
2. Kshatriyas
3. Vaishyas
4. Shudras

↪ This birth-based system created **deep social inequalities** that continued for generations.

UN Declaration on Rights of Minorities (1992)

↳ The declaration was adopted on **18 December 1992** by the United Nations.

Key features:

- Minorities have the right to **practice their culture and religion freely**
- They have the right to **use their language**
- They can establish and maintain **their own organizations**
- They should have opportunities to **preserve their traditions and culture**

Types of Social Discrimination

↳ Economist Amartya Sen identified several forms of inequality:

- Inequality in birth
- Inequality in basic facilities
- Inequality in special opportunities
- Inequality in employment
- Inequality in property ownership
- Inequality within the family

Social Justice in the Indian Constitution

Preamble

↳ The Preamble promises:

- Social Justice
- Economic Justice
- Political Justice

↳ for all citizens.

Fundamental Rights

↳ Fundamental Rights ensure equality and protect social justice.

↳ Articles **29 and 30** safeguard the rights of minorities to:

- Preserve their culture
- Establish educational institutions

Article 15(4)

↳ Allows the government to make **special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes, SCs, and STs.**

Article 16(4)

↳ Allows the government to provide **reservation in public employment** for backward classes that lack adequate representation.

Directive Principles of State Policy

↳ The Constitution directs the government to:

- Reduce economic inequalities
- Improve conditions of weaker sections
- Promote social welfare
- Ensure equal opportunities for development

Theories of Justice

Equality of Resources

↳ Justice requires **fair distribution of resources** such as:

- Land
- Wealth
- Opportunities

Entitlement Theory

↳ Resources should be distributed based on:

- Legitimate ownership
- Historical justice

Justice Theory of John Rawls

↳ Political philosopher John Rawls proposed the concept of "**Justice as Fairness.**"

Key ideas:

- Freedom and opportunities should be distributed equally
- Inequality is acceptable only if it benefits the least advantaged



Important Works of John Rawls

1. A Theory of Justice – 1971
 2. Justice as Fairness: A Restatement – 1985
 3. Political Liberalism – 1993
(German edition titled *Die Idee des politischen Liberalismus*)
 4. The Law of Peoples – 1999
- ↳ He introduced the idea of "**Veil of Ignorance**", meaning rules should be created without knowing one's own social position.

Importance of Social Justice

↳ Social justice is essential because it:

- Promotes equality and fairness
- Protects human dignity
- Reduces social and economic inequalities
- Strengthens democracy and national unity
- Supports inclusive development

↳ A good government must ensure social justice through **welfare policies, equal opportunities, and protection of marginalized communities.**

Social justice for children

The Juvenile Justice

(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

↳ This is the primary "Social Justice" act for children. It replaced the 2000 Act to address the needs of children in conflict with the law and children in need of care.

- **Key Feature:** Distinguishes between "petty," "serious," and "heinous" offenses.
- **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB):** Established in every district to deal with children in conflict with the law.
- **Child Welfare Committee (CWC):** A statutory body in every district to decide on the care, protection, and rehabilitation of abandoned or abused children.
- **Adoption:** Includes a separate chapter on adoption to streamline the process through **CARA** (Central Adoption Resource Authority).

- Tamil Nadu is one of the Indian states located in the **southernmost part of India**.
- Lies between:
 - Latitudes: **8°4' N to 13°35' N**
 - Longitudes: **76°18' E to 80°20' E**

Extremities of Tamil Nadu

- Eastern limit: **Point Calimere (Kodikkarai)**
- Western limit: **Anaimalai Hills**
- Northern limit: **Pulicat Lake**
- Southern limit: **Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari)**

Area and Rank

- Total Area: **1,30,058 sq. km**
- Rank: **11th largest state in India**
- Share in India's area: **4%**

Boundaries and Neighbours

Land Boundaries

- North: Andhra Pradesh
- North-West: Karnataka
- West: Kerala

Water Boundaries

- East: Bay of Bengal
- South-East: Gulf of Mannar
- South-West: Palk Strait (separates Sri Lanka)

Coastline

- Length: **906.9 km**
- Rank: **3rd longest coastline in India**

Importance

- Supports:
 - Fisheries
 - Ports and trade
 - Tourism

Administrative Divisions

- At the time of formation, Tamil Nadu had **13 districts**
- Later reorganised for administrative efficiency

Present Administrative Structure

- Districts
- Revenue Divisions
- Taluks
- Firkas
- Revenue Villages

Local Governance Units

- Municipal Corporations
- Municipalities
- Panchayat Unions (Blocks)
- Town Panchayats
- Village Panchayats

Political Divisions

- Lok Sabha Constituencies
- Assembly Constituencies

Physiographic Divisions of Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu is part of the **Peninsular Plateau** and has varied physical features.

Geological Origin

- Formed from the ancient **Gondwana landmass**
- Broke away around **135 million years ago**

Major Physical Divisions

- Western Ghats
- Eastern Ghats
- Plateaus
- Coastal Plains
- Inland Plains

Western Ghats

Extent

- Extends from:
 - **Nilgiris (north)**
 - To **Kanyakumari district (south)**

Height

- Average elevation: **2000 to 3000 metres**

Area

- Covers approximately **2,500 sq. km** in Tamil Nadu

Nature

- Continuous mountain range
- Contains several passes for connectivity

Important Passes

- Palghat Gap
- Shencottah Gap
- Aralvaimozhi Pass
- Achankoil Pass

Major Hill Ranges

- Nilgiris
- Anaimalai Hills
- Palani Hills
- Cardamom Hills
- Varusanadu Hills
- Andipatti Hills
- Pothigai Hills
- Mahendragiri Hills

Nilgiri Hills

Location

- Situated in the **northwestern part of Tamil Nadu**
- Forms a junction of:
 - Western Ghats
 - Eastern Ghats

Key Features

- Comprises **24 peaks above 2,000 metres**
- Highest peak: **Doddabetta (2,637 m)**
- Second highest: **Mukurthi (2,554 m)**

Major Hill Stations

- Ooty (Udhagamandalam)
- Coonoor

Biodiversity

- Home to **Nilgiri Tahr (state animal)**
- Around **2,700 species of flowering plants**

Important Peaks in Western Ghats (Tamil Nadu)

Peak	Height (m)
Doddabetta	2,637
Mukurthi	2,554
Vandaravu	2,533
Perumalmalai	2,234
Kottamalai	2,019
Agasthiyar (Pothigai)	1,918

Anaimalai Hills

Location

- Located along the **Tamil Nadu–Kerala border**
- South of **Palghat Gap**

Key Features

- Known for **Anaimalai Tiger Reserve**
- Important wildlife habitats:
 - Aliyar Reserve Forest
 - Valparai plateau
 - Kadamparai hydroelectric project area

Dams

- Aliyar Dam
- Thirumoorthy Dam

Importance

- Rich in biodiversity
- Important for hydroelectric power generation

Palani Hills

Location

- Eastern extension of the **Western Ghats**
- Located in **Dindigul district**

Major Peaks

- Vandaravu – 2,533 m
- Vembadi Shola – 2,505 m

Important Hill Station

- Kodaikanal (2,150 m)

Features

- Known for:
 - Cool climate
 - Dense forests
 - Tourism

Cardamom Hills

Location

- Southwestern part of Tamil Nadu

Alternate Name

- Yela Malai

Key Features

- Famous for **cardamom cultivation**
- Also grows:
 - Pepper
 - Coffee

Neighbouring Hills

- Anaimalai (northwest)
- Palani Hills (northeast)
- Varusanadu & Andipatti Hills (southeast)

Varusanadu and Andipatti Hills

Location

- Eastern extension of Western Ghats

Important Features

- Contains:
 - Meghamalai (High Wavy Mountains)
 - Suruli Falls
 - Kumbakarai Waterfalls

Wildlife

- Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary

Rivers

- Vaigai River and its tributaries originate here

Pothigai Hills (Agasthiyamalai)

Location

- Tenkasi district and extends to Kanyakumari

Other Names

- Agasthiyamalai
- Southern Kailash

Key Features

- One of the **richest biodiversity regions**
- Dense evergreen forests
- Numerous waterfalls

Important Reserve

- Kalakkad–Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve

Mahendragiri Hills

Location

- Border of:
 - Tirunelveli district
 - Kanyakumari district

Features

- Part of the southernmost Western Ghats
- Average height: **1,645 metres**

Importance

- Ecologically sensitive region
- Rich flora and fauna

Key Insights

- Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu are rich in:
 - Biodiversity
 - Water resources
 - Tourism potential
- Major rivers originate from these hills
- Important for:
 - Climate regulation
 - Rainfall distribution

Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu

General Features

- The Eastern Ghats are a **discontinuous and irregular mountain range**.
- They are **intersected by rivers** flowing into the Bay of Bengal.
- Height range: **600 m to 1,100 m**

Education in Tamil Nadu (Before Independence)

“Education is the imperishable wealth of a person”
– Thiruvalluvar

- Thiruvalluvar states that:
 - Education gives **everlasting greatness** to an individual.
- The growth of an individual contributes to the **growth of the nation**.
- Education is the combination of:
 - Knowledge
 - Experience
- It forms:
 - The foundation of a person's **personality and ability**
 - Helps perform every action effectively
- The development of education is considered a **measure of a nation's progress**.

Tamil Nadu's Pride in Education

“The great Tamil Nadu where Kamban was born”
– Subramania Bharati

- Tamil Nadu has been **educationally advanced since ancient times**.
- Many scholars contributed to the growth of education.

Stages of Education in India

- Education system consists of **six levels**:
 1. Pre-primary (Child education)
 2. Primary education
 3. Middle school education
 4. Secondary/Higher secondary education
 5. Undergraduate degree
 6. Postgraduate degree

Education in Ancient Period

“Learn in youth” – Avvaiyar

- This proverb shows the importance of **early education**.

Role of Tamil Scholars

- Many Tamil poets worked for the **development of education**.
- During the Sangam age:
 - Kings and commanders themselves composed poems.

Women in Education (Sangam Period)

- Women were highly educated in:
 - Literature (Iyal)
 - Music (Isai)
 - Drama (Natakam)
- Famous women poets:
 - Avvaiyar
 - Kakkaipadiniyar
 - Mudathamakanniyar

Role of Kings in Education

- Sangam kings:
 - Encouraged education
 - Supported learning and literature

Education in Tamil Literature

Education in Tolkappiyam

✍ Tolkappiyam, the oldest Tamil grammatical work, highlights the importance of education:

- “Othal Pirivu” – refers to leaving home for the purpose of learning
- Education gives a sense of pride (“Perumitham”)
- It also defines rules and ethics for both teachers and students

Significance:

- Education was considered essential for personal growth and social status

Education in Sangam Literature

✍ Sangam texts strongly emphasize the value of education.

Example from Purananuru:

- “Even by serving and giving wealth, learning from a teacher is noble”

Meaning:

- Students respected teachers deeply
- Education involved service, discipline, and dedication
- ✍ Sangam society understood that education was necessary for:
 - Family development
 - Governance
 - Social progress

Importance of Tamil Language

✍ According to scholars like Ma. Ramasamy:

- Tamil was used as:
 - Administrative language
 - Medium of instruction
 - Literary language

✍ This shows that Tamil played a central role in education during ancient times.

Educational Institutions in Ancient Tamil Nadu

✍ Various institutions existed for teaching:

- Sangam – Assembly for discussion and learning
- Manram – Platform for presenting knowledge
- Sanror Avai – Assembly of scholars for evaluation
- Jain and Buddhist schools – Centres of education and religion

✍ These institutions contributed significantly to knowledge sharing and debate culture.

Types of Teachers

- Teachers were classified into three categories:
 - Kanakkayar – Taught basic subjects like writing, literature, arithmetic
 - Asiriyar – Taught grammar and major literary works
 - Kuravar – Taught religious and philosophical texts

Students were also classified as:

- Siruvan (beginner)
- Manavan (learner)
- Ketpon (advanced listener/learner)

Learning Materials & Institutions

- Educational institutions were called “Palli” (school)
 - Learning materials had various names:
 - Edu, Suvadi, Pothagam, Nool, Panuval
- These terms indicate both palm-leaf manuscripts and textual knowledge.

Jain and Buddhist Contributions

- Jain and Buddhist institutions played a major role in education:
- Provided four main services:
 - Education
 - Medicine
 - Food
 - Shelter
- Monks taught students in caves and monasteries
- The word “Palli” (school) originated from their practice



Special Note:

- Women also served as teachers
- Separate schools existed for women

Example:

- A Jain woman teacher taught around 500 students

Debate Culture (Pattimandram)

- Originated from religious discussions
- Mentioned in Manimekalai
- Used for debating philosophical and religious ideas

Foreign Evidence

- Chinese traveler Xuanzang visited Kanchipuram:
- Studied in Buddhist institutions
- His records highlight the importance of education in Tamil Nadu

Traditional Systems of Education

Gurukul System of Education



- The Gurukul system was an ancient method of education in India.

Key Features:

- Students lived with the teacher (Guru) for many years
- They performed daily tasks and services for the teacher
- Learning was based on:
 - Learning by doing
 - Learning by living
 - Simple living and discipline

Importance:

- Focused not only on academic knowledge but also on character building
- Helped in shaping the overall lifestyle and values of students

Thinnai School System

- The Thinnai School system was common in Tamil Nadu during the 19th century.

Key Features:

- Schools were conducted in the verandah (thinnai) of houses
- Teachers were called “Kanak kayars”
- Also known as “Terrace Schools”

Nature of Education:

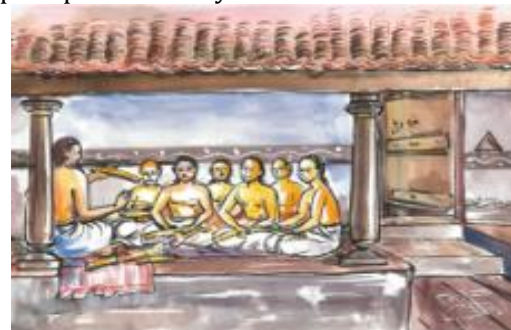
- No uniform structure or fixed syllabus
- Teaching methods, timings, and curriculum depended on the teacher
- Included basic subjects like reading, writing, and arithmetic

Other Names:

- These systems (including pathshalas, maktabas, and madrasas) were called “Indigenous Education” by the British

Importance:

- Provided basic education to common people
- Helped spread literacy at the local level



Contribution of Reverend Bell

- Andrew Bell was a Scottish missionary who was greatly impressed by the Thinnai school system in Tamil Nadu.

Key Points:

- He observed the indigenous education system in Madras (Chennai)
- Established a similar school in Scotland called “Madras College”

Impact on Public Health

- These schemes collectively contribute to improving public health in India by addressing key areas such as child development, sanitation, and healthcare affordability. Programs like ICDS enhance nutrition, health, and early education, while sanitation initiatives like Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and Swachh Bharat Mission help reduce disease burden and improve hygiene awareness. Together, they play a vital role in building a healthier and more sustainable society.

Swachh Bharat Mission – Phase II

- Swachh Bharat Mission Phase II is being implemented for the period 2021–2025 with the aim of sustaining the achievements of Phase I and further improving sanitation across the country. It covers both Swachh Bharat (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat (Urban). The primary objective of this phase is to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status achieved earlier and to focus on effective solid and liquid waste management. It also emphasizes promoting a clean environment, maintaining hygiene, and ensuring long-term behavioral change among citizens.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

- The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in 2005, aims to provide accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare services to the rural population. It focuses on reducing key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). The mission emphasizes strengthening rural health infrastructure, improving availability of medical facilities, and ensuring access to primary healthcare services, especially in remote and underserved areas.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

- The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), launched in 2013, extends healthcare services to urban areas, particularly targeting the urban poor and slum populations. It aims to improve the availability and accessibility of primary healthcare services in cities. The mission focuses on establishing and strengthening urban health centres, thereby expanding the scope of the National Health Mission to urban settings and addressing the specific health challenges faced by urban populations.

Mission Indradhanush (Immunization Programme)

- Mission Indradhanush, launched in 2014, is a major immunization initiative aimed at providing full vaccination coverage to children below two years of age and pregnant women. The program focuses on reaching those who have missed routine immunization. It covers several life-threatening diseases including diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis, polio, pneumonia, and hepatitis B. The mission plays a crucial role in improving child and maternal health and reducing preventable diseases.

Significance

- These initiatives collectively strengthen India's public health system by improving sanitation, expanding healthcare access, and ensuring immunization coverage. Swachh Bharat Phase II focuses on hygiene and waste management, NRHM and NUHM improve healthcare delivery in rural and urban areas respectively, while Mission Indradhanush enhances disease prevention through vaccination, contributing to a healthier population.

Major Central Health & Nutrition Schemes

(Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN, Jal Jeevan Mission)

I. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

- Launched in **2018**, this is the world's largest government-funded healthcare program, aiming to move India toward **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**.
- Financial Protection:** It provides a cover of **₹5 lakh per family per year** for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
- Target Population:** It identifies beneficiaries based on the **Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011** data, covering approximately **10.74 crore** vulnerable families.
- Infrastructure:** Beyond insurance, it includes the creation of **1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)** to provide primary healthcare and essential drugs.
- Tamil Nadu Context:** The state integrates this with the **Kalaigarn Kaappeattu Thittam (CMCHIS)**, ensuring that beneficiaries can access a wider network of empanelled private and government hospitals seamlessly.

II. POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)

- Launched on **International Women's Day (March 8, 2018)**, this mission targets the multi-dimensional problem of malnutrition through a "Life Cycle" approach.
- The "First 1000 Days":** The scheme focuses heavily on the critical window from conception until the child's second birthday to prevent permanent cognitive and physical damage.
- Targets & Monitoring:**
 - Stunting & Underweight:** Aimed to reduce prevalence by **2% per annum**.
 - Anaemia:** Targets a reduction of **3% per annum** among children, adolescent girls, and women.
- Technology (ICDS-CAS):** Anganwadi workers are equipped with smartphones to monitor the growth of children in real-time, moving away from manual registers.
- Tamil Nadu Context:** The state supplements this with the **"First 1000 - Best Healthy Days"** program and the **Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme**, consistently maintaining some of the best nutritional indices in India. **50% Central + 50% State Government Funding**

Tamil Nadu is currently the **2nd largest economy in India** and is the most industrialized state in terms of the number of factories.

Industrial & Economic Leadership

- ↳ Tamil Nadu has transitioned from being the "Automobile Hub" to the "Export Hub" of India.
- **Export Powerhouse:** Tamil Nadu is the **No. 1 exporter of Electronic Goods** in India (surpassing Karnataka and UP). In 2024-25, the state contributed over **30%** of India's total electronic exports.
- **The EV Capital:** Often called the "Detroit of Asia," the state now produces over **40% of India's Electric Vehicles (EVs)**. Major hubs include Hosur (Ola Electric, Ather) and the Chennai-Kanchipuram belt.
- **MSME Network:** The state has the **highest number of MSMEs** (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) in India, providing the largest non-agricultural employment.
- **Footwear & Leather:** TN accounts for nearly **40% of India's leather exports** and is rapidly becoming a global hub for non-leather footwear manufacturing.

Education & Human Development

- ↳ The state's greatest achievement is its **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**, which measures how many students go to college after school.
- **GER Milestone:** Tamil Nadu's Higher Education GER stands at **47%**, while the national average is only around **27%**. This means TN has already surpassed the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2035 target** a decade early.
- **Skill Development:** Through the **Naan Mudhalvan** scheme, the state scales up the employability of 10 lakh youth annually, bridging the gap between degrees and industry needs.
- **Digital Literacy:** TN was one of the first states to provide free laptops to students, creating a massive pool of tech-savvy human resources that now powers the Global Capability Centers (GCCs) in Chennai.

Healthcare & Social Medicine

- ↳ Tamil Nadu follows a "Universal Healthcare" model that ensures even the poorest have access to tertiary (specialized) care.
- **Institutional Deliveries:** Nearly **99.9%** of births in TN happen in hospitals (Institutional Deliveries), leading to one of the lowest Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) in India.
- **Organ Donation:** Tamil Nadu has consistently ranked **No. 1 in Organ Transplantation** in India for several years due to its robust "Cadaver Transplant Program."

- **Medical Tourism:** Chennai is known as the "**Health Capital of India**," attracting 40% of the international medical tourists arriving in the country.

Environment & Renewable Energy

- ↳ TN is a pioneer in the "Green Revolution 2.0," focusing on climate resilience.
- **Renewable Energy:** TN has the **highest installed capacity of Wind Energy** in India. It is also a leader in solar energy integration.
- **Ramsar Sites:** Tamil Nadu has the **highest number of Ramsar Sites (18)** in India, indicating its global leadership in wetland conservation.
- **Climate Mission:** It is the **first state in India** to launch its own **Climate Change Mission** and a dedicated Green Climate Company to achieve Net Zero targets.

Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department: New Flagship Schemes (2024-2026)

- **Tholkudi Scheme:** Launched in the 2024-2025 budget, this specialized initiative focuses on upgrading basic infrastructure—such as roads, drinking water, and electricity—specifically within tribal habitations to enhance their quality of life.
- **Ayothidasa Pandithar Habitation Development Scheme:** This ongoing massive infrastructure project is allocated **₹1,000 crore over five years** (₹200 crore annually) to modernize Adi Dravidar residential areas with urban-grade amenities.
- **Thamizh Pudhalvan Scheme (2024):** Following the success of the *Pudhumai Penn* scheme for girls, this new initiative provides **₹1,000 per month** to boy students from government schools pursuing higher education, ensuring gender-inclusive academic support.

Recent Awards and Global Recognition

- **Padma Shri (2023):** **S. Maasi Sadaiyan** and **Thiru Vadivel Gopal** of the **Irular tribe** were honored for their traditional expertise in snake catching.
- **Gaj Gaurav Award:** The **Malasar tribesmen** of the Anamalai hills received the first-ever 'Gaj Gaurav Award' from the Union Ministry of Environment for their excellence in elephant care.
- **Oscar Recognition:** The caretakers of the Theppakkadu Elephant Camp, **Bomman and Bellie**, achieved international acclaim following the Academy Award win for the documentary *The Elephant Whisperers*.

- **National Tribal Handicrafts Prize:** Women from the **Thodar (Toda) tribe** secured the **1st prize** at the National Tribal Handicrafts exhibition for their unique embroidery.

Educational and Economic Milestones

- **Aerospace Awareness Training:** In a pioneering move, **360 students** from Classes 9 to 11 in Adi Dravidar Welfare schools are receiving technical training in **drone technology, aircraft modeling, and aerospace research.**
- **TN-BEAT EXPO 2024:** The state hosted its first-ever entrepreneurship exhibition and seminar specifically for SC/ST business owners in January 2024 at the Chennai Trade Centre.
- **Financial Allocation:** The budget for the integrated development of Adi Dravidar and Tribal communities reached a record **₹3,706.05 crore** for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.
- **Welfare Board Reconstitution:** To ensure modern governance, the **Narikuravar Welfare Board, Tribal Welfare Board, and Sanitation Workers Welfare Board** were all formally reconstituted between September and October 2023.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare Department

National Rankings in Livestock (2025-2026)

- ↳ Tamil Nadu continues to hold prominent positions in the national livestock census rankings:
- **Poultry:** Ranks **1st** in the country, driven by the intensive poultry hubs in Namakkal and Erode.
- **Sheep:** Ranks **4th** nationally.
- **Goats:** Ranks **7th** nationally.
- **Cattle:** Ranks **13th** nationally.
- **Buffalo:** Ranks **14th** nationally.

Preservation of Native Breeds

- ↳ The department emphasizes the conservation of indigenous breeds to maintain genetic diversity and climate resilience:
- **Native Cattle:** Focused preservation for breeds like **Kangeyam, Umbalachery, Alambadi, Pulikulam, and Bargur.**
- **Native Buffalo:** Specific protection programs for **Toda buffaloes and Bargur buffaloes.**

Recent Milestone Achievements (2024-2026)

- **Global Recognition (The Elephant Whisperers):** The department gained international acclaim through the success of the documentary *The Elephant Whisperers*, featuring **Bomman and Bellie** from the **Theppakkadu Elephant Camp.**
- **Gaj Gaurav Award:** The **Malasar tribesmen** of the Anamalai hills were honored with the first '**Gaj Gaurav Award**' by the Union Ministry of Environment for their traditional expertise in elephant care.

- **Infrastructure for Fisheries:** The state continues to manage **17 minor ports**, facilitating high-export potential for the fisheries sector.
- **Dairy Sector Modernization:** Under the '**TNEB 2.0**' and broader digital initiatives, the state is integrating IoT and cold-chain logistics to support milk producers.

Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare

- **Blue Flag Certification:** **Kovalam Beach** in Chengalpattu has been certified with the **Blue Flag Award**, recognizing high environmental and quality standards in coastal management.
- **Dugong Conservation:** India's first **Dugong Conservation Reserve** has been established in the Palk Bay to protect the endangered "Sea Cow".
- **Marine Biodiversity:** Tamil Nadu now holds the **highest number of Ramsar Sites in India (14 sites)**, ensuring the protection of critical wetlands that support local fisheries.

Category	National Rank (2025-26)	Key Focus
Poultry	1st	Export and Egg Production
Sheep	4th	Meat and Wool
Goat	7th	Livelihood for small farmers
Ramsar Sites	1st (14 Sites)	Wetland Conservation
Wind Energy	1st (24% share)	Sustainable Infrastructure

Native Livestock and Breeds

- ↳ Tamil Nadu is home to several geographically distinct and genetically resilient native breeds:
- **Cattle Breeds:** Key native cattle include **Kangeyam, Umbalachery, Alambadi, Pulikulam, and Bargur.**
- **Buffalo Breeds:** Recognized native buffaloes include the **Toda buffaloes and Bargur buffaloes.**
- **National Rankings:** The state currently ranks **1st in poultry**, 4th in sheep, 7th in goats, 13th in cattle, and 14th in buffalo populations in India.

Social Justice and Welfare

- **Thanthai Periyar Award:** The **Thanthai Periyar Award for Social Justice** for the year 2022 was conferred upon **Kavignar Kali. Poongundran.**
- **Cooperative Excellence:** The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank has been recognized by the Government of India as the **"Best Channelising Agency"** five times since 2005-06 for loan disbursement to differently-abled persons.
- **Cooperative History:** India's first Cooperative Credit Society was established in **1904 at Thirur, Tiruvallur District.**

Energy and Environment

- ↳ Tamil Nadu is an industrialized and urbanized state with the **4th highest peak energy demand** in India.
- **Wind Power Leadership:** The state ranks **first in installed wind capacity** in India, contributing 24%

National Informatics Centre (NIC) – 1976**Establishment**

- **National Informatics Centre (NIC)** was established in **1976**.
- It functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India.

Role and Functions

↳ NIC provides **e-Governance support** to:

- Central Government
- State Governments
- Union Territory Administrations
- District administrations
- Other government bodies

↳ It plays a major role in **digitization and implementation of e-governance services** across India.

Major Contributions

- Development of **Government websites and portals**
- Implementation of **Digital India initiatives**
- Providing **data centres and cloud services**
- Supporting **e-Governance applications**

Examples:

- e-Office
- e-District services
- Government digital platforms

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) – 1977**Establishment**

- **ELCOT (Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu)** was established in **1977** by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- It is a **state government undertaking**.

Role

↳ ELCOT acts as the **nodal agency** for:

- Development of **Electronics and Information Technology sector**
- Promoting **IT infrastructure**
- Assisting the Tamil Nadu Government to become an **e-enabled state**

Functions of ELCOT

1. **Promotion of IT industry** in Tamil Nadu.
2. **IT procurement** for the Government of Tamil Nadu.
3. Development of **Electronics and IT/ITeS sector** in the state.
4. Providing **data hosting services** for government departments.

Additional functions include:

- Establishing **IT parks**
- Promoting **software exports**

- Supporting **startup ecosystems**
- Improving **digital infrastructure**

ELCOT Special Economic Zones (ELCOSEZs)

- ↳ ELCOT established **IT Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** to promote IT industries.
- ↳ There are **8 major ELCOT SEZs** located in Chennai and Tier-II cities.

List of ELCOT SEZs

1. **Sholinganallur – Chennai**
2. **Vilankurichi – Coimbatore**
3. **Ilandhaikulam – Madurai**
4. **Vadavpalanji – Madurai**
5. **Navalpattu – Tiruchirappalli**
6. **Gangai Kondan – Tirunelveli**
7. **Jagir Ammapalayam – Salem**
8. **Viswanathapuram – Hosur**

These SEZs promote:

- IT companies
- Software exports
- Employment generation
- Regional economic development

Importance of ELCOT for Tamil Nadu

↳ ELCOT has helped Tamil Nadu become one of India's leading **IT hubs**.

Key contributions:

- Development of **IT corridors**
- Creation of **thousands of IT jobs**
- Growth of **software exports**
- Attraction of **foreign investment**

Cities like:

- Chennai
- Coimbatore
- Madurai
- Trichy
- Salem
- Tirunelveli

↳ have benefited through ELCOT infrastructure.

Centre of Excellence (CoE) in FinTech – Tamil Nadu

The Government of Tamil Nadu has established a **Centre of Excellence (CoE) in FinTech** called **FinBlue**.

Objectives of FinBlue

- To provide the **necessary support and mentoring** to FinTech start-ups.
- To promote **financial technology innovation** in Tamil Nadu.
- To attract **FinTech investments and companies** to the state.
- To develop **Tamil Nadu as a leading FinTech hub** in India.

IT Connectivity Services by ELCOT

↳ To ensure seamless digital governance, **ELCOT (Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu)** provides the following services:

1. Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)

↳ Provides connectivity to:

- Secretariat
- District Headquarters
- District Head Quarters
- Taluks
- Blocks

↳ It enables **voice, data and video communication** between government offices.

2. Tamil Nadu Knowledge Network (TNKN)

Purpose:

- To connect **universities, colleges and research institutions** across the state.

Benefits:

- Platform for **scientists, researchers, doctors and scholars**.
- Promotes **knowledge sharing and academic collaboration**.
- Supports **research and innovation**.

3. Tamil Nadu State Data Centre (TNSDC)

↳ The Government of Tamil Nadu established **TNSDC in 2011**.

Functions:

- Provides **data hosting services** for government departments.
- Secure storage for **government applications and databases**.
- Ensures **safe access to digital services**.

Security:

- A **high-level security architecture** protects government applications and data.

4. Disaster Recovery Centre and Near-Line Disaster Recovery Centre

Purpose:

- To **protect government data** during system failures or disasters.
- Ensures **continuity of government services**.

Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)

↳ TNSWAN was started in **April 2005**.

Purpose

- To act as an **effective communication grid** for government departments.

Connectivity

It connects:

- State Secretariat
- District Headquarters
- Taluk Offices
- Block Offices

Services

TNSWAN provides:

- Voice communication
- Data transfer

- Video conferencing

Benefits:

- Efficient government administration
- Faster communication between departments
- Better delivery of public services

Importance of Digital Infrastructure in Tamil Nadu

↳ Tamil Nadu has invested heavily in **IT infrastructure** to improve governance.

Major objectives include:

- Implementation of **e-Governance**
- Providing **digital services to citizens**
- Improving **administrative efficiency**
- Promoting **IT industry growth**

Tamil Nadu Cloud Infrastructure (TN Cloud)

↳ The **Tamil Nadu Cloud Infrastructure (TN Cloud)** was established at the **Tamil Nadu State Data Centre (TNSDC)**.

Implementation

- TN Cloud was implemented in **two phases**.
- **Phase I** has been operational since **2020**.

Capacity

- More than **233 applications/services** are currently hosted on:
 - **TNSDC**
 - **TNSDC-II**
 - **Cloud platform**

Management

↳ The entire infrastructure is managed by the **Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA)**.

Cyber Security Architecture of Tamil Nadu (CSA-TN)

↳ Tamil Nadu has developed a **Cyber Security Architecture (CSA-TN)** to ensure protection of government data and digital services.

Implementation

↳ CSA-TN is being established by **Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT)** in collaboration with the **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**.

Components of CSA-TN

1. CERT-TN

Computer Emergency Response Team – Tamil Nadu

Functions:

- Handles **cyber security incidents**
- Responds to **cyber attacks**
- Protects government IT infrastructure

2. SOC-TN

Security Operations Centre – Tamil Nadu

Functions:

- Continuous monitoring of **government networks**
- Detecting **cyber threats**
- Preventing security breaches

3. SDCM-TN

Cyber Crisis Management Plan – Tamil Nadu

Functions:

- Crisis management during **major cyber incidents**
- Ensures **continuity of digital services**

4. Thaa Mobile Application (2018)

Purpose:

- Track the **health information** of pregnant women.

Features:

- Maternal health monitoring
- Antenatal care tracking
- Health alerts

5. CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System) – 2009

Purpose:

- Digitize police records.

Functions:

- Digitization of police stations
- Tracking crimes
- Criminal database management

6. Uzhavan Mobile Application (2019)

Target users:

- Farmers

Purpose:

- Provide agricultural information.

Services:

- Crop advisory
- Weather updates
- Market prices
- Government schemes

7. e-Town Panchayat

Purpose:

- Simplify **administration** of town panchayats.

Benefits:

- Transparent governance
- Improved service delivery.

8. STAR 2.0

Purpose:

- Simplify **registration** administration.

Benefits:

- Faster registration services
- Reduced paperwork

9. Tamilin App (2017)

Purpose:

- Promote tourism in Tamil Nadu.

Features:

- Tourist destination information
- Audio guide
- Available in **Tamil and English**.

10. Thamizhaga Marakalanjiyam App (2018)

Purpose:

- Provide information about **trees and silviculture**.

11. Kavalan App (2019)

Purpose:

- Citizen safety application.

Functions:

- Emergency alerts
- Police assistance
- Location tracking

12. DigiCop (2019)

Developed by:

- **Chennai Police**

Purpose:

- Mobile enforcement for **two-wheeler traffic violations**.

13. Police Eye App (2019)

Purpose:

- Allow citizens to **report crimes and suspicious activities**.

14. Project Third Eye (2019)

Purpose:

- Monitor **traffic violations** using **CCTV cameras**.

15. e-Thottam (2019)

Purpose:

- Support **horticulture development**.

16. C-FLOWS

Purpose:

- Connect **farmers directly with consumers**.

Benefits:

- Improve farmer income
- Reduce middlemen.

17. Coastal Flood Warning System (2019)

Purpose:

- Provide **early warnings** of coastal flooding.

Technology:

- Uses **Geographic Information System (GIS)**.

18. Red Atlas Action Plan Map (2019)

Purpose:

- Identify **environmentally sensitive and polluted areas**.

19. Flood Mapping – Chennai (2015)

Purpose:

- Map **flood-prone areas** in Chennai.

Benefits:

- Improve disaster management planning.

20. Amma e-Service Centres (2015)

Purpose:

- Provide various government services to citizens through a **single digital platform**.

Services:

- Community certificates
- Income certificates
- Nativity certificates
- Pension applications
- Utility bill payments

Benefits:

- Easy access to government services in rural and urban areas
- Reduces time and corruption
- Improves citizen convenience



The "Middle-Income Trap" Challenge

- As Tamil Nadu's GDP grows, a major socio-economic discussion has emerged regarding the "Middle-Income Trap."
- The Issue:** The state has moved beyond low-wage textile and leather jobs, but there is an urgent need to transition the workforce into high-value **R&D, Design, and Semiconductor** roles.
- The Strategy:** The **Naan Mudhalvan 2.0** initiative (2025) was specifically redesigned to tackle this by introducing AI and Robotics training in Tier-2 and Tier-3 city colleges.

Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP)

- While TN leads in many categories, increasing the percentage of women in the formal workforce remains a central issue.
- The Issue:** Despite having the highest female enrollment in higher education (**Pudhumai Penn**), many women drop out of the workforce due to "unpaid care work" at home.
- The Response:** The **Vidiyal Payanam** (Free Bus) and **Magalir Urimai Thogai** (₹1,000/month) were evaluated in late 2025. Data showed a **7% increase** in rural women seeking employment, but the "Double Burden" (work + home) remains a major socio-economic debate.

Climate Change & Urban Displacement

- Tamil Nadu is one of the most climate-vulnerable states in India, and 2025 saw significant policy shifts in this area.
- The Issue:** Recurrent cycles of extreme heat followed by intense monsoon flooding (especially in Chennai and Thoothukudi) have caused economic losses for small businesses and farmers.
- The Migration Factor:** "Climate Refugees" from coastal fishing villages are increasingly migrating to cities, putting pressure on urban infrastructure.
- The Response:** The **TN-SHORE** mission and the **Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission** reached full operational scale in 2025, focusing on "Nature-based solutions" like mangrove restoration to act as bio-shields.

The "Epidemiological Transition" (Health)

- The state is facing a shift from infectious diseases to "Lifestyle Diseases" (NCDs).
- The Issue:** High rates of Diabetes, Hypertension, and Obesity are becoming a significant economic burden on families.
- The Response:** The **Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam** (Medicine in Search of People) scheme was expanded in late 2025 to include **Mental Health** and **Palliative Care**, acknowledging that health issues are now more chronic than acute.

The "Learning Poverty" Post-Pandemic

- Even with high enrollment, the *quality* of learning remains a concern.
- The Issue:** The **Ennum Ezhuthum** (Literacy and Numeracy) mission reported in early 2026 that while school attendance is at an all-time high (thanks to the **Breakfast Scheme**), foundational learning levels in rural primary schools still need intensive support.
- The Response:** A shift toward "**Competency-based Education**" instead of rote memorization was introduced in the 2025-26 academic year.

POPULATION EXPLOSION

- The Demographic Transition (Moving past "Explosion")**
- Tamil Nadu is a national leader in population control, having achieved stability decades ahead of other states.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** The state's TFR stands at **1.8**, which is well below the replacement level of **2.1**.
- Natural Growth Rate:** The annual natural growth rate is a low **0.81%**.
- Crude Birth Rate:** This is maintained at **14.2 per 1,000 population**.
- Current Socio-Economic Issues Arising from Population Trends**
- Rather than dealing with "too many people," the state is now managing the complexities of a **mature demographic profile**.

A. The Challenge of an Aging Population

- As birth rates stay low and healthcare improves, Tamil Nadu is aging faster than the rest of India.
- Senior Citizen Growth:** In 2021, senior citizens made up **13.6%** of the population.
- 2031 Projection:** This is expected to rise to **18.2%**, making Tamil Nadu the second "oldest" state in India after Kerala.
- Socio-Economic Impact:** This creates a heavy demand on specialized geriatric healthcare and social security pensions, increasing the "dependency ratio" on the working-age population.

B. Rapid and Unbalanced Urbanization

- Tamil Nadu is one of India's most urbanized states, which puts immense pressure on city infrastructure.
- **Urban Concentration:** Approximately **48.40%** (3.49 crore people) of the population lives in urban areas.
- **Issues:** This leads to housing shortages, traffic congestion (managed by agencies like **CUMTA**), and the need for advanced flood warning systems like **i-FLOWS Chennai** to protect densely populated zones.

C. The "Middle-Income Trap" and Skill Gaps

- With a high **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in higher education, the state has a "surplus" of educated youth.
- **Issue:** The challenge is no longer providing basic education but creating high-value jobs that match the skills of the graduates.
- **Welfare Shift:** To address this, the state has moved toward specialized skill development and startup support through programs like **TANSEED**.

D. Social Inclusion and Migration

- As the local population stabilizes and achieves higher education, there is a shortage of manual and semi-skilled labor.
- **Inward Migration:** This has led to a large influx of migrant workers from Northern and Eastern India, creating new social integration challenges.
- **Welfare Requirements:** The state must now manage **18 Unorganized Workers Welfare Boards** to ensure fair treatment for all laborers, including the migrant population.

Policy Responses for 2026

- The state government has shifted its focus from "controlling numbers" to "improving quality of life":
- **Thozhi Hostels:** Established by the **Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostel Corporation** to support the massive number of women entering the urban workforce.
- **Ayothidasa Pandithar Scheme:** Focusing on upgrading infrastructure in marginalized habitations to ensure that population density does not lead to a decline in living standards.
- Population explosion refers to a **sudden and rapid increase in population**.

Key Factors:

- Birth Rate – High
- Death Rate – Declining
- Immigration → Increases population
- Emigration → Decreases population

India Data:

- 1901 → 23.84 crore
- 2011 → 121.02 crore
- India has about **17.5% of world population** but only **2.4% of land area**

Effects of Population Explosion

Economic Effects:

- Low savings and investment
- Reduction in national & per capita income
- Reduction in capital formation

Social Effects:

- Unemployment & underemployment
- Food shortage
- Low labour efficiency
- Loss of women's labour participation

Government Impact:

- Increased expenditure on welfare programmes
- Burden of unproductive population

Unemployment in Tamil Nadu versus the national average in 2026

- Tamil Nadu has the highest **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in India, this high level of education creates unique socio-economic pressures.

The Unemployment Landscape: India vs. Tamil Nadu

Metric	Tamil Nadu (2025-26)	India (National Average)
Youth Unemployment	• Higher than national average for graduates.	• Lower for graduates, higher for unskilled labor.
Female Participation	• Significantly higher due to "Thozhi" hostels and welfare.	• Lower, though improving in urban centers.
Industrial Labor	• 1st in India (16% share of industrial workers).	• Distributed, with heavy reliance on agriculture.

List of Chief Ministers

S.no	Chief Minister	Duration	Party	Election
1	O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar	15 August 1947 to 6 April 1949		Madras Legislative Assembly Election
2	P.S. Kumara Swamy Raja	26 January 1950 to 10 April 1952	INC	1946 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
3	C.Rajagopala chari	10 April 1952 to 13 April 1954	INC	1952 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
4	K. Kamaraj	13 April 1954 to 31 March 1957	INC	
		13 April 1957 to 1 March 1962		1957 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
		15 March 1962 to 2 October 1963		
5	M.Bakth vatsalam	2 October 1963 to 6 March 1967	INC	1962 Madras Legislative Assembly Election
6	C.N. Annadurai	6 March 1967 to 14 January 1969	DMK	1967 Madras Legislative Assembly election
		14 January 1969 to 3 February 1969	DMK	1967 State Assembly Election
7	V.R. Nedun chezhiyan	3 February 1969 to 10 February 1969	DMK	1967 State Assembly Election
8	M.Karunanidhi	10 February 1969 to 4 January 1971	DMK	
9	M.Karunanidhi	15 March 1971 to 31 January 1976	DMK	1971 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
President rule				
10	M.G. Ramachandran	July 1977 to 17 February 1980	AIADMK	1977 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
President rule				
12	M.G. Ramachandran	9 June 1980 to 15 November 1984	AIADMK	1980 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
13	M.G. Ramachandran	10 February 1985 to 24 December 1987	AIADMK	1984 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
14	V.R. Nedunchezhiyan	24 December 1987 to 7 January 1988	AIADMK	
15	Janaki Ramachandran	7 January 1988 to 30 January 1988	AIADMK	
President rule				
16	M.Karunanidhi	27 January 1989 to 30 January 1991	DMK	1989 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
President rule				
17	J. Jayalalithaa	24 June 1991 to 13 May 1996	AIADMK	1991 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
18	M.Karunanidhi	13 May 1996 to 13 May 2001	DMK	1996 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
19	J. Jayalalithaa	14 May 2001 to 21 September 2001	AIADMK	2001 Tamil Nadu State Assembly Election
20	O. Panneerselvam	21 September 2001 to 1 March 2002	AIADMK	
21	J. Jayalalithaa	2 March 2002 to 12 May 2006	AIADMK	

TNPSC 2025 Previous Year Questions (Development Administration in Tamil Nadu)

1. Which among the following was the first Christian Ashram established in the South?
கீழ்காண்பனவற்றுள் எது தெற்கு பகுதியில் நிறுவப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்துவ அமைப்பின் முதல் ஆசிரமம்?
(A) C.F. Ashram at Pachalur/ சி.எப். ஆசிரமம், பசலூர்
(B) Christukula Ashram at Tiruppatur/ கிறிஸ்துகுல ஆசிரமம், திருப்பத்தூர்
(C) Zion Prayer Center at Madurai/ சியோன் பிரார்த்தனை மையம், மதுரை
(D) Dyana Ashram at Chennai/ தியானா ஆசிரமம், சென்னை
(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
Correct Ans. B
2. The ceiling limit per individual for cashless treatment for the first 48 hours of the roadside accidents under "Nammai Kaakum-48" scheme is Rs.
நம்மைக் காக்கும்-48 திட்டத்தின் கீழ், விபத்து நடைபெற்ற முதல் 48 மணி நேரத்திற்குள் பணமில்லா சிகிச்சைக்கான உச்சவரம்பு ஒரு நபருக்கு ரூ. ____ ஆகும்.
(A) 1.00 lakh/1.00 லட்சம் (B) 2.00 lakh/2.00 லட்சம்
(C) 2.50 lakh/2.50 லட்சம் (D) 3.00 lakh/3.00 லட்சம்
(E) Answer not known/விடை தெரியவில்லை
Correct Ans. B
3. The Madras Legislative Council was formed by the
சென்னை மாகாண சட்டப் பேரவை ____ சட்டப்படி உருவாக்கப்பட்டது.
(A) Government of India Act of 1919/ இந்திய அரசு சட்டம் 1919
(B) Government of India Act of 1935/ இந்திய அரசு சட்டம் 1935
(C) Indian Councils Act of 1861/ இந்திய கவுன்சில் சட்டம் 1861
(D) Government of India Act of 1858/ இந்திய அரசு சட்டம் 1858
(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
Correct Ans. C
4. The first Scheduled Caste leader from Tamil Nadu to represent Tamils in the Legislative council in 1920 was
1920ல் தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்ற மேலவையில் தமிழர்களைப் பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்திய முதல் பட்டியலினத் தலைவர்
(A) M.C. Rajah/ எம்.சி. ராஜா (B) R. Veeraiyan/ ஆர். வீரையன்
(C) Chinnasamy/ சின்னசாமி (D) Dr. Subbarayan/ டாக்டர். சுப்பராயன்
(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
Correct Ans. A
5. Which of the following are the objectives of Tamilnadu safe and Ethical Artificial Intelligence Policy, 2020?
கீழ்வருவனவற்றுள் எவை தமிழ்நாடு பாதுகாப்பான மற்றும் நெறிமுறை செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவுக் கொள்கை, 2020 இன் நோக்கங்கள் ஆகும்?
(i) To establish guidelines for the evaluation of AI systems before its rolled out for public use/ பொதுமக்களின் பயன்பாட்டிற்கு அனுமதிப்பதற்கு முன்னர் செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு முறைகளைத் திறனாய்வு செய்யும் வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகளை வகுக்க வேண்டும்
(ii) To provide restricted access to open data, data models and computing resources/ வெளிப்படையான தரவுகள், தரவு மாதிரிகள் மற்றும் இணையவழி ஆதாரங்களுக்கு வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட அனுமதியை வழங்குதல்
(iii) To promote investments in AI & D in Tamilnadu/ தமிழ்நாட்டில் செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் மேம்பாட்டிற்கான முதலீடுகளை ஈர்த்தல்

(A) (i) only/ (i) மட்டும்

(B) (i) and (iii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(C) (i) and (ii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்

(D) (ii) and (iii) only/ (ii) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. B

6. According to the SDG India Index 2023-2024, Tamil Nadu stands at ____ position in India./ நிலையான வளர்ச்சி இலக்கு (SDG) இந்திய குறியீடு 2023-2024ன் படி, தமிழ்நாடு இந்தியாவில் ____ இடத்தில் உள்ளது.

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. B

7. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) was established by Tamil Nadu Government for the development of/தமிழ்நாடு அரசு தொழில் முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் (SIPCOT) என்ற அமைப்பு தமிழ்நாடு அரசால் கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில் அமைப்பினை வளர்ப்பதற்காக உருவாக்கப்பட்டது

(i) Large Scale Industries/ கனரகத் தொழிற்சாலை

(ii) Medium Scale Industries/ நடுத்தரத் தொழிற்சாலை

(iii) Small Scale Industries/ சிறு தொழில் தொழிற்சாலை

(A) (i) and (ii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்

(B) (ii) only/ (ii) மட்டும்

(C) (ii) and (iii) only/ (ii) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(D) (i) and (iii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. A

8. Which of the following are true about Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994?/ கீழ்க்கண்ட தமிழ்நாடு பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சட்டம், 1994 தொடர்பானவற்றுள் சரியானது எவை?

(i) Chapter II of this Act deals with Gram Sabha./ இச்சட்டத்தின் இரண்டாம் பகுதி கிராம சபை தொடர்பானது ஆகும்.

(ii) Chapter VII deals with Taxation and Finance./ இதன் ஏழாம் பகுதி வரி விதிப்பு மற்றும் நிதி தொடர்பானது ஆகும்.

(iii) Chapter XII deals with Penalties./ இதன் பன்னிரண்டாவது பகுதி அபராதங்கள் தொடர்பானது ஆகும்.

(A) (i) only/ (i) மட்டும்

(B) (i) and (iii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(C) (i) and (ii) only/ (i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்

(D) (ii) and (iii) only/ (ii) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்

(E) Answer not known/விடை தெரியவில்லை

Correct Ans. B

9. Choose the right matches/ சரியான பொருத்தங்களை தேர்வு செய்யவும்

(i) The first communal order for distribution of appointments among various castes பல்வேறு சாதியினரிடையே நியமனப் பகிர்வுக்கான முதல் வகுப்புவாத ஆணை	1920
(ii) First Backward class commission of Tamilnadu was appointed/ தமிழ்நாட்டின் முதல் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் வகுப்பு ஆணையம் நியமிக்கப்பட்டது	1970
(iii) Ambasankar Commission/ அம்பாசங்கர்	Reservation totalling to 69%/ மொத்த இட ஒதுக்கீடு 69%
(iv) Report on Tamilnadu Backward classes Commission justifying the existing reservation/ தற்போதுள்ள இட ஒதுக்கீட்டை நியாயப்படுத்திய தமிழ்நாடு பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் ஆணைய அறிக்கை	8th July 2011/8 ஜூலை 2011

- (A) (i) and (iv) only/(i) மற்றும் (iv) மட்டும்
 (C) (i) and (ii) only/(i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்
 (E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
 Correct Ans. D

- (B) (ii) and (iii) only/(ii) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்
 (D) (iii) and (iv) only/(iii) மற்றும் (iv) மட்டும்

10. The Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) is functioning in its own new dedicated premises from 2022 onwards in

செம்மொழித் தமிழாய்வு மத்திய நிறுவனம், 2022ஆம் வருடம் முதல் அதன் சொந்த புதிய பிரத்யேக வளாகத்தில் செயல்பட்டு வரும் இடம்

- (A) Chepauk/ சேப்பாக்கம் (B) Mysore/ மைசூர்
 (C) Kilambakkam/ கிளம்பாக்கம் (D) Perumbakkam/ பெரும்பாக்கம்
 (E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
 Correct Ans. D

11. The following statements are about the Tamil Nadu Government's

initiatives : Find the correct statements./ தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் முன்முயற்சிகள் பற்றிய பின்வரும் அறிக்கைகளில் எவை சரியானவை?

- (a) Allocation of 5 crores to translate all the works of Annal
 Ambedkar into Tamil through Tamil Development Department/ அண்ணல் அம்பேத்கரின் அனைத்துப் படைப்புகளையும் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சித் துறை மூலம் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்க 5 கோடி ஒதுக்கீடு
 (b) 10 crores for establishment of Tamil Parapurai Kazhagam/ தமிழ் பரப்புரைக் கழகம் அமைக்க 10 கோடி ஒதுக்கீடு
 (c) Allocation of 5 crore for creation of separate department of Tamil Literature in JNU, Delhi/ டெல்லி, ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் தமிழ் இலக்கியத் தனித் துறையை உருவாக்க 5 கோடி ஒதுக்கீடு
 (d) 30 lakhs financial support for Theera Kaadhal Thirukural Project/ தீராக் காதல் திருக்குறள் திட்டத்திற்கு 30 லட்சம் நிதியுதவி
 (A)(a) and (b) only/ (a) மற்றும் (b) மட்டும் (B)(a) and (c) only/ (a) மற்றும் (c) மட்டும்
 (C)(a) and (d) only/ (a) மற்றும் (d) மட்டும் (D)(c) and (d) only/ (c) மற்றும் (d) மட்டும்
 (E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
 Correct Ans. B

12. Match the following :/ சரியான விடையை பொருத்துக :

Acts/ சட்டங்கள்	Year/ ஆண்டு
(a) Tamil Nadu Consumer Protection Act / தமிழ்நாடு நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம்	1. 1969
(b) Consumer Movement/ நுகர்வோர் இயக்கம்	2. 1988
(c) Tamil Nadu Consumer Protection Rules/ தமிழ்நாடு நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு விதிகள்	3. 1986
(d) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act/ ஏகபோகம் மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாட்டு வர்த்தக நடைமுறைகள் சட்டம்	4. 1974

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (A) 3 4 2 1
 (B) 4 3 1 2
 (C) 2 1 3 4
 (D) 3 1 2 4
 (E) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை
 Correct Ans. A