

TNPSC GROUP-I SERVICES

Solved Original Question Paper - 2021

Preliminary Exam (General Studies)

Duration : 3 Hours
Marks : 300

Held on : 03.01.2021

1. Which of the following objectives are true with relevant of Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board?

- I. Upliftment of people living below poverty line through voluntary institutions in the state.
- II. To promote setting up of Non-Governmental Social Welfare Organizations
- III. To render technical and financial assistance to the voluntary institutions for better quality and standard of service
- IV. To strive for equality between men and women.

Select the correct answer :

- A) I, II and IV B) II, III and IV
C) I, III and IV D) I, II and III

Explanation

Ans : (D)

The Tamilnadu Social Welfare Board (T.N.S.W.B) was established in the year 1954 as a branch of Central Social Welfare Board.

In the year 1961, the Tamilnadu Social Welfare Board, and the then Women's Welfare Department (now, Directorate of Social Welfare) were integrated with the Department of Social Welfare. As per the Government order, the Board was given high status entrusting with the responsibility of determining all the matters of policy, relating to the programmes for women & children in the state.

The objective of the State Social Welfare Board was to carry out welfare activities for promoting voluntarism, providing technical and financial assistance to the voluntary organisations for the general welfare of family, women and children. This was the first effort on the part of the Govt. to set up an organization, which would work on the principle of voluntarism as a non-governmental organization.

2. Choose the correct statements related to "Black money"

- I. These are assets not reported to the Government at the time of their generation.
- II. Estimate of black money in India for the year 1983-84 is 95% of GDP.
- III. "Tax havens" are typically big countries which impose high tax on the foreigners who decide to settle down.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (I) only B) (II) only
C) (I) and (II) only D) (II) and (III) only

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The black incomes in the year 1983-84 accounted for 18 to 21 percent of GNP and amounted to between 31,000 and 37,000 crores. The Wanchoo committee report in 1971 and subsequent studies placed the size of the black money at 8.7 and 48.1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP). Income on which tax was evaded in 1980-81 was at least

68 per cent of income actually assessed. The rate of tax evasion in the sugar industry doubled from the 1960s to the 1970s. The main forms of black money held are in real estate, jewellery, cash and benami transactions. But in recent years, after many measures such as demonetisation, GST and strict adherence of tax laws have considerably reduced the black money. Black money includes all funds earned through illegal activity and otherwise legal income that is not recorded for tax purposes. Black money proceeds are usually received in cash from underground economic activities and as such are not taxed. Tax havens are generally offshore countries that offer foreign individuals and businesses little or no tax liability in a politically and economically static environment. Tax havens do not share financial information with foreign tax authorities. Tax havens do not require residency or business presence for individuals and businesses to benefit their tax policies. Tax havens are countries with little or no tax liabilities for foreign individuals and businesses. The tax haven countries use these funds. Some of the tax havens are Andorra, the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Channel Islands, the Cook Islands, The Island of Jersey, The Isle of Man, Mauritius, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Panama, St. Kitts, and Nevis etc. These countries have either no tax or very low tax.

3. **Statement 1** : A major issue highlighted by census 2011 is that there are around 50 lakh less children in age group 0-6 years in census 2011 than census 2001.

Statement 2 : Population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 is lower than the population growth rate between 1991 and 2001.

Select the correct answer :

- A) S1 and S2 are correct but S2 does not explain S1
B) S1 is wrong, S2 is correct
C) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
D) S1 and S2 are correct and S2 explains the S1

Explanation

Ans : (D)

33.12 percent of India's population are children in age group of 0-6 years. The decline in child population since census 2001 stands at 5,030,327 figures, where the decline in rural children is 8885 which is in contrast to the increase of child population reported as 3855. Rural children population in 2001 in India was 17% and that of urban was 13%. It has declined in 2011 as 14.3% (rural) and 10.9% (urban). Generally the population has increased by more than 181 million during the ten year period between 2001 and 2011. The growth rate in 2011 is 17.64% in comparison to 21.15% in 2001.

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4. What are the recent trends in the global economy which has led to RBI 'sell buy' swap of USD/INR

- I. Financial markets worldwide facing intense selling pressures due to the spread of Covid-19 infections.
 - II. Slump in International crude prices.
 - III. Emerging market currencies experiencing upward pressure.
- A) (I) only B) (II) and (III) only
C) (I) and (II) only D) (III) only

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Taking into consideration the financial situation and the condition of requirement of US dollars in the market, RBI decided to undertake another 6-month US Dollar sell/buy swap auction in March 2020 to provide liquidity to the foreign exchange market. Due to COVID-19, the RBI swapped 2 billion dollars. Anybody can give rupees to get dollars. The transaction ended on 16th September 2020.

It will help many banks which witnessed the outflow of dollars when the foreign financial companies sell the shares and bonds to carry dollars to their native countries. As India has foreign exchange reserves worth more than 50,000 crore dollars, it is in a comfortable position to face the liquidity. Selling pressure was witnessed worldwide on "extreme risk aversion due to COVID-19 compounded by the slump in international crude price and decline in bond yields in advanced economies. It mismatched in US dollar liquidity.

5. Name the first backward classes commission established in the year 1953.

- A) Mandal Commission
- B) Kalelkar Commission
- C) Harbajan Commission
- D) National Commission for backward classes

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Kalelkar Commission : The First Backward Class Commission was set up by a Presidential Order under Article 340 of the Constitution of India on Jan 29th, 1953, under the Chairmanship of Shri Kaka Kalelkar (popularly known as Kaka Kalelkar Commission). It submitted its report on March 30th, 1955. In its report, it prepared a list of 2399 backward castes or communities for the entire country and 837 of these were classified as 'Most Backward'. However the report was not implemented by the Government at that time.

Mandal Commission : In January, 1979 under the Chairmanship of B.P. Mandal, the second Backward Classes Commission under Article 340 was appointed by the Union Government headed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai. It was in December 1980, members of Mandal Commission submitted their report to the president. The Commission's report recommended that members of Other Backward Classes (OBC) be granted reservations of 27% on jobs under the Central government and public sector undertakings, thus making the total number of reservations for SC, ST and OBC to 49%. On August 7, 1990, then PM. V P Singh announced in Parliament that his government had accepted

the Mandal Commission report, which recommended 27% reservation for OBC candidates at all levels of its services.

National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional body established by 102nd constitutional amendment (Under Article 338B). This act granted the National Commission on Backward Classes (NCBC) Constitutional status, at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCBC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

6. Which of the following statements regarding Arignar Anna is/are correct ?

- I. He served as the sub editor of the "Justice" Magazine
- II. He became editor for "Viduthalai"
- III. He was associated with activities related to Tamil Weekly paper "Mudi Arasu"

Select the correct answer :

- A) (I) only B) (I) and (II)
- C) (II) and (III) D) (I), (II) and (III)

Explanation

Ans : (B)

Dr. C.N. Annadurai, fondly called Anna by millions of Tamilians, was one of the most charismatic leaders of modern India. Born on 15 September 1909 in a weaving family in Kanchipuram, Annadurai rose to become a teacher and journalist before switching into hard-core politics. Anna was Chief Minister barely for two years (1967-69) but he is still remembered for his qualities – simplicity, statesmanship, political acumen and concern for the poor and willingness for reconciliation.

In 1934 Annadurai met E.V. Ramasamy, popularly known as Periyar, at Tirupur and accepted him as his leader. Annadurai's interest in politics made him to join the Justice party in 1935. The party had been in power in Madras Presidency since self-governance was introduced in 1920, until it was defeated by the Indian National Congress in 1937. By the time Annadurai joined the Justice party, Periyar E. V. Ramasami was the party president. **Annadurai served as the sub-editor of the Justice magazine. He later became the editor for Viduthalai (Freedom in English) and was also associated with the Tamil weekly paper, Kudi Arasu.** He started his own journal Dravida Nadu (named after the Dravida Nadu – an independent state that the party called for).

7. In 1994 at which district conference, 'Justice Party' was converted into 'Dravidar Kazhagam'?

- A) Salem B) Namakal
- C) Dharmapuri D) Trichy

Explanation

Ans : (A)

In 1938, the Congress government in Madras Presidency headed by C. Rajagopalachari (popularly known as Rajaji) proposed the use of Hindi language as a compulsory language in schools. This move was opposed by Tamil leaders. Annadurai, along with other Tamil enthusiasts including the poet Bharathidasan, held demonstrations in various parts of the state. Annadurai participated in the first Anti Hindi imposition conference held in Kanchipuram on 27 February 1938. In 1944 at the Salem conference

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Periyar renamed the Justice party as Dravidar Kazhagam and gave up contesting in the elections.

Due to the differences between him and Periyar, he left the Dravidar Kazhagam to establish Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) at a meeting on Robinson Park, Royapuram, on September 17, 1949. During his days in Dravida Kazhagam, Annadurai had supported Periyar's call for an independent Dravida Nadu. The claim for such an independent state stayed alive in the initial days of DMK.

8. Which among the following statements is not an objective of "Cradle Baby Scheme"?

- A) To ensure adoption of family planning
- B) To eradicate female infanticide
- C) To increase child sex ratio
- D) To increase the rate of girl child literacy

Explanation

Ans : (A)

The Cradle Baby Scheme (CBS) was launched in 1992 by the government of Tamil Nadu to eradicate female infanticide and to save the girl Children from the clutches of death. "Cradle Baby Scheme" was first introduced in Salem District in 1992. In the year 2001, the scheme was extended to the multiple districts, where the practice of female infanticide was in existence. This unique scheme has so far saved more than 5000 children from the clutches of death.

9. I) To transfer the substantive provisions under the Indian Penal Code
II) Dowry givers should be excluded from punishment
III) Appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers
IV) The marriage expenses should be limited to 20% of the annual income of the girl's parents/guardian .

Which of the above statements is/are true concerning the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) I and III only
- D) All of the above

Explanation

Ans : (*)

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 : Penalty for giving or taking dowry. If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more.

Dowry Prohibition Officers : The State Government may appoint as many Dowry Prohibition Officers as it thinks fit and specify the areas in respect of which they shall exercise their jurisdiction and powers under this Act.

10. The Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam was founded by

- A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
- B) T.M. Nair
- C) Thanthai Periyar
- D) Ramalinga Adigal

Explanation

Ans : (D)

Tamil renaissance questioned the cultural hegemony of Brahminism. These developments were reflected in art, literature, religion, etc. **Ramalinga Adigal (1823-1874), popularly known as Vallalar**, questioned the existing Hindu religious orthodoxy. He played a prominent role in the social and religious reform movement in Tamil Nadu during the 19th century. Being spiritual, his song and works were a harmonious blend of social reforms and religious sentiments. He tried his best to find solution to the social evils by inculcating spiritual awareness. His devotional songs are compiled in a volume called 'Thiru Arutpa'. Ramalinga Adigal believed that hunger and poverty are the evils of the society. He advocated that feeding the poor is the highest form of worship. As a result he founded Sathya Dharma Salai in 1867 at Vadalur for feeding the poor.

In 1916, Pitti. Theagarayar, T. M. Nair and others started South Indian Liberal Federation for the welfare of the Non-Brahmin communities. Nair was the chief editor of the Justice magazine until his death in 1919.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was the first woman doctor who spearheaded the cause of abolition of Sati. Appreciating her role, she was nominated to the Legislative Council of Tamilnadu in 1929. EVR was instrumental in passing the 'Devadasi Abolition Bill'. Dr. Muthulakshmi proposed the Bill in the council in 1930. In 1947, the law was passed in the Madras presidency and gave Devadasis the legal right to marry and made it illegal to dedicate girls to temples.

11. During 1820s in Tamil Nadu the subordinate castes were generally prohibited from

- I. Using umbrella
- II. Wearing shoes
- III. Wearing golden ornaments
- IV. Wearing turban

Select the correct answer :

- A) I, II, III
- B) II, III, IV
- C) III, IV, I
- D) IV, I, II

Ans : (A)

12. What are the facts related to defining GDP?

- I. It is not for a specific period of time.
- II. It measures only goods and not services.
- III. It is a non monetary measure.

Select the correct answer :

- A) (I) is correct; (II) and (III) are wrong
- B) (II) and (III) are correct; (I) is wrong
- C) (I), (II), (III) are wrong
- D) (II) is correct ; (I) and (III) are wrong

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : GDP is the total market value of final goods and services produced within the country during particular year. This is calculated at market prices and is known as GDP at market price.

GDP by expenditure method at market prices

$$= C + I + G + (X - M)$$

Where C – consumption goods, I – Investment goods, G – Governments purchases, X – Exports, M – Imports (X – M) is net export which can be positive or negative

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Basic concepts of GDP

- ◆ GDP of India includes only the market value of goods and services produced in India.
- ◆ GDP of India includes only the market value of goods and services produced in India. The goods and services produced in earlier periods are not included.
- ◆ Only the final goods are included in the GDP.

13. Which District is occupying the last rank in Human Development Index In Tamil Nadu?

- A) Villupuram B) Theni
C) Perambalur D) Ariyalur

Explanation

Ans : (D)

List of districts in Tamil Nadu by Human Development Index

The average Human Development Index (HDI) for the state of Tamil Nadu in 1996 calculated by the government's State Planning Commission was 0.636. By 2001, the average HDI for the state calculated by the State Planning Commission had risen to 0.657. The 2017 Human development Index was calculated by the state planning commission by the methodology of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was 0.708. While comparing with the 2003 data, the latest report has also shown that the two sets of reports are not strictly comparable. Besides, some districts in Tamil Nadu had seen separation in the last fourteen years.

While the Human development index in the report of 2003 had placed Chennai, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Coimbatore as the districts in the top five positions, the latest report of 2017 shows that Kanyakumari has taken the first position. The role of the Church in education and medical sectors from the early 19th century can be also attributed to Kanyakumari's top position. Virudhunagar district has the second place now, succeeded by Thoothokudi and Chennai went to the fourth place, followed by Kanchipuram. Human Development Index is a composite index that takes into consideration:

1. Life expectancy
2. Education
3. Per capita income.

List of districts by HDI as of 2017 : List of districts in Tamil Nadu by Human Development Index by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) methodology as of 2017.

Rank	District	HDI for 2017	Comparable country
High human development			
1	Kanyakumari	0.944	Switzerland
2	Virudhunagar	0.855	Slovakia
3	Thoothukudi	0.852	Brunei
4	Chennai	0.847	Latvia
5	Kanchipuram	0.845	Bahrain (0.846)
6	Coimbatore	0.844	Chile (0.843)
7	Tirunelveli	0.802	Malaysia

8	Thiruvallur	0.801	Barbados (0.800)
9	Krishnagiri	0.788	Serbia (0.787)
10	Trichy	0.774	Mexico
11	Vellore	0.742	Fiji (0.741)
12	Namakkal	0.738	Dominican Republic (0.736)
13	Cuddalore	0.719	Suriname (0.720)
Medium human development			
14	Dindigul	0.691	Bolivia (0.693)
15	Madurai	0.689	Palestine (0.686)
16	Sivaganga	0.671	Kyrgyzstan (0.672)
17	Salem	0.669	Morocco (0.667)
18	Karur	0.668	
19	Thanjavur	0.655	Guyana (0.654)
20	Ramanathapuram	0.653	
21	Dharmapuri	0.644	India (0.640)
22	Pudukottai	0.631	Average
23	Tiruppur	0.627	Timor-Leste (0.625)
24	The Nilgiris	0.624	
25	Erode	0.616	Honduras (0.617)
26	Nagapattinam	0.601	Laos
27	Tiruvannamalai	0.596	Ghana (0.592)
28	Thiruvarur	0.568	No comparable country
29	Villupuram	0.561	Pakistan (0.562)
Low human development			
30	Theni	0.539	Tanzania (0.538)
31	Perambalur	0.447	No comparable country
32	Ariyalur	0.282	No comparable country
	Tamil Nadu	0.708	Belize

14. Match the following :

Author	Book
a) Vannadasan	– 1) Sancharam
b) Ingulab	– 2) Sool
c) Ramakrishnan	– 3) Kaandal Naatkal
d) Cho. Dharman	– 4) Oru Siru Isai

Codes :

	a)	b)	c)	d)
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	3	2	4	1
C)	4	3	1	2
D)	2	3	4	1

Explanation

Ans : (C)

Siva Kalyana Sundaram under the pseudonym Vannadasan was born in Tirunelveli in 1946. He won 'Sahitya Academy Award; for Tamil in 2016 for his short story collection