

Nature of Indian Economy

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- Features of Indian Economy
- Strength of Indian economy
- Weakness of Indian Economy
- Fourth Largest Economy

Introduction

- ✓ **Mixed Economy:** India follows a mixed economic model with features of both **capitalism** (private ownership) and **socialism** (public sector).
- ✓ Transition from a **traditional agrarian economy** to a **modern industrial and service-based** economy.

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Strength of the Indian Economy



Weaknesses of Indian Economy

Large Population

Inequality and Poverty

Rising Prices (Inflation)

Infrastructure Gaps

Inadequate Employment

Outdated Technology

Environmental Degradation

Unemployment

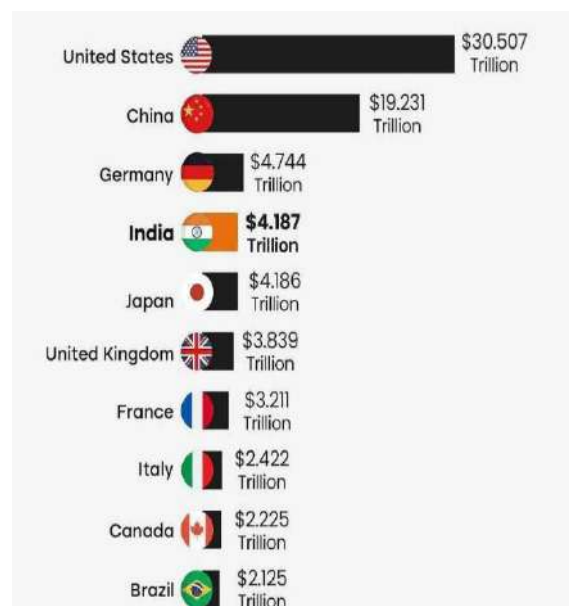
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Features of Indian Economy

Feature	Explanation
Mixed Economy	Co-existence of public and private sectors.
Agriculture Dominated	Post-independence, agriculture was the major source of livelihood.
Service Sector Dominance	Currently, services like IT, banking, and insurance contribute most to GDP.
Demographic Dividend	A large youth population — offers potential productive workforce.
Low Per Capita Income	Despite growth, average income is still lower than developed countries.
Regional Imbalances	Economic development is uneven across states.
Poverty & Inequality	A significant portion of population lives below the poverty line.
Dualistic Economy	Coexistence of modern sectors (e.g., IT) and traditional sectors (e.g., agriculture, handicrafts).

India – 4th Largest Economy (IMF 2025 Projection)

1. **IMF Projection (2025)**
 - India to overtake Japan by end of 2025
 - Will become 4th largest economy (Nominal GDP)
2. **GDP Growth Rate**
 - Fastest-growing major economy
 - Projected growth: **6.2% in 2025**
3. **Nominal GDP Rise**
 - GDP to cross **\$4 trillion** by FY 2025–26
 - More than **doubled** in recent years
4. **Clarification by NITI Aayog**
 - Statement by CEO B.V.R. Subrahmanyam
 - Based on **IMF projections**, not final rankings



https://www.instagram.com/tn_det

Five-year plan models - an assessment - Planning Commission and Niti Aayog;

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- Planning Institutions
- Objectives of Five-Year Plans
- Major Plan Proposals (Pre-Five-Year Plans)
- Key Economic Models in Five-Year Plans
- Successes of Five-Year Plans
- Limitations of Five-Year Plans
- End of Five-Year Plans

Introduction

✓ Main economic planning tool for India (1951–2017)

✓ Based on **socialist principles**

✓ Aimed at **structured economic development**

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The Five-Year Plans and Planning in India

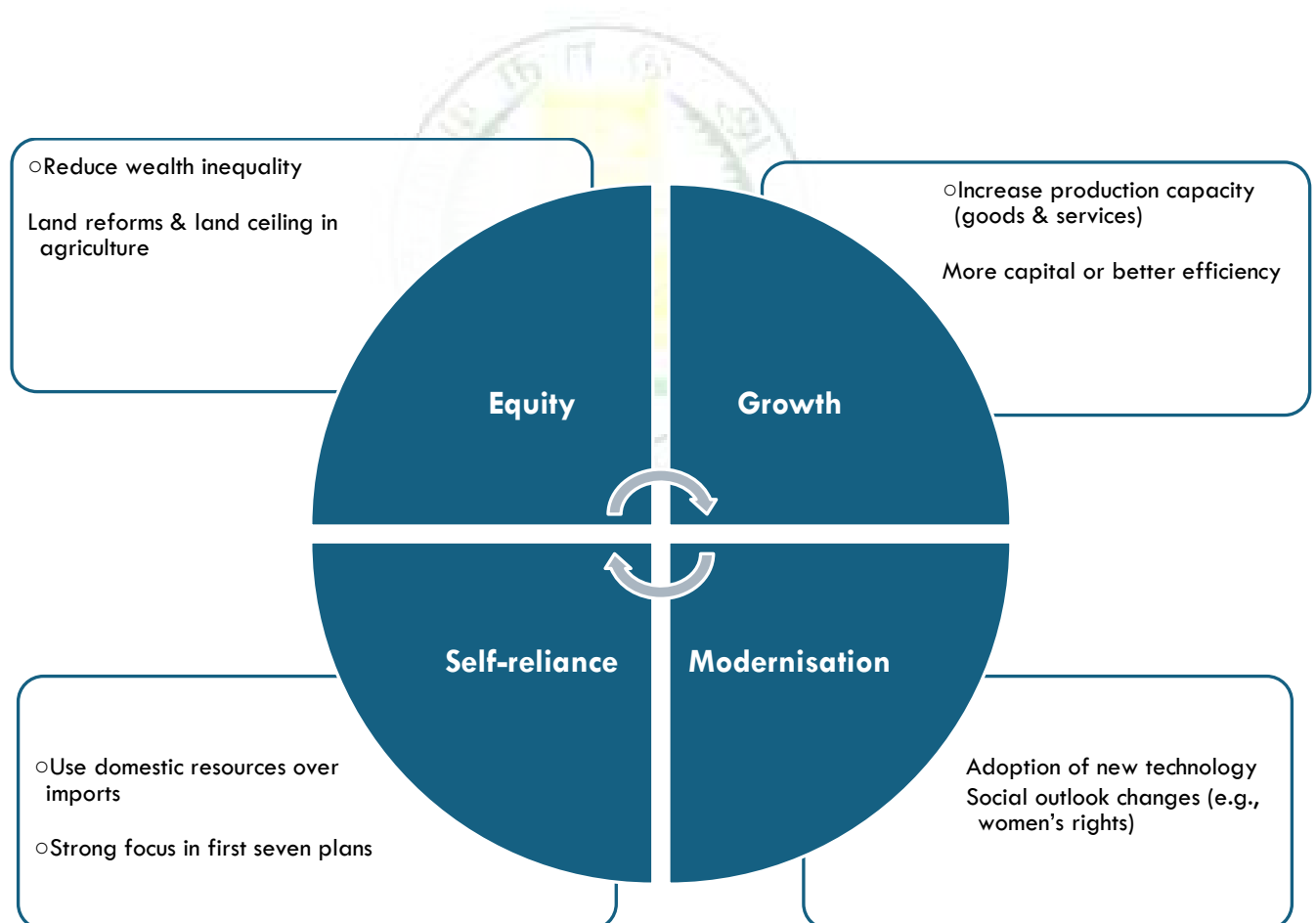
Planning Commission (1950)

- Established for planned economic development
- PM as Chairperson
- Oversaw Five-Year Plans

NITI Aayog (2015)

- Replaced Planning Commission
- More decentralized planning
- Discontinued Five-Year Plan system

Objectives of Five-Year Plans

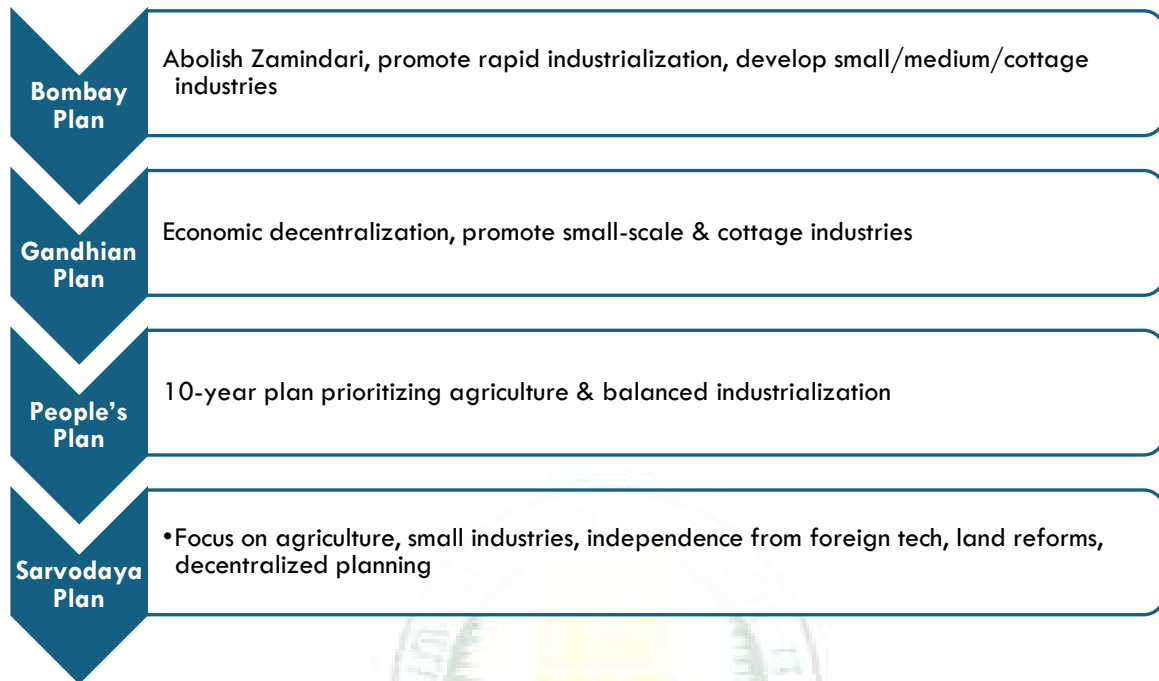


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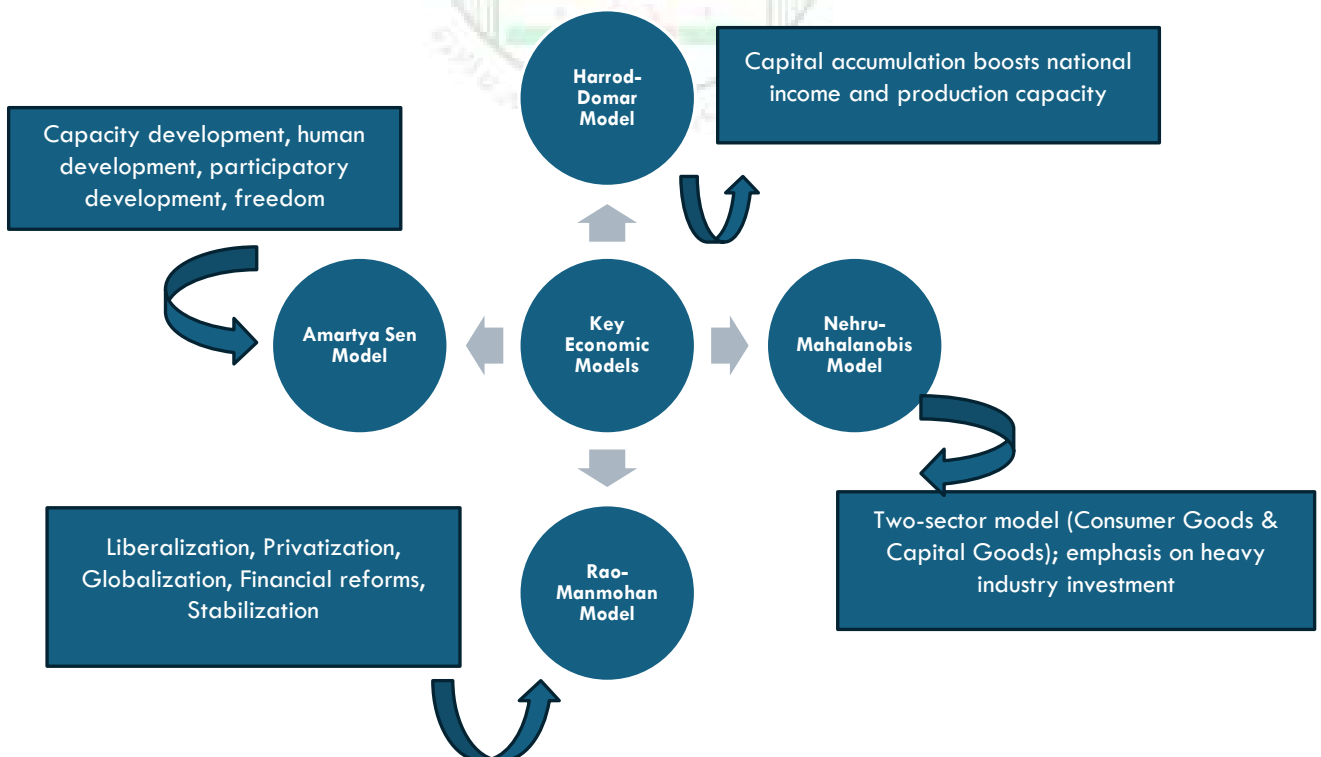
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Major Plan Proposals (Pre-Five-Year Plans)



Key Economic Models in Five-Year Plans



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Plan	Target Growth (%)	Actual Growth (%)	Description / Highlights
1st Five-Year Plan (1951-56)	2.1	3.6	Inspired by Harrod-Domar Model. Focus on agriculture, irrigation, rural development, power, transport, and price stability.
2nd Five-Year Plan (1956-61)	4.5	4.3	Known as Mahalanobis Plan. Focused on rapid industrialization, especially heavy & capital goods industries. Proposed foreign loans/imports.
3rd Five-Year Plan (1961-66)	5.6	2.84	Balanced focus on heavy industry and food grain production. Actual growth affected by wars and droughts.
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	—	—	Termed “Plan Holiday.” Implemented New Agricultural Strategy: High Yield Varieties, irrigation, fertilizers, soil conservation.
4th Five-Year Plan (1969-74)	5.7	3.3	Emphasized agricultural growth (Gadgil strategy) and social justice (reducing wealth concentration). Bank nationalization, Green Revolution.
5th Five-Year Plan (1974-79)	4.4	4.8	Focused on poverty eradication (Garibi Hatao) and self-reliance. Launched Minimum Needs Programme and Twenty-point Programme.
Rolling Plan (1978-80)	—	—	Transitional period.
6th Five-Year Plan (1980-85)	5.2	5.7	Modernization, poverty & unemployment reduction. Shifted focus to infrastructure & employment generation (NREP, IRDP, small industries).
7th Five-Year Plan (1985-90)	5	6.1	Prioritized food grain production, employment, productivity. Known as the Infrastructure Plan. Emphasized import substitution.
Annual Plans (1990-92)	—	—	Delayed 8th Plan due to 1991 BOP crisis & IMF conditions.
8th Five-Year Plan (1992-97)	5.6	6	Based on Rao-Manmohan Model (economic reforms). Neglected social spending.

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9th Five-Year Plan (1997-2002)	6.5	5.4	Focus on quality of life, employment, regional balance, self-reliance. Emphasis on agriculture and rural development.
10th Five-Year Plan (2002-07)	8	7.6	Goals: reduce poverty by 5%, narrow gender gaps, lower population growth, reduce infant mortality, increase literacy, boost savings.
11th Five-Year Plan (2007-12)	9	8	Theme: "Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth."
12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17)	8.2	6.9	Theme: "Faster, More Inclusive, and Sustainable Growth."

Successes of Five-Year Plans

Significant growth in agriculture (notably the **Green Revolution**).

Establishment of a strong foundation in **heavy industries** and **infrastructure**

Expansion of programs in **education, health, and rural development**

Increase in **national income** and **per capita income**.

Effective **poverty reduction** and promotion of **human development**

Limitations of Five-Year Plans

- Persistent **poverty** and **unemployment** remained unresolved.
- Marked **regional** and **social inequalities** continued.
- Periods of **industrial stagnation** affected growth.
- Issues with **delayed implementation** and **resource mismanagement**.
- **Environmental degradation** was largely ignored or insufficiently addressed

End of Five-Year Plans

- ❖ The Five-Year Plan system was **discontinued in 2017**.
- ❖ The **Planning Commission** was replaced by **NITI Aayog**.
- ❖ Shift toward **flexible, bottom-up planning** through

- ❖ Three-Year Action Plans,
- ❖ Seven-Year Strategies,
- ❖ Fifteen-Year Vision Documents.

Reserve Bank of india



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- History
 - Administration
 - Function
 - Credit Control
- Measures**

Introduction

- ✓ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India.
- ✓ It was established on 1st April 1935 under the RBI Act, 1934.
- ✓ It plays a crucial role in managing India's monetary policy and financial system.

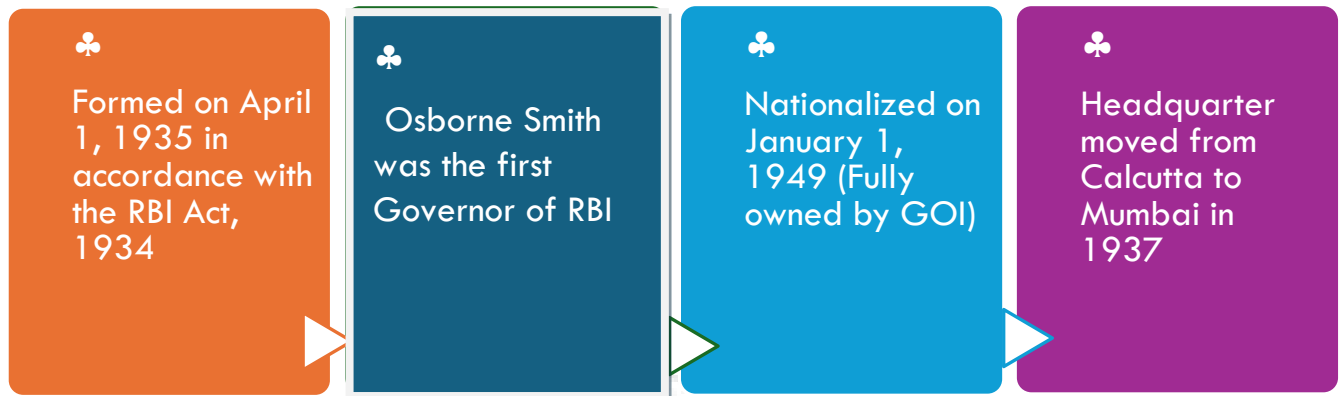
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History:



1. A central bank, reserve bank, or monetary authority is an institution that manages a state's currency, money supply, and interest rates. Central banks also usually oversee the commercial banking system of their respective countries.

2. The process of issuing paper currency was started in the 18th century. Private Banks such as the bank of Bengal the bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras – first printed paper money.

3. The first rupee was introduced by Sher Shah Suri based on a ratio of 40 copper pieces (paise) per rupee. The name was derived from the Sanskrit word Raupya, meaning silver. Each banknote has its amount written in 17 languages (English and Hindi on the front and 15 others on the back) illustrating the diversity of the country

Administration



Distinction between central banks and commercial banks

The central bank is basically different from commercial banks in the following respects.

<p>The central bank is the apex institution of the monetary and banking system of the country. A commercial bank is only a constituent unit of the banking system and a subordinate to the central bank.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">While the central bank possesses the monopoly of note-issue, commercial banks do not have this right.</p>	<p>The central bank is not a profit making institution. Its aim is to promote the general economic policy of the government. But, the primary objective of commercial banks is to earn profit for their shareholders.</p>	<p>The central bank maintains the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The commercial banks only deal in foreign exchange under the directions of the central bank.</p>	<p>The central bank is an organ of the government and acts as its banker and the financial advisor, whereas commercial banks act as advisors and bankers to the general public only</p>
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Functions:

- 1. Monetary Authority**
 - It controls the supply of money in the economy to stabilize exchange rate, maintain healthy balance of payment, attain financial stability, control inflation, strengthen banking system
- 2. The issuer of currency**
 - The objective is to maintain the currency and credit system of the country. It is the sole authority to issue currency. It also takes action to control the circulation of fake currency
- 3. The issuer of Banking License**
 - As per Sec 22 of Banking Regulation Act, every bank has to obtain a banking license from RBI to conduct banking business in India
- 4. Banker to the Government**
 - It acts as banker both to the central and the state governments. It provides short term credit. It manages all new issues of government loans, servicing the government debt outstanding and nurturing the market for government securities. It advises the government on banking and financial subjects
- 5. Banker's Bank**
 - RBI is the bank of all banks in India as it provides loan to banks, accept the deposit of banks, and rediscount the bills of banks.
- 6. Lender of last resort**
 - The banks can borrow from the RBI by keeping eligible securities as collateral at the time of need or crisis, when there is no other source
- 7. Act as clearing house**
 - For settlement of banking transactions, RBI manages 14 clearing houses. It facilitates the exchange of instruments and processing of payment instructions.
- 8. Custodian of foreign exchange reserves**
 - It acts as a custodian of FOREX. It administers and enforces the provision of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. RBI buys and sells foreign currency to maintain the exchange rate of Indian rupee v/s foreign currencies

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9. Regulator of Economy

- It controls the money supply in the system, monitors different key indicators like GDP, Inflation, etc

10. Managing Government securities

- RBI administers investments in institutions when they invest specified minimum proportions of their total assets/liabilities in government securities

11. Regulator and Supervisor of Payment and Settlement Systems

- The Payment and Settlement Systems Act of 2007 (PSS Act) gives RBI oversight authority for the payment and settlement systems in the country. RBI focuses on the development and functioning of safe, secure and efficient payment and settlement mechanisms

12. Developmental Role

- This role includes the development of the quality banking system in India and ensuring that credit is available to the productive sectors of the economy. It provides a wide range of promotional functions to support national objectives. It also includes establishing institutions designed to build the country's financial infrastructure. It also helps in expanding access to affordable financial services and promoting financial education and literacy.

13. Publisher of monetary data and other data:

- RBI maintains and provides all essential banking and other economic data, formulating and critically evaluating the economic policies in India. RBI collects, collates and publishes data regularly.

14. Exchange manager and controller

- RBI represents India as a member of the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. Most of the commercial banks are authorized dealers of RBI.

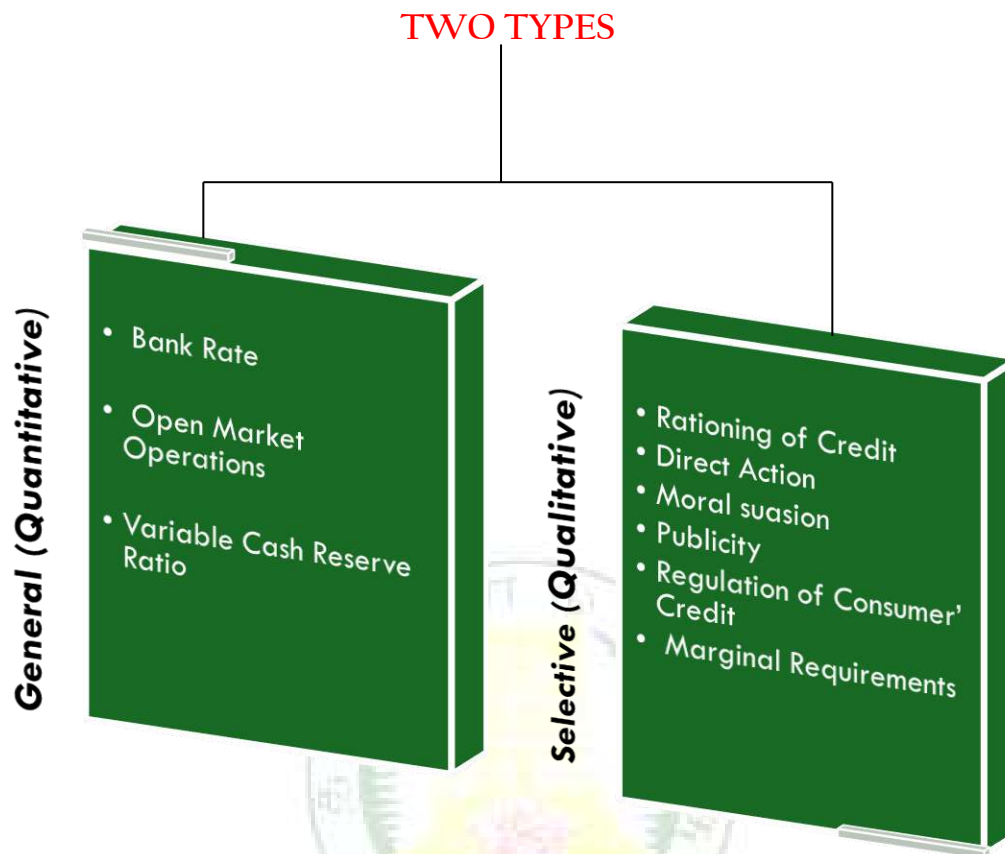
15. Banking Ombudsman Scheme

- RBI introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme in 1995. Under this scheme, the complainants can file their complaints in any form, including online and can also appeal to the Ombudsman against the awards and the other decisions of the Banks.

16. Banking Codes and Standards Board of India

- To measure the performance of banks against Codes and standards based on established global practices, the RBI has set up the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI)

Credit Control Measures



The Repo Rate and the Reverse Repo Rate are the frequently used tools with which the RBI can control the availability and the supply of money in the economy. RR is always greater than RRR in India.

The rate at which the RBI is willing to lend to commercial banks is called Repo Rate. Whenever banks have any shortage of funds they can borrow from the RBI, against securities. If the RBI increases the Repo Rate, it makes borrowing expensive for banks and vice versa. As a tool to control inflation, RBI increases the Repo Rate, making it more expensive for the banks to borrow from the RBI. Similarly, the RBI will do the exact opposite in a deflationary environment.

The rate at which the RBI is willing to borrow from the commercial banks is called reverse repo rate. If the RBI increases the reverse repo rate, it means that the RBI is willing to offer lucrative interest rate to banks to park their money with the RBI. This results in a decrease in the amount of money available for banks customers as banks prefer to park their money with the RBI as it involves higher safety. This naturally leads to a higher rate of interest which the banks will demand from their customers for lending money to them.

Role of RBI in agricultural credit

RBI has been playing a very vital role in the provision of agricultural finance in the country. The Bank's responsibility in this field had been increased due to the predominance of agriculture in the Indian economy and the inadequacy of the formal agencies to cater to the huge requirements of the sector. In order to fulfill this important role effectively, the RBI set up a separate Agriculture Credit Department. However, the volume of informal loans has not declined sufficiently

Functions of Agriculture Credit Department



With the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), all the functions of the RBI relating to agricultural credit had been taken over and looked after by NABARD since 1982. Since then, all activities relating to rural credit are entirely looked after by NABARD.

Rural Welfare oriented programmes

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- Objectives
- Advantages
- Importance

Introduction

- Improve living conditions
- Enhance economic stat
- Ensure well-being in rural areas
- Provide essential services (health, education, water)
- Create employment opportunities
- Develop rural infrastructure

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Objectives of Rural Welfare Programmes

Objective	Description
1. Poverty Alleviation	Reduce poverty and ensure a minimum standard of living in rural areas.
2. Employment Generation	Create job opportunities in agriculture and non-farm sectors .
3. Improved Access to Services	Provide access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and safe drinking water .
4. Infrastructure Development	Build and improve roads, electricity, irrigation , and other basic facilities.
5. Empowerment of Rural Communities	Uplift women, SC, ST , and other marginalized communities through inclusion and participation.

Major Rural Welfare Programmes in India – Tabular Format

S.No.	Programme Name	Objective	Key Features
1.	MGNREGA (2005)	Provide guaranteed 100 days of wage employment to rural households	Manual work for public assets (roads, water), poverty alleviation, durable rural assets
2.	PMAY - Gramin	Provide affordable housing for rural poor	Construct 2 crore houses by 2022, focus on rural households lacking shelter
3.	NRLM – Aajeevika	Enhance rural livelihood via SHGs	Women empowerment, financial inclusion, training, and market access
4.	DAY-NRLM (2011)	Uplift the poorest of the poor with sustainable livelihoods	Strengthen SHG federations, promote economic and social empowerment of rural women
5.	Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (2014)	Make rural India open-defecation free (ODF)	Financial support for IHHLs, sanitation and hygiene awareness

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6.	PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	Ensure irrigation access and efficient water use in agriculture	Improve irrigation facilities, focus on water conservation and productivity
7.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Boost agriculture and rural production capacity	Fund state govts for agri-infra, promote sustainable farming, market linkage, and productivity
8.	Bharat Nirman Programme (2005)	Develop rural infrastructure: roads, housing, water, electricity, education	Integrated schemes for rural roads, water, electrification, housing, telecom, and irrigation
9.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	Improve rural living standards via income-generating assets	Employment via agri/small industries, subsidized loans and assistance to rural poor



Sources of Revenue

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- Tax Revenue
- Non-Tax Revenue
- Capital Receipts
- Division of Revenue Between Centre and States
- Canon of Taxation

Introduction

National Income Importance

- Reflects a country's economic health, productivity, and living standards.
- Key indicators: **GDP, GNP, NNP, Per Capita Income.**
- Helps frame fiscal and developmental policies.

Government Revenue System

- Funds essential services: **Administration, Development, Defense, Welfare, Infrastructure.**
- Main sources:
 - **Tax Revenue:** Direct (e.g., Income Tax), Indirect (e.g., GST).
 - **Non-Tax Revenue:** Fees, fines, PSU profits, etc.
 - **Capital Receipts:** Borrowings, disinvestment.

Principles of Taxation (Adam Smith)

- **Equity, Certainty, Convenience, Economy** ensure a fair and efficient system.

Finance Commission

- Recommends distribution of revenue between Centre and States every 5 years

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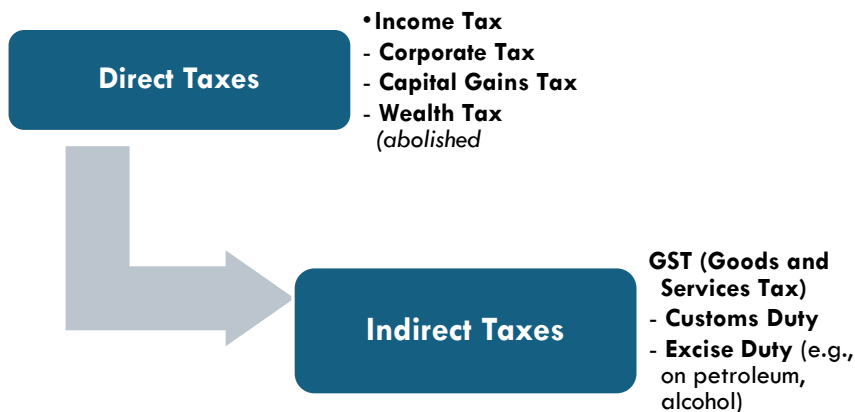
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Major Sources of Government Revenue

Tax Revenue



Sources of Tax Revenue



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Merits of Direct Taxes

Merit	Description
Equity	Based on ability to pay – rich pay more, poor pay less (progressive system).
Certainty	Taxpayer knows the rate, amount, and due date clearly.
Elasticity	Revenue automatically increases when national income or individual income rises.
Economy	Collected directly from taxpayers – low cost of administration

Demerits of Direct Taxes

Demerit	Description
Unpopular	People find them burdensome and less flexible.
Affects Productivity	High tax rates may discourage extra effort or entrepreneurship.
Inconvenient	Requires book-keeping, tax returns, and lump-sum payments.
Tax Evasion	Heavy burden can lead to evasion and black money.

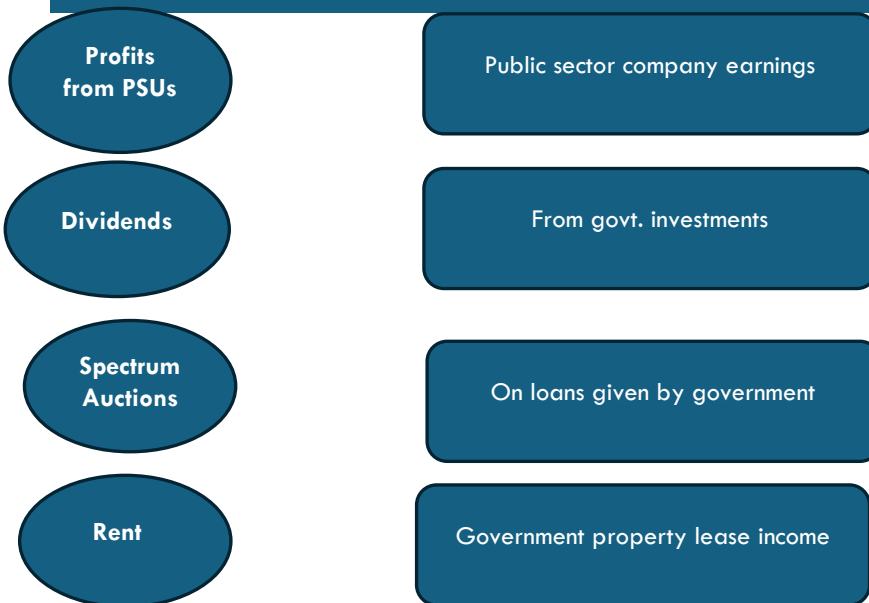
Non-Tax Revenue



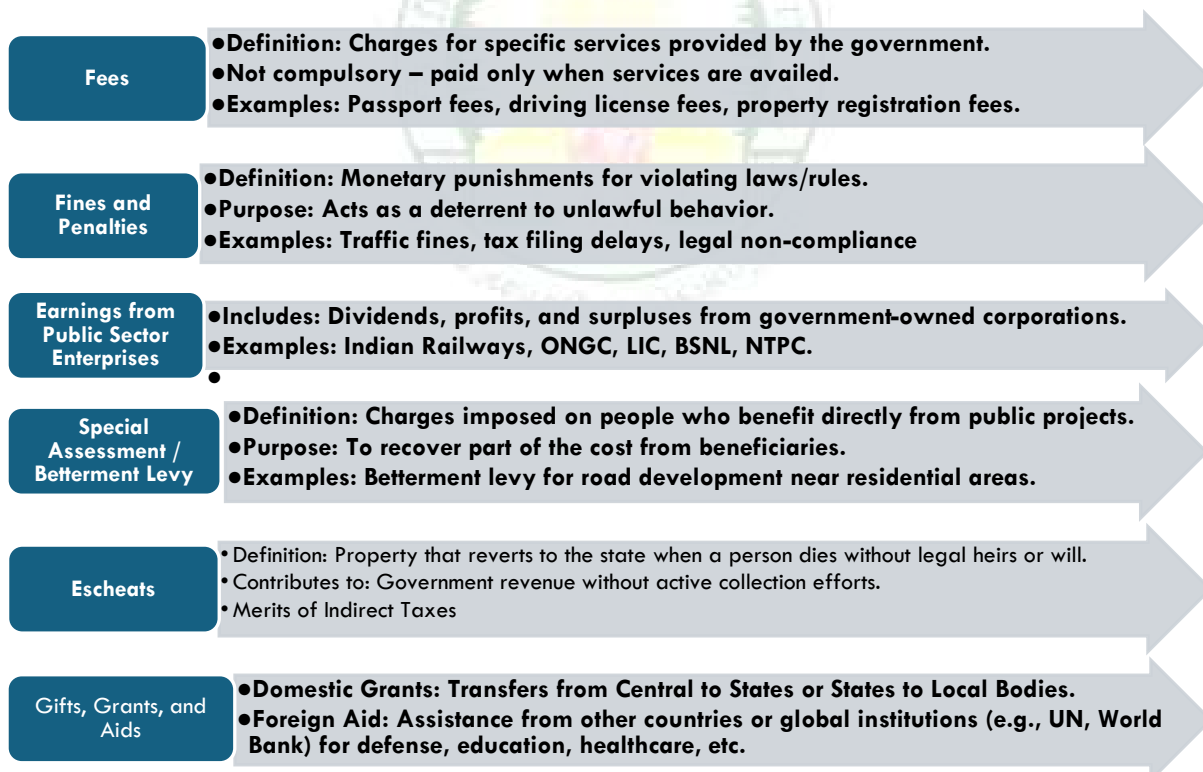
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Sources of Non-Tax Revenue



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Merits of Indirect Taxes

Merit	Description
Wider Coverage	Paid by all consumers , even those who don't pay direct taxes.
Equitable	Higher rates on luxury goods – rich pay more than poor.
Economical	Collected by producers/retailers , reducing administrative costs.
Checks Harmful Consumption	Imposed on tobacco, alcohol, etc. to discourage harmful use (Sin Tax).
Convenient	Paid along with the purchase , so less visible and more acceptable.

Demerits of Indirect Taxes

Demerit	Description
Higher Cost of Collection	Collection through multiple channels increases admin costs .
Inelastic	Revenue does not rise much with income – less flexible .
Regressive	Same rate for rich and poor – hits poor harder, socially unjust .
Uncertainty	Hard to predict revenue due to market demand fluctuations.
No Civic Consciousness	Hidden in product prices – people don't feel they are paying tax.

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Capital Receipts

Debt Capital Receipts

Create future repayment obligations (liabilities).

A. Borrowings and Liabilities

1. Internal Borrowings

- Market Loans (Dated securities, long-term)
- Treasury Bills (91-day, 182-day, 364-day – short-term, discounted)
- Other Internal Debt:
 - Funded securities
 - Special securities to RBI
 - Ways and Means Advances
 - Small savings schemes, Provident Funds

2. External Borrowings

Multilateral Loans (e.g., IMF, World Bank)

Bilateral Loans (from foreign governments)1.

B. Other Liabilities (Public Account of India)

- Small Savings Scheme
- Provident Funds
- Other Accounts:
 - Non-Govt Provident Funds
 - EPF, etc.

Non-Debt Capital Receipts

Do not create liabilities, only inflows.

Recoveries of Loans

- From States, UTs, PSUs

Disinvestment Proceeds

- Sale of Govt stake in PSUs
- (Excluding those credited to NIF)

National Investment Fund (NIF)

- Created from disinvestment proceeds
- Used for:
 - Retaining 51% ownership in CPSEs/PSBs/Insurance
 - Preferential share allotment to promoters

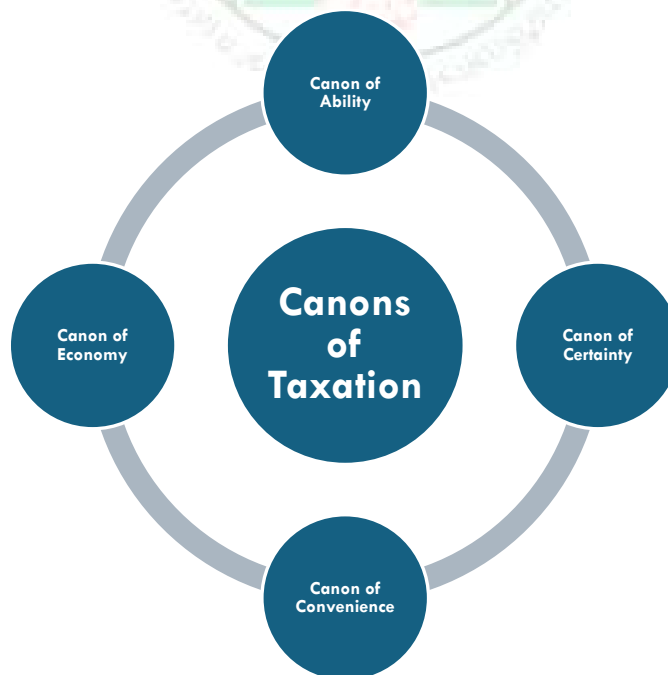
Division of Revenue Between Centre and States

Category	Example Taxes
Union List (Centre)	Income Tax, Customs Duty, Central Excise
State List (States)	Land Revenue, Stamp Duty, Property Tax, State Excise
Concurrent List	Shared subjects; Centre has priority

Canons of Taxation

Proposed by Adam Smith in his book "The Wealth of Nations" (1776)

These are fundamental principles that define the features of a good taxation system



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Canon	Meaning	Implication	Principle
Canon of Ability	Tax should be levied according to the taxpayer's ability to pay.	Rich people or businesses should pay more tax than the poor	Ensures equity and social justice
Canon of Certainty	The amount, timing, and method of tax payment should be clear and definite.	No confusion or arbitrariness in the tax system	Helps people plan finances and increases trust in taxation.
Canon of Convenience	Tax collection should be convenient for the taxpayer	Multiple payment modes (online/offline), nearby tax offices, EMI options.	Increases tax compliance and satisfaction
Canon of Economy	The cost of tax collection should be minimal	A major portion of tax revenue should reach the government, not be wasted in administration	To make the tax system efficient and cost-effective

Finance Commission (Article 280):

Recommends **how taxes should be divided** between Centre and States **every 5 years**

Goods and Services Tax

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- Objectives
- Advantages
- Challenges
- GST Council

Introduction

✓ **GST** is a **unified indirect tax** system replacing various Central and State taxes.

✓ Came into **effect on July 1, 2017**.

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Aim

To eliminate the **cascading effect** of taxes and **simplify** the tax regime.
Promotes **ease of doing business** and uniformity in tax structure across the

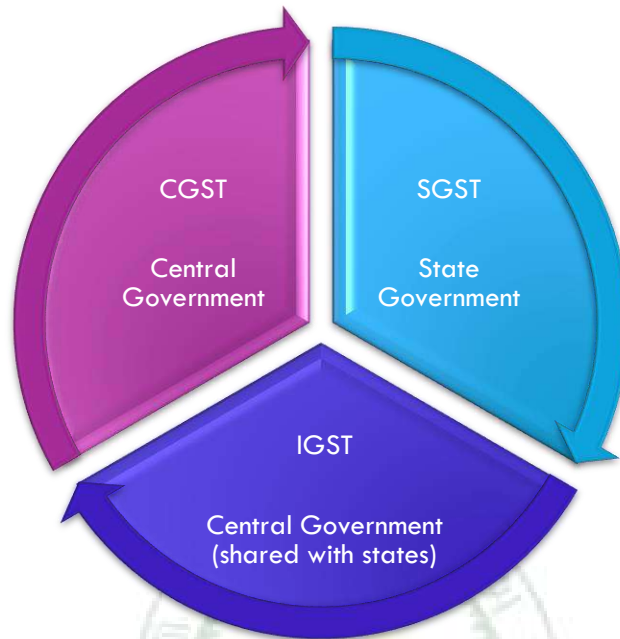
Objectives of GST

**Simplification
of Tax
System**

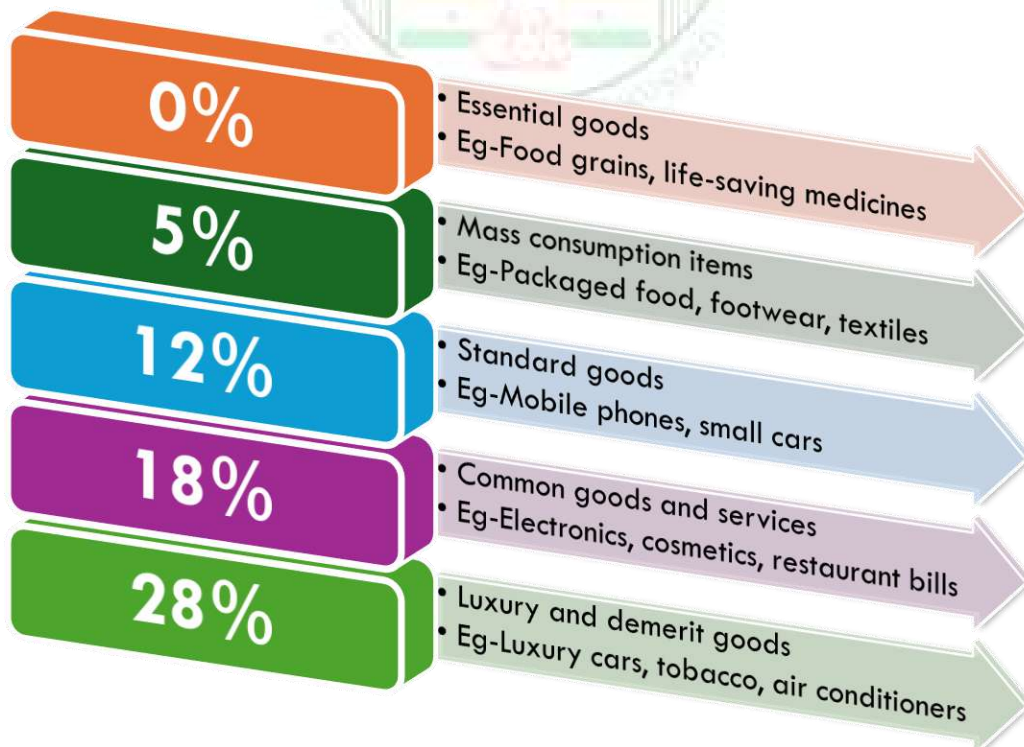
**Increase Tax
Compliance**

**Reduce Tax
Burden**

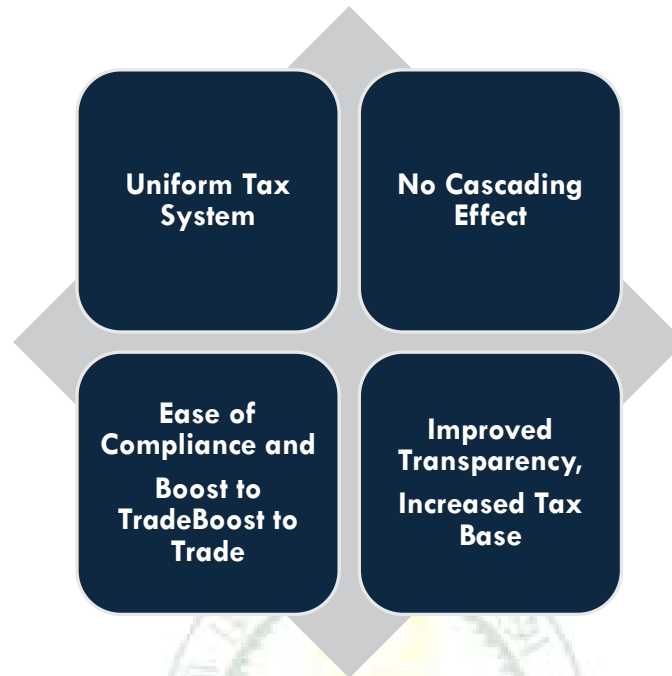
Components of GST



GST Rates



Advantages of GST



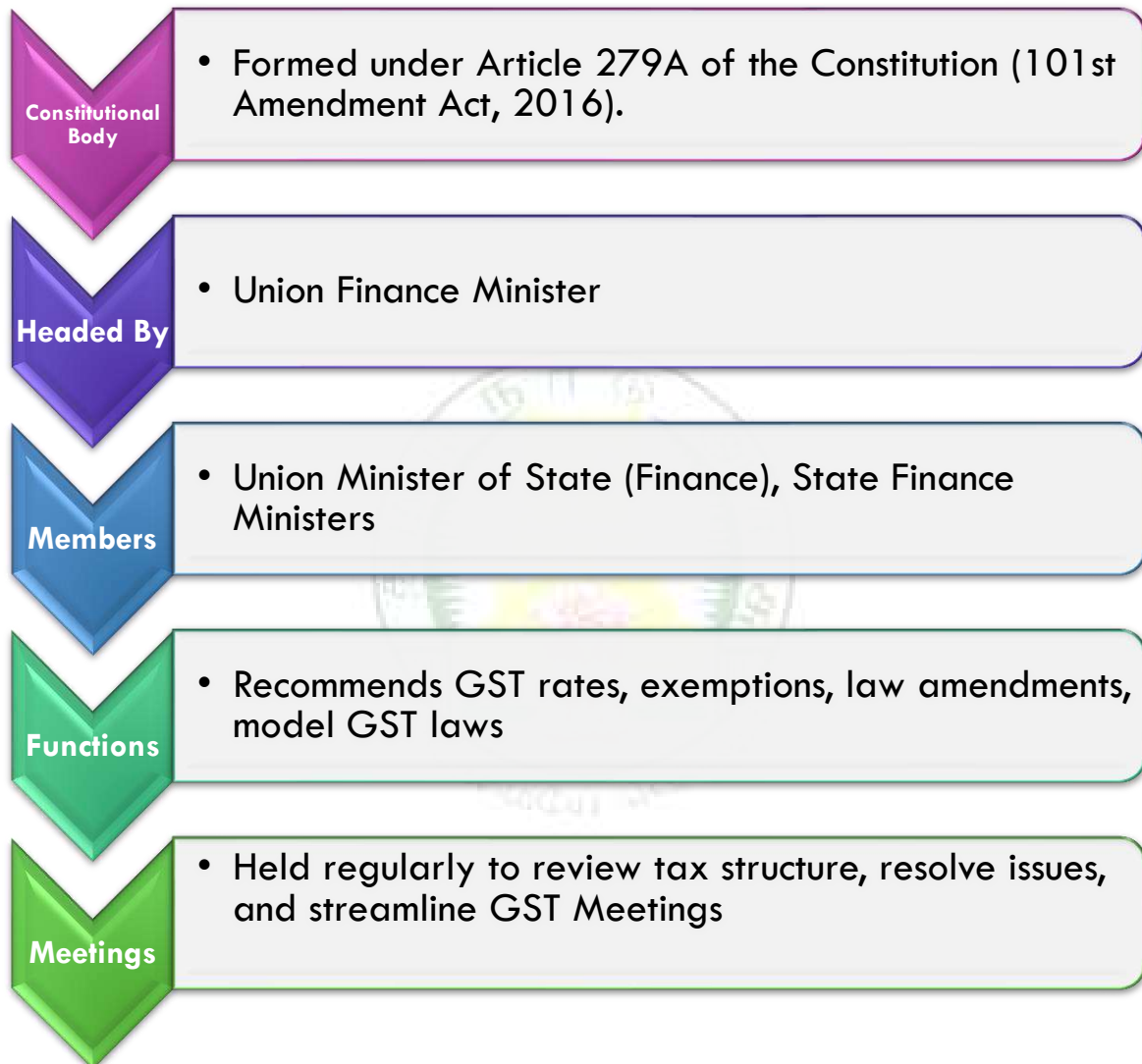
Challenges of GST

- Initial Complexity:
- High Compliance Burden
- Multiple Tax Slabs
- Technical Glitches

STRUCTURE

"One Nation, One Tax"

GST Council



Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on economic growth

Table of Contents

- 📁 Formation of Tamil Nadu
- 📁 Location and Size
- 📁 Boundaries and Neighbours
- 📁 Physiographic Divisions of Tamil Nadu (Main Topic)
 - 📁 Major Physiographic Divisions of Tamil Nadu
 - Western Ghats
 - Eastern Ghats
 - Plateaus
 - Inland Plains
 - Coastal Plains
- 📁 Climate of Tamil Nadu
- 📁 Soils of Tamil Nadu
- 📁 Types of Forests in Tamil Nadu
- 📁 Wildlife of Tamil Nadu

Introduction

- ✓ Understand own region → global perspective
- ✓ Rich cultural heritage
- ✓ Unique physiography
- ✓ Features: beaches, waterfalls, hills, forests, flora & fauna

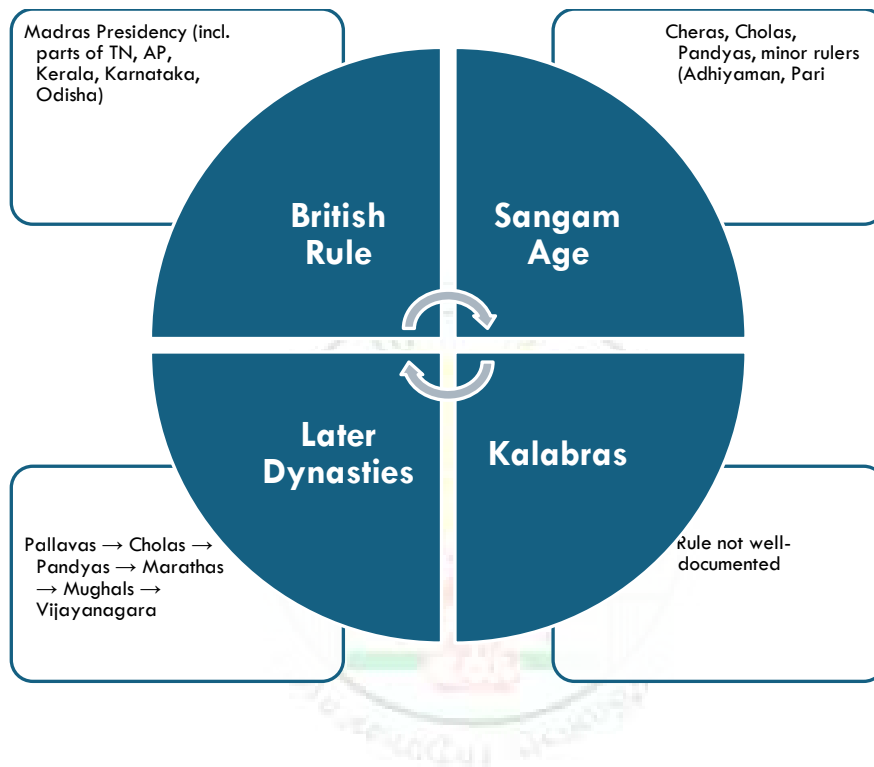
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ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

Formation of Tamil Nadu



Post-Independence:

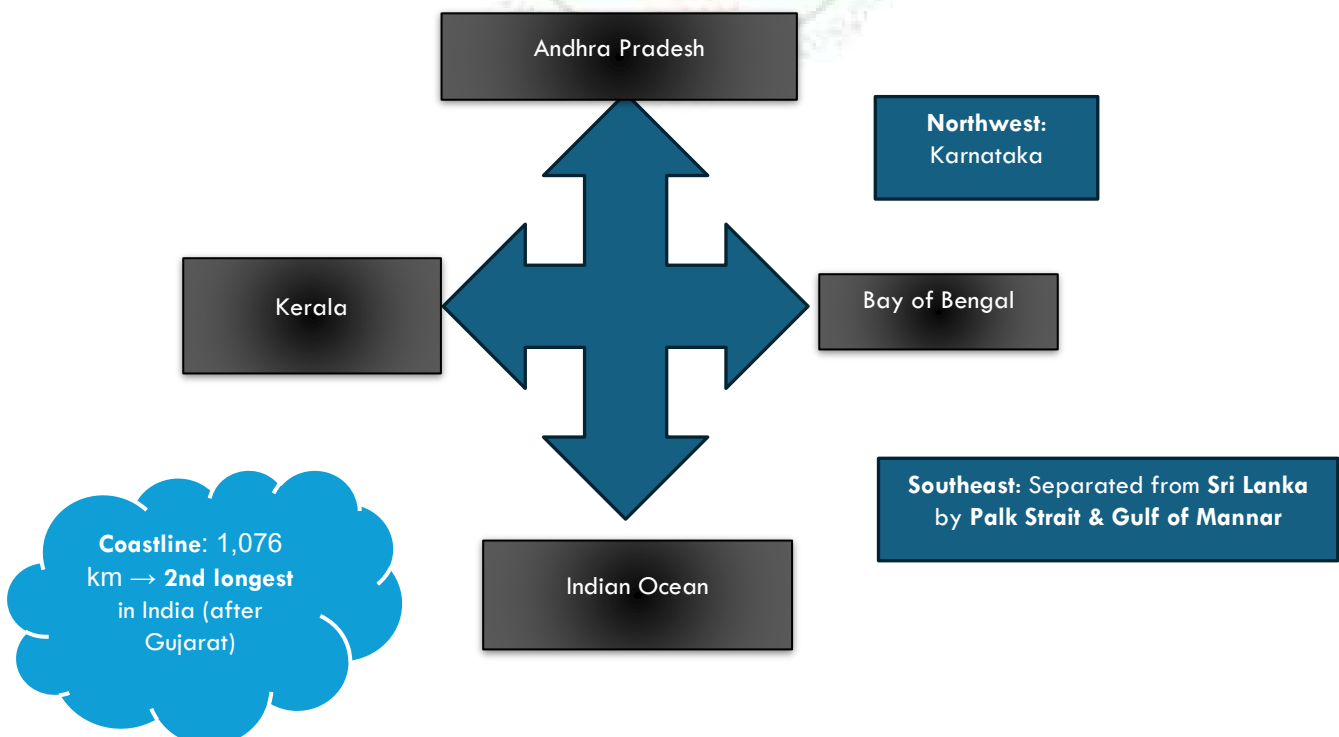
- Linguistic reorganisation
- Telugu areas separated
- 13 districts initially
- Renamed *Tamil Nadu* on **14 Jan 1969** by **C.N. Annadurai**

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Location and Size



Boundaries and Neighbours



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Physiographic Divisions of Tamil Nadu (Main Topic)

- ✓ Part of **Deccan Plateau**
- ✓ Ancient **Gondwana Land**
- ✓ Features: **eroded mountains, valleys, plains**
- ✓ Slope: **west → east**
- ❖ Major Divisions:
 - Western Ghats**
 - Eastern Ghats**
 - Plateau**
 - Coastal Plains**
 - Inland Plains**

 **1. Western Ghats**

- **Location:** Nilgiris (N) to Marunthuvazh Malai (S)
- **Height:** 2,000–3,000 m | **Area:** 2,500 sq.km
- **Major Passes:** Palghat, Shencottah, Aralvaimozhi, Achankoil

Important Hills:

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Nilgiris	■Peaks: Doddabetta (2,637 m), Mukkuruthi (2,554 m) ■Hill stations: Ooty, Coonoor ■Flora: 2,700+ flowering plants Fauna: Nilgiri Tahr
Anaimalai	Border of TN–Kerala Anaimalai Tiger Reserve, Valparai, Kadamparai HEP
Palani Hills	District: Dindigul Peaks: Vandaravu (2,533 m), Kodaikanal (2,150 m)
Cardamom Hills (Yela Malai)	Crops: Cardamom, Pepper, Coffee
Varusanadu & Andipatti Hills	Waterfalls: Suruli, Kumbakarai Sanctuary: Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Rivers: Vaigai & tributaries
Pothigai Hills	Names: Agasthiyar Malai, Southern Kailash Forests, temples, biodiversity Reserve: Kalakkad Mundanthurai TR
Mahendragiri Hills	• Border: Kanyakumari & Tirunelveli Avg. height: 1,645 m Facility: ISRO Propulsion Complex

2. Eastern Ghats

- **Nature:** Discontinuous & Irregular
- **Height:** 1,100–1,600 m
- **Rivers dissect through to Bay of Bengal**

Major Hills

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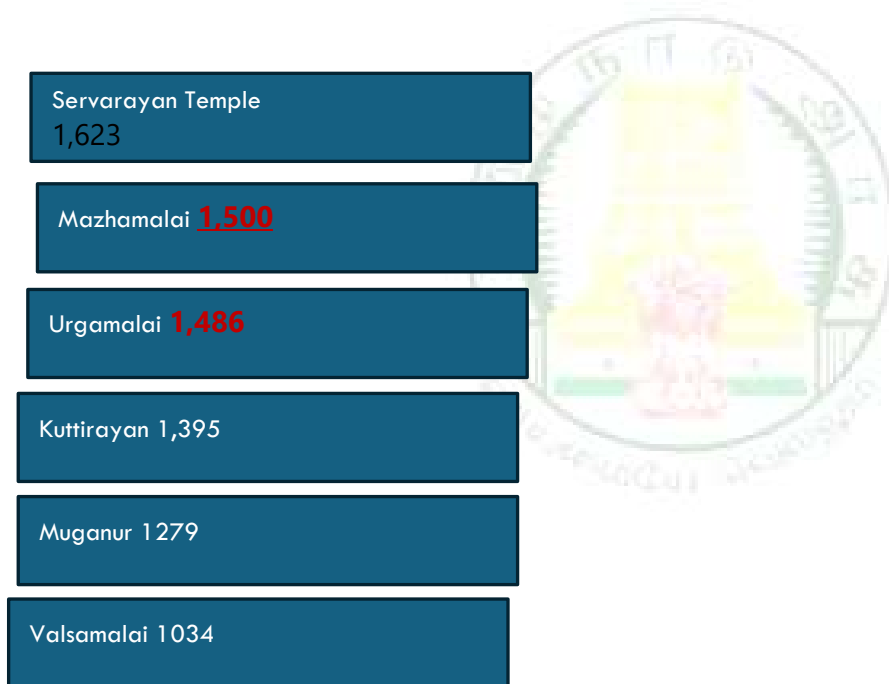
Javadhu Hills:	Districts: Vellore, Tiruvannamalai Peak: Melpattu (~1,150 m) Observatory: Vainu Bappu (VBO) Known for: Sandalwood, herbs
Kalvarayan Hills	Name from 'Karalar' •District: Kallakurichi •Sections: Chinna (825 m), Periya (1,220 m)
Servarayan Hills	District: Salem •Peak: Solaikaradu (1,620 m) •Hill Station: Yercaud ("Poor man's Ooty") •Temple: Servarayan Temple (1,623 m)
Kolli Hills	District: Namakkal Area: 2,800 sq.km Height: 1,300 m Forests: Shola cover Agriculture: Coffee, fruits, flowers
Servarayan Hills	Districts: Perambalur, Salem, Tiruchirappalli Name: "Green Hills" Product: Jackfruit

3. District-wise Hills

District	Major Hills
Coimbatore	Maruthamalai, Velliangiri, Anaimalai
Dindigul	Palani, Kodaikanal
The Nilgiris	Nilgiris Hills
Vellore	Javadhu, Yelagiri, Rathinamalai
Namakkal	Kolli Hills
Salem	Servarayan, Kanjamalai, Chalk Hills

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Kallakurichi	Kalvarayan
Villupuram	Gingee Hills
Tirunelveli	Agasthiyarmalai, Mahendragiri
Kanyakumari	Marunthuvazh Malai
Dharmapuri	Theerthamalai, Chitteri, Vathalmalai
Erode	Chenni Hills, Sivan Hills



Major Physiographic Divisions of Tamil Nadu

Division	Key Features
Western Ghats	High eroded mountains (2,000–3,000 m), continuous range, passes like Palghat, Shencottah

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Eastern Ghats	Discontinuous hills (1,100–1,600 m), dissected by rivers
Plateaus	Between Ghats; triangular; 150–600 m elevation
Inland Plains	Riverine plains of Palar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery, Thamirabarani
Coastal Plains	Coromandel/Cholamandalam coast (Chennai–Kanyakumari), includes Teri dunes & coral rocks

2. Western Ghats – Major Hills & Features

Hills/Region	Location	Highlights
Nilgiri Hills	NW TN	Doddabetta (2,637 m), Mukkuruthi (2,554 m), Ooty & Coonoor
Anaimalai Hills	Border of TN-Kerala	Valparai, Tiger Reserve, Aliyar Dam
Palani Hills	Dindigul	Vandaravu (2,533 m), Kodaikanal (2,150 m)
Cardamom Hills	SW TN	Grows cardamom, coffee, pepper
Varusanadu & Andipatti Hills	Near Madurai	Megamalai, Kurangani, Suruli Falls
Pothigai Hills	Tirunelveli	Rich biodiversity, Agasthiyar legend
Mahendragiri Hills	Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari	ISRO propulsion complex, 1,645 m

3. Eastern Ghats – Major Hills

Hill Range	Districts	Special Features
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Javadhu Hills	Vellore, Tiruvannamalai	Melpattu peak; Sandalwood decline
Kalvarayan Hills	Kallakurichi	Periya (1,220 m) & Chinna (825 m) Kalvarayan
Servarayan Hills	Salem	Yercaud, Shervarayan Temple (1,623 m)
Kolli Hills	Namakkal	Arpaleeswarar Temple, Shola forest
Pachaimalai	Perambalur, Salem, Trichy	Green vegetation, jackfruit

📍 4. Plateau Regions

Plateau	Districts	Elevation & Features
Bharamahal Plateau	Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri	Part of Mysore Plateau, 350–710 m
Coimbatore Plateau	Salem, Coimbatore, Erode	Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravathi rivers
Sigur Plateau	Nilgiris	Intermontane plateau
Madurai Plateau	Madurai	Vaigai & Thamirabarani basins

🌳 5. Plains of Tamil Nadu

Type	Key Features
Inland Plains	Drained by Palar, Ponnaiyar, Cauvery, Thamirabarani
Cauvery Plains	Very fertile – Salem to Nagapattinam
Coastal Plains (Coromandel)	Chennai to Kanyakumari; includes Teri dunes & coral reefs in Gulf of Mannar

🏖️ 6. Famous Beaches

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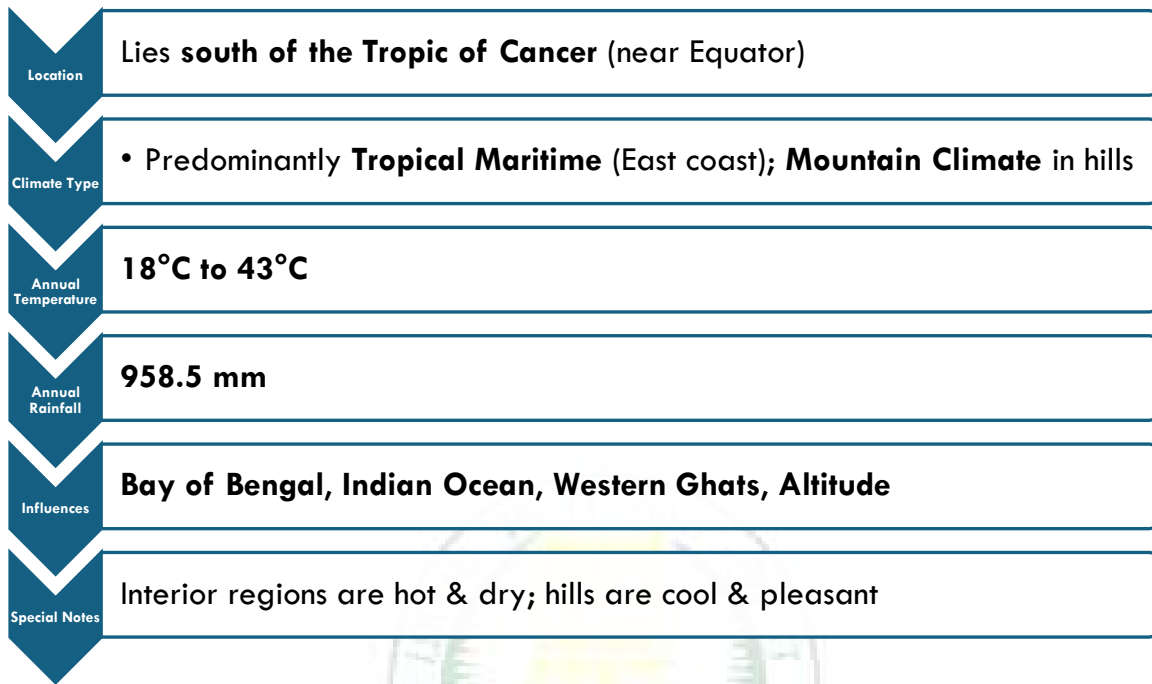
Marina Beach (Chennai)
Elliot's Beach (Chennai)
Kovalam Beach (Kanyakumari)
Silver Beach (Cuddalore)

 **7. River Drainage of Tamil Nadu**

River	Origin	Major Features
Cauvery	Talacauvery (Karnataka)	Mettur Dam, Kallanai, Delta – “Garden of Southern India”
Palar	Kolar (Karnataka)	Flows through Vellore, Kancheepuram
Ponnaiyar (Then Pennaiyar)	Nandi Hills (Karnataka)	Joins Bay of Bengal near Puducherry
Vaigai	Varusanadu Hills	Drains Madurai, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram
Thamirabarani	Pothigai Hills	Only perennial river; joins Bay of Bengal at Thoothukudi

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Climate of Tamil Nad



Seasons in Tamil Nadu

Season	Months	Temperature / Rainfall	Special Features
Winter	Jan – Feb	15°C to 25°C; Hill stations: Below 5°C, even 0°C	Slanting sunrays; dry & cool; mist and frost in hills
Summer	Mar – May	30°C to >40°C	Vertical sunrays; Mango/Blossom showers in May
Southwest Monsoon	Jun – Sep	50–100 cm (West TN)	Rain shadow effect; less rainfall in eastern TN

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Northeast Monsoon (Main Rainy Season)	Oct – mid-Dec	Coastal: 100–200 cm Inland: 50–100 cm	48% of annual rainfall; cyclones frequent; major for agriculture
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☁ Monsoons of Tamil Nadu

Monsoon	Direction	Rainfall	Characteristics
Southwest Monsoon	SW (from Arabian Sea)	Low (esp. east TN)	Rain shadow region; only western/southern districts like Nilgiris, Kanyakumari get moderate rain
Northeast Monsoon	NE (from Bay of Bengal)	High – esp. east coast	Main rainy season; caused by high pressure over Central Asia; influenced by Coriolis force

🌀 Cyclones in Tamil Nadu



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Special Climatic Zones

Region	Climate Type	Notable Places
East Coast	Tropical Maritime	Chennai, Cuddalore
Interior	Hot & Dry	Trichy, Madurai
Hills	Mountain Climate	Nilgiris, Kodaikanal, Anaimalai
Wettest Place	Chinnakallar (near Valparai)	3rd wettest in India, wettest in TN

🌐 Important Concepts

Term	Meaning
Coriolis Force	Deflects winds to the right in Northern Hemisphere due to Earth's rotation
Retreating Monsoon	Another name for Northeast Monsoon
Rain Shadow Region	Area (like TN) receiving less rainfall due to obstruction of wind by Western Ghats

Soils of Tamil Nadu

Type of Soil	Formation / Nature	Key Features	Crops Grown	Major Districts
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Alluvial Soil	Formed by river silt deposits	Porous, loamy, contains lime, potassium, magnesium but low in nitrogen and humus	Paddy, sugarcane, banana, turmeric	Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari
Black Soil (<i>Regur</i>)	Formed by weathering of igneous rocks, Deccan lava	Clayey, fine-textured, rich in lime, potash, but poor in nitrogen & phosphoric acid	Cotton, sorghum, cumbu, fodder crops	Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi
Red Soil	Weathered crystalline rocks; oxidation of iron	Sandy-loamy, porous, non-retentive, poor in nutrients	Ragi, tobacco, vegetables, paddy (with manure)	Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, and widespread in central TN
Laterite Soil	Formed by intense leaching in heavy rainfall zones	Rich in iron/aluminium oxides; acidic	Tea, coffee, pepper, ginger, plantain, paddy	Patches in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Thanjavur, Nilgiris
Saline Soil	Due to salt accumulation, worsened by 2004 tsunami	Saline, infertile, not suitable for cultivation	Very low cultivation	Vedaranyam, Coromandel coast (post-tsunami affected)

🚧 Soil Erosion in Tamil Nadu

Factor	Impact
Causes	Deforestation, overgrazing, urbanisation, heavy rain
Effects	Loss of topsoil and fertility → reduced agricultural productivity

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Desertification	Affects ~12% of Tamil Nadu's land (as per ISRO)
Worst-Affected Districts	Theni, Nilgiris, Kanyakumari
Sand Deposition	~12,000 hectares in Theni and Rajapalayam due to wind and runoff

Types of Forests in Tamil Nadu

Forest Type	Features	Main Districts	Major Species
Tropical Evergreen Forest	Dense, multi-layered, found in high rainfall areas	Western Ghats: Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Nilgiris, Coimbatore	Cinnamon, Jack, Jamun, Ironwood, Kindal
Semi-Evergreen Forest	Found in sub-tropical climates	Eastern Ghats: Servarayan, Kollimalai, Pachaimalai	Indian Mahogany, Mango, Jack, Monkey Teak
Montane Temperate Forest (Sholas)	Found at altitudes above 1000 m, evergreen short trees	Nilgiris, Anaimalai, Palani Hills	Rose Apple, Nilgiri Champa, Wight's Litsea
Tropical Deciduous Forest	Trees shed leaves in dry season, medium height	Margins of evergreen forests	Silk Cotton, Kadamba, Dog Teak, Bamboo
Mangrove Forest	Found in coastal and deltaic regions, salt-tolerant, protect coast	Pichavaram (Cuddalore), Vedaranyam, Muthupet, Thoothukudi	Avicennia, Rhizophora, Wild Jasmine

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Tropical Thorn Forest	Grows in dry regions with less than 400 m altitude	Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar	Neem, Acacia, Palm, Shrubs
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Mangroves

Role - Prevents coastal erosion, protects coral reefs, supports biodiversity

Pichavaram Mangroves - Near Chidambaram (Cuddalore); World's 2nd largest mangrove; 1100 hectares; species: Avicennia, Rhizophora

🐾 Wildlife of Tamil Nadu

Rich Fauna

Elephants, bison, tigers, deer, monkeys, reptiles

Habitats

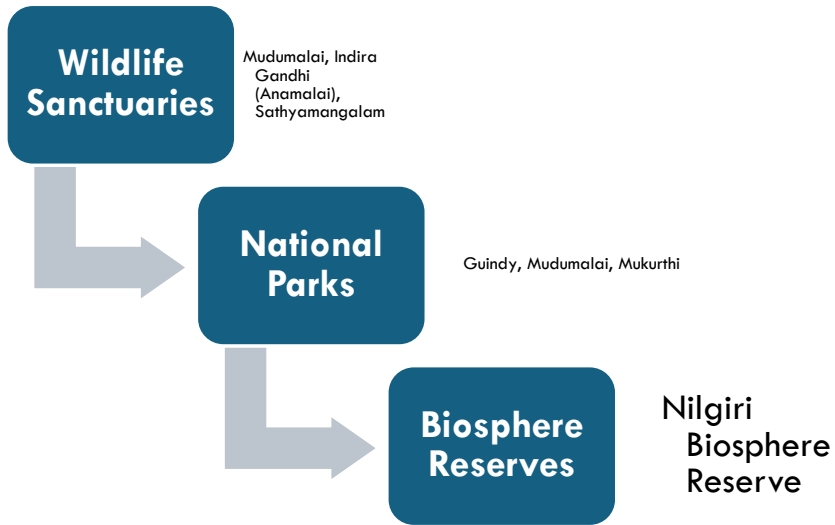
Mainly hill forests, reserved sanctuaries

Protection

Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, and Biosphere Reserves established

📍 Wildlife Conservation Areas of Tamil Nadu (Quick Glance)

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Health Care Services in Tamil Nadu & Education System in Tamil Nadu

Table of content

- Health Care Services in Tamil Nadu
- Health System Infrastructure (TN)
- Major Health Schemes in Tamil Nadu
- Education System in Tamil Nadu
- Elementary Education in Tamil Nadu
- Tamil Nadu Education System
- Tamil Nadu - Education Sector: Schemes and Initiatives

Introduction

- ✓ Tamil Nadu is one of the top states in India for healthcare and education. It has a well-organized three-level healthcare system that provides affordable and accessible services, especially for rural and poor communities.
- ✓ In education, the state focuses on quality, equal access, and new ideas. Its efforts support the Sustainable Development Goal 4, which aims to ensure good education and lifelong learning for all.

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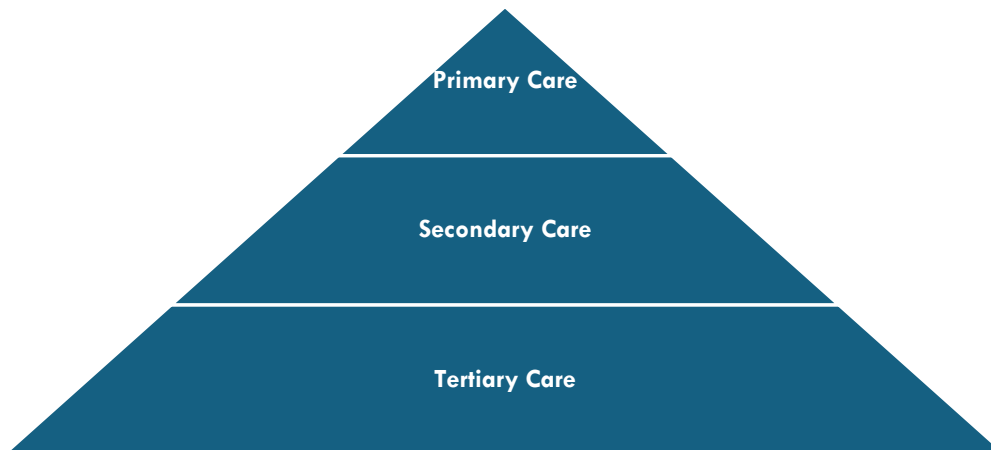
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Health Care Services in Tamil Nadu



Primary Health Care

Definition: Essential, accessible health services for all, especially BPL
Focus: Preventive, Curative, Rehabilitative (mainly rural)

Health Sub-Centre (HSC)

- First contact in rural areas
- Population Norm:
 - 5,000 (plains)
 - 3,000 (hills)
- Staff: Village Health Nurse (VHN/ANM) + Male Health Worker
- Services:
 - Maternal & Child Health (MCH)
 - Family Welfare (FW)
- **Total in TN: 8,713**

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Primary Health Centre (PHC)

- Referral for 6 HSCs
- Services: Outpatient, Minor Inpatient (4–6 beds)
- Staff:
 - 1 Medical Officer
 - 14 Paramedical/support staff
- Population Norm:
 - 30,000 (plains)
 - 20,000 (hills)
- **Total in TN:**

Community Health Centre (CHC) / Upgraded PHC

- First Referral Unit (FRU) for 4 PHCs
- Infrastructure:
 - 30 beds, OT, X-ray, Lab, Labour Room
- Staff:
 - Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist, Paediatrician + 21 Staff
- **Total in TN: 422**

- Dental Services:
 - Present in 341 PHCs
 - Expansion planned

Secondary Health Care

***Institutions:* District Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, Urban Hospitals, Non-Taluk Hospitals, Women & Children Hospitals, Dispensaries.**

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Urban Challenges

- 30% urban population
- Issues:
 - Overcrowding
 - Sanitation
 - Water access
 - Pollution

Services

- Emergency & Trauma Care
- Maternal & Child Health
- Family Welfare
- Programmes:
 - TB Control
 - Blindness Control
 - Deafness Control
 - District Mental Health

Special Units

Pain & Palliative Care:

- Ariyalur, Pennagaram, Nagapattinam,
- Udthagamandalam, Perambalur,
- Karaikudi, Periyakulam, Virudhunagar

Acts Implemented

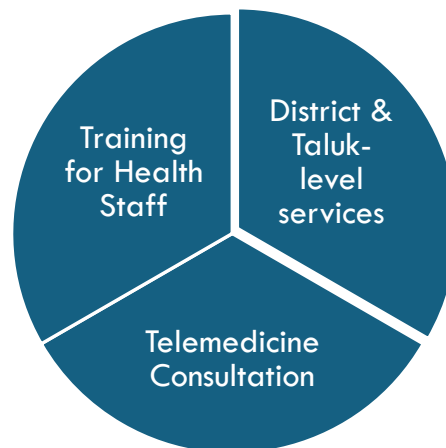
- PCPNDT Act (1994)
- Human Organ Transplantation Act (1994)
- Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishment Act (1997)

Tertiary Health Care

***Institutions:* District Hospitals, Medical Colleges**
***Role:* Advanced medical care, referral linkage.**

Support System

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Health System Infrastructure (TN)

Type of Hospital	No.
District Headquarters Hospitals	29
Taluk Hospitals	206
Non-Taluk Hospitals	67
Women & Children Hospitals	7
Dispensaries	11
Tuberculosis Hospitals	2
Leprosy Hospitals	7
Rehabilitation Institution-cum-Hospitals	8

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Major Health Schemes in Tamil Nadu

Scheme/Program	Year / Launch	Key Features
Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ₹18,000 financial aid to poor pregnant women - To ensure nutrition, offset income loss, prevent low birth weight - Disbursed in 3 phases (antenatal care, delivery in govt hospital, immunization)
Menstrual Hygiene Programme	2012-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targets rural adolescent girls aged 10-19 - Promotes awareness of menstrual hygiene
Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)	2011-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For families with annual income < ₹72,000 - Free treatment in govt & empanelled private hospitals - ₹5 lakh annual coverage (floater basis) since 2018
108 Emergency Ambulance Service	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24x7 emergency medical/fire/police service - Accessible by dialing 108
TB Control Program (RNTCP)	2001 (Ongoing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised National TB Control Programme using DOTS strategy - 6 lakh suspects tested; 80,000 (13.3%) treated - District range: 3.8% (Nilgiris) to 27.6% (Villupuram) - 7.5% of TB patients are HIV-positive

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV co-infection lowest in Kancheepuram (3%), highest in Theni (16%) - Major challenge: Drug-resistant TB & HIV co-infection
Nalamana Tamilagam	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government initiative to screen rural population for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - Uses “ENN-SCORE” for NCD risk scoring - <30 score: advised to register at PHC for follow-up
Vazhvoli Thittam (<i>Light of Life Scheme</i>)	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Special School Health Programme - Weekly visits by health officers to examine students - Referral to PHCs if needed - Teachers trained to identify symptoms and report to medical staff

Tamil Nadu - Health Sector Achievements and Models

Scheme / Index	Year / Launch	Key Highlights

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<p>TRANSTAN Model (Transplant Authority of Tamil Nadu)</p>	<p>Formed in 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - Functions as both ROTTO (Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization) and SOTTO (State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization) - Coordinates live, cadaver, and tissue transplant surgeries - Entered Guinness Book of World Records in 2018 for organizing the largest organ donation awareness event
<p>Cadaver Organ Transplant Program</p>	<p>Started in 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tamil Nadu has consistently ranked #1 for 3 consecutive years among Indian states in cadaver transplants - Since inception: 459 hearts, 339 lungs, 1,103 livers, and 2,147 kidneys transplanted successfully under TRANSTAN
<p>NITI Aayog Health Index</p>	<p>2019 (Report)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed by NITI Aayog with technical support from World Bank, and in consultation with MoHFW - Based on 23 indicators, with weightage to: mortality rate, total fertility rate, and sex ratio - Rankings done separately for large states, small states, and UTs - Kerala: Top performer among 21 large states - Uttar Pradesh: Ranked lowest in performance

Education System in Tamil Nadu

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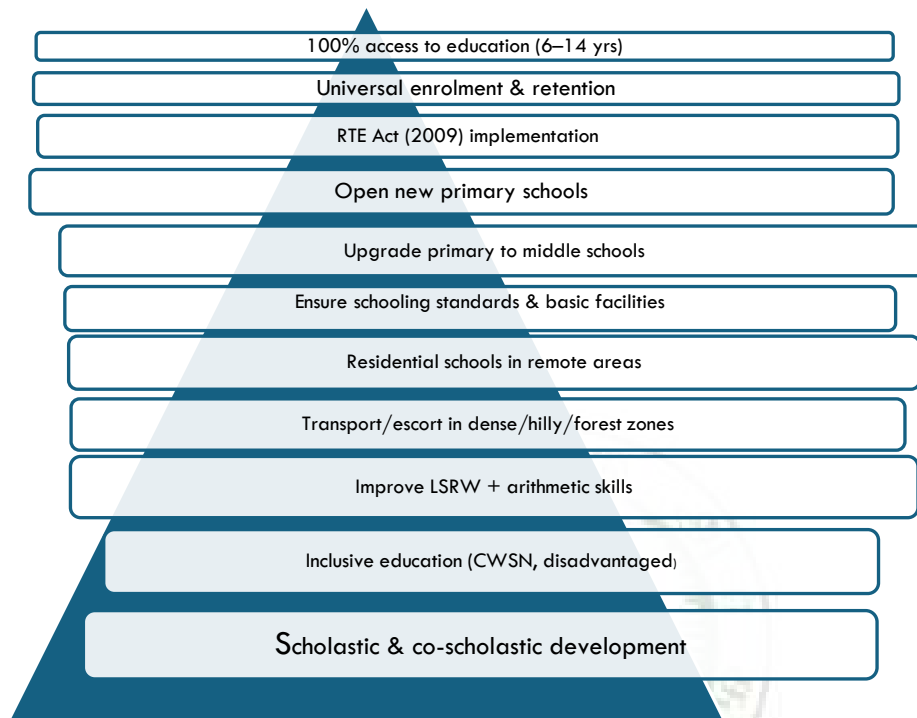
ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

Introduction

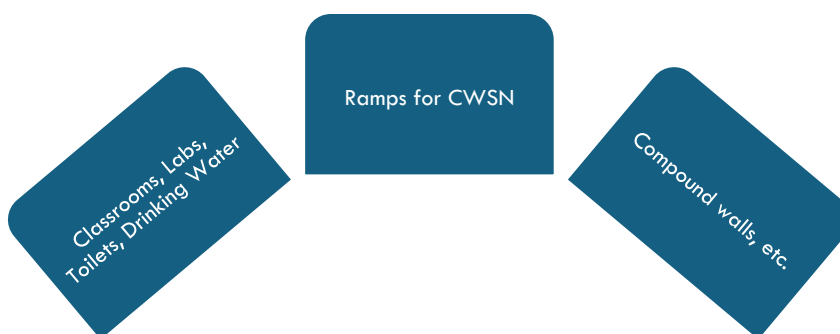
- Education = tool for wellbeing + democracy

Aligned with SDG Goal-4: Inclusive, equitable quality education & lifelong learning

Objectives



Facilities



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Digital Initiatives

- EMIS: Real-time student, teacher, school data
- Smart Classrooms + Hi-tech Labs
- Energized Textbooks with QR Codes
- Biometric Attendance
- Digital content via **Kalvi Tholaikaatchi** (TAC TV)

Curriculum & Assessment

- Revised curriculum (modernized content)
- **HOTS** – High Order Thinking Skills
- Periodic learning assessments (Tamil, English, Arithmetic)
- Monitor teacher performance and training needs

Welfare Schemes

Free Items: Meals, Books, Notebooks, Laptop, Uniforms, Bags, Shoes, Crayons, Atlas, Raincoats, Sweaters, Bus Pass, Bicycles

Financial Aid:

- For orphans
- Accident Relief

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Elementary Education in Tamil Nadu



Definition

- Covers Standards 1–8 (6 to 14 years age group)
- Formal education phase between pre-school and high school
- Foundation for reading, writing, arithmetic, motor, reasoning, and creative thinking skills

Goals

- Ensure **universal access** to quality elementary education
- Develop cognitive and motor skills in children
- Promote **reasoning** and **creative thinking**

Tamil Nadu Education System

1. SCERT (State Council of Educational Research and Training)

Role & Functions

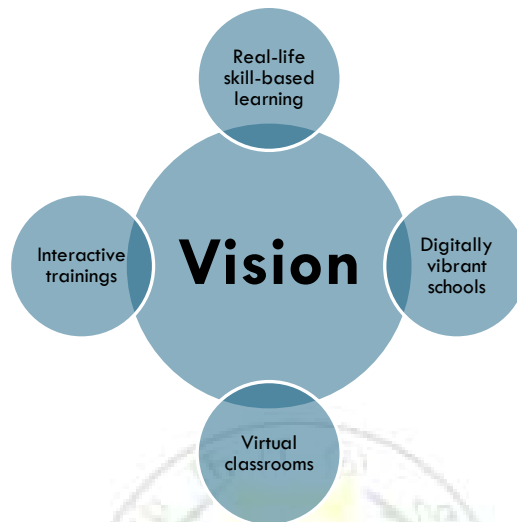
- Apex **academic authority** (Std 1–12 curriculum)
- Designs **curriculum, textbooks, and training modules**
- Provides **in-service and pre-service** training
- Promotes **action research, digital learning, and career guidance**
- Supports **teacher capacity building**

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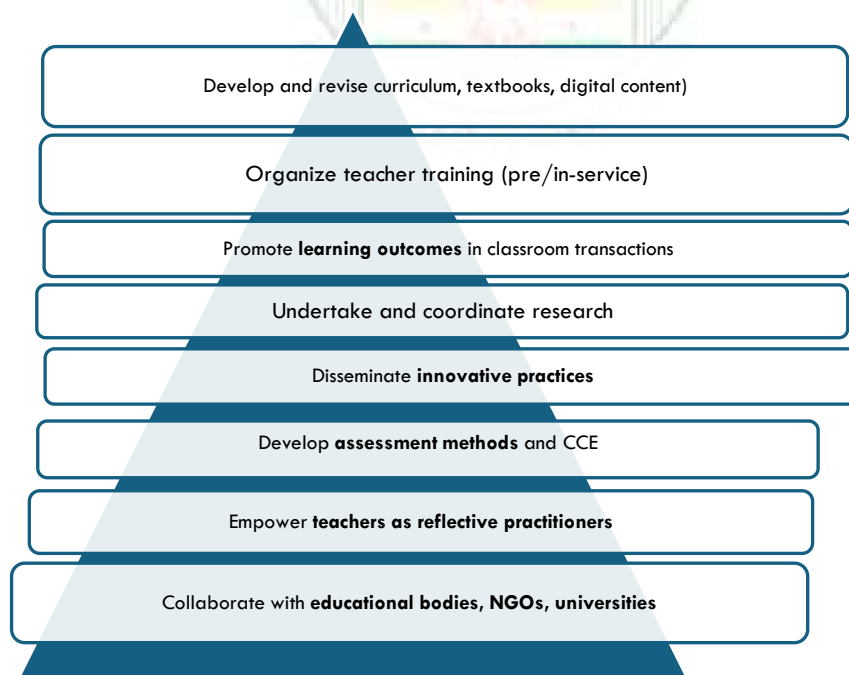
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ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

Vision



Objectives



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2. Teachers Recruitment Board (TRB)

 **Established: 1987**

Functions

- Recruit **qualified teachers** for:
 - Schools
 - Colleges
 - Govt. Institutions under Collegiate/Technical/Legal Studies
- **Nodal agency** for TNTET (Teacher Eligibility Test)

Objective

- Identify **suitable teacher candidates**
- Ensure **merit-based, transparent** selection

3. Higher Education in Tamil Nadu

Objectives

Ensure equity, access, affordability, employability

Promote innovation, research, skill training

Overcome socio-economic barriers in higher education

Focus on rural and marginalized youth

GER (2021):

Tamil Nadu: **51.4%**

National Avg: **27.1%**

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ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

AISHE 2021-22

Total student enrolment in 2021-22: 43.3 million.

Female Enrolment

- Increased from 1.57 crore (2014-15) to 2.07 crore (2021-22) - a 32% growth.
- Gender Parity Index (GPI) reached 1.01, indicating more females than males enrolled in higher education.

Tamil Nadu - Education Sector: Schemes and Initiatives

Category	Details
SCERT (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	Responsible for curriculum development, teacher training, ICT integration, vocational guidance, and action research in school education.
Monitoring & Quality Focus	Emphasis on e-learning, virtual classrooms, outcome-based learning, competency-based assessments, and skill-based teacher training.
Key Priorities	Curriculum revamp, pre-service and in-service teacher training, outcome integration, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), and quality benchmarks.
TRB (Teachers Recruitment Board)	Established in 1987. Recruited 1,62,833 teachers so far. Conducts TNTET and other recruitment exams using modern and transparent technology-based systems.
Higher Education Focus	Promotes inclusive access to quality education, digital learning, research, skill development, and equity for marginalized groups.
Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) 2021	Tamil Nadu: 51.4% (India: 27.1%). GER for SCs and STs is around 40%, showing social inclusivity.

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NIRF Rankings	Tamil Nadu has 19 institutions in overall rankings, 19 in the university category, 33 Arts & Science institutions in top 100, and 36 technical institutions in top 200.
Welfare Schemes for Students	Free textbooks, laptops, bus passes, fee exemption for UG/PG Arts & Science, ₹50,000 under CMPRF for Engineering students, full fee support for students admitted in IIT/IIM/IISc.
7.5% Internal Quota (Engineering Admissions)	Reservation for government school students with full waiver of tuition, hostel, and transport fees. ₹74.28 crore sanctioned (2021-22); 7,876 students benefited.
First-Generation Graduate Concession	Full tuition fee waiver for first-gen graduates admitted through counselling, regardless of caste/income. ₹266.60 crore provided to 1,11,038 students (2021-22).
Free Laptop Distribution	Laptops given to students of Government and Aided Schools, Polytechnic and Colleges to enhance digital skills.
Illam Thedi Kalvi (Education at Doorstep)	Launched in 2021. 1.81 lakh volunteers provide 1.5 hours of daily after-school learning to bridge pandemic learning gaps. 30 lakh students reached. ₹97 crore spent (2021-22).
Ennum Ezhuthum Mission	Launched to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy for Classes 1-3 by 2025. Includes teacher training and level-based content. ₹66.70 crore allocated.
Learning Enhancement Program (LEP)	Bridge course and worksheets with QR codes for Classes 1-9 to address learning gaps. ₹34.78 crore spent.
Curriculum Restructuring	Revamping of Engineering, Polytechnic, and Arts & Science syllabi to align with industry needs. Over 100 companies consulted during a brainstorming session at Anna University.
Knowledge City	A proposed global-standard educational hub to boost quality education and attract international talent through world-class infrastructure.
SDGs & Higher Education	State universities align academic goals with Sustainable Development Goals through curriculum, research, co-curricular activities, and training.

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University Name	Year of Establishment	Location	Key Facts
University of Madras	September 5, 1857	Chennai	Modeled after University of London. Along with Calcutta and Bombay Universities. First to introduce Autonomous Colleges.
Annamalai University	1929	Chidambaram	Founded by Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar.
Madurai Kamaraj University	1966	Madurai	Named after former CM K. Kamaraj.
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	1971	Coimbatore	Renowned for agricultural research and education.
Gandhigram Rural Institute	1956 (Deemed Univ.)	Dindigul	Focuses on rural development and Gandhian values.
Anna University	1978	Chennai	Premier Engineering University; conducts TNEA counselling.
Tamil University	1981	Thanjavur	Specializes in Tamil language, culture, and literature.
Bharathiar University	1982	Coimbatore	Named after poet Subramania Bharathi.
Bharathidasan University	1982	Tiruchirappalli	Named after Tamil poet Bharathidasan.

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Alagappa University	1985	Karaikudi	Founded by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar; known for sports and distance education.
Tamil Nadu Open University	2002	Chennai	Offers distance education for diverse learners.
Periyar University	1997	Salem	Named after social reformer Periyar E.V. Ramasamy.
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	1990	Tirunelveli	Named after Tamil scholar Sundaranar.
Mother Teresa Women's University	1984	Kodaikanal	Exclusive for women's education and empowerment.

Universities in Tamil Nadu

University Name	Year	Location	Notes
Dr. MGR Medical University	1987	Chennai	Specializes in medical and health sciences
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science	1957	Coimbatore	Women's university, focuses on home science
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	1989	Chennai	Veterinary and animal sciences
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	1990	Tirunelveli	Named after Tamil scholar Sundaranar
Periyar University	1997	Salem	Named after social reformer Periyar

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Tamil Nadu Virtual University (<i>likely ref. TNOU</i>)	2002	Chennai	Online/distance education university
Thiruvalluvar University	2002	Vellore	Named after saint-poet Thiruvalluvar
Tamil Nadu Open University	2002	Chennai	State-run open university

 **Institutions of National Importance**

Institution Name	Location	Notes
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	Tiruchirappalli	Premier engineering institution
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM)	Kancheepuram	Specialized in IT and design
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	Srirangam (tentative)	Focus on IT education
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	Tiruchirappalli	Premier management institute
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	Sriperumbudur	Youth development and social education
Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT-M)	Chennai	Top-tier engineering institution in India
Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education (<i>Possible match for "Kaakshatra Foundation"</i>)	Virudhunagar	Deemed university with national-level standards
National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM)	Thanjavur	Food technology and agro-entrepreneurship

 **National-Level Research & Education Institutions**

Institution Name	Location	Focus Area
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Forest Research Institute (FRI) (<i>Regional Center likely</i>)	Coimbatore	Forestry and environmental research
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Textile Institute (SVPITI)	Coimbatore	Textile education and research
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI)	Chennai	Marine and fisheries research
Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CECRI)	Karaikudi	Electrochemical and battery technology
Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI)	Chennai	Leather and tanning technology
National Tuberculosis Institute (<i>likely reference</i>)	Chennai	TB and public health research



Social problems - Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty

Table of Contents

- Population
- Education
- Health
- Employment
- Poverty

Introduction

- Rapid population growth is a major social issue in India.
- It affects resource availability, social services, and economic development.
- Managing population growth is crucial for sustainable development

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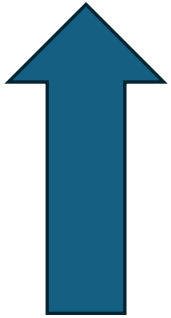
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Director,

Department of Employment and Training.

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Population Growth in India



- ✓ India is the 2nd most populous country with over 1.4 billion people.
- ✓ Though growth has slowed, high birth rates continue to add numbers.
- ✓ India is in a demographic transition: death rates dropping, fertility rates reducing.

Key Issues Related to Population



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Government Initiatives

- ❖ **Family Planning Programs:** Promoting contraception, small families.
- ❖ **National Population Policy (2000):** Delay marriage, reduce fertility, improve health.
- ❖ **Incentives:** Financial aid for sterilization, maternal and child health schemes.
- ❖ **Awareness:** Campaigns through schools and media.
- ❖ **Rural Development:** Better jobs, services to balance rural-urban gap

Tamil Nadu – A Case Study	Challenges
Tamil Nadu has successfully reduced fertility rates	Cultural barriers: Preference for large families and male children
Focus on women's education and family planning awareness	Lack of Education: Especially among women, leads to high fertility
Improved rural healthcare access and female empowerment helped	Economic factors: Poor families depend on children for labor

Why Population Control is Important

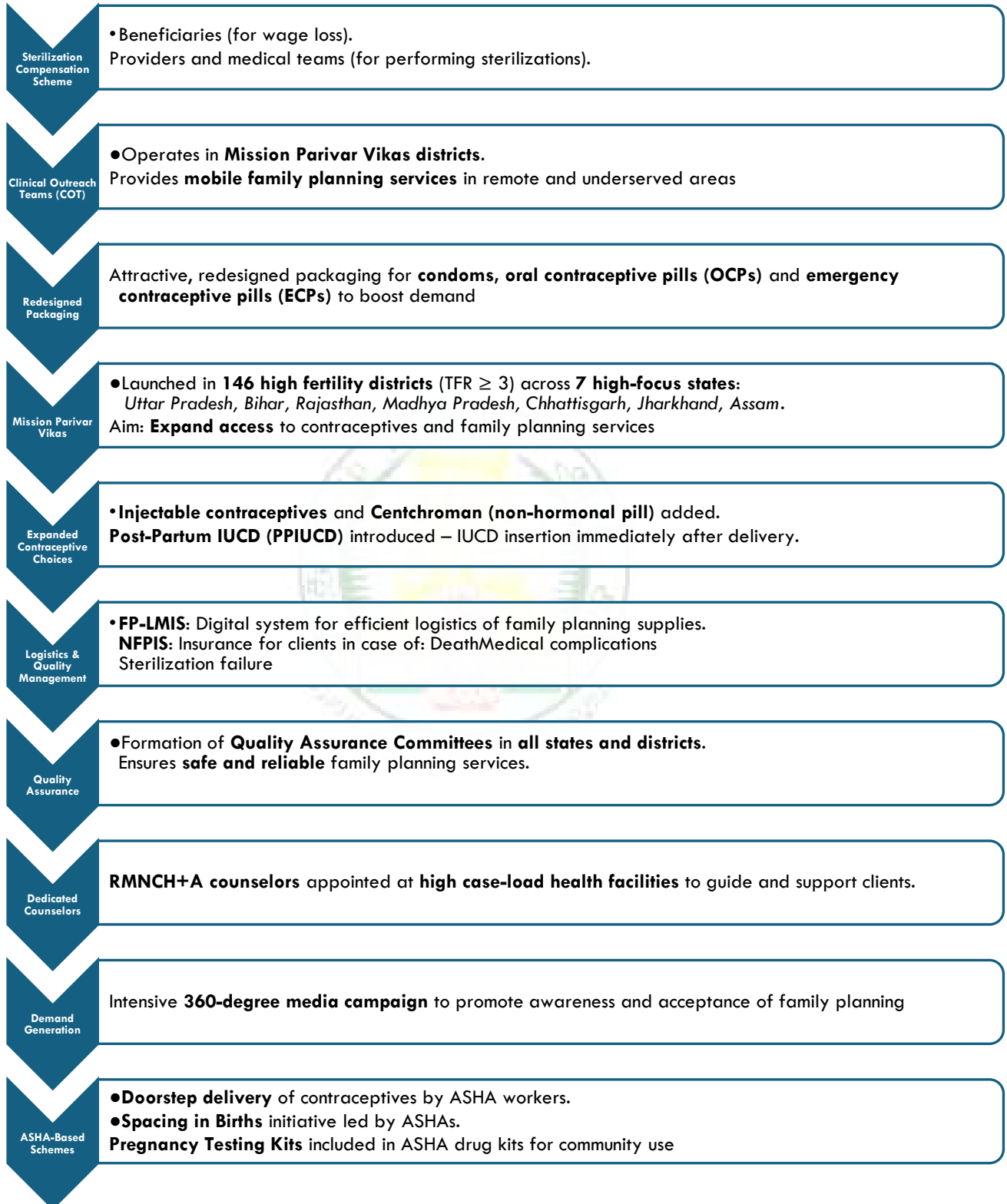
- Ensures **resource sustainability** and **economic growth**.
- Leads to **better healthcare, education,** and overall **quality of life**.
- Helps in building a **productive, skilled population**

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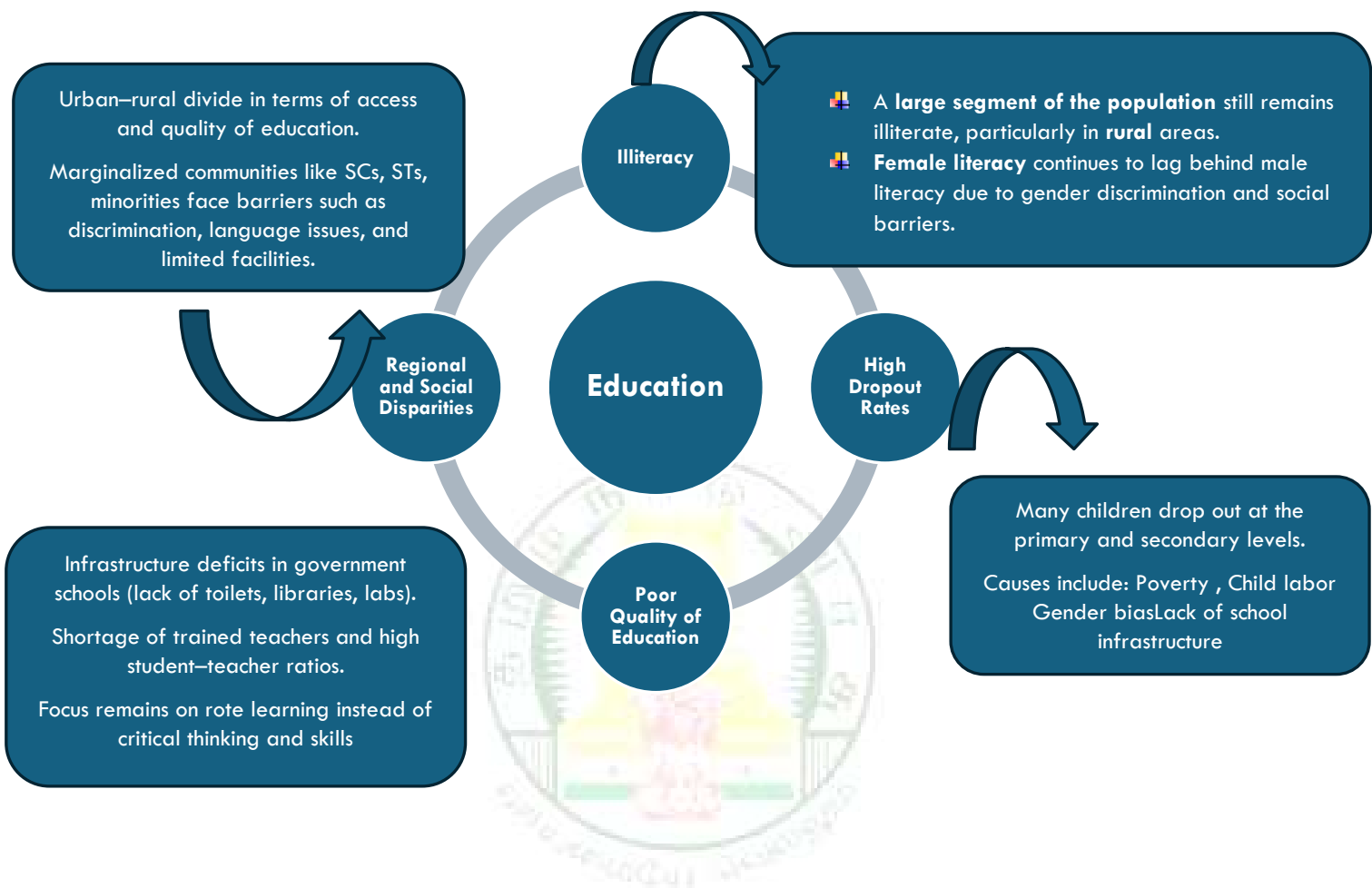
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Government Initiatives for Population Control



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ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

Social Problems – Education



Government Initiatives

- Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009**

 - Provides **free and compulsory education** for children aged **6–14 years**. Focuses on **universal access** and retention in schools
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan**

 - Integrated scheme covering **pre-primary to Class 12**. Focus on **inclusive and equitable** education with better learning outcomes
- Midday Meal Scheme**

 - Aims to **increase school enrollment, retention, and nutritional levels**. Covers children in **government and aided schools**.

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National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- Shift to **holistic and multidisciplinary** education.
 - Emphasis on **conceptual learning, mother tongue instruction, and flexibility** in subject choice.
- Restructures school format to **5+3+3+4** pattern

Digital & Vocational Learning

- Promotion of **digital education platforms** like DIKSHA, SWAYAM.
- Introduction of **vocational subjects** from school level to make students job-ready

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA)

- Science, Math Fun Learning Clubs, Innovation Hubs, Olympiads AI, Design Thinking, Organic Living

Samagra Shiksha

- Pre-primary to Class 12
- Uniforms, Textbooks, Hostels
- Focus on CWSN (Children with Special Needs)
- 2023: Academic Resource Persons for Career Guidance
- Smart Classes, Libraries, Yoga, ICT, Sports

PM SHRI Schools

- 15,000+ Model Schools, Green Schools: Solar, Waste Mgmt
- Climate Education & Hackathons, Implemented 2022–2027

PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal)

- Balvatika to Class 8
- Nutritional Support + Attendance
- Summer Meals in Drought/Disaster
- MDM Rules (2015): Food Testing, School Committees

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship

- ₹12,000/year for Class 9–12
- Targets Economically Weaker Students
- 1 Lakh Scholarships/Year
- Not for KVS/NVS/Residential Schools
- Income Limit: ₹3.5 Lakh/Year

ULLAS – Adult Education

- Age 15+ (Non-schooled Adults)
- Literacy, Numeracy, Life Skills, Vocational, Continuing Ed.
- Volunteers + Hybrid Model
- CNCL at NCERT supports
- Slogan: “Jan Jan Saakshar”

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Scheme / Initiative	Focus Area	Key Features / Objectives
World Class Institutions (Institutions of Eminence)	Global Ranking, Autonomy	20 institutions (public & private); academic, administrative, financial autonomy; goal: top 500 globally, then top 100.
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)	Rural Development	Connects HEIs with villages; promotes traditional knowledge & technology-driven rural transformation.
National Digital Library of India	Digital Learning Access	Digital content repository; supports all learners; enhances education, research, and innovation.
Research, Innovation and Technology Goalposts	National R&D	10 national goals; time-bound research plans; IITs and ISC involved in execution.
Bachelor of Vocational Studies (B.Voc)	Skill-Based Education	Multi-exit options (Diploma, Adv. Diploma); NSQF-aligned; bridges education and employability.
SAMVAY	Academic– Vocational Integration	Facilitates vertical/lateral mobility; integrates academic & practical skills; holistic approach.
YUKTI	Traditional Skills Innovation	Supports artisans; promotes tech/design in crafts; economic upliftment through innovation.
SAKSHAM Scholarship	Support for Differently Aabled	Financial aid for technical education; ₹5 crore/year; covers tuition & incidentals in AICTE-approved institutions.
Ishan Uday Scholarship	Support for NE Students	UG scholarships for low-income NE dents; 1) ₹5,400(General) (For 10 months every year) ,

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		2) ₹7,800 (Technical)(For 10 months every year)
Ishan Vikas	Academic Exposure	NE students visit IITs/NITs/IISERs for short-term academic interactions and exposure.
Pragati Scholarship	Girls' Technical Education	Encourages girl students in technical fields; promotes women's empowerment via education.
Swami Vivekananda Scholarship (Single Girl Child)	Women Research in	Supports single girl child pursuing research in social sciences; reduces dropout rates.
SWAYAM	Free Online Education	Free, quality courses; 4-quadrant learning model; bridges digital divide; open to all learners.
Open and Distance Learning (ODL)	Distance Higher Education	Provided by open universities (e.g., IGNOU); expands access to higher education across regions.
PM-USP (with CSSS, SSSJKL, CSIS)	Financial Aid to Students	CSSS: scholarships for college students; SSSJKL: for J&K & Ladakh; CSIS: education loan interest subsidy.
National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS)	Skill Development	₹3,054 crore budget; apprenticeships across disciplines; links students with industries.
Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF)	Research Excellence	High-value fellowships to top researchers; aims to boost innovation and R&D in India.

Social Problem -Health

High Disease Burden:

- Both communicable (e.g., TB, malaria) and non-communicable diseases (e.g., diabetes, heart disease) are widespread.

Malnutrition:

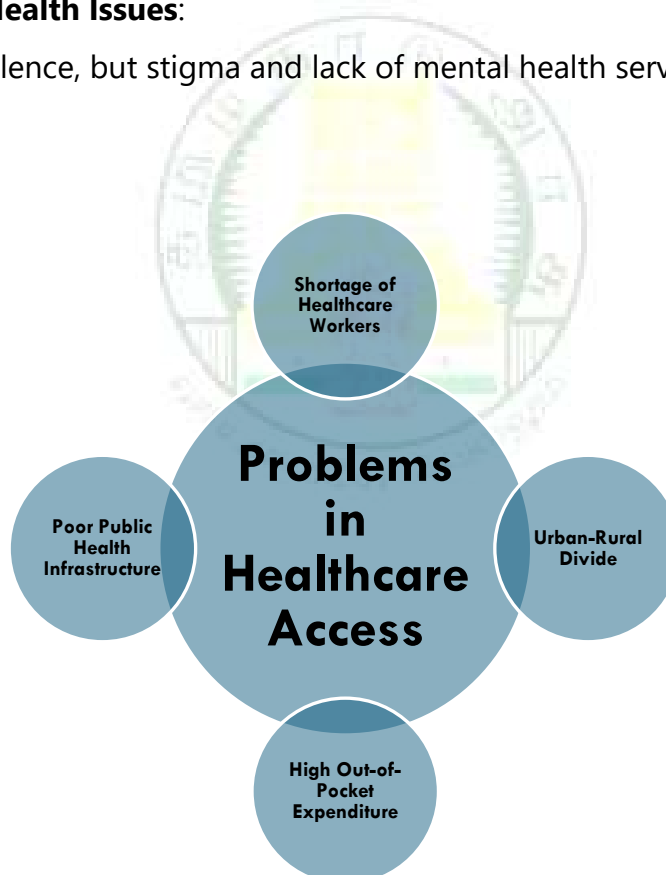
- High among children and women; anemia is common among women.

Maternal & Infant Mortality:

- Rates have improved but remain a concern, especially in rural and underserved areas.

Mental Health Issues:

Increasing prevalence, but stigma and lack of mental health services are barriers.



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Major Government Initiatives

- **National Health Policies**
 - **1983 Policy:** Primary healthcare, health volunteers, referral systems
 - **2002 Policy:** Strengthening public health, private sector engagement
 - **2017 Policy:**
 - Life Expectancy Target: 70 years by 2025
 - Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (28 by 2019), Neonatal Mortality Rate (16 by 2025)

Health Schemes	
For Children	ICDS (1975): Nutrition, immunization, child healthcare Universal Immunization Program (1985) National Health Mission (2013): Strengthening healthcare infrastructure POSHAN Abhiyaan (2018)
For Women	PM Matru Vandana Yojana (2017): Financial support for maternal care Janani Suraksha Yojana (2005): Institutional deliveries PMSMA: Free check-ups on the 9th of every month
For the Elderly	NPHCE (2010): Healthcare support for the elderly Senior Citizens Act (2007): Welfare and legal protection PM Vaya Vandana Yojana (2017): Pension for senior citizens Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana: Free assistive devices SACRED Portal & AGRASR

Healthcare Schemes in Tamil Nadu

Children's Health

<p>New Born Baby Care Services</p> <p>Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) (SAM treatment)</p> <p>Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)</p> <p>District Early Intervention Centre (Minimizing disabilities)</p> <p>Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (Adolescent Health)</p> <p>"102" Drop Back Service (JSSK) (Free transport for postnatal mothers & sick infants)</p>

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**Women's
Healthcare**

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MRMBS) (2011)
Amma Baby Care Kit (2015) (Postnatal hygiene, 16-item kit)
Amma Maternity Nutrition Kit (2019) (Iron & nutrition supplements)
Breast Milk Banks (25 Govt hospitals)
RMNCH+A Services (Maternal, child, adolescent health, safe abortion)
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Neonatal Care (CEmONC) (Reducing MMR)
Anaemia Mukh Bharat Scheme (2018-22) (3% yearly reduction)
Control of Gestational Diabetes (Glucose Challenge Test)

**E-Health
Initiatives**

Health Helpline & Telemedicine (104) (2013)
Mera Aspaatal (My Hospital)

**Health
Insurance -
CMCHIS**

Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

- Universal health coverage for low-income families (₹72,000 annual income limit)
- Smart Cards for 1.58 crore families
- **Integrated with PMJAY (2018)** (₹5 lakh coverage per family)
- Includes migrants & orphans
- **Hospitals Covered: 977** (244 Govt, 733 Pvt)
24/7 Toll-Free Helpline: 1800 425 3933

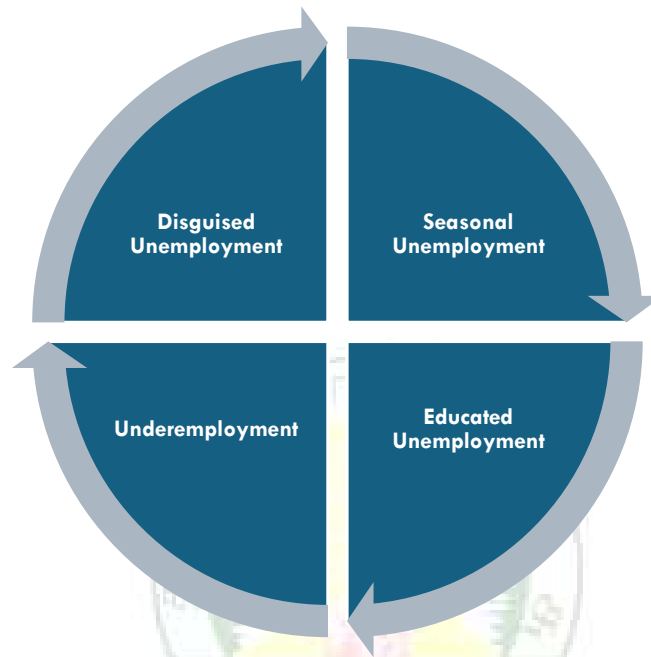
**General
Public
Healthcare**

- **Amma Arokiya Thittam (2016)**
- **Amma Whole Body Health Check-up & Women Special Check-up (2016)**
- **Emergency Ambulance Services (108, 39 ambulances)**

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**Social Problems –
Employment**

Types



Causes of Unemployment

Population Explosion
Slow Industrial Growth
Skill Mismatch
Overdependence on Agriculture
Technological Advancements

Effects of Unemployment

Rising Poverty
Social Unrest
Brain Drain
Human Resource Wastage

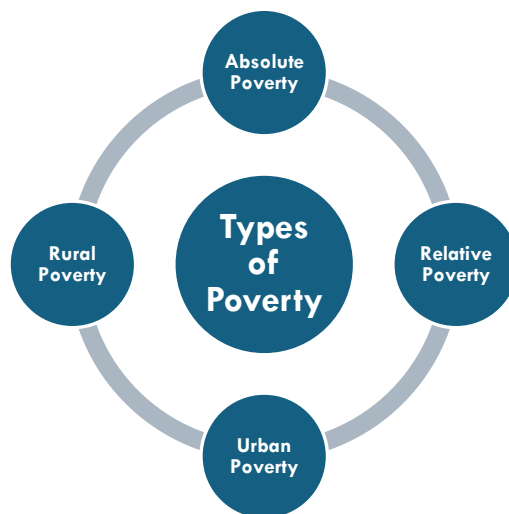
Government Initiatives

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- Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE).
- PM-DAKSH (Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi).
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- Start-Up India Scheme.
- Rozgar Mela.
- Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme- Rajasthan.
- Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme.
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

**Social Problem -
Poverty**

Types of Poverty



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Causes of Poverty	Effects of Poverty
Population Explosion Unemployment Low Agricultural Productivity Wealth Inequality Inflation	Malnutrition, Poor Health Low Education Levels Child Labor, Crime Social Unrest, Instability

Government Initiatives

1. **Sampoorna Grama Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):** Provides wage employment in rural areas.
2. **Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** Focuses on rural housing for the economically disadvantaged.
3. **Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development:** Supports housing innovations and habitat development.
4. **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY):** Focuses on rural infrastructure and social sector programs.
5. **Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Aims to improve rural road connectivity.
6. **Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** Supports self-employment among rural poor through skill development and credit support.

State-Specific Poverty Alleviation Schemes (Tamil Nadu)

Asset Creation & Community Participation	Thanniraivu Thittam → Asset-building → Community involvement → 25:75 cost-sharing model
Rural Economic & Social Infrastructure	Village Fair Development Scheme → Develops rural fairs → Promotes local economy & social bonding
Local Area Development	MLA/MP Constituency Development Schemes

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Local infrastructure & welfare projects → Funded by elected representatives
Sanitation & Women's Health	Integrated Rural Sanitary Complex (Women) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Rural toilets → Improves hygiene & women's dignity
Support for Weavers	Special Project for Poor Weaver Families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Design development → Skill & tech upgrade → Value addition & market access
Welfare for Disabled	Special Projects for Disabled Persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Customized support → Empowerment & inclusion
Digital Rural Services	RASI Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → SHG-run digital service hubs → Internet-enabled rural services
Village Planning	Holistic Namadhu Gramam (Our Village) Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Resource mapping → Micro-planning → Fund convergence for village development
Water Resource & Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thayumanavar Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Rehabilitate 5,000 water bodies → Enhance irrigation & rural agriculture → Focus on panchayat lands