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To

The Controller of Examination
Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
Frazer Bridge Road,
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ஐயா,

பொருள்: விடையில் திருத்தம் கோரி
பிப்ரவரி 11, 2018 அன்று TNPSC மூலமாக **CCSE –IV** க்குரிய தேர்வுகள்
நடைபெற்றது அந்த தேர்வு குறித்த விடைகளை தாங்கள் தற்போது
வெளியிட்டுள்ளீர்கள். அதில் சில கேள்விகளின் விடைகள் குழப்பமாக
உள்ளது. குழப்பத்தின் பயனை மாணவர்களுக்கு அளிக்குமாறு
பணிவன்புடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோன்.

குழப்பமான கேள்விகள் பின்வருமாறு.

1. GENERAL TAMIL WITH GENERAL STUDIES S.No. 20970488 – CCSFT

என்ற கேள்வித் தாளில் 70 -வது பக்கம் கேள்வி 189

பொருத்துக:

- a. அஸ்ஸாம் - 1. பொடு
b. ஆந்திர பிரதேசம் - 2. மாசன்
c. மத்திய பிரதேசம் - 3. பொன்னம்
d. கேரளா - 4. ஜும்

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- A. 3 1 2 4
B. 2 3 4 1
C. 1 2 3 4
D. 4 3 2 1

விளக்கம் : இந்த கேள்விக்கு (B) என்ற விடை கொடுத்துள்ளீர்கள்,
மேலும் அனைத்து விடைகளும் வருவதற்கு
வாய்ப்பு உள்ளது.

Evidence: 10-ம் வகுப்பு புவியியல்

1. Primitive agriculture

Primitive agriculture is practised in the forest areas where heavy rainfall occurs. A portion of forest is cleared for cultivation and crops are raised for two or three years. Then they abandon the land and shift to another part. This is still practised on a small scale in the North Eastern States, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Primitive agriculture is known by different names at different places such as "Jhum" in Assam, "Podu" in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, "Mashan" in Madhya Pradesh and "Ponam" in Kerala.

2. Subsistence Agriculture

The predominant type of Indian agriculture is subsistence farming. In this type nearly half of the production is used for family consumption and the rest is sold in the nearby markets. The farmers concentrate on staple food crops like rice and wheat.

Example: North Ganga plain and in the south Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadhi plains.

Large scale improvement has been made in Indian agriculture after independence. The farmer tries to get the maximum possible output from the available land with high input of fertilizers, manures, hybrid variety of seeds, farm machineries and irrigation facilities wherever possible. This type

Rice, the staple food of South India, occupies 44 million hectares. It is the largest rice grown area in the world. India achieved self sufficiency in rice in 1977 and regularly exports a small quantity of high-quality basmati rice.

of agriculture is also known as "Intensive agriculture" and it is generally practised in alluvial plains.

3. Commercial agriculture

Crops in great demand are grown in Commercial agriculture. In this type crops are raised on a large scale with the view of exporting them to other countries and for earning foreign exchange. This type of agriculture is otherwise called as "Extensive agriculture". It is practised in Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and TamilNadu. Commercial agricultural products are used as raw materials in the agrobased industries. Example cereals, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc.

4. Plantation agriculture

In this type of agriculture, single crop is raised on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. The plantations are mostly owned by the companies. Tea, Coffee and Rubber are plantation crops. These crops are grown on the hilly areas of North Eastern States of India, west Bengal,

The Nilgris, Anaimalai and Cardamom hills of South India.



Rubber Tree

2. GENERAL TAMIL WITH GENERAL STUDIES S.No. 20970488 – CCSFT

என்ற கேள்வித் தாளில் 48 -வது பக்கம் கேள்வி 145

பொருத்துக

வரிசை I

வரிசை II

- a. பொதுபணி தேர்வாணையம் - 1. 1924
b. இந்து அறநிலைய சட்டம் - 2. 1929
c. ஆந்திரா பல்கலைக்கழகம் - 3. 1926
d. பணியாளர் தேர்வு வாரியம் - 4. 1925

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- A. 4 3 2 1
B. 2 4 1 3
C. 4 2 3 1
D. 2 3 4 1

விளக்கம் : இந்த கேள்விக்கு (D) என்ற விடை கொடுத்துள்ளீர்கள், இந்த கேள்விக்கு C என்ற விடை வருவதற்கு வாய்ப்பும் உள்ளது.

Evidence: இணையத்தளம்

Andhra University

The **Andhra University** (IAST: *Āndhra Viśvakalāpariṣhat*) is a public university located in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. It was established in 1926^[1] and shared affiliating responsibilities with Madras University in the initial years. It is located in a campus of 171 hectares (422 acres).

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Kala Prapoorna

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History

Andhra University was established in 1926 by the Madras University Act to serve the entire linguistic region of Andhra as a residential teaching- cum-affiliating University. The institution has

Sir C.R. Reddy as its founder Vice-Chancellor and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan as the second Vice-Chancellor. The university emblem was designed by Shri Kowta Rammohan Sastri with the guidance of Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy.

The leaders of the University engaged the services of educationists such as Dr. T.R. Seshadri, Dr. S. Bhagavantham, Professor Hiren Mukherjee, Professor Humayan Kabir and Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. Nobel Laureate C V Raman was the alumnus of the University and closely associated in laying research foundations in Physics. Padmavibhushan Prof. C R Rao, the statistician, was an alumnus of the University. Maharaja of Vizianagaram donated lands and palaces for establishing Andhra University. Maharaja Vikram Deo Varma of Jeypore also donated lands and set up the first college in the university which has been dedicated to him.

Andhra University



Motto	<i>Tejasvi nāvadhītamastu</i> (from the <i>Taittiriya āraṇyaka</i> of the Yajurveda, 8.0.0)
Motto in English	"May the Divine Light illuminate our studies."
Type	Public
Established	1926
Vice-Chancellor	G. Nageswara Rao
Rector	Gayatri Devi
Location	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India 17°43′45.38″N 83°19′17.61″E
Campus	Urban
Affiliations	UGC
Website	www.andhrauniversity.edu.in (http://www.andhrauniversity.edu.in/)

E-mail: coetnpsc.tn@nic.in, contactnpsc@gmail.com