

9th TEST

Marks : 300

Time : 3 Hrs

TARGETING

TNPSC

GROUP-II

2023

**QUESTION
WITH SIMPLIFIED
ANSWER**

**MAINS
WRITTEN
EXAM**



**Industrial Map of Tamil Nadu, India
Recruitment Agencies in
State Govt & Union Govt.**

1. RANIPET : Leather
2. AMBUR : Leather
3. VAIYAMBADI : Leather
4. SALEM : Powerlooms, Home textiles, Steel, Sago
5. SANKAGIRI : Lorry Fleet Operators
6. TIRUCHENGODE : Borewell drilling services
7. NAMAKKAL : Transportation, Poultry
8. KARUR : Coach-building, Powerlooms
9. ERODE : Powerlooms, Turmeric
10. COIMBATORE : Spinning Mills, Engineering Industries
11. TIRUPUR : Knitwear, Readymade garments
12. RAJAPALAYAM : Surgical cotton products
13. SIVAKASI : Safety Matches, Fireworks, Printing



English Medium



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TEST

9

வெற்றி ஒன்றே
இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) Explain about Industrial mapping of TamilNadu.

- Tamil Nadu at present has the largest no of factories among all states in India and shares largest of labour force in manufacturing in the country. **6**

Industrial mapping in TN Information technology

- Tamilnadu was the second largest software exporter in the country next only to Karnataka.
- Tidel Park Taramani, International Tech Park, Chennai, Olympia Tech Park (guindy).

Manufacturing and engineering industry

- Tamilnadu share of the industrial output is around 11 to 12% of the country 's output and 15% of the country's exports excluding software exports.
- Thiruvallur, Chennai, hosur

Chennai Automobiles.

- Chennai referred as Detroit of Asia for manufacturing of automobiles.
- Due to medical tourism it is known as health capital of India

Leather:

- TN accounts for 30% of leather exports and 70% of production in India.
- Ambur, Ranipet, Vellore, Vaniyambadi, Pernambut, Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Erode & Dindigul.

Textile:

- Karur is known as "Textile valley"-Knitting city-Tripur (exporter of garments)
- Textile sector contributes 14% of manufacturing

Fire works:

- Sivakasi is known for " Fireworks" was called as "Little Japan" by Nehre

Chemicals:

- Chennai and Tuticorin plays vital role in manufacturing chemicals.

2) What are the agency are key to the extend the support for Industry in Tamil Nadu? Explain.

SIPCOT:

6

- Formed in 1971
- State Industries promotion corporation of TN
- To promote industrial growth in TamilNadu by creating industrial estate.

TANSIDCO:

- Formed in 1970
- TamilNadu small Industries Development corporation.
- To promote small scale industries by providing subsidies and technical assistance.

TIDCO:

- Formed in 1965
- Tamilnadu Industrial Development corporation
- Promote large and medium scale industries by joint venture.

ELCOT:

- Formed in 1977
- Electronic corporation of Tamil Nadu
- Promote Private and public enterprises on electronics and Information Technology

IIC:

- Formed in 1949
- Tamil Nadu Industrial investment corporation
- Provides financial assistance to micro/small/medium/large scale industries.

3) Write about the Policy Factors that helped the Industrialisation Process inTamil Nadu. **6**

1. Education:

- Vast supply of Technical human resources
- TN is home to large no of engineering colleges, ITI, Polytechnics
- Vocational training and practical training all part of education system in TN.

2. Infrastructures:

- Widespread of Electrification include rural areas

- Excellent transport infrastructure with connectivity
- Marketing goods made carries through NH,SH etc.

3. Industrial promotion:

- Policy were formed to promote industries in TN
- Incentives were given to entrepreneur to attract investment-Freedom in establishing firms in SEZ's
- Streamlined procedures
- Reduced formalities (Liberal in licensing)
- Tax free Zone (SEZ).

4. Mobilization of Resources:

- Helps to growth of local entrepreneur and self employed professionals in Tamil Nadu.

4) List out the Information Technology Special Economic Zones. 6

- ELCOT is promoting it SEZ's in Tier-I of Tier-II cities with well infrastructure facilities as TN Govt order and approval from 901.
 - ELCOSEZ's (It specific special Economic Zones)
1. Chennai - Sholinganallur
 2. Coimbatore - Vilankuruchi
 3. Madurai - Ilandhai Kulam
 4. Madurai - Vadapalani - Kinnimangalam
 5. Trichy - Navalpattu
 6. Tirunelveli - Gangaikondan
 7. Salem - Jagirammalayam
 8. Hosur - Viswanathapuram.

5) List out the Industries which are on the basis of Ownership? 1

Industries Based on Ownership

- private sector
- public sector
- Joint sector
- Co operative sector
- Multinational firms

1. Private sector Industries 5

- Owned by entrepreneurs or cooperate firms eg. Apple, Amazon, TATA etc.

2. Public sector:

- Owned by state and its agencies eg. BHEL,BEC, Durgapur steel plant etc.

3. Joint sector:

- Owned Jointly by private firms and state on its agencies
- Eg for Joint sector industries is cochin refineries, Madras fertilizes

4. Co operative sector:

- Owned by co operatively by a group of people basically raw material producers
- Eg: Amul, Co-optex, TANTEA etc.

5. Multinational firms

- These are big companies that operate from several countries.these companies operate with a desire to be globally competitive and get maximum profits.
- Ex-micro soft,nestle,coca cola,amazon etc.

6) Explain the objectives and salient features of EXIM policy. 1

EXIM policy:

- A set of guidelines and instructions related to the import and export of goods. Regulated by Foreign Trade Act 1992.

Objectives:

- Sustained growth in exports
- Accessibility to raw materials, consumables, capital goods.
- Cheating market space for domestic products- Enhance technological strength
- To accelerate economy

Salient Features of EXIM policy:

- Reduce export obligations by 25%
- Enhancing indigenous products by "make in India"
- Formation of new SEZ's
- Liberalization on Export
- Low custom duties on import
- Devaluation of rupee
- Increased performance on PSU's

7) Short note on Startup India and Standup India? 3

Startup India:

- Launching on 2016 / Jan-16
- Aims to empower startups to grow through innovation and design
- To build a strong eco system for growth of startup business.

- Transforming India into country of Job creators instead of Job seekers
- Tax exemptions, patent application, easier Norms, self certification are benefits.

Stand up India: 3

- Launched on 05/04/2016
- Aims to facilitate bank loans to one SC's or STs and 1 woman borrower per bank branch
- Loan amount between 10 lakhs and 1 crore
- To setup green field enterprise (agri allied)
- In case of non-individual 51% of share belongs to SC/ST/women
- The loan is repayable in 7 years.

8) Explain the Significance of GEC ?**Green Energy corridor: 1**

- The project aims at synchronizing electricity produced from renewable source such as solar and wind with conventional power station.

Significance of GEC: 5

- Helps in ecologically sustainable development of the country
- Aims at long term energy security of our country
- Employment generation (is killed of unskilled)
- Reducing carbon emissions
- Helps country to meet the commitments made at Paris Agreement 2016
- The GEC will help in offsetting the intra-state transmission charges and keep the power costs down.
- Aim of producing 50% of total electricity from renewable source
- Creating of intra state Transmission system (INSTS)
- This will help in achieving 450 GW installed renewable Energy by 2030.

9) Explain note on Chennai - Kanniyakumari Industrial Corridor?**Chennai – Kanniyakumari industrial corridor 1**

- CKIC is being implemented in partnership with Asian development bank as 2nd phase of east coast Economic corridor (ECEC) to promote port based economic development.

Industrial corridors constitute world-class infrastructure, such as: 1

- High-speed transportation network – rail and road.

- Ports with state-of-the-art cargo handling equipment.
- Modern airports.
- Special economic regions/industrial areas.

Significance: 2

- Enhanced connectivity of industrial hubs with hinterland and ports.
- Increase the participation of Indian manufacturing in global production networks and global value chains.
- creating jobs along the corridor.- Single window portal
- Improvement of 15 state Highways

Establishment of substation in Viruthunagar and Ottapidaram 2

- Project consist of 6 industrial nodes
- 1. Madurai – Dindigul - Virudhunagar – Theni
- 2. Thoothukudi – Trinaveli-Ra.
- 3. Ramanathapuram
- 4. Cuddalore-Nagapattinam
- 5. Trichy-pudhukottai-sivagangai
- 6. Ariyalur-perambalur
- 60 MLD desalination plant in Tuticorin
- Medi - park in Chengalpattu
- 20 MLD desalination plant in Manakudi

10) What are the Core Industries and write their Significance?**Core Industries: 1**

- They are main or the key industries in Indian economy. There are 8 states industries sector.
- 1. Refinery products 2. Electricity 2
- 3. Steel 4. Coal
- 5. Crude oil 6. Natural Gas
- 7. Cement 8. Fertilizes

Significance: 3

- The core sectors have a major impact on the Indian economy and significantly affect most other industries as well.
- Their measures help account the physical volume of production in India.
- Their analysis offers clearer and realistic assessment of what's happening in the economy.
- Their progress is used by government agencies for policy-making purposes.

- They remain extremely relevant for the calculation of the quarterly and advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates.
- The core sector is also known as Infrastructure output as they represent the basic industries that form the base of the economy.
- They are used to prepare index of industrial production (IIP) by office of Economic Adviser(OEA)
- They comprises 40.27% of weight of items includes in IIP.

11) What is disinvestment and what are its types?

- "Disinvestment means sale or liquidation of assets by the government, Usually central and state public sector enterprises, projects or other fixed assets"
- The government undertakes disinvestment to reduce the fiscal burden on the exchequer, or to raise money for meeting specific needs.

- The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) under the Ministry of Finance is the nodal department for the strategic stake sale. **2**

Types of Disinvestment: **3**

1. Minority Disinvestment

- The government retains a majority stake in the company typically greater than 51%, enhancing management control eg: powergrid, NTPC Ltd, NHPC Ltd.

2. Majority Disinvestment:

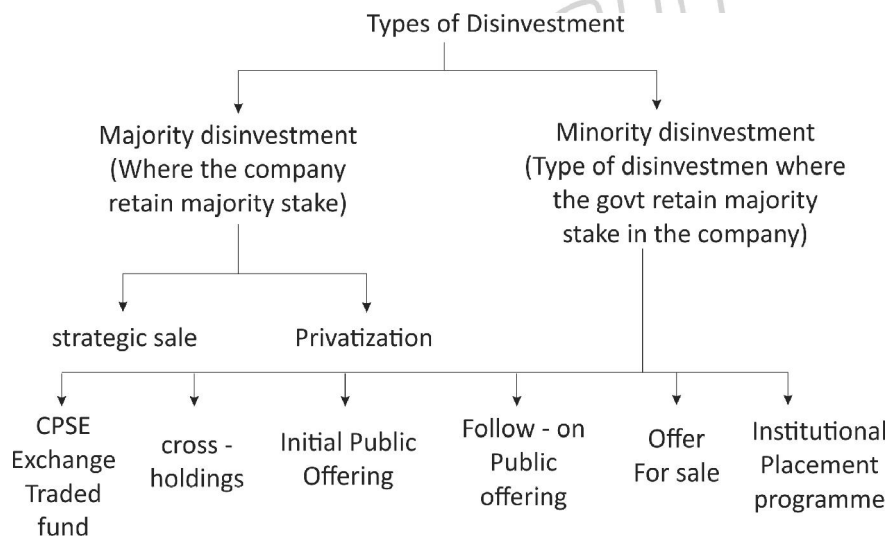
- The government sells of a majority stake and retains a minority stake in the company eg: IOC, BPCL, BALCO etc.

3. Complete privatization:

- It is a form of majority disinvestment where govt sells 100% stake to company eg. Air India

4. Strategic Disinvestment:

- Where govt holds 26% of the stake with voting powers. It still can make vital decisions in the company. **1**



12) List out the special features of civil services?

Professional body: **6**

- It is a professional body of officials
- Who are permanent, paid and skilled.
- It is a whole time job and caller service

Hierarchy – scalar system:

- Each civil servant has to obey his immediate superior
- Officer with discretionary powers, supervises their, subordinates

Political neutrality:

- Refrain from political activities
- Non-alignment to political regime

Impartiality:

- Reforming duties without favour or Bias
- They have to apply law of the state

Service motto:

- Working for welfare of society
- Humble and service minded towards society

Permanent:

- Thus discharge duties till they attain the age of superannuation.

13) Why All India services were established? Explain the various appointment of union & state services.

All India services: 3

- The Constitution provides for the creation of All India services common to union and the states for developmental affairs and focus on law and order, planning and execution of policy at centre, and state levels.

WHY?

- In order to protect the interest of the states, this power is essential.
- The recruitment and conditions which are put forward for persons appointed to All India services can be regulated by parliament as it enacted the All India Service Act of 1951.
- The All India Services, as a centralized permanent institution, serve as India's core administrative system,
- The all India Services have been given crucial tasks and responsibilities, and they have the ability to change the country's look.

Various appointment of union & state services:

- There are two modes of recruitment to the All India services 3
1. Direct Recruitment
 2. Promotion/Selection.

Direct Recruitment:

- Through the civil service Examination for IAS & IPS
- Indians forest exam for IF.S
- There exams are conducted by UPSC

Promotion/Selection:

- By the way of promotion of SCs/SPs/STs
- Selection of Non-state Civil services (NSCS) to IAS.

14) Why All India judicial services is needed addition with Indian services?

Indian Judicial service: 1

- It is a reform push to centralize the recruitment of judges and district judges
- Level of additional District judges and district judges for all states. 5

1. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 made the provision for creating of new All India Judicial Services
 2. India has unified Judiciary, unlike USA
 3. Under 312 Article itself constitution of an All India Judicial Service is possible
 4. The Judicial responsibility performed by a judge in one state would be the same in another state
 5. Way to attract best legal talent in the country
 6. Possible of getting legal talent at young age.
- Recommendation of Punchi on centre state relation recommended the constitution of All-India Judicial service

15) Explain in detail about the case of generalists and specialists?

- Generalist and specialist are two component of civil service in India
- A generalist is a person with a wide array of knowledge on a variety of subjects, useful or not.
- Specialist is a person who have the knowledge about particular sector. 1

Generalist Vs specialist: 5

- A generalist civil segment is one who posses administration knowledge
- Planning, organizing, staffing, directing coordinating, reporting& Budgeting
- A specialist civil servant is one who posses specialized and professional qualification and not suitable for all policy – making position
- Indian Economic service, Indian statistical services Indian engineering service etc are specialized categories.

Generalist > Specialist

- A generalist can act as mediator between minister and specialist, people and govt pressure groups and public interest.
- Generalist are more suitable for their high management qualities, understanding economy, social – economic conditions of people, at all levels of administration.

16) List out the difference between Minister and Civil servant? 6

Sl.No	Minister	Civil Servant
1	Amateur in nature	Professional
2	Non – Technical	Technical
3	Partisan	Non – Partisan
4	Temporary	Permanent
5	More public contacts	Less contact with public
6	More legislative contacts	Less legislative contacts
7	Policy formulating oriented work	Execution by made by minister policy
8	Decision making	Acts as a advisory authority unit
9	Increased coordination making policy	Increased in performance in executing policy
10	Desires their power from people by elections	Decisions their power from both administration and technical expertise
11	Based on doctrine of sovereignty	Subordinate to political executive
12	Department politically headed by Minister	Department headed executive by Secretariat

17) What is called Bureaucracy? Explain it. 1

Bureaucracy

- Bureaucracy is defined as a management approach that emphasized a structured organization in which positions and authority are defined according to formal rules.

Definition

- “Civil Service / Bureaucracy is a professional body of officials permanent, paid and skilled” – Finer

Role of Bureaucracy

- Government by officers
- Executing policies of govt
- Aid the operation of ministers and reporting to concern ministries
- They are permanent, professional at executive part.

Advantages of Bureaucracy

2

- Division of power
- Efficiency
- Responsibility and compliance
- Decision making
- Ease of management

Disadvantages of Bureaucracy

2

- Red tapism
- Bureaucratic delay
- Corruption
- Documentation
- Nepotism

18) Write the Pros and Cons in system of Lateral entry its Government Service.

Lateral entry

1

- It means the appointment of specialist and experts, mainly those from the private sector in govt organizations and ministries.

1. Pros in system of later entry

2.5

a) Need of specialized knowledge

- Governance is becoming more and more complex requiring skills.
- To ease the business of govt lateral entry is unavoidable.

b) Filling Gap

- There is always shortage of about 1500 IAS officers.
- Lateral entry can help bridge thus deficit.

c) Bringing change in work culture

- Bringing values of economy.
- Effectiveness in govt sector

d) Participatory governance

- More participatory
- Possibility of involvement of stake holder in private and public sector.

2. Cons in system of lateral entry

2.5

a) Outstanding expertise

- Expertise is widely available and used by ministry.
- Expert committees, consultations, think – tank engagements
- Thus is a different between bringing expertise and decision making.

b) Decision making process

- The success lies within understanding of the system
- Ability of work with the “Permanent” establishment.

c) Profit Motive Vs Public Service

- Private sector approach us profit oriented on their hand motive of the Govt is public service.

d) Conflict of interest

- Hiring of private sector into administration position raises issues of potential conflict.
- Requires stringent code of conduct for entrants from private sector.

Unit - 2**1) Write about the Major Industrial Clusters and their Specialization in Tamil Nadu****Industrial cluster 10**

- Industrial cluster has become a key goal for regional economic development by strengthening competitiveness like increasing productivity, providing opportunities for employment, entrepreneurs etc.

Major Industrial clusters in TN**1. Automotive cluster**

- Chennai is referred as “Detroit of Asia”
- Chennai has become a automotive industry hub.
- It has both domestic and MNC’s productive unit.
- Domestic firms like TVS, TI cycles, Ashok Leyland, Standard motors etc.
- While MNC’s from like Hyundai, ford, Diamler-Benz, Renault Nission etc.
- Hosur and Coimbatore region is being developed into automotive hub and auto component cluster.

2. Truck and Body building cluster

- The Namakkal – Trichengode belt in western TamilNadu is known for its truck body building industry.
- Karur is another hub with more than 50 body building workshops.
- Example : IRIZAR – TVS
- Riging and borewell trucks and dumped in the National and Tiruchengode region.

3. Textile clusters

- Coimbatore is often referred as “Manchester of South India”.
- Karur is known as “Textile Valley”
- Whereas Tiruppur is referred as “Knitting city”
- Powerloom is more widespread within Erode and Salem.
- Tiruppur accounts for 80% of country’s cotton knitwear exports.
- It creates employment for 3 lakh people sine 1980’s.
- Karur is major centre for export of home furnishing like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.
- Bhavani and Kumarapalayam are again major centre for production of carpets and bed spreads.

4. Leather and leather Goods cluster

- TN accounts for 60% of leather tanning capacity and 38% of all leather footwear, garments and components.
- Leather cluster is located around Vellore and its nearby towns Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyampadi, Walajapet etc.
- Vellore is top exports of finished leather goods.

5. Fire works, matches and Printing cluster

- Sivakasi is a major centre for printing and fireworks in the country.
- It contributes 90% of India’s fireworks production, 80% of safety matches and 60% of Printing solutions.

6. Electronics and information technology

- After the electronics reforms started in the early 1990’s, the state has been entry of hardware and electronics manufactures.
- Expansion of software sector, Chennai and to a limited extent Coimbatore, have emerged as centres for software service.

Significance of Industrial cluster in TN

1. Creates employment opportunities.
2. Increased exports
3. Boosts economy in many aspects
4. Strengthening working sections of the state
5. Capacity building
6. Improved transport facility

7. Faster growth and sustainable progress.

Conclusion 2

- Thus industrial cluster in TamilNadu strengthens economy and increases employment opportunities, skill utilization and enhances standard of living.

2) Explain the Factors affecting location of Industries with reference to Weber theory of location?

Webers theory of location 2

- Alfred Weber in 1909 gave theory of industrial location and it emphasized the “pull factors of geographic location”.
- It is considered as modern location theory of industries.

Weber’s location Triangle 2



Factors affecting location of Industries 8

1. **Availability of Raw materials**

- An industry should located in place where access to raw material.
- Raw material available at Cheaper rates. Example : Oil refinery at Vishakapattinam

2. **Availability of Power**

- Industry can be established at any place where electricity is available.
- Availability of un interrupted power supply can pull industries
- Foremost advantage is continuous production.
- Example : Aluminium industries near by hydro electric projects.

3. **Transport costs**

- A good transport location is need for procurement of raw materials.
- A market place is required for selling of finished products.
- Every industry incurs transport costs and it should be less.

4. **Nearness to Market**

- It is the prominent factor governs industry location.
- It determines the cost of the finished goods that sold to people.

5. **Availability of labour**

- Working labour force is needed for a industry to run.
- Labour force is classified into skilled, semiskilled, unskilled.
- These labours get different remuneration based on their skills.
- The growth of cotton industries in Bombay is due to availability of cheap labour.
- Entrepreneur like to start business where labour is abundantly available.

6. **Policy Framework**

- The govt may establish various industries by providing incentives.
- It provides finance, land, water and transport
- The govt must provide transport and communication facilities in backward regions.
- It should provide tax exemption, marketing, space, export and import facility.

7. **Availability of capital**

- Capital is the most essential factor for an industry to setup.
- It can be acquired by bank, financing agencies.

8. **Natural and climatic conditions**

- Topography of the region plays vital role in industrial location.
- Water facilities, drainage facilities, disposal of waste etc.
- Humid change of Bombay helps development of cotton industry.

3) Write note on Sunrise Industry and its features with example?

Sunrise Industry 2

- It is a new form of industry that is expanding rapidly
- Example : Tele communication industry in 1990’s and is expected to increasing important in the future.
- The term “sunrise industry” coined in 1983 to describe new, successful manufacturing industries upon which economy is rising.

Examples 1

- Examples of sunrise industries include the 2003-2007 alternative energy sector, and the 2011-2012 social media and cloud computing industries.

- A sunrise industry is often characterized by a high degree of innovation, and its rapid emergence may threaten to push a competing industry sector into obsolescence which is already declining.
- The dynamic business market is referred to as a sunset business, owing to its poor long-term prospects.
- The following are the few examples of the sunrise industry : IT industry of California and Bangalore Hydrogen fuel production Petrochemical industry Food processing industry Space tourism Online Encyclopaedias

Key factors for the growth in sunrise industry in India **1**

- ROBUST DEMAND: Per capita GDP of India is expected to reach US \$ 3,273.85 in 2023 from US \$ 1,983 in 2012.
- Location: India has a location advantage – it is geographically close to key export destinations like middle east, south-east Asia, Africa etc.
- Policy Support: In the beginning of July 1991, economy started shifted to Mixed Economy Availability of Labour: Any industry needs labour. India with its huge population provides enough labour for enterprises.

Key features of sunrise Industry **8****1. High court Rate**

- The sector showing potential for substantial and rapid growth.
- It can be economy moving force in its growth stage
- The sector completely depends upon the current trends of population.
- It will not fade out as easier and transforms to another form.

2. A lot of startups

- As Indian govt itself initiated startup India program
- There sunrise sector provides path for new entrepreneur.
- The sector depends upon labour force as it is available abundantly.
- It can be change factor providing employment opportunity and boost economy.

3. Venture capital funding

- It involves in idea generation of a business proposal.
- Review on existing and expected competitive scenario.
- Details of management of the company and examines policy framework.

4. Viability and sustainability

- The most common factor in sunrise industry is income generation.
- Sustainable growth in short term like petrochemical industry.
- Enhanced investment and a promise return
- It can meet their investment and profit in specific period.
- The cost of running and maintaining the sector is also gets easier in development phase.

4) Write Briefly about Defence Industrial Corridor?**Defence Corridors** **1**

- It refers to a route or a path along which domestic productions of defence equipment by public sector, Private sector and MSMEs are lived upto enhance the operational capability of defence forces.
- Launched on : 2018 inaugurated on : 20.01.2019.

- Location : TN and Uttar Pradesh

TamilNadu Defence Industrial Corridor **1**

- Comprising Chennai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Salem, Hosur
- This corridor will create new defence production facilities technology transfer facilitation.

Significance of TN Defence Industrial Corridor**1**

- TIDCO has signed MoV's with IIT – Madras and DRDO.
- IIT – Madras acts as knowledge partner in setting up common testing facilities, common infrastructure, Common certification centres etc.
- DRDO will acts as knowledge partner in sharing of ideas, resources and expertise for development of defence corridor.

- An updated "Aerospace and Defence industrial policy" with more concessions and subsidies launched on May 2020.

Advantages of setting up DIC in TN 3

- TamilNadu has well developed infrastructure with an excellent road and rail network.
- It is the most urbanized state in India
- Highly industrialized state in India
- It consist of four air loans, two naval air stations.
- Contains long coast line with 3 major ports and 23 minor ports.
- TN Govt has "Defence and Aerospace policy" and its objective to achieve 30% share in Defence sector in India.
- Development of Chennai Aerospace park at Sriperumbudur, Aircraft MRO complex at Chennai.

Challenges 3

1. Technological Development in Defence

- Procurement of advanced electronics and materials.
- Never technology have high investment and funding is low.

2. Meeting industries expectations

- Tax benefits like special economic zones (SEZ's)
- Rapid decision making
- Maintaining high standards
- Obtaining quality control.

3. Less involvement in private players

- Concentration of public sector
- Less orders for private sector
- Leads to checking and queueing

Special Features 3

- Single window approvals
- Clearness to Defence and Aerospace
- Rationalised regulatory regime
- Easy reimbursement and uninterrupted electricity
- Assured water supply and uninterrupted electricity
- Connectivity with 4-lane heavy duty highway.

Conclusion

- Addressing the concern of 'Make in India' with aid the growth of the manufacturing

sector and making India Self-reliant and need to identify short term, medium term and long term road maps.

5) Write a note on Pradhan Mantri Gati Shakthi Master Plan?

PM Gati Shakthi Master Plan 1

- Launched on October 2021.
- National Master plan for multi – nodal connectivity
- Coordinating planning and execution of infrastructure projects in India
- Reduced logistics costs.

Features 2

- Digital platform that will bring 16 ministries and departments of the govt.
- Which included railways and roadways
- Integrated planning and implementation of infrastructure projects in 4 years.
- Rs.100 lakh crore project for developing "Holistic infrastructure"
- Existing infrastructure schemes will be merged into one umbrella including Sagarmala, Bharatmala, UDAN Scheme, Inland waterways.
- It covers economic zones such as pharmaceuticals clusters, textile clusters, defence corridor, industrial corridors, electronic park, freshing clusters.
- Seamless movement of goods and people all across India.

Six pillars of Gati Shakthi 2

1. Comprehensiveness
2. Prioritization
3. Optimization
4. Synchronization
5. Analytical
6. Dynamic

Significance 3

- Enhance coordination among ministries
- Last – mile connectivity by working with all stakeholders.
- Breaking departmental silos and institutionalize holistic planning.
- Increased cargo capacity and reducing turnaround time at ports to boost trade.

Role of Lord Cornwallis 1

- He modernized, Rationalized and systemized civil service in India.
- He was known as “Father of Civil services in India”
- He separated executive and judiciary services
- Established “Mal adalats” and abolished public private trade.
- He established the “Office of Superintendent of police”
- He created division of civil service
- Covenanted civil services : higher posts of govt occupied by Europeans.
- Uncovenanted Civil services : Consists of Indian in lower posts.

Role of Wellesley's Role 1

- He established Ft.St.William in Calcutta to train civil servants.
- It was shifted to Haileyberry college in condition as East India College.
- He created office of Chief Secretary of state.

Charter Act of 1833 1

- Attempted to introduce a system of open competition as the basis of selection of civil servants.
- It stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment.

Charter Act of 1853 1

- Introduced an open competition system as a basis of selection and recruitment of civil servants of the company.

Macaulay's Report 1

- Introduced the concept of merit-based civil servant
- Provided for open competitive exam and enabled Indians to enter into civil services.
- The test was conducted only in London.

Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 1

- Provided for reservation of certain Principal posts for members of the covenanted service.
- Test based classical language of Greek and Latin.

Statuary civil Service act of 1878 1

- Reduced the qualifying Age of ICS from 21 to 19 to make it difficult for Indians.

- Consist of 11 industrial corridor and 2 defence corridor.

- 4G connectivity to all villages is another aim.
- 17,000 kms to the gas pipeline network
- Expanding national highway network to 2 lakh kms.

- Creation of more than 200 new airports, heliports and aero drones.

- GIS band spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers for better visibility.

Gati Skahthi Digital Platform 1

- Creation of common umbrella platform
- Effective planning and efficient implementation.
- Coordination between various ministries / departmental on real time bans.

Institutional Framework 1

- For rolling out, implementation, monitoring and support mechanism.
- Classified into 3 tier mechanism
- EGO's – Empowered Group of Secretaries
- NPG – Network Planning Group
- TSU – Technical Support Unit

Integrated Approach 1

- It intends to bring together 16 infrastructure related ministries.
- Removing long standing issues.
- Proper utilization of infrastructure Capacities.

Conclusion 1

- It is a step in right direction it needs to be coupled with a stable and predictable regulatory and institutional framework.

6) What were the steps taken in Pre-Independence era especially in regime of British East India Company for the expansion of civil services in India.**Origin of civil service 1**

- During 17th century the term “Civil Service” and “Civil Service System” were introduced in India to look after the commercial affairs of East India company.

Role of Warren Hastings 1

- In 1772 Governor General Warren Hastings laid the foundation of civil service.
- He established the office of “District magistrate” by introducing in Judicial plan.

- The second provision of this act was to fill 1/6 seat of ICS from the local bodies at the recommendation of Governor General.

Aitchison Commission (1886) 1

- Recommended abolition of statutory civil service system
- Replacement of 2 tier classification into 3 tier system (imperial, provincial, subordinate civil)
- Idea of hold ICS exam simultaneously in England and India.

Islington Commission (1912) 1

- Recommend 25% reservation for Indian in high civil services.
- It rejected holding of exam at London and India.

Lee Commission (1923) 1

- Increased Indianization of civil services.
- 40% British, 40% Indians, 20% - Promotion from provincial.

7) What do you know the most strengthen factors of All India services?

All-India Services 1

- All-India Services of Government of India are part of the Civil Services which makes the permanent bureaucracy of the country
- Considered to be the back bone of Indian administrative setup,

Role of All India Services 1

- All India Services have a vital role to play as far as development and welfare of Indian state is concerned.
- Understanding of problems at Grassroot level
- Formulation of Effective Government Policies
- Implementation of Governmental policies
- Efficient & Clean Administration

Factors that contributed to increasing importance of civil service 10

1. The scientific and technological development:

- They have led to revolutionary changes in transportation and communication system.
- The invention of telephone, telegraph, railways and airways has made big government and large scale administration possible.

Industrial revolution.

- The factory system also resulted in certain evils such as growth of capitalism, large scale unemployment, exploitation of labour etc.
- In the interest of socio-economic justice, governments in the developed and developing countries have to assume new responsibilities to set right the bad effects of the above evils..

2. Economic Planning:

- Modern governments have resorted to planning as a method of achieving economic development and goals of welfare state.
- The new responsibilities relating to planning activities, i.e., plan formulation and implementation and creation of elaborate necessary administrative machinery have naturally widened the scope of public administration..

3. Calamities and crisis:

- Natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones have also enhanced the importance of civil services.
- In the event of occurrence of such natural calamities, the public administrators have to act quickly and undertake rescue operations in order to prevent loss of life and property of the affected people
- Thus crisis management is an important function of public administration.

4. Population and the problems of metropolitan cities:

- The rapid growth of population in almost all the countries of the world, especially in developing countries, has complicated the problems of providing food, shelter, education, health and sanitation etc.
- The growth of metropolitan cities has created certain problems peculiar to the. Some of the problems include congestion, growth of slums, housing scarcity, insufficient water supply, increasing urban crime rate etc.
- The responsibility for tackling these acute social and economic problems has resulted in the increase in the sphere of activity of civil service.

5. Emergence of welfare state:

- Governments have to perform major functions such as dispenser of social services, a provider of essential commodities, a manager of key industries and banking

services and a controller and regulator of private economic enterprises and activities.

- This has naturally increased the importance of civil service

8) List out the various difference between the generalists and specialist in the administration of Indian Government?

Sl.No	Criteria	Generalist	Specialist	12
1	Pay and Service Conditions	More attractive and favourable	Less attractive than Generalists	
2	Postings	They occupy high level position in administration of Union and State govt	They tend to work under a secretary who is a generalist	
3	Regional Level post	Divisional Commissioner, Command Area development Commissioner, others	Technical head of a dept at Regional level Example : Chief Engineer Zone	
4	District level	District Collector head of district administration who is a generalist.	Head of the department of a particular office only.	
5	Relation with political loss	Enjoys more proximity by Generalist	They have less outlook with politicians	
6	Mobility	Inter organizational transfer is more for Generalist	They move within their departments only.	
7	Promotion	They get quick promotion in General Administration	Their promotion frequency is low and less	
8	Appraisal	They get good and regular appraisal	These assessment and approval is done by a generalist only.	
9	Proposals and ideas in policy making	They get higher chance of recognition than specialist	They do not that much opportunity to make policy.	
10	Schemes and welfare of people	They have close contact with people and gets good pride among people	They execute the policies framed by Generalists.	
11	Management	Generalists are more suitable for performance of high level jobs due to high caliber.	Specialist are suitable for technical solutions and support only.	
12	Mediator	The generalist can act as mediator between amateur minister and the people	The specialist is not suitable for mediation purpose between people and minister.	
13	Administration	Based on area administration such as Taluq, district, division and so on	They do not specify area of administration.	
14	Reporting authority	They report to secretary who is a generalist	They too report to a superior who is head of the department i.e., secretary who is also a generalist.	

9) What do you know about the relationship between Minister & Civil servant? and also explain the contribution between them.

Answer

Minister Civil Servant Relationship 1

- The parliamentary form of govt prevalent in India postulates the existence of both forms of executive.

1. Political executive
2. Permanent executive

1. Political Executive

- Prime Minister
- Cabinet Minister
- Minister of State
- Deputy Minister

2. Permanent Executive

- Secretaries
- Additional Secretaries
- Joint Secretaries
- Deputy Secretaries

Relation between Civil servant and Minister 4

- The civil servant of a ministry / Department are headed politically by a minister and administratively by a secretary,
- Political executive delivers its power from the people.
- Political executive are elected by people (Doctrine of Sovereignty)
- Permanent executive is selected based on Merit.
- Permanent executive desire their powers from both and ministrative and technical expertise
- Permanent executive is subordinated to the political executive which represents the people.
- The smooth functioning of govt machinery is done by means of harmonious relation between minister and secretary.

Contribution of Minister 2

- To formulate policies
- To make decisions on important matters.
- To supervise the implementation of policies.
- To decide on larger administrative questions
- To make appointments to top posts.
- To intervene in administrative for the redressal of legitimate public grievances.

Contribution of the Civil servant 2

- To implement the policies and decision formulated by political executive.
- To provide information, facts and ethical judgements needed in policy making.

- To direct and supervise the work of subordinate
- To maintain continuity of administration

Challenges of smooth relation 2

- The ministers generally do not encourage free, frank and impartial advice.
- This hinders mutual understanding and cooperation
- The emergence of personal affiliation between minister and civil servant leading to politicalization of the civil service.
- Frequent use of transfer, suspension and disciplinary powers by minister against civil servants who do not act favourably to the minister.
- Factionalism, group rivalry and cartelism among the minister and the civil servants
- The attribute of ministers to blame civil servants for their failures.
- The civil servants are not sensitive towards the difficulties faced by minister.

Conclusion 1

- The political head and executive head should act towards welfare of the people for smooth and efficient functioning of the Government machinery and needy people who are waiting for policies and schemes.

10) Explain the organisation and the functions about Staff Selection Commission and Railway Recruitment Control Board?

Staff Selection Commission 1

- Background
- Establishment – November, 4, 1975
- Headquarters – New Delhi

Organization 2

- Recruitment of group 'B' service for India for this an attached office of the dept of personal and training.
- It consists of Chairman, 2 members and a secretary –cum-comptroller of exams.

Functions 3

- To make recruitment to all Group 'B' posts in various ministries.
- To conduct examinations, whenever required for recruitment to the port.
- To conduct interview to the recruited post.

- The examination would be held as far as different centres.
- The candidates posted to the extent possible to their home state / region.
- It conducts open competitive examinations for recruitment for part of statistical investigators.
- The commission prepares schemes for recruit to all group 'B' posts and Group 'C' posts.
- The recruitment process includes pay scale 9300 to 34800 with grade pay of 42000.
- It also conducts technical exams also for CPWD.
- It performs such other functions as may be entrusted to it by Central govt from time to time.

Railway Recruitment Board 1**Background**

- Formation : 27, April, 1988
- At present 21 Railway recruitment board are there in India.

Organization 1

- Government agency recruiting Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts.
- It is non-gazetted civil service and engineering posts in Indian Railways.

Functions 4

- Formulating policy in regard to recruitment procedure.
- Monitoring activities of RRB including expenditure incurred for recruitment.
- Advice on various recruitment to all railway recruit boards.
- It conducts exams to "Assistant Loco Pilot" and "Technical Posts"
- It conducts exams to "Non Technical Popular Category"
- NTPC – Commercial apprentice, goods guard, traffic apprentice and assistant station master
- It conduct examination to fill various vacancies related to engineering sectors of Indian railway.
- The recruitment is partly based on merit and computer based test.
- It maintains transparency in conducting exams through CBT.
- It employs most employers in the country through examination process.

Conclusion

- Thus the SSC and RRB are most vital recruiting agency and their functions are recruitment and appointing unemployed sections of society.

11) List out what are the main features of bureaucracy in the administration? List it.**Bureaucracy 12**

- It is used to denote those important and higher level public servants who occupy top level positions in the state administration.
- "Civil service / Bureaucracy is a professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled" – Finer

Features of Bureaucracy in Administration**1. Permanent Character**

- The civil servant hold permanent jobs in govt departments.
- They mostly join their services in young age continue to work till age of Retirement.

2. Hierarchical organization

- It is hierarchically organized in several levels.
- Each official is placed at a particular level of hierarchy.
- He enjoys powers and privileges available to him.

3. Non – Partisan character

- Not directly involved in politics
- Cannot join in political parties and does not involve themselves in political movement.
- Not affected by political changes.
- Remain politically neutral and carryout their assigned departmental roles.

4. Professional, trained & Expert

- Trained class of persons helps the political executive in carrying out functions.
- Educationally qualified.
- Recruitment through competitive exams
- Special trainings
- Imparting orientation and refresh course
- Knowledge on carrying out their administrative work.

5. Fixed salaries

- From the time of appointment he is allotted a scale of pay.
- Also entitled for some allowances and annual increment.

6. Bound by Rules and Regulations

- Works accordance with rules and regulations.
- "Strict obedience to rules" principle which always guide, direct and regulate the working of Bureaucracy

- Each official works only within the sphere prescribed for him.

7. Class consciousness

- Bureaucrats are highly class consciousness
- They promote the interest of their class of civil servants.
- They are belongs to "White collar"
- By obtaining "Superior status" in government officials.

8. Bound by code of conduct

- They have to follow code of conduct
- They home to act in a disciplined way
- Their rights, duties and privileges stand clearly defined.
- The procedure of work is definite and settled.
- Punished for misbehavior, incompetence or vigilance

9. Spirit of Public Home

- Devoted to public welfare through satisfying their needs.
- They are expected to behave as their officers responsible for public welfare with service as motto.

12) Write in detail about National Testing Agency.

National Testing Agency 1

- It is responsible for conductive competitive entrance exams like NEET, JEE, CJET, GATE, GPAT

Background 1

- Established as a society registration under Indian Societies Registration Act.

- Autonomous and self sustained testing organization
- Conducting entrance exam for admission in higher education institution.

Objectives 1

- To conduct efficient transparent and international standard test
- Assess to the competency of candidates for admission and recruitment purposes.

Governance 1

- By eminent educationist appointed by ministry of human resource development.
- CEO will be Director – General by government.
- Presence of Board of Governors comprising members from user institutions.

Functions 4

- Identifying partner institutions
- Conducting online exams
- Creating question bank for all subjects
- Strong R & D culture as well as pool of experts establishment.
- Collaborate with international organizations.

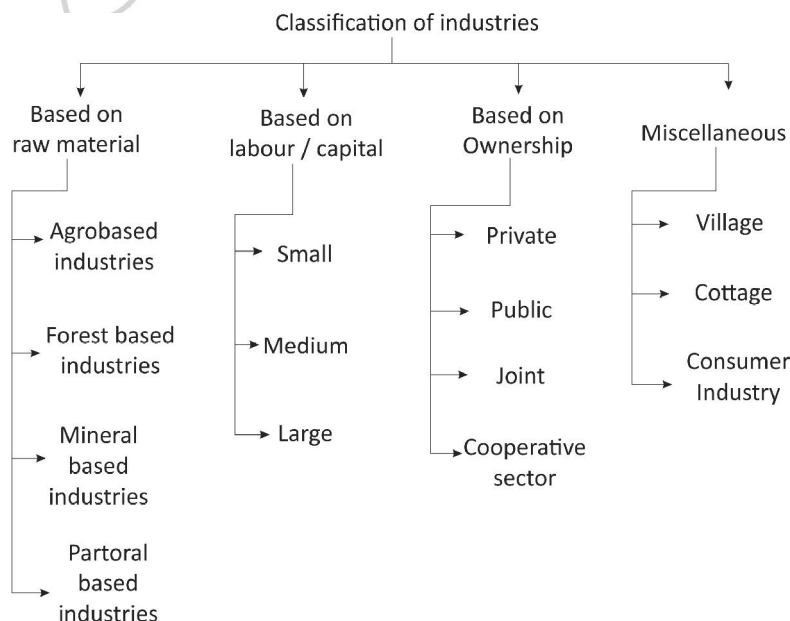
Significance 4

- Retired the agencies such as CBSE, AICTE
- Online mode at at least twice a year.
- Increased accessibility
- Mobile app connectivity
- Creation of Test practice centres.

Unit - 3

1) How Industries are classified in India? and what are the major challenges faced by Industries?

Classification of Industries 2



A. Based on raw material 2**1. Agro based industries**

- Those industries which obtain raw material from agriculture.
- Example : Cotton textile, jute textile, sugar industry.

2. Forest based industries

- Paper card board, lace rayon, resin, basket, bamboo industries are included in forest based industries.

3. Mineral based industries

- Industries receive raw material from minerals such as iron and steel

4. Pastoral based industries

- Depends on animals for their raw materials
- Horns, bones, skins, shoes, diary etc.

B. Based on Labour / capital 2**1. Large scale**

- Industries which employ a large no of laborers in each unit.
- Example : Iron & steel industry

2. Medium scale

- Industries which employ neither very large or very small no of labourers.
- Example : cycle, industry, radio, TV industry

3. Small scale

- Industries owned and run by individuals employs few laborers.

C. Based on ownership 2**1. Private sector**

- Industries owned by individuals or firms
- Example : Bajaj auto, TISCO etc.

2. Public sector

- Industries owned by State and its agencies like BHEL, Bhilai Steel plant

3. Joint Sector

- Industries owned jointly by private firms and state or its agencies Kochi Refineries, Oil India etc.

4. Cooperative Sector

- Industries owned and run cooperation by a group of people (production of raw material)
- Example : Amul at Anand etc

D. Miscellaneous Industries 2**1. Village Industries**

- Located in villages primarily cater the needs of rural people oil mill etc.

2. Cottage Industries

- Industries which artisan setup in their own houses, work with wood, stone etc.
- Handloom, artcrafts.

3. Consumer based

- Industries connect raw material into primary products Textiles, baking, sugar etc.

Major challenges faced by Industries 5

- Shortage and fluctuation of power supply in industrial area.
- Non – availability of lands
- Poor access to financial credit
- High rate of interest for borrowed loan
- Non – availability of cheap labourers
- Lack of technical labours
- Lack of vocational training for employees
- In appropriate living condition
- Non – availability of raw material
- Transport costs
- No marketing space
- Inadequate policy framework
- Natural and climatic factor
- Non – Availability of capital
- Weakened section of unskilled labour.

2) What is the role of small scale industry in economic growth?**Small scale industry** 14

- The industries that are owned and run by individuals and which employ few number of labourers.

Role of small scale industry in economic growth**1. Provide employment**

- SSI's use labour intensive techniques.
- They provide employment opportunities to large sections of people.
- Reducing unemployment problem
- Employment capital ratio is high

2. Bring balanced Regional Development

- Decentralized development of industries
- Setup in backward and rural areas.
- Removing regional disparities
- Industrializing rural and backward areas

- Reduced the problems of congestion slums, sanitation and pollution.
- Improving the standard of living of people residing in suburban and rural areas.
- Income is also distributed instead of being concentrated in few hands.

3. Help in Mobilization of local resources

- Help to mobilize and utilize local resources like small savings, entrepreneurial talent etc.
- Pave way for promoting traditional family skills and handicrafts
- Help to improve the growth of local entrepreneur and self employed professionals.

4. Pave for optimization of capital

- Require less capital per unit output
- Provide quick return in investment due to shorter gestation.
- Payback period is quite short in SSI.
- Producing high output capital ratio as well as high employment capital ratio.

5. Promote exports

- It do not require sophisticated machinery.
- Great demand for goods produced by SSI's
- Reduce the pressure on the country balance of payments.
- Earning valuable foreign exchange through exports.

6. Complement large scale industries

- SSI plays a complementary role to large scale sector.
- It provide parts, components, accessories to large scale industries and meet the requirements of LSI.

7. Meeting consumer demands

- Wide range of products required by consumer in India.
- They serve as an anti inflationary force by providing goods of daily use.

Special contribution of SSI's in economy 1

- It performs a very significant role in generating employment.
- It mitigates the problem of imbalance in the balance of payment.
- It helps to widespread equal distribution of income and wealth.

- Providing opportunities to capable and potential entrepreneur.
- Helps to release scarce capital towards productive use.

3) Explain in detail about Special Economic Zones?

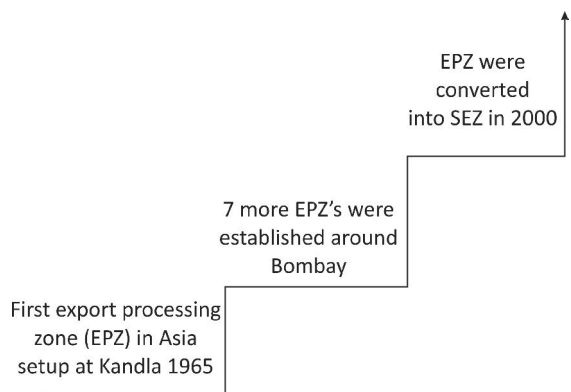
Introduction 0.5

- A policy was introduced in April 2000 for setting up of special economic zones in the country with a view to a hassle – free environment for exports.

Special Economic zones 2

- To overcome the short comings experienced on account of controls and clearances.
- Attracting foreign investments to make hassle free environment for trading.
- Special economic zones act of 2005 was created by which 400 such zones are created in country.
- SEZ is a territory within a country that is duty free (Fiscal conclusion)
- Helps in increasing the ease of doing business,
- To go with the globalization the special economic Zones (SEZ) were created in many countries.
- India's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was created at Kandla in 1965.

Objectives of SEZ 1



Significance of SEZ 3

- Free trade zones
- Export procuring zones
- Industrial parks
- Economic & tech development
- High tech zones
- Science & innovation parks

- Free ports
- Enterprise zone

Organisational structure **0.5**

- The board of approval is apex body headed by secretary, Dept of commerce
- It comes under ministry of commerce and industry.
- 64% of SEZ located in 5 state includes TN.

Baba Kalyani Committee **2**

- Formed by Ministry of Commerce and industry
- Report submitted in 2018.

Recommendation

- Evaluating SEZ policy towards making it WTO (World Trade Organization) Compatible
- To bring global best practices
- To maximize capacity utilization
- To maximize potential output SEZ

Objectives of SEZ **3**

- To create additional economic activity
- To boost the export of goods and services.
- To generate employment
- To boost domestic and foreign investments
- To develop infrastructure facilities
- Single window clearance
- Exemption from various taxes
- Operation and maintenance of SEZ at global land.

Challenges **3**

- Unutilized land in SEZ
- Existence of multiple models
- Competition from ASEAN countries.
- Policy to attract global market
- Integrating various models (manufacturing, Defence, IT, Food Park)
- Beyond govt rules and procedure
- Social and environment impact

Conclusion

- Improving infrastructure, procedural relaxations, access to finance can help SEZ's to reach its height and can influence the economy of India.

4) What are the recommendations of N.Sundaradevan Committee about Industrial Corridor and Industrial Cluster?**Introduction** **1**

- An expert committee headed by retired civil servant N.Sundaradevan has recommended

“Corridors and clusters” approach for the growth of sector in TN to be \$1 Trillion economy.

Recommendations of N.Sundaradevan Committee **12****1. MSME strategy**

- “Corridors and cluster” approach to fill the gap in value chain.
- Incentivizing formalization (UDYAM portal)
- Building a digital platform
- Improving access to finance
- Support for R & D
- Setting up of centre of Excellence
- Developing startups

2. TN-‘truly’ Business friendly state

- Single window clearance designed by guidance Bureau of TamilNadu.
- Making compliance by MSME easy
- Moving department process online
- Harmony across departments (“Once only” principle)
- Renewal of licences in defined intervals.
- Use of technology to provide approvals.
- Moving to self certification

3. Access to formal finance

- Access to timely and affordable finance
- Estimation of financial gap
- Eradicating business to lending
- Support from scheduled commercial bank NBFC's
- Insurance to disaster relief.

4. Corridors, clusters and shared services

- Cluster development authority at state level.
- Trust – building meetings
- Plug and play facilities.
- Common branding and identity
- Periodical third party reviews.

5. Infrastructure

- Monitoring land utilization
- Land, water and electricity
- Warehouses, road, ports and logistics infrastructure
- Raw material banks
- Common facility centers
- Social infrastructure for labour

- Exhibition centre and other marketing infrastructure.

6. Market, Import & exports

- Creation of Export, import guidance
- Access to container terminals.
- Connect with large buyers.
- Online platform for expertise
- Hosting trade fair like "Conton Fair"
- Tourism linked marketing.

7. Technology

- Cloud based eRP solutions
- Industry – Academia collaboration
- Technology for industry 4.0
- Incentives for technology upgradation.
- Centre of excellence (CoE) for industry.

8. Skill development

- Improving industrial coordination
- Labour market information system (LMIS)
- Revamping technical training institutes
- Practical orientation of trainers
- Coding – vocational training combo
- Training entrepreneur
- Internship and apprenticeship guidance.

Conclusion

2

- One size fit approach to all MSMEs is unworkable and not reliable hence it is important for govt to create strategic action like policies, incentives, investments etc.

5) Explain about Important five Industrial Clusters of India.

Industrial Corridor

- It is a package of infrastructure spending allocated to a specific geographic area with the intention to stimulate industrial development.

1. Delhi – Mumbai Industrial corridor

3

- Background
- Part of National industrial corridor program
- 3D projects to be developed in 4 phases
- National industrial corridor development and implementation trust (NICDIT) is administrative control.
- Funding of corpus Rs.20,084 crore

DMIC

- First industrial corridor in India

- Incorporated in 2008.
- Company with 49% -90%, 26% Japan bank for international cooperation 25% finance institution.

Objectives

- Create smart, sustainable industrial cities.
- High speed, high capacity

Range

- 1504 kms
- 7 states (Delhi, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Gujarat, Maharashtra)

Vision

- String economic base with a globally competitive environment.

2. Chennai – Bangalore Industrial corridor (CBIC)

Background

3

- Achieve agglomeration in the stages of TN, Karnataka, AP
- Japan cooperation (JICA) is implementing agency,

Range

- Covers the states of TN, AP, Karnataka
- 3 individual nodes 1. Ponneri (TN), 2. Tumku (KA) 3. Krishnapatnam (AP)

Objectives

- Smooth access to industrial production unit
- Decreased transportation costs
- Improved delivery time
- Reduction time and cost
- Increased private investments

3. Bangalore – Mumbai – Economic Corridor (BMEC)

3

Background

- Feb, 2013
- Developed with help of Britain (UK)

Nodal agency

- The Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor development and investment (UKTI)

Range

- Maharashtra and Karnataka

Objectives

- Promote environment friendly economic development
- Dhanvad note by Karnataka, Sangli /Sholapur node by Maharashtra.

4. Vizag – Chennai industrial corridor (VKIC)**Background** **3**

- Expected to boost development on east coast of India
- Enable seamless trade links with a true parts of south east & south Asia
- Funding agency Asian development bank

Objectives

- Formation of industrial cluster
- Roads, efficient transport
- Reliable water and power of supplies.

Range

- TN & AP
- Vishakapatnam, Amravati, Kakinada, Yerpedu, Srikalahasti
- Part of Eastern coast economic corridor

5. Amritsar – Kolkatta Industrial Corridor**Background** **3**

- Industrial development in the country populated states of Northern, Eastern India

Range

- 150 -200 km on both side
- 7 states (Punjab, Haryana, Uttarkhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal)

Objectives

- Development of eastern zone
- Development in densely populated zone
- 40% of Indian population is getting developed by this corridor
- Employment opportunity
- Acts as catalyst in industrialization and job creation.

6) Explain about Industrial Revolutions taken place in India upto recent day.**Introduction**

- It is a fundamental change in the way goods are produced like transformation of production from human to machine.
- There are industrial revolutions that world has experienced.

First industrial revolution **2.5**

- Between late 1700s and early 1800s
- Manufacturing evolved from focusing on manual labour (people and animals)

- Enhanced to labour performed by people by use of water and steam powered engines and other machines.

Innovations in first revolution

- Steam engine
- Flying shuttle
- Spinning jenny
- Telegraph
- Cement

Second industrial revolution **2.5**

- Happened in early 20th century
- Introduction of steel and use of electricity
- Results in increased efficiency
- Factory machinery made mobile
- Mass production concept assembly line was introduced

Third industrial revolution **2.5**

- Starting in late 1950s
- Introduction of electronic and computer technology
- Shift from analog to digital, mechanical to automation
- It paved way for the digital era of production
- Electronic based industries started to evolve.

Fourth industrial revolution **2.5**

- Encompasses areas which are not classified as industry (smart cities)
- Consist of many components looking closely, into our society and current digital trends
- Evolving of artificial intelligence

Examples

- Mobile devices
- 10T platforms
- 3D printing
- Cyber physical system
- Autonomous Robots
- Smart factory ideology

Challenges in industry 4.0 Economic **2.5**

- High economic costs
- Business model adaption
- Unclear economic benefits / excessive investment.

Social

- Privacy concerns
- Threats of all

- Surveillance and distrust
- Threat of redundancy of the corporate stake holders.

Impact of industry 4.0 2.5

- Service and business mode improvement
- Reliability and continuous productivity
- Quality control
- Interface of AI

Conclusion

- To enhance production and to adopt never technology the industry phase is changing continuously to complete with globalization future technology and policy framework to adopt those technology should be made.

7) Describe the Special features of Industrial Policy 2022 - 23?

Introduction 0.5

- TamilNadu is the 2 second largest state economy in India and accounts for 9.47% of India's GDP in financial year 2020 – 2021 TN becoming \$1 trillion US dollar economy in 2030 – 2031.

Industrial growth India 0.5

- IIP of TN grew at 9.5% from 124.5 to 136.3 between April 21 to November 21.
- Where as National average 124.6 to 129.6
- India's IIP stands at 4%

Export Hub 1.5

- TN shares Rs 1.90 lakh crore of exports in April 24 to December 21
- Record says 43% of growth compared to corresponding period.
- TN accounts for 8.4% of India's exports

Industrial investment in TN 1.5

- The state has large number of firms such as Hyundai, Peugeot, BMW, Daimler etc.
- It has fresh entrants such as Ola electric, TATA electronics, first solar and Pegatron to name a few
- This was the confidence exposed by industries in TN as a global investment destination.

ASI report on TN 1.5

- TN retained its leading position as a highly industrialized state
- TN ranked 1 in no of factories and no.of people employed in factories.
- TN ranked 3 in Gross output, Gross value added, invested capital

Infrastructure 1.5

- TN ranks first in availability of industrial land.
- Formation of new industrial parks in Coimbatore, Perambalur, Madurai, Vellore, Tirvallur district.
- It enables the promotion of balanced regime development in state

Ease of doing business 1.5

- Reforms in different departments
- Legal and statutory process to enable greater ease of doing business.

External engagement 1.5

- Engage with international investor community and position TamilNadu globally.
- Coordinate with foreign missions in India, multinational and bilateral agencies.

Policy & research 1.5

- Conducting applied research and provide recommendations on investments policies.
- Track and monitor economic and industry and investment related indicators.
- Serve as think tank for the government.

Media & communication 1.5

- Promote TamilNadu as an investment distribution
- Disseminate information on state's investment promotion activities
- Example : social media, digital and print media, public relations outreach

Liquidity enhancement support for MSMEs 1.5

- The TIIC assisted MSME adversely affected by second wave of Covid
- Extended liquidity support of upto Rs.75 lakh / unit

- Scheme to enable them to tide over the liquidity constraints

Conclusion **0.5**

- Thus industry policy 2022 -2023 protects the industry of minor and major scale of production by MSME and providing infrastructure based support.

8) Explain the organization, freedom and various functions of state public service commissions while the recruitment for the civil servants of the states?

State Public Service Commission **1**

- Parallel to UPSC at the centre there is a state public service commission is a state
- The state set of articles Part XIV 315 to 323 of the constitution deals with state public service commission

Organisation of State Public Service Commission

Composition **1.5**

- It consist of a chairman and other member appointed by Governor of the state
- It does not specify the strength of the commission
- Strength of members (discretion of Governor)

Qualification **1.5**

- No qualification are prescribed for the commission's membership
- One – half of the members of the commission held office for atleast ten years under govt of India govt of state
- Governor authorizes the conditions of service of the Chairman and members of the commission

Tenure **1.5**

- The chairman and members of the commission hold office for a term of six years or 62 years of age.
- They can resign their by addressing their resignation to Governor.

Removal **1.5**

- The chairman and members of a state public service commission appointed by Governor.

- They can be removed only by President.
- The president can remove them on the same grounds and in same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of UPSC.

Independency **2**

- The chairman or a member of a SPSC can be removed only by President.
- They enjoy the security of tenure
- The conditions of service of the chairman or a member cannot be varied after appointment.
- Salaries, allowance and pensions of the chairman and members of a SPSC are charged on consolidated fund of state.
- They are not subject to vote of state legislature.

Functions **6**

- It conducts examinations for appointments in the services of the state
- It is responsible for recruitment of civil services and for civil posts.
- Appointments, posts, transfer and making promotions one service to another
- All disciplinary matters affects a person serving under the govt of state.
- Any claim for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by a civil servant in depending legal proceedings
- Any claim for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person
- Any other matter relating to the personal management
- The additional functions relating to the services of the state conferred on SPSC by legislature
- It can also place the personal system of any local authority, corporate body or public institution.
- The commission submits its report to governor annually.
- The governor place this report before both the houses of state legislature.