



**SURESH'**  
IAS ACADEMY



TARGETING  
**TNPSC**  
GROUP-II  
2023

**QUESTION WITH  
SIMPLIFIED ANSWER**

**12<sup>th</sup>**  
TEST

Marks : 300  
Time : 3 Hrs

**MAINS  
WRITTEN  
EXAM**

**ADMINISTRATION  
OF UNION & STATES  
FULL TEST**

English Medium

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TEST

12

வெற்றி ஒன்றே  
இலக்கு

## Answer Key - English

### Unit - 1

1) According to Peter Self, What are the four important areas of interaction between the Politicians and Administrators?

**Peter Self**

1

- Study of public Administration as an off short of political science/ public
- The relationship between politicians (elected officials) and administrators (appointed officials) is the cornerstone to understanding the governing process and has always been highly debated in the public administration literature

**Areas of interaction**

4

1. Financial areas.
2. Laws.
3. Policy making.
4. Rules of legislative.

**His View**

1

- Political are ultimate controllers of administrative system. Particularly in west minister model of Government (like UK)

2) What are the role and functions of Block Development officer?

**Block development officers**

3

- The Head of the Block Office is the Block Development Officer. They are responsible for ensuring the participation of the people and preserving public support for the various initiatives implemented by the Blocks in order to execute the schemes.

**Role of BDO**

1. In order to validate the program presented by the government, they need to check or cross-check it.
2. On behalf of the Panchayat, he or she is responsible for the approval of all letters, documents, and contracts.
3. The BDO is responsible for drawing funds from the Panchayat Samiti fund

4. The officer reviews accounts and cross-verifies the financial position against taxes or loan payments made to Panchayat Samiti
5. Besides supervising another employee at the PanchayatSamiti, he/she serves as the manager
6. BDO presents the PanchayatSamiti with the annual Budget
7. All frauds, robberies, thefts, and other issues must be reported to the Panchayat by this person.

**Functions**

3

1. **As a Chief Executive Officer:** Ensure that the plans and programmes approved by the relevant authorities are carried out effectively. Subject to the prior approval of the appropriate authority, it signs contracts and authenticates all letters and documents for and on behalf of the Panchayat Samiti.
2. **As a Head of the Block Office:** BDO exercises oversight and control over the PanchayatSamiti extension officers and other employees and the employees born on transferred schemes. Subject to the right of appeal of the latter to the standing committee on taxation, finance and administration, he can censure a PanchayatSamiti employee under him.
3. **As a Secretary:** Subject to the directions of Pradhan and the chairman of the respective committees, he shall provide notices for the meetings of the PanchayatSamiti and standing committees.

3) Give the significance of Sapru report 1945

**Sapru Report 1945**

1

- Tej Bahadur sapru: Freedom fighter, Lawyer & senior congress man
- Head: TB Sapru-Report: 1945

**Significance**

5

1. Rejected the proposal for division of India into 2 separate countries vie, India & Pakistan
2. Recommended for the protection of minorities

3. Providing political & civil rights to the minorities
4. Titled as "constitutional proposed of Sapru committee"
5. Contained 21 recommendations sustaining to constitutional questions that concerned governance & politics of India
6. Considered when draft tires of constitutions.

**4) Define Judicial activism and mention its merits & demerits.**

**Judicial activism 2**

- It can be defined as a philosophy of judicial decision making where by judges allow their personal views regarding a public policy instead of constitutionalism.
- Judicial activism means the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and promoting justice in society. Through Judicial Activism, the judiciary forces the other two organs of the government, i.e., the legislature and executive, to discharge their constitutional duties.

**Judicial activism- methods: 2**

1. Judicial review
2. PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
3. Constitutional interpretation
4. Access of international statute for ensuring constitutional rights
5. Supervisory power of the higher courts on the lower courts

**Constitution provision:**

- Article 13 read with Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution

**Merits 2**

1. It acts a system of checks and balances for other government branches.
2. It allows a judge to use his personal judgment where the law fails.
3. Judges can raise a voice against the laws which they feel are unjust.
4. It places trust in the judicial system and the judges.

**Demerits**

1. Judges can override any existing law.
2. The judicial opinions of the judges become standards for ruling other cases.
3. Judgment may be influenced by personal or selfish motives.

4. Judicial Review is a basic structure of the Constitution; however, enacting legislation is not. Courts can look into the validity of the law but not necessarily make a law.

**5) What are the non - tax sources of Municipal revenue?**

**Non-Tax Revenue 1**

- Non-Tax Revenue is the recurring income that is earned from sources other than taxes by the government. They are the revenue receipts that are not generated by taxing the public

**Examples 1**

- Interests .
- Power Supply Fees
- Fees
- License Fee
- Fines and Penalties
- Escheats

**Sources of Non tax-revenue of municipalities**

**Non Tax revenue other receipts 4**

- User charges, Municipal fees, Sale & Hire Charges, Lease amounts, Sundry receipts, Law charges costs recovered, Lapsed deposits, Fees, Fines & Forfeitures.
- Rent on Tools & Plants, Miscellaneous sales etc

**Assignment (Shared) revenue**

- Entertainment Tax, surcharge on stamp duty, Profession tax, motor vehicles tax
- 1. Plan grants made available through planned transfers from upper tier of Government under various projects, programmes and schemes
- 2. Non – plan grants made available to compensate against the loss of income and some specific transfers

**Loans**

- Loans borrowed by the local authorities for capital works etc.
- HUDCO, LIC, State and Central Governments, Banks and Municipal Bonds.

**6) What is Legislation to supplement the Constitution? And give its types.**

**Legislation to Supplement the constitution: 3**

1. Delegated legislation is a concept studied under the administrative law.

2. It refers to a law made by an executive authority under the powers given to them by primary legislation in order to implement and administer the requirements of that primary legislation.
3. Delegated legislation, also referred to as secondary legislation, is legislation made by a person or body other than Parliament. Parliament, through an Act of Parliament, can permit another person or body to make legislation.

**Types of Delegated Legislation** 3

1. Statutory instruments
2. Provisional orders
3. By laws
4. Order-in-council
5. Special or emergency orders
6. Court decisions

**7) a) What is a B2B system?****b) List any three benefits of E-governance with example.****a) Business to Business (B2B)** 3

- Here the companies are doing business with each other. The final consumer is not involved. So the online transactions only involve the manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers etc.

**Some examples of B2B****E-Commerce platforms:**

- **Indiamart:** A marketplace for business as well as payment services.
- **UDAAN:** It facilitates buying and selling of fashion, groceries and electronics between manufacturers, brands and retailers.
- **NinjaCart:** The Tiger Global-backed firm was founded in 2015 as a consumer internet firm but shifted to B2B e-commerce later.

**b) E-Governance** 3

1. E-Governance is improvement in governance which is enabled by the resourceful use of Information and Communications Technology. Ex. NIC
2. E governance brings better access to information and excellence services for inhabitants. It also brings simplicity, efficiency and accountability in government. Ex. E-court
3. Through the use of ICT to governance combined with comprehensive business process reengineering would lead to simplification of complicated processes,

simplification in structures and changes in statutes and regulations. Ex: E-Tender

4. E governance is advantageous to citizens and government as rapid growth of communications technology and its adoption in governance would support to bring government machinery to the doorsteps of the citizens. Ex: E-medicine delivery system.

**8) Name the important large - scale industries in TamilNadu.****Large Scale Industries** 6

- Large scale industries are referred to as those industries that are having huge infrastructure, raw material, high manpower requirements and large capital requirements.
- Those organisations having a fixed asset of more than 10 crore rupees are considered to be large scale industries.

**1. Textile Industry**

- Tamil Nadu is one of the major contributors in the Indian textile sector with more than 25 percent of exports recorded from the state itself. Tamil Nadu exports cotton, yarn, and fabric, and the Coimbatore region is regarded as the “Manchester of the south” due to this reason

**2. Sugar Industry**

- Tamil Nadu is another major state contributing to the overall production of sugar exports of the country.
- Tamil Nadu produces around 10 percent of total sugar production in India. Major cities contributing to the production of sugar are Villupuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Erode, Thiruvannamalai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, and Madurai.
- There are around 42 sugar production houses in Tamil Nadu out of which 23 are privately owned mills, 16 are owned by the cooperative sector and 3 are publicly owned.

**3. Paper Industry**

- When it comes to the production of paper for the country, Andhra Pradesh stands on the top while Tamil Nadu holds the second spot in the list of paper production states in India.
- Major districts like Kancheepuram, Bhavanisagar, Pallipalayam, Pugalur, Paramathi, Vellore, Coimbatore, Udumaliapettai, Thoppampatti, and Nillakkottai are known for the large production of paper for the TamilNadu state.

**4. Automobile Industry**

- The automobile industry is one of the major industries contributing to the overall GDP of the country.
- Chennai is the dominant city in the production of automobiles and their components earned the name of Detroit of Southern Asia.
- Tamil Nadu contributes around 8 percent to the GDP and produces 33 percent of the commercial cars and 21 percent of private cars running on the streets of the nation. Chennai produces more than 30 percent of total

automobile production with 35 percent automobile components production.

**9) Explain briefly what is Disaster? And explain the Disaster map of India.**

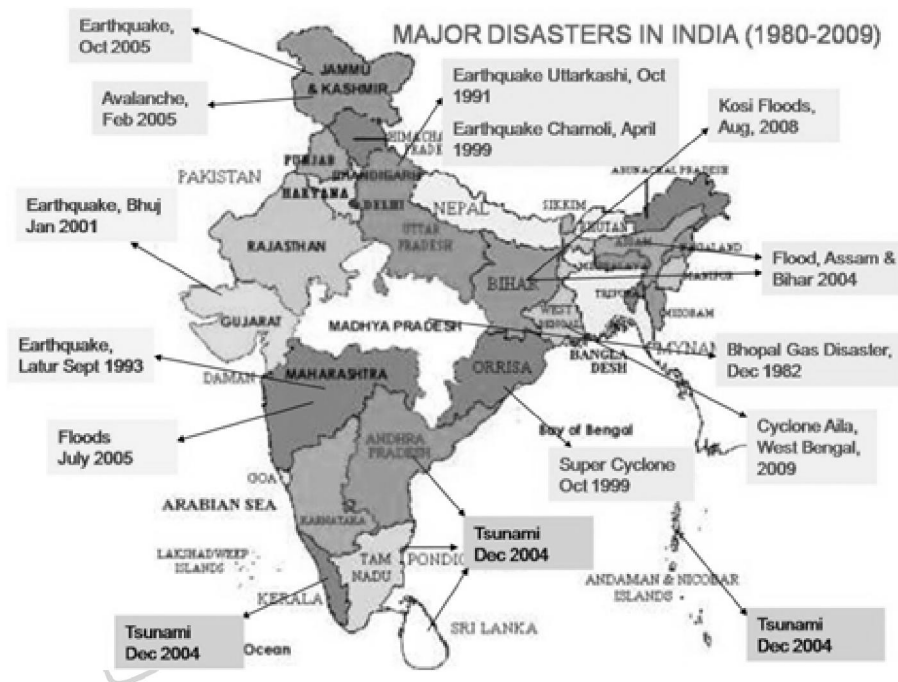
**Definition**

**1**

- Disaster is an undesirable catastrophe resulting from the forces that are largely beyond human control, strikes quickly with little or no warning, and causes or threatens serious disruption of life and property.
- **Example:** Earthquake, tsunami, cyclone, flood, etc.

**Disaster Map of India**

**5**



**10) What is SMART Governance in the context of e-governance?**

**1**

- SMART Governance implies simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent governance.
- 1. Simple** - meaning simplification of rules, regulations and processes of government through the use of ICTs and thereby providing for a user-friendly government
  - 2. Moral** - Technology interventions improve the efficiency of anti-corruption agencies, police, judiciary, etc.
  - 3. Accountable** - facilitating design, development and implementation of effective Management Information systems.

Performance measurement mechanisms and thereby ensuring accountability of public service functionaries.

- 4. Responsive** - streamlining the processes to speed up service delivery and make the system more responsive.
- 5. Transparent** - bringing information hitherto confined in the government documents to the public domain and making processes and functions transparent

**11) What is Chennai - Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor Scheme?**

**Industrial corridor**

**1**

- An industrial corridor is basically a corridor consisting of multi-modal transport services

that would pass through the states as main arteries.

- Industrial corridors offer effective integration between industry and infrastructure, leading to overall economic and social development.

**Location** **3**

- CKIC is part of India's East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), which stretches from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu

**CKIC scheme for establishing the following**

1. 60 MLD desalination plant in Thoothukudi
2. Medi Park in Chengalpattu
3. 20 MLD desalination plant in Manakudi
4. A comprehensive new single window portal
5. Improvement of fifteen State Highways at an estimated project cost of Rs.6448.24 crore.
6. Establishing 765 KW substation in Virudhunagar and 400 KW substation in Ottapidaram with their associated lines in Thoothukudi District at an estimated project cost of Rs.4987 crore

**Significance** **2**

- This Corridor covers 23 districts of Tamil Nadu.
- The CKIC project will focus on increasing the share of manufacturing, promoting balanced regional growth and development of the southern districts.

**12) Write about Local Government Directory.**

**Local Government Directory** **2**

- The Indian government maintains the directory and hierarchy of local governments and administrative areas in India called the Local Government Directory (LGD)

**Aim** **1**

- Facilitate State Departments to update the directory with newly formed panchayats / local bodies, re-organization in panchayats, conversion from Rural to Urban area etc and provide the same info in public domain.

**Data Available** **3**

1. contact details for all councils
2. locality and location maps of Local Government Areas (LGAs)
3. details of council officers - mayors, CEOs and councillors
4. links to local laws in effect within councils
5. links to council websites to find further comprehensive information including council services, employment opportunities and details of events.

**13) Write a note on the Health Sectors, "Vision 2023" of Government of TamilNadu.**

**Health sector** **1**

- **Vision:** "Health for all

**Aim** **2**

- "Tamil Nadu will be India's leading state on social development and will have the highest Human Development Index (HDI) amongst all Indian states.

**Initiative to improve Health care** **3**

1. Increase the capacity of primary and secondary healthcare network
2. Increasing the bed strength, addition of laboratory, radiology and dietary infrastructure of the hospitals.
3. 15 new medical colleges will be established attached to district hospitals
4. 17 existing medical colleges cum district hospitals will be upgraded to international standards
5. Two Medi-cities will be created in the State with a mission to serve the medical tourism industry covering investment in hospital facilities, education facilities, logistics and hospitality services.
6. Trauma, ambulatory and disaster management care facilities will be undertaken
7. Electronic medical records management and hospital management system will be implemented in all district and Taluk hospitals

**14) What are the factors which leads to the developments of Cotton Industry of TamilNadu.**

**Factor- Leads to developments of cotton Industry in Tamilnadu** **4**

1. Climate – warm. Moist. Forest free
2. Raw material – Available in Surplus due to textile. Black cotton soil covering large extent
3. Market – Ready markets with good demands
4. Labour - Skilled semi – skilled labour to pluck cotton available at cheap usage & large in number.

**Govt Polices** **1**

1. TN New Integration Textile policy 2019
2. Sustainable cotton cultivation mission.

**Other factors** **1**

1. Transport ( 4 way & way)
2. Accessibility of port (12 natural harbour)
3. Power supply.

**15) Define Cooperative Federalism. And mention it's need for present Scenario.**

**Cooperative federalism 1**

- As per Granville Austin "Co- operation between the Centre and States" and concept of a stable relationship between the centre and state governments to coordinate on issues of common interests

**Positive trends in this line 2**

- Institutional : Establishment of NitiAyog, it's composition band structure taking chief minister of all the states along with central ministers with PM as it's Chairman lays the strong foundations of cooperative federalism.
- Financial: Vertical and horizontal devolution of taxes has been increased to 42% by 14th finance commission and 15th finance commission is entrusted to further rationalize and suggest reforms to ensure better financial coordination.
- Budgetary support to various central sponsored schemes like Ayushman Bharat and grants to backward states especially north eastern region also reflects strong relationship between centre and states.
- Security dimensions and humanitarian assistance during calamities like floods, terror attacks , droughts , riot control further symbolises the centre-state and state-state cooperation.

**Negative trends 2**

- Cutting down the devolution in recent budget (2020-2021) by more than RS 1 trillion.
- Rise in conflicts between Central agencies like CBI and state police (west Bengal incident)
- Rise in interstate water disputes and not listening bro supreme court directions even (Kaveri dispute)
- Almost non functional zonal councils and interstate councils.
- Frequent clashes have erupted between centre and states on issues like GST tax compensation,Caa-nrc debate and unilateral withdrawal of article 370
- Rise in horse trading , misusing the post of governor to dissolve the state assemblies (Arunachal pradesh)

**Solution 1**

- Making interstate council a permanent constitutional body (Sarkaria commission)

- Making non political people as governors (punchhi commission)
- Providing equal representation to states in rajyasabha
- Rationalizing CSS and promoting regular and continuous dialogues with states on all matters irrespective of political ideologies must be taken.

**16) What is Gender based budget. Explain its significance.**

**Gender budgeting 1**

- Preparing budgets from a gender perspective. It allows governments to promote equality through fiscal policies by setting goals or targets for equality and allocating funds to support those goals

**Aim 1**

- It aims at dealing with budgetary gender inequality issues, including gender hierarchies and the gender pay gap.

**Gender budgeting involves 2**

1. Gender sensitive formulation of legislation, programmes and schemes.
2. Gender based allocation of resources.
3. Monitoring of expenditure and public service delivery from a gender perspective.
4. Audit and impact assessment of programmes and schemes on women.
5. Follow-up corrective action to address gender disparities.

**Significance 2**

1. Powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men.
2. It recognise the need of an affirmative action to address specific needs of women.
3. It sensitise government and society towards discrimination and gaps among women and men in a given sector.
4. Achieve the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency.
5. To more focus on issues of women's inequality and empowerment and thereby led to more specific allocation on such schemes.
6. It lead to women empowerment by increasing and improving the social, economic, and political situation of the women.

7. Ensure equal rights to women.
8. Ensure that benefits of development reach each women as much as it benefit men. E.g. Schemes like SukanyaSamridhiYojana enhance economic status of girls.
9. Increased focus on education, health, and safety of women. E.g. Betibachao, betipadhaos has resulted in increased child sex ratio in vulnerable areas

**17) List out the various steps taken by the TamilNadu government to address the malnutrition issues of children.**

**Malnutrition 1**

- Malnutrition refers to getting too little or too much of certain nutrients. It can lead to serious health issues, including stunted growth, eye problems, diabetes and heart disease.

**Nutritional scheme for children 5**

1. PurachiThalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme- Every day hot cooked meal containing Rice, Dhal, Oil and Vegetables is provided to the children in the age group of 2 to 5+ years in Anganwadicentres.
2. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education. The objective of the scheme is to help improve the effectiveness of primary education by improving the nutritional status of primary school children.
3. General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a government program in India which provides nutritional meals, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers..
4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS)- Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS).
5. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme- The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was started in 1980 targeting at 6-36 months old children, and pregnant and lactating women.

**18) Write short notes on the following.**

**a) Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme**

**b) Naan Mudhalvan Thittam**

**a) Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme: 3**

- Year: 2022

- Department: Social Welfare and women Empowerment
- Beneficiaries: Girls students who are studying from class 6<sup>th</sup> to graduation.
- Benefit: Financial assistance of Rs 1000/ month per girl student
- New name: Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme Ammaiyaar Higher Education Assurance Scheme.

**b) Naan Muthalvan Scheme: 3**

- Year: 2022
- Department: TN Skill Development.
- Aim: Train to lakh youth per year to realize talents.
- Portal: Naan Mudhalvan still Development portal – Courses like block chain. Banking sciences, IT Skills, Programming trained
- Includes psychometric tests, free skill training, Low cost skills upgrading modules etc.
- Helps Students Study robots, machine learning of 10T.

### Unit - 2

**1) Examine the barriers of the use of Information Technology (IT) in Indian Administration.**

- The information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a part of good governance and it enhances its accessibility by bridging the gaps in governance. It not only enhances governance efficiency but enable citizens to enjoy various services with ease. 1

**Barriers of the use of IT in administration 8**

**1. Infrastructure scarcity**

- lack of necessary infrastructure such as
- broadband connectivity,
- continuous electricity supply,
- mobile coverage to support the ICT based projects has made governance elusive rather than making them inclusive.

**2. Digital illiteracy**

- Literacy is almost non-existent among more than 90% of India's population.
- Resulted in an increase in the number of intermediaries who lure the people for financial gains in the name of assisting them.

**3. Language Barrier:**

- The ICT based platforms are often driven by English



- regional languages are still out of the ambit of ICT platforms.
- This has made governance more alien.

**4. high Cost of Data:**

- Government banking of JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, and Mobile) is promoting governance through mobiles.
- Cost of data in relative terms is high in India.
- A financial burden

**5. Lack of technical proficiency:**

- The government officials implementing such projects needs to be skilled enough to handle the technical challenges that may arise.

**6. Non-inclusive nature of technology used:**

- The ICT technologies are difficult for certain sections of society to understand..

**7. Poor internet connectivity:**

- Rural India suffers from poor internet penetration due to lack of electricity and poor network quality.
- led to difficulties in Aadhaar Enabled Payment Services (AEPS) and last mile delivery of services.

**8. Government efforts to address these factors:**

- **Digital literacy:** Programmes like PMGDISHA
- **Connectivity:** BharatNet
- **Digitisation of services:** 'Digital India', 'Make in India' and Skill India.

**Solutions**

**3**

1. Creating suitable infrastructure
2. Increasing investment in human capital formation:

3. Changes in design and structure: Government websites should be made user friendly.
4. Digital literacy: Mandating digital literacy in school curriculum and co-curricular activities example is IT Club 'e-Kidz'
5. Integrating Local Languages: The government must integrate local languages into ICT platforms to ensure the ease of use by population across the country.

**2) Why Sarkaria Commission was constituted? What are its main recommendations?**

**Sarkaria commission**

**2**

- Year: 1983

**Members**

- Retd. Justice R.S. Sarkaria,(Chairman)
- Shri B. Sivaraman
- Dr. S.R. Sen

**Report:**

- 1988(has implemented 180 (out of 247) recommendations)

**Reason for constitution**

**2**

1. Analyze the functioning of the current arrangements between the Union and States in terms of powers,functions, and duties, and suggested any changes or other steps that were necessary ensure the country's unity and integrity, both of which are critical for promoting the people's welfare.
2. Examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments

**Major Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission**

**1. Role of Governor**

**8**

<b>Issue of Appointment of Governor</b>	<b>Issue of Removal of Governor</b>
The Governor should be eminent in some walk of life and from outside the state.	As far as possible, the governor should enjoy the term of five years.
He should be a detached figure without intense political links, or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past. Besides, he should not be a member of the ruling party.	He should be removed before his tenure only on the grounds as mentioned in the constitution or if aspersions are cast on his morality, dignity, constitutional propriety, etc.
He should be appointed after effective consultations with the state Chief Minister and Vice President and Speaker of the Lok Sabha should be consulted by the PM before his selection.	In the process of removal, the state government may be informed and consulted.

**2. Recommendations on Article 356**

- Before resorting to Article 356 as a last resort, the federal government should give a warning to the state administration.
- It should not be exploited for political gain.
- Article 356 should be changed so that the President can only dissolve the State Legislature with Parliament's permission.

**3. Recommendation on Legislative Matters**

- Recommendation on Article 258:
- The President should delegate some executive functions of the Union in consultation with the states. This will aid in the promotion of "cooperative federalism."

**4. Recommendation on Concurrent List:**

- The federal government should relinquish jurisdiction over items on the concurrent list and consult with state governments before implementing legislation on them.

**5. Recommendation on Article 252:**

- If parliament passes legislation under Article 252 (with mutual consent of two or more nations), it should only be in effect for three years.
- Although the States have given Parliament the right to legislate, such laws can currently only be repealed by Parliament at any time.

**6. Recommendation On Inter-State River Water Tribunals:**

- The award of the Inter-State River Water Tribunals should be made automatically binding three months after the judgment is made, not after the center notifies the parties.

**7. Recommendation On Inter-State Council:**

- Article 263 requires the center to form an "Inter-State Council," which should be renamed "Intergovernmental Council" to avoid political concerns.

**8. Recommendation On Tax Sharing**

- In light of the necessity for states to mobilize more resources, taxation power, which was previously on the union list, should be moved to the concurrent list.
- The surcharge must only be in place for a short time.

**3) How are the functions of Public Service Commission classified in India?****Public Service Commission's 1**

- Article 312, the Parliament is entitled to create one or more All India common to the Union and the States.

- The recruitment to all these services is made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

- For administrative services at the state level, the recruitment is made by the State Public Service Commission (SPSC).

**Constitutional Provisions 1**

- **Article 320:** States the functions of Public Service Commissions.

- **Article 321:** Power to extend the functions of Public Service Commissions

**Functions of Public service commission 10**

- Regulatory, executive and the quasi-judicial.

**Regulatory:**

1. Methods of recruitment and the principles to be followed in making appointments, promotion and transfer from one service to another.
2. The UPSC's jurisdiction is purely advisory.
3. Article 320 (3) of the Constitution merely states that it is the duty of the Commission to advise the government on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to civil services, promotions and transfers.

**Executive Functions:**

1. The Commission has a specific constitutional duty of conducting examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and state.
2. Conducts many written Examination
3. Interviews for selection of candidates for specialized position
4. Annual report of the work done by the Commission during the preceding year.
5. The President is obliged to place the report before both houses of the
6. Parliament with a memorandum explaining the cases, if any, where the
7. Advice of the Commission was not accepted and reasons for such non acceptance.

**Quasi-judicial Functions**

1. All disciplinary actions affecting a government employee like censure,
2. withholding of increments or promotion, reduction to a lower grade,
3. Compulsory retirement, removal or dismissal from service, etc.

4. Claims for reimbursement for costs incurred by an employee in legal
5. Proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done in the
6. Execution of his duty.
7. Claims for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained by an employee and any question as to the amount of any 'Zuch reward (Constitution of India, Article 320(3)(C)).

**Assistance to SPSC:**

- Of the UPSC to assist the States upon their request in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

**Consultations with the PSCs:**

1. The UPSC and SPSC shall be consulted:
2. On all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.
3. In making appointments to civil services and posts and in promotions and transfers from one service to another depending upon the suitability of candidates.
4. On all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State.
5. It shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter referred to them by the President of India or the Governor of the State.

**4) Write an detailed account on DRDA.**

**DRDA:**

**1**

- Abb: District rural development agency
- Principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different antipoverty programme.

**Funding**

**1**

- Funded on a 75:25 basis between Centre and States, aims at strengthening and professional sing the DRDAs.
- The funding ratio in respect of NE States has been revised to 90:10 with effect from the financial year 2008-2009

**Organizational Structure of the DRDA**

**4**

**1. Self Employment Wing**

- The self-employment Wing, shall be headed by a Project Officer and should have APOs in the field of planning, social mobilization, credit and Technology

**2. Women's wing**

- In order to ensure that women receive adequate attention in all the anti-poverty programmes, a Women's Cell should be set up in each DRDA.

**3. Wage Employment Wing**

- The Central concern of the DRDA in the wage-employment programmes should relate to planning, monitoring and vigilance by a technical wing

**4. Watershed Wing**

- Responsible for Watershed Development including

**5. Engineering wing**

- Responsible for innovations in design or use of materials, as well as training of the engineering personnel of the line departments

**6. Account wing**

- Internal audit

**7. Monitoring wing**

- Monitoring the progress of all the programmes, this wing should also carry out evaluation/impact studies regularly by independent institutions/experts including NGOs

**Role and Functions of the District Rural Development Agency**

**3**

**Functions**

1. Coordinate with the line departments, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, the NGOs as well as the technical institutions, with a view to gathering the support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the district
2. Facilitating and supporting organisation to the ZillaParishad, providing necessary executive and technical support in respect of poverty reduction efforts.
3. Are expected to oversee the implementation of different antipoverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development in the district.
4. Ensure that the benefits specifically earmarked for certain target groups (SC/ST, women and disabled) reach them.
5. Take necessary step to improve the awareness regarding rural development and poverty alleviation particularly among the rural poor
6. Promote transparency in the implementation of different antipoverty programmes.

Towards this end, they shall publish periodically, the details of the different programmes and their implementation.

7. Shall coordinate and oversee the conduct of the BPL Census and such other surveys that are required from time to time.
8. Carry out / aid in carrying out action research/ or evaluation studies that are initiated by the Central/State Governments.
9. The DRDAs should deal only with the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Role** **3**

- Implementation of antipoverty programmes, coordinating with other agencies Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation
- Enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process
- Overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, quality, equity and efficiency
- Reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation and promoting transparency indecision making and implementation.

**5) Describe the functions of a State Secretariat.**

**State secretariat** **1**

- The term "Secretariat" is used to refer to the complex of departments whose administrative heads are secretaries and political head the Ministers. The secretariat departments must be distinguished from the executive department.

**Main functions** **5**

1. Assisting the ministers in policy making, in modifying policies from time to time
2. Discharging their legislative responsibilities.
3. Framing draft legislation, and rules and regulations.
4. Coordinating policies and programmes, supervising and controlling their execution,
5. Reviewing of the results.
6. Budgeting and control of expenditure.
7. Maintaining contact with the Government of India and other state governments; and
8. Overseeing the smooth and efficient running of the administrative machinery and initiating measures to develop greater personnel and organizational competence.

**Financial Matters** **3**

1. Scrutiny and approval of departmental budget estimates, major appropriation of accounts, surrender of funds and supplementary grants
2. All proposals involving new items of expenditure
3. Financial sanctions not within the competence of the head of department
4. Sanction of expenditure from contingency fund
5. Write-off cases beyond the powers of heads of department and audit objections regarding the officer of the heads of department.

**Service Matters** **3**

1. Approval of service rules and amendment there to.
2. Papers relating to senior appointments/promotions/transfers of deputy heads of department and above, plus, cases of disciplinary proceedings against their officers;
- Initial appointment of officers belonging to the state service and inflection of major punishments on them
- Creation of posts, their extension and continuance, re-employment, resignations, special pay and allowances and positions; not within the powers of heads of departments.

**6) Discuss the role of Cabinet of India.**

**Cabinet** **1**

- The Cabinet is a smaller body with 15 to 20 ministers. It is the nucleus of the council of ministers and only includes cabinet ministers. It is the true seat of power in the government

**Cabinet Ministers** **1**

- Cabinet ministers oversee key state government departments such as home, education, finance, agriculture, and so on.
- They are cabinet members, attend cabinet meetings, and play an important role in policy decisions.
- Heads a ministry and is given independent charge of it, unless he is appointed a Minister without portfolio.
- He is generally assisted by a Minister of State or a deputy minister or both.
- Constitutional Provisions related to Cabinet

**44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978** **1**

1. 'Cabinet' into Article 352

2. As a result, it was not included in the original text of the Constitution.
3. Article 352 only defines the cabinet as "the council consisting of the prime minister and other ministers of cabinet rank appointed under Article 75," without describing its powers and functions.

**Role of Cabinet**

9

1. It is our political and administrative system's highest decision-making authority.
2. It is the Central Government's main policy-making body.
3. It is the Central government's supreme executive authority.
4. It is the central administration's chief coordinator.
5. It serves as the president's advisory body, and its recommendations are legally binding on him.
6. As the chief crisis manager, he is in charge of all emergency situations.
7. It addresses all major legislative and financial issues.
8. It has authority over higher-level appointments such as constitutional authorities and senior secretariat administrators.
9. It is in charge of all foreign policies and foreign affairs.

**7) Write about various industrial clusters of India.**

**Industrial Cluster**

12

- Clusters can be defined as sectoral and geographical concentration of enterprises, in particular Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), faced with common opportunities and threats which can:
  - Give rise to external economies (e.g. specialized suppliers of raw materials, components and machinery; sector specific skills etc.);
  - Favour the emergence of specialized technical, administrative and financial services

**Major Industrial cluster**

- Hooghly Industrial Belt
- Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region
- Ahmedabad-Vadodara Region
- Madurai-Coimbatore-Bengaluru Region
- The Chhotanagpur Plateau Region

- Agra-Mathura-Meerut-Saharanpur and Faridabad-Gurgaon-Ambala Belts

**1. Hooghly Industrial Belt**

**The following factors helped in industrialisation of this belt**

- Kolkata was the British Indian capital from 1773 to 1911. This ensured continuous British capital investment.
- Tea plantations in close proximity in Assam and Bengal, processing of indigo earlier and jute
- Of coal and iron ore in the Chhotanagpur Plateau region contributed to the industrial development of the Hooghly industrial region.
- Cheap labour was easily available from thickly populated and out-migrating states of Bihar, Orissa and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**2. Mumbai - Pune Industrial Region (cottonopolis' of India)**

**Reason:**

- Easy availability of raw cotton from the black soil belt of the Narmada and Tapti
- Coastal humid climate which was ideal for weaving and spinning
- Easy availability of hydel power from the Western Ghats
- Location of the port on the west coast which ensured ready access to western markets
- Easy import of capital goods through the port.

**3. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Region:**

- This region is characterised by an inland location in the cotton growing Gujarat plains.
- The petrochemical industry around Vadodara and Ankaleshwar developed after oil was discovered in the Gulf of Cambay.
- Location of Kandla port is an obvious advantage.
- The densely populated northern plains in close proximity provided an easy market.
- Now the region has diversified into diesel engines, textiles machinery, pharmaceuticals and food processing.

**4. Madurai-Coimbatore-Bengaluru Region:**

- Predominant cotton and sugarcane growing area

**Reason:**

- The region receives hydel power from the Mettur, Sharavathi, Sivasamudram, Papanasam and Pykara projects.

- Various public sector enterprises located in this belt include the
- 1. Hindustan Machine Tools, the Visveshwaraiya
- 2. Iron and Steel Works, the Bharat Electronics,
- 3. BHEL,
- 4. The Indian Telephone Industry and
- 5. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
- The important industrial centres in this belt include Madurai, Sivakasi, Tiruchirappalli, Bengaluru, Madukottai, Mandya, Mettur, Mysore and Coimbatore.

**5. The Chhotanagpur Plateau Region:**

- The factors which favoured industrialisation of this region include the following:
- 1. Discovery of coal and iron in the Bihar- Orissa belt and location of these resources in close proximity to each other facilitated easy utilisation.
- 2. Easy availability of power from the Damodar Valley Project and from coal-based thermal power projects helped in industrialisation.
- 3. Availability of cheap labour from Bihar, Orissa and eastern Uttar Pradesh was of great advantage.
- 4. Proximity to port and access to large market in the vicinity also worked to the advantage of this belt.

**6. Agra-Mathura-Meerut-Saharanpur and Faridabad-Gurgaon-Ambala Belts**

- Agra: glassworks, iron foundries, leather goods;
- Mathura: oil refinery, petrochemicals;
- Faridabad: engineering, electronics;
- Saharanpur, Yamunanagar: paper mills;
- Meerut: sugar.

**8) Write an order of the disciplinary actions against the officials working under the civil service by Public Service Commission.****Public Service Commissions 1**

- Article 312, the Parliament is entitled to create one or more All India common to the Union and the States.
- The recruitment to all these services is made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
- For administrative services at the state level, the recruitment is made by the State Public Service Commission (SPSC).

**Constitutional Provisions 1**

- **Article 320:** States the functions of Public Service Commissions.
- **Article 321:** Power to extend the functions of Public Service Commissions

**Disciplinary action 1**

1. Censure
2. Withhold of increment
3. Withhold of promotion
4. Recovery of pecuniary loss
5. Reduction to lower service or rank
6. Compulsory retirement
7. Removal of services
8. Dismissal of services

**Proceedings against a public servant has to go through various steps such as 9**

1. Lodging of complaint or making allegations of misconduct against the Govt. Servant.
2. Holding of Preliminary Inquiry.
3. Consideration of the report of the Preliminary Inquiry by the disciplinary authority.
4. Show cause notice to the delinquent official who is prima facie held responsible in the Preliminary Inquiry.
5. Replying of the employee to the Show Cause Notice.
6. Issuance of Charge-sheet to the delinquent official, if reply is considered unsatisfactory by the disciplinary authority.
7. Replying of the employee to the charge-sheet.
8. Scrutiny of the reply by the disciplinary authority.
9. Appointment of Enquiry Officer i.e. orders for regular inquiry and nomination of Presenting Officer.
10. Legal assistance for defense.
11. Attendance and examination of witnesses.
12. Submission of Inquiry report by the enquiry officer.
13. Show Cause Notice to the delinquent employee
14. Submission of reply and Consideration of past records of the delinquent official
15. Penalty Proposed.
16. Final order.

**9) Bring out the salient features of "TamilNadu Government's E-governance Policy"**

- Tamil Nadu is a pioneer among States in India in promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and e-Governance by successfully implementing various e-Governance programmes including those under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

**12**

**Salient features of "TamilNadu Government's E-governance Policy"**

1. State Data Centre (SDC)
2. Virtualization and Cloud Infrastructure
3. Disaster Recovery Centre and Near Line Disaster Recovery Centre
4. Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)
5. National Knowledge Network (NKN)
6. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) (now BharatNet/TamilNet)
7. State Resident Data Hub (SRDH)
8. Digital Signature / e-Sign
9. e-Mail & e-Mail Policy

**1. State Data Centre (SDC)**

- Provide the necessary foundation for efficient electronic delivery of services.
- State Data Centre would provide for many functionalities including acting
- Information Technology Repository of the State
- providing Secured Data Storage
- Online Delivery of Services
- hosting State Portal, State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)

**2. Virtualization and Cloud Infrastructure**

- 'Cloud Infrastructure' including virtualization of existing computing resources so as to enable speedy, efficient, cost-effective deployment, scaling-up and sharing of Information Technology resources.

**3. Disaster Recovery Centre and Near Line Disaster Recovery Centre**

- Provide data recovery services for Government Departments by establishing a Disaster Recovery Centre and Near Line Disaster Recovery Centre in the State.

**4. Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)**

- Effective grid for the State Government Departments with vertical connectivity between State Head Quarters, District Head Quarters, Taluks and Blocks

**5. National Knowledge Network (NKN)**

- State-of-the-art multi-gigabit network for providing a unified high speed network backbone for all knowledge related institutions in the country.

**6. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) (now BharatNet/TamilNet)**

- Aims to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India.
- The TamilNet project aims to provide broadband access to urban areas, besides to Village Panchayats and links between State Headquarters, Districts and Blocks.

**7. State Resident Data Hub (SRDH)**

- This provides a unique centralized database of citizens with Aadhaar linkage.
- It acts as a single source of validation for information related to the population.

**8. Digital Signature / e-Sign**

- To enable proper identification and authentication of electronic transactions, use of Digital Signatures / e-Sign facility for online processing would be encouraged

**9. E-Mail & e-Mail Policy**

- All Government officials will be provided with unique e-Mail address based on their designation.
- A separate e-Mail Policy will be drawn up for the purpose.

**10) Describe the major problems and challenges faced by the Local Self Government.**

**Problems and challenges face by local self government** **10.5**

**1. Lack of Effective Devolution**

- Local government is a state subject in the Constitution, and consequently, the devolution of power and authority to panchayats has been left to the discretion of states.

**2. Some of the important subjects like**

- Fuel and fodder
- Non-conventional energy sources

- Rural electrification including distribution of electricity
- Non-formal education
- Small scale industries including food processing industries
- Technical training
- Vocational education have not been devolved in certain states.

### **3. Insufficient Grants/Funds**

- Local bodies face problems of **inadequate finance** to carry out various activities assigned to them.
- Transfers made through the State Finance Commissions are also meagre in most States.

### **4. Issue of SarpanchPati**

- On the Panchayati Raj Day in 2015, the Prime Minister called for an end to 'SarpanchPati culture'.
- But it is still very much prevalent in the society, mainly due to gender biases, women illiteracy and patriarchal society.

### **5. Infrastructural Challenges**

- No own building and they share space with schools, anganwadi centre and other places.- Some have their own building but without basic facilities like toilets, drinking water, and electricity connection.

### **6. Lack of Support Staff**

- Severe lack of support staff and personnel in panchayats, such as secretary, junior engineers, computer operators, and data entry operators.
- This affects their functioning and delivery of services by them.

### **7. Lack of Convergence of Various Government Programmes**

- There is a clear lack of convergence of various development programmes of the Centre and state governments.
- Different guidelines by different departments are cited as a major constraint for lack of convergence of activities.

### **Measures to strengthen 1.5**

- 1. Greater autonomy:** more autonomous in their functioning, so that they can deliver quality service.
- 2. Timely elections and recruitment:** For strengthening LBs, a minimum level of staffing should be provided. Elections to LBs should not be, generally, delayed beyond six months.

**3. Encouraging public-private partnership :** Successful PPP programs should be formulated at both state and city levels to fund rural development. Role of the state should be to create an enabling environment with an aim to expand and deepen private sector investments in infrastructure.

**4. Ensuring Fiscal Federalism:** As functionality also depends on finances, fiscal autonomy accompanied by fiscal accountability can provide a long term solution to the problems faced by local bodies.

**5. Effective Auditing:** to exercise oversight of the integrity of financial information, adequacy of internal controls, compliance with the applicable laws and ethical conduct of all persons involved in local bodies. Draw the Disaster map of TamilNadu.

### **11) Draw the Disaster map of TamilNadu.**

- TamilNadu has long been known for its susceptibility to a long list of natural disasters.

#### **Cyclones**

**12**

- The coastal regions of Tamil Nadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during northeast monsoon. Occurrence of flood, losses to lives and properties are the recurring one in the state. Based on the cyclone hit areas, the state of Tamil Nadu can be divided into five zones namely very high, high, medium, low and very low cyclone prone zones.

#### **Coastal flooding**

- Flood is a common one in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu during northeast monsoon. The recent flood occurred in the state was in 2015. After 2004 tsunami, cyclone Gaja is the worst natural disaster to hit Tamil Nadu. It left a trail of destruction in several coastal districts and took a toll on agriculture to a serious extent

#### **Earthquakes**

- India is a vast country which experiences many earthquakes at different periods. Generally high risk zones of the country are located in the north and central parts. The state of Tamil Nadu is located in the moderately low risk zone.

#### **Tsunami**

- Though Tsunami is not a common one in India, its incident in 2004 alerted India and the state of Tamil Nadu on this aspect.



**Land slide**

- Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu is identified as one of the most vulnerable districts in the country and landslides pose a major threat in this area. The other regions which are prone to land slides are Coimbatore and palani hill of Dindigul district where Kodaikanal hill station is located.

**Heat wave**

- Typically occur between March and June. The extreme temperatures and resultant atmospheric conditions adversely affect people living in these regions as they cause physiological stress, sometimes resulting in death. Some of the districts in Tamil Nadu that have witnessed impact of heat waves are Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Krishangiri, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirapalli, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Theni, Dindigul and Madurai.

**12) The Inter-State Council was established in 1990.**

**Spell out the vision and mission of the council.**

**Inter State council**

**2**

1. The Inter-State Council is a mechanism that was constituted "to support Centre-State and Inter-State coordination and cooperation in India".
2. Constitutional Provisions of Inter-State Council
3. Despite the Supreme Court's exclusive authority under article 131, Inter-State conflicts can be resolved by the judiciary.
4. Extra judicial tribunals may adjudicate one type of such issue under Article 262.
5. Article 263 - Constitution provides for the investigation and recommendation of the administrative body to resolve Inter-State disputes.

**Mission**

**2**

- Promote the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the professional workforce by actively pursuing excellence in cosmetology and related fields.

**Vision**

**8**

1. Provide a national forum to promote standards for consumer health and safety, and education for individuals entering the workforce.
2. Promote and encourage reciprocity and standardization for the practice of cosmetology and related fields to increase workers mobility nationally and internationally
3. Encourage consistency to provide opportunities for military service members and veterans to enter the workforce.
4. Support and promote opportunities for the diverse populations entering the professions related to cosmetology, barbering, manicuring and esthetics.
5. Encourage our partners to broaden education standards to support recidivism opportunities for individuals interested in working in cosmetology related vocations.
6. Provide national Written, Practical and Written Practical examinations for entrance into the profession of cosmetology and related fields that are standardized, valid and legally defensible using psychometric principles.

**Unit - 3**

- 1) **Discuss the power and functions of the President of the India on the following points : Executive powers, Legislative powers, Judicial powers, Financial powers, Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic powers, Emergency powers, Declaration of Emergency and Miscellaneous powers etc.**

**Powers and Functions of President of India**

**Introduction**

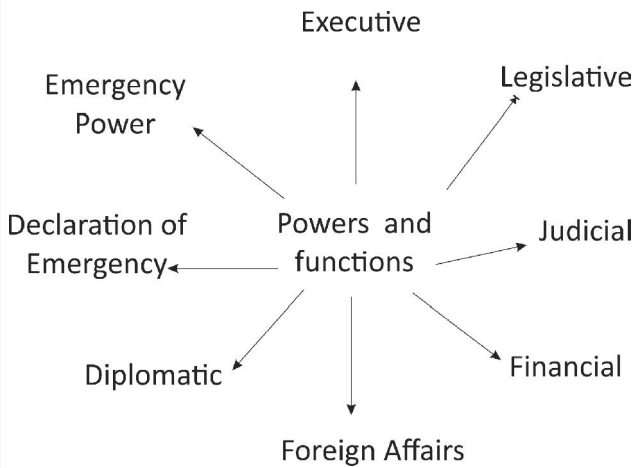
**1**

- The president of India, is the ceremonial head of state of India. He is the first citizen of India and act as the symbol of unity, Integrity and solidarity of the nation.

**President**

- Art – 52 – There shall be a president of India
- Part – V – Art 52 to 78
- Present President – Honorable President Droupadi Murmu (15<sup>th</sup>)

**Powers and functions of President of India**



**1. Executive power: Art – 53 14**

- All Executive actions of Government are taken in his name
- He appoints the following
  1. Art 75 – Appoints Prime Minister of other Ministers
  2. Art 76 – Attorney General of India
  3. Art 148 – Comptroller of Auditor General
  4. Art 280 – Finance Commission of India Chairman and Member
  5. Art 263 – appoints an interstate council.

**2. Legislative power:**

- Art 85 – Summon (or) Prorogue the parliament of dissolve Lok Sabha
- Art – 108 – Summon joint sitting of both the house of parliament.

**Important Appointments:**

- a) Speaker of Deputy Speaker of Loksabha
- b) Chairman of Deputy Chairman of RajyaSabha

**Nomination Power**

- a) 12 member in RajyaSabha
- b) 2 member in Loksabha – Anglo Indian community

**Prior approval to bills**

1. Money Bill Art 110
2. Creation / Alteration of boundary of state.

**3. Financial Power**

- Money Bill : Prior recommendation from president

- Introduction of financial statement Art – 112
- Art 267 – can make advance out of contingency fund of India.
- Art – 280 – Constitutes finance commission once in 5 years.

**4. Judicial Power:**

- Art 143 – He seek advice from Supreme Court on any question of law on fast.
- Art 72 – Pardoning power of him grant

1. Pardon
2. Reprieve
3. Respite
4. Remission
5. Commute

**5. Foreign affairs and Diplomatic**

- Representative of India in International forum
- International treaties and agreements approved by parliament are negotiated or concluded in the name of president.

**6. Emergency of Declaration of Emergency Power:**

- Three types of emergency are imposed under the name of president.
  - National emergency Art 352-President’s rule Art 356 & 365
  - Financial emergency Art 360

**7. Miscellaneous power:**

- Supreme Commander defense force of India
- He appoints chief of Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Dismissal of Dissolution of
  - a) Council of Ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of Lok Sabha
  - b) Lok Sabha is the council of Ministers has lost its majority.

**Conclusion:**

- The position of president is extremely significant, as the roles are critical to maintaining the nation of political unity and ensuring constitutional powers.

**2) Explain the various role of District Collector in Administration?**

**Various role of District collector in Administration**

**District Collector**

**1**

- He is the head of District administration and the official agent of the state government in the district.

- Head of District administration created by 1772 – Warren Hastings

**Role of District Collector in Administration 3**

**1. Revenue Administration**

- a) Collector
- b) District Administrator

**2. Law and order Administration**

- a) District Magistrate

**3. Development Administration**

- a) District Development Officer
- b) Coordination in District

**4. District Protection**

- a) Crisis administration in chief

**5. District Election & Management**

- a) Returning officer
- b) District Census officer

**Revenue Administrator 2**

**Collector**

- Collect land revenue
- Distribute and Recover taccavi
- Collect rural statistics
- Manage land records

**District Administrator**

- Supervise treasury & sub treasury
- Enforce stamp duty
- Pay rehabilitation grant
- Exercise control over field officer like sub – divisional & tehsil headquarters
- Chief protocol officer of District

**Law and order Administration 3**

**District Magistrate**

- Supervise police & jails
- Issue certificates of domicile, scheduled & backward classes
- Issue custody detention warrants under special anti crime.
- Issue orders under sections 144 or CrPC

**Development Administration 3**

**District Development Officer**

- Responsible for the implementation of development of works & schemes-Check the programs of PWD, irrigation, forest, paves, Agriculture, Health & Family Welfare

**Coordination in District**

- Coordinate activities
- Revenue
- General administration Department
- Registration etc

**District Protection 3**

**Crisis administrator in Chief**

- Chairman of District Disaster management committee
- Making plan to mitigate the effect of disaster
- Provide assistances for protection relief and rehabilitation.

**District Election & Management Returning Officer**

- Preparation / Updation of electoral roles
- Holding free & fair election

**District census officer**

- Conducts census operation once in 10 years
- Appoints staffs to conduct census.

**3) Describe the powers and functions of the Chief Ministers of a state and also explain why he is called as “Defacto leader of the State.”**

**Powers and Functions of Chief Minister of State**

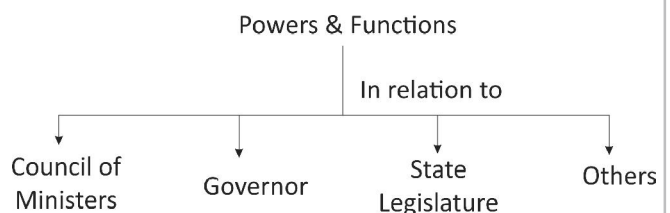
**Introduction 1**

- The Chief Minister (CM) of the state holds a position of power in the state. He is the real executive authority (de fasted executive) and head of the state government

**Chief Minister**

1. Art – 164 to 167
2. Part VI
3. Art 167 – deals with function of CM4.Present CM of TN – Honorable Mr. Stalin Karunanidhi

**Power and Function of Chief Minister 1**



**1. In Relation to council of Minister 2**

- Governor appoints Minister who are recommended by CM

- He allocates and reshuffles the part folios among Ministers.
- Can ask Minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him
- He presides over the meetings of Council of Ministers.
- He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

**2. In Relation to the Governor 2**

- Art – 167 – He is the Principal Channel of communication between Governor and Council of Minister (Com)

**3. Communicate to Governor 2**

- All decision of council of Minister relatives to administration
- Furnish information and proposal for legislation
- If governor requires, submit for the consideration of COM on which decision is taken by Minister no by Council.

**4. In Relation to State Legislature 2**

- Advises governor to summer to programming session of state legislative
- Recommend dissolution to state legislative assemble
- Announces Government polices on floor of the house.

**5. Others 2**

- Chairman of State planning board
- Member of
  - Inter state council
  - Governing council of NITI Ayog
- Chief spokesman of state government
- Crisis manages – in – Chief at political level during emergencies.

**Defecto leader of State – CM 2**

- Leader of party that enjoys majority in house
- Power of selecting any ministers and also advice Governor to dismiss
- Allocation of business to Minister and can transfer them
- In charge of co-coordinating the policy of Government
- Has right to supervise over all Department.
- Hence all the major executive actions are take by him he is called as Defect Leader of State.

**Conclusion 1**

- CM plays a very important and critical role in state administration.
- The Governor’s discretionary powers, on the other hand, limit CM’s powers, authority, influence, prestige and role in State administration.

**4) Explain in details about Disaster Management setup of government of TamilNadu.**

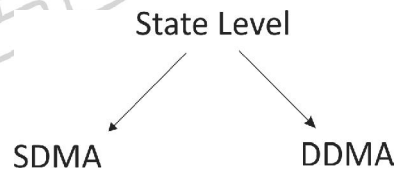
**Disaster Management setup of Government of TN Disaster 1**

- As per Disaster Management Act 2005, Catastrophe, mishap, Calamity arising from natural (or) manmade cause resulting in loss of life (or) destruction property / environment.

**Disaster Management 2**

- Continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing coordinating measures to
  - Prevent
  - Mitigate
  - Capacity building
  - Preparedness
  - Relief and Rescue
  - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

**Setup of TN Government**



**TN State Disaster Management Authority 6**

- Set up by Disaster management Act, 2005
- Chair person – chief secretary
- It has
  - RADMMMD
  - State Disaster Response Force
  - State Disaster Response Fund

**1. Revenue Administration, Disaster management and Mitigation Department:**

- Provide access to essential facilities ·Create support systems
- Building human capacity

**2. State Disaster Response Force:**

- Place-Avadi
- Works during Disaster

- Gives proper guidance for evocation and proper medical support
- Strengthen emergency response of Hospital

**3. State Disaster Response fund:**

- Under section 48 (c) of DMA, 2005.
- In case of Industrial chemical disaster, concerned unit would be asked to provide final.

**District Disaster Management authority**

- The powers & functions of DDMA are as per Section 30 Of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- Chair person
- collector
- He will Formulate village level disaster management plan.

**Powers & functions**

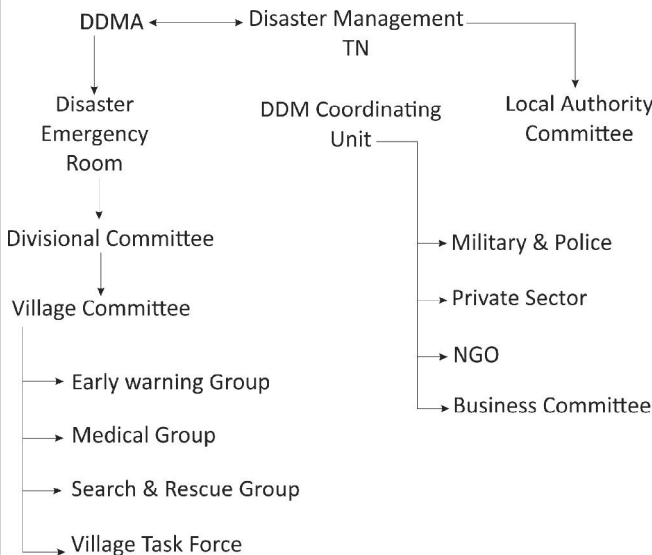
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- It acts as the district planning, coordinating & implementing body for Disaster Management and take all measures for the purpose of Disaster Management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and State Authority.

**Activities**

- The DDMA is implementing different activities like awareness generation, trainings. Mock drills etc to all stakeholders – Government, Non-Governmental Organizations & community as a whole sanctioned under the Annual Allocation of State Disaster Response Fund for Capacity Building.

**Disaster risk management mechanism at district level**



**5) What is meant by Administrative reform? And besides mention the various centre and State administrative also mention its importance.**

**Administrative Reforms**

3

- As per Caiden, the Economist
- Deliberate use of authority and influence is applying near measures to an administrative system in order change its goal and increase quality, efficiency in development.

**Various centre and State Administrative Reforms**

**1. Mission Karma yogi:**

12

- National program for civil services capacity Building.
- Aim – Build future reality civil service with – light attitude – skill and knowledge

**2. E- samiksha:**

- Real time online system for monitoring and follow up on decision taken by government.
- Digital monitor for bureaucracy to rein in slackers.

**3. E-office:**

- E – office mission mode project
- Paperless office and efficient decision making

**4. Citizen charters:**

- For all Minister/Departments which are updated and revived on regular basis
- Focus on their commitment towards fulfilling needs of citizens.

**5. Good Governance Index:**

- Assets of state government
- Status of Education, health, employment etc as assessed

**6. National conference on e-Governance:**

- Plat form for the Government to engage with experts, intellectuals for industry – exchange e-governance initiatives.

**7. Entralized Public Grievance Redress and monitoring System:**

- Facility to lodge a grievance online from any geographical location.
- Monitorial by Department of Public grievances.

**8. Right to Information:**

- Citizen has the right to collect information from any government offices.
- Under RTI act, 2005

**9. Right to Service:**

- Gives time limit for every service given by government office.
- Beyond time limit – fine

**10. Lokpal and Lokaysktha:**

- Institute to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political land.-Suggest necessary action against corrupt officials

**6) NITI Aayog is the premier policy “Think Tank” of the Government of India providing directional and policy inputs and relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. Explain.**

**NITI AYOOG “Think tank” of Government : NITI AYOOG 2**

- National Institution for transforming India- Jan 1, 2015
- Predecessor
- Planning Commission
- Hailed as “Think Tank” of India for its functional role.
- Rested on ideology of “Cooperative Federalism

**Think Tank of India 1**



**1. Policy Inputs 3**

1. Task force on Agricultural Development.
2. Task force on promotion of organic fertilizes
3. NITI – forum for North East
4. SATH – E
5. E- Amrit portal

**Index**

- Health
- District Hospital
- Good Governance
- Strategy for new India @ 75
- SDG India

- Policy – Atal Innovation Mission

**2. Directional Inputs 3**

- Team India Hub – acts as interface between centre and state.
- Knowledge and Innovation Hub – build the think – tank acumen of NITI AYOOG
- Three Documents
  - 1.3 years action agenda
  - 2.7 years medium term strategy paper.
  - 3.15 – years vision document.

**3. Technical support 3**

- The S and T vertical of NITI AYOOG is the nodal division for all matters selated to S and T
- Includes the appraisal of S and T programs of
  - CSIR
  - Department of space
  - MEITY
  - Ministry of Earth Science
  - Department of atomic energy
- For digital India Mission – provides I/P to ensure the availability of reliable and secure nodes of digital connectivity.
- Formulation of
  - India Innovation Index
  - Infrastructure activities

**Latest Achievement 1**

- Zero budget Natural farming
- PKVY
- Dhaanya Lakshmi village storage scheme.

**Conclusion: 2**

- NITI Aayog will function in close cooperation, consultation and coordination with the Ministries of the Central Government and State governments.
- While it will make recommendations to the Central and State Governments, the responsibility for taking and implementing decisions will rest with them.
- NITI Aayog will seek to facilitate and empower the critical requirement of good governance – which is people-centric, participative, collaborative, transparent and policy-driven.
- It will provide critical directional and strategic input to the development process, focussing on deliverables and outcomes.

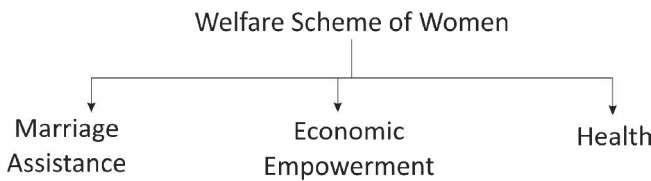
- This, along with being as incubator and disseminator of fresh thought and ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

**7) List out the various schemes of Government of TamilNadu towards the welfare of the Women.**

**Schemes of TN Government towards the welfare of women**

**Welfare scheme 1**

- Schemes are designed to benefit all demographics of our community namely health, civic facilities, education, employment etc.
- Women Helpline number : 181



**Marriage Assistance scheme 4**

- 1. E.V.R. Maniamaiyar Ninaivu poor widow's marriage Assistance scheme – 1981**
  - 8 gram gold + 50,000 cash – graduates-8 gram gold + 25,000 – non – graduates
- 2. Annai Terasa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for orphan girls – 1984**
  - 8 gram gold + 50,000 – graduate-8 gram gold +25,000 – non – graduates
- 3. Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar widow remarriage Assistance school, 1975**
  - 15,000 + 10000 (Bond) + 8 gram gold – graduates-30,000 + 20000 (Bond) + 8 gram gold – non graduates
- 4. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Inter caste marriage Assistance scheme:**
  - 30,000 + 20,000 (Bond) + 8 gram gold – graduates
  - 15,000 + 10000 (Bond) + 8 gram gold – non graduates

**Economic empowerment 5**

- 1. Sathiyavani Muthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu free supply of sewing machine – 1977**
  - Free sewing machines provides to – widow's – Deserted women etc

**2. Amma Two – Wheeler Scheme – 2018**

- Government provide 50% subsidy or -25,000 on purchase of mopeds and scooters

**3. Mahilasamridhi Yojana: 1993**

- Provide microfinance to women entrepreneur of BC
- Provides skill development training

**4. Swayam siddha: 2001**

- SHG formation
- Tailoring, embroidery etc training

**5. Gender Budgeting : 2005**

- Presented by Mr. P. Chidambaram
- Gender perspective of
- Planning
- Budgeting
- Implementation of policy

**Health 5**

**1. Janani Suraksha Yojana: 2005**

- Reduce IMR – MMR
- Provide Rs. 1400 for institutional delivers

**2. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha matritva Abhiyan in**

- Assured comprehensive and quality antenatal care
- Free of cost

**3. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram: 2011**

- Free delivery include C – section
- Free transport for home to government health facility.

**4. Amma Maternity kit:**

- Kid's care material
- Folic acid, vitamin D etc tablets for new mom's.

**8) Give an account of the organisational structure of the Supreme Court in India and bring out the powers and functions of National Judicial Appointments Commission.**

**Supreme Court of India : Supreme Court: 0.5**

- Highest Judicial court and the final court of appeal under constitution of India.

- 28 / 1 / 1950 – S/C of India-Art – 124 to 147 Part V

- 124 (1) – There shall be supreme court

**Organizational setup of supreme court****1. Composition:** 10.5

- 31 Judges (1 + 31)
- 1 – Chief Justice [Mr. Sharad Arvind Bobde]

**2. Appointment of Judges:**

- By president-Chief Justice – appointed by president after consultant with judge S/C H/C -Others – after consultant with CJI and other Judges of H/C and S/C

**3. Qualification:**

- Should be citizen of India-Fulfill at least 10 years
- Judge of H/C in succession for 5 years
- Advocate of H/C for 10 years
- Should be distinguished jurist

**4. Tenure:**

- Occupies office till 65 years
- Resign anytime writings to president
- Remove by president on recommendation of parliament.

**5. Removal:**

- As per judge enquiry Act 1968
- Removal motion signed by 100 member (HS) and 50 member (R/S)
- Speaker/ Chairman admit/refuse
- If admitted – Constitute 3 member committee to investigate
- If found guilty – motion passed by each house by special majority
- President passes order for removal.

**6. Acting CJI (Art 126)**

- When office of CJI Vacant
- Temporarily absent
- CJI unable to perform duties

**7. Adhoc Judge (Art 127)**

- When lack of quorum of permanent judges to hold continue session.

- CJI appoint judge of a High court

**8. Salary & Allowances**

- Salaries, pension, allowances, privileges are determined by Parliament.
- Can vary during financial emergency.
- Pension 50% of last drawn salary.

**National Judicial Appointment Commission 4**

- Constitutional body proposed to replace collegiums
- 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment & Article 124A

**Provides**

- Procedure to be followed for appointment of
1. CJI
  2. Other judges of Supreme Court
  3. Chief Judges & Other Judges of High Court

**Importance**

- Broad minded forum-Providing a genuine chance to participate & influence selection of higher judiciary.
- Administration & appointment transfer of Judges – Corruption, Political free.

**Power and Functions:**

- NJAC is a body responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary in India.
- NJAC Bill sought to replace the collegium system of appointing the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts with judicial appointments commission wherein the executive will have a say in appointing the judges.
- A new article, Article 124A, (which provides for the composition of the NJAC) was to be inserted into the Constitution.
- The Bill provided for the procedure to be followed by the NJAC for recommending persons for appointment as Chief Justice of India and other Judges of the Supreme Court (SC), and Chief Justice and other Judges of High Courts (HC).