

அலகு - I / UNIT - I

குறிப்பு: i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 50 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Notes: ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் ஆறு மதிப்பெண்கள்

Answer not exceeding 50 words each. Each question carries six marks

ii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பதினெட்டு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் பதினைந்து வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Answer any fifteen questions out of eighteen questions. (15 x 06 = 90)

Q.No.

1

பொதுப் பல்கலைக்கழகங்களில் ஆளுநரின் வேந்தர் நிலைப் பணிகளைத் தெளிவுபடுத்துக.

Elucidate the chancellor Role of Governor in Public Universities.

(6 points)

விடை / ANSWER

Chancellor Role of Governor:

1. Governor act as chancellor of all government universities.
2. He appoints Vice-chancellor of those universities.
3. Improve & ensure the infrastructure development in colleges.
4. Assure Quality education for all students
5. Involves MOU with various other foreign universities.
6. skill development, capacity building of students

EVALUATION
NOT DONE

Q.No.
2

நீதித்துவச் செயல்பாடு என்பது யாது? நம் நாட்டில் அதன் தேவையை மதிப்பிடுக.
What is Judicial Activism? Evaluate its necessity in our country.

விடை / ANSWER

Add
✓ help good governance
✓ Enhancing Adm. efficiency

Judicial activism.

" Proactive Role of Judiciary in protecting the Rights of citizens and social justice! "

NECESSITY

Necessary for judicial activism.

1. To enhance Rights of Citizens
2. Promote Equality.
3. To prevent tyranny of Constitution.
4. To ensure Role of Executive and Judiciary
5. It laid basic principle for equality.

Example

1. Kesavananda Bharathi Case (vs) Union of India.

Q.No.
3

மாநில அரசின் மசோதாக்களானது எப்பொழுதெல்லாம் குடியரசுத் தலைவரின் பரிசீலனைக்காக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படலாம்?

When can a state bill reserved for President's Consideration?

விடை / ANSWER

Q.No.

3

மாநில அரசின் மசோதாக்களானது எப்பொழுதெல்லாம் குடியரசுத் தலைவரின் பரிசீலனைக்காக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படலாம்?

When can a state bill reserved for President's Consideration?

விடை / ANSWER State bill reserved for President's Consideration

... 172 / ST02

State

↓
Reserved
category "Bills"

↓
Assent
Specific
Purpose "Bills"

— art. 200 — state bills reserved for President

Consideration

Consideration

5

Art 80, 81

1. Governor has power to give
 - assent
 - withhold
 - return
 - President's consideration of the bill.

2. President's consideration

1. disputes between Centre and state legislature.
2. affects the security of Constitution.
3. related to fundamental rights.
4. during emergency.
5. Affects India's unity matter.

Q.No.

4

சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி என்பது என்ன? விவரி.

What is Rule of law? Explain.

EXPLAIN - NOT DONE

விடை / ANSWER

- Defn (A.V. Dicey) -

Rule of law:

When people deprived of their rights can approach a court for Justice.

CIACD7/72/CTA7

Theory:

Rule of law theory advocated by A. V. Dicey

Three elements:

1. equality before law
2. predominance of legal spirit.
3. supremacy of law.

Conditions:

1. There is equal importance to all people.
2. no one is above law.
3. equal law prescribed for all people in the country.
4. no one can be misuse the

law.

(or)

Q.No.

5

துணைக் குடியரசுத் தலைவர் மற்றும் குடியரசுத் தலைவர் ஆகியோரின் தேர்தல் முறையினை வேறுபடுத்துக.

Differentiate the method of election of Vice President with the President of our country.

Atleast 6 points

விடை / ANSWER

Method of

Election of
vice president

1. No secret
ballot vote.

2. Elected &
nominated

Method of

Election of
president

1. secret ballot
vote.

2. Elected member
of both.

Member of
both house of
parliament.

3. No member
from state
legislature.

4. No member
from union
territory

House of
parliament.

3. Elected member
for state
legislature.

4. Elected member
from union territory.
70th and 1992

பின்வருவனபற்றிச் சிறுதிரிபு வரைக. / Give short notes on the following.

- a) Valar 4.0 / வரை 4.0
- b) Simplify TN

Q.No.
6

விடை / ANSWER

Valar 4.0
launched

- 1. By the TIN CoVt.
- 2. On 2022

Objective

- 1. To promote the industries investment.
- 2. To ~~for~~ the holistic manner

Benefit

- 1. To the start up companies
- 2. To earn more money.

Format :
 L. Year :-
 Aim :
 Implementation :-
 significance :-

Add

1. Simplify "governance"
2. Priority - max. public interface

IAS ACADEMY

3. Process - act
- rules
- regulation, go

Simplify TN Launched

1. on 2018.

2. Former CM launched this Simplify TN

Objective

1. To form the connected data.
 2. To include the 25 sectors.
- for the one way.

Q.No. 7

What is Top Down Budgeting? Explain its advantages & disadvantages.

விடை / ANSWER

Topdown Budgeting

Budgeting from high priority to the state level central level to the panchayat

- Defn (Proper)

- known as "Target-Base budgeting"
- Only empowers central administrative goals to set expenditure

Advantages

APP

- ① More accurate
- ② Save time
- ③ More prioritize

1. High priority given to the most ~~is~~ vast central department
2. Railways, Defence are allocated with good efforts

Disadvantages

ADD

- ① Less accurate
- ② Bias by executive
- ③ Decreased motivation



SURESH
IAS ACADEMY



1. Low Budget to the state department related. compared to other department
2. Priority may differs.

Q.No.

8

புறநாக்குறை நிதியாக்கம் என்பது என்ன? நாட்டின் நிதிக் கட்டமைப்பில் அதன் தாக்கங்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

What is Deficit Financing? List out its impacts over Fiscal system of a country.

விடை / ANSWER

Deficit financing:

When the budget is prepared the estimated expenditure exceeds the income, is called deficit financing.

expenditure > income

Impact of deficit financing:

positive:

1. urge government to achieve more.
2. helps to better efficient of work in financial department
3. to increase the efficiency.

Negative impact:

1. affects the growth of Indian economy.
2. Lack of employment opportunities among people
3. Cannot implement welfare policies to people.

① Inflation

③ Crowding out effect

② Reduced Saving

④ Debt trap

⑤ Diverts investmn

சிவப்பு நாடா முறை என்பது என்ன? நாட்டின் நிதிக் கட்டமைப்பில் அதன் தாக்கங்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

Q.No.

9

What is Red Tapism? What are its impacts over, the State Administration?

ADD

விடை / ANSWER

Red Tapism

- proper (defn) difficulty governance
citizen dissatisfaction
1. It is a form of corruption
 2. It begins at lower level of public servant to ends in high level servant.

Impacts Over state Administration

Explain

1. Leads to decrease the trust in Government by people.
2. Reduce fairness
3. Impacts on poor people - cannot get his work done.
4. Administration is corrupted
5. CIVIL servants are corrupted hence lack of development

Q.No.

10

கூட்டு மாநிலப் பொதுப் பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையம் பற்றிச் சிறுசுற்று வரைக.

Give a short note on Joint State Public Service Commission.

விடை / ANSWER

Origin:- 601 1935 - provided $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Central PSC} \\ \text{State PSC} \\ \text{Joint PSC} \end{array} \right.$

formed - Act of Parliament (Request - Respective State Assembly)
- Statutory body

Appointment:-

Function:-

Report:-

Format:-

Joint public service commission.

When two or more states joint together and asked for the Joint public service commission

Created by
Parliament by the Act.

Features

1. Created less human Resources Populated and undeveloped state to be governed or Administered by a Authority
2. It increases employment to the high populated state
3. creates coordination between the states

நகர்ப்புற உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகளின் பல்வேறு வருவாய் ஆதாரங்கள் யாவை?

What are the various sources of revenue to the Urban Local Bodies?

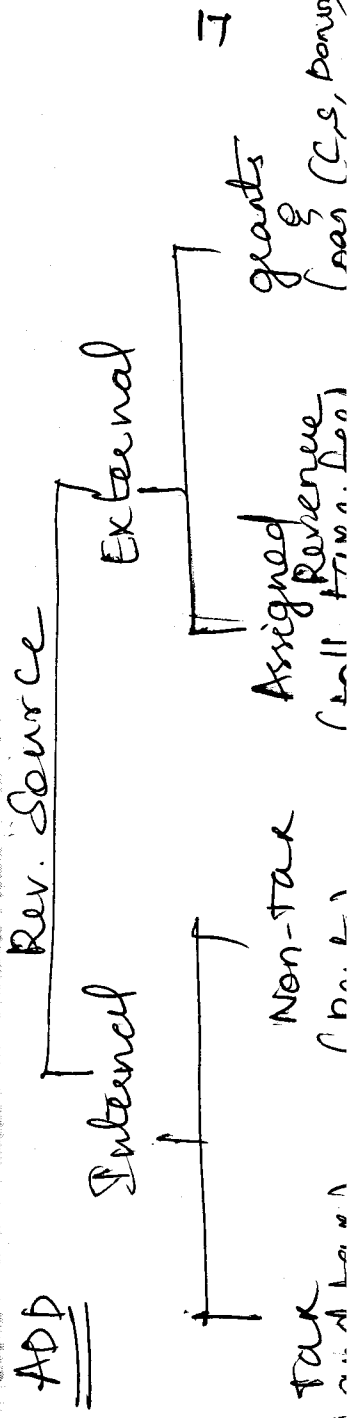
Q.No. 11

விடை / ANSWER

— No Need (defn)

Urban local bodies:
system of government in urban areas to manage the administration consists municipality, municipal corporation etc

SIAGR2/23/ST02



Sources of revenue for urban local bodies

1. Tax revenue:
Income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax.
2. Non tax revenue:
service tax, customs, grant, gift,
fine etc.
3. fund evolution:
fund from central and state
government
4. loan:
from Financial institutions and
National - government.
5. grant:
also from central and state govt.

குடும்ப நீதிமன்றங்கள் என்பவை யாவை? அவை எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகின்றன? விளக்குக.

Q.No.

12

What are Family Courts? How do they function? Explain.

விடை / ANSWER

- Deful Proper)
- F. C. ACT 1984

1984

Family courts

Family courts looks into the cases regarding matrimony.

[eg]

matrimoni case between

krishnaveni Nagam vs Hemish Nagam

done through live streaming.

APP

Guardianship of a person

Maintenance of $\begin{cases} \text{wife} \\ \text{parent} \\ \text{children} \end{cases}$

Functions of Family courts

1) acts as dispute solver

Provides solution to the matrimonial case.

2) Matrimonial disputes

solves problems regarding issues.

3) Provision of divorce

Divorce applied and resolved through the cases.

4) Solution

Provides solution for problems.

Q.No.

13

பொதுமக்கள் பற்றிச் சிறுசிறுபிடி வரைக.

Give a short note on POSHAN Tracker.

Format:-

1. Year
Aim
Implementation

2. Features
Significance

விடை / ANSWER

POSHAN Tracker.

1. POSHAN Abhyaan - Nutritional Schemes
2. Provide Nutrition to Pregnant women, Children and Adult

POSHAN Tracker

1. provide 360° views on working of Anganwadis
workers.

NO

Need

2. ICDS - CAS to ensure or track the services provided by anganwadis.
3. Ensure Nutritional supplement Reach Rural people.
4. By Tracking they enhance welfare Reached the Needed people.

பொதுக் கணக்குக் குழு பற்றி எழுதிடுக.

Write about the Public Accounts Committee.

format: Estd: 8/01 1919

Q.No. 14

விடை / ANSWER

Public Accounts Committee.

It is one of the parliament related to financial administration.

Head members
Tenure

committees of financial function

Assistance
By "CAC"

Function:

1. All financial matters discussed in this committee.
2. the money credited (or) debited is saved here.
3. details of financial administration stored here.

Features:

1. Consolidated Fund of India
2. Contingency Fund of India.

Article 266

3. Public accounts related matters involved here.
4. CAG is important personnel is managing accounts.

will pass and will.

Q.No.
15

தலை சேர்த்துள்ள அமைப்புகள் விடுபடாதவர்களை ஆளுநரின் அதிகாரங்கள் தொடர்பாக விவரி?

Explain the powers of Governor to call for a Floor test.

விடை / ANSWER

Governor :

(Part VI; art 153)

- ✓ defn [Doubt against Govt. a state
prove majority of house]
- ✓ Constitutional provision - art 174 / 175
- ✓ Governor discretionary power

1. He is a nominal executive authority to the state.
2. He is an important authority like president in the country.
3. He is an operational level administration of every state.

Power of Governor in floor test:

1. To empower the importance of the every law in the state, his concerned signature is very important.
2. He has the power in floor test which ensure the legal authority in the state.
3. Floor test provides the recommendation to governor for certain consideration.

Q.No.

16

நல்வரிவிதிப்பின் புனித விதிகள் யாவை? விளக்குக.

What are the Canons of Taxation? Explain

APP

விடை / ANSWER

Canons of Taxation

Book - "Wealth of Nation"¹⁹

1. "Adam Smith" defined 4 Canons of Taxation.

Ability
Certainty
Convenience
Economy.

1. Canon of Ability.

1. All tax payers are able to pay tax, poor as well as rich.

2. Canon of Certainty.

1. Tax payment should be clear and certain.

3. Canons of Convenience.

1. Paying tax should be convenient for both tax payer and Government.

4. Canons of Economy.

1. should be Economical.

Q.No.

17

நல் ஆளுகையின் முக்கியப் பண்புகள் யாவை? படமயலிட்டு எழுதுக.

What is Corporate Social Responsibility? Explain in Indian Context.

EXPLAIN - NOT
PONE

விடை / ANSWER

- Proper (efgn)

SIAGR2/23/ST07

Corporate social responsibility:

- Proper (defn) 1. It is the responsibility of corporate firms for public welfare.

Company effects on Environment impact on social welfare 2. It includes fund allocation, Voluntary involvements etc.

In terms of Indian context:

✓ Concept-Companies act, 2013 1. Rejuvenation of local water bodies.

- 18th country (world) (Applicable) 2. Maintaining of parks & people relaxation centres nearby.

turnover: 1000 cr
Net worth: 500 cr
Net profit: 5 cr + more
- Spend: 2% Net profit over 3 years 3. Providing educational help to poorer section.

Areas Hunger, poverty, education, HIV, AIDS Relief fund 4. Involving in NGO activities of that area.

Q.No. 18	செலுதல் திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் அளவு என்ன? இந்தியக் கழகத்தில் விவரி. What are the challenges towards the elimination of Civil Act Manual Scavenging?
-------------	---

விடை / ANSWER

challenges towards elimination of Civil Act manual scavenging:

1. Manual scavenging is done

ADD

Improper implementation of laws
 Lack of alternate livelihood
 persistent discrimination

in this.

4. Lack of technology implementation by governments
5. vicious cycle of poverty - of manual scavengers -
6. social discrimination in this.
7. lack of awareness to that scavengers.
8. lack of government welfare to them.

(2)

Mostly by money makes

Need for money in this.

involve in involvement

scientific

அலகு - II

UNIT - II

குறிப்பு: i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Notes: Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பன்னிரண்டு மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each question carries twelve marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பன்னிரண்டு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் பத்து வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Answer any ten questions out of twelve questions.

(10 x 12 = 120)

Q.No.

1

அடிமட்ட நிலையில் வலிமையாக்குதல் - பேரிடர் மேலாண்மையில் பஞ்சாயத்துராஜ் அமைப்புகளின் பங்கினை வெளிப்படுத்துக.

"Stronger At the Grassroots" - Express the significance role of Panchayat Raj institutions in Disaster Management.

விடை / ANSWER

Disaster Management

Significance NOT role DONE

Planning, Coordinating and formulating proper way to Reduce disaster Risk

Authority

NDMA

SDMA

DDMA

format
- PRI's
- Distt mgmt India
- S. Role

↓
Distt mgmt
⊕ (linked)
PRI's

Panchayat Level - Village Committee.

Panchayat Raj Institution in Disaster Management - "GrossRoot"

1. Community based Response.

1. Panchayat should arrange community base Response for PRSK.

2. Early warning at Panchayat Level.

1. provide Early warning in local bodies.
2. Ensure all people are safe at their home.

3. Alternate Plan

1. Must plan alternate one.
2. Because the plan which is under can also failed.

4. Rescue People at Lowlying area.

1. Rescue other people who are pose dangerous.
2. Reside them at Schools or Colleges.

5. Provide Immediate Relief.

1. Relief to people whose living area are damaged by disaster.
2. Ensure Relief fund reach correct people.

6. Rehabilitation.

1. Rehabilitate Affected people
2. Construction of Embankments etc.

Conclusion

Disaster Management at Panchayat level ensure the administration of state.

Q.No.

2

மைய வாங்கியின் இலக்க முறைப் பணம் என்பது என்ன? இந்த இ - ரூபாய் எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகிறது?

இதன் நன்மைகள் யாவை?

E-Rupee writing Advantages - NOT DONE (explain)

What is Central Bank Digital Currency? How will this e-Rupee work? What are advantages of this CBDC? Explain.

விடை / ANSWER

Central Bank Digital Currency
(digital form of cur notes - RBI)
(legal tender)

1. Recently RBI introduced Digital currency.
2. Ensure digital transaction of money.
3. RBI will oversee all working process of digital bank.

~~e-Rupee~~ → e-Rupee Working

1. Transaction process through digital way
2. transform India into digital India.
3. Transact money through e-mode.
4. For Example - payGovt
5. It is also a form of digital transaction

Advantages of Central Bank Digital currency

Explain with

1. Reduce corruption.
2. Reduce paperwork
3. Promote transparency.
4. Better transactions
5. Accountability.
6. Efficiency.
7. Digital mode. Reduce cost of money production
8. Greater empowerment of transaction.

Subheading

9. Enforce India to achieve "Digital India"
10. Make more responsive Government.

Conclusion

India works towards digital world and it sure achieve it.

Q.No.
3

நான் முதல்வன் திட்டத்தின் நோக்கங்கள், முக்கியக் கூறுகள் மற்றும் நன்மைகளைத் தேர். Subheading

Examine the objectives, key features and advantages of 'Naan Mudhalvan' Scheme.

விடை / ANSWER

OBJECTIVE - NOT DONE

Naan Mudhalvan Scheme.

Launched

1 year
1 March
2022

1. June 13, 2022
2. By Chief Minister M.K. Stalin

Examine - NOT DONE
Advant - DONE

Aim

1. To equip 10 lakh youth with skill development.

Focus

career development and skill development programme.

features

1. To train youths in their skill.

2. provide training to the students.
3. provide Tamil Language class.
4. Enhance English Language
5. promote Robotics and Coding classes.
6. Psychological and Medical counselling to students.
7. special classes for 9 to 12 curriculum
8. Summer training classes also conducted.
9. foreign Language also taught.
10. classes provided both online and offline

Portal

naanmudhalvan.tnschools.in

1. Provide information about all entrance Exam.
2. Information about Scholarships.
3. Contain courses available for students.

Advantages

1. Promote young talent
2. Enhance their skill
3. development ensure a good future life.
4. Their talents will ensure them in future economy
5. provide a way for future job with their skill.

Q.No.

4

Write about National Green Tribunal and give its powers and Jurisdiction.

ANSWER

National Green Tribunal: It is an autonomous body constituted by central government.

Headquarters: New Delhi.

Objective:

1. To provide protection to natural resources.

2. To protect & conserve the nature.

ABOUT: statutory body Under N.G.T Act 2010

Environment
Nature
Resource

Powers of Green Tribunal:Policy Making:

1. It has power to make policies to conserve the natural resources
2. It looks into implementation of such policies.
3. It is applicable within the territory of India.

Conservation of natural resources:

1. Looks into exploitation of minerals & resources.
2. proper utilization of resources, to be ensured

Questions on illegal Natural activities:

1. Deforestation, if identified, it takes necessary action.
2. poaching & mining is also crime.

Monitoring pollution parameters:

1. It also monitors the pollution made in air, water & land.
2. Measures are suggested

by it to control pollution.

Jurisdiction of National Green Tribunal:

1. Any exploitations can be first expressed in State Green Tribunal & then to National.

EP Act - 1986

BPA Act - 2002

Act - 1987

Forest Act - 1980

Water Act - 1974
1977

If enquires on it within the territory of India.

2. Has the power to severation on State Green Tribunal.

Conclusion:

Thus they are essential one to be a bulwark in conserving nature.

Q.No

5

பிரதம மந்திரியின் கதிகத்தி மாஸ்டர் திட்டம் பற்றி விளிவாக எடுத்தியம்புக.

Give a detailed account on PM's Gati Sakhi Master Plan.

Format:-

Learn. Year:-

Aims

Objective

விடை / ANSWER

Gati Sakthi Master Plan.

1. Prime Minister's Gati Sakthi
Masterplan -

Multimodal
connectivity project

2. It is a National Master plan

3. It integrate all department and ministers to plan, coordinate and implement to reduce logistic cost.

Features

1. Around 16 Ministers and departments are integrated in this plan.
2. paves a way for multimodal project.
3. provide Rs 1 lakh crore for department connectivity

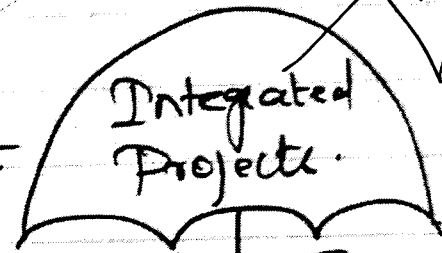
Integrated Project:

1. Umbrella project

Service

1. ISRO digital service

BISAG-3



- Sogamala
- Bhalatmala
- Inland waterway.

↓
waste of time

Significance

1. aims to Reduce logistic cost.
2. provide Employment generation.

3. Ensure single transferrable way for goods and service.
4. Enhance Economy GDP.

Challenges

1. High cost project.
2. Insufficient fund.
3. Difficult to maintain all projects.
4. NO proper Execution.

Themes or Principle 6 pillar.

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

HIST Out - NOT
DONE

வினாக்களில் சூழ பற்றி எழுதுவதுடன் அதன் முக்கியப் பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் வெளிப்பாடுகளைப் பட்டியலிட்டு
எழுதுக.

Write about Viscount Lee Commission and List out its key recommendations and outcomes.

Q.No.

6

விடை / ANSWER

Viscount Lee Commission 1923-24

~~Started : 1923~~

~~Report : 1924~~

~~Format~~

~~Est'd :- 1923~~

~~Aim / purpose~~

DIAGR2723/ST02

Chairman : ~~1923~~

Report Submit 1924

Aim:

To establish Public Service Commission for Indians as equal to British.

Public Service Commission
Established on 1926

Recommendation:

First out only

1. Separate PSC in India:

There should be Public Service Commission in India not in England.

2. Examination:

Conduct of examinations @ equal to London School of Examination.

3. Recruitment process:

Recruit Indians to all reserved and non-reserved posts.

4. Pay scale :

Pay scale should be according to the post they work with pension.

5. Reservation :

Reservation - Created for SC, ST, women, backward communities.

6. Indian Civil Services (ICS)

ICS open competition system for Indians.

Outcomes :

1. Public Service Commission 1926.

2. Simon Commission 1927 - 1930

3. Indians in ICS open competition system

1st ICSerant Satyendra Nath Tagore

Q.No.

7

Subject: Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Policy 2018 - 30

Explain in detail about Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Policy 2018 - 30.

Format :

Origin :

VISION

MISSION

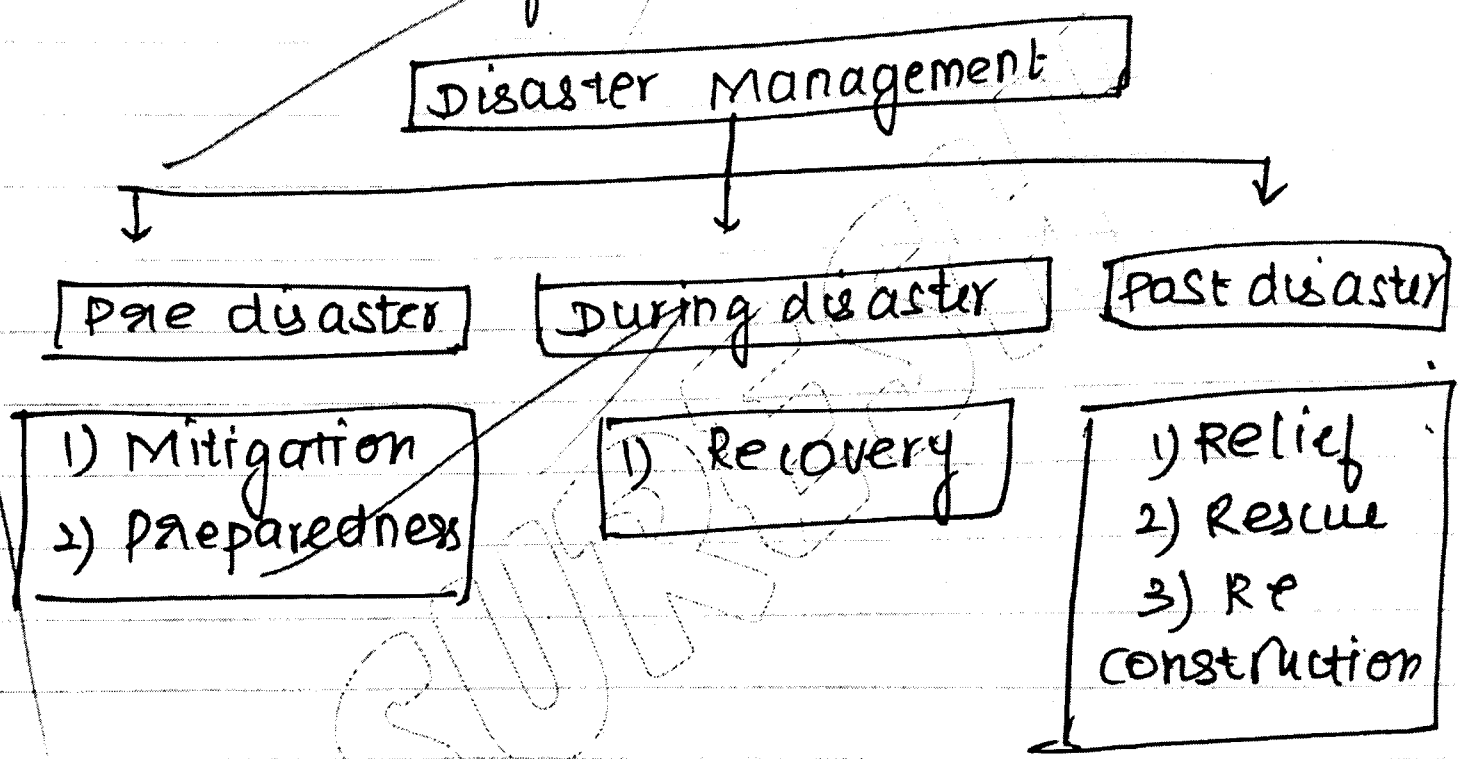
Features

QUESTION / ANSWER

Tamilnadu disaster management policy 2018 - 30

Two framework for disaster management.

- 1) Hyogo framework (2005 - 15)
- 2) Sendai framework (2018 - 30).



(A) Sendai framework of Disaster

management
The framework created to manage disasters' under

Disaster management act - 2005

National disaster management authority and state disaster management authority.

Features of Tamilnadu disaster management policy

1) Mitigation measures

- 1) steps taken for the prevention of disaster
- 2) various measures in mitigation

↑ taken
APP
"system Risk mgmt"
APP

2) Preparedness for disaster

- 1) Disaster prepared should be taken for the effective replacement

3) Recovery during the phase

- 1) Recovered by the search and rescue team
- 2) Involved in mitigation measures.

4) Relief measures

- 1) Given through relief camps, tablets, foods.
- 2) For the victims affected in disasters.

5) Reconstruction measure

- 1) For victims as well as structures

Q.No.

8

வருவாய் கோட்டம் சியரின் பல்வேறு அதிகாரங்கள் மற்றும் பணிகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள். Separately
power function -
DO NOT
DO NOT

Bring out the various powers and functions of Revenue Divisional Officer.

விடை / ANSWER

- Directly Answer (RDO)

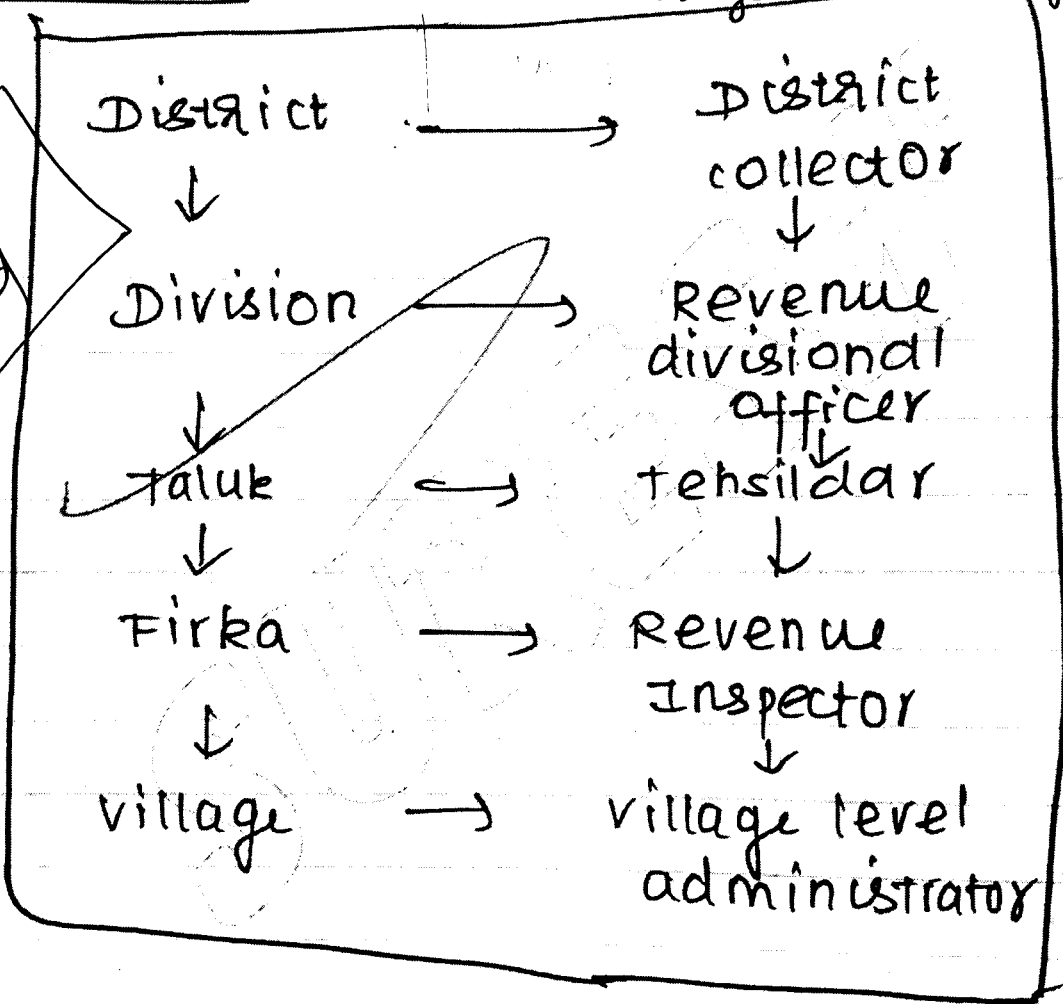
Revenue divisional officer

Constitution

- Responsible
Divisional range

- Pias mgmt
- Law & order
- General Admini
- Revenue mgmt

No Need



Powers and Functions of Revenue

Revenue is the division various like

divisional head collects extension agriculture,

divisional officer

officer of the

revenue and departments

animal husbandry

1) collection of Revenue

1) The Land revenue and various revenues related to the division has been collected

2) Other revenues collected by RDO.

2) communicates between district

1) Revenue divisional officer communicates between district and taluk.

2) submit revenues to district.

3) Maintenance of Land

1) Land revenue collected and maintained through it.

2) various revenues are maintained for various purpose.

4) Responsible to collector

1) provides information and document revenue related to collector.

2) For the check of taxes.

5) Supervision of subordinates

1) supervise the works of the subordinate.

2) Land revenues for successor maintained.

Constitution = NOT DONE

Q.No.

9

தமிழ்நாடு மாநில திட்டக் குழுவின் தோற்றுவிப்பு, தொகுப்பு மற்றும் முதன்மைப் பணிகளை விவரித்து எழுதுக.

Describe the constitution, composition and major functions of State Planning Commission of TN.

விடை / ANSWER

State Planning Commission:
Planning for the state development.

Composition:

Chairman - Chief Minister.
Vice Chairman - Elected among members.

Major function:

1. Economical planning:

1. Planning for economic development.

2. Increased levels of growth of economy.

2. Agricultural practices

1. developing of technique that leads to agriculture growth.

3. Educational planning:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Format: | 1. plan for education |
| Origin/Constitution | Employment. |
| Aim | 2. growth in primary |
| Constitution | stage of education to |
| Composition | Higher secondary. |
| major functions | 3. Introduce policy & schemes. |

4. State upliftment practice:

1. provide policy & scheme for upliftment practice.
2. upliftment of education export & import.
3. promote the economy of state.

5. Growth of resources:

1. Alternated technique adopted lead to upliftment of source.
2. provides for the growth of natural resources of the state.

format.

Origin & Status
Aim / purpose
Composition
App & Tenure

power & functions

Q.No.

10

தமிழ்நாடு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற அமைப்பு குறித்து விவரம் எழுதி 500.

Give a detailed note on TamilNadu Lok Ayukta.

ANSWER / ANSWER

TamilNadu Lok Ayukta Act 2018

Origin:

Lok Ayukta Act 2018

IN TN July 9 2018

Purpose:

to prevent corruption, to take over anti corruption activities.

Composition:

Chairperson: P.V. Saravanan

Members: Judges of High court.

Eligibility:

1. working of high court judge for 5 yrs
2. lawyer - 10 yrs
3. District court judge - 15 yrs.
4. Eminent jurist by Governor.

Tenure:

5 yrs | 70 yrs of age

Functions:

1. to take action of corruptive measures
2. It is one kind of ombudsman
3. hearing from public
above time
4. to maintain corrupt
free government
5. take action on public servant
if improper to carry out their duty.

IAS 2017
6. TO ensure govt officials
to do their duty for public
people.

Drawbacks:

- It ~~is~~ not works effectively
- ~~as~~ in name sake it works.
- NO complaints receive
- public fails to use this.

Q.No.

11

நீதிபதி ராஜமன்னர் குழுவின் முக்கியப் பரிந்துரைகளைப் பட்டியலிட்டு எழுதிடுக.

List out the key recommendations of Justice Rajamannar Committee.

LIST OUT - NOT DONE

விடை / ANSWER

Rajamannar Committee :

by Tamil Nadu Government
3 member Committee

ORIGIN:

Year : 1969

Report : 1971.

Various recommendations are made in the Rajamannar Committee to the welfare of state.

Format:

Cons. year :-

Aims / Purpose :-

Chairmanship :-

Report Submit :-

Recommendation (List out) only

Recommendations of Rajamannar Committee:

1. Abolish All India Services:

- As it benefits only to centre.
- State Government affected by this.

2. Proper use of Article 356:

- emergency situations, president will should be constituted
- only through the constitutional breakdown of country.

3. Removal of Article 256:

- ~~Central~~ government provides guidance to state govt.
- This should be avoided.

4. More subject transfer to state list:

- need of change subject from central and concurrent list.
- more importance in state list.

5. Appointment of Governor:

- he should be appointed with the consultation of state govt.
- removal also through impeachment method.

6. better service to state:

- more tax sharing.
- to the betterment of state government.

7. Article 263:

- Inter state Council should be constituted
- to welfare of federalism
- helpful to cooperative federalism

(2)

Q.No. 12

சமசுக்ரா சிக்ஷா அபியான் திட்டத்தின் முக்கியக் கூறுகளை விளக்கிடுக.

Explain the key features of Samakra Siksha Abhiyaan Scheme.

EXPLAIN - NOT DONE

விடை / ANSWER

Samakra Siksha Abhiyaan

1. It is an Integrated scheme of

Sava
Siksha
Abhiyaan

Teachers
Training

Rashtriya
Madhyamik
Shiksha
Abhiyaan.

Scheme format

1-year :-
Aero :-
objective

S. Features (Explain with subhead)

yr / month

Key feature

1. Enhance 2T - Teachers Training.
2. provide Teacher Training Class for all & Staff.
3. Ensure all students with elementary education
4. provide secondary level Education to all.
5. Ensure All students attend classes regularly.
- explain

Teachers Role.

1. provide proper guidance to students.
2. Ensure Attendance of students.
3. Maintenance of proper attendance
4. provide classes via digital platform.
5. 3D class also provided.

Provision

1. Elementary Education.
2. Quality Education.
3. Ensuring Enrollment of students.
4. Increase Government school Enrollment.
5. To provide Midday meal scheme.
6. Books, equipments are provided to students.
7. BA/2D courses are available.

(4)

அலகு - III

UNIT - III

குறிப்பு : i) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Notes : Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ii) ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் பதினைந்து மதிப்பெண்கள்
Each question carries fifteen marks

iii) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள எட்டு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் ஆறு வினாக்களுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

Answer any six questions out of eight questions.

(06 x 15 = 90)

Q.No.

①

மாநிலங்களுக்கிடையிலான எல்லைத் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அரசியலமைப்பில் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள வழிமுறைகள் யாவை? விவரி?

What are the constitutional measures given to resolve the Inter State Border Disputes? Explain.

விடை / ANSWER

Inter State Border Disputes → ^{add:-} M/home affairs
|| states

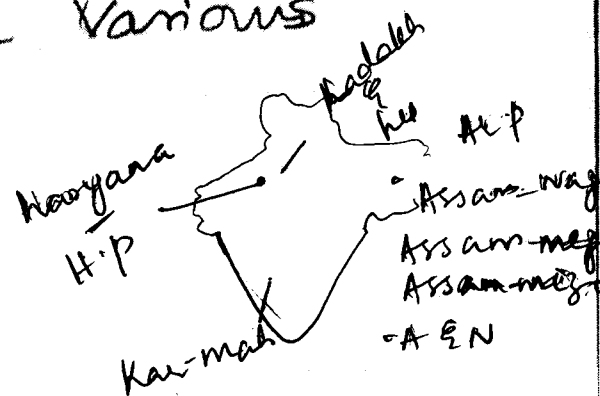
India has a vast area ^{with} of diversities, many cultured people live in the areas of the country. To resolve the problems arises in the Inter state border there are some constitution measures for them.

Background

This border Disputes arises even at the time of the Independence.

Reorganisation Act, 1956

Reorganisation Act 1956 clearly separates the various states



Commission

1. Dhar committee
 2. JVP committee
 3. Fazal Ali committee
- are the committees that are used helped the people to create reorganisation Act, 1956.

Constitutional Measures

1. Article 1

India that is Bharat

2. Article 2, Article

border disputes between the two states are only prescribed rectified by the parliament.

3. Article 3

- Parliament only has the power
- (1) to separate the two states
 - (2) Alter the boundaries
 - (3) To join the two states or more states
 - (4) Incorporation of territories

Jud. Redressal

Interstate
act-2 & 3 Council

art-3. Parliam.
alter
border

If any Disputes arises:

1. In State legislature

1. The resolution is passed and sent to the parliament
2. With the Special majority

1. In parliament

1. The resolution is passed in both the houses.
2. With the Simple majority

If any Amendment by Centre that creates problem in federalism.

1. The Amendment has to be passed with the Special majority in the ~~state~~ parliament

2. In Half of the state is to be ratified by the parliament's Amendment Bill.

3. Then only the resolution passed.

4. Bill become an Act.

Conclusion.

These are all the measures taken by the parliament & constitutional measures that prescribed in the constitution of India.

Q.No.
2

"தமிழகம் இந்தியாவின் மறுநவீகப் பிழைப்பு ஆற்றல் தயாரிப்பு மூலக்கூறு மாநிலமாக உள்ளது" - மாநில அரசின் முயற்சிகளின் அடிப்படையில் இச்சொற்களை உருவாக்குக.
"TamilNadu - The leading state in India in terms of production of Renewable Energy" - Substantiate the above statement based on the initiatives of the State Government.

விடை / ANSWER

TN - Leading state of Renewable energy

Renewable energy

A electrical energy are made by the natural products to consume the energy.

Example

- 1. Solar energy.
- 2. Wind energy.
- 3. Hydro electrical energy.

format

TN - 1st Renew. energy capacity 17,225 MW

R. Energy

- wind energy
- solar "
- tidal "
- Biomass
- Ocean thermal
- hydro
- Other

waste to energy

Battery vehicle

ethanol-fuel

TN Ranks in Renewable energy

TN - 2nd leading state. It surpassing the karnataka

In solar energy

- 1. India pre-talled the capacity of the solar energy.
- 2. TN consumes the 15,918 MW
- 3. Last year consumes 15,717 MW.

In wind energy

1. TN produce the wind energy.
2. 4558 MW in the 2022.
3. Last year produce the 3548 MW
4. Increasing the energy.

Wind energy Centre

1. world 2nd largest wind energy.
2. Located in the Aralvaimozhi.
3. In Kanya kumari.

Solar panel in TN

1. Largest solar panel.
2. Ramanathapuram - Kamuthi.
3. More than 1000 solar panels.

Floating solar panel

1. In thoothukudi sets floating solar panels.
2. With joint to SPIC.
3. To form the electricity.

Aim to produce energy

1. To boosting 450 GW in 2030
2. It is the new target in the TN.

IAS ACADEMY

3. And 1 trillion economy in 2030
renewable energy are included.

way forward

TN leading the renewable resources
comparing last year producing in
the resources. TN is high ways
⑧ of distribution of electricity.

இந்தியாவில் சரக்கு மற்றும் சேவை வரியானது கூட்டுறவுக் கூட்டாட்சிக்கு பாதகம் விளைவிப்பதாக இருக்கிறதா?
உரிய விவரங்களுடன் உனது கருத்தினை தெரிவி.

Whether GST hampered fiscal federalism in India? Give your opinion with relevant details.

Q.No.

3

விடை / ANSWER

Introduction:

GST is an indirect tax formed
in 2017 by eliminating existing
effects.

GST:

1. Formed on March 29, 2017
2. 101 Constitutional Amendment 2016.
3. 279A Article.

GST hampered fiscal federalism.

It is an indirect tax substitute
to service tax, custom tax,
excise tax etc.

1. Negative growth on textile:

- after GST the rate of cloth increased.

- before that only 4%

↖ Add
threat to
'Compensation
guarantee'

2. increase in air fare service:

- increased to 15%

- before only 6 to 9%

- GST plays vital role in increasing the revenue of country.

↖ Compensation
period Expi

↖ much Autonomy

↖ Sudden local

3. against state decision:

- As being

one nation, one market, one tax

- It giving more importance to central government.

- negative effect on state government

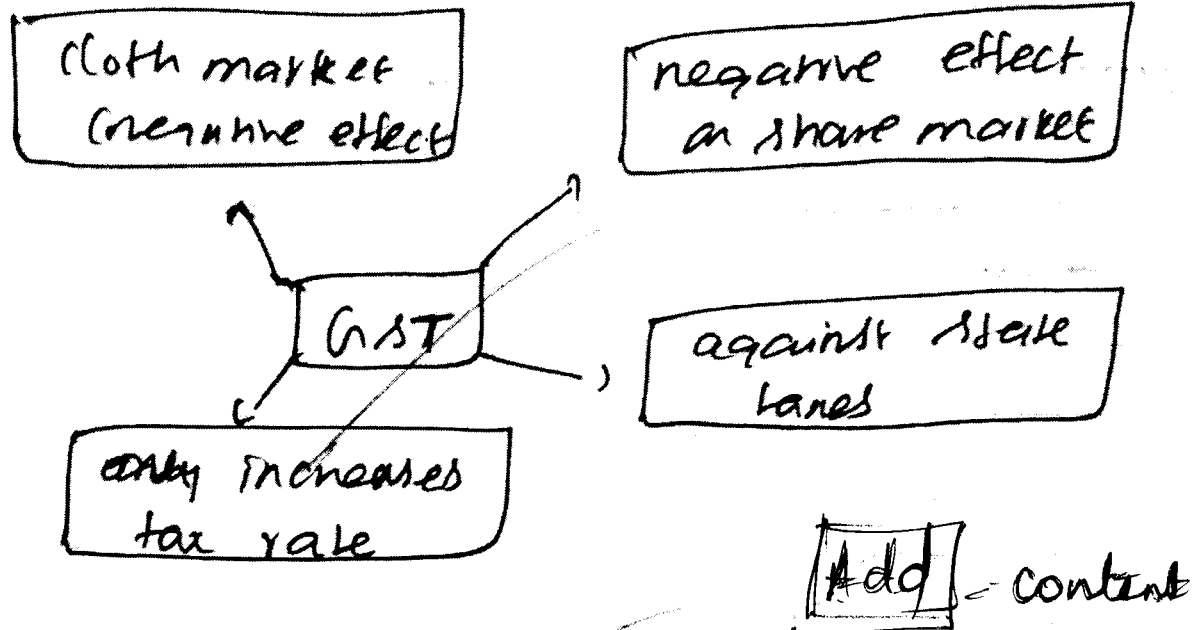
4. bad effect on share market:

- Share market downed due to GST.

- also textile market.

- air fare services

- leads to fiscal federalism (against) in India.



Opinion:

1. as being one indirect tax for all other which exist previously.
2. More importance in central government tax structure.
3. Though it ~~increases~~ increases the revenue of country, if ~~letting~~ letting the procedure.
4. bad impact in airfare services increase tax rate.

Conclusion:

In this way, GST hamper the fiscal federalism, although it increases the revenue of the country.

Power, function	NOT DONE	State Secret (About) Organization
Q.No. 4	Write down the organization, powers and functions of State Secretariat	Org Hierarchy

ANSWER

State Secretariat

State Secretariat is the apex body in the hierarchy of state administration

Location

Tamil Nadu State Secretariat located at Chennai St. George Fort

Features

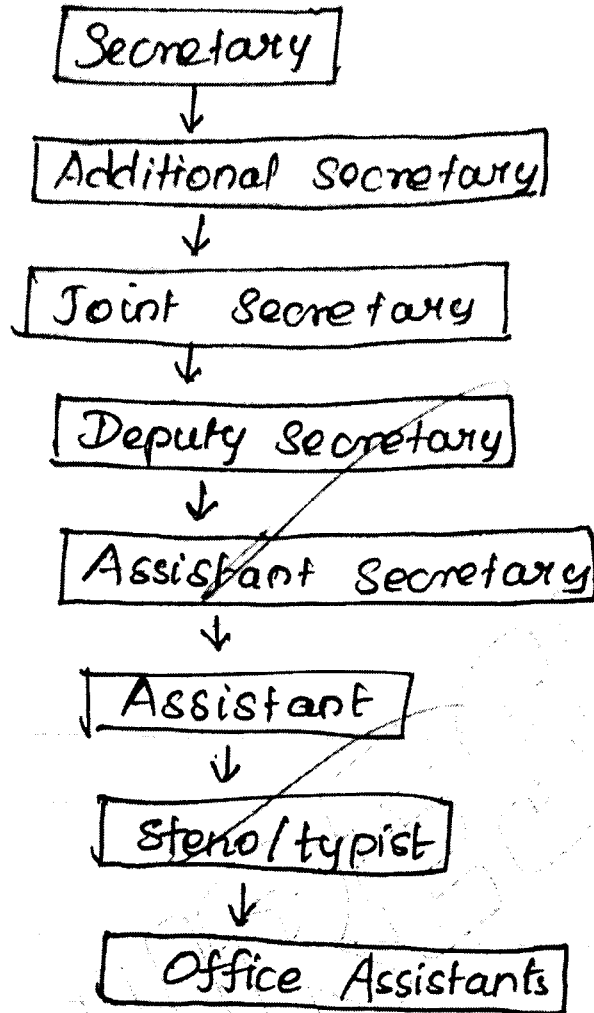
1. It consists of Chief Secretary
2. Apex body in state administration
3. He is appointed by the Governor
4. Selected by the Chief Minister

At present

Tamil Nadu Chief Secretary
V. Irai Anbu IAS

Organisation

1. State Secretariat consists of a Chief Secretary and other Secretaries
2. Their Hierarchy is as follows



Department

1. There are of 15-35 department
2. Each department has its own Secretary and its Assistance.

Powers and Functions of State Secretary

Assistance Matters | Separately

1. It helps in the policy formulation
2. They Assist in the the chief Secretary in their duties and functions



3. They prepare the budget.

Assistance in legislation.

1. They help the minister for the questions asked in the legislature
2. They ask the question and the answers replied all are assisted by the State Secretaries

Financial Matters

1. They help in the financial matters
 2. Preparing budget
 3. Consolidate the budget estimate allocated from various department.
- A. And prepare and Budget

Conclusion.

All the State Secretariat plays a vital role in the State Administration

— P.M.O About

— Staff agency - Assistance
to PM

— Under Allocation

of Rules 1961

— Role

மத்திய நிர்வாகத்தில் பிரதமர் அலுவலகத்தின் முக்கியப் பங்கினை நுட்பமாக விளிந்துரைக்க.

Elaborate the crucial role of Prime Minister's office in Union Administration.

Q.No.

5

விடை / ANSWER

Prime Minister's office

Introduction

Prime Minister's office assists

SIAGR 172 / CT07

the prime minister in all activities.

Origin of Prime Minister Office

1857 - In Warren Hastings period, the change from secretary to Governor General.

1947 - Morarji Deesai changed the name from

Prime Minister Secretariat

↓
Prime Minister Office

Role of Prime Minister Office in Union Administration

Organization secretary and members; it is a statutory body.

1) Decision making body

1) Involved in active participation of decision making

2) More policies and schemes which should be done created by PMO.

2) Policy making body

1) Policies created through the PMO implemented in various ministries by

various ministers

3) Executive authority

- 1) The main body in execution of implemented body is the prime minister office.
- 2) helps to create more policies and schemes.

4) Crisis manager

- 1) During calamities and emergencies, it acts as an administrator of policies.
- 2) acts as management of crisis.

5) assists Prime minister

- 1) assists the prime minister in all activities.
- 2) general administration department, defence, foreign affairs.

6) various ministers group

- 1) cabinet ministers and various department ministers
- 2) monitored through the prime minister office.

7) coordination between departments

- 1) Brings about the departmental coordination
- 2) Between various departments in administration.

8) Technical advice

- 1) Also provides technical advice to the prime minister
- 2) In policies, schemes, rules and regulations of the administration.

Conclusion

Prime minister office brings about the easy of activities assigned to the prime minister in policy and decision making authority.

Q.No.

6

தமிழ்நாடு மாநில MSME கொள்கை 2021இன் முக்கிய நோக்கங்கள், யுக்திகள் மற்றும் முக்கிய அம்சங்களை எண்ணிக்கையிட்டு எழுதுக.

Enumerate the objectives, strategies and key features of TN MSME Policy 2021.

விடை / ANSWER

TN MSME Policy 2021:

1. MSME sector ^{formed} contributes 50% of Manuacturing sector in India.

2. It has to be enhanced by policy making to contribute to economy of state.

1-year
vision
mission

Objectives:

1. To improve the economic condition of MSME sector
2. To revive the policy implementation of MSME's.
3. To make this sector to contribute for achieving \$1 trillion economy target of the state.

Strategies:

ADD
 - PDI
 - Augment Infr Support

1. Infrastructural development.
2. Economic development.
3. Policy implementations.

Key features:

Building Infrastructure:

1. Providing adequate Means of infrastructure.
2. Development of MSME in all regions of the state.
3. To ensure regional balance in the economic development.

Technology intervention:

1. Introduction of new & advanced technology in MSME
2. providing capacity building for the entrepreneurs.
3. tinkering labs to be established to improve technology.

capacity building & skill development in MSME

1. providing skill training in polytechnics / ITI's.
2. Building more technical camps.
3. Bridging the gap in Manpower skills & needs of the industries.

Incentivize the sector:

1. More incentives & loans to be provided.
2. tax relaxation Relaxation for start ups.

3. Innovation hubs to be
incentivized.

Conclusion:

Thus proper implementation
makes steady contribution of this sector to
state economy.

இந்தியாவின் எதிர்காலம்

Criticism - NOT Needed

Q.No.

7

சந்திரா வல்லாபாய் படுல் அவர்கள் குடியேல் பணியாளர்களை இந்தியாவின் எஃகுச் சட்டகம் என ஏன் குறிப்பிட்டார்? உரிய விவரங்களுடன் விரிவாக விளக்கிக்.

Why Sardar Vallabhai Patel referred to civil servants as the steel frame of India? Explain in detail with relevant points.

விடை / ANSWER

civil servants - s.v.p. (Add. points)

Introduction

civil servants is considered as the steel frame of India as they are appointed on merit basis and not through doctor of sovereignty.

Reasons for the statement of civil servants as "steel frame of India"

Sardar Vallabhai Patel referred

civil servants as the steel frame of India.

1) skilled person

- 1) civil servants are skilled and selected based on merit
- 2) which provides the knowledge person in administration.

Little Napoleon - District collector

IIAGR2/23/ST02

"STEEL FRAME OF INDIA"

ADD

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Honesty
- ✓ Selflessness
- ✓ Leadership
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Compassion
- ✓ Commitment

2) Permanent authority

- 1) civil servants are permanent authority of constitution.
- 2) unlike politicians they cannot be removed when majority loses

3) undestructible structure

- 1) Appointment, tenure, eligibility fixed by the service commissions.
- 2) cannot be removed, if removed only with the disciplinary actions of servants

4) Political neutrality

- 1) civil servant have the political neutrality.
- 2) they don't mingle with the politicians

5) Neutrality

- 1) they are knowledgable and skilled person
- 2) In conducting administration for various measures.

6) service motto

- 1) Involve in the welfare of people
- 2) Not selected by people

ANSWER / ANSWER

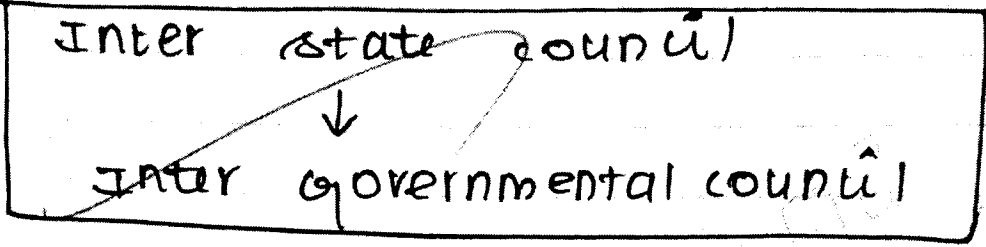
Inter state council

← Const body

Introduction

← Recomm. on Indian States for Commis

Art 263 of the constitution contributes to the constitution of inter state council.



Cooperative Federalism

- 1) Healthy relationship between the centre and the states opt for cooperative Federalism
- 2) Inter state council works for the development.

Interstate council contribution towards the cooperative Federalism

1) Consideration of issue

- 1) council is formed to solve the issues arising state and centre.
- 2) It enhances the cooperation between centre and state.

Leads to cooperative Federalism

2) Good Governance

1) India is a combination of good governance and administration.

2) Ranks 1st in good governance - Tamilnadu

3) Healthy competition of states

1) In various indices the competition leads to coordination
2) of states and centre.

4) NITI aayog

1) works or developed for the cooperative federalism nature

2) Involved in the bottom-up approach

3) leads to more involvement of states

5) coordination of states

1) coordinated through various schemes and policies.

2) more participation of state and central government

6) inter state river water dispute tribunal

1) solves problem between

state and central government
7) various schemes and policies

ONE NATION

- 1) fits all approach should be removed. and involvement of integrated approach.
- 2) leads to the cooperative federalism.

[eq] "one nation one market"

Conclusion

The formation of interstate council leads to the

cooperative federalism
harmonious relationship among
Centre and States

