

TARGETING TNPSC

GROUP-II
2023



Question with Simplified Answer
Mains Written Exam

SPOT - TEST

Administration of
Union & States

English
Medium

2nd
TEST

Marks : 300

Time : 3 Hrs



SURESH'
IAS ACADEMY

தூத்துக்குடி

62-A, எட்டையபுரம் ரோடு

0461 - 4000970
99445 11344

திருநெல்வேலி

8A/1, இலந்தகும் ரோடு,
பாளையங்கோட்டை

0462 - 2560123
98942 41422

இராமநாதபுரம்

82, புளிகாரத் தெரு,
கண்ணன் கோவில் அருகில்

04567 355922
75503 52916

மதுரை

மாஸ்டர் மதறால் பின்புறம்,
முடக்குச்சாலை, காளவாசல்

0452 - 2383777
98431 10566

சென்னை

4, அண்ணா ஆர்ச் நேர் எதிரில்,
Skywalk அருகில்.

044 47665919
97555 52003

TEST

02

வெற்றி ஒன்றே
இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 01

1) Elucidate the chancellor Role of Governor in Public Universities.

Governor's role in state Universities 6

1. In most cases, the Governor of the state is the ex-officio chancellor of the universities in that state.
2. The Governor's powers and functions as the Chancellor are laid out in the statutes that govern the universities under a particular state government.
3. Their role in appointing the Vice-Chancellors has often triggered disputes with the political executive.
4. The original intent of making Governors hold the office of Chancellor and vesting some statutory powers on them was to insulate universities from political influence.
5. While as Governor he functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, as Chancellor he acts independently of the Council of Ministers and takes his own decisions on all University matters.
6. The Chancellor functions as the head of public universities, and appoints the Vice-Chancellor of the university.
7. Further, the Chancellor can declare invalid, any university proceeding which is not as per existing laws.
8. In some states (such as Bihar, Gujarat, and Jharkhand), the Chancellor has the power to conduct inspections in the university.
9. The Chancellor also presides over the convocation of the university, and confirms proposals for conferring honorary degrees. This is different in Telangana, where the Chancellor is appointed by the state government.
10. The Chancellor presides over the meetings of various university bodies (such as the Court/Senate of the university).
11. The Court/Senate decides on matters of general policy related to the development of the university, such as: (i) establishing new university departments, (ii) conferring and withdrawing degrees and titles, and (iii) instituting fellowships.

2) What is Judicial Activism? Evaluate its necessity in our country.

Definition of Judicial Activism: 2

- Judicial activism means the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. In other words, it is the role played by the judiciary to force the other two organs of the government (legislature and executive) to discharge their constitutional duties.
- It is originated from the England. Judicial activism has flourished in India through Public Interest Litigation PIL or Social Action Litigation SAL.

Necessity of Judicial activism in Indian democracy:

2

1. Judicial activism acts as a mechanism to curb legislative adventurism and executive tyranny by enforcing Constitutional limits.
2. It helps in upholding faith of citizens in constitution and judicial organs.
3. Judicial activism fills legislative vacuume areas, which lack proper legislation. This help country to meet the changing social needs. E.g. Vishakha guidelines to counter harassment of women at work place.
4. Sometime politicians afraid of taking honest and hard decisions for fear of losing power. Judicial activism helps in plugging such active political lacunae.
5. Judicial activism help in enhancing administrative efficiency and help in good governance.
6. It sometimes helps in balancing powers among various organs of government through judicial control over discretionary powers.
7. Progressive interpretation of law has expanded the rights of the people. g. Right to privacy under Article 21

Issues: 2

1. It destroys the spirit of separation of powers. Thus damage the balances between various organs of government.

2. Judicial activism may lead to inactivity of legislature and executive, leading to running away from duties and responsibilities which they hold for people of India.
3. The judiciary is neither competent nor responsible for exacting executive accountability. Under the parliamentary system this role falls upon the parliament in general and the Lok Sabha in particular.
4. Judicial interference into the working of a democratically elected executive undermines the mandate of the people reposed in the elected government. For example, the SC struck down NJAC Act in favour of the collegium system.

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

As per Article 200 (e) ,State Bills reserved for Presidents' consideration under the Constitution, may be classified as follows: 2

A. Bills which must be reserved for President's consideration In this category come Bills

1. Which so derogate from the powers of the High Court, as to endanger the position which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill (Second Proviso to Article 200);
2. Which relate to imposition of taxes on water or electricity in certain cases, and attract the provisions of Clause (2) of Article 288; and
3. Which fall within clause (4) (a) (ii) of Article 360, during a Financial Emergency.

B. Bills which may be reserved for President's consideration and assent for specific purposes 2

1. To secure immunity from operation of Articles 14 and 19. These are Bills for—
 - a. Acquisition of estates, etc. [First Proviso to Article 31A(I)];
 - b. Giving effect to Directive Principles of State Policy (Proviso to Article 31C).
2. A Bill relating to a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, to ensure operation of its provisions despite their repugnancy to a Union law or an existing law, by securing President's assent in terms of Article 254(2).
3. Legislation imposing restrictions on trade and commerce requiring Presidential sanction under the
4. Proviso to Article 304(b) read with Article 255.
5. Bills which may not specifically fall under any of the above categories, yet may be reserved by the Governor for President's consideration under Article 200.

Article 201:

2

1. Article 201 of the Indian Constitution deals with provisions related to bills reserved for the consideration of the President.
2. As per Article 201, when a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom.
3. The President may also direct the Governor to return the Bill, where the Bill is not a Money Bill, with a message. When a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the House or Houses with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President.
4. There is no timeframe mentioned for the above provisions

4) What is Rule of law? Explain.

Rule of Law – Meaning:

2

1. According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary: "Rule of Law" means the situation in which all the citizens as well as the state are ruled by the law.
2. A.V.Dicey postulated the concept of Rule of law in 1885 in the book 'The Law and the Constitution'. Rule of law is the fundamental principle of the English Legal System.

Three components of the doctrine of rule of law

2

1. **Absence of arbitrary power**, that is, no man is punished except for a breach of law
2. **Equality before the law**, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts
3. **The primacy of the rights of individual**, that is, the constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by courts of law, rather than constitution being the source of the individual rights

Rule of Law under Indian constitution

2

1. The Rule of Law can be found in Part III of the Indian Constitution.
2. If there is an infringement of such rights, one can move to the Supreme Court or High Court under Article 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution, just like writ petitions can be filed for violation of any fundamental rights.

5) Differentiate the method of election of Vice President with the President of our Country.

Difference between the election of President and Vice president:

6

1. There is no direct election for the Vice-President of India however, he/she is indirectly elected by an Electoral College.

2. The election process is quite similar to that of the President of India but the Electoral College that elects President is different from the Electoral College responsible for the election of Vice-President of India.
3. The difference between the electoral college that elects President and the one electing Vice-President of India is given below: Art-66
 - a) In Electoral College for Vice President, both elected and nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament take part. In presidential elections, nominated members are not a part of the Electoral College.
 - b) For Vice President's elections, states have no role to play unlike in President's elections where state legislative assemblies' elected members are a part of the Electoral College.
4. The principle of election used in Vice President's elections is 'Proportional Representation' by means of a single transferable vote. i.e. It is similar to that of President's.

6) Give short notes on the following**a) Valar 4.0****3****Origin:**

1. The Tamil Nadu government has launched the 'Valar 4.0' portal to provide the necessary support to entrepreneurs and industries.
2. Valar 4.0' was developed by the Department of Information Technology and Digital Services in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency to address the needs of entrepreneurs.
3. IIT-M assisted in the portal's development.

Aim

- Its aim is to enhance the capabilities of MSMEs in Tamil Nadu, increase productivity, use state-of-the-art technology, exchange ideas, address issues and challenges and achieve the target of a USD 1 trillion economy.

Importance:

- Entrepreneurs can easily access Valar 4.0 portal to find and get connected with other service providers, researchers and subject matter experts with whom you can exchange expertise, research findings, services, facilities, and other resources for your business, research or infrastructure needs.

1. **Reach out for assistance** - Post a problem statement or challenge you need help with, and search for existing problems / solutions in the areas of your interest.

2. **Offer your expertise** - Offer your services, share your past projects in the industry, research, and infrastructure facilities.

3. **Suggest solutions** - Offer suggestions to others' problem statements / challenges.

b) Simplify TN**3**

1. It is a new initiative by State Government to Simplify Governance
2. Priority is given to areas which has maximum public interface
3. Process compliances, licenses, acts, rules, regulations, GOs, Guidelines & circulars are studied.

7) What is Top Down Budgeting? Explain its advantages & disadvantages.**Meaning of Top-down budgeting****2**

- It is a budgeting method in which senior management develops a high-level budget for the company. Once the top-level numbers are created, amounts are allocated to individual functions or departments that must create a detailed budget with their allocation.

The advantages of top-down budgeting**2**

1. **More prioritize on overall business growth.** The executive sets company targets and then adjusts the budget. Executives can allocate resources to departments to drive the company's growth, starting with the most critical departments. That contrasts with the bottom-up approach to budgeting, which emphasizes departmental targets first.

2. **Better target synchronization.** Each department sets targets according to company targets, enabling them to be more synergized. Conversely, under the bottom-up budgeting method, each department sets its own targets. It may not align with other departmental targets or company targets.

3. **Save more time for small and medium-sized businesses.** Instead of spending time creating budgets from scratch, executives can formulate budgets to run in each department. That, of course, saves time and resources. That lower-level manager only focuses on these targets and day-to-day operations.

Disadvantages of top-down budgeting**2**

1. **Decreased motivation by lower-level managers.** They feel uninvolved in what they think is important. They cannot be actively involved in the budgeting process. By not participating, they may lack the incentive to ensure success.

2. **Bias by executives.** Executives are often not involved in the day-to-day operations of the

company. They may set unrealistic targets for individual departments. Therefore, lower-level managers may find it challenging to implement the budget.

3. **Less accurate.** Budgets may not be accurate because department heads are not involved. In fact, they have a better understanding of their department's financial needs than company executives. Creating a budget without input from key personnel can result in underfunding or overspending from a department.
4. **The conflict between lower-level managers and company executives.** With a top-down budgeting process, managers and employees may be angry that their input is not valued in the budgeting process. It can lead to conflict, which disrupts the rhythm of day-to-day operations.

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

Meaning of Deficit Financing

2

1. Deficit Financing can happen when the total income of the government (revenue account + capital account) falls below its total expenditure.
2. The government resorts to withdrawing money from its cash deposited in the RBI or orders the RBI to print new currency notes or borrows money from the public in the form of bonds and other securities.
3. The deficit is financed by borrowing loans from the central bank, commercial banks, and even state governments through Ad-hoc Treasury Bills.
4. The National Planning Commission of India has defined deficit financing in the following way. The term '**deficit financing**' is used to denote the direct addition to gross national expenditure through budget deficits, whether the deficits are on revenue or on capital account.

Impact of Deficit Financing

4

1. It increases aggregate expenditure which in turn increases aggregate demand and hence the risk of inflation.
2. Deficit Financing can also cause inflation.
3. It also leads to the process of economic surplus which causes economic growth.
4. In developing countries, it aids in meeting liquidity requirements.
5. It can also cause the risk of high instability in the economy.

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

Meaning:

2

1. Red tapism is the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed.
2. It also refers to official rules and processes that seem unnecessary and delay results.
3. These are burdensome rules, providing no added value.
4. It includes unnecessary paperwork, obtaining licenses, having multiple people or committees approve a decision and various low-level rules that make conducting one's affairs slower, more difficult.

Impacts of Red Tapism:

4

1. **Citizen dissatisfaction:** Red tape indeed negatively affects citizen satisfaction. Citizens remain dissatisfied due to delayed government processing and cost associated with it. Most of the time citizen's problems remain unresolved due to red Tapism, leading to a sense of loss of trust in the government's process.
2. **In effective Scheme implementation:** Every new governmental scheme gets roadblocks in terms of red Tapism that eventually kills the larger objective by which it was launched. Delayed release of funds, lack of proper monitoring etc. are common associated issues attached to Red Tapism that make policies ineffective.
3. **Encourage the Corruption:** A World Bank study found that the higher the level of red Tapism, the higher the level of corruption. Bureaucracy invariably breeds corruption and lowers growth by complicating the normal flow of businesses. Paying a bribe to speed up the handling of the procedure is a typical example of Red Tapism associated corruption.
4. **Increased cost of doing business:** Red tape is costly, not just in time and money spent filling out forms but also in terms of reduced productivity and innovation in business. This is particularly burdensome to smaller businesses and may even discourage people from starting up a new business.
5. **Difficulty in Governance:** Due to Red Tapism variable enforcement of contracts and delayed administration lead to delayed justice, especially to the poor. The burden of red tape requirements prevent many to enjoy

their rights due to delayed governance and delayed distribution of welfare measures. For example, delayed wage payments under MGNREGA impact timely benefits to poor.

10) Give a short note on Joint State Public Service Commission.

Background of the Origin:

3

1. In 1926 on the recommendation of Lee Commission (1924), the Federal Public Service Commission was established.
2. Government of India Act, 1935 provided for Central Public Service Commissions, State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission.
3. The Constitution makes provision for a JPSC to cater to needs of two or more states.
4. JPSC is formed by an act of parliament. Thus, a JSPSC is a statutory and not a constitutional body.
5. While the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the State Public Service Commission (SPSC) are established directly under the Constitution, a JSPSC is established by a Parliament act in response to a request from the respective state assembly.

Appointment of the JPSC

1

1. The chairman and members of a JSPSC are appointed by the President. They hold the office for a period of six years or until they reach the age of 62, whichever comes first.
2. They can be fired or suspended by the President.
3. They can also send the president their resignation letters at any time. The president determines the number of JSPSC members and their service conditions.

Report of the JPSC

1

1. A Joint State Public Service Commission presents each of the concerned state governors with an annual performance report. The report is presented to the state legislature by the governor.
2. At the request of the State Governor and with the president's assent, the UPSC can also serve the needs of a state.

Functions of JPSC:

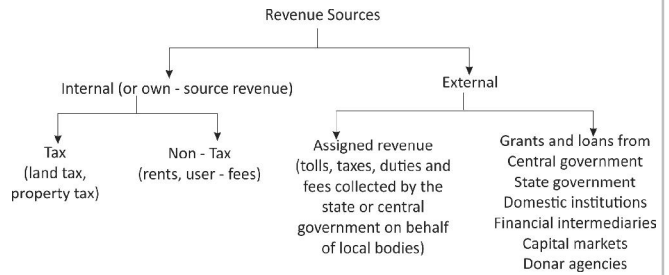
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- Same as of the state public service commission.

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

Sources of Revenue

6



12) What are Family Courts? How do they function?

Explain.

Family Courts:

2

1. Family courts are specialized courts that were established with the goal of preserving the welfare of the family through the use of a multi-disciplinary approach to resolving family problems within the framework of the law.
2. These courts aim to protect individuals' legal rights on the one hand, and to serve as a guide, helper, and counsellor on the other, to help families deal with problems and restore family harmony.

Establishment of Family Courts:

2

- The Family Courts Act, 1984 was enacted for the establishment of Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation, and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for related matters.

Appointment of Judges:

2

- The State Government may, with the concurrence of the High Court, appoint one or more persons to be the Judge or Judges of a Family Court.

Jurisdictions

1. matrimonial relief, including nullity of marriage, judicial separation, divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, or declaration as to the validity of a marriage or the matrimonial status of any person;
2. the property of the spouses or either of them;
3. a declaration with regards to the legitimacy of a person;
4. guardianship of a person or custody of any minor; and
5. Maintenance of wife, children, and parents.

13) Give a short note on POSHAN Tracker.

Poshan Tracker app: 1.5

Origin:

1. Developed by MoWCD of Union government, the Poshan Tracker app enables real-time monitoring and tracking of all Anganwadi Centre (AWC), Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and beneficiaries.
2. The Government has spent Rs. 1,053 crore on the Poshan Tracker or Information Communication Technology-Real Time Monitoring as of March 2021 according to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Aim: 1

1. This government app provides a 360-degree view of the activities of AWC, AWWs and complete beneficiary management for pregnant women, lactating mothers, children, adolescent girls and adolescent boys.
2. It will provide a holistic view of distribution and access of nutrition services by Anganwadi centres and AWWs (Anganwadi workers) to eligible groups.

Working: 2.5

1. The software will ensure real-time updates, enhance transparency and enabling the system to identify last-mile beneficiaries.
2. The tracker carries a module that enables AWWs to identify and provide support to orphaned children [due Covid-19].
3. The Poshan Tracker enables real-time monitoring and tracking of all AWCs and beneficiaries on defined indicators.
4. It is built using centralized data architecture that also aligns with the digital technology systems of other ministries and programs.
5. The public dashboard helps to impart transparency on services delivered to beneficiaries.

Significance: 1

1. This real-time monitoring system is one of the key pillars of PoshanAbhiyan or Nutrition Mission approved by the Union Cabinet in November 2017 with a financial outlay of 9,000 crore for three years.
2. Anganwadis provide six services, which include supplementary nutrition in the form of hot-cooked meals and take home ration, immunisation and pre-school education.

14) Write about the Public Accounts Committee.

About Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

origin: 1

- The PAC is the oldest parliamentary committee in Indian legislative affairs and has been crucial in upholding the principle of

accountability as it exercises oversight of public expenditure.

- First set up in 1921 in the wake of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

Members: 1

- The Public Accounts Committee consists of 22 members elected according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- Fifteen members elected by Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members.
- Seven members of Rajya Sabha elected by that House in like manner are associated with the Committee.

Minister not to be Member of Committee:

Term of Office: 1

- The term of office of members of the Committee does not exceed one year at a time.

Assistance by CAG: 1

- The Committee is assisted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in the examination of Accounts and Audit Reports.
- CAG has been described as a friend, philosopher, and guide to the PAC.

Role & Functions 2

- Check on the government especially with respect to its expenditure bill.
- Examines the audit report of C&AG after it is laid in the Parliament.
- PAC promotes the basic principle that parliament embodies the will of the people by exercising check over the executive.
- Keeps a check on the money spent on any service during a financial year.
- It examines the accounts of State corporations, trading concerns and Manufacturing projects.

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

Meaning of Floor Test: 1

- It is a term used for the test of the majority. If there are doubts against the Chief Minister (CM) of a State, he/she can be asked to prove the majority in the House.

Constitutional Provisions related to the Governor in calling for a Floor Test 2.5

1. **Article 174** of the Constitution **authorizes the Governor to summon, dissolve and prorogue** the state legislative assembly.
- **Article 174(2)(b)** of the Constitution gives powers to the Governor to dissolve the Assembly on the aid and advice of the cabinet.

However, the Governor can apply his mind when the advice comes from a Chief Minister whose majority could be in doubt.

2. According to **Article 175(2)**, the Governor can summon the House and call for a floor test to prove whether the government has the numbers.
3. However, the Governor can exercise the above only as per **Article 163** of the Constitution which says that the **Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers** headed by the Chief Minister.
4. **When the House is in session, it is the Speaker who can call for a floor test.** But when the Assembly is not in session, the Governor's residuary powers under Article 163 allow him to call for a floor test.

Governor's Discretionary Power and limitations of his power of calling for floor test: 2.5

1. Article 163 (1) essentially limits any discretionary power of the Governor only to cases where the Constitution expressly specifies that the Governor must act on his own and apply an independent mind.
2. The Governor can exercise his discretionary power under Article 174, when the chief minister has lost the support of the House and his strength is debatable.
3. Generally, when doubts are cast on the chief minister that he has lost the majority, the opposition and the Governor would rally for a floor test.
4. On numerous occasions, the courts have also clarified that when the majority of the ruling party is in question, a floor test must be conducted at the earliest available opportunity.

16) What are the Canons of Taxation? Explain.

Introduction 1

- In his famous book 'Wealth of Nation', Adam Smith presented 4 canons of taxation which are also commonly referred to as the Main Canons of Taxation.

1. Canon of Ability 5

- taxes are to be imposed in accordance with the principle of ability to pay
- Rich should pay more and poor should pay less

2. Canon of Certainty

- It must be certain to the taxpayer as well as to the tax-levying authority in respect to certainty of revenue the government intends to collect over the given time period

3. Canon of Economy

- the cost of collecting a tax should be as minimum as possible.
- Any tax that involves high administrative cost and unusual delay in assessment and high collection of taxes should be avoided altogether.

4. Canon of Convenience

- taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner that it provides the greatest convenience not only to the taxpayer but also to the government

17) What are the features of Good governance? List out. 6



1. Participation
2. Rule of Law
3. Transparency
4. Responsiveness
5. Consensus Oriented
6. Equity and Inclusiveness
7. Effectiveness and Efficiency
8. Accountability

18) What is Corporate Social Responsibility? Explain in Indian Context.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): 1

- In general, the term "Corporate Social Responsibility" refers to a corporate initiative to assess and accept responsibility for the company's environmental and social impact.

CSR in India 1

1. Clause 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 governs the concept of CSR in India.
2. India is the world's first country to mandate CSR spending as well as a framework for identifying potential CSR activities.
3. The Act's CSR provisions apply to companies with an annual turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore or more, a net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more.
4. The Act requires businesses to form a CSR committee that will recommend a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy to the Board of

Directors and will also monitor it on a regular basis.

5. Companies are encouraged to spend 2% of their average net profit over the previous three years on CSR activities under the Act.

Activities under CSR: 2

- Schedule VII of the Act specifies the indicative activities that can be undertaken by a company under CSR. Among the activities are:
 1. Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty
 2. Promotion of education, gender equality and empowering women
 3. Combating HIV-AIDS and other diseases
 4. Ensuring environmental sustainability
 5. Contribution to the PM's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief.

Types of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

1. Environmental Responsibility 2
2. Ethical Responsibility
3. Philanthropic Responsibility
4. Financial Responsibility

Unit - 02

1) "Stronger At the Grassroots" – Express the significant role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Disaster Management.

Introduction: 1

1. The 73rd amendment to the Indian Constitution paves the way for the popularly elected local governments to play a substantive role in matters of immediate concern. The amendment envisions the Panchayats as the institutions of local self-governance.
2. In this context, the role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in both disaster risk reduction and post-disaster management is very significant.
3. Unfortunately, these institutions have not been fully operationalised for the handling of disasters either during the preparatory stages or during disaster and post-disaster operations.
4. India, as a whole, must integrate disaster preparedness into its core system, starting from the ground-level.

Disaster Management in India: 1

1. **Vulnerability to Disasters:** India is the 10th most disaster-prone country in the world with 27 out of 28 States and all of the seven Union Territories being most vulnerable.

2. **Inefficient SOPs:** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are virtually non-existent and even where such SOPs exist, the authorities concerned are unfamiliar with it.

3. **Lack of Coordination:** The States also suffer from inadequate coordination among various government departments and other stakeholders.

4. The Indian system for disaster management also suffers from the absence of an institutional framework at the Center/State/District level.

5. **Poor Warning and Relief Systems:** India lacks a proper early warning system

6. Slow response from relief agencies, lack of trained/dedicated search and rescue teams and poor community empowerment are other important challenges.

Significance of PRIs in Disaster Management 7

1. **Handling Disasters at Grass-root Level:** The devolution of power and responsibilities to the panchayats will result in flexible and committed response at the grass- root level in the case of natural calamities.

2. Effective and Strong PRIs, working in harmony with the state government, will help tackle the disaster through early warning systems.

3. **Ensuring Better Relief Operations:** Local bodies being nearer to the people are in a better position to undertake relief tasks as they are more familiar to the requirements of the local people.

4. This ensures total transparency in working and usage of funds as in every disaster situation.

5. They can also be relied upon for undertaking day to day running of civic services, providing shelter and medical assistance to affected people etc.

6. **Spreading Awareness and Gaining Cooperation:** Local government institutions have grass root level contact with people and they can help effectively in spreading awareness and ensure people's participation in fighting the crisis.

7. They are also ideal channels for NGOs and other agency's participation in the rescue and relief operations.

Issues Faced by PRIs 2

1. **Interference from MPs and MLAs:** The interference of area MPs and MLAs in the functioning of panchayats adversely affects the performance of Panchayats.

2. **Unavailability of Funds:** The Panchayats are not given enough funds and are bypassed by State-controlled line departments that continue to implement programmes falling within the rightful domain of the former.
3. **Incomplete Autonomy:** Panchayats lack systems, resources and capacities to act independently due to numerous constraints imposed by district administrations and state governments.
4. Instead of becoming 'institutions of local self-governance', as envisaged by the constitution, panchayats mostly act as field implementers of decisions made by state and central governments.
5. **Unclear Domains of Panchayats:** Though PRIs are a three tier integrated arrangement of the village, block and district level, they have remained largely ineffective as a consequence of ambiguous jurisdictions and unclear linkages.
6. Even in respect of National Disaster Management Act 2005, the powers and responsibilities of panchayats are inadequately defined and left to be determined by respective state governments.

Conclusion: 1

- It must be conceded that wherever it has strong roots, PRI has played a crucial role in mobilizing people in various situations of crisis.
- However, it is a fact that it is difficult to prevent disasters and also to predict their magnitude. But the impact of disasters on people living in vulnerable areas and losses to their property can be minimized by a proactive role played by PRIs at the grassroots level.
- Apart from great organizing skills, it may call for courage and leading from the front.
- The PRI members can play a role of leadership in Disaster Management at all stages. Right from the preparatory stage up to the handling of the long term development activities for risk reduction, PRI can lead in several ways.

2) What is Central Bank Digital Currency? How will this e-Rupee work? What are the advantages of this CBDC? Explain.**Central Bank Digital Currency 2**

1. It is a legal tender and a central bank liability in digital form denominated in a sovereign currency and appearing on the central bank's balance sheet.

2. It is the same as a fiat currency and is exchangeable one-to-one with the fiat currency. Only its form is different.
3. It can be converted or exchanged at par with similarly denominated cash and traditional central bank deposits.

Present Status in India 2

1. India is already a leader in digital payments, but cash remains dominant for small-value transactions.
2. In February 2020 RBI bulletin, citing a survey of central banks conducted by the Bank for International Settlements had said some 80 per cent of the 66 responding central banks have started projects to explore the use of CBDC in some form.
3. These central banks are contemplating and studying the potential benefits and implications of CBDC in the economy.
4. A high-level inter-ministerial committee set up by the Finance Ministry had recommended the introduction of a CBDC with changes in the legal framework including the RBI Act, which currently empowers the RBI to regulate the issuance of banknotes.

Working of e-Rupee: 4

1. The e-R would be in the form of a digital token that represents legal tender. It will be issued in the same denominations as paper currency and coins, and will be distributed through intermediaries, i.e., banks.
2. Users will be able to transact with e-R through a digital wallet offered by the participating banks and stored on mobile phones and devices, according to the RBI.
3. Transactions can be both person to person (P2P) and person to merchant (P2M).
 - a. Payments to merchants can be made using QR codes displayed at merchant locations.
4. The e-R would offer features of physical cash like trust, safety and settlement finality. As in the case of cash, it will not earn any interest and can be converted to other forms of money, like deposits with banks.
5. In effect, the retail e-rupee will be an electronic version of cash, and will be primarily meant for retail transactions. It will be potentially available for use by all — the private sector, non-financial consumers and businesses — and will be able to provide access to safe money for payment and settlement, as it will be the direct liability of the central bank.

Advantages:

4

1. It would reduce the cost of currency management while enabling real-time payments without any inter-bank settlement.
 - Foreign trade transactions could be speeded up between countries adopting a CBDC.
2. India's fairly high currency-to-GDP ratio holds out another benefit of CBDC as to the extent large cash usage can be replaced by CBDC.
3. The cost of printing, transporting and storing paper currency can be substantially reduced.
4. They could enable a cheaper and more real-time globalisation of payment systems.
 - It is conceivable for an Indian exporter to be paid on a real-time basis without any intermediary.
 - The risks of dollar-rupee transactions, the time zone difference in such transactions would virtually disappear.
5. The adoption of CBDCs can also have important implications for the banking system.
 - CBDCs can cause a reduction in the transaction demand for bank deposits and will reduce the intra-day liquidity for settlement of transactions.
 - They could also cause a shift away from bank deposits.

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

Introduction :

1

- In order to develop the skills of youths both Central and State Governments implement various kinds of skill development Schemes. Through these schemes, various kinds of skill development programs are implemented.
- By participating in these programs youth can develop their skills.
- TamilNadu launched the TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme. Through this scheme, the Government is going to develop the skills of 10 lakh youths annually.

Tamil Nadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme 2022 :

1

- The CM of TamilNadu launched an ambitious skill development Scheme called TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme on 1st March 2022.
- Through this scheme, the Government is going to equip 10 lakh youth across the state annually with skills that will help them to realize their talents for the benefit of the country.

- Through this scheme, academic guidance will be provided to talented students in government run and State educational institutions.
- This scheme will identify the talents and train the students which will ultimately help them in getting a better career.
- Through this scheme, Spoken English lessons will be provided to the students so that they can face the interview panel successfully.

Objective of TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme

1

- The main objective of the TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme is to identify, train and offer career and academic guidance to talented students in Government run and State educational institutions.
- Through this scheme, students of TamilNadu will be able to get training that will help them in achieving their career goals.
- This scheme will make students of TN self dependent.
- Other than that through this scheme, the standard of living of students will also improve.
- Talented students will get proper guidance with the implementation of this scheme which will help them in choosing the correct career path.

CM launched Naan Mudhalvan Skill development

Portal :

1

- CM Inaugurated TN skill development on March 1 for high school and college students and young people.
- On August 29, 2022 the TN Government signed memorandums of understanding with over 47 companies.
- According to CM, agreements involving Microsoft and Infosys have been reached with significant cooperation for this objective.

About the portal :

1

- The portal includes courses in blockchain, banking services, language upgrades, competitive assessments, IT skills, programming.
- The portal includes psychometric tests, free skills Training and low cost skills upgrading modules on new technologies.
- The new platform helps students study robotics, machine learning, and IoT.

TamilNadu Naan Mudhalvan Scheme :

Development of curriculum for students

3

- Training capsules in coding and robotics will also be provided through this scheme.

- Other than that psychological counselors and medical doctors will also offer guidance on nutrition, physical fitness, and overall development of the students personality.
- Under this scheme, training will be provided both in person and virtually.
- A guidance bureau will also be created in every school for the implementation of this scheme.
- A separate curriculum will be created and continuous classes will be offered to students in class 11th and 12th.
- A mentoring system will also be introduced with the lap of alumni, keeping the view of demand, classes on foreign languages will be offered to students to equip them in finding employment abroad.
- A separate training facility will be set up at the college and district levels. Technical Institutes will raise on par with the standards of the industry.
- This scheme will be directly monitored by the CM and will be implemented at the district level by a committee headed by the Collector.

Eligibility Criteria and Required documents : 1

- The applicant must be permanent resident of TamilNadu
- Aadhar card
- Residence Certificate
- Marksheet
- Passport size photograph
- Mobile number
- Email Id
- Ration card

Benefits and features of TamilNadu Naan**Mudhalvan Scheme : 2**

- Through this scheme, the Government is going to equip 10 lakh youth across the state annually with skills that will help them to realize their talents for the benefit of the country.
- Through this scheme, academic guidance will be provided to talented students in government run and state educational Institutions.
- This scheme will identify the talents and train the students which will ultimately help them in getting a better career
- Through this scheme, Spoken English lessons will be provided to the students so that they can fare the Interview panel successfully
- Training capsules in coding and robotics will also be provided through this scheme.
- Other than that psychological counselors and medical doctors will also offer guidance on

nutrition, physical fitness, and the overall development of the student's personality.

- Under this scheme, training will be provided both in person and virtually.
- A guidance bureau will also create in every school for the implementation of this scheme.

Conclusion : 1

- This scheme will help the youth of the state by enhancing their skills.
- The training provided in this program will help students to make them independent and more confident.
- Students will receive guidance about their future opportunities under this program.
- The future of our country that is youth will be directly benefitted from this program because it will assist them to decide the right path.

4) Write about National Green Tribunal and give its powers and Jurisdiction.**National Green Tribunal (NGT)****Origin: 1**

- It is a specialised body set up under the National Green Tribunal Act (2010) for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
- With the establishment of the NGT, India became the third country in the world to set up a specialised environmental tribunal, only after Australia and New Zealand, and the first developing country to do so.
- NGT is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same.
- The NGT has five places of sittings, New Delhi is the Principal place of sitting and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai are the other four.

Structure and composition of NGT: 2

- The Tribunal comprises of the Chairperson, the Judicial Members and Expert Members. They shall hold office for term of three years or till the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier and are not eligible for reappointment.
- The Chairperson is appointed by the Central Government in consultation with Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- A Selection Committee shall be formed by central government to appoint the Judicial Members and Expert Members.
- There are to be least 10 and maximum 20 full time Judicial members and Expert Members in the tribunal.

Jurisdiction of NGT:

9

1. The NGT deals with civil cases under the seven laws related to the environment, these include:
 - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974,
 - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977,
 - The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980,
 - The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981,
 - The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986,
 - The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and
 - The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
2. The Tribunal has jurisdiction over all civil cases involving substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment).
3. In October 2021, the Supreme Court declared the National Green Tribunal's (NGT) position as a "unique" forum endowed with suo motu (on its own motion) powers to take up environmental issues across the country.
4. As per SC, the role of the NGT is not simply adjudicatory in nature; it has to perform equally vital roles that are preventative, ameliorative or remedial in nature.
5. Being a statutory adjudicatory body like Courts, apart from original jurisdiction side on filing of an application, NGT also has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeal as a Court (Tribunal).
6. The Tribunal is not bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, but shall be guided by principles of 'natural justice'.
7. While passing any order/decision/ award, it shall apply the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle.
8. NGT by an order, can provide
9. Relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage (including accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance),
10. For restitution of property damaged, and
11. For restitution of the environment for such area or areas, as the Tribunal may think fit.
12. An order/decision/award of Tribunal is executable as a decree of a civil court.
13. The NGT Act also provides a procedure for a penalty for non compliance:
14. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years,

15. Fine which may extend to ten crore rupees, and
16. Both fine and imprisonment.
17. An appeal against order/decision/ award of the NGT lies to the Supreme Court, generally within ninety days from the date of communication.
18. Any violation pertaining to these laws or any decision taken by the Government under these laws can be challenged before the NGT.

5) Give a detailed account on PM's GatiShakthi Master Plan.

PM Gati Shakthi Master Plan

1

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

Features

2

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

Six pillars of GatiShakthi

2

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

Significance

3

- Enhance coordination among ministries
- Last – mile connectivity by working with all stakeholders.
- Breaking departmental silos and institutionalize holistic planning.
- Increased cargo capacity and reducing turn around time at ports to boost trade.
- Consist of 11 industrial corridor and 2 defence corridor.

- 4G connectivity to all villages is another aim.
- 17,000 kms to the gas pipeline network
- Expanding national highway network to 2 lakh kms.
- Creation of more than 200 new airports, heliports and aero drones.
- GIS band spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers for better visibility.

1. Gati Skahthi Digital Platform

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

2. Institutional Framework

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

3. Integrated Approach

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

Conclusion**1**

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

6) Write about Viscount Lee Commission and list out its key recommendations and outcomes.**Background of Origin of The Lee Commission****4**

1. It was established in 1923 under the chairmanship of Lord Lee, with an equal number of Indian and British members, with the goal of studying the racial composition of the government of India's superior public service.
2. In 1924, it submitted its report. The commission reviewed the existing position of two groups of services, the All-India Services and the Central Services, as well as the recommendations of the Islington Commission report (1912).
3. Islington commission suggested that 25 per cent of the posts in the superior civil service should be filled from among Indians, partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion and the examination for the recruitment of civil servants should be held in India.
4. This was done in accordance with the spirits of the policy of montagu-chelmsford reforms (1919) that gave special emphasis on

the problem of Indianising higher services. 5. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms proposed that one-third of total appointments to higher posts should go to Indians and thus the Islington Commission that had recommended only 25 percent posts for Indians became a dead letter.

Lee Commission - Recommendations**4**

1. The Commission proposed categorizing main services into three categories: (a) all India, (b) central, and (c) provincial.
2. The secretary of state should continue to recruit for the ICS, the Service of Engineers' Irrigation Branch, the Indian Forest Service, and so on.
3. Provincial governments recruit for transferred fields such as education and civil medical service.
4. In 15 years, direct recruitment to ICS on the basis of 50:50 parity between Europeans and Indians will be achieved.
5. The Public Service Commission should be established right away (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).
6. The central services dealt with Indian states and foreign affairs, as well as the administration of state railways, posts and telegraphs, customs, audit and accounts, and scientific and technological departments.
7. The Commission recommended that the Secretary of State retain appointment and control of All India Services (primarily the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Forest Service, and the Indian Service of Engineers) operating in reserved fields of administration.
8. The Lee Commission's most important recommendation concerning services operating in transferred fields (e.g., Indian Educational Service, Indian Agricultural Service, Indian Veterinary Services, etc.), the recruitment and appointment of which were to be made by the respective local governments. As a result, those services were to be decentralised.
9. Existing members of the All India Services were to retain all rights of officers in the All India Services, but the provincial governments were to be given appointment powers only when new vacancies arose.

Outcome of lee commission:**4**

1. In 1924, the Lee Commission proposed that 40% of future entrants be British, 40% be

- directly recruited Indians, and 20% be promoted from the provincial service.
2. Because it was only concerned with the Superior Civil Services, it was dubbed the Royal Commission or the Superior Civil Services in India.
 3. The Commission believed that establishing a Public Service Commission was necessary to assist the government in carrying out its responsibilities.
 4. It saw its recommendation to establish the Public Service Commission as "one of the cardinal features" of its report, "and as forming an integral and essential part of the whole structure" of its proposals for the future of the services.
 5. By the time India gained independence in 1947, more than half of the service's approximately 1,000 members were Indians, many of whom had extensive experience and held high positions
 6. With the discontinuance of the All India Services in the transferred departments, the Indian Civil Service, Indian Police, Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation Branch), Indian Medical Service (Civil Branch), and Indian Forest Service were the only All India Services that survived (except in the provinces of Burma and Bombay).
 7. The Public Service Commission of India was established in 1926, and it oversaw the examination for civil service recruitment in 1927 on behalf of the Civil Service Commission of England.

7) Explain in detail about TamilNadu Disaster Management Policy 2018- 30.

Disaster Profile of Tamilnadu

Introduction:

1

- Tamil Nadu covers an area of 13 Million hectares and has a coastline of 1,076 kms which is about 15% of the coastline of India.
- TN State is known for its multi-hazard vulnerability, the major natural hazards being Cyclonic storms, Urban and Rural floods and periodic Droughts
- Government of TamilNadu which is committed to reduce the risks due to different disasters has initiated several measures to strengthen preparedness, response, relief and reconstruction measures over the years. The TamilNadu State Disaster Management Authority has approved a perspective plan that is co-terminus with the Sendai framework period

- The Government of India came up with the National Disaster Management Plan in May, 2016 integrating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted at the third United Nations World Conference in Sendai, Japan, in 2015.
- The Sendai Framework was the first International agreement adopted within the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

The State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030

1

- The State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030 has accorded primacy to the priorities enunciated in the Sendai Framework for risk reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris agreement on Climate Change agreement and the Hon'ble Prime Ministers 10 Point Agenda.
- The plan has been prepared, as per the Disaster Management Act 2005(Para 23 item 4) and also relied on the NDMA Guidelines on State Disaster Management Plan. The Plan was developed based on an elaborate consultative process with the DDMA's, Departments of Government, civil society and other multi-stakeholders.

The Plan includes

2

- a) The profile of the State (Chapter 1)
- b) The Hazard vulnerability analysis of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters; (Chapter 2)
- c) The institutional mechanism for risk governance - the roles and responsibilities of different Departments of the State (Chapter 4)
- d) Preparedness measures to be taken and the capacity-building;(Chapter 5)
- e) Disaster response, relief and rehabilitation(Chapter 6) & responsibility matrix of preparedness and Response Central, State & District agencies in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;(Annexure 1)
- f) The measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;(Chapter 7)
- g) The manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects; (Chapter 9)
- h) Financial arrangements (Chapter 10)

Salient features of the plan

1

Vision:

- "To build a safe and disaster resistant TamilNadu through systems approach,

inclusivedevelopment and mainstreaming disaster riskconcerns into the development ethos of the State”

Systems Approach for Risk Management 3

- Systems approach recognizes that the disturbances caused in the local ecosystems are due to factors that emanate in the ecosystems that are upstream due to their interconnectedness.
- Moreover no ecosystem can be free from the influences of other ecosystems due to environmental factors such as Cyclonic storms, extreme weather events be it excess or deficit rainfall etc.
- The Risk Reduction strategies can be successful only when mitigation measures are adopted holistically to provide a permanent solution.
- Therefore, the Government has decided to adopt systems approach in prevention and mitigation strategies for risk reduction so as to provide a holistic solution.
- As per this approach the problems confronting the coastal and non-coastal districts will be examined on the ecosystems basis. In case of floods and drought a River Basin System will be the unit for treatment rather than treating each district as an entity by itself.
- This approach is necessitated by the fact that in many districts the causative source for the risk lies in the upstream areas of the river system rather than due to inadequacies within that district.
- It is also imperative to focus on the river basin system in its entirety to address the risks that are faced as a consequence of floods, cyclonic storms, landslides and drought which are triggered due to the vagaries of Monsoon.
- The Systems approach looks at the causes and effects of the disaster in a holistic and integrated manner encompassing environmental, physical, social, economic and cultural aspects.
- The systems approach takes into account that systems are interrelated to each other requiring a holistic management unlike the linear cause and effect chains where one tends to address issues that emerge only from snapshots. Systems approach will address the basic questions of disasters such as why there is a risk, what is the type of risk, when the risk is likely to occur, where the risk is likely to occur, who all will be affected by the disaster and how to reduce the risks.

The system approach stands out by the following characteristics 1

- a) Understanding the big picture as against the local picture alone
- b) Data analytics and aerial photogrammetric studies of river basins will provide the big picture that is required to address the disasters such as floods and drought.
- c) Understanding the dynamic, complex and interdependent nature of different ecosystems viz. relation between fresh water and coastal ecosystems.

Goals: 2

1. Comprehensive Flood Protection through structural and non-structural interventions to reduce the risks and enhance resilience and resistance of the Community with special reference to Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari Districts.
2. Minimise the risk of urban floods with special focus on Greater Chennai Corporation and its neighborhood.
3. Enhance the resilience of farmers to face the vagaries of monsoon and impacts of Climate Change with special reference to Delta Districts
4. Recharge the aquifers in Blocks where Ground Water is currently overexploited/Critical/Semi Critical categories and convert into Safe Category.
5. Restore and protect ecologically fragile Wetland and Marsh Lands with Special Focus on Pallikaranai and Ennore Creek Areas and Gulf of Mannar.
6. Reclaim and Restore Areas affected by Sea Water Intrusion and prevent Sea Water Intrusion in Coastal Areas with special focus on Chennai, Tiruvallur and Cauvery Delta Districts.
7. Enhance Bio Shields to mitigate Floods and Storms in Coastal Districts
8. Restore and Strengthen Water bodies and enhance the capacity of the Water Bodies through desiltation to mitigate floods and drought.
9. Promote Sustainable Agricultural practices in Rainfed Areas with special focus on Ramanathapuram, Dindigul, Perambalur, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Ariyalur Districts.

10. Reduce the risks in areas which are prone to specific Disasters like Land Slides, Forest Fire etc. with a special focus on Tenali, Coimbatore, Erode, Teni, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Villupuram, Dindigul and Tiruvallur Districts.
11. Enhance Multistakeholder participation, especially community participation with social inclusion.
12. Strengthen Non-structural measures to reduce the risks due to Man-made and Natural Disasters.
13. Deliver climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation and drainage to reduce inundation and flood damages, as well as Sea water incursion with special focus on Delta Districts.
14. Build the capacity to manage CBRN and other man-made disaster - The Plan narrates how the Government of Tamil Nadu has been consistently committed to building resilient infrastructure incorporating "Build Back Better" principles (Chapter 8)

Way Forward

1

- The long-term perspective plan, details the concepts and ideas that will guide the prevention and mitigation (structural and non-structural) measures that will be put in place to reduce the disaster risks.
- The State Disaster Management Perspective Plan 2018-2030, sets the priorities, lists out the strategic action plans and shows the way forward in accordance with the priorities of Sendai Framework for risk reduction.
- 2015-2030 and National Disaster Management Plan 2016.

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

Powers and functions of Revenue Divisional Officer

1

- Revenue divisional officer plays an administrative role of the district administration.
- Disaster management, revenue management, law and order and general administration in divisional range are the responsibility of revenue divisional officer.

1. Revenue management

11

- Collection of Land revenue, land measurement and to supervise the working of tahsildar and sub tehsils are the duties of the revenue divisional officer.

2. Law and order management

- He has the judiciary power in divisional range in order to ensure the law and order management.

3. Grievance redressal activities.

- Series of meetings are conducted to know the problems faced by the people. And also responsible for old age pension and welfare of depressed class.

4. Disaster management activities.

- Duty to arrange all the recovery activities which was caused by various disaster such as flood, fire explorations etc.

5. Duties as Investigation officer

- To make investigation and to submit report regarding dowry suicide, and bonded labour issue.

6. Duties as a designating officer

- Appointment and transfer of village administrative officer are done by revenue divisional officer. Can file an appeal on the order issued by the district governing officer.

7. Public distribution activities.

- The work of public distribution officer such as maintaining ration shops, rice mills in order to control the smuggling of rice and other grains.

8. Duties as an election officer

- The legislative election which prevails in the respective division have to work as a election officer and distribution of certificates after the completion of the election.

9. Land acquisition activities

- He is responsible for the land acquisition process for various government construction activities such as government industries, national highways and special economic zones.

10. Certificate issuing activities.

- Issuing certificates such as community certificate for scheduled tribes and widow certificate are the duties of revenue divisional officer.

11. Jamabandhi activities

- Auditing of village accounts, to fulfill and execute the public demands are done by revenue divisional officer.

Other administrative activities

1. To control the illegal production of alcohol
2. To prevent the sand smuggling activities
3. Legal activities regarding fires and explosives
4. To make prior arrangements for arrival of higher officials

5. Maintain data regarding the rate of rain
 6. Welfare activities of sc and st peoples
 7. Removal of illegal occupation of lands
 8. Issuing land records regarding patta and documents
 9. Refugee relief activities
 10. To examine the birth and death in corresponding divisions.
- These are the prime activities of revenue divisional officers in general and administrative sector within their corresponding divisions. and also he acts as an intermediate officer between the district and taluk administration activities to ensure the skilled execution.

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

Origin: 1

- State Planning Commission was first constituted by Government of Tamilnadu on 25th May 1971 and continued to function under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as an Advisory Body.

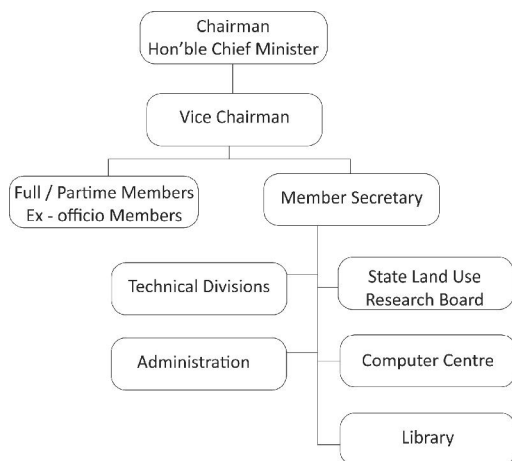
Aim: 1

- It makes its recommendations to the Government on various aspects pertaining to the development of the State.

Constitution and tenure: 2

- State Planning Commission is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu as Chairman and consisting of Vice Chairman, Members (Full Time and Part Time), and Member Secretary. Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Development and Special Initiative Department and Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department are Ex-Officio Members.
- a. The term of the Commission is co-terminus with the term of the ruling Government.
 - b. The Member Secretary is responsible for administration in the Commission.

Structure of the commission 1



Administrative Structure of Technical Divisions

1. Agricultural Policy and Planning 1
2. Education and Employment
3. Health and Social Welfare
4. Industry, Power and Transport
5. Land Use
6. Rural Development and District Planning
7. Plan Coordination

Major Functions: 6

1. Monitoring macro-economic growth parameters like economic growth, employment, poverty etc. and makes suggestion to Government on restructuring existing schemes / programmes or to formulate new projects / schemes / programmes.
2. Monitoring the Economy of Tamil Nadu and send Reports to the Government for improvement as and when necessary.
3. Assisting the State Government in formulating long, medium and short term goals to guide overall development, also to achieve the targets set by the State under "Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030".
4. Evolving Sector wise Strategic Plans and Documents, in consonance with Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to be achieved by 2025 and 2030; and in accordance to the Finance Commission Award period.
5. Systematically address "policy coherence issues" and offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to devise policies/programmes/schemes and accelerate their implementation appropriately.
6. Partnership between Government stakeholders, National and International Policy Advisory Bodies, as well as Educational and Policy Research Institutions are being encouraged.
7. Accessing the timely progress and performance through various Indices including the Human Development Index, Gender Development Index and other Sectoral Indices of relevance to State and in line with the International and National Indices and Standards for advising the Government for appropriate interventions.
8. Conducting periodic studies on various sectors to provide inputs and advise to the Government and in this effort co-ordinate

- with the leading Institutions in Tamil Nadu, elsewhere in India and even Overseas.
9. Creating knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of National and International Experts, Practitioners and other Partners.
 10. Advising on Policy coherence, covering inter-sectoral, inter-departmental issues and allocations, regulatory/mandatory frameworks in achieving goals.
 11. Similarly, recommending appropriate advice to the Government on plans for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coverage aspects, on the concept of Leave No One Behind (LNOB).
 12. Advices on the effectiveness of implementation of mandated systems and areas that needs focus such as Decentralized Planning under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and the Constitutional Amendments to be implemented by the State Legislations.
 13. Implementation of Special Programmes:
 - a. Tamil Nadu Innovations Initiative (TANII) scheme
 - b. State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) scheme.

10) Give a detailed note on TamilNadu LokAyukta.

Origin: 1

1. It was first formed under the Tamil Nadu Lokayukta and Deputy Lokayukta Act-2018 and approved by the president of India
2. The passage of Lokpal and Lokayukta's Act, 2013 in Parliament had become law from January 16, 2014 and requires each state to appoint its Lokayukta within a year.

Aim: 1

- To enquiring into the allegations of corruption against certain categories of public servants and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Status of Tamilnadu Lokayukta: 1

1. It is the Parliamentary Ombudsman for the state of Tamil Nadu
2. It is an independent quasi-judicial body.
3. It is a high level statutory functionary, created to address grievances of the public against ministers, legislators, administration and public servants in issues related to misuse of power, mal-administration and corruption.

Composition: 1

- It will consist of,

- a) a Chairperson who is or has been a Judge of the High Court or a person with twenty-five years' experience in anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance and law.

- b) Four Members, out of whom two shall be Judicial Members.

- A person shall be eligible to be appointed,-
- i. as a Judicial Member if he is or has been a Judge of the High Court or has put in twenty-five years of experience in State judiciary with impeccable record;
 - ii. As a Non-Judicial Member if he has had twenty-five years of experience in anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance and law.

Appointment and Tenure: 1

1. A Lokayukta of the state is appointed to office by the state Governor after consulting the committee consisting of State Chief Minister, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Leader of Opposition, or leader of largest opposition party in State Legislature,
2. Chairman of Legislative Council and Leader of Opposition of Legislative Council and cannot be removed from office except for reasons specified in the Act and will serve the period of five years.

Various Wings Of Lokayukta 1

1. Judicial Wing: Headed by a Registrar.
2. Administrative Wing: Headed by a Secretary.
3. Inquiry Wing: Headed by a Director of Inquiry/Superintendent of Police.

Power and functions: 6

1. Tamil Nadu Lokayukta has complete and exclusive authority for enquiring into allegations or complaints against the State Chief Minister, State Deputy Chief Minister, Ministers of the state Government, Leader of Opposition and Government officials and the same can be forwarded to the Registrar.
2. The complaint to be valid should not be anonymous.
3. The Lokayukta has powers to order initial enquiry on complaint against any Government official or agency to ascertain the genuineness of the complaint and to determine if there is a case prima-facie to continue the investigation
4. It can summon and examine any person and document its evidence in affidavits.
5. Its investigation department will have a civil court powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1908.

6. No complaints against the Lokayukta or its members will be entertained as per this Act.
7. Penalty of Rs one lakh or one year imprisonment will be imposed on persons making wrong complaints
8. All proceedings of the Lokayukta will be private and in-camera and will not be open to the public or media.

11) List out the key recommendations of Justice Rajamannar Committee.**Historical Background** **1**

1. In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government (DMK) appointed a three-member committee, chaired by Dr. P.V. Rajamannar, to investigate the entire issue of Centre-state relations.
2. It wanted the committee to propose constitutional amendments to ensure the states' maximum autonomy.
3. In 1971, the committee delivered its report to the Tamil Nadu government.

The committee's key recommendations are as follows: **11**

1. An **Inter-State Council** should be formed immediately.
2. Every Bill of national importance or which is likely to affect the interests of one or more States should, before its introduction in Parliament, be referred to the Inter-State Council and its views thereon should be submitted to Parliament at the time of introduction of the Bill
3. Elimination of Article 256, 257 and 339(2), which empowers the central to instruct the state government.
4. The **Finance Commission** should be made permanent.
5. The Planning Commission should be disbanded and replaced by a statutory body.
6. **Articles 356, 357, and 365** (concerning President's Rule) should be deleted entirely.
7. The provision stating that the state ministry holds office at the pleasure of the governor should be removed.
8. Certain subjects from the Union List and the Concurrent List should be transferred to the State List.
9. Readjustment of the VII schedule and **residuary powers** should be devolved to the states.
10. All-India services such as IAS, IPS, and IFS should be phased out.
11. Governor of the state should not consider himself as an agent of the center but play his role as the constitutional head of the State.

12) Explain the key features of Samakra Siksha Abhiyaan Scheme.**About:** **1**

- The scheme launched in 2018 has been extended for the period 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2026 with an Financial outlay of Rs.2,94,283.04 crore which includes Central share of Rs.1,85,398.32 crore.
- SamagraShiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12.
- It subsumes the three Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) and was launched in 2018.
- The scheme covers 1.16 million schools, over 156 million students and 5.7 million Teachers of Govt. and Aided schools (from pre-primary to
- The Centre has approved the continuation of the 'SamagraShiksha Scheme' for school education for the next five years till March 31, 2026.

Explanation of key Features **11****1. Integrated Holistic Approach to Education**

- Maintaining continuity in school education from Pre-School to Class 12.
- Including the prior and post levels in School education:
 - Senior Secondary levels
 - Pre-School Levels

2. Administrative Reformation

- The scheme will provide flexibility allowing the State to prioritize its interventions.

3. Improved Quality of Education

- Making education quality high priority by focussing on the two T's- [Technology and Teachers]
- Improving the following factors that result in a higher quality of education
 - Capacity building of teachers
 - Quality of prospective teachers by strengthening the Teacher Education Institutes like SCERTs and DIETs.
- Supporting the RashtriyaAvishkarAbhiyan in order to encourage Science and maths learning in schools.
- Encouraging programmes that encourage the development of foundational skills in primary schools like **Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat**.
- Providing annual library grants in schools.

4. Enhanced Funding for Education

- The budget has been enhanced.

- Learning outcomes and steps taken for quality improvement will be the basis for allocation of grants under the Scheme.

5. Focus on Quality of Education

1. Emphasis on improvement of Learning Outcomes
2. Enhanced Capacity Building of Teachers
3. Focus on strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of prospective teachers in the system
4. SCERT to be the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training – will make training dynamic and need-based.
5. Key focus on quality education emphasizing capacity building of teachers in online and offline mode as well as strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions SCERT/DIET/BRC/CRC/CTEs/IASEs.
6. Annual Grant per school for strengthening of Libraries
7. Almost 1 million schools to be given library grant.
8. Enhanced focus on improving quality of education by focus on the two T's – Teachers and Technology
9. Outcome oriented allocation of resources

6. Digitalizing Education

- Digitalizing education makes the teacher more efficient and the students can easily grasp the concepts with the visual representation of content.
- The SamagraShiksha Scheme plans to improve the quality of education by promoting and supporting digital education.
- The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched Operation Digital Board to increase the influence of technology on education.
- Further initiatives by the Govt. of India with similar intentions include the following programmes:
 - Shagun
 - UDISE+
 - ShaalaSaarthi
 - ShaalaKosh

7. Strengthening of Schools

- Composite school grant increased
- Providing and encouraging cleanliness activities – Supporting **SwachhVidyalaya**.
- Improving the quality of government school infrastructure

8. Focusing on Girl Education

- Empowering girls at a young age is important.
- Providing basic self-defence training to girls
- Encouraging the 'BetiBachaoBetiPadhao' programme.

9. Vocational and Soft Skill Development

- Extending the vocational skill curriculum at the upper primary level.
- Reinforcing the emphasis on 'Kaushal Vikas'.

10. Sports and Physical Education Integration

- Sports Education to be an integral part of the curriculum

11. Maintaining the Regional Balance

- Promoting Balanced Educational Development Favoursing the selection of Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 117 aspirational districts identified by NitiAayog.

Unit - 03

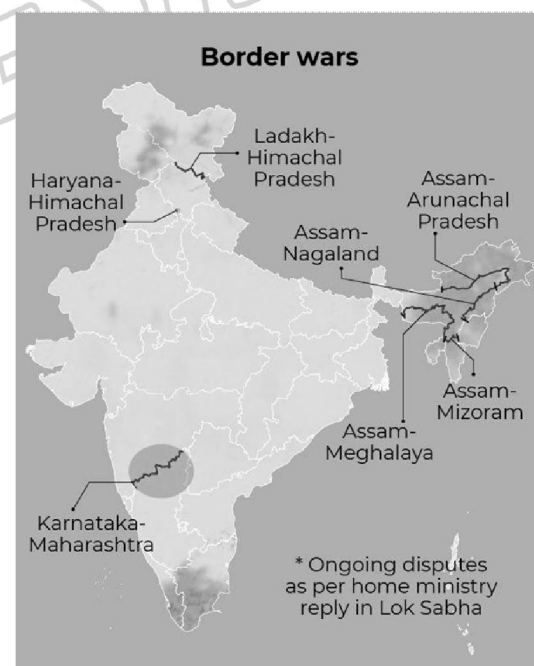
1) What are the constitutional measures given to resolve the Inter State Border Disputes? Explain.

Introduction:

1

- The Union Home Ministry (MHA) has informed that 11 States and one Union Territory have boundary disputes between them. There are disputes arising out of the demarcation of boundaries and claims and counterclaims over territories. Occasional protests and incidents of violence are reported from some of the disputed border areas.

1



Judicial and extra judicial mechanisms as per Constitutional provisions:

1

- The Constitution of India contemplates a variety of mechanisms for the settlement of

inter-State disputes – taking the word “dispute” in a wide and comprehensive sense, so as to cover not only disputes that come up before the judiciary, but also disputes for whose resolution an extra-judicial machinery is contemplated by the Constitution.

1. Judicial redressal 4

- The Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction decides imputes between states.
- Rule 131 : Between the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over any dispute.
- Government of India and one or more states, or
- The governance of India any and state or states on the one hand and one or more states on the other or
- If two or more states, the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) upon which a rule of law depends.
- Exclusion : This jurisdiction shall not extend to any dispute arising out of any contract, agreement or engagement entered into or executed before the commencement of this constitution.

2. Inter state council

- In 1988, the Sarkaria Commission recommended that the council be a permanent body and in 1990 it became operational through a Presidential order.
- Article 263 of the constitution provides for inter - state dispute resolution forum.
- It empowers the President to constitute an Inter - state council.

Composition of Inter-state Council 1

- Prime Minister Chairman
- Chief Ministers of all States Members
- Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly and Governors of States under President’s Rule(Governor’s Rule in the case of J&K) Members
- Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister Members
- Four Ministers of Cabinet rank as Permanent invitees Members

Functions of Interstate council (Art-236) 3

- **Article 263 of the Constitution:** Provisions with respect to an inter State Council if any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of:

1. inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;
 2. investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or
 3. making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject, in shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure.
- In 2021, the Centre reconstituted **the Inter-state Council** and the body now has 10 Union Ministers as permanent invitees.

Article 3: The Parliament has the power to alter the border of any State. 3

- **Article 3** of the Indian Constitution deals with the **formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.** In this regard, the Parliament may by law:
 - form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States, or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
 - increase the area of any State;
 - diminish the area of any State;
 - alter the boundaries of any State;
 - alter the name of any State;
- However, the approach of the central government has consistently been that inter-state disputes can be resolved only with the cooperation of the state governments concerned and that the central government acts only as a facilitator for amicable settlement.

Way Forward 1

- Boundary disputes between the states can be settled by using satellite mapping of the actual border locations.
- Reviving the Inter-state council can be an option for resolution of an Inter-state dispute.
- Under **Article 263 of the Constitution**, the Inter-state council is expected to inquire and advise on disputes, discuss subjects common to all states and make recommendations for better policy coordination.
- Similarly, **Zonal councils** need to be revived to discuss the matters of common concern to states in each zone—matters relating to social and economic planning, border disputes, inter-state transport, etc.

- India is the epitome of unity in diversity. However, to strengthen this unity further more, both the centre and state governments need to imbibe the ethos of **cooperative federalism**.

2) "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.

Introduction: 1

- Tamil Nadu stands first in the country in respect of Renewable Energy with an Installed capacity of 17,225.11 MW.
- The Renewable Energy capacity have been increased by 849.52 MW during the year 2021-22 compared to the increase of only 504.3 MW during the year 2020-2021 with an increase of 68.46%.

The important renewable energy sources are as follows: 1

1. Wind Energy (including offshore wind)
2. Solar Energy
3. Biomass and other forms of bio energy
4. Small Hydro
5. Tidal Energy
6. Ocean Thermal Energy

The Initiatives Of The State Government 10

a) Wind Energy

- The State of Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind capacity of 8,615.22 MW accounting for 25 per cent of the nation's wind power capacity.
- The capacity addition achieved during this year is 49.32 MW.

Biggest Wind Mill of India in Tamil Nadu

- As on date a Wind Generating machine with a highest capacity of 4.2 MW, WEG make with a Hub height 120-meter, Rotor dia of 147 meter is under construction in VadakkuValliyur Village, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, by a private sector and expected to be commissioned shortly.

Re-powering of TANGEDCO Wind Mills

- His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, during the Governor's Address 2021-22, on the floor of Assembly, has announced, "Promoting renewable energy including re-energisation of old and inefficient windmills" of TANGEDCO.
- In consonance with the above announcement, it is programmed to undertake replacement of the old 110 numbers of Wind Energy Generators operating since the year 1986 with a total installed capacity of 17.46 MW with 61 61 the

latest Technology at an estimated cost of Rs.120 crore. So far the private Wind Power Generators in Tamil Nadu had repowered their 47 Nos. of Old outdated technology WEGs with a total capacity of 13.265 MW by 36 Nos. of new updated technology Wind Energy generators.

b) Solar Energy

- With an installed capacity of 5,303.50 MW, Tamil Nadu stands fourth in India. This year, 792.20 MW of additional solar capacity (both in Rooftop solar and utility scale) has been installed in Tamil Nadu from 01.04.2021.
- The all-time high generation of solar power peak of 3,633 MW on 05.03.2022 and generation of 27.2 million units realized on 01.03.2022.
- Further the State has realized 6,436.71 million units of solar energy from solar energy generators during the year 2021-22.

Solar Power Park Establishment

- With an objective to meet out the growing demand of electricity, to reduce the purchase of energy at higher rate from the private developers, to meet the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and to promote sustainable Renewable energy growth in the Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Prohibition and Excise has announced that TANGEDCO will initiate measures to set up 20,000 MW of solar energy power stations across a period of 10 years.
- At first instant, to establish Solar energy power stations of capacity 4,000 MW approximately and 2,000 MW of battery energy storage systems across the State.
- For implementation of the above project, a consultant has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- Further, identification of lands in districts for erection of solar power plants is under progress.

Power Sale Agreement with Solar Energy Corporation India for procurement of 1000 MW

- TANGEDCO has signed a Power Sale Agreement on 16.09.2021 with Solar Energy Corporation of India for procurement of 1,000 MW of solar power at the rate of Rs.2.61 per unit under Manufacturing Linked ISTS scheme to meet TANGEDCO's RPO requirement.
- In the presence of the Hon' ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, TANGEDCO signed an agreement for procurement of 1000MW Solar Power from SECI on 16.03.2022

a) Co-generation Plants in Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar mills

- TANGEDCO has taken up establishment of 12 nos. of Co-generation plants in 10 nos.
- Co-operative and 2 nos. of Public Sector sugar mills along with sugar mill modernization in Tamil Nadu.
- The total Cost of the Project is Rs.1,241.15 crore for a total Capacity of 183 MW and exportable Power to the State Grid is 120.11 MW.
- Contract has been executed between TANGEDCO and M/s. Walchand Industries Ltd., Pune (WIL) on 20.02.2010 for establishment of the above for a total Contract value of Rs.1,125.63 crore on Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) basis.
- Description Nos. Capacity in MW
- Co-generation Projects 12 183 MW
- Completed Projects 6 93 MW
- The balance Co-generation Projects are expected to be commissioned during this year.

b) Action Plan to achieve Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)

- Procurement of solar power under Component-A of PM-KUSUM scheme - tender finalised for 3MW and approval of Hon'ble TNERC is awaited for issue of LOA and draft PPA.
- TANGEDCO signed Power Sale Agreement with M/s SECI and TANGEDCO for purchase of power from 500 MW SPV at Rs. 2.78 per unit and the 500MW is to be supplied by the following solar power generators to the State Grid.
- MOU signed for Solarisation of Agricultural feeder by installing 50 MW SPV plants by M/s SECI on pilot basis.
- Establishment of Solar energy power stations of capacity 4,000 MW approximately and 2,000 MW of battery energy storage systems across the State.

c) Green Energy

- A renewable energy based future is necessary not only addressing climate change challenges, but also for local communities to move away from the current fossil fuel economy, reduce pollution, enhance energy security, lower risk of fuel spills and reduce the need for imported fuels. Also, it helps in conserving the nation's natural resources.

- The "Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicle Policy 2019" has been released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 16.09.2019. Government of Tamil Nadu has also notified Industries, Energy and Transport Departments as nodal Agencies for the implementation of this policy in the State.

1. The installed capacity is 31,894 MW of which 7,175 MW is own generation (from all its power plants) by TANGEDCO.
2. The year 2020 is the fifth anniversary of the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 193 countries at the UN General Assembly.

d) Biomass Energy

- Biomass is a renewable and widely available resource for generating electricity. Since it is carbonneutral, it is considered an eco-friendly energy source. TANGEDCO promotes Biomass power plants in Tamil Nadu with co-operation extended by the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency.
- Bio-mass based Cogeneration Plants
- Bagasse based Cogeneration Plants
- Biomass gasification based Power Projects
- Municipal Solid waste & Vegetable based Power Plant

Other Schemes**2****1. Power Generation-Waste to Energy**

- The schemes for producing gas and electricity from sago industry liquid effluent, poultry litter and vegetable wastes are under implementation in Tamil Nadu.
- The project for producing gas and electricity from Sago industry liquid effluent in Pappireddipatty (Dharmapuri district) has been completed and taken on trial.
- The scheme for power generation from poultry waste in Namakkal district is under 11.2 Non- Conventional Sources of Energy 655 implementation.
- Further, the Government of India has agreed to extend financial assistance for the project to generate electricity from the vegetable wastes available in Koyambedu wholesale vegetable market (Chennai) which will be taken up for implementation in the current year.

2. Battery Operated Vehicles

- For eligible institutions/ organizations using transport vehicles running on batteries which prevent pollution caused by obnoxious emissions from the petrol and diesel

vehicles, subsidy is provided by Government of India up to 33% of the cost of vehicles.

- These vehicles can be used in wild life sanctuaries, tourist centres, hospitals, etc., to avoid pollution.

3. Ethanol as transport fuel

- The rectified spirit obtained from the molasses produced in sugar mills can be converted as ethanol and blended with petrol upto 5% and used as fuel in transport vehicles.
- The Government of India has decided to implement the scheme in 9 States including Tamil Nadu.

Conclusion

1

1. There is an ever increasing demand for energy in spite of the rising prices of oil & other fossil fuel / depletion of fossil fuels. Energy demand, in particular electricity production has resulted in creation of fossil fuel based power plants that let out substantial greenhouse gas / carbon emission into the atmosphere causing climate change and global warming.
2. The Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to mitigate the climate change effects by bringing out policies conducive to promote renewable energy generation in the State. The Government intends to make renewable energy a people's movement just like rain water harvesting.

3) Whether GST hampered fiscal federalism in India? Give your opinion with Relevant details.

Introduction:

2

- The ongoing discords between the Centre and states over issues ranging from the allocation of financial resources to fixing of Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates has once again brought to the fore issues pertaining to our federal structure, the resolution of which is essential for the country's growth.
- The traditional approach to federalism that sees competition and cooperation at loggerheads is no longer relevant in the post-1990s scenario. A combination of cooperative and competitive spirit ensures the economic prosperity and welfare of the nation in an equal and equitable manner.
- The rising stature of the Indian economy on the world stage can only be strengthened by a tailored approach to cooperation and competition.

Challenges Posed by States regarding GST:

5

1. The GST has taken away much of the autonomy available to states and has made

the country's indirect tax regime unitary in nature. After the introduction of the GST in 2017, state governments lost their independent taxation powers

2. Liquor and fuel are the only two significant avenues left for states to generate their own tax revenues, without having to seek approval from the Union government, since they are outside the GST regime.
3. India's GST is precariously held together by the loose thread of "compensation guarantee", under which states surrendered their fiscal powers in return for guaranteed revenues.
4. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Union government repeatedly violated the compensation guarantees to the States under the GST regime
5. Delay in paying the States their due worsened the impact of the economic slowdown.
6. The GST compensation period expires in June 2022, and despite multiple requests from the States, the deadline has not been extended
7. Centre backtracking on its promise to pay guaranteed GST compensation to the States during Covid 19 situation.
8. Stringent policy conditions by centre to grant approval to States for extra borrowing in the middle of the pandemic.
9. Centre shifting its responsibility on states over the procurement of Covid vaccines. It has resulted in a high price burden on states.
10. Unilateral decision to implement farm laws.
11. Sudden lockdown imposed by the Centre with no consultations with the States that affected millions of migrant workers.
12. Centre is levying cess that gathers significant revenues for the Centre without sharing them with the States.
13. Centre's recent Government of NCT of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021 that deprived the elected Delhi government of its governance powers.

Features signify spirit of cooperative federalism.

6

- **Harmonisation of GST laws across the country:** Even though Centre and each State legislature have passed their own GST Acts, they are all based on the Model GST law drafted jointly by the Centre & the States. Consequently, all the laws have virtually identical provisions.

- **Common Definitions:** There are common definitions in the CGST and SGST Act.
- **Common Procedures / Formats:** There are common procedures; common formats in all laws, even the sections and subsections in CGST Act and SGST Act are same. UTGST Act provides that most of the provisions in CGST Act, as stated in Section 21 shall apply to UTGST Act also.
- **Common Compliance Mechanism:** GSTN, a not-for-profit, non-government company promoted jointly by the Central and State Governments, is the common compliance portal and the taxpayers shall interface with all states as well as Centre through this portal. Other significant areas, where such co-operation has been displayed by the Centre and States are as under:
- **Joint Capacity Building Efforts:** Joint Capacity Building efforts by Centre as well as all the States are being organised wherein for the first time the training of officers of Centre and State is being conducted under the auspices of National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes and Narcotics (NACIN). NACIN has formed a Joint Coordination Committee in each State comprising of Centre, State and NACIN Officers for overseeing Capacity Building efforts.
- **Joint Trade Awareness & Outreach Efforts:** Centre along with the State Government Officials has been organising Joint Trade Awareness & Outreach programs wherein for the first time the Officers came together to create GST awareness amongst Trade and other stakeholders.
- **Cross Empowerment of Officers of Centre as well as States:** Though GST will be jointly administered by Centre and State, for ensuring ease of doing business, but the individual taxpayer will have a single interface with only one Tax Authority either Centre or State.
- **Joint Implementation Committees:** In order to ensure smooth rollout of GST,

SC's Recent Judgment about Federalism regarding GST**1**

1. Recently, the Supreme Court in a judgment invoking the spirit of "Cooperative Federalism" for the well-being of democracy, held that Union and State legislatures have "equal, simultaneous and unique powers" to make laws on Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the recommendations of the GST Council are not binding on them.

- i. The apex court's decision came while confirming a Gujarat High Court ruling that the Centre cannot levy Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) on ocean freight from Indian importers.
2. In simple terms, Parliament and State Legislatures have simultaneous powers to legislate under the GST.

Conclusion:**1**

- In sum, India's fiscal federalism driven by political centralisation has deepened socio-economic inequality, belying the dreams of the founding fathers who saw a cure for such inequities in planning. Thus only a buoyant tax system by increasing tax compliance and reviewing GST continuously can ease the battle for resources in our federal system. Also, mechanisms like the GST council will help nudge from competition to coordination over control of resources between union and states and minimize the mistrust that has grown in recent years.

4) Write down the organization, Powers and functions of State Secretariat.

- The state secretariat consists of departments of state government which are headed politically by the ministers and administratively by the secretaries.
- The chief secretary is the head of the entire state secretariat while a secretary is a head of one or two departments.

1**Organization of state secretariat:-****2**

- Number of departments in the secretariat of different states varies from 15 to 35.
- The departments which are there in all states are General Administration, Agriculture, Local Government, and employment etc.

Structure**1**

- Chief Secretary
- Joint/Additional Secretary
- Deputy Secretary
- Under Secretary
- Employees like Section Officer/ Superintendent, Clerks and Workers

State secretariat power**3**

- Maintains Balanced Communication with the central government and other state Government.
- It unifies various departments in every state and it contains a lot of officers to balance this requirement
- 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.
- Scrutiny and approval of departmental budget estimates, major appropriation of accounts, surrender of funds and supplementary grants.

Functions

3

- Secretariat is a policy making body which formulates policies & programs of the State Govt.
- Assist the minister in discharging the parliamentary responsibilities.
- Frames the laws, rules and regulations.
- Prepares the Budget of the State and to exercise control over Public Expenditure
- Focus on the implementation of the policies and Programs by field agencies
- Review the results of execution of Policy
- Receives complaints ,grievances from the people and solve them
- Serves as a think-tank to the state government

Criticism:

3

- Concentration of Powers and functions which leads to the inefficiency in the working of the Government.
- Field officers face much political pressure than those in Secretariat
- Thus on officers trying to retain in Secretariat they do not realise the field work and their problems.

TamilNadu Secretariat Initiative

2

- The state will go green through paperless Administration by the end of 2021 which is a milestone in TamilNadu's e-Governance Programme.
- A time-bound plan will start early next year to get all Departments and 38 Collectorates to switch to the e-Office platform.

5) Elaborate the crucial role of Prime Minister office in Union Administration.

Introduction:

1

- The PMO is a staff agency meant for providing secretarial assistance and crucial advice to the Prime Minister.
- The PMO enjoys the status of a department of the Government of India under the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961. It has no attached and subordinate office under it.

Role of PMO in administration of central government:

4

1. Acting as the 'think-tank' of the Prime Minister.

2. Faster decision making: It helps in faster decision making as it involves experienced and powerful decision makers. Assisting the Prime Minister in respect of his overall responsibilities as head of the government like maintaining liaison with central ministries/departments and the state governments.
3. It acts as the residual legatee of the Central Government, that is, it deals with all such subjects which are not allotted to any ministry/department. Certain functions like RAW, CBI, ISRO etc. report directly to them and they need to be kept out of politics of the day.
4. It is not concerned with the responsibilities of Prime Minister as the chairman of the Union Cabinet.
5. Specialists: Certain function needs specialists and also needs to be done away from public eyes for greater good. Ex: Pokhran-II, External intelligence etc.
6. PMO is the nerve centre of power.

Principal administrative functions of the PMO

3

1. To deal with all references which under the rules of business have to come to the PM
2. To help the PM in the discharge of his overall responsibilities as the Chief Executive like liaison with the Union Ministries and the State govts on matters which the PM may be interested.
3. To help the PM in the discharge of his responsibilities as the Chairman of Planning Commission.
4. To deal with Public relations side of the PMO.
5. To provide PM assistance in the examination of cases submitted to him for an order under prescribed rules.

Status of PMO

3

1. The personality of the Principal Secretary and his relationship with the Prime Minister determines the status of PMO.
2. The Prime Minister's trust in the Principal Secretary also determines the position of PMO. Further, the status of the Prime Minister within the Cabinet is also a determining factor.
3. If he is weak, he will have to take all decisions in the Cabinet. In this case, the PMO will be weak and vice-versa.
4. If it is a coalition Government, naturally the allies would have to be involved in the decision-making process.

5. In a coalition Government, the status of PMO may be less powerful when compared to a Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party.
6. While decentralization causes havoc, centralization, too, comes at a cost. Prime Minister must pay close attention to how they manage their tendencies to centralize. They must tread that fine path on which they maintain control over their administrations and organization.

Criticism on the Working of PMO **3**

1. It is being said that PMO has become an over-grown, over-arching, all-powerful organization, which is a grave threat to the Parliamentary democracy and hence subverts the Constitution. These allegations have been because of the following factors:
2. Most Prime Ministers have regarded the PMO as a parallel government.
3. Whichever party in power and whosoever has filled the post of the Prime Minister, it has been observed that there has been a growing tendency towards centralization in decision-making. Not only does a Prime Minister sometimes keep with himself an unduly large number of portfolios but also informally exerts his real influence beyond those formally held portfolios. Thus it intrudes into the domain of individual Ministries.
4. If the Prime Minister is politically unchallenged in his party, his control over other Ministries and departments, through the mechanism of monitoring, becomes very high.
5. Instead of remaining within its envisaged role of providing secretarial assistance to the Prime Minister in the discharge of his functions, the PMO is increasingly having to say in the policy formulation.
6. The reshuffling of Cabinet has taken place many times based on the advice of the PMO.

Conclusion **1**

- PMO is an agency for the government that helps the prime minister of India to fulfil all his responsibility regarding running the governance of India.
- There are various staff works in the PMO including immediate staff and support staff and PMO headed by the principal secretary of India in the administrative sense and his personality defines the status of PMO.

6) Enumerate the objectives, strategies and key features of TN MSME Policy 2021.**Objectives:** **3****The objectives of the MSME Policy are as follows:**

1. Design policies and regulations with “Think MSME First” principle
2. Promote and facilitate National and International investments in the sector
3. Provide thrust for scaling up and diversification of MSMEs
4. Expand employment generation
5. Foster culture of entrepreneurship and innovation
6. Strengthen ease of doing business and good governance
7. Improve access to finance and risk capital
8. Augment infrastructure support
9. Promote balanced industrialisation
10. Enhance the availability of skilled human resources
11. Facilitate access to National and global markets
12. Improve competitiveness and productivity
13. Promote and facilitate green initiatives and sustainable waste management
14. Reinforce social equity and inclusion
15. Build capacity and resilience of MSMEs to tide over business cycles and natural disasters
16. Provide exposure to state of the art technology and support adoption of Industry. Create quality consciousness and encourage certification
17. Strengthen the supporting legal framework
18. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of policy

The policy targets are as follows: **1**

1. Make Tamil Nadu the most vibrant ecosystem for MSMEs/ Start-Ups to thrive and scale-up
2. Attract new investments worth ¹ 2,00,000 crore in the sector by 2025
3. Create additional employment opportunities for 20 lakh persons in the sector
4. Increase the share of exports from the MSMEs in the State by 25%

Policy Strategies: **10**

- The following policy strategies are being adopted in the new MSME Policy:

1. Facilitate investment, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- To accomplish the goal of making Tamil Nadu Asia's most favoured investment destination for MSMEs as envisaged in the Vision 2023 document, MSME Trade and Investment Bureau (M-TIPB) will provide escort services to prospective foreign investors in the MSME sector. M-TIPB will facilitate the entrepreneurs for availing clearances from the Single Window Portal and escort them for setting up of industries and availing incentives to them. The vendor MSMEs for the large enterprises will also be identified by M-TIPB.
- 2. Foster Culture of Entrepreneurship and Innovation**
- EDII is implementing the five year strategy plan 2017-22 for entrepreneurship development and innovation by MSMEs. As part of the strategy plan EDII will organise MSME Entrepreneurs and Innovators summit annually. The MSMEs / start-ups will be facilitated with the Innovation Voucher Programme for new or improved products, processes, services, etc., in collaboration with reputed knowledge partners like academic institutions, R&D labs, etc.,
- 3. Strengthen Ease of Doing Business and Good Governance**
- To promote Ease of Doing Business, the MSME Department has developed and implemented a Single Window Portal for MSMEs as per the Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act, 2018. The Department will continue to facilitate MSMEs for availing clearances, incentives, statutory/regulatory permissions/ approvals/ consents etc., within the time frames prescribed, in the Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act, 2018.
 - The existing MSMEs can also avail these for renewal of their licenses through the Single Window Portal.
 - New MSMEs and Start-ups will be exempted from approvals for establishment and operation for a period of three years based on self certification subject to the condition that the unit shall have mandatory approval within a period of one year from the expiry of the 3 year period.
- 4. Expand Access to Affordable Finance**
- The existing schemes such as UYEGP and NEEDS will continue to be implemented for the promotion of MSMEs. TIIC is being infused with the additional capital of Rs.1000 crore to expand access to affordable institution finance to the MSMEs.
 - The Equity participation would be provided through the Tamil Nadu Start-up Fund of Funds, which would be managed by a professional financial agency as envisaged in the Tamil Nadu State Start-up and Innovation Policy, 2018.
 - The Incentives like Capital Subsidy, Special Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Subsidy for Backward Blocks and Agro Industries and Back-ended Interest subsidy will be available for MSMEs.
 - The Capital Subsidy ceiling for Micro Enterprises will be enhanced from Rs.6.25 lakhs to Rs.25 lakhs.
 - The Capital subsidy ceiling for Small and Medium Enterprises will be enhanced from Rs.50 lakhs to Rs.150 lakhs in three instalments.
 - The additional Capital Subsidy in lieu of VAT at 10% of the investment made in Plant and Machinery will be enhanced from Rs.2.5 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.
 - The additional Capital Subsidy for women, SC/ST, differently abled and Transgender entrepreneurs will be enhanced from Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.
 - The additional Capital subsidy to promote cleaner and environment friendly technologies will be enhanced from Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs.
 - Additional Thrust Sectors such as Medical devices and equipments, Technical textiles and medical textiles, Aero Space and defence, ESDM, Bio Technology, Nutraceuticals, Petro Chemical and Specialty chemicals, Industry 4.0, Electronic waste processing are being envisaged in the new policy.
 - The special Capital Subsidy ceiling for Thrust sector enterprises will be enhanced from rs.50 lakhs to Rs.150 lakhs in three instalments.
 - In order to scale up the MSMEs an alternate investment fund for the MSMEs will be set up. Further, an additional Capital Subsidy of

5% on the investment made in plant and machinery subject to ceiling up of Rs.25 lakh is envisaged in the new MSME Policy. Additional financial support for the listing in the SME exchange and raising capital from stock markets will be facilitated.

- The incentives announced for MSMEs in the Electric Vehicle Policy 2019 and Electronic Hardware Manufacturing Policy 2020 will be implemented.

5. Augment Infrastructure Support

- TANSIDCO will develop Plug & Play facilities, plots and sheds and make them available on short term lease.
- A corpus of Rs. 500 cr. for the Estate Infrastructure Development & Maintenance Fund will be setup for up-gradation and better maintenance of TANSIDCO estates. Initially an amount of Rs. 100 Crore (50% by TANSIDCO & 50% by State Government), will be earmarked for this purpose. Demand-driven additional special infrastructure in existing TANSIDCO industrial estates will be provided by contributing up to 50% of the cost from this fund, with the rest to be met by the user industry associations or bank loans with the condition that the same would be maintained through user charges.
- The infrastructure support for privately developed Industrial Estate is enhanced from Rs.10 crores/estate to Rs.15 crores/estate. Similarly the infrastructure support for shifting the existing units will be enhanced from Rs.15 crores/estate to Rs.20 crores/estate.

6. Enhance Availability of Skilled Human Resources

- The Government will put in place an effective coordination mechanism for forecasting and development of skills involving the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC), MSME Associations, Industrial Training Institutes, and Department of Industries and Commerce to enable annual surveys for forecasting the requirement, planning and for organizing of skill training programmes for such sectors.

7. Facilitate Access to National and Global Markets

- The M-TIPB will play an active role to support the MSMEs for participation in National and

International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. The overseas markets will be explored for MSME products.

- The DICs will play an active role for the promotion of **Export Hubs** in the districts after analysing the export potential in the districts in coordination with Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

8. Improve Competitiveness and Productivity

- The MSME Department will design an MSME Manufacturing Competitiveness & Sustainability Initiative (MC&SI) to incentivize resource efficiency, environmental sustainability, and adoption of international product/process quality standards.
 - The Promotion of Energy Audit and Conservation of Energy (PEACE) initiative and Q-Cert programme will be strengthened to ramp up productivity and competitiveness.
 - Reimbursement charges towards Energy Audit and implementing the recommendation of audit is enhanced as follows:
 - Incentive towards cost of Energy Audit enhanced from 50% to 75%, subject to a ceiling enhancement from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- for Energy Audit.
 - Similarly incentive towards cost of eligible equipment for implementation of the recommendation is enhanced from 25% to 50% subject to a ceiling enhancement from Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.10 lakhs.
 - Reimbursement charges for quality certification enhanced from Rs.1 lakh to a maximum of Rs.2 lakhs for National Certification and Rs.10 lakhs for International Certification.
 - The existing Government Testing Labs will be upgraded by providing state of the art facilities with NABL accreditation to meet the testing requirements of MSMEs.
- #### **9. Reinforce Social Equity and Inclusion**
- The payroll based subsidy will be introduced to promote regular employment. The existing employment intensive subsidy is being redefined. The employer's contribution to the EPF for the first three years shall be reimbursed, if the MSMEs provide employment to more than 20 persons.

10. Monitoring & Evaluation of Policy Implementation

- Implementation of this Policy would be reviewed by the MSME Investment Promotion and Monitoring Board as constituted under the Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act, 2018.

Significance : 1

1. Design policies and regulations with "Think MSME First" principle.
2. Promote and facilitate National and International investments in the sector.
3. Provide thrust for scaling up and diversification of MSMEs.
4. Expand employment generation.
5. Foster culture of entrepreneurship and innovation.
6. Strengthen ease of doing business and good governance.
7. Improve access to finance and risk capital.
8. Augment infrastructure support.

7) Why Sardar Vallabhai Patel referred to civil servants as the steel frame of India? Explain in detail with relevant points.**Introduction:** 2

- Sardar Patel described civil services as the 'steel frame' of India. Civil Servants are the pioneers in the Indian Service, and the future of this Service will depend much upon the foundation and the traditions that will be laid down by them, by their character and abilities and by their spirit of service.
- He gave a lot of emphasis on values and ethics in administrators. He knew that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Hence, he called for effective use of power and not an abuse of state power. The administrators should have discipline, esprit de corps, integrity, incorruptibility, impartiality, etc. Civil servants represent the central authority, and the reputation and goodwill of the Government of India will depend upon them as to how they perform. They are the eyes, ears and mouth of the government.

The attributes and principles that made civil servants the "Steel Frame of India": 12

1. **Selflessness:** Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public

interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

2. **Integrity:** While undertaking any administrative action, an administrator practices utmost honesty and never uses his power, position and discretion to serve his personal interest.
3. **Objectivity:** In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.
4. **Accountability:** Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.
5. **Openness:** Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.
6. **Honesty:** Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.
7. **Leadership:** Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.
8. **Responsiveness and resilience:** Responsiveness helps you connect with people and pare down communication gap, the right response at the time, sometimes, can help avert awkward situations. Likewise, being resilient means civil servants are ready to face down all the challenges of the future with great finesse.
9. **Commitment to work:** A committed and a dedicated person excels and brings incredibly noticeable results wherever he puts his efforts. There is no substitute for hard and committed work.
10. **Ensuing excellence in the work:** Determination to give nothing but the best instills in our heart courage to get the

better of all agonies and problems and taste success. While striving for excellence, many seen and unseen problems are wiped out and we are on the way to giving optimal performance.

- 11. Principle of utilitarianism:** An administrator counts on the principle that all his decisions should lead to the greatest good of the greatest number. Relying on the principle means that an administrator's reach is to the most powerful as well as underprivileged classes of society as well. After deciding to do maximum good for society, all the decisions already become rational.
- 12. Maximum of compassion:** Compassion for the poor, the disabled and the weaker segment of the society is the highest virtue. It actually determines how successful you are as an administrator. In fact, all great administrators and leaders of society have been compassionate people which is why they could connect to the masses.
- 13. Transparency:** Civil servants make all their decisions in a transparent manner. Transparency leaves no room for ambiguity. Civil services aspirants show utmost transparency in all their deeds.
- 14. Legal and rational action:** A nation having law-abidance citizens always grows and prospers so it becomes utmost essential for law enforcers to follow the law and rules to govern and guide. A civil servant has deepest respect for the law and its enforcement.

Conclusion: 1

- With these principles and attributes that civil servants possess in serving the country make them the steel frame of India. Every administrator should attempt to acquire higher knowledge and skills, it would greatly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery.

8) What is Inter State Council? How it can contribute towards co-operative Federalism? Elucidate.

Introduction: 2

- The Inter-State Council is a **constitutional body** that facilitates coordination between states and the center. However, it is a recommendatory body to investigate and discuss subjects in which some or all of the

states or the Central government have a common interest. In fact, it is set up on the basis of provisions in **Article 263** of the Constitution of India on the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commissions.

Promotes cooperative federalism: 5

1. It investigates and advises on potential disputes between States.
2. The Inter-State Council acts as a tool for cooperation, coordination and the evolution of public policy.
3. It enquires into and discusses matters of common interest to some or all States or Union to one or more States.
4. It also makes recommendations on any such issue, especially recommendations for better management of policy and action on that issue.

Issues: 5

1. As of now, the harsh reality is that the Inter-State Council has had just 12 meetings since it was set up in 1990. There was a gap of a decade between the 10th meeting in 2006 and the 11th meeting in 2016, and the council met again in November 2017.
2. The Inter-state council is not a permanent constitutional body. Instead, it can be established by president at any time based on the matter of public interest.
3. The council is as yet just a discussion group, but it should have a greater say in federal coordination in the future.
4. The council does not have a permanent secretariat which ensures the periodic meetings.

Way forward: 3

1. It is important for the Inter-State Council to meet at least twice a year, to adopt harmonious decisions on all matters that impact the states.
2. A more empowered Inter-State Council should have a voting structure like the GST council.
3. If the Inter-State Council is to emerge as the key institution to manage inter-state frictions, it first needs to have a regular meeting schedule.