

Winmeen Tnpsc Group 1 & 2 Study Materials

Tnpsc Group 2 Complete Syllabus : <https://goo.gl/fNSnMN>

Tnpsc Group 2 Previous Questions : <https://goo.gl/PYqsd7>

Tnpsc Group 2 Model Questions : <https://goo.gl/xQvyTk>

18. Organization of State Government in Tamil Nadu

1. What is the federal government in India?

There are 29 states, 6 Union territories and one national capital territory known as New Delhi in India.

2. Who is governor?

The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor and all executive actions of the state have to be taken in the name of the Governor. But, he has to act as the nominal head of the state due to parliamentary system.

3. Which article allows a governor for two or more states together?

An amendment of 1956 makes it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor for two or more states.

4. What are the criteria's for governor?

1. He should be eminent in some walk of life.
2. He should be a person from outside the state.
3. He should be a detached figure and not intimately connected with local politics of the state.

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4. He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past and

5. In selecting a Governor in accordance with the above criteria, persons belonging to the minority groups should continue to be given a chance as hitherto.

5. Who appoints a governor?

According to the Constitution, the Governor is appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal. But, in actual practice, the Governor is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

6. What are the powers and functions of governor?

- A. Executive powers
- B. Legislative powers
- C. Financial powers
- D. Judicial powers
- E. Discretionary powers, and
- F. Miscellaneous powers.

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7. List of governors of Tamil Nadu.

S.No. Name of Governors Period

1. Thiru Shriprakash 1952 - 56
2. Thiru A.J. John 1956 - 57
3. Thiru Vishnuram Methi 1958 - 64
4. Thiru J.V. Bhahadur 1964 - 66
5. Thiru Sardar Ujjal Singh 1966 - 71
6. Thiru K.K. Shaw 1971 - 76
7. Thiru Mohanlal Sugadia 1976 - 77
8. Thiru Prabudas Patwari 1977 - 80
9. Thiru Sadiq Ali 1980 - 82
10. Thiru Sundarlal Khurana 1982 - 88
11. Thiru P.C. Alexandar 1988 - 90
12. Thiru Surjeeth Singh Barnala 1990 - 91.

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13. Thiru Bisma Narain Singh 1991 – 93

14. Thiru M. Chenna Reddy 1993 - 96

15. Thiru Krishnakanth 1996 - 97

16. Miss Fathima Bevi 1997 - 01

17. Thiru C. Rangarajan 2001 - 02

18. Thiru Ram Mohan Rao 2002 - 04

19. Thiru Surjeeth Singh Barnala 2004 - 11

20. Thiru K. Rosiah 2011 - 16

21. Thiru CH. Vidyasagar Rao (Acting) 2016 - Till date

8. Who is the chief minister?

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According to the Constitution of India, the Governor is the nominal head and the Chief Minister is the real head in the state executive. Since the parliamentary form of government exists, we find two types of heads. Thus, the position of the Chief Minister at the state level is analogous to the position of Prime Minister at the Centre.

9. What are the powers of Chief Minister?

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- A. Relating to the council of ministers
- B. Relating to the Governor
- C. Relating to the State Legislature
- D. Other functions and powers

10. List of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu

S.No. Name of the Chief Ministers Party Year

1. Thiru . C. Rajagopalachariar Congress 1952 - 54
2. Thiru. K. Kamaraj Congress 1954 - 63
3. Thiru. M. Bhakthavath chalam Congress 1963 - 67
4. Thiru. C.N. Annadurai DMK 1967 - 69
5. Thiru. N. Karunanidhi DMK 1969 – 76
6. Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran AIADMK 1977 - 87
7. Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran AIADMK Jan 1988
8. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 1989 - 91

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9. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 1991 - 96
10. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 1996 - 01
11. Thiru . O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2001 - 02
12. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2002 - 06
13. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi DMK 2006 - 11
14. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2011 - 14
15. Thiru. O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2014 - 15
16. Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa AIADMK 2015 - 16
17. Thiru. O. Panneerselvam AIADMK 2016
18. Thiru. Edapadi Palanisamy AIADMK till date

11. Who are council of ministers?

The constitution of India under Article 163 provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head to aid and advise the Governor in every state. Accordingly, the Governor is a nominal head and real powers of the state government vests in the Council of Ministers in Tamil Nadu.

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12. What are the functions and power of council of ministers?

1. The Council of Ministers maintains law and order and security of life and property of the people in the state.
2. It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
3. It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsor all important bills.
4. It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
5. It chalks out programmes and schemes for the socioeconomic changes so that the state makes headway in various inter-related fields.
6. It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
7. It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
8. It advises the Governor on the appointment of Judges of the subordinate courts.
9. It considers state's share of work in the Five Year Plans and determines its obligations.

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10. It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.

11. It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

12. Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned; and

13. Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalized by the Council of Ministers.

13. What is state legislature?

The Legislature of a state consists of the governor and one or two houses. A State Legislature may be unicameral or bicameral. At present only 5 states have the bicameral legislatures, namely, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir. Legislative Assembly is the Lower House or First Chamber or the Popular Chamber in a state and the Legislative Council is the Upper House or Second Chamber.

14. What is legislative council?

The Legislative council is a mere ornamental chamber and its very existence is depending on the will of the Legislative Assembly.

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15. What is the composition of legislative council?

Elections to the Legislative Council are to be held by the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote system in the following manner (Article: 170-171).

- (a) 1/3 members shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly
- (b) 1/3 members shall be elected by the municipalities, district boards and other local authorities as specified by parliament by law.
- (c) 1/12 members shall be elected by the graduates constituencies.
- (d) 1/12 members shall be elected by the teacher's constituencies; and
- (e) 1/6 members are nominated by the Governor From amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, art, science, social service and cooperative movement.

16. List of legislative assembly.

S.No Year Ruling party

1. 1952 Congress

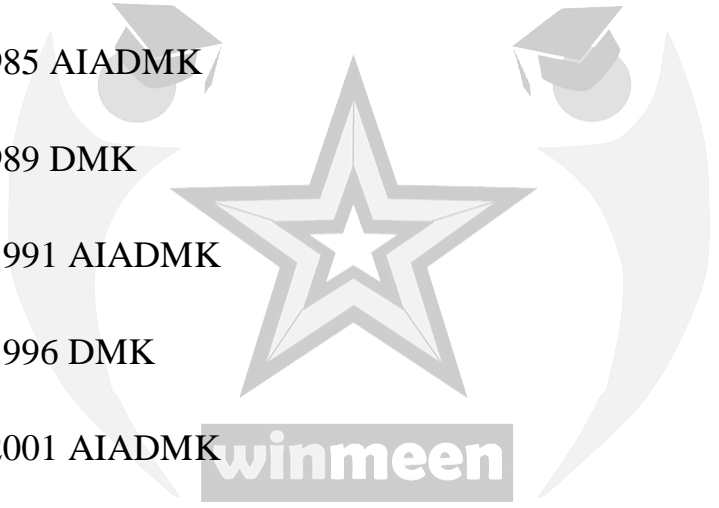
2. 1957 Congress

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3. 1962 Congress
 4. 1967 DMK
 5. 1971 DMK
 6. 1977 AIADMK
 7. 1980 AIADMK
 8. 1985 AIADMK
 9. 1989 DMK
 10. 1991 AIADMK
 11. 1996 DMK
 12. 2001 AIADMK
 13. 2006 DMK
 14. 2011 AIADMK
 15. 2016 AIADMK
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17. What is high court?

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The High Court stands at the head of the Judiciary in Tamil Nadu. It consists of a Chief Justice and several other judges

18. What are the departments that are included in the secretariat in Tamil Nadu?

1. General Administration
2. Home
3. Finance
4. Personnel and Administrative Reforms
5. Revenue
6. Jail
7. Forest
8. Agriculture
9. Labour and Employment
10. Panchayat Raj
11. Public works
12. Education



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13. Planning
14. Irrigation and Power
15. Law
16. Social Welfare
17. Housing
18. Civil supplies 126
19. Transport
20. Local Government
21. Excise and Taxation
22. Industries
23. Publicity and information
24. Cooperation
25. Health

19. What are the functions of secretariat?

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1. The secretariat formulates the policies and programmes of the state government.
2. It coordinates the policies and programmes of the state government.
3. It prepares the state budget and imposes control on public expenditure.
4. It frames legislation, rules and regulations.
5. It supervises the implementation of policies and programmes by the field agencies.
6. It reviews the results of the execution of public policies.
7. It maintains contacts with the control and other state governments.
8. It takes initiative measures to develop greater organisational competence through O&M.
9. It assists the ministers in discharging their responsibilities to the legislature, like answering the questions asked by the members of the legislative Assembly.
10. It appoints the heads of departments and looks into the consequent establishment work like salary.

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11. It approves the service rules and their amendments.
12. It explores the possibilities of improving the financial position of the state.
13. It serves as a think-tank of the state government.
14. It assists the chief secretary in the proper functioning of the secretariat; and
15. It receives the complaints, representations and appeals from the people and solve them.

20. What is district administrative structure?

District is the basic unit of administration in India. The Oxford Dictionary defines it as a “territory marked off for special administrative purpose”. A district is generally named after the largest town or city of the territorial area of the concerned district. Therefore, a district is an administrative unit in the hierarchy of administration which consists of a number of territorial areas, namely, villages, towns and cities.

21. What are the functions of district administration?

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1. It is at district level that the state government comes into contact with the people.
 2. District administration is a field work as opposed to staff or secretariat functions.
 3. The problems at the district level are local relating to the district.
 4. At district level, policy formulation ends and the implementation begins.
 5. The District Officer is the last agent of the state government and the 'man of the spot' for any activity or incidence in the district; and
 6. At the district, there is functional aggregation of units. A large number of departments have their field agencies located in the district.
22. When was the office for collector first created?

The office of the collector at first was created by Warren Hastings in 1772 for the dual purpose of collecting revenue and dispensing justice.

23. What are the roles of district collector?

1. As Collector, he has to collect land revenue.
2. As District Magistrate, he has to maintain law and order in the district.

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3. As District Officer, he has to deal with the personnel matters like salary, transfer, etc within the district.
4. As Development Officer, he is responsible for the implementation of rural development programmes.
5. As the Returning Officer, he is the chief for the elections to the Parliament, the State Legislative Assembly, and the local government in the district. Hence, he coordinates the election works at the district level.
6. As the District Census Officer, he conducts the census operations once in ten years.
7. As the Chief Protocol Officer, he has to protect the VIPs in their tour and stay in the district.
8. As the coordinator, he supervises the district level other functionaries and departments.
9. He presides over the District Plan Implementation Committee.
10. He acts as the official representative of the state government during the ceremonial functions in the district.
11. He acts as the Public Relations Officer of the state government.

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12. He acts as the Crisis Administrator in chief during the natural calamities and other emergencies.

13. He supervises and controls the local government institutions.

14. He handles the work pertaining to civil defence; and

15. He is responsible for civil supplies, food and other essential commodities.

24. Who is the head of divisional administration?

In Tamil Nadu, Revenue Divisional Officer is the head of divisional administration especially for revenue administration

25. Who is the head of Taluk level administration?

Tahsildar is the head of taluk level administration in Tamil Nadu

26. Who is the head for firka level?

Revenue Inspector is the head of Firka level revenue administration.

27. Who is VAO?

Village Administrative Officer is the head of village level administration. He is the most important functionary in the field especially in the village. Under him, there

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are village level workers. He performs revenue, police and general administrative duties and acts as the representative of the government in the village.

