PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC REVENUE

1. Public expenditure

Government undertakes many activities for the welfare of the people. Money is required for all these activities. The expenditure incurred by the Govt. is known as public expenditure. The expenditure increases with an increase in the activities of the government. Public expenditure can be classified in to developmental expenditure and non developmental expenditure.

2. Developmental expenditure

The expenditure incurred by the Govt. for constructing roads, bridges, harbours. Starting up new enterprises and setting up educational institutions are considered as developmental expenditure.

3. Non – developmental expenditure.

Expenditure incurred by way of war, interest and pension are considered as non-developmental expenditure.

4. Why does India's public expenditure increase?

Increase in population, Increase in the defence expenditure, welfare activities, urbanisation

5. Public Revenue

The income of the Government is called Public Revenue. The government earns income primarily from two sources. They are tax revenue and non tax revenue.

6. Tax Revenue

Taxes are the main source of income for the Govt. The amount to be compulsorily paid by the public to the government for expenditure such as welfare activities, developmental activities etc incurred in public interest is called tax. The person who pays tax is called tax payer. Tax can be divided in to two – Direct tax and Indirect Tax

7. Direct tax and Indirect tax

Direct tax

a) Tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed
b) tax burden is felt by the tax payer
c) Comparatively high expenditure is incurred for tax collection
Eg. Personal income Tax, Corporate tax

Indirect tax

a) Tax is imposed on one person and paid by another.
b) Tax burden is not felt by the tax payer.
c) Comparatively low expenditure is incurred for tax collection
Eg.VAT,Excise Duty, Customs Duty and service Tax

8. Personal Income Tax

The tax imposed on the income of individuals is called personal income tax. Tax rate increases with income. Tax is imposed on income beyond a certain limit.

9. Corporate tax

It is the tax imposed on the net income or profit of a company

10. Value Added Tax

A product reaches the consumers through different stages value is added at each stage. Taxes which are imposed on such value is called value added tax.

11. Excise duty :- Tax imposed at the production stage of a commodity

12. Customs duty :- It imposed on import and export of products. These are known as import duty and export duty.

13. Service tax :- It imposed on services. Eg:- Tax imposed on telephone services

14. Surcharge :- Additional tax imposed on tax. Generally, surcharge is imposed for a specific period.

15. Cess :- Additional tax imposed by the govt for certain specific purpose. It will be discontinued when enough money is received. Education cess imposed along with personal income tax is an example for this. This is with the aim of developing India's educational facilities.

16. Tax Revenue of the Governments

Central government	State government	Local Self government
Corporate Tax	Value added tax	Property tax
Personal income taxes	Stamp duty, Land Tax	Professional tax
Union excise duty	State Excise duty	Entertainment tax

17. Sources of Non- tax Revenue

a) Fees: Fees is the reward collected for the government's services. License fees, registration fee,tution fees etc are examples.

b) Fines and penalties: fines and penalties are punishments for violating the laws.

c) Grants: Grants are the financial aids provided by one government to another. For examples, grants are provided by central and state governments to local self governments.

d) Interest: Interest is the amount received for the loans provided by the government to various enterprises, agencies and countries.

e) Profit: Profit is the incomes received from the enterprises operated by the government. For examples, profit from the Indian Railways.

18. Public debt

Loans taken by the Govt. Loans are availed from within and outside the country. These are known as internal debt and external debt.

a) Internal debt: Internal debts are the loans availed by the government from individuals and institutions with in the country.

b) External debts: External debts are the loans availed from foreign governments and international institutions.

19. Reasons for the Increase in India's public debt

Increase in population, Increase in the defence expenditure, Social welfare activities, and Developmental activities

20. Public Finance

It is the branch of economics that relates to public income, public expenditure and public debt. Public finance is presented through the budget.

21. Budget

It is the financial statement showing the expected income and expenditure of the govt. during a financial year. In India financial year is from April 1 to March 31.

22. Types of Budget

a) Balanced budget: When income and expenditure are equal it is called a balanced budget.

b) Surplus Budget: when income is more than expenditure, it is called surplus budget.

c) Deficit Budget: When expenditure is more than income, It is called deficit budget.

23. Fiscal Policy and its objectives

Government's policy regarding Public Revenue, Public expenditure and Public debt is called Fiscal Policy. These policies are implemented through the budget. It influences a country's progress. A sound fiscal policy helps in nourishing the developmental activities and to attain growth. Goals of fiscal policy are....

a) Attain economic stability b) Create employment opportunities c) Control unnecessary expenditure d) Control inflation and deflation. e) Improve the infrastructure

f) Reduce social inequality g) Make improvement in the production field

24. Fiscal Policy controls inflation and deflation

Fiscal Policy controls inflation and deflation which affect economic security. The tax rate is increased when there is inflation. As a result of this the purchasing power of the people falls. Tax is reduced at the time of deflation. This will increase the purchasing power of the people. As a result the demand for products increases. This results in an increase in the price of the products.

Seasons and Time

1. Reasons for the occurrence of seasons

Revolution, Parallelism of the earth's axis and inclination of the axis.

2. Parallelism of the earth's axis

The axis of the earth is tilted at an angle of 66½° from the orbital plane. If measured from the vertical plane this would be 23½°.The earth maintains this tilt throughout its revolution. This is known as the parallelism of the earth's axis

3. Apparent movements of the sun

The sun shifts apparently between Tropic of Cancer (23½°north) and Tropic of Capricorn (23½°South).This is known as Apparent movements of the sun. The apparent movement of the sun due to the inclination of axis is the reason for the occurrence of seasons.

4. Results of the apparent movements of the sun

The apparent movement of the sun due to the inclination of axis is the reason for the

occurrence of seasons. There will be variation in the amount of solar energy received on earth due to the apparent movement of the sun. The sun's rays fall vertically over one hemisphere during one half of the year and on the other hemisphere during the other half. Temperature will be higher over places where the vertical rays of the sun fall. The temperature will be low at places where the sun's rays are slanting.

5. Equinoxes

Equal amount of sunlight is received in the northern as well as the southern hemisphere when the sun is vertically over the equator. The apparent position of the sun during the earth's revolution will be over the equator on March 21 and September 23. Hence length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemisphere. These days are called equinoxes

6. Summer Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the northern hemisphere from March 21 to June 21.The sun will be vertically above the Tropic of Cancer on June 21.This day is known as summer solstice, has the longest day in the northern hemisphere and the longest night in the southern hemisphere.

7. Winter Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the southern hemisphere from September 23 to December 22. The sun reaches vertically above the Tropic of Capricorn on December 22. This day is known as winter solstice, has the longest day in the southern hemisphere and the longest night in the northern hemisphere.

8. Spring Season

Spring is the season of transition from winter to summer. During this time that plants sprout, mango trees bloom and jack fruit tree bear buds. March and April are the spring months in the northern hemisphere and October and November in the southern hemisphere.

9. Autumn Season

Autumn marks the transition from the severity of summer towards winter. During this period the atmospheric temperature decreases considerably. This is followed by a shortening of day and lengthening of night. This is the seasons during which the trees generally shed their leaves. The shedding of leaves is a form of adaptation to survive the forthcoming winter. Autumn is experienced in the northern hemisphere during the months of October and November and southern hemisphere during the months of March and April.

10. Explain the seasons of the Earth

During the period from September to march it will be winter in the northern hemisphere and summer in the southern hemisphere. Spring and autumn are the two transition seasons (explains Equinoxes, Summer Solstice, Winter Solstice, spring season and autumn season)

11. Seasonal change and duration of day in Tropical region

a) The seasonal changes is not pronounced in the tropics. Hot climate prevails in the equatorial region throughout the year. b) There will not be any marked difference in the length of day and night

12. Seasonal change in Mid latitudes region

Seasonal change are profound in the mid latitudes region.

11. Seasonal change and duration of day in Polar region

In the poles summers are cooler and shorter and winters are severe and longer. When the sun is above Tropic of Cancer, continuous day light is received for six months throughout in the places within the Arctic Circle. During the remaining six months, when the sun is in the southern hemisphere, it will be six months of night throughout in the places within the Arctic Circle. When it is day in the Arctic Circle, it is night in the Antarctic Circle and vice versa.

12. Local time

When the sun is vertically overhead, it is noon. The time estimated at each place, based on the apex position of the sun is termed as the local time.

13. Facts associated with rotation of earth

a)The earth rotates from west to east

b)It takes 24 hours to complete one rotation

c) As the earth rotates from west to east, the sun rises first in the eastern side

14.Each degree of longitudes corresponds to four minutes of time. Explain

The angular distance of the earth is 360°. The time required to complete a 360° rotation is 24 hours. On converting 24 hours into minutes -24 x60 = 1440 minutes. The time required for the earth to complete the rotation of 1° longitude is 1440/360 =4 minutes. The time required for the rotation of 15° longitudinal area is 15 x4 = 60 minutes (1 hour)

15. Greenwich Time(GMT) and Time zones

The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian. It acquires its name from Greenwich, the place where the Royal British observatory is situated and through which this line passes. Time is calculated worldwide is based on the Greenwich line. Hence this line is also known as Prime Meridian. The local time at the Prime Meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Based on the Greenwich line, the world is divided in to 24 zones, each with a time difference of one hour. These are known as time zones.

16. Standard time

The local time would be different at each longitude. It would create a lot of confusion. To solve this, the longitude that passes through the middle of a country is selected as standard meridian. The local time at the standard meridian is the standard time.

17. Indian Standard Time

The 82 ½° E longitude is considered as standard meridian of India. The local time along this longitude is generally considered as the common time of India. This is known as the Indian Standard Time.

18. International Date Line

180° longitude is known as International Date Line. There is a difference of 24 hours on both sides of 180° longitude. So the travellers who cross 180° longitude from the east to the west calculate time by advancing one day. The travellers who cross the line from the west to east deduct one day. This line is not a straight line. Land area has been avoided along 180° longitude.

സമയം (Time) കാണുന്നതിന്.....

STEP 1- LD (Longitudinal Difference)(രേഖാംശീയ വ്യത്യാസം) കാണുക

. .....LD കാണുന്നതിന്

.....A) ഒരേ ദിക്കിലാണെങ്കിൽ (direction) വ്യത്യാസം (Subtraction)കാണുക

.....B)രണ്ടു ദിക്കാണെങ്കിൽ(direction)കൂട്ടി (Addition)എഴുതുക

STEP 2- TD(Time difference)(സമയ വ്യത്യാസം)കാണുക

.....TD = LD x 4

STEP 3- TDH (Time difference in hour)(സമയ വ്യത്യാസം മണിക്കൂറിൽ)

.....കാണുക

.....TDH = TD/60 (60 കൊണ്ട് ഭാഗിക്കുക)

STEP 4- സമയം(TIME) കണ്ടെത്തുക(കൂട്ടുക അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുക)

.....A) കൂട്ടുന്നത് (Addition) : തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude)

..... കിഴക്കുള്ള(East) രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ(Longitude) സമയമാണ്

.....കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കൂട്ടുക (Addition)

.....B)കുറയ്ക്കുക. (Subtraction) : തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ

.....(Longitude)പടിഞ്ഞാറുള്ള (West)രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ (Longitude)

.....സമയമാണ് കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുക

Example 1 ഒരേദിക്കിലാണെങ്കിൽ (same direction)

45°w time = 7pm, 70°w time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70-45 = 25

Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 25 x 4 = 100

Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 100/60 = 1 hour and 40 minutes

Step 4_ Time of 70°w = 7pm +1 hour and 40 minutes = 8.40 pm (തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude) കിഴക്കുള്ള(East) രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ(Longitude) സമയമാണ്കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കൂട്ടുക (Addition))

Example 2 രണ്ടു ദിക്കാണെങ്കിൽ(different direction)

45°w time = 7pm, 70°E time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70+45 = 115
Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 115 x 4 = 460
Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 460/60 = 7 hours and 40 minutes
Step 4_ Time of 70°E = 7pm +7 hours and 40 minutes = 2.40 am (തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude) കിഴക്കുള്ള(East) രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ(Longitude) സമയമാണ്കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കൂട്ടുക)

Example 3 കിഴക്ക്തരികയുംപടിഞ്ഞാറുകാണുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നതിന് (West)

70°w time = 7pm, 100°w time = ?

Step 1_ LD =100-70 = 30
Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 30 x 4 = 120
Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 120/60 = 2 hours
Step 4_ Time of 100°w = 7pm- 2 hours = 5 pm (തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude)പടിഞ്ഞാറുള്ള (West)രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ (Longitude)സമയമാണ് കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുക)

Example 4 കിഴക്ക്തരികയുംപടിഞ്ഞാറുകാണുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നതിന് (East)

70°E time = 7pm, 45°E time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70-45 = 25
Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 25 x 4 = 100
Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 100/60 = 1 hour and 40 minutes
Step 4_ Time of 45°E = 7pm- 1 hour and 40 minutes = 5.20 pm (തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude)പടിഞ്ഞാറുള്ള (West)രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ (Longitude)സമയമാണ് കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുക)

Example 5 രണ്ടു ദിക്കാണെങ്കിൽ(different direction)

45°E time = 7pm, 70°W time = ?

Step 1_ LD =70+45 = 115
Step 2_ TD = LD x 4 = 115 x 4 = 460
Step 3_ TDH = TD/60 = 460/60 = 7 hours and 40 minutes
Step 4_ Time of 70°W = 7pm -7 hours and 40 minutes = 11.20 am (തന്നിരിക്കുന്ന രേഖാംശത്തിന്റെ (Longitude)പടിഞ്ഞാറുള്ള (West)രേഖാംശരേഖയിലെ (Longitude)സമയമാണ് കാണേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ കുറയ്ക്കുക)

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

1. What is Civic Consciousness?

Every individual in the modern society is known as citizen. Civic Consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the

interests of the citizen. Those who have civic consciousness will always be ready to work for the society

2. What are the importance of Civic Consciousness?

a) Civic consciousness influences the progress of the state and society.

In the absence of civic consciousness human beings will become selfish and all the activities will be for his own achievements. This will adversely affect social life. In such a society there will be no peace or security.

b) Civic consciousness helps to solve the problems faced by the society

Society faced several problems such as water scarcity, environmental pollution and corruption. The collective action of the people and their cooperation is essential for solving these problems. Civic consciousness will help to solve these problems.

c) The basis of civic consciousness is the recognition that if the activities of each individual are for the wellbeing of the society, social problems can be solved.

d) For ensuring the welfare of all and the reconstruction of the society civic consciousness has to be developed. It will help to the progress and unity of the state

3) Factors determines Civic consciousness

a) Formation of Civic consciousness is determined by life situations and experience. The important factors which determine civic consciousness are Family, Education, Social system Association, Political System

4 Problems of the society due to the lack of civic consciousness and suggestions to rectify them

Water scarcity	Effective utilisation and Rain water storage
Environmental pollution	Garbage treatment at source and planting of trees
Corruption	Awareness against corruption and complaining
Epidemics	Awareness and cleaning
Poisoned Vegetables	Organic farming

5. How can we foster civic consciousness?

Only through creative intervention in society can civic consciousness be fostered in all individuals. It can be developed through family, education, associations, media and democratic system.

6. Role of family in fostering civic consciousness

a) We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family

b) It has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.

c) Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic consciousness.

d) The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere.

7. Role of education in fostering civic consciousness

a) The primary aim of education is to equip the individual to effectively utilise the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society.
b) Education will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities and scientific temper.
c) Through education, science and technology can be effectively utilized in a useful manner to the society.
d) Through value oriented educational approach we can instil civic consciousness among the people.

8. Role of Association in fostering civic consciousness

Through their activities they impart civic and political consciousness in individuals.
a) There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society
b) Associations equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
c) Political Associations play an important role in empowering people by giving power and right to them. d) Association play an important role in fostering national outlook and civic consciousness. e) Through their activities they impart civic and political consciousness in individuals. f) Several voluntary associations are working in the fields of protection of environment protection of human rights charity etc. These associations can create awareness among individuals about environment and human rights.

9. Role of Media in fostering civic consciousness

a) Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
b) Print and electronic media influences the society c) News & information reach the masses through the media. d) Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas. c) Media should be independent and impartial.

10. Role of Democratic system in fostering civic consciousness

a) Democracy is an inevitable component of civic consciousness.
b) It is a way of life more than a form of government.
c) Democratic System prompts individuals to think about fellow beings and to work for the protection of their freedom, equality and rights.

11) Relationship between Civic consciousness and morality

Morality means the ability to recognize virtues, accept virtues and to perform duties with utmost responsibility. It is the moral responsibility of each individual to perform the duty towards the society and the state. Morality helps civic consciousness whereas immorality destroys it. Creation of moral consciousness in all walks of life is the most effective way to foster civic consciousness. Civic consciousness is a creative state of mind

12. Challenge faced by Civic consciousness

The main challenge faced by civic consciousness is the mindset to do anything for the sake of one's own personal interest, by negating public interest.
To overcome this challenge...
a) Each one should evaluate his activities critically
b) Should work for ones interest without going against public interest.

c) Be the change which you expect from others.
d) Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties
e) Individual should act democratically and tolerably.

13. Role of social science learning in fostering civic consciousness

a) Equips the individual to respect diversity and to behave with tolerance
b) Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic and environmental problems.
c) Equip the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems
d) Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society
e) Make the individual civic conscious and action oriented by familiarising the ideal models and activities of civic consciousness.

14. Examples of certain ideal models who have high sense of civic consciousness

APJ Abdul Kalam, Mother Theresa, Mayilamma,Dasarath Manchi

15 .Factors that prompt Hajjabba and Kallen Pokkudan to work for the society

Divergent thinking, Selfless activities, awareness about the problems of the society and fellow beings and willingness to serve are the factors that prompt them to work for the society.

16. Major features which we can see in the activities of Hajjabba and Kallen Pokkudan

Social Commitment, Value consciousness, Vision and Objectives