Civil Services (Main) Examination-2009
Solved Cum Study Notes Model Paper, PART-1
(General Studies)

"We are providing a model paper cum notes for IAS main, which is not only for practices but also a guess for this year main. Here some answers are not in the world limit. Its objective is to making notes too easy in grasping. Practice on model paper plays very important role in any exam, through this one can improve writing skill and speed. Here, in IAS main, world limit is very important. So while you write and make practices, always word limit must keep in mind. For this one must develop a synchronising method."

1.Answer any two of the following (in about 150 words each)

a.Write About the Government of India Act of 1909 and it's salient features.

Ans: Government of India Act of 1909 is also known as Morley- Minto Reforms. After Lord Curzon`s partitioning of Bengal, terrorism invoked in the land of Bengal and it was an absolute necessity to restore stability of the British Raj. So in order to crack down the terrorist act in Bengal, John Morley, the Liberal Secretary of State for India and The Earl of Minto, the Conservative Governor General of India, together came to a common opinion that a dramatic step was required. This Act also gave security to the loyal followers of Indian upper classes and upcoming westernized section of the population. They together produced the Indian council act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) though the reforms did not meet the demands of Indian National Congress of the system of government obtaining in Self-Governing British Colonies.

Salient Features

1. The law allowed the Indians to take part in the election of the various legislative councils in India for the first time. The majority of this council was appointed by British Government. And also the constituency was limited to specific classes of Indian nationals.

2. The introduction of the electoral from Indians was though against the intent of Morley, but could effectively establish the groundwork for a parliamentary system.

3. Muslim leaders of India demanded the laws to be conditioned and they would have to face Hindu majority and expressed serious concern and protested against the law. They demanded the law to be `first past the post` type.

4. As a result of this the minority Muslim community was allotted reserved seats in Municipal and District Boards, in the Provincial Councils and in the Imperial Legislature.

5. The number of reserved seat was more than their percentage in the relative population (twenty five percent of total Indian population).

6. Only Muslims should vote for Muslim candidates (Separate Electorate). These concessions for Mus-

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lim community brought about a constant conflict during the years 1909-47.

b.What was the causes of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 ? Discuss it's effect on the Indian administrative and political system.

Ans: The Sepoy Mutiny was not a mere movement that took shape in just a day. Various causes summed up to its happening. The country during that time, was going through a tumultuous phase, with disillusionment being the order of the day for the evolving youth. The English, however, were still not permeated with the idea to capture the subcontinent with the policy of `divide and rule`. Yet, some of the prominent causes can be laid down as follows:

Political causes: British East India Company gained its control over India in a span of 150 years from 1751 to 1856. The policy of expansion pursued by the British created discontent among the princes. A number of independent kingdoms were annexed to the British Empire. In 1843, Sind was attacked and annexed. Lord Dalhousie annexed indian kingdoms whenever an occasion arose. Under his policy `Doctrine of Lapse` the princes were denied the right of adoption; in this way Dalhousie annexed the Maratha States of Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi and several minor kingdoms. On the death of the ex-Peshwa, Baji Rao II, the pension granted to him was abolished and the claims of his adopted son, Nana Saheb, were disregarded. The result of his policy was that no Indian prince felt secure, and there was widespread resentment.

Social causes: The continuous interference of English in basic way of living, traditional beliefs, values and norms was seen by masses as threat to religion. The English administrators gradually became arrogant and there was a wide gulf between them and the people. They could hardly know the feelings of the vast multitude, which providence had

placed under their rule. Some of the social reforms introduced to put an end to evil customs like sati, female infanticide, etc. and to ameliorate the condition of the people made people unhappy.

Economic causes: The general discontentment grew rapidly and strongly among the Indian soldiers. Most of the soldiers in the East India Company`s army came from peasant families which were deeply affected by their impoverished status .Lot of partiality was done against Indians like not giving them post above subehdars and salary being less than their English counterparts. The adverse effects of the Industrial Revolution on the Indian economy were also being felt because of British economic policies in India.

Religious causes: The introduction of telegraph, railways and the spread of western education, caused suspicion and fear in the people`s minds. They were convinced that the English were conspiring to convert them to Christianity. Superior civil and military officers abused the name of Ram and Muhammad. Idolatry was denounced. Hindu gods and goddesses ridiculed. The Religious Disabilities Act modified Hindu customs. This act enabled a convert to Christianity, to inherit his ancestral property. All this created resentment among the people.

Military causes: The Sepoys of the Bengal Army were belonged to high castes of Oudh and the North-Western Province. Although the Sepoys had fought and won many wars for the Company with determined devotion in the most difficult and dangerous circumstances they did not get a fair deal. Their emoluments were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and their chances of promotion negligible. The loyalty of the Sepoys was further undermined by certain military reforms which outraged their religious feelings. They had an aversion to overseas service, as travel across the

seas meant loss of caste for them.

Immediate Cause: Discontentment was rampant among the Indians and they were waiting only for an occasion to revolt. The introduction of Greased cartridge in 1856 sparked the fire. The government decided to replace the old-fashioned musket, `Brown Begs` by the `Enfield rifle`. The loading process of the Enfield rifle involved bringing the cartridge to the mouth and biting of the top paper. There was a rumour among the Sepoys in January 1857 that the greased cartridge contained the fat of cow and pig, the former sacred to Hindus and latter forbidden to Muslims. The sepoys were now convinced that the introduction of greased cartridges was a deliberate attempt to defile Hindu and Muslim religion. This sparked off the Mutiny on 29th March 1857.

Effect: The Sepoy Mutiny had impressed upon every Indian in different ways, including even the British living in England. Numerous got divided into pro-British and anti-British groups and sects. After the war came to an end, British army were successful to regain the states of Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gwalior and Meerut. The ruthless primary effect was that, thousands of native army-men were slaughtered mercilessly, without any valid reason. However, the British in London had highly justified these killings in the press. The last Mughal, Bahadur Shah II was exiled in Rangoon, where he breathed his last. The great revolt of 1857 also saw the historic ceasing of the rule of the British East India Company, and India was formally annexed under the direct rule of the Queen. New reforms, measures, administrative, economic and religious measures came into force, which were to govern the country for the next 200 years. The mutiny made English realise the extent of dissatisfaction among Indians thus leading to transfer of power and rule from hands of East India Company to the British government. In 1858, the Queen issued a proclamation saying that all were her subjects and that there would be no discrimination, appointments would be made on the basis of merit, and that there would be no interference in religious matters.

c. Famines were the main features during the rule of the British India. Examine it's consequences and effect on India and efforts of British rulers to relief.

Ans: During the rule of the British East India company India suffered in from twelve famines and four severe scarcities. The significant of those was the greats famine of Bengal of 1769-70, which claimed a large toll of lives. The state government did not adopt any relief measures. Rather the company`s servants made enormous profits from this scarcity. They bought rice and retailed it in high prices. The years 1781 and 82 were the period of extreme crises in Madras; in 1784 severe famines afflicted the whole of Northern India. However during the Madras famine, the state provided reliefs to the famine stricken. The Famine commissions of 1880 envisaged that till the end of the18th century the position of the British Government in India was not such as either to create any senses of general obligation to give relief or to supply sufficient means of affording it.

During the years 1803 famine in Northwestern Provinces including Oudh the state granted remissions of the revenue, gave loans and advances to s the s landowners, offered a bounty on all grain imported to Benaras, Allahabad, Kanpur and Fatehgarh. The Guntur Famine of 1833 s took a heavy s toll of lives. In the year 1837, there was a

severe famine took places in the Upper India. Under the British Crown, ten severe famines took palace in India. These famines occurred in the areas of Delhi and Agra in the year1860-61. Colonel Baird Smith was deputes for this purpose but his report did not lend any formulation on the general principles of relief.

The famine of 1865 followed by a famine the following years affected Orissa, Madras, northern Bengal and Bihar. In these years Orissa became the most affected one. Hence the famine came to be known as the "Orissa Famine". The Government officers though warned, took no step to meet the approach of the calamity of famine. Even during the severe famine the Government adhered to the principles of free trade and the law of demands and supply. In this circumstances the Government only provided employments to the sable bodied persons and lefts the works of charitable reliefs to the voluntary agency.

Since the voluntary agencies could not work like the government they could not provide adequate relief and as a result the Orissa famine claimed a heavy toll of lives. The Orissa famine proved a turning point in the history of the Indian famines. In 1868, when the severe calamity took places in Northern and Central India the worst affected areas were Rajputana and central India. The government following the recommendations of the Committee, adopted measures to relieve the distress. However the relief givens by the Government was inadequate.

The great famine of 1876-78 was perhaps the most grievous calamity experienced since the beginning of the 19th century when the power was transferred to the Crown. The calamity affected Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Due to this famine extensive areas were depopulated and large tracts went outs of cultivation. Between the years 1880 and 1896, there were two famines and five severe s scarcities took place. The Government took extensive reliefs. Following the great famine, a Committee was formed, presided by Sir James Lyall, ex lieutenant Generals of the Punjab. But they largely adhered to the recommendations already prepared by their predecessors. In the year 1880, only by suggesting certain alterations. Following the famine of 1896 and 97, another calamity came in the year 1899-1900. But during this time the British authorities in some area failed and finally refused to open famine relief works in the early stages of the famine.

Later the authorities opened a large number of relief works but could not maintain it properly. The Great famine of Bengal took place s in the year 1942 to 1943. The great famine of Bengal was perhaps the most dangerous calamity under the British. The famine of Bengal took the character of an epidemic. The root causes of the famine was the series of crop failures that Bengal experienced from the year 1938 .The conditions of the Second World war was also responsible for the terrible famine in Bengal. The normal imports from Burma were stopped. Consequently the movement of trade and food grains was dislocated. However the historians have considered that the famine of Bengal was mostly man made than by the natural causes. The opportunists to create famine and to make enormous profits out of this had exploited the situation of Second World War. Here also the government reliefs proved inadequate and the Government of India wanted the Provincial Government to undertake and organize the famine relief.

Thus the British Government of India Gradually exploited the economy of India. The evil effects of

the Second World War also created a vacuum. Thus regular famines were an inevitable feature of India during the 19th and the 20th centuries.

2. Write about the following(not exceeding 20 words each)

a. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai: Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was born on 18th February 1894 in the district of Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh. He belonged to a Zamindar family. He graduated from M.A.O. College in Aligarh. He joined Indian National Congress and took active part in Khilafat Movement. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai played crucial role in the Non-Co-operation Movement in Barabanki district. He was the private secretary to Motilal Nehru. In 1926 he was selected at the Central Legislative Assembly. In 1952 after the first general election Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was given the charge of food and agriculture ministry.

b. Nellie Sengupta: Nellie Sengupta was one among the English women who came to India to dedicate her life for its people. Though an outsider she proved herself as a true Indian patriot. She was a unique combination of all the best qualities. She was a devoted wife, a saintly mother and an active political leader. During the non-cooperation movement she was arrested while selling khadi in Chittagong. Thus she had to endure prison life for the cause of her husband. Nellie was elected Congress President in 1933. It was a recognition for her valuable contribution to the cause of India`s independence.. Later, Nellie was elected Alderman of Calcutta Corporation.

c. Sister Nivedita: Sister Nivedita was an Anglo-Irish social worker, writer, teacher and disciple of Swami Vivekananda. It was he who gave her the name Nivedita that means `one who is dedicated to God`. Margaret Noble was the childhood name of Sister Nivedita. She was known by that name before she was taken into the Ramakrishna order. She was born in Dungannon in Co-Tyrone on 28 October 1867.

d. Leela Roy: Leela Roy was one among the women pioneers from Bengal, who stand out uniquely in her selfless dedication to the cause of the country and the people, and particularly of women. She was a freedom fighter and patriot who had to suffer rigorous imprisonments. She was a crusader for women`s education and she wanted women to be free and independent. Her revolutionary work opened doors for women and girls who were earlier treated as mere chattels.

e. Sarat Chandra Bose: Sarat Chandra Bose was born on 6th September 1889 in Calcutta. He is the son of Janakinath Bose and elder brother of Subhas Chandra Bose. Sarat Chandra Bose was immensely influenced by the great congress leader Chittaranjan Das and joined the Indian National Congress. He actively took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement. Within few days he became a well known leader in the Indian National Congress. In 1946, he was given the charge of the Works, Mines and Powers ministry in the Interim Government. In 1947 he strongly opposed against partition and resigned All India Congress Committee.
After independence Sarat Chandra Bose led the Forward Block which was formed by his brother. He also formed the Socialist Republican Party to spread socialistic view in the country. Sarat Chandra Bose died in 1950, in Calcutta.

f. Shoilabala Das: Shoilabala Das was the first woman Municipal Commissioner of Cuttack. She was the adopted daughter of Orissa's famous politician Madhusudan Das. During the freedom struggle,

Mahatma Gandhi asked Shoilabala to do him a `favour` by introducing `charkha` to the women of Orissa. With folded hands she said that she do not believe in `charkha` and it would never bring salvation to India or solve its economic problems. She headed several institutions and participated in the activities of various social organizations.

g. Kadamba dynasty: During 345 - 525 CE, Kadamba was a primeval majestic dynasty of the Karnataka state that ruled from Banavasi of the contemporary district of Uttara Kannada. Much later, the Kadamba ruled as a liege of huge kingdoms like that of Kannada, Chalukya and the Rashtrakuta for more than 5 hundred years. At that time, many of the Kadamba people were divided into Goa and Hanagal. Under king Kakushtavarma reign; the Kadamba clan reached its zenith. At that time, the Kadamba people dominated in large parts of the state of Karnataka. Another milestone of the Kadamba is the bestowal upon the regional Kannada language, the prestige of being the language, used for administrative matter.

h. Chola Dynasty: The first major and substantial Hindu dynasty to rule India during the beginnings of its Medieval period, was the Chola Dynasty, which was further sub-divided into the Sangam Cholas and the prominent Chola rulers like Vijayalaya Chola (848 - 881), founder of the Chola Empire, Rajaraja Chola I (985 - 1014), esteemed as the greatest of the Chola kings, Rajendra Chola I (1012 - 1044) or Rajadhiraja Chola I (1018 - 1054). Chola rulers of India are largely respected to have extended their empire towards various south-east Asian countries.

i. Delhi Sultanate: Delhi Sultanate basically holds within its chronology the various invading rulers invading India from parts of Persia, Turkey or Af-ghanistan, with the foremost aim to conquer the Oriental country and annex it to their own territorial integrity. Indian rulers under the Slave Dynasty (also referred to as Mamluk Dynasty) like Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210), Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1211-1236), Raziyyat ud din Sultana ,Ala ud din Khilji (1296-1316), one of the greatest of the Delhi Sultans, under the Khilji Dynasty, deserve the most proud mention in terms of regional extension or architecture. Delhi Sultanate however was later to witness its curtain call after extensive epochs of ruling under such rulers arriving to India, with the Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526).

j. Architecture of Indus Valley civilization: As far as architecture of Indus Valley civilisation is concerned, it was of a startling utilitarian character with uniformity of plan and construction. The buildings consisted of houses, markets, storerooms, and offices; many of these structures consisted of a brick ground-storey with one or more additional floors in wood. The constructions of Mohenjo-daro also reflect an urban spirit where this ancient lacks architectural grandeur. The baked brick construction is perhaps the feature most suggestive of the building methods of the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, but the bricks of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are fire-baked, and not sun-dried. Certain architectural features, such as the use of narrow pointed niches as the only forms of interior decoration along the Indus are suggestive of a relationship with the ancient Near East. Among the more interesting structures at Mohenjo-daro were the remains of a great public bath.

k. Kot Diji: Kot Diji, 40 km east of Mohen-jo-Daro on the left bank, is one of the earliest known fortified city. It was a startling discovery which gave new evidence of pre-Harappan culture and pushed

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back Pakistan`s history by another 500 years. It was an important site in Sindh having a citadel and the lower town. It had defensive wall with a mud brick revetment in the exterior with bastions and the inner face was enforced at intervals with a stone revetment bounded with stone courses at the bottom.

l. Kuntasi: The Harappan site Kuntasi, seven km from the Gulf of kutch (District Rajkot), was basically not an agricultural settlement but appears to have been a centre for procuring raw materials and processing them into finished products primarily for exporting them to Sindh and West Asia. In Kuntasi a mound measuring 150 by 125 metres and four metres high, has been found to be a trading settlement, as the archeologists have found remains of a landing platform 30 metres long, warehouses and workshops. The settlement was a port and a manufacturing centre. The Harappans of Kuntasi manufactured pottery, copper articles, bangles and beads made of agate and carnellian and lapis lazuli, the last of which was brought to Kuntasi as a raw material from Badakshan in Afghanistan. Large interconnected rooms for workers, a large common kitchen and workshops have led to the theory that Kuntasi was not a regular Harappan settlement but meant to house artisans who crafted the wares.

m. Brahadeeswara Temple: Brahadeeswara Temple at Tanjore (Thanjavur), also called the Big Temple, belongs to the architecture of the Chola period. Built in the 10th Century A.D., by Raja Raja Chola, the Temple Tower is capped by an 81.3 tonnes round monolithic cupola. This enormous piece of stone is said to have been was moved into position by moving it along an inclined plane 6 kms. long. The temple is considered an engineering skill of the Chola architects who planned its construction in such a way that the shadow of the cupola never falls on the ground.

n. Bhakti movement: The Bhakti movement is a Hindu religious movement in which the main spiritual practice was loving devotion to God or bhakti. The devotion was directed towards a particular form of God, such as Siiva,Vishnu,Murukan or Shakti. The bhakti movement started in southern India and slowly spread north during the later half of the Indian medieval period (800-1700 CE).

3.Answer any two of the following(in about 150 words each)

a. What is the wind energy? Write about current scenario of wind energy in India.

Ans: Wind is simple air in motion. It is caused by the uneven heating of the earth's surface by the sun. Since the earth's surface is made of very different types of land and water, it absorbs the sun's heat at different rates. During the day, the air above the land heats up more quickly than the air over water. The warm air over the land expands and rises, and the heavier, cooler air rushes in to take its place, creating winds. At night, the winds are reversed because the air cools more rapidly over land than over water. In the same way, the large atmospheric winds that circle the earth are created because the land near the earth's equator is heated more by the sun than the land near the North and South Poles. Today, wind energy is mainly used to generate electricity. Wind is called a renewable energy source because the wind will blow as long as the sun shines. The Indian wind energy sector has an installed capacity of 10,242.3 MW (as on March 31, 2009). In terms of wind power installed capacity, India is ranked 5th in the World. Today India is a major player in the global wind energy market. The potential is far from exhausted. Indian Wind Energy Association has estimated that with the current level of technology, the 'on-shore' potential for uti-

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lization of wind energy for electricity generation is of the order of 65,000 MW. The unexploited resource availability has the potential to sustain the growth of wind energy sector in India in the years to come.

b. Write about Himalayas mountain system and It's degradation due to pollution.

Ans: Himalayas mountain system in Asia, forming a broad continuous arc for nearly 2600 km (1600 mi) along the northern fringes of the Indian subcontinent, from the bend of the Indus River in the northwest to the Brahmaputra River in the east. The Himalayas range, averaging 320 to 400 km (200 to 250 mi) in width, rises sharply from the Gangetic Plain. North of this mountain belt lies the Tibetan Plateau (Qing Zang Gaoyuan). The Himalayas form the earth's highest mountain region, containing 9 of the 10 highest peaks in the world. Among these peaks are the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest (8848 m/29,028 ft), which is on the Nepal-Tibet border; the second highest peak, K2 or Mount Godwin Austen (8,611 m/28,251 ft), located on the border between China and Jammu and Kashmir, a territory claimed by India and Pakistan; the third highest peak, Kanchenjunga (8,598 m/28,209 ft) on the Nepal-India border; Makalu (8481 m/27,824 ft) on the Nepal-Tibet border; Dhaulagiri (8,172 m/26,811 ft) and Annapurna 1 (8,091 m/26,545 ft) in Nepal; Nanga Parbat (8,125 m/26,657 ft) in the Pakistani-controlled portion of Jammu and Kashmir; and Nanda Devi (7817 m/25,645 ft) in India. Economic changes and population increases are threatening the ecology of the Himalayas. In recent years deforestation in the foothills and the Middle Himalayas and overgrazing on the high pastures have led to soil erosion and other environmental problems.

Deforestation is a particular concern in the western Himalayas, where increased demand for firewood, extensive tree trimming in order to feed livestock, and construction of roads in the border regions have increased the destruction rate of forests and the number of landslides. Rapid population growth has accelerated pollution, and Himalayan streams that were once clear are now polluted with refuse and sewage. Hill people who use the water for drinking suffer from dysentery; cholera and typhoid epidemics are also common. Large lakes like Dal in Kashmir and Naini Lake (Nainital) have also become polluted. Regional variations in environmental degradation exist in the Himalayas. Conditions range from a critical situation in the Himalayas of Nepal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and Kashmir to a moderately serious situation in Bhutan and the eastern Himalayas. If rapid development continues in Bhutan and the eastern Himalayas without due regard for conservation, the problems there may assume critical proportions in the near future. The governments of India, Nepal, and Bhutan are aware of the dangers of environmental degradation in the Himalayas, and environmental management concerns are being integrated in development projects in this region.

c. What is Ultra Mega Power projects (UMPP)? What the new development and actions in this sector are taking place?

Ans: Ultra Mega Power projects are a series of ambitious power projects planned by the Government of India. With India being a country of chronic power deficit, the Government of India has planned to provide 'power for all' by the end of the eleventh plan. This would entail a creation of an additional capacity of at least 100,000 MW by 2012. The Ultra Mega Power projects each with a capacity of 4000 megawatts or above are being developed with

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an aim to bridge this gap. The UMPPs are seen as an expansion of the MPP (Mega Power Projects) projects that the Government of India undertook in the nineties but met with limited success. The Ministry of Power in association with central electricity authority and power finance corporation ltd. has launched an initiative for development of coal based UMPP's in India. These projects will be awarded to developers on the basis of competitive bidding.

Some of the UMPPs establishing in India are as follows:
Sasan Power Limited (Sasan, Madhya Pradesh)
Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (Mundra, Gujarat)
Coastal Karnataka Power Limited (Tadri, Karnataka)
Coastal Andhra Power Limited (Krishnapatnam, A.P.)
Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited (Cheyyur, T.N.)
Coastal Maharashtra Power Limited (Girye, Maharastra)
Orissa Integrated Power Limited (Sundergarh district, Orissa)
Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited (Tilaiya, Jharkhand)
Akaltara Power Limited (Aklatara, Chattisgarh)

4. Write about the following (not exceeding 20 words each)

a. Kolleru Lake: Kolleru Lake is the largest freshwater lake. It is located in Andhra pradhesh state, India. Kolleru is located between Krishna and Godavari and delta. Kolleru spans into two districts - Krishna and West Godavari. The lake serves as a natural flood-balancing reservoir for these two rivers. The lake is fed directly by water from the seasonal Budameru and Tammileru streams, and is connected to the Krishna and Godavari systems by over 68 inflowing drains and channels.

b. Monsoon: A monsoon is a seasonal prevailing wind that lasts for several months. The term was first used in English in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and neighboring countries to refer to the big seasonal winds blowing from the Indian Ocean and Arabian see in the southwest bringing heavy rainfall to the area. In terms of total precipitation and total area covered, the monsoons affecting the Indian subcontinent dwarf the North American monsoon, and the South Asian monsoon affects a larger number of people, owing to the high density of population in that part of the world.

c. Export Processing Zone: India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965. With a view to overcome the shortcomings experienced on account of the multiplicity of controls and clearances; absence of world-class infrastructure, and an unstable fiscal regime and with a view to attract larger foreign investments in India, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was announced in April 2000. This policy intended to make SEZs an engine for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure complemented by an attractive fiscal package, both at the Centre and the State level, with the minimum possible regulations. SEZs in India functioned from 1.11.2000 to 09.02.2006 under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy and fiscal incentives were made effective through the provisions of relevant statutes.

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d. Bhangar and Khadar: The overall gradient of the plain is virtually imperceptible, averaging only about 6 inches per mile (95 mm per km) in the Ganges basin and slightly more along the Indus and Brahmaputra. Even so, to those who till its soils, there is an important distinction between bhangar the slightly elevated, terraced land of older alluvium and khadar, the more fertile fresh alluvium on the low-lying floodplain. In general, the ratio of bhangar areas to those of khadar increases upstream along all major rivers.

e. Tropical cyclones: Fierce tropical cyclones occur in India during what may be called the premonsoon, early monsoon, or postmonsoon periods. Originating in both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, tropical cyclones often attain velocities of more than 100 miles (160 km) per hour and are notorious for causing intense rain and storm tides (surges) as they cross the coast of India. The Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, and West Bengal coasts are especially susceptible to such storms.

5. Answer any one of the following(in about 250 words each)

a. What is Pressure groups?Discuss about it's role in political system.

Ans: In the pluralist model of democracy, pressure groups play an essential role. Political parties cannot provide adequate representation for the full range of diverse interests and opinions in a modern democracy because their key function is to aggregate interests into a coherent political entity capable of governing the country. Pressure groups enable particular interests and causes to be heard and to exert influence in public decision and decision-making. Yet it is precisely the representation of specialist interests and of single issues which may give

cause for concern, both in terms of the methods used to achieve objectives and of the undue power and influence which particular lobbies can exert. Pluralists believe that pressure groups overcome the democratic deficit that builds up as most people political participation is to cast a vote every five years, this leading to people having little or no influence over decisions made between elections, and minority views not being represented.

Pressure groups increase participation and access to the political system, thereby enhancing the quality of democracy. They complement and supplement electoral democracy in two main ways: first, by providing an important mechanism by which citizens can influence government between elections; and second by enabling opinions to be weighed as well as counted. Pressure groups improve the quality of government. Consultation with affected groups is the rational way to make decisions in a free society. It makes government more efficient by enhancing the quality of the decision making process - the information and advice provided by groups helps to improve the quality of government policy and legislation. Pressure groups are a product of freedom of association, which is a fundamental principle of liberal democracy. Freely operating pressure groups are essential to the effective functioning of liberal democracy in three main ways: they serve as vital intermediary institutions between government and society; they assist in the dispersal of political power; and they provide important counterweights to balance the concentration of power. Pressure groups enable new concerns and issues to reach the political agenda, thereby facilitating social progress and preventing social stagnation. Pressure groups assist the surveillance of the government by exposing information it would rather keep secret, thereby reinforcing and complementing work of opposition through political parties. Pressure groups thereby improve the

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accountability of decision makers to electorates.

Although the views of pressure groups may sometimes be considered, they are likely to be ignored if they do not confirm with the ideology or agenda of the decision makers. Pressure group activity gives people hope that they can make a difference. This hope is a distraction. The ruling class would rather that people put their energies into pressure group activities, which do not question the fundamentals of the system than into political activity, which seriously challenges the right of the elite to govern.Group opposition can slow down or block desirable changes, thereby contributing to social immobilisation. The in-egalitarian way that some groups operate increases social discontent and political instability by intensifying the sense of social frustration and injustice felt by disadvantaged and excluded sections of the population.

b.What is the constitution?Write about the sources by which Indian constitution made.

Ans: A constitution is set of rules for government — often codified as a written document — that establishes principles of an autonomous political entity. In the case of countries, this term refers specifically to a national constitution defining the fundamental political principles, and establishing the structure, procedures, power and duties, of a government. By limiting the government's own reach, most constitutions guarantee certain rights to the people. The term constitution can be applied to any overall law that defines the functioning of a government, including several historical constitutions that existed before the development of modern national constitutions. Constitutions concern different kinds of political organizations. They are found extensively in regional government, at supranational, federal, state or provincial, and sub-national

levels. They are also found in many political groups, such as political parties,pressure groups, and trade -unions. Non-political entities such as corporations and voluntary associations, whether incorporated or not, may also have a constitution. The constitution of a legally incorporated entity is more usually styled as its memorandum and articles of association (U.S. incorporation). Our Indian constitution is wider and unique one because, it was made by drawing from many sources as follows:

1.Ideal of Justice in Social,education,economic and political- russia revolution 1917

2.Ideal of Liberty, Equality and fraternity -- French revolution 1789 to 1799

3.From govt of India Act 1935
    1.federal scheme
    2.office of Governor
    3.Judiciary
    4.public service commission
    5.Emergency
    6.Administrative details

4.British constitution
    1.Parliamentary form of govt
    2.Rule of law
    3.legislation
    4.single citizenship
    5.cabinet form of govt
    6.prerogative writs
    7.Biocameralism

5.US constitution
    1.Fundamental rights
    2.Independent judiciary
    3.judicial review
    4.Impeachment of President(tough procedure to do this compared with India)

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5.removal of supreme court judges

6.vice presidential ship

6.Irish

1.DPSP

2.nomination of members to Rajya sabha

3.electoral office and method of president election

7.Canada(pure federal country)

1.federation with strong center

2.Residuary power with center

3.appointment of state governors by center

4.advisory/review of supreme court

8.Australia

1.Concurrent list

2.Freedom of trade

3.commerce and inter state trade

4.joint sitting in the parliament

9.USSR

1.Fundamental duties

2.Preamble

10.South Africa

1.proceedure for amendment

2.election to the rajya sabha members

11.Japan

1.proceedures established by law

12.Weimer constitution of Germany

1.suspension of fundamental rights during emergency

6. Answer any two of the following(in about 150 words each)

a.Discuss about the roll of Election Commission .

Ans: According to article 324 of the Constitution as the Election Commission: The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission. Before each general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of each State, and before the first general election and thereafter before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President

may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission.

Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine: Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment: Provided further that any other Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Com-

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missioner. The President, or the Governor of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission.

b.The preamble to the constitution is aimed to embody the fundamental values and the philosophy on which the constitution is based.Discuss.

Ans: The preamble was adopted with the constitution in the constituent assembly. It came into effect in 1950 along with the constitution. The original draft of the constitution opened with the words `Sovereign Democratic Republic` in the first line. The words `Socialist and Secular` were inserted by the 42nd amendment. The same amendment contributed to the changes of the words unity of the nation into unity and integrity of the nation. The significance of the Preamble of Indian Constitution lies in the "We, the people". These words emphasizes that the ultimately powers are vested in the hands of the people of India. The expressions state that the constitution is made by and made for the people of India. In addition to that, the Preamble also lays down the essential national goals for every citizen justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. According to the Preamble of Indian Constitution, the word `Sovereign` occupies a vital role in the country. It means supreme or independent and embodies India is internally and externally sovereign and is free from the control of any foreign power. Furthermore, the country has a free government which is directly elected by the people and makes laws that govern the people. The word `Socialist` also has significance as it implies social and economic equality. The word was added by the 42nd amendment act of 1976 during the Emergency. In addition to that Social equality identifies the

absence of discrimination on the grounds only of caste, colour, creed, sex, religion, or language. Besides, social equality has equal status and opportunities. The preamble also guarantees secularism. The word `Secular` was also inserted into the Preamble by the 42nd amendment act of 1976, during The Emergency. Secularism, implies equality of all religions and religious tolerance and does not identify any official state religion.

Preamble of Indian Constitution is also puts forth the terms, Democratic and Republic. India follows a democratic form of government. The people of India elect their governments at all levels such as Union, State and local by a system of universal adult franchise. India is also a Republic, in a country where the head of state is elected, directly or indirectly, for a fixed tenure. The President of India is the titular head of the state. Thus, the Preamble plays pivotal role and serves two purpose including and indicate to the source from which the Constitution derives its authority and stating the objects, which the Constitution seeks to establish and promote.

c.Write about constitutional provisions about child labour and it's implementation.

Ans: As per Article 24 of the Constitution, no child below the age of 14 years is to be employed in any factory, mine or any hazardous employment. Further, Article 39 requires the States to direct its policy towards ensuring that the tender age of children is not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength. Recently, with the insertion of Article 21A, the State has been entrusted with the task of providing free and compulsory education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. Consistent with the Constitutional provisions, Child

Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986, which seeks to prohibit employment of children below 14 years in hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in other employments. In the last 5 years, the number of hazardous processes listed in the schedule of the Act has increased from 18 to 57 and occupations from 7 to 13.

Policy and programes:A National Policy on Child Labour was announced in 1987 which emphasised the need for strict enforcement measures in areas of high child labour concentration. In order to translate the above policy into action, the Government of India initiated the National Child Labour Project Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate the working children starting with 12 child labour endemic districts of the country.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986:The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 prohibits child labour in certain occupations and processes alone and their conditions of work are regulated in the rest.

The law does not prohibit child labour if rendered for one's own family in those areas of occupation that has been considered as hazardous. Likewise, it has no purview over regulating the conditions of work if children are engaged to work by the family. The law has also completely left out children working in agriculture. The first step is to clearly enunciate a policy that 'no child must work-and every child attends a full time formal school' is not negotiable and that it is a goal that is possible to achieve6.

The NCLP programme which is a consequence of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 focuses on the release and rehabilitation of only such children who are employed in those industries as notified in the Act. A New national child labour eradication policy: Several changes have occurred since the drafting of the National Child Eradication Labour Policy in 1987. A re-examination of all the laws and policies pertaining to working children is critical. There must be consistency in the constitutional and legal provisions pertaining to children's rights especially their right to education and wellbeing.

7. Answer the following(in about 20 words each)

a. Caretaker government: In politics, a caretaker government rules temporarily. A caretaker government is often set up following a war until stable democratic rule can be restored, or installed, in which case it is often referred to as a provisional government. In some countries the term is used to describe the government that operates in the interim period between the normal dissolution of parliament for the purpose of holding an election and the formation of a new government after the election results are known. Caretaker governments may also be put in place when a government in a parliamentary system is defeated in a motion of no confidence, or in the case when the house to which the government is responsible is dissolved, to rule the country for an interim period until an election is held and a new government is formed. This type of caretaker government is adopted in Bangladesh where an advisor council led by the former chief judge rules the country for 3 months before an elected government takes over. In systems where coalition government are frequent a caretaker government may be installed temporarily while negotiations to form a new coalition take place. This usually occurs either immediately after an election in which there is no clear victor or if one coalition government collapses and a new one must be nego-

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tiated.

b. Civil society: Civil society is composed of the totality of voluntary civic and social organizations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as opposed to the force-backed structures of a state (regardless of that state's political system) and commercial institutions of the market. The concept of civil society in its pre-modern classical republican understanding is usually connected to the age of enlightenment in the 18th century. However, it has much older history in the realm of political thought.

c. Federalism :is a political philosophy in which a group of members are bound together with a governing representative head. The term federalism is also used to describe a system of the government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constituent political units (like states or provinces). Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between national and central(state) governments, creating what is often called a federation. Proponents are often called federalists.

d. Isolationism : Isolationism is a foreign policy which combines a non interventionist military policy and a political policy of economic nationalism(protectionism). In other words, it asserts both of the following:Non interventionism–Political rulers should avoid entangling alliances with other nations and avoid all wars not related to direct territorial self defense. protectionism – There should be legal barriers to control trade and cultural exchange with people in other states.

e. Parliament of India: The Parliament of India (or Sansad) is the federal and supreme legislative body of India. It consists of the office of president of India and two houses, the lower house, known as the Lok Sabha and the upper house, known as the Rajya Sabha. Any bill can become an act only after it is passed by both the houses of the Parliament and assented by the President.

8. Answer any one of the following(in about 250 words)

a.What is women's empowerment ?Write about the policy and programmes adopted by Indian government.

Ans: Gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights that lie at the heart of development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Despite the progress that has been made, six out of ten of world's poorest people are still women and girls, less than 16 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women, two thirds of all children shut outside the school gates are girls and, both in times of armed conflict and behind closed doors at home, women are still systematically subjected to violence. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the outcome Document adopted by the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development & Peace for the 21st century, titled Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up. The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government organisations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, Towards Equality, 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the

Platform for Action, Five Years After- An assessment". Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country.

The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices. Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded. The involvement of voluntary organizations, associations, federations, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, as well as institutions dealing with education, training and research will be ensured in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and review of all policies and programmes affecting women. Towards this end, they will be provided with appropriate support related to resources and capacity building and facilitated to participate actively in the process of the empowerment of women.

b. Corruption is a very serious social and societal evil and it cuts into mass welfare and equality of chances, particularly for the have-nots. Discuss the problem of corruption in India in this context.

Ans: India has been ranked a lowly 74, two steps

down since last year, among 180 countries of the world on the worldwide Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), prepared by independent international agency Transparency International. Corruption not only has become a pervasive aspect of Indian politics but also has become an increasingly important factor in Indian elections. The extensive role of the Indian state in providing services and promoting economic development has always created the opportunity for using public resources for private benefit. As government regulation of business was extended in the 1960s and corporate donations were banned in 1969, trading economic favors for under-the-table contributions to political parties became an increasingly widespread political practice. During the 1980s and 1990s, corruption became associated with the occupants of the highest echelons of India's political system. Politicians have become so closely identified with corruption in the public eye that a Times of India poll of 1,554 adults in six metropolitan cities found that 98 percent of the public is convinced that politicians and ministers are corrupt, with 85 percent observing that corruption is on the increase.

The prominence of political corruption in India in the 1990s is hardly unique to India. Other countries also have experienced corruption that has rocked their political systems. What is remarkable about India is the persistent anti-incumbent sentiment among its electorate. Since Indira's victory in her 1971 "garibi hatao " election, only one ruling party has been reelected to power in the central government. In an important sense, the exception proves the rule because the Congress (I) won re-election in 1984 in no small measure because the electorate saw in Rajiv Gandhi a "Mr. Clean" who would lead a new generation of politicians in cleansing the political system. Anti-incumbent sentiment is just as strong at the state level, where the ruling parties of all political persuasions in India's major

states lost eleven of thirteen legislative assembly elections held from 1991 through spring 1995.

The great thinkers spread ideas of democracy and freedom with a view to establishing a global welfare society. But when applied to life by the politicians, the great ideas gave rise to corruption obstructing to equalization attempts even by a sincere state. The interconnection between democracy and corruption is well known and it has historical roots when a few persons tried, quite successfully, to control and swindle the national economy by raising the slogan of democracy, while the strong nations greedy of overseas wealth invaded countries on fictitious pretexts, including lack of democracy. All possible pretexts for exploitation and invasion continue even to this day when more people crave for democracy, seeking, at the same time, more wealth through any means.

Corruption is a very serious social and societal evil and it cuts into mass welfare and equality of chances, particularly for the have-nots. Developed countries have fewer problems thanks to huge resources available. In developing nations having fewer resources the practice of rampant corruption harmed the common people. Corruption generates economic distortions in the public sector by diverting public investment into capital projects where bribes and kickbacks are more plentiful. Officials may increase the technical complexity of public sector projects to conceal or pave way for such dealings, thus further distorting investment. Corruption also lowers compliance with construction, environmental, or other regulations, reduces the quality of government services and infrastructure, and increases budgetary pressures on government.

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9. Answer any one of the following(in about 150 words each)

a.Discuss about Communalism and its fundamentalist ideology.

Ans: In many parts of the world, communalism is a modern term that describes a broad range of social movements and social theories which are in some way centered upon the community. Communalism can take the form of communal living or communal property, among others.

Communalism is defined as a theory of a society that is divided into several small, independent communes and the state is just a confederation of these communes. Communalism is often associated with various branches of socialism, especially communism (and, in particular, religious communism or primitive communism) and most anarchist philosophies. It is sometimes said to put the interests of the community above the interests of the individual, but this is usually only done on the principle that the community exists for the benefit of the individuals who participate in it, so the best way to serve the interests of the individual is through the interests of the community. Our subsequent experience underlines that fact that both the Hindu communalist offensive and the Muslim or (for that matter, all other religion based) fundamentalist response today constitute a frontal assault on the very independence and sovereignty based on a secular democratic polity that defines modern India. These forces, in fact, feed each other. Their similarity in attacking the modern concepts of secularism, democracy and nationalism are indeed glaring.

While castigating these concepts as alien to their respective religious cultures they however, have no compunction in borrowing the modern 20th century concept of fascism. They base themselves on a distorted definition of nationality, central to which is religion. Rejecting the historical experience till date of how religion has never been and can never be a cementing factor for any national formation, (e.g., Pakistan and Bangladesh) they openly advocate the predominance of religion, both in politics as well as in the ordering of the society.

Thus, they reject, both the historical experience of the nation states and negate the scientific basis of nationality. Communalism and its fundamentalist ideology is not the championing, far less the protection of religiosity. It is the utilisation of the religious divide between the people consciously engineered and perpetuated for a political purpose. It is an ideology based on a religious conflict for a specific political purpose. The British had used this for perpetuating their colonial rule and in the process elevated it to such an extent that they could succeed in partitioning our country and leave behind a scourge that continues to claim countless lives. Communalism hence, is far removed from religion. It generates and perpetuates hatred amongst religious communities as the basis for its existence and growth.

b. Write about some techniques for the water conservation.

Ans: Our ancient religious texts and epics give a good insight into the water storage and conservation systems that prevailed in those days. Over the years rising populations, growing industrialization, and expanding agriculture have pushed up the demand for water. Efforts have been made to collect water by building dams and reservoirs and digging wells; some countries have also tried to recycle and desalinate (remove salts) water. Water conservation has become the need of the day. The idea of

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ground water recharging by harvesting rainwater is gaining importance in many cities. In the forests, water seeps gently into the ground as vegetation breaks the fall. This groundwater in turn feeds wells, lakes, and rivers. Protecting forests means protecting water 'catchments'. In ancient India, people believed that forests were the 'mothers' of rivers and worshipped the sources of these water bodies. In urban areas, the construction of houses, footpaths and roads has left little exposed earth for water to soak in. In parts of the rural areas of India, floodwater quickly flows to the rivers, which then dry up soon after the rains stop.

If this water can be held back, it can seep into the ground and recharge the groundwater supply. This has become a very popular method of conserving water especially in the urban areas. Rainwater harvesting essentially means collecting rainwater on the roofs of building and storing it underground for later use. Not only does this recharging arrest groundwater depletion, it also raises the declining water table and can help augment water supply. Rainwater harvesting and artificial recharging are becoming very important issues. It is essential to stop the decline in groundwater levels, arrest seawater ingress, i.e. prevent sea-water from moving landward, and conserve surface water run-off during the rainy season. The most important step in the direction of finding solutions to issues of water and environmental conservation is to change people's attitudes and habits¾this includes each one of us. Conserve water because it is the right thing to do.

C.Write a short essay on need of administrative reforms in India .

Ans: In India, we have been talking about admin-

istrative reforms ever since Independence. There was an administrative reforms commission set-up long ago, and another one is currently deliberating on the subject. Yet, in all these years, we have achieved precious little in altering our administrative system, procedures or the ethos of our personnel. Administrative reforms should necessarily evolve in the following areas:

- Structural or organisational
- Procedural
- Manner and style of functioning by officials and staff

Organisationally, the entire system is marred by obsolete forms, a plethora of institutions which have outlived their utility and seem to induce a kind of administrative paralysis. Horizontally, there is division of authority along a large number of ministries or agencies, none of which are competent enough to take decisions by themselves, instead all play a collective role in decision-making. Decisions take very long to emerge and often a single ministry or agency can hold a veto over the process. Vertically too there are long lines of hierarchy in every office. This pattern, which leads to organisational deadlocks, is repeated at both the Centre and states.

A lot of ministries and agencies have outlived their utility but still exist, playing an altogether counter-productive role. Some of them, created during the heydays of the license-permit raj, have not been wound up though the purpose of for which they were created has long since disappeared. On top of it all, there is a general abundance of manpower, much larger than the amount of work. While the government's work is steadily decreasing, there is no let up in the staff increase. Procedurally, we need

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to drastically axe the current time-consuming and wasteful procedures, particularly the structure along the line of hierarchy in offices where files go up and down with officers raising queries which lead to delays. We need to radically reduce the number of hierarchical levels on which files move, restricting it to not more than two to three, including the minister.

There should be a flat order that no officer is to keep any file for more than 24 to 48 hours. After Independence, there has been a general emphasis on discretionary or administrative controls exercised by particular officers rather than on non-discretionary systems of control where general policies are formulated and publicised in writing so that every applicant knows where he stands. Wherever a government decision is needed in a specific case, we should operate the principle of management by exception. The advent of IT has made the situation abundantly suitable for simply axing many of our old procedural requirements. Rather, the officers must be encouraged to specialise in areas of their interests.

They should then be retained in that area for a much longer time than it is done at present. We should ideally follow the French administrative system where young entrants to its civil service are, from the very beginning, branched off into broad areas such as economic, social and general administration and are not normally pulled out of their areas of specialisation. Officers accustomed to dealing with distribution of permits or so, for which long queues are indispensable, should be made to start their training in queues to teach them to be time-conscious, friendly and courteous. Officers who work in agriculture should be made to do real farming for at least one or two years to understand the problems of land and those who make a living off of it.

Nowadays, the average entrance age of IAS officers is 30. Ergo, the old concept of catching them young has actually been given up. It is necessary to reduce the age of entry to the IAS to 24 or 25, as in the past. The stranglehold of the IAS on all top jobs should be ended, and while many of them deserve to occupy the top jobs, other officers who show adequate promise and ability, should be co-opted into higher services. Jobs at the top should be opened up to eligible persons, wherever they come from. The emphasis should be on managerial skills and realising goals, rather than on routine problem solving or being fixated with procedures. We have to accept that globalisation and the dramatic march of new information technology are inevitable and unstoppable developments of modern times. There are constraints no doubt, but there are also opportunities. The administrative organisation and attitude of our personnel are survivals from the 19th century, and do not meet the requirement and challenges of the 21st century.

10. Answer any one of the following(in about 250 words each)

Rural-urban disparities are growing continue after economic reform. In this context elucidate the scenario.

Ans: Rural-urban disparities, particularly in post-colonial countries, have for long been one of the causes of concern for the policymakers. The disparities are seen in all spheres of human life - economic and non-economic. The extent of disparities, however, differs from country to country. The long colonial rule in India had created an urban-rural divide. What causes great concern now-a-days is the sharp increase in the level of disparities after a few decades of planning, especially because planning was conceived as an instrument to narrow

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down rural-urban disparities. Rural India encompasses a little less than three-fourths of the country's population and is characterised by low income levels, poor quality of life and a weak base of human development.

Nearly one-third of the national income comes from villages, but there is a significant rural-urban divide. In 1997-98, the annual increase in non-farm employment in rural areas was 4.06 per cent. In 1983-84 it was 3.28 per cent. During 1999-2000 it came down to 2.14 per cent. The consequence has been a very slow reduction in rural poverty. In 1993-94 it was 39.36 per cent, in 1999-2000 the figure came down marginally to 36.35 per cent. According to one estimate, the average income of an urban dweller is four times higher than that of a rural dweller. If we look at the poverty data, a similar situation is noticed. India, a developing economy of over a billion people, recorded a relatively high economic growth during 1980-2000, especially during the 1990s, a decade known for noteworthy structural economic reforms. This period also recorded a decline in the incidence of poverty and improvement in parameters of human development such as levels of literacy, health and nutrition conditions.

Development policies focussed on enhanced and targeted public investments in programmes that facilitated improvements in the quality of life of the masses, but the disparity remains. THE disparities in the social development sector are mind-boggling. Rural adult illiteracy is a matter of alarming concern. In 2001, the urban literacy rate was 80.06 per cent but the rural literacy rate was 59.21 per cent. Thus, the difference in rural - urban areas in terms of percentage points is 20.85. Data released by the Planning Commission show that among illiterate people aged 60 years and above, 78.2 per

cent live in rural areas. In urban areas the figure is 48.2 per cent. Of the illiterate people who are 15 years and above but not beyond 60 years, rural areas have 55.8 per cent and the urban areas 25.1 per cent

Data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) show that the average per capita expenditure (MPCE) in rural India during 2000-01 amounted to Rs.499.90, which was a little over the corresponding figure of Rs.914.57 for an urban dweller. The disparities in the social development sector are mind-boggling. Rural adult illiteracy is a matter of alarming concern. In 2001, the urban literacy rate was 80.06 per cent but the rural literacy rate was 59.21 per cent. Thus, the difference in rural - urban areas in terms of percentage points is 20.85. Data released by the Planning Commission show that among illiterate people aged 60 years and above, 78.2 per cent live in rural areas. In urban areas the figure is 48.2 per cent. Of the illiterate people who are 15 years and above but not beyond 60 years, rural areas have 55.8 per cent and the urban areas 25.1 per cent.

The disparity is noticeable even in respect of the sex ratio. Census 2001 data have shown a general improvement in this regard because in 1991 the sex ratio was 927 women for 1,000 men while in 2001 it was 933 women for 1,000 men. The Census data have also given the urban-rural break-up, which shows that while in the case of urban India the ratio is 901 women to 1,000 men, in the case of rural India it is 946 women to 1,000 men. The bias of the state in favour of urban areas is evident from the per capita expenditure on basic services. According to the estimate of the Eleventh Finance Commission, per capita expenditure on basic services in rural areas during 1997-98 was Rs.24, but in urban areas it was Rs.49. Rural India contributes 27 per

cent to the GDP, but gets back only 5 per cent, which is less than one-fifth of its contribution. Given the situation, what can be done to reduce the level of disparity to a desirable level is a matter that calls for serious consideration. There is no doubt that India's rural economy cannot grow without agricultural development.

Capitalist agricultural productivity is constrained by the system itself. Effective land reform coupled with non-land input support to the beneficiaries can result in an increase in agricultural productivity. Apart from taking steps to increase human development facilities in the villages, such as health and education, and develop appropriate infrastructure such as roads and marketing facilities, there is the need for generating employment, which can better the living conditions of villagers. We need to adopt a long-term policy, keeping in mind the requirements of the rural and urban areas. A close look at the development plan exercises tends to demonstrate that ad-hocism permeates the policy processes. In the rural areas there are many resources lying unutilised. It is time to identify these and make proper use of them. The application of Information Technology can be of great help in identifying what is lying unutilised or underutilised.

b. What you think about NREGP? How much it helped to eradicate the poverty and providing the employment?

Ans: The NREGP is the largest ever employment programme in human history and India will have to allocate Rs 30,000 crores every year to sustain this programme. It has, since it was implemented, made news across the country, some good and some not so good. The NREGP is not just about wage employment; it is a programme designed to create rural infrastructure like roads, watersheds, small

tank structures, address natural resource management and much more. These activities can help to increase farm productivity along with provision of wages to the rural poor. The NREGP has critical elements built into it for effective implementation .The NREGP vests substantial powers with village level panchayats for effective implementation of the programme. If we critically examine the published articles in various journals on the implementation of the NREGP across the country, talk to the NREGP functionaries, and examine the findings of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India Report, we know that the three tier panchayat structure in India based on the 73rd constitutional amendments has not been involved fully and responsibly.

If the NREGP has to succeed and sustain itself it has to be managed at the village level effectively and efficiently. Effective means it has to create physical and infrastructure assets at the village level so that the two critical inputs like water and soil are protected and regenerated. Efficiency means the muster rolls are kept properly, wages are paid according to the rates announced and a minimum of 100 days of employment are actually given and just not announced. Although on paper village panchayats are supposed to do all these, there is no evidence across the country that they are actually doing the grassroots management of the NREGP. Gram sabhas are vital events in villages where discussions take place and approval of works to be taken up in the villages is sought. Villagers know better what is best for their village. NGOs can assist the panchayat secretary in these gram sabha meetings where works are approved.

Much has been made about the problem of bogus job cards being issued under the programme. Unfortunately the panchayat secretaries and presidents

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have not been trained systematically on how the NREGP works. There are various forms used for the NREGP. For example when villagers submit applications for unemployment allowance they have to use Form 14. Even panchayat secretaries do not know the purpose of these forms. Additionally, BDOs confuse the panchayat and harass them. Training is very important and towards this, panchayat presidents can visit other panchayats that have implemented the programme well to understand the working of the NREGP. This can also serve as training for the panchayat presidents in addition to his/her involvement in the social audit. In Andhra the Mandal Panchayats make computerized payments to the wage earner within a week. This is a good feature that all panchayats can adopt. It is also a good option for village panchayats to be equipped with computer facilities to manage all programmes at the village level through a Gram Sabha Information System (GSIS). Much hype has been created on the social audit of the NREGP by NGOs particularly in Andhra, which has used information technology in the implementation of NREGP. One NGO leader claims that "The success of NREGA social audits in Andhra Pradesh covering 12 million people is a brilliant example of civil society action enriching mainstream politics".

In the social audit panchayat presidents could have been involved instead of making it purely NGO driven. The CAG Report has made a pointed reference to the lack of administrative and technical staff at the panchayat level. A programme officer at the block level is supposed to be a full time person of the rank of a BDO. This could become one at the higher level of SDM. Similarly instead of having a gram rozgar sevak at the panchayat level it would be better to have a BDO in charge of operations so that financial transactions are well managed at the panchayat level.

11. Answer any two of the following(in about 150 words each)

a.. Decentralisation of socio-economic planning is the need of time. explain.

Ans: Decentralisation of socio-economic planning process and plan implementation to the grass root levels has been a matter of continuing concern. Another facet of this endeavour is to involve the people in plan formulation and implementation, taking this to the lowest area levels. Empowerment of Panchayats, as effective local self-governing institutions is enshrined as a Directive Principle of the State Policy in the Constitution. Over years the dif- ferent States have enacted legislations setting up Panchayats at the village, block or District level with varying modes of composition - directly elected peoples' representatives, nominated persons or a combination of the two, at different levels. Nevertheless, given the experience in efficacious achievements of objectives, a substantial degree of experimentation by different States from time to time, has been an important feature. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India mark a watershed in these developments. The Amendment would form the basis of amended state legislations on Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) to put the Panchayats on a strong foundation and virtually forming a third tier of governance, after the Union and State Govern-merits. The NDC Committee on Micro-level Planning and Involvement of People at Grass Root Level supplements this process by addressing itself to question of decentralisation of planning process. Several important issues arise in terms of institutional matters, allocation of sectoral and sub-sectoral functions to the Panchayats and methodological aspects of plan formulation and implementation.

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b. Write about poverty scenario of India.

Ans: While total overall poverty in India has de-clined, the extent of poverty reduction is often de-bated. While there is a consensus that there has not been increase in poverty between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the picture is not so clear if one considers other non-pecuniary dimensions (such as health, education, crime and access to infrastructure). With the rapid economic growth that India is experienc-ing, it is likely that a significant fraction of the ru-ral population will continue to migrate toward cit-ies, making the issue of urban poverty more sig-nificant in the long run . World bank has published defenses of the poverty reduction statistics. Accord-ing to this, increasing globalization and investment opportunities have contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty in the country. India, together with China, have shown the clearest trends of glo-balization with the accelerated rise in per-capita income. A 2007 report by the state-run National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) found that 77% of Indians, or 836 million people, lived on less than 20 rupees per day with most working in informal labour sector with no job or social security, living in abject poverty. A study by the McKinsey Global Institute found that in 1985, 93% of the Indian population lived on a household income of less than 90,000 rupees a year, or about a dollar per person per day; by 2005 that proportion had been cut nearly in half, to 54%. More than 103 million people have moved out of desperate poverty in the course of one generation in urban and rural areas as well. They project that if India can achieve 7.3% annual growth over the next 20 years, 465 million more people will be spared a life of extreme deprivation. Contrary to popular perceptions, rural India has benefited from this growth: extreme rural poverty has declined from 94% in 1985 to 61% in 2005, and they project that it will drop to 26% by 2025. Report concludes that India's economic reforms and the increased growth that has resulted have been the most suc-cessful anti-poverty programmes in the country.

b. Urban Sector Development in India is the need of time. Expain About Jawahar Lal Nehru national urban development programme in this context.

Ans: According to the 2001 census, India has a population of 1027 million with approximately 28 per cent or 285 million people living in urban ar-eas. As a result of the liberalization policies adopted by the Government of India is expected to increase the share of the urban population may increase to about 40 per cent of total population by the year 2021. It is estimated that by the year 2011, urban areas would contribute about 65 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). However, this higher pro-ductivity is contingent upon the availability and quality of infrastructure services. Urban economic activities are dependent on infrastructure, such as power, telecom, roads, water supply and mass trans-portation, coupled with civic infrastructure, such as sanitation and solid waste management. It is es-timated that over a seven-year period, the Urban Local Bodies would require a total investments of Rs. 1,20,536 crores.

This includes investment in basic infrastructure and services, that is, annual funding requirement of Rs. 17,219 crores. It is well recognised that in order to fructify these investments, a national level initia-tive is required that would bring together the State Governments linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long-term project sustainability; Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services; Planned development of

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identified cities including peri-urban areas, out-growths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanisation; Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor; Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion; and Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply and sanitation, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security. For this purpose Jawahar Lal Nehru national urban development programme is started:

Scope of the Mission
The Mission shall comprise two Sub- Missions, namely: Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance: This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub- Mission Directorate for Urban Infrastructure and Governance. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission will be on infrastructure projects relating to water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial and commercial establishments to conforming areas, etc.
Sub-Mission for Basic Services to the Urban Poor: This will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate for Basic Services to the Urban Poor. The main thrust of the Sub-Mission will be on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor.

12. Write about the following(not exceeding 20 words each)

a.Jacob Zuma: Leader of African National Congress (ANC), Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma took oath as fourth President of South Africa since the end of apartheid. He was administered the oath on May 10,2009 in Pretoria. Jacob Zuma, a self-taught man who fought the apartheid regime from inside South Africa and spent 10 years in prison in Robben Island along with Mandela succeeded outgoing President Kgalema Motlanthe. Jacob Zuma was the head of the ANC's internal security wing during the struggle against apartheid. The election held in April 2009, his party ANC polled 65.9 per cent of the votes and narrowly missed getting the two-thirds majority in parliament.

b.Hardeep Singh Puri: The government of India appointed Hardeep Singh Puri as India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. He succeed Nirupam Sen, whose term ended March 31,2009. A 1974 batch Indian Foreign Service officer, Hardeep Singh Puri served as India's ambassador to Brazil and prior to his new appointment, he was as secretary (economic affairs) in the external affairs ministry.

c. Mahatma Gandhi International Award for Peace and Justice 2009: Pro-democracy leader of Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi was chosen for Mahatma Gandhi International Award for Peace and Justice 2009. Leader of National League for Democracy (NLD) of Myanmar 63-year old Suu Kyi is a prisoner for the last two decades in her own country, Myanmar. Mahatma Gandhi International Award for Peace and Justice is awarded by the Mahatma Gandhi Foundation of South Africa. Ela Gandhi is the chairman of the Mahatma Gandhi Foundation.

d. Agni-I, Agni-II, Agni-III, Agni-3SL: The Agni-I is a short range ballistic missile (SRBM) with a single stage engine. While the Agni-II is an intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM) with two solid fuel stages and a Post Boost Vehicle (PBV) integrated into the missile's Re-entry Vehicle (RV).

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The Agni's manoeuvring RV is made of a carbon-carbon composite material that is light and able to sustain high thermal stresses of re-entry, in a variety of trajectories. Agni-III is a compact long range missile in test phase. Agni-3SL is a compact version of Agni-3 suitable for submarine launch.

e. Surya-1 and Surya-2: The Surya-1 is an inter-continental-range, surface-based, solid and liquid propellant ballistic missile under development. It is based upon a space launch vehicle being developed by India's space program to improve the nation's aerospace industry. This project would result in India's first intercontinental-range ballistic missile. The Surya-1 and -2 will be classified as a strategic weapon. It will likely be used to extend the Indian nuclear deterrent force to targets deeper within China. India can only hit a limited number of targets within China, even upon the completion of the Agni-3 missile. The development of a true ICBM would make almost any strategic target within China vulnerable and decrease India's relative weakness. This would develop a credible deterrent for India against any Chinese aggression. The Surya-1 will have an expected range of some 8,000 km (4971 miles). It reportedly has a length of 40 m and a launch weight of 80,000 kg. As the missile has yet to be developed, the payload and warhead are as yet unknown. It is believed to be a three-stage design, with the first two stages using solid propellant and the third-stage using liquid. The Surya-2 is a longer-ranged variant of the Surya-1. It has a reported range of 12,000 km (7456 miles). This is likely accomplished by decreasing the payload.

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