

Public Administration

Significance of public administration

Formulate governmental policies
Provide goods and services
Find out solutions to public issues
Ensure welfare of the people

Features of bureaucracy

Hierarchical organisation-
Permanence-
Appointment on the basis of Qualification-
Political Neutrality-
Professionalism-

Benefits of E- governance:

E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration. This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.

- Can receive service with the help of information technology.
- Need not to wait in government offices for services.
- Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

A. Champaran Sathyagraha of 1917:

Gandhiji started his social activities in India through Champaran Sathyagraha. Champaran Sathyagraha was to solve the problems faced by the indigo farmers at Champaran in Bihar. Gandhiji resorted to disobedience of the British rules and Sathyagraha and his involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.

B. Ahmadabad Cotton mill strike of 1918:

Cotton mill workers in Ahmadabad started their strike in 1918 when they were denied Plague Bonus. Starting Sathyagraha Gandhiji protested against this policy. Following his Sathyagraha the authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees.

C. Peasant Struggle in Kheda 1918:

Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Starting Sathyagraha Gandhiji protested against the decision. He advised people not to pay tax. Finally authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

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Importance of Non cooperation movement :

- a. It was the first national movement by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- b. Non Cooperation movement had a major role in making the national movement, which was till then confined to the elite of the society.
- c. Gandhiji withdrew the non cooperation movement due to Chauri Chaura incidents.

Khilafat Movement:

By declaring Khilafat movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle. He travelled across India to propagate his ideologies with Khilafat leaders like Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali.

As a result-

- a. Anti British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation
- b. Hindu- Muslim unity was intensified

Quit India Movement of 1942

Bombay conference of the National Congress in 1942 decided to start the Quit India Movement. It was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji. It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians. "Do or Die" was the famous slogan given by Gandhiji during the time of Quit India Movement.

Factors that caused Quit India Movement.

- Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
- Public disgust with price hike and famine
- The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War

Role of Subhash Chandra Bose in national movements of India

Ans. At various stages of the national movements, Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle. Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called Forward Block. He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose. He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India. INA had a women wing with Captain Lekshmi as the charge of the regiment. With the support of the Japan army the INA marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATE

- a. Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the Union minister entrusted with this mission.
- b. He appointed V.P.Menon as secretary of the department of state.
- c. As per the Instrument of Accession princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs and information and communications to the government of India
- d. Majority of princely state signed Instrument of Accession
- e. Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh were integrated in to the Indian union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA

- a. Several research institutions were started. Eg. CSIR,ICAR,ICMR
- b. H.J.Bhabha and S.N.bhatnagar were the leaders of CSIR
- c. H.J.Bhabha was the head of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic energy commission.
- d. Five IITs were started
- e. India made progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986

- a. Focusing on primary and continuing education
- b. Operation Black Board Programme was started to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in school.
- c. Started Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district
- d. Encoraged girls education

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

- a. Nehru was the chief architect of the Indian foreign policy.
- b. Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- c. Hostility to racism
- d. Trust in the UNO
- e. Peaceful co existence.
- f. Panchasheel principles
- g. Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- h. Policy of Non-alignment.

PANCHSHEEL PRICIPLES

- a. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- b. Mutual non aggression
- c. Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs
- d. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
- e. Peaceful co existence.

Education and Human Resource Development

Education -

- Improves the skills of individuals -
- Better the technological know – how -
- Helps to secure better job and income -
- Improves the standard of living

Problems that still exist in education sector

- Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
- There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
- Quality of education has to be improved.

How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country

- Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
- Natural resources can be utilised properly.
- Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
- Economic development is possible through increase in production

Facilities to be ensured for Healthcare

- Availability of nutritious food
- Availability of clean water
- Preventive measures
- Cleanliness
- Medical facilities
- Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
- Healthy environment

Himadri

- a) The highest mountain range.
- b) Average altitude is 6000 metres.
- c) Origin of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna.
- d) Kanchenjunga and Nandadevi are the peaks having above 8000 metres height.

Himachal

- a) Situated to the south of the Himadri.
- b) Average altitude is 3000 metres.
- c) The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling are situated in the southern slopes of this range.

Siwaliks

- a) Situated to the South of the Himachal.
- b) Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- c) As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range ,its continuity breaks at many places.
- d) Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Dunes. Eg. Dehradun

The significance of the northern mountains

- a) These mountain played an important role in moulding climate and human life in India.
- b) It protect us from foreign invasion from the north since ancient times
- c) Blocks the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.
- d) Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter
- e) Caused the emergence of diverse flora & Fauna
- f) Source region of rivers
- f) Glaciers in the Himalayas are rich sources of fresh Water

Peninsular Plateau

- a) It made of hard crystalline rocks
- b) It includes variety of topography such as mountains, plateaus and valleys
- c) Highest peak in these regions is the Anamudi (Idukki – 2695m)
- d) It holds numerous deposits of diverse minerals. So this division is termed as Store house of Minerals

Himalayan rivers and Peninsular Rivers

A) Himalayan rivers

- a) Originate from Himalayan Mountain Eg. Indus, Ganga,Brahmaputra
- b) Extensive catchment area.
- c) Intensive erosion.
- d) Create gorges in the mountain region and take meandering course in the plains
- e) High irrigation potential
- f) Navigable along the plains
- g) Flowing throughout the year

Peninsular Rivers

- a) Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau
- b) Comparatively smaller catchment area
- c) Intensity of erosion is less
- d) Do not create deep valleys
- e) Less irrigation potential
- f) Navigation potentialis low
- g) Dried out in summer

Eg.Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada , Tapti

Coastal Plain of India

A. West coastal Plain

- a) Between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats
- b) From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari
- c) Comparatively narrow
- d) Lakes & Backwaters can be found
- e) Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan Coast & Malabar Coast

B. East Coastal Plain

- a) Between Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
- b) From sundarban delta to Kanyakumari
- c) Comparatively wide
- d) Can be divided into north zircar Plain and coromandal coast
- d) Deltas are formed

Circumstances that led to THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Colonial Rule

Policy of Mercantilism

Mercantilist Laws

Protest against new taxes

Ideological support of thinkers

Influence of THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world
- Put forward the concept of republican form of government
- Prepared the first written constitution.
- Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

Causes of the French Revolution

Autocratic Rule of The Bourbon kings of France .

Luxurious and extravagance life of rulers

Inequalities in French society

Division in French Society

Influence of Ideologies

Financial crisis

Division in French Society

The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates. The clergy and the nobility formed the first two estates. The third estate that consisted of the middle class and farmers and craftsmen formed the majority of the population. The first two estates were the most privileged classes and were exempted from payment of taxes. They held vast land and collected various taxes from farmers. Moreover, they controlled higher positions in administrative and military services and led luxurious life. On the other hand, the third estate had no role in the administration and had to pay various taxes. They had no political and social rights. This social condition compelled the common people to protest against the existing system.

Influence of French Revolution

Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world

Spread the ideas of equality liberty fraternity

Helped the growth of the middle class

Ended the feudal system In Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.

Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people

Led to the emergence of nationalism

Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty

Reforms of Napoleon

Farmers were made the owners of land

Exercised state's control over the clergy

Formed 'sinking fund with the aim to avoid public debt

Established Bank of France to centralize finance

Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws

Constructed several roads for transportation

Social conditions led to the Russian revolution

- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tzarist emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income. Moreover, the landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre. It was the foreigners who controlled the majority of the industries that existed there.

Results of Russian Revolution.

- Russia withdrew from the first World War
- Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
- Gave importance to public sector
- Introduced centralized planning
- Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

Reasons for the occurrence of seasons

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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