

Winmeen Tnpsc Group 1 & 2 Study Materials

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

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

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

20. India in 21st Century

1. Which is the main factor to unite all Indians?

The principle of Unity in Diversity

2. Name some great men and visionaries?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Patel and Ambedkar

3. Who took the reconstructing of nascent India?

Indira Gandhi

4. Give details on population growth in India?

The population in India according to 2001 census was put at 102.7 crores. There was an increase of 21.34 percent over the 1991 census.

(a) The average population density for the whole country is 324 persons per square kilometers.

(b) Delhi had the highest density with 9294 persons per square km.

(c) Among the states while West Bengal had the highest density of 904 persons in Arunachal Pradesh it was 13 persons per square km.

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(d) Among the cities, Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chandigarh and Bangalore have a density of more than 2000 persons per square km.

(e) The sex-ratio on an average was 933 females per 1000 males. Kerala has a high of 1058 females per 1000 males. Haryana has a low of 861 females per 1000 males.

(f) The average literacy rate for the whole country is 65.38 percent. The literacy rate in Kerala is the highest with 90.92 percent whereas Bihar has the lowest with 47.53 percent. The literacy rate in Tamilnadu is 73.47 percent

5. What is population policy?

The Government of India in order to enable it to formulate a population policy appointed an Expert Group with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan as chairperson which made the following recommendations on 21st May 1994.

6. Give features of population policy 1994?

1. The objective of the policy will continue to be population stabilization, but it should be achieved through a stronger emphasis on social development with the involvement of decentralized institutions.

2. Family planning strategies should be linked with the provision of minimum needs.

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3. Greater emphasis on removal of child-marriage, dowry and other social evils.
 4. Dispensing with national method of specific targets and cash incentives.
 5. Allowing locally elected bodies to set social development-cum-demographic targets.
 6. Establishment of an apex body called the Population and Social Development Commission similar to the Space Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission, which will replace the departments dealing with health and family welfare.
7. What are the objectives of population policy 2000?
1. The immediate objective is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and basic reproductive and child health care.
 2. The medium term objective is to bring that Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement levels of 2.1 by 2010.
 3. The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

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8. What are the achievements of the population policy 2000?

1. The Crude Birth Rate has come down from 40.8 in 1951 to 25.8 in 2000.
2. Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from 146 per 1000 live births in 1951 to 68 per 1000 live births in 2000.
3. The Crude Death rate has come down from 25 in 1951 to 8.5 in 2000.
4. The life expectancy of an average Indian has increased from 37 in 1951 to 67 years in 2000.
5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR - the average number of children born to a woman during her life time) has reduced from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.8 in 2000.

9. What is poverty?

According to the Human Development Report of 1997, “poverty is the denial of opportunities to lead a long, healthy and creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect and the respect of others”.

10. What are the types of poverty?

Poverty is of two types namely, absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is when a person cannot obtain certain absolute standards of minimum

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requirements, usually measured in terms of income. Relative poverty is when a person falls behind others.

11. What are the poverty alleviation programmes launched by government?

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) 1978
2. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) 1979
3. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980
4. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) 1982
5. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983
6. India Awaas Yojana (IAY) 1985
7. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) 1989
8. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) 1993
9. Million Wells Scheme (MWS) 1996
10. Ganga Kalyan Yojana(GKY) 1997

12. What is national income?

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The real income of a country is the sum total of goods and services produced in that country. Since these goods and services come in different measures., it is not possible to quantify' the sum total in a common measure. Therefore, the values are expressed in terms of money. Thus, national income is the money value of all the final goods and services produced in a country in a year

13. Name some major initiatives for industrial development?

- The Industrial Policy Resolution. 1948
- The Industries Development and Resolution Act, 1951
- The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1973
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1977
- The Industrial Policy Statement, 1980
- The New Industrial Policy, 1991

14. What are the five year plans and priorities given.

- First Five year plan 1951-56 Priority to agriculture, irrigation and power projects
- Second Five Year plan 1956-61 Priority to Industry
- Third Five Year plan 1961-66 Basic industries
- Fourth Five Year plan 1969-74 Growth with distributive justice

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- Fifth Five year plan 1974-79 Poverty eradication and self reliance
- Sixth Five Year plan 1980-85 Poverty alleviation
- Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 Generation of employment
- Eight Five Year plan 1992-97 Employment Generation leading to achieve full employment by 2000.
- Ninth Five Year plan 1997-2002 Growth with social justice and equality
- Tenth Five Year plan 2002-2007 Reduction of poverty and population growth

15. List some constitution changes after independence?

1. Enlargement of Constitution

The original Constitution of India consisted of a preamble, 22 parts, 395 Articles and 8 schedules. Now, it consists of a preamble 26 parts, 444 Articles and 12 Schedules. Not only that, it has been amended more than 100 times according to article 368. Hence, we proudly say that ours is the most detailed constitution in the world.

2. Changes in the Preamble

In the original constitution, only three major principles such as sovereignty, Democracy and Republic placed. But, the Forty Second constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 inserted another two major principles, namely, socialism and

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secularism in the preamble. Hence, we say that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic country. As such, unit and integrity of the nation' has been added in the preamble of the constitution by the 42nd amendment.

3. Maintenance of Basic Structures

As in the original constitution, the basic structures of principles are properly maintained without any dislocation. Sovereignty, secularism, socialism, democracy, republic, parliamentary form of government, rule of law are some of the basic features of the constitution. In the Kesavanatha Bharathi Vs State of Kerala (1973), the supreme court held that the parliament may amend any part of the constitution including the preamble, but the basic structures of the constitution should ever remain unchanged.

4. Fundamental Duties

Fundamental duties were included in the constitution under Part IV A and a new article 51A was inserted. It deals with 10 fundamental duties such as to abide by the constitution, respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the national unity and integrity of India; to safeguard public property and so on.

5. The Panchayats

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The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has placed the panchayats in part IX of the constitution from Article 243 to 243-0. This part deals with the structure and functions of panchayatiraj - the rural local bodies in India. Also, the 73rd amendment has created the 11th Schedule of the constitution in which 29 functions of the panchayats are listed. 170

6. The Municipalities

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has created a new part - IX-A of the constitution from Article 243-p to 243-ZG. The part discusses the composition, and functions of the urban local governments. Reservation and participation have also been dealt with in this part. Also, the 74th amendment has provided the 12th schedule of the constitution in which 18 functions of the urban local bodies are listed.

7. Co-operative Federalism

Originally, the constitution of India has provided a quasi-federalism according to which the features of federal and the unitary form of governments are included in the constitution. Since India has many states and problems not only among the states but also between the centre and the states, the constitution has created an Inter-State Council. It was created only in May 1990 on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The council comprises of the prime minister, the chief

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ministers of all States and union - territories having legislative assemblies. In addition, the Prime Minister can nominate six ministers of cabinet rank from the union cabinet to this council. The meetings of the council are presided by the Prime Minister. Actually, the provision of this council has created a co-operative federalism in India.

8. Electoral Reforms

For electoral reforms in India, many committees and commissions were appointed. Tarkunde Committee (1974) and Dinesh Goswami Committee (1990) are two important committees which have contributed many recommendations for the electoral reforms. In addition, the election commission has also suggested certain electoral reforms from time to time. For example, in 1994, the Election Commission issued a notification which required the political parties to elect their respective office bearers as per their constitutions within four months. Anti-Defection law (1985), 61st Constitutional Amendment Act (1989) which gave the right to vote to all of 18 years of age, etc. or some of the important electoral reforms in India

9. Elections

Since independence, many elections have been conducted for the parliament and the state legislative assemblies in India. Actually, the elections have given

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opportunity for the people to participate in politics and have created awareness among the people.

16. List some administrative reforms made in India?

- Ayyangar Committee, 1949.
- Gorwala Committee, 1951
- Appleby Report, 1953 and 1956
- Administrative Reforms Commission (1966-70)

17. What are the ten areas of public administration?

- The machinery of the government of India and its procedures of work.
- The machinery for planning at all levels
- Central-State relations.
- Financial Administration
- Personnel Administration
- Economic Administration
- Administration at the State level.
- District Administration.
- Agricultural Administration.
- Problems of redress of citizen's grievances.