Q- Reasons fr tolerance in India. Is it under threat?

Reasons fr tolerance:
- Historical and cultural factors: India has seen influx of traders n invaders belonging to diff regions, religions and Indian society therefore has emerged as a tolerant civilisation
- Religious- Land of many religions all of which propound tolerance
- Constituion- an enlightened constituion that propagates the interests of all sections of society

This tolerance has received some setbacks like:
- Regionalism, linguism, communalism and secessionist movements.
- Cow vigilantes n mob lynchings have become a trend.
- Racism, eg against people of NE, students from Africa.
- Section 124(A) misuse for curbing dissent in the name of sedition (incitement to hatred against Govt, Kedarnath case upheld), NDTV ban

These point to a general atmosphere of politically motivated anarchy, widespread distress among the masses due to absence of opportunities for the youth and increased stress levels. Though the tolerance incorporated in the DNA of the Indian society is still strong, timely check against such tendencies by the three pillars of Indian Society is required.

7 July 2017

Q1- 1) What do you understand by development? It is said that recent resistances by social movements have changed World Bank’s understanding of development paradigm. Do you agree? Discuss. (200 Words)

Ans- Development includes growth with improvement in quality of life. This is reflected in Amartya Sen’s work where he equates development with an increase in choices for humans, freedom from constraints on utilising one’s talents and creativity. It is more than simply access to resources, includes the ability to utilise those resources

Recent social movements like those around environment protection, gender equality, reducing inequality have led to a change in the WB approach as well. Some examples r campaigning by Greenpeace, Occupy Wall Street for women equality

Earlier, the so called washington consensus was driven by economic growth merely, social issues were neglected. But now, it has undergone a change. Social issues particularly the burning ones are incorporated in its policies, reports published and its funding pattern.

Egs from India: WB is supporting Tejaswini project for women empowerment in Jharkhand, TEQUIP project for education standards improvement, Mujiris Project in Kerala, Skill India Program and so on.

Focus Areas include climate change, Environment protection, Biodiversity protection, Clean Energy, Poverty, health and development, Conflict and violence.

Through its reports, it has been driving home the point of sustainability and inclusivity. For Eg: report that less than 1% of India’s population lives in WHO qualified air standards

Thus, approach has shifted from economic growth to Welfare oriented growth.

Q- LTTE Issue, hw to prevent resurgence?
LTTE- dates back to colonial era, communal award led to differences bw Sinhalese n Tamilians. Later Govt policies were discriminatory to Tamilians- sent back 3 lac to India, Sinhalese as official language, nt allowing them in civil services etc.

Armed struggle from 84 to 2007, close to 25 yrs, India helped through sending her troops to help army quell the uprising.

To prevent:
- Constitution shd be modified to protect their interests
- Those accused of HR violations during the war shd be brought to book
- Rehabilitation of war displaced ppl
- Providing sufficient opportunties fr their growth n dev such as education,health n employment
- More autonomy n devolution of powers to Tamilians in tamil majority regions

Peace is hard won n must be protected through suitable measures

Q- Andhra Pradesh ko SC status- Yes or No?

SC status ws given basis hilly terrain or economic backwardness by FC. Now abolished since devolution of more funds to states. So, no Q of giving it to AP. Also, education n literacy standards r better, What else then?- Aid as promised by Govt hs been given. Now, AP can develop Amravati, improve Governance through initiatives like e-PRAGATI, improve ease of doing business, NMIMZ can be set up

Q- Indo US innovation cooperation

Ans- India holds forum level engagements with US
- Mission Innovation by Bill n Melina Gates foundation in colab with France India n US
- India US Innovation Forum

Q- 2) What do you understand by ‘population dynamics’? Why is understanding population dynamics important for Indian policymakers? Examine. (200 Words)

Ans- Pop Dynamics is the study of interplay between different demographic factors such as population size, pop growth rate, age mix, Distribution etc

**Importance for Policy Makers:**

Imp bcz it helps them with relevant data basis which they can plan relevant interventions and developmental works. Instead of one size fits all approach, customised interventions can be planned, they will be more effective. Various dimensions of these policy making are:

Understanding Population Dynamics important for Indian Policymakers because:

1. **Calculating Resource Size for the future** : Any development planning with a time horizon of more than a few years has to factor in the changing size of the base population and, therefore, the changing size of the resources needed to meet the requirements. Ex - clinics, hospital beds, homes, schools, colleges and training institutes, jobs, social security, rural banks, piped water and policemen

2. **How these resources are distributed** : — by age, gender, education, income, marital status, geography, and so on.

3. **Calculating the Implications** :
   a) Economic Implications : Are we exceeding our carrying capacity nationally and globally?
b) Social Implications: Are the rising population densities increasing the spread of infection through too much close contact between people?

c) Environmental Implications: Are we using up water and forests and energy faster than we can replenish them

4. Customised interventions: For effective policy implementation. E.g. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao targeted in Haryana, “Mission Parivar Vikas” in 145 High Focus districts in 7 States with highest Total Fertility Rate for improved family planning services, Road Connectivity Projects for LWE districts etc.

The economic survey 2016-17 highlighted lack of population dynamics currently taken into consideration by policymakers when it showed that Welfare spending in India suffers from misallocation - the districts with the most poor are the ones that suffer from the greatest shortfall of funds in social programs. We need to account for demographic dynamics in our policy.

12 July 2017

Q-1) It is often argued that India needs directly elected and empowered mayors for all its big cities. Do you agree? Comment. (200 Words)

At present Raj n MH hv direct mayoral election system and not other states

Ans- Shashi Tharoor had introduced a bill last year arguing for directly elected mayors of all big cities. MH Govt came up with proposal to directly elect Sarpanch

This will have foll merits:

- It will bring in accountability of the mayor to public who in turn wd pursue urban governance to win people confidence. Lack of accountability is one of the reaosns fr urban woes
- A directly elected mayor with a fixed tenure will pave the way for reduction in Govt interference in cities’ administration n offers stability bcz no longer dependent on state govt’s wish
- It will be in line with participative governance and decentralised democracy principles

Caveats:

- It might create situations like Mayor n members belonging to diff parties and thus posing problems of cooperation n coordination n consensus in governance between them
- It will be difficult to convince all states to bring out the legislation, it being a state subject
- Empirical evidence of states of Raj n HP ds nt support the efficiency theory
- Wd mean a lot of spend for elections n another place fr parking of black money

1st problem can be overcome by allowing the Mayor to appoint his council of members, making him executive head and fixing the tenure to ensure stability. States shd also display cooperative sub-federalism by devolving mr powers to ULBs (as mentioned by ES). Most importantly, it is imp to create a powerful political executive in the city with more autonomy, whether directly or indirectly elected.

Q-1) Critically examine salient features of the Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008, (UWSSA) and the Sexual Harassment of Women at
Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and their role in addressing problems being faced by ‘domestic helps’ in India. (200 Words)

Ans- Background- India has roughly 40 lac domestic workers, as per ILO estimates. Issues faced by them: Overworked, underpaid and abused.

- No health benefits, maternity benefits or paid leaves concept
- Often tortured n sometimes sexually exploited too
- No bargaining power
- Severe inferiority complex- referred to as maids

- Multiple overlapping layers of inequality- social, economic n gender- major women belonging to low castes and migrants from nearby rural areas.
- Institutional neglect- Maternity benefit Act or minimum wages bill. Neither recognises domestic helps as workers with rights.

Domestic workers social security bill is pending in the parliament, it recognises domestic help as right bearing workers and places onus on employers to pay cess social security benefits. There is need to recognise them as workers with rights

The Acts like Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Act (UWSSA) & Sexual Harassment of women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act have been passed in 2008 & 2013 respectively.

UWSSA:-

PROS
(i) It is like a social security scheme for the people working in the unorganised sector.
(ii) It provides for the establishment of National Social Security Board to suggest policies & measures for the protection of rights of the unorganised workers, like regarding their health, disability, wages etc.

CONS- This act does not recognise domestic workers (maids) as workers, so vast nos of those employed in this sector do not enjoy protection under this law.

Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Act:- it supersedes Vishakha guidelines, imp part is that its applicable to schools, colleges and even patients in a hospital (Now She- Box has been launched to effectively implement the guidelines)

PROS- (i) It defines sexual harassment & provides for the protection of women from sexual harassment at the workplace. The "aggrieved women" include public, private workers. This does cover domestic help as worker
(ii) Provides fine of 50000 rupees & jail in case of the violation of the above act.
(iii) Under the act, every establishment having atleast 10 workers have to constitute a committee for the redressal of the complaints related to sexual harassment.
(iv) Every district will have a Complaints & Redressal Committee, it can be at Block Level as well.

CONS- (i) Only 25% Indian companies & 36% MNCs are compliant with the provisions of the above act.
(ii) Lack of specific provision for domestic workers, lack of stringent implementation if the law
& provision of 10 workers are the loopholes in the act. Thus, there is need of plugging the loopholes in the above acts.

Maternity Benefit Act or Minimum Wages Act – none of them covers domestic workers under their ambit.

a draft bill, the Domestic Workers Regulation of Work and Social Security Bill, 2016, calls for the compulsory registration of the employer and the employee with the District Board for regulation of domestic workers, it mandates the collection of cess from the employer for the maintenance of a social security fund for domestic workers. Thus it does not criminalise them as was the case earlier, it reflects the change in approach from law n order problem to rights bearing group.

19 July 2017

Q- 1) The government has approved changes to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958. What are these changes? What will be their implications? Examine. (200 Words)

Ans- Changes proposed-
Public works can be taken up by the central Govt within the prohibited area now. Between 2 competing goals of preservation and development; Govt has chosen the latter.
Implications:
- It will become difficult to object to constructions around ancient monuments
- No permission is required to start the construction
- Developmental works which were stuck due to the old regulation can be completed now.

Our monuments are already reeling under threat due to pollution n illegal constructions around them; this regulation might prove further setback.
Need is to devise a mechanism so that only indispensable works are carried out and sufficient mitigating steps are taken before taking up construction.

Q- 2) “Antarctica is a climate stabilising factor.” Elaborate. Also discuss impact of human activities on Antarctica. (200 Words)

Ans- Antarctica consists of 90% of earth’s ice and 70% of Fresh water. It has huge ecosystem services. Its climate stabilising impacts can be seen as below:
- Antarctica contributes to deep ocean currents which maintain earth’s heat budget
- Antarctica contributes to wind movements (form a part of planetary movements) which maintain earth’s heat balance
- Feed fresh water into oceans which maintains hydrological cycle
- Enhances earth’s albedo and therefore prevents environment warming
- It contributes to biodiversity—some of the organisms are endemic to Antarctica

Impact of human activities on Antarctica:
- Ozone layer depletion in the region
- Plastic or garbage gyres hv formed in adjoining regions
- Microplastics are known to exist in d antarctica ecosystem
- Larsen iceshelf A, B & C hv broken off

Steps taken:
- Ross sea was declared MPA
- Research hs been undertaken by ESA (MIDAS study), NASA etc to document the impact on the continent
- Any development activity banned

Q- 1) It is said that there is an urgent need to understand the complexity of the problem of food wastage and then to devise a national-level strategy to combat it. Discuss why.

Ans UNDP report says that 40% of food produced in India gets wasted. This is alarming for a country like India where for starving millions, food is a luxury.

It is imp...
- India has 21% population living below poverty line, most of them r stunted n malnourished
- The food that gets wasted can be used to feed many.
- India scores poorly in hunger mgmt as per Global Hunger Index that puts India at 100/119- IFPRI
- Wastage of food entails wastage of resources that goes into making it like water, soil nutrients, human efforts etc

Need is to develop a national level strategy having broad based approach covering storage, effective forward n backward linkages, Irradiation centres etc. India is putting up irradiation centres with the help of Russia, this can contribute to above plan

France has passed legislation to mk supermkt donate unsold food to charity or to be used as fertiliser

Q- 1) It is said that the Rig Veda is being closer to the Zoroastrian text Avesta than to the later Vedas. Discuss significance of this fact in ongoing debate on origin and migration of Aryan race. (200 Words)

Ans- Genetic evidence being studied now a days has once again fuelled the debate around the migrant theory. Romila Thapar has argued that there r similarities bw Rig Veda n Avesta.- Gods’s names are similar, some rituals like Upanayan ceremony in Hindus hs a counterpart in Iranian society too.

Significance: it strengthens migration theory that Aryans hv migrated from Central Asia. However, there are certain contrasts too:
- Ahura is their deity while Asura r demons in Indian context

So, need to proceed with caution. More evidence is needed

Q- 1) The Supreme Court on July 27, 2017, in the matter of Rajesh Sharma and Ors v State of UP and Anr, delivered a judgment, which the women’s movement has rejected as biased against women. Critically comment on this judgement. (200 Words)
The Supreme Court judgement in Rajesh Sharma and Ors v State of UP and Anr case is in keeping with Section 498A of IPC that criminalizes dowry and protects women against violence for the same. The Court has asked for family welfare committee to be constituted under NALSA, composed of local people/leaders/activists to filter the cases and check for their authenticity and genuineness prior to making any arrests.

497- Adultery

The significance of the judgement –
1. It will prevent the rampant misuse of the law, which otherwise accounts for only around 20% conviction.
2. The court does not touch upon the law at all, rather only provides a procedural guideline prior to conviction.
3. The law is harsh in its present form, and clearly gender-biased with a lot of presumptions and assumptions against the male community. Not only men, many women hv also been wrongly implicated in these cases viz. the in-laws
4. In cases of failed marriages, divorce, etc. the law is often invoked to take revenge against the husband and in laws.

Criticism –
1. Reliance only on data from NCRB, which deals with only crime reported , ignoring NFHS 3 data which suggests- large number of crimes, violent or non-violent against women ,crimes not reported need to be taken cognizance. NFHS also states that only 2% of the victims go ahead with filing FIR and proceeding with the case and the others hesitate due to various family and society conditions. low conviction rate can be due to many other reasons like lack of sufficient evidences, settlements, withdrawal due to threats or social pressure.
2. The committee would act as a jury of a kind which might be questioned for its level of objective understanding of the case; unless their mandate is clarified under law.
3. The judgment can be seen as a case of judicial activism encroaching upon executive’s powers to make rules on a law.

Protection of women shd nt turn into harassment of men. Hence a welcome step. However, to ensure that FMCs perform as desired; their mandate shd be clarified. D composition of committee shd be defined to hv presence of activists besides civil society members to ensure that they do nt bcm a too tool to let go of the accused. Ultimately, a law is only as good as its implementation. Court shd ensure that loopholes in law which cd be preventing its efficient implementation r removed such as judicial delays

Q- Views of Deendayal Upadhyay, C Rajgopalchari, Dayanand Saraswati, Gandhi and Ambedkar
Ans- Deen.- believed that caste system led to social solidarity n social control. Various castes were complementary and this resulted in organic solidarity. He lamented dilution of this function due to proliferation of castes
C Raj...- He believed that caste system was conducive to social balance, occupational mobility would destabilise society. Caste is the most important element of Indian society and should not be changed; else economic development would be hampered. He refused to support temple entry bill in Madras assembly.

Dayanand S- he believed in the rig Vedic model of caste system in which one’s caste was not ascribed basis birth but decided on merit basis. Children were placed in different castes as per their merit and social skills. However, he criticised the ideas of purity and pollution; castes being high and low which was responsible for exploitation of some by others. He advocated rights of untouchables to read shastras and encouraged them to study.

Ambedkar- totally against CS,

Gandhi- supported 4 fold division of caste system which he believed was required for transfer of skills from one generation to next and thus continuation of traditional skills, this he believed would help in making villages self-sufficient. But, totally against untouchability, he worked all his life to uplift these disadvantaged sections. He formed Harijan sewak sangh; temple entry movement.

Water mgmt

**Groundwater (Sustainable Management) Bill, 2017**

**Concerns**
- Declining water table
- Arsenic and fluoride poisoning
- Migration related to water stress becoming more common
- No framework for integrated management (CWC n CGWB)
- Rising river water disputes

Mhir Shah Committee recommended merging CWC and CGWB (Central Ground Water board) to form a national water commission so that planning in silos could be replaced by an integrated approach.

Q- Triple Talaq- Role of Hanafi school

**Ans**- Hanafi- one of the 4 orthodox schools of Sunni Islam. Its scholars have been the chief architects of Sharia law, more than the other 3 schools. They have major influence on formation and revision of laws. Then define Triple Talaq (Talaq-e-bidat means instant talaq) and concerns
- Koran prescribes triple talaq in 3 settings
- Enough scope for reconciliation, but this aspect is not popularised by the orthodox Islamic scholars
- Triple talaq is derogatory to dignity of women due to practice of nikah Halal
- It promotes patriarchy as only men can unilaterally divorce their women
- Used in a distorted manner, without attempts at reconciliation, in a fit of fury or impulse
- Even theocratic countries like Pak and Bangladesh have banned this practice

Studies conducted by BMMA show that more than 90% women favour abolition of triple talaq, as against constitutional principles of equality (no discrimination on grounds of..., equality of law). Time to usher in UCC as per art 44

Court judgements on personal laws being subject to FRs test
Inconsistent and contradictory

- **Krishna Singh case**: SC ruled that Part 3 cannot apply to personal laws
- Other cases, it has tested personal laws on test of FRs

SC struck down Talaq-e-bidat (instant divorce) and asked Govt to come up with a suitable law on the matter.

Shayaro bano had filed a petition in 2015 after her husband divorced her by writing talaq thrice. 1986 wli Shah Bano thi

3 types of talaq: ahsan, hasan n bidat, the last one is instant and irrevocable. (BiAAH)

Court said it is violative of art 14 - rt to equality also includes rt **against arbitrariness**

It is not a core feature of Islam

Missed opportunity to question polygamy n nikah halala, woman discriminated in matters of adoption n guardianship

Did not address question of whether a personal law is subordinate to FR or not

HRIDAY - heritage related infrastructure development is being taken up in 12 identified cities at a total cost of Rs.500 cr.

- Integrated, inclusive n sustainable dev focusing on entire ecosystem including local businesses, tourists
- Central govt – all expenses n states to support by ensuring quick implementation
- The 12 cities selected for the scheme are Ajmer, Amritsar, Amravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Warangal, Puri, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Varanasi and Velankanni.

PCPNDT (Diagnostics test), 2003

To arrest declining sex ratio

Features:

- Bans suggesting or hinting in any manner the sex of foetus to the person undergoing US or her relatives
- Bans use of ultrasound mcns for any purpose other than mentioned in d act
- Bans use of sex selection techniques in pre conception stages
- Prescribes fines n punishment fr those ultrasound centres or citizens who r found engaging in the violation of act
- Bans displaying ads for promoting sex determination
- Requires all US centres to be registered with the state Govt
- Reqd to keep a copy of n submit US forms to Govt if required by Govt
- Regulates sale n distribution of US machines

Sexual harassment of women at workplace Act 2013 - it supercedes Vishakha guidelines

Features:

- Applies to private as well as public offices, clients as well as customers
- Applies to schools, colleges as well as patients in hospitals
- Internal complaints committee in all offices where HC is at least 10, shd have an NGO member
- Resolution of complaints in a time bound manner; shd also hv the option of mutual resolution
- District resolution committees hv been formed too
- Firms to organise workshops n awareness programs
- Fine if nt obeyed

Negatives: Offices hv nt formed the internal complaints committees, NGO member might nt be easy to find

Steps taken by Govt to address sexual harassment
- Above Act
- She Box initiative
- Awareness campaigns amng women
- Instructions to companies to conduct training n awareness
- MOWCD programs with CEDAW of UN

Q- 2) In terms of sex ratio and female literacy, Nagaland scores over Haryana. However, in terms of political empowerment of women Haryana scores over Nagaland. Discuss the reasons

Ans- Haryana hs passed amendment to panchayati raj act n allows women who r 5th pass to contest elections bt men shd be metric pass to contest elections. This leeway to women has resulted in their higher representation despite low status of women in Hry
Nagaland mein kam hai cz ppl oppose it in the name of custom. Women grp want it though.
Now, just 2 reasons r sufficient. Then talk bout what inference cn b drawn frm this.
That legislations cn hv positive impact

* The economic survey, in its latest mid-year report, says “estimates indicate that currently India incurs losses of about $ 9-10 billion annually due to extreme weather events. Of these, nearly 80% losses remain uninsured”.

Polymetallic nodules (also known as manganese nodules) are potato-shaped, largely porous nodules found in abundance carpeting the sea floor of world oceans in deep sea. Besides manganese and iron, they contain nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, of which nickel, cobalt and copper are considered to be of economic and strategic importance.

American IR in 1776- economic- Americans nt allowed to trade with other countries, capitalists nt allowed to develop basic n heavy industry, taxation decided by British...............Political- despite elected reps, British held dominance n interfered too. Levied stamp duty etc to mk up fr losses in war with France. Americans gave the solgan “No taxation without representation” Social n Intellectual- impact of Thomas Penn and other european thinkers....Social...restrictions on movements of people in America

George washington led IR n Won cz British economy ws weak due to regular wars, Americans stood unoited, recd support frm intelligentsia across, France helped....
American Civil War (1860s): Division of America into North states (capitalists) n South states (Agriculture), former dependent on latter fr raw material. Latter started demanding secession frm d Union. North fearing loss of raw material came up with Slavery issue to dent their unity. Abraham Lincoln (republican means north states...) successfully led the revolt against slavery and at same time upheld the unity. So Slavery was abolished in the 19th century.

Q- Roots of racism in US, why emerging again? (US Civil war took place in 1860s- Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery)...American Independence revolution took place in 1776
Ans- roots lie in slavery system in d past. Ku Klux Klan movements- white supremacy white nationalism n anti immigration. Civil war in US- blacks wr discriminated against, till mid 20th century, neglected n discriminated. In 1960s, they demanded rights under Martin Luther King, fuelled hostility, street crimes by American africans fuels ill will
Emerging nw: insecurity n competition wrt limited resources such as jobs, welfare measures, political support directly n indirectly, historical factors, xenophobia n anti islamisation due to security threats is fuelling racist feelings; lack of effective action against such tendencies

The Ku Klux Klan commonly called the KKK or simply the Klan, is the name of three distinct movements in the United States that have advocated extremist reactionary positions such as \textit{white supremacy, white nationalism, anti-immigration}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Klan</th>
<th>19th century, 3rd quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Klan</td>
<td>Early 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Klan</td>
<td>1946–present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q- 1) Examine the causes and implications of recent changes in production patterns in the sugar industry in India. (200 Words)
Ans- \textbf{changes in India}- last few yrs, droughts in South India, low production, sugar mills under stress, shift to pulses due to MSP...in North India- new varieties introduced, good rains, mechanisation in Western Up...bumper crop
\textbf{Worldwide}: sugarcane hs emerged as a source of ethanol- renewable fuel, sugar industry hs potential to earn carbon credits; Further, EU hs lowered tariffs to imports, so opportunity to export fr mills

Q_ Ambedkar views about religion
Ans- Nt a tool fr spiritual salvation BUT as a means of establishing just n humane relations bw ppl
Initially against religion in politics bt later concurred with Gandhian view. Man in India is a man of religion. The two cant be separated and religion pervades every aspect of life, so it cannot be cut off fm politics either

Sangam age mein (Chola period mein) Women’s depiction n status
Depiction- silapaddikram- kannagi who ws a devoted wife is worshipped by ppl ; love n valour- both aspects associated with women
Status- cd attend assemblies, hd access to education, many wr poets, choose frm multiple vocations- women guards were there, women advisors wr there, self choice in marriage
Negatives- treated husbands as Gods, Chastity ws desired sirtue, woman hd to be a devoted wife; No property, Sati ws nt prevalent amng upper castes

Largely progressive as compared to the eras that wr to come by BUT if compared to today’s liberal world, quite a few restrictions and her potrayal ws from men’s perspective only

Q- majoritarianism n vigilantism def. Y on rise in US n India?
Maj. Is giving primacy to majority and letting it make rules that affect the entire society
Vig. Is civil socieity being extra active n doling out justice without being legaly authorised to do so

US:
- Xenophobia, security concerns, islamophobia n skepticism against loss of jobs n greater competitiveness

India
- Work of few parties to get political mileage
- Social media’s role- vry easy to create n circulate provocative content
- History of communalism in India

Besides, sm common factors r failure of law n order agencies

Barefoot College- college in Raj n has branches across many countries in the world- aim is to train rural women in technology n other livelihood activities to ensure sustainable dev n self sufficiency. It also provides services like training in bee keeping, tailoring. Solar Mamas frm Africa hv been trained as solar engineers

Mission Parivar Vikas- limit TFR to 2.1 by 2025; stabilise at 1.5 Bn population by 2050

Capitalists national movement struggle contribution:
Jamnalal Bajaj went to jail
- Supported INC functioning thru donations, helped in running of Ashrams
- Pressurised Govt to remove sanctions on Congress n release political prisoners
- Took steps in consultation with Congress Eg: FICCI dint sen reps to RTC
- Participated on a large scale in CDM

Negative side:
- At times, they opposed the movements eg: Swadesh movement which boycotted foreign goods
- Against boycotts n passive resistance bt favoured consti methods because of the fear that former methods cd lead to socialism n undermine capm
- Its alleged that they used funds to sway INC to tk up their intrests
- Or even decided whn to lauch or nt lauch a movement

There is no evidence to prv the last 2 points listed abv. So, Largely it can be seen that they supported cong thru funds n moral support. At no point, they turned pro imperialist. Bombay Plan is an eg wherein they supported state led industrialisation, Opposed the public safety bill which went against socialists
Role of Ho Chi Minh:
He led the Vietnamese nationalist movement against the Japanese, the French and the Americans imperialist forces.

- Provided leadership n vision to national struggle
- Popularised n connected the cause of Vietnamese freedom with worldwide anti imperialist struggles, thus winning support of larger world community
- He ws inspired by Russian Revolution n wanted to build a communist regime
- Mobilised workers, peasants n freedom fighters/patriots into a unified body under Communist Party
- He built n trained a stream of revolutionaries who cd provide leadrship to Vietnamese pop

Due ot his efforts, US ws routed, hd to leave, victory fr him, set an example. Became a symbol fr unification of Vietnam

Growth of Zionism and Arab nationalism:
1. World War II:
Palestine region was under British Administration. British prevented Jews from settling in Palestine region because it was leading to riots between Jews and native Arabs. But during the course of World War II, the US army discovered Nazi extermination camps created deep sympathy for Jewish people in USA. USA started lobbying for Zionist cause.
2. End of WWII:
The Zionists helped holocaust survivors to immigrate and settle in Palestine. But the Palestinian Arabs resisted it. It caused rioting. The area was still under British administration. But, Britain lacked the moneyn will to maintain hard control over its colonies n handedover the Palestine question to United Nations.
3. UN resolution on Palestine:
The United nations General Assembly passed a resolution to partition region into an Arab State and a Jewish state, and Jerusalem will become an International centre. The Zionists welcomed the partition proposal while Arab opposed it.
4. Birth of Israel, 1948
The Zionist leaders declared Israel a free Nation. USA also recognized Israel as a nation. The Arab nations: Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt sent their armies but were defeated by Israeli forces. This is known as First Israel-Arab War. After the First Israel-Arab war, the Jerusalem city and surrounding was divided between Israel (West) and Jordan (East).From 1950 to 1967 it was ruled by Jordan. But Israel captured it in 1967's war (also known as 6 Days war, or Third Israel-Arab war).

Detente, y emerged?
Détente is the easing of strained relations, especially in political situation. The term is most often used in reference to a period of general easing of the geopolitical tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States during cold war period. It began in 1969, as a foreign policy of U.S. presidents Richard Nixon to avoid the collision of nuclear risks.

Why?
Russia- China relations turned unfriendly, feared being isolated as it started warming up to USA;
- then it faced voices of dissent frm member states of USSR n feared losing contrl over them
US- Loss in Vietnam gave lesson that war ws nt d solution
Both- economic spend on arms s huge n straining their economies especially Russia
- Cuban missile crisis brt them too close to war n horros of Vietnam war came alive n which chemicl weapons wr used
- Germany proposed new policy of engagement n cooperation with East Germany which ws welcomed by EU countries

**SCM (Smart city Mission)** cn alleviate poverty?
Yes, cz aim is to holistically develop the cities n mk them insruments of wealth generation n prosperity. It takes care of electricity, housing, water, sanitation, transport, e-governance, citizen participation. Once basic facilities r taken care of, poverty automatically comes down, Further use of technology in administration will ensure transparency n acc....
But
- Its limited to urban areas bt 70% pop villages mein
- Urbansiation requires land acq frm farmers n tribals- the pop which is most vulnerable n often poor
- Inv frm foreign players might reduce Govt’s ability to tk independent decisions Eg: there is talk of dilution in land acq law

**Distribution of World Resources, Imperialism in Africa**

**Globalisation n impact on Handicrafts**
**Positives**- increase in tourism hs led to increase in demand; Indian handicrafts r already good in quality; with international exposure they r getting even better- artisans r bonding with their international counterparts n improving their designs; GI tag n UNESCO recognition hv helped in promoting sm of d crafts such as sheetal pati carpets from West bengal

Negatives: G. promotes consumerism n shift tows branded products, harming demand of hadicrafts Eg **Demand of lac products**, machine made products n increased foreign competition result in lower priced alternatives fr consumers eg; **Cheap Chinese pottery**, also drop in margins fr artisans, promotes mall culture- usually artisans do not have the reqd forward linkages to sell their products in such organised retail mkts

Govt hs taken initiatives to promote their marketing skills Eg: Hunar Haat, Border Haats etc. More needs to be done to help them access capital n technology and value addition to compete in the mkt

Indian handicraft exports r growing bt facing challenges as well. Need to reinvigorate the entire ecosystem. Use of IT will prove beneficial

**Probs in GI in India**
- GI of Goods Act, 99 ds nt provide fr quality monitoring and control, something that finds a v prominent place in European GI Act. V imp to ensure the quality to sustain credibility of GI tag...legislative changes need to be made.
- CIPAM is creating awareness campaign thru social media- very welcome step, shd be sustained
GI cn boost rural economy cz India has a rich cultural heritage n much diversity which can prove
beneficial to get GI tags fr local products.Thus, promote Mk in India as well.
GI can boost tourism to specific places eg tourists coming to a place to taste GI foods
GI goods mostly lie in SMEs thus help them in increasing their margins

**Saffir simpson scale measures intensity of the storm on scale of 1 to 5- How?- thru wind speeds**
Hurricane Harvey hs caused massive havoc in US- Texas (Irma in Carribean), Y?
- Slow pace of movement of storm- so stayed over a place fr long
- Srtimes local disturbances interact with storm n displace it which did nt happen this time; hence
  massive havoc
- In general tropical cyclones r really destructive, mr thn frontal ones because supply of warm air
  increases fury of storm
Katrina’s devastation ws due to poor mgmt by govt- evacuation plan poor, flood mgmt poor; plus thr ws
massive storm surges BUT Harvey hs nt caused storm surges, much mr rains

**Man made disasters in the month of August**
- Dera Sacha Sauda followers on a rampage and deaths of many- man made cz followers wr
  allowed to assemble in d state
- Mumbai floods- clogging of drains, encroachments in the wetlands, disapperance of mangrove
  covers in Mumbai, illegal constructions n poor mgmt
- Assam Floods- same
- Gorakhpur Hospital incident involving deaths of infants due to oxygen supply cut off- apathy
- Japanese Encephalitis cases- breeding of mosquitoes due to annual flooding in low lying areas

Women hv been allowed into the non officer role fr the first time. They cn join military police of army
Earlier- officer roles in armed forces only; nw non officer role too in armed forces BUT combat forces
mein NOT YET

**INS Tarini- all women crew to circumnavigate the world on indegenously developed ship.**
**Objectives:**
- Showcase Nari Shakti- by showing women in challenging environments
- Helps break stereotypes
- R&D – will be collecting meterological data n updating it fr R&D by reserach organisation
- Renewable energy- sailing is a non conventional renewable energy
- Promote Mk in India- cz indigenously built ship hai

**1) It is said that Russia’s prospects as the world’s biggest wheat exporter and a grain superpower are bright. Examine the reasons and prospects**
Ans- Climate change is taking place, temps rising, temperate regions r turn
   favourable fr growing wheat cz growing season is turning longer, Also, Russia is able to expand production up north.
**Future prospects**
Large steppes, large size of landholdings, use of automation n machines, access to world mkts easy thru
Black sea; transport facilities cheaper n developed
Russia, Kazakhestan n Ukraine gonna be a formidable player in grain mkt

**Namami Gange Programme:**
The Union government approved “Namami Gange” Program in May 2015. It integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga River in a comprehensive manner.

Focus of the programme:
Among other things, the programme will focus on pollution abatement interventions namely Interception, diversion & treatment of wastewater flowing through the open drains through bio-remediation / appropriate in-situ treatment / use of innovative technologies.

Implementation:
- The program would be implemented by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), and its state counterpart organizations i.e., State Program Management Groups (SPMGs).
- In order to improve implementation, a three-tier mechanism has been proposed for project monitoring comprising of a) High level task force chaired by Cabinet Secretary assisted by NMCG at national level, b) State level committee chaired by Chief Secretary assisted by SPMG at state level and c) District level committee chaired by the District Magistrate.
- The program emphasizes on improved coordination mechanisms between various Ministries/Agencies of Central and State governments.

What is rejuvenation?
According to the Namami Gange Mission, rejuvenation implies restoring the “wholesomeness” of the river and that includes three things: Aviral dhara (continuous flow), nirmal dhara (unpolluted flow) and ecological and geological integrity.

Differences bw China n India urbanisation n resulting growth
In China, U is responsible fr formidable growth cz mfg led growth, jobs generated, remittances flowed to rural areas too. In India, jobless growth, rural to urban migration is nt pull bt push migration; U increases bt jobs dont leading to poor quality of life
In China, infra is robust n infra spending is high; India lacks on infra bit plus spending is a constraint China hs several tier 2 n tier 3 cities as well; In India concentration of growth in few areas as ES noticed developed areas act as role models as well as magnets of growth; poor regions remain devoid of investment
China is nw shifting to innovation led growth frm mfg; India is planning to capture the space vacated

Urbanisation ke solutions by ES
- Empowerment of ULBs- NITI Ayog to compile their rankings in govrnance structures
- Competitive federalism amng states to fuel growth
- Propoietary city- developed by pvt developer with the right to collect taxes
Consequences of Bengal Famine
- Widespread deaths due to starvation and malnutrition
- Exploitation of women by jotedars who assault them for the promise of food or clothing
- Insanitary and unhygienic conditions multiplied leading to high vulnerability to infections
- Cloth famine—people did not have enough to cover their bodies in winter
- Distress migration by the menfolk to find jobs. Women and children also migrated from place to place in search of relief

Cause of malnutrition among children—low birth weight, poor mother health
- **Micronutrient deficiency**—India has taken up food fortification programs to counter this.

Role of states in this—14th FC recommendations have increased allocation to states, so Centre has reduced allocation to these schemes and states should have spruced up the investment

38% children are stunted in India

Social sector means what all?—Health, education, HR and poverty management
Human capital—Skills and knowhow possessed by people using which they add value to society

Q—Sub Categorisation, Should it be done?
Sub-categorisation of OBCs—Govt has set up a committee (Justice Rohini) to look into the feasibility of sub-categorisation of OBCs

Why Needed?
- OBCs constitute 44% of the population, reservation is 27% ...there is severe competition
- Smaller castes within OBCs dominate and corner a larger share of the quota, to the peril of others

Therefore it is important to equitably distribute the fruits of reservations among different sub-castes. Sonalde Desai, sociologist, suggests a two-pronged solution
- Improvements in the education outcomes of all
- Spreading the reservation over a larger chunk of the population by restricting the use of quota only once in a lifetime—either education or job or promotion; this will help in increasing the churn of population.

Govt has proposed increasing the creamy layer limit at 8 lacs per annum, this is not justified
- Per capita income in India is 1 lac, for an average family of 5 members, this turns out to be 5 lac...therefore 8 lac is well above the family average income of the country
- This smacks of populism, especially when elections are approaching
- This will also help the Govt to break the vote base of some OBC-centred parties and register a win over them

FSI is the ratio of a building’s total floor area to the size of the piece of land on which it is built. In Indian cities, it is generally about 1.50, which is said to be on the lower side given the needs of rapid urbanization.

Impact of rising inequality—II is the phenomenon of stark differences in income levels of different sections of people. It is antagonistic to the idea of social justice and that of welfare state. Traditionally measured through Gini coefficient (0.34 from 0.33)
- Oxfam report, Thomas Piketty
Implications
Social, political n economic instability
- Sense of deprivation grows - can result into rise of revolutionary tendencies. eg maoism
- Social unrest and increase in law n order probs
- Systematic exclusion n marginalisation of large sections of ppl- alienation and anomie....rise of casteism, communlism tendencies
- Economic growth potential of a country drops as health, education opportunities of ppl r compromised n erosion of human capital takes place
- Rise of authoritarian regimes
- Growth marked with inequality is not sustainable in the long term

How to address?
- State must ensure basic facilities of education, health n skilling to empower ppl n help them tap life chances
- RRT n social welfare schemes n taking care of social security- promote APY, RSBY etc
- Use of technology n its reach to remote rural areas to empower ppl
- Address the problem of corruption, prevent monopoly over natural resources n eliminate crony capitalism
- Address various dimensions of inequality viz gender n caste inequality; these inequalities reinforce and strengthen the class differences

Bhagat Singh’s execution impact on National movement- for Sander murder...Lahore conspiracy
BS’s arrest n trial were keenly watched by the ppl, he used the medium of court proceedings to disseminate revolutionaries’ point of view. It recd widespread coverage. It inspired large no of ppl with his patriotic fervour, fearlessness and clarity of thoughts.
He gave a boost to the socialsitic principles, he advocated that fight ws nt only against British only bt any form of injustice.
His execution earned him respect from all sections of soceity. Even Congress praised his heroism.
He ws able to kindle a new wave of patriotism
Inspired peasants n youth to enter the INM
His act of throwing pamphlets stressed teh importance of information dissemination and provided fillip to the Indian press

India’s Zero hunger program- to end hunger n malnutrition in India...thru farming practicesn training...
Genetic Garden will be promoted- GG is one that contains biofortified crops which r either natural or obtained thru plant breeding.
SDG Goal 2- end hunger by 2030

Khelo India Program
Ministry of youth affairs and sports......talent identification n nurturing........scholarship fr talented athletes of Rs 5 lacs pa......will promote healthy lifestyle too

A study on the socio-economic and educational status of denotified tribes (DNTs) reveals that members of these tribes are plagued by problems such as chronic poverty and illiteracy. Discuss why. (200 Words)

Denotified Tribes
They r the ones who had been listed as criminal tribes under colonial act- Criminal tribes act in 19th century (1871) due to their peculiar occupations. Prior to independence, this act was abolished bt
replaced with a **habitual offenders Act**, the police was supposed to watch out for them fr any involvement in criminal activity.

**Why they suffer frm chronic poverty n illiteracy**
Political cause- they r a nomadic grp, hence do nt figure on agenda of any political party cz they cannot constitute a vote bank  
Economic- not skilled, not educated so job prospects r limited. Traditional occupations they followed r hardly suffiecient fr subsistence.  
Social exclusion- neglect, suspicion mar their prospects of inclusion in the society  
Devoid of Govt welfare programs- bcz nomadic in nature, do nt have ration, aadhaar cards..health, food or rt to work do nt apply to them  

Urgent need to integrate this acutely poor section of socieity. Venkatchaliah comm reported tht special commission to look into their grievances shd b constituted  

Diff bw PVTG n DNT- PVTG r ..small population, exclusion frm mainstream, primitive economy, low literacy, physically isolated................Govt steps fr both................commission appointed in 2006 fr DNTs,  
Dev of PVTG scheme  
Need to put end to discriminatory legislation  

PVTG- as a category was proposed by Dhebhar commission in 1973, they r less devleoped n more vulnerable amng d STs. Orissa has highest no of PVTG- 13 out of 75  

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a social movement consisting of Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the number of large dams being built across the Narmada River, which flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra  
Social, pol n eco significance  
Social- brought environmentalists, intellectuals, HR activists, tribals n villagers together in a show of solidarity.....Medha Patekar, baba Amte, Sunderlal Bahuguna involved....large no of women took part n led by a woman  
Pol- shows maturity of our democracy as peaceful moves such as Satyagrah etc wr used, Pol leaders like Nitish Kumar showed support  
Economic- WB withdrew support seeing environmental aspects, Govt hd to fund, led to delays  

Poverty is the worst form of Violence- said Gandhi...need to eliminate it...........u cn mention it in Social welfare type of qs  

Period since last 10k years is the HOLOCENE era bt since IR, we r looking at a world which hs been drastically impacts bty the human activities, so scientists propose to call it anthropocene era. Env change is driven mainly by human activities as against slow n natural changes in teh holocene era  

**Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2016**
- Increases the maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks  
- Women adopting children less than 3 months and also the commissioning mothers will get 12 weeks leave  
- Creche facility TB provided by employer in org with >50 employees.................Work frm Home facility
Women shd be informed of the benefits available at the time of joining itself
Significance- amng highest paid leave in the world, fulfills UN limit too...will help children as they can be breastfed and also help women ............
Problem- formal sector only....informal sector ko no protection; adverse fallout can be a possibility too

9% wind, 5% solar, 2% small hydro,

Domestic Violence Act 2005
DV means physical violence n also verbal violence
SC hs made it gender neutral by removing the word adult male.
Now, female members and also non adult members be prosecuted
It allows mother in law to seek protection against the daughter in law n grandchildren

RSBY- scheme administered by MFHW (family n..), provides free of cost medical insurance ot poor people (only 30 Rs fr smart card)..........can get cashless treatment in empanelled hospitals (both pvt n public sector).............SI is 30k on family floater basis.............PED covered from day 1

Transgender persons (protection of rights Bil) 2016
It defines a transgender as not totally male nor ...
Prohibits discrimination against them at school workplace, public office etc
Sets Penal provisions fr forcing them to beg, sexual harassment, bonded labour etc
They hv right to reside in the hh
They need to seek certificate of identity frm DM
Govt shd form national council on transgender to advise....

TN hs allowed transgenders to join police

Rights of persons with disabilities Act 2016
- Increases frm 7 to 21
- Learning n dev disorders, acid attacks, Parkinson, alzheimer included fr first time
- Reservation in edu n jobs.......40% threshold disability to get jobs
- Govt to ensure accessibility to all public infra within next 2 years
- Penal provisions fr non adherence

Probs
- The Parliament imposes legal and financial obligations on states and municipalities with regard to a state subject. Passed by centre because need to fulfil an international treaty
2. making all physical infra accessible is very ambitious, that too in 2 yrs only, quite likely that it will not be met. there are penal provisions in case of non adherence to specified clauses, very likely that several acts of commission and omission can be penalised
3. ds nt make an estimate of financial resources needed to meet these requirements
4. Compared to population of disabled population (2.2% estimates, others argue it would be way high and with inclusion of new conditions under disability, even higher); reservation criterion will be lowe

Child Labour Act, 2016
- <14 yrs, nt allowed to work....14-18- can work in non hazardous industries
- List of non hazardous hs been reduced to 3 (80 pehle)
- Stricter penal provisions fr non adherence
- Can support parents at home or in home business bt only after school hours
National action Plan fr Children
- MWCD proposed with focus on
  - Survival............health............education   and Protection
- Govt also launched a child atlas which compiles vulnerabilities across the country in terms of
  child abductions, begging, forced labour, marriage etc (60k children go missing every yr)
- Safeguards against emerging forms of violence against children such as online abuse, children
  affected by unrest, climate change
- Complements SDG goals in framing the plan
Walkfree foundation puts India as country with highest count of modern slavery incidents- at 3
  cr.....which includes crimes against children, forced marriages

MH becomes the first state to introduce a law to prevent social exclusion; prevents jati panchayats
  from committing atrocities. Protects the freedom to marry outside one’s caste, visit places of worship,
  wear clothes of one’s choice and use any specific language. Prison term as well as fine for violators.

Social boycott includes obstruction to ones participation in social or religious customs, assembly,
  association etc. But here the focus is on jati panchayat driven boycotts, thus leaving many types out of
  scope

Privatisation of water mgmt
Yes- efficiency in water mgmt; economics will push ppl to use water efficiently n avoid wastages
No-Loss of Govt over such a vital public resource, no empirical evidence to suggest improvement in
  efficiency, contract theory advocated govt to contiue mgmt of public services; pvt sector driven by profit
  motive n nt by public welfare; wd focus on profitable segments- social justice cd be jeopardised; they r
  accountable to shh only, nt to public n non transparent functioning vis-a-vis Govt

Nagpur n sm other places pvt experiment hs been unsuccessful........

NK Singh Committee recommendations on FRBM
- Maintain 3% FD target till 2020, later on reductions....2.8% FD by 2022
- Target of Govt Debt GDP ratio of 60% as against 68% running now
- Flexible mgmt allowing fr relaxation in meeting the target of FD during downturn as well taking
  stringent target during boom
- Independent FISCAL COUNCIL- departure frm target allowed only on its recommendations
  ..........independent body, mr credible..........will assess govt performance in meeting the
  targets and prepare forecasts etc start up

Saubhagya scheme- free electricity supply to poor hh by 2018 (only connection is free not the regular
  usage). Under DDUGJY, vill is considered electrified if 10% houses n public places hv electricity
  connection. Thrfr despite 78% target already being met, there r lacs of hh lacking power connection.
Problem- plant load factor is low (58%)- measure of capacity utilisation, transmission infra layout is nt
  economically viable due to low demand n consumption
HIV Bill
HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2016
Role of Govt- obligation to provide ART to HIV patients
Discrimination- at workplace or education is prohibited, penalty fr violation
Informed consent- consent is necessary to undertake HIV test, medical treatment
Ombudsman- in every state to look into grievances against violation of norms
Courts- speedy disposal of cases

Drawbacks
"as far as possible" efforts by Govt to provide ART and opportunistic infections se protection, not rights
based or legally tenable
Rights, reservation, finance
LINK OUTCOMES WITH OUTLAYS, ALLOCATION SHOULD BE BASED ON PERFORMANCE
......EG CAG, SOCIAL AUDIT ETC ............DETERS CORRUPTION

...SCHEME................PROVIDES SOCIAL JUSTICE
UPHOLDS PRINCIPLE OF WELFARE STATE, A KEY IDEAL OF CONSTITUTION

Rights based legislations- RT work, to Food, Education, Information,
MGNREGA- only 44 days of work on average, nt 100
RTI- backlog of complaints..........directions nt adhered........no power to enforce its decisions...

Addis Ababa Action Agenda.....achievements n limitations
Aim was to draw up a roadmap to achieve sustainable dev goals
Achievements
- Commitment towards financing – 0.7% of GNI
- Developed countries accepted to reverse the declining trend of contribution fr d cause
- Technology facilations platform
- Infra coordination platform
Failures
- No commitment on climate change related 100 Bn fund
- No increase in financial assistance
- Reliance on pvt funding n CSR- difficulty in materialising
- Women issues hv nt been dealt adequately

Data 2X initiative........by UN
Is meant to close data gaps in gender related issues, various gaps r........non availability of data at
country levels, non avialability of international comparisons, granularity n comprehensiveness
missing........women aspects being ignored in policy formulations,

UN WOMEN’'S COMMIT Initiative
Is to strengthen cooperation among countries and fasttrack their efforts to contain violence against
women and make the world a gender safe place. **Countries r required to make national commitment to end violence against women.**
Significance......SDG goals achievement

Two differences between East and West regions’ nation building
- In West India, migration occurred in one go but in East it continued for years
- In West, Muslims had left behind large tracts of land and property which could be used to rehabilitate immigrants. But in West, there were no such provisions, so most of the immigrants had to settle for manual labourers.

- There was language affinity which made settling easy and low burden on resources since spread out over Haryana, Punjab, UP, Raj, but in West, limited to Bengal and somewhat Assam only.

Roots of turmoil in the Middle East lie in the WW1- WW2. How?

WW1 influence

Arab Spring as a product of WW1

- British promised them rights to self-determination if Arabs helped them in overthrowing the Ottoman empire, this resulted in a shift towards Islam-based nationalism and no focus on building constitutional democracy. Continues till date. Authoritarian regimes sprang up.

- Sykes Picot agreement—division of Arab world through straight-lined boundaries, did not consider the ethnic and cultural differences between people. These divisions continue to rock peace in these countries.

These factors led to the rise of Arab Spring through WW1.

Further, Balfour declaration led to Israel settlement and removal of Palestinians from their original habitat...

WW2—British left the Palestine without waiting for apt arrangements to divide it into 2 parts as per UN order...

Ho Chi Minh was the Vietnamese nationalist leader like Gandhi in India.

Sugar Industry North South Divide

In the south, successive droughts (in southern part) increased the MSP. Privatisation of sugar mills led to a decline in sugarcane production.

In the North, good monsoon for the last 2 years, new variety introduction, improvement in functioning of mills and further mechanisation of agriculture, especially in UP, led to an increase in production.

Indian Tourism constitutes 1% of world tourism. Taj Mahal—50 lac visitors....Grt Wall—1 cr

Medical Tourism in India—2% of overall tourism

- Lack of information centres makes tourists vulnerable to con men.
- No Website—NABH website is for surgery and transplantation but does not cover wellness.
- Visa problems—multiple entry visas not issued in case of medical visas.
- Language problems.
- Safety aspects—India carries an image of an unsafe country, especially for women.

Cow slaughter Issue

Art 38 DPSP bans cow slaughter. Intent is mainly related to agriculture and not based on religious grounds:

- Protection and preservation of breeds of cattle.
- It protects the milch and draught cattle so that in a country like India, where mechanisation is less and the use of animals is more, the availability of cattle for agriculture is not hampered.

Court Observations

Upheld the ban on cow slaughter in Querishi case arguing it is only applicable to cows and those animals which are milch yielding and draught animals.
Hasmatullah case—unreasonable restriction on FRs of butchers

4. “Weak public institutions behind India’s low state capacity”. Comment.

State capacity is the ability of the state to effectively design and implement public policies. Such capacity varies across India. It can successfully manage highly complex tasks, but fails in executing relatively simple ones. On the one hand, India can organize elections for 850 million eligible voters, conduct a census for 1.2 billion people, and run a highly effective space programme. ECI is respected worldwide, RBI is a credible institution, UPSC, CAG, ISRO etc r force to contend with. Yet, on the other hand, its record in providing basic public services, from health to education and water to sanitation, ranges from modest to dismal.

TSR Subramaniam Committee Report
- UGC role curtailed
- No detention policy shd be removed from 5-8, retained till 5th
- Correctional coaching fr academically weak students
- An Indian Education Service (IES) should be established as an all India service.

The outlay on education should be raised to at least 6% of GDP without further loss of time.

3. Teacher Entrance Tests (TET) should be made compulsory for recruitment of all teachers.

5. Pre-school education for children in the age group of 4 to 5 years should be declared as a right and a programme for it implemented immediately.

DRAFT National Education Policy
Focus- on vocational training...............increase in scope of employability fr Non Maths n Non Science students...............Synergistic with MII n Start uP India

Critical thinking n cognitive capability enhancement nt focused on

Permanent vs Mahalwari Settlement
Under PS, ownership with Zamindar...........Under M., with peasants
Fixed rate of revenue (fr up to 40 yrs).........................changeable after assessment
No assessment..................assessment done
Turned out to be profitable fr British......................did nt turn out profitable fr British

Q- Russian revolution 1905 impacts on society
Ans- Women- status improved, started working
Workers- got respect; right of equal pay fr equal work
Inequalities came down....paved d way fr future classless society
Education- spread to masses, no longer relegated to elites.... separation from church

Nazism- Hitler in germany...........Impacts opposite
Women- withdrawn frm work
Workers- forced to work in factories to maintain high production levels
Education- propagated violent nationalism... limited spread
Inequalities rose- supportive of the capitalists
1) Why does the Bay of Bengal witness more cyclones than the Arabian Sea? Why the recent occurrence of cyclone Ockhi is termed strange and unusual?

Ans- Define Cyclone, Draw Diag showing BoB, Arabian Sea and also Pacific Ocean and in same diagram, movement of Ockhi frm near SL southern coast to Gujarat.

BoB mr cyclones- warmer being landlocked; Pacific Ocean typhoons cross over to the BoB but they dont cross over to AS as they dissipate once reach d landmass.

Ockhi ws unusual as – it moved frm SE to NW n travelled to Guj, MH...cyclones in this region are not common; also, usually cyclones emerge in Indian Ocean and take 5-6 days to reach the Western Coast but it originated much nearer and left little time to issue cyclone alert.

Brahmaputra river diversion by China

Tsangpo water is being diverted by China secretly as a part of its North South interlinking project to send water to water starved Xinjiang region. Its impacts:

- Adverse Ecological impact due to proposed diversion
- National security- India’s own interlinking project will be adversely impacted
- Energy security- shift to hydrological power will be adversely impacted

- A decade ago, India started planning multiple hydropower projects on the Brahmaputra as a reactive strategy against Chinese dam-building activities on the upper reaches of the river.
- This strategy is informed by the international law of ‘prior appropriation’, which states that the first user gets the rights to continue using that quantity of water.
- India needs to restrengthen its relationship with Bangladesh. It needs to push the impending Teesta river agreement and restore its image as a responsible upper riparian.

CWC confirmed that it was landslide triggered by earthquakes that had triggered landslides causung darkening of river water and led to formation of natural dams, this is a danger to downstream states, if these dams gave way to deluge

Westerly winds flowing in winter season in North India cm laden with Salt frm salt pans of Afghanistan n increase PM 2.5 content of air (CPCB report)

5 states announced farm loan waivers in 2017- Punjab, UP, Raj, Karnataka, MH n TN

In International relations; few things that we can keep in mind to forge agreeable bilateral relations are:

- Economic success is paramount, that can pave the way fr mutual convergence of interests as can be seen in case of China which is using dollar diplomacy in SL (Hambantota), Maldives (FTA signing n huge debt fm China) and Pakistan (Debt fr CPEC)
- Completing our projects on time so that credibility can be won, time n cost overruns can be avoided
- Not to repeat actions like economic blockade against Nepal which can harm mutual trust

Kolleru lake is in Andhra Pradesh

Pullicat in in both- AP n TN

Wetland Conservation and Mgmt rules 2017 hv replaced 2010 rules

CAMPA act 2016 but rules have nt been framed yet. 40k cr corpus remains unutilised. Need is to ensure that rich foests r nt simply replaced with monocultur plantations (cz though green cover is replaced; biodiversity loss is immense)
Bill to raise salaries of judges- justified cz once they opt fr being HC or SC Judges, it translates into cut in their salaries (compared to what they can earn in ther practice); also post retirement-they cant practice while that is actually when a lawyer is at the peak of his/her career.

**Sustainable Transport in cities**

Y?- 40% urban population by 2030, so massive pressure on city transport.; Pollution hs reached alarming levels; Precedents- Delhi n Bangalore traffic snarls n unplanned growth act as a reminder.

Y probs?- lack of devolution of powers; haphazard growth; lack of funds n skilled staff; mindset prob- rising income levels translates into mr pvt vehicles on roads

Q- What r subduction zones n importance of studying them

Ans- Subduction Zones- are the regions where tectonic plates converge and one plate slips/subsides beneath the other. It results in formation of trenches eg Aleutian Trench. At these regions, magma finds its way to the surface resulting in volcanic eruptions.

Importance of studying them:
- **Climate change**- Aerosols released during volcano can slow down climate change
- **Aviation industry**- Flight schedule gets disrupted as a result of volcanic ash n smoke
- **Island formation**- magma solidification results in island formation
- **Seismic activity**- 90% of earthquakes occur in the Pacific ring of fire which is a region of subduction
- **Population density**- around 10 cr ppl live within 100Km of subduction zone
- **Disaster mgmt**- Recovery n response can be better arranged.

**Solar farming** means use of solar energy in agric....solar pumps can be used fr irrigation purposes. (Operation Kusum) Benefits
- Environmental- reduced GHG emissions compared to diesel pumps
- Source of revenue- thru net metering, surplus electricity can add to farmers income
- Low cost over the lifetime- though diesel generator has lower installation cost, considering the fact that solar pumps dont need fuel like diesel and they cn prove as a source of revenue by selling electricity; total cost over lifetime comes lower fr a solar pump
- India's Paris Climate meet targets and SDG targets also stand to be benefitted

**How to promote?**
- Awareness generation
- Technology demonstration at district levels
- Use of extension centres to encourage sharing of pumps amng farmers so that cost per farmer comes down- Promoting community owned solar power plants
- Subsidy to help farmers switch

Cyclone (is a heat engine) ke liye conditions:
- Warm waters
- Presence of depression
- Vertical wind shear should be absent means there shd be no diff in vertical wind speeds else transfer of heat n moisture frm ocean to thunderstorms (clouds) gets disrupted and cyclone weakens
- Thunderstorms shd be present...cz this results in transfer of heat frm oceans to clouds thru condensation of water vapours into drops
- difference in speed of rotation of the Earth at different latitudes to
gather momentum as they spin

The ozone layer absorbs all the harmful UV-B radiations emanating from the
sun