

ESSAYS

↳ Satyam Gandhi
AIR 10 UPSC CSE '20

→ Watch my youtube video for
essay strategy.

useful lines / General Quotes

① on Religion, values, etc

"Angels & demons" by Dan Brown

→ Religion is like language or dress. We gravitate towards the practices with which we are raised. In the end, though, we are all proclaiming the same thing. That life ~~is~~ has meaning. That we are grateful for the power that created us.

② Nelson Mandela

↓
It always seems impossible until it's done.

(use) → conclusion
→ bring trity.
→ optimism.

③ "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are"

(use) → citizen participation
→ individual responsibility

④ Benjamin Franklin

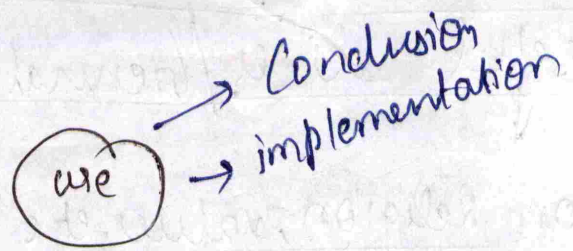
↓
By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail

(use) → way forward
→ when something needs adequate attention
→ disaster management
→ New tech. disruption.

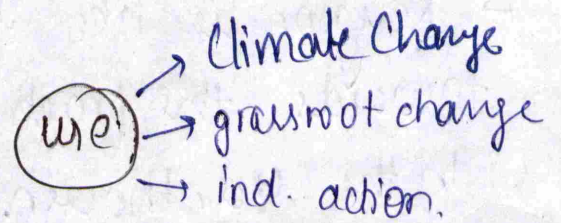
⑤ Abraham Lincoln

↓
"the best way to predict the future is to create it"

- ⑧ knowing is not enough, we must apply.
Willing is not enough. we must do.

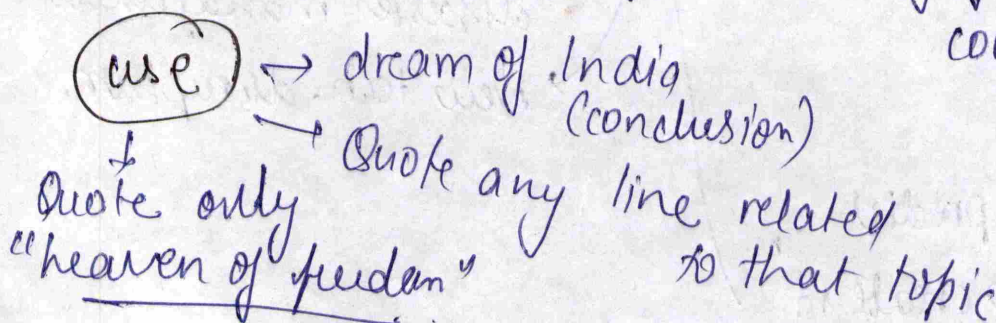


- ⑨ Will our children ask "Why didn't you act?" Or ask, "How did you find the moral courage to change?"



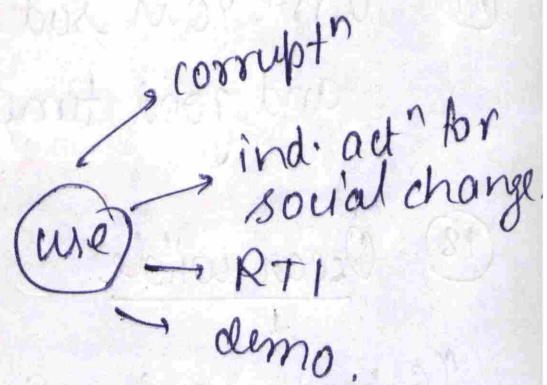
- ⑩ R. Tagore in Gitanjali

↓
 "Where the mind is without fear & the head is held high;
 where knowledge is free;
 where the world has not been broken ^{up} into fragments
 by narrow domestic walls;
 where words come out from depth of truth;
 where the clear stream of reason has not lost its
 ways into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
 where the mind is led forward by thee into
 ever widening thought & action
 Into that heaven of freedom, my father, let my
 country awake"



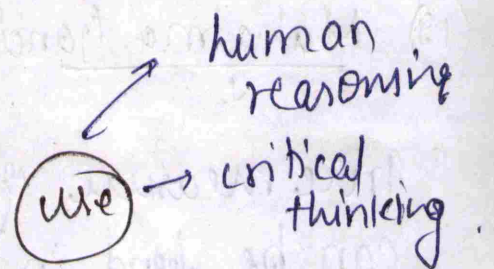
⑪ Albert Einstein

"the world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything"



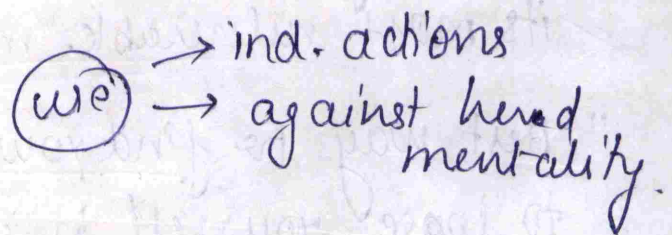
⑫ AE
↓

"the greater the doubt, the greater the awakening"



⑬ AE
↓

Be a voice, not an Echo



⑭ AE
↓

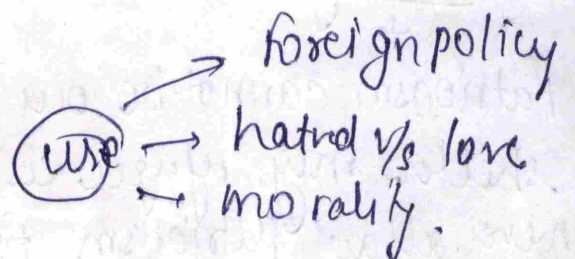
"Edu" is what remains after one has forgotten what he had learned in school"

⑮ Abraham Lincoln
↓

Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power.

⑯ AL
↓

Best way to destroy an enemy is to make him friend



(17) "write your sad times in sand
and good times in stones"

use → way forward
→ optimism
→ set precedent
→ moral courage.

(18) Oscar Wilde

↓
"Experience is simply the
name we give to our
mistakes"

use → learning from failure
→ write before WF
↳ after drawbacks.

(19) Mahatma Gandhi

↓
"True measure of any society
can be found in how it treats
its most vulnerable members"

"Best way to find yourself is
to lose yourself in service
of others"

"let the life be your
message"

use → social service
→ WF.
→ any topic on
nat. soc.

~~off~~ "Speed is irrelevant if you are
going in the wrong dir."

use → promote
effectiveness not
efficiency
→ good governance

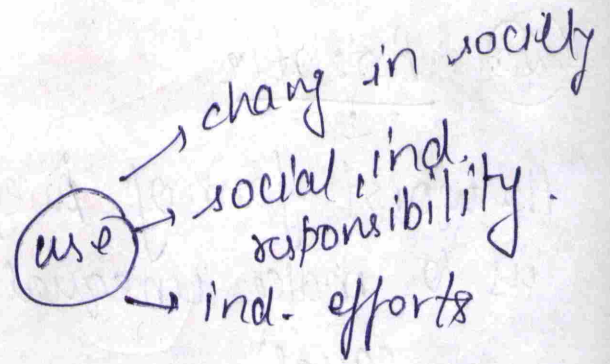
(20) R. Tagore

↓
Patriotism cannot be our final spiritual
shelter, my refuge is humanity. I will
never allow patriotism to triumph over
humanity

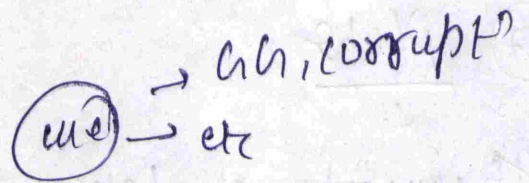
use → moral values
→ Rising
protectionism.

(21) Dalai Lama

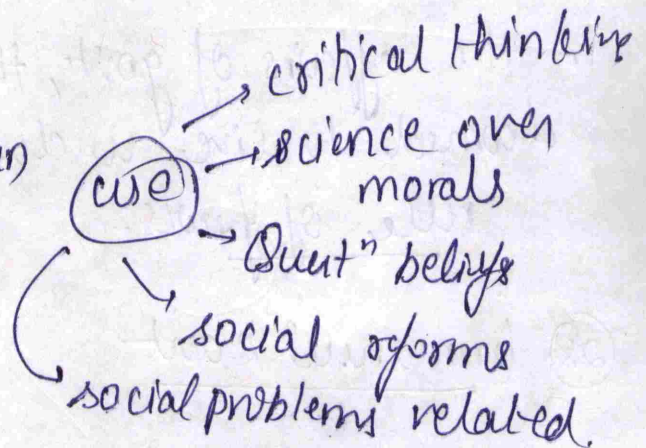
"If you think you are too small to make a difference, try sleeping with a mosquito"



(22) "Three things cannot be hidden, sun, moon & truth."

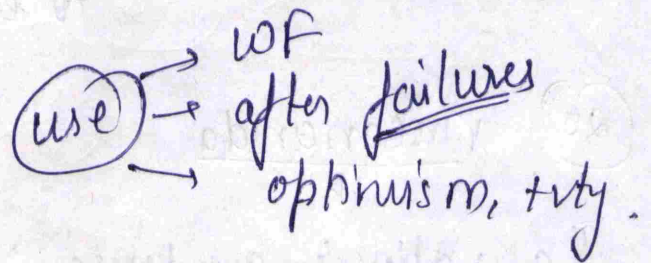


(23) "The man who asks a question is a fool for a minute, the man who does not ask is a fool for life"

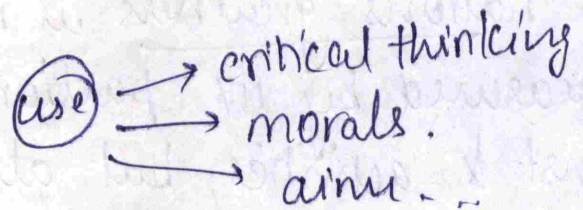


(24) Socrates

✓ falling down is not a failure, failure comes when you stay where you have fallen ✓

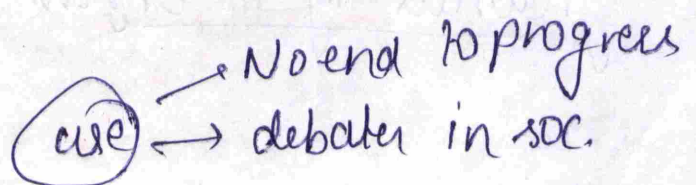


"The unexamined life is not worth living"

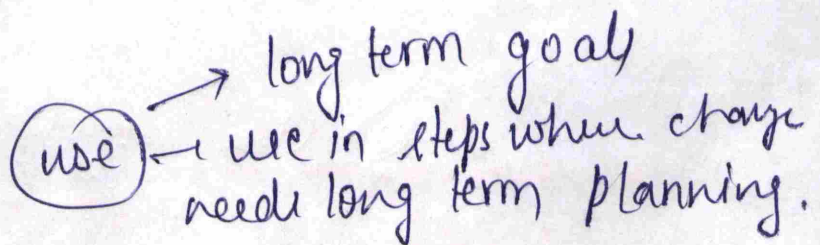


(25) Aristotle

✓ the more you know, the more you know that you don't know"



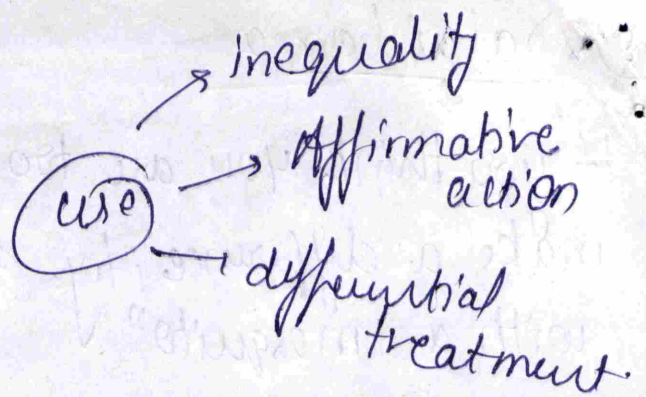
"Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweeter"



(26) Aristotle

↓

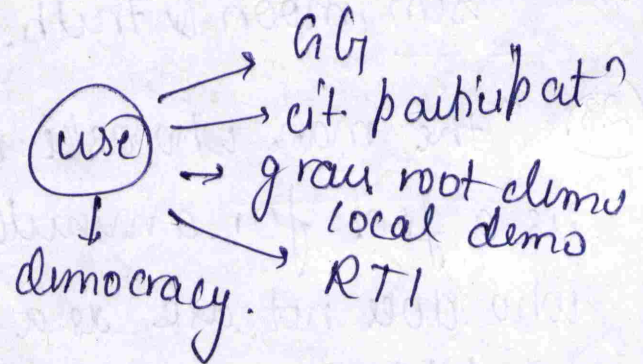
"the worst form of inequality is to make unequal things equal"



(27) Plato

↓

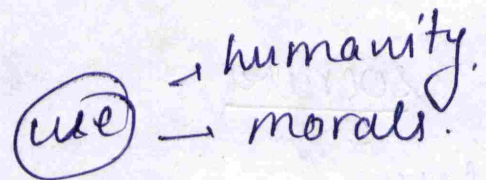
"If you do not take an interest in the affairs of govt, then ur doomed to live under the rule of fools."



(28) Immanuel Kant

↓

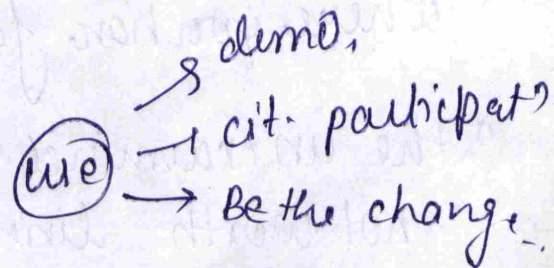
"humans are ends, not means to ends"



(29) Vivekananda

↓

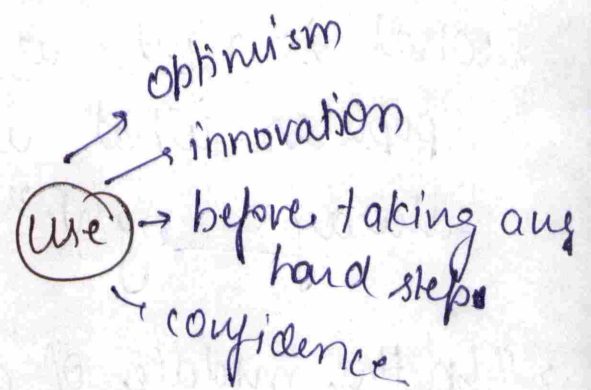
"a nation's greatness is not only measured by its parliamentary inst & activities, but also by the greatness of its citizen"



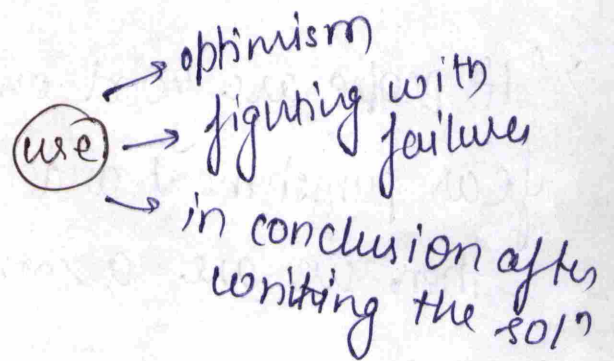
✧ Martin Luther King



"Faith is taking the first step even when you can't see the whole staircase"



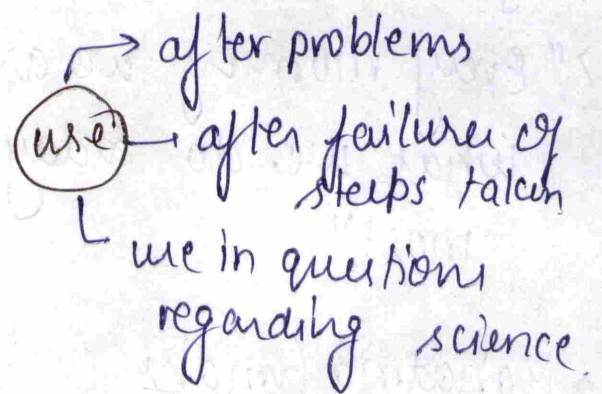
"if you can't fly then run, if you can't run, then walk, if you can't ~~crawl~~ ^{walk}, then crawl, but whatever you may do, you have to keep moving forward"



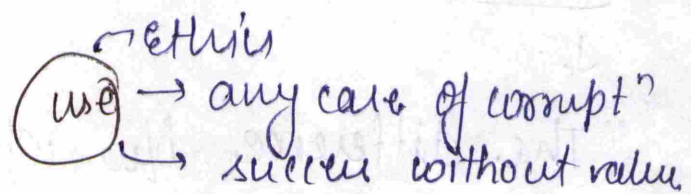
✧ Albert Einstein



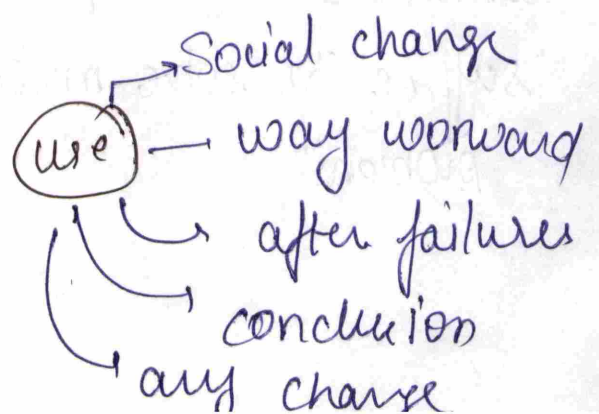
"Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new."



"Try not to become a man of success. Rather become a man of value"



✧ "The world we have created it is a process of our thinking. It cannot be changed without changing our thinking"



> "what is right is not always popular. What is popular is not always right."

popular choices
farm loan
waives
Agriculture
way forward.

> "In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity"

use → after problems
→ conclusions
↳ Before solutions

> "If people are good only because they fear punishment, and hope for reward, then we are a sorry lot indeed."

use → social change
→ need of mental
change
↳ Ethics.

Gautam Buddha

↓
> "Every morning we are born again. What we do today is what matters most."

use → After problems
→ conclusion
↳ change
↳ in WF

Mahatma Gandhi

↓
"The difference b/w what we do and what we are capable of doing would suffice to solve most of the world's problem"

use → conclusion
→ Before solutions

Socrates

↓

"There is only one good,
knowledge and one evil,
ignorance,

→ social dogmas
(use) → any issue related
to society.

Essay

Enumeration across various sections

- ① temporal
 - past
 - present
 - future
- ② Problem Solⁿ
 - concept
 - issues
 - WF
- ③ Across stakeholder
 - senior cit
 - Cit
 - vulnerable
 - unborn
- ④ walks of life
 - Individual; family
 - Profession; workplace
 - Society, community
 - Natⁿ; global.
- ⑤ standard → Soc., Pol, Eco, Adm, Int., Env; Historical, scientific, security/defence, legal
- ⑥ various sectors → media, S&T, Business, Sports, Religion, politics, Adm, personal, Nation, env.

↳ link sentence at the end of para

↳ Caps, blue pen for Quoter, Sub-idea.

c Use parallelism → rhetoric

↓

"the inherent vice of capitalism is unequal sharing of wealth"; the inherent virtue of socialism is equal sharing of misery"

↳ Conclusion; lot of Zeugma, repeated starting words

when a child/farmer we all suffer
when a child we all triumph

(let us...
let us...
let us...)

↳ Substantiate Essay using

- Stats
- Reports
- Constitution
- Examples - NGOs, inst, incidents.

Intro

- do not write definitⁿ
- Introduce characters
fictional story
+
shared context
+
thesis statement
- scenario approach
using case study.

Conclusion

- end with positive note using character.
- Any gandhi, tagore, Vivek - gook
↓
"In to that heaven of
freedom.
- sanskrit shloka (geeta, Rv, etc)
- Const. values
- peaceful, progressive, inclusive
humane society.
- "spark in every eye; joy in
every soul."

Subheadings

- ① X & Y : - Brothers in arms
- ② X, Y → promise or peril?
- ③ X, Y → towards a Brighter future
- ④ X, Y → Journey so far
- ⑤ X, Y → A double edge sword,
- ⑥ X, Y → two sides of coin
- ⑦ X, Y → problem of unintended consequences
- ⑧ X, Y → silver lining & cloud
- ⑨ X, Y → window of opportunity
- ⑩ X, Y → All that glitters is not gold.
- ⑪ ~~X, Y~~ → losing the battle but winning the war

> 'Nati' can never be an erosion of what is 'human'.

Use of devices in Essay

① Alliteration → repetition in the initial constant sound of word.

eg →

②. Amplification → "they want a perfect home in perfect neighbourhood".

③ Anadiplosis → chain connection

↓
"Hunger leads to poverty. poverty further leads to Hunger..."

④ Antanagoge → use a -ve. & +ve statement in one.

"Indian prt. health care service is costly, but it's widely known for quality care" ✓

⑤ chiasmus → change order of words/phrases in sentence to invoke powerful emotion.

J.F Kennedy

↳ "Ask not what your country can do for u - ask what your country can do for u" ✓

⑤ Hypophora → ask question → & immediately answer.

✓ "how can we improve value edu? well, firstly by focusing on better parenting."

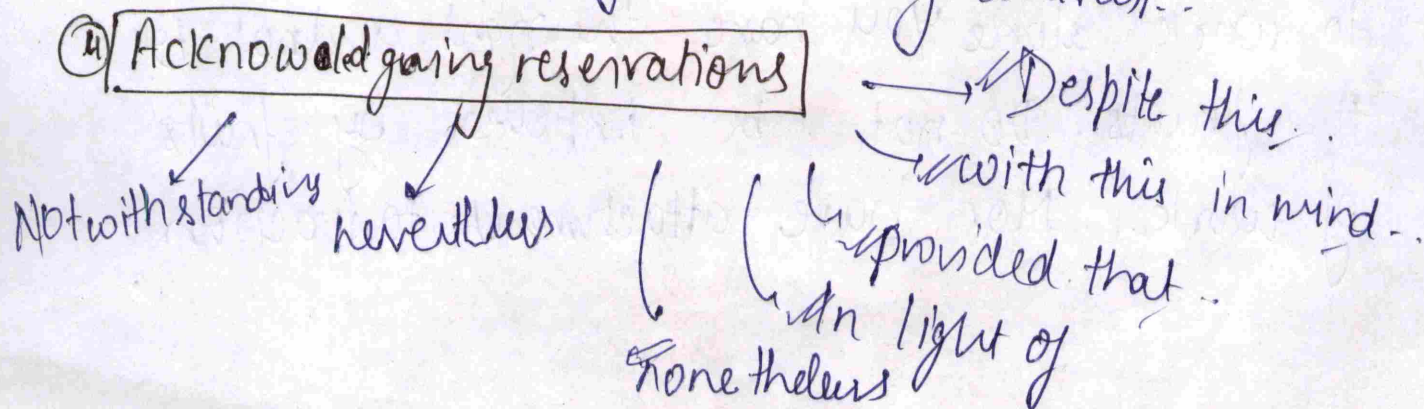
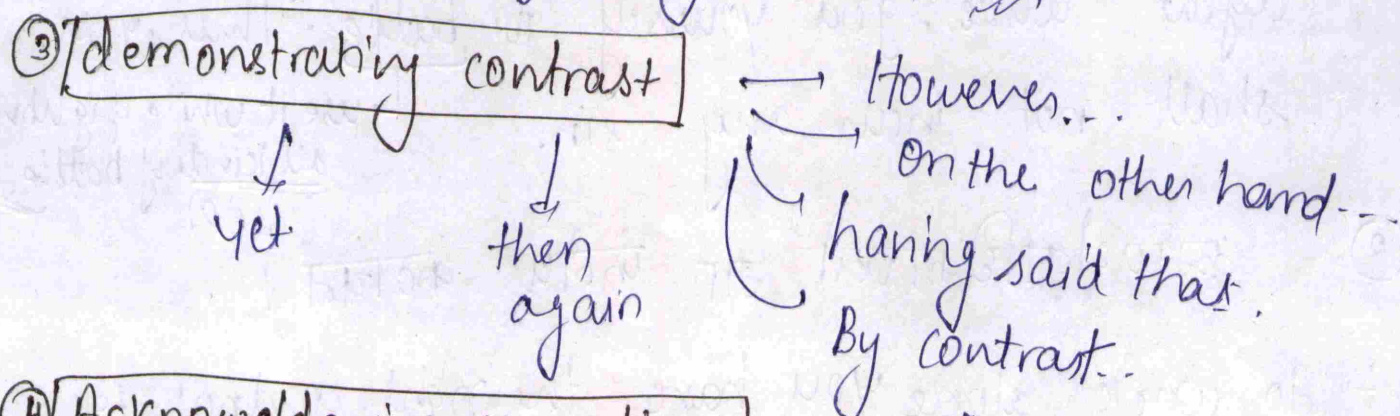
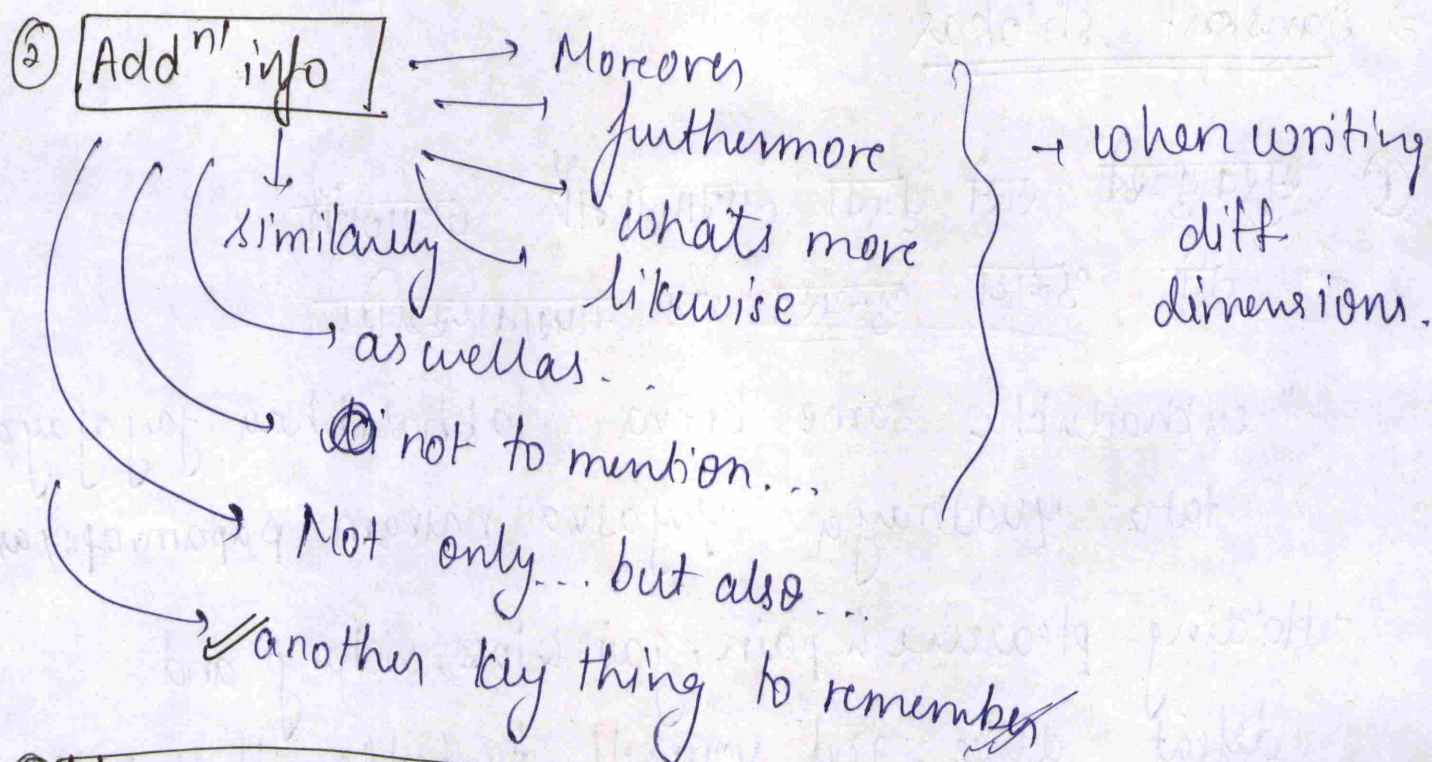
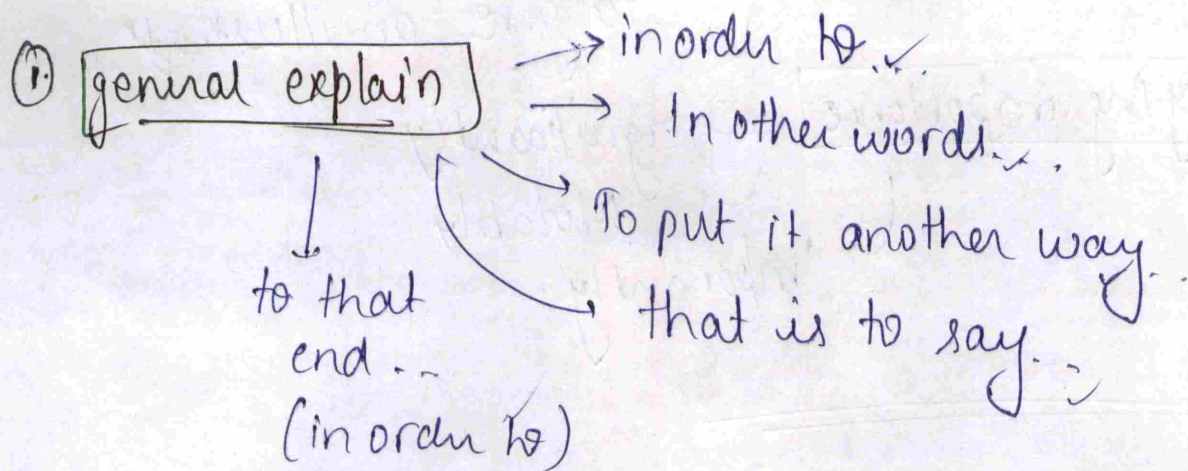
⑦ Similes & sense of comparison

"He was as hungry as lion."

⑧ repetition

"diff. countries started journey at diff times and from diff starting points."

* Connecting words for Essays



- ③ giving examples → For instance
→ to give an illustration
- ④ signifying importance → significantly
↳ Notably
↳ Importantly

⇒ Sanskrit shlokas

① सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालासौ जयाजयौ
ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व नैवं पापमवाप्स्यसि

"sukhadukhe same krtva labhalabhau jayajayau
tato yuddhaya yujasva nairam papamrapsyasi"

- Holding pleasure & pain, gain & loss, victory and defeat alike, gird yourself for battle. Thus, you shall not incur any sin. Use it while fighting all kinds of battle (SEP).

② कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।

↳ To work alone you have the right, and not to the fruits. Do not be impelled by fruits of work. Nor have attachment to inaction.

③ ज्ञेयान् स्वधर्मा विगुणः परधर्मात् स्वनुष्ठितात्

→ It is far better to live your own dharma, duties and nature imperfectly than to live an imitation of someone else's with ~~for~~ perfection

HEALTH

SDG 3

"Om Sarve Bhawanu Sukhina, Sarve
Santu Nir-Aamayash"

India made considerable progress.

Const → A-41, 42, 47-DPs.

Challenges faced

① low level of pub. exp.

> ~12% of GDP → lower than BRICS.

> NHP 2017 → target → 2.5% GDP by 25

② high out of pocket exp. (70%)

③ lack of health infra.

④ human cap. crunch

⑤ Regional disparities

⑥ Rising cost of treatment

⑦ lagging in social determinant of health

⑧ high burden of non comm. disease

⑨ rising anti-microbial resistance

National Health Profile 19

ES-18-19

only 13% PHC in rural
India meet Indian pub.
health standard

NHP 17

PPP

Goals

exp → 2.5% by 2025

increase utilisatn of
pub health facilities by
50% from current level
by 2025.

Ensure

dist level elec. database
on health system

Strengthen health surveillance system

Establish integrated
health info architec.
health info exchange
Nat'l health info
repository

Registries
for diseases
of
publ health
importance

WHIP 17 proposes free drugs, free diagnostics, free emergency care services in all pub. hospitals

→ advocates trc, proactive engagement with pvt sector → strategic purchase of secondary and tertiary care services.

→ pvt sector collab. for capacity building, skill dev, etc.

Data

① general govt exp ~ 1.6%.

② Insurance cover - R-14%; U-19%.

③ hospital's exp → 80% through savings

④ USMR = 34 /

⑤ IMR = 28 /

⑥ NNMR = 22 /

⑦ 40% children don't complete vaccinatⁿ prog.

⑧ 10% deliveries in @ area = non institutional

⑨ MMR = 122.

⑩ 1 doctor : 1456 cit (WHO = 1:1000)

⑪ 1-7 Nurse : 1000 cit (WHO = 3:1000)

⑫ 1/7th mental issues

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

currently PHCs → largely provisioned around reproductive, maternal, child healthcare, communicable diseases

✓ NHPH → comprehensive PHC through health and wellness centres.

challenges

- ① existing PHC model → limited in scope
- ② supply side deficiencies, poor mgt skills, lack of training.
- ③ Inadequate funding.
- ④ high out of pocket spending
(corrected through Jan Aushadhi Kendra)
- ⑤ shortage of adequately training and motivated persons.

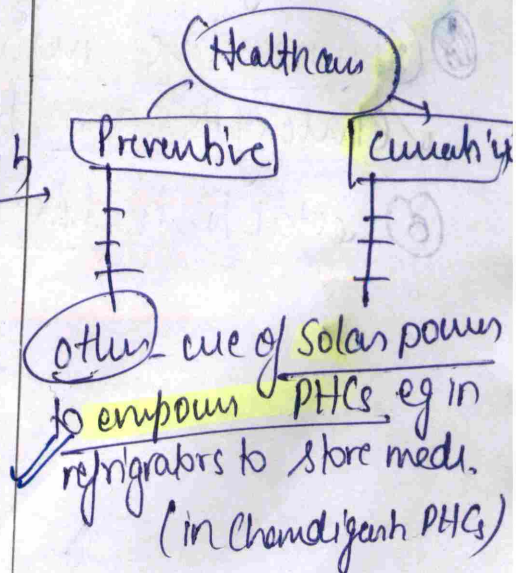
way forward

- ① network of HWCs.
- ② Mobilize CSR, NRI funding NTI-@75
- ③ focus on preventive healthcare through lifestyle changes.
- ④ well funded research prog. to find best pathways for specific, effective scaling up of PHC.
- ⑤ urban adaptations of Comprehensive PHC

India@75

ES19

only 13% PHC in rural area meet Indian pub health std.



challenges

- ① 34%, 26% of global TB burden and premature mortality respectively.
- ② burden of non-comm. diseases.
- ③ No single authority responsible for overall pub. health mgt. → left on the mercy of states.

way forward

- ① pub. funding of health to at least 2.5% of GDP (NHPP)
- ② make practice of yoga a regular activity in all schools.
- ③ strengthen village health sanitation and Nutrition day platform. (WASH)
- ④ Incentivize state govt to invest in creating a dedicated cadre for pub health
- ⑤ Innovative initiatives such as Boat Clinic of Assam to reach inaccessible areas
- ⑥ establish dist health knowledge institute

Nih.

→ 15th FC

+ Indian Medical Services

↓
compulsory duty in rural areas

way forward to Improve Healthcare

- ① adequate pub. exp - NHPIT
- ② prioritization to preventive healthcare (NH 34)
- ③ convergence of programs addressing social determinants of health
- ④ strengthening healthcare inst. in public sector.

- > Quality certification of pub. hosp.
- > Incentives & punishment linked to health outcomes "Karakalpaawar"
- > district hospitals should be linked with medical colleges.

> co-location of AYUSH services in PHCs, CHCs... (NHPPA) (NITI)

⑤ sourcing faculty & medical services from credible pvt medical colleges

⑥ Partnering with pvt players - NHPIT

⑦ Addressing human resource problem

- > establish dedicated pub health cadre with support team of epidemiologists, etc.
- > fill vacancies

- 3yr action

other Recomm. by NHPIT

- Mobile medical units
- Health Card
- preventive healthcare topic in school syllabus
- dist. level & database

• Incentive to doctors for working in backward areas

• grassroot male health workers to supplement ASHA (eg. China)

NITI aayog

• Ranking of pub. Hosp. (NH 34)

recommended by linehi comm.

+ planning comm.

ISFC + NITI

> Performance appraisal mechanism should be objectively linked to job specific indicators.

> formulation of a model policy on human resources for health by centre

⑧ Improving governance for efficient mgt. of PHE services.

⑨ Implementing MHPIT recomm. of integrated health registry.

⑩ Evidence based preventive health care (3yr)
↓
created ~~dedicated~~ designated focal agency within HM.

Health - Government Steps

① Preventive health care

- Eat Right move
- Fit India
- Anaemia Mukh Bharat
- SBM
- Poshan Abhiyan
- banning e-cigarettes

② Affordability

- Ayushman Bharat
- Jan Aushadi Kendra
- National Dialysis prog.
- free diagnostics care

③ Medical Infra

- upgradation of dist hospitals to medical colleges
- last 5 year, govt sanctioned 141 new med. colleges (E.S.G)
- Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna
- National medical comm's act
- NEET-UG

ABY

~~→~~ sangeevani
tele consultation services.

~~→~~ infectious disease
hospital blocs in all
districts

~~→~~ creating integrated
Public Health labs
in all dist.

→ Nat Dig Health Mission

→ colocation of AYUSH services
at CHCs, PHCs, DHTs.

4 Mission mode Interventions

- Ayushman Bharat
- SUMAN scheme
- social awareness to neutralise
Pneumonia successfully (SAANS)
- EARSHTA
- TB harega deeh Jeetega
- Poshan
- Deworming day

HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH

India @ 75.

challenges

(1:1456)

(1:7:1000)

- ① low doctor-pop, nurse-pop. ratio
- ② uneven distribution of doctors, nurses across country.
- ③ severe shortage of allied health professionals.
- ④ poor infra of state, private medical
- ⑤ pub. sector health professionals ^{colleges} are inadequately compensated and low motivation levels.

way forward

- ① nursing school in every large dist or cluster of dist.
- ② exchange prog. training of doctors in specialties, super... at prt hosp.
- ③ deployment of prt. health professionals to govt hosp. on visiting/honorary basis.
- ④ coord b/w prt hosp. & MSDC for training, skilling.
- ⑤ District health knowledge institutes

2011

2011

INDIA'S YOUTH-DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND OR IMPENDING DISASTER

Anuj, 22, studied in a school in his village, joined a vocational programme at a training center in his district and then opened a small food processing center in the city. He used to earn only bare minimum in starting but today, after 5 years, he owns 5 food processing plants and earns enough to live a comfortable life.

Harsh was his classmate in the same school, he was intelligent in studies but lacked a direction for the future. He graduated from a private college and is unemployed since 3 years.

Above two cases represents two sides of a same coin. This is the story of most of India's youth - to find dignified employment. ~~But~~ former is the case of

demographic dividend while latter of demographic disasters.

But how does all this happen? Why youths from different areas, skills, are forced to do either menial jobs or remain unemployed? This is one of the most vital issue plaguing India's society having multi-faced impacts.

In this Essay, we will examine the ~~factors~~ meaning of demographic dividend, demographic disaster, its impacts and ~~solution~~ ^{regions}.

We will also give a look upon the various dimensions of ~~India's~~ ^{possible} demographic disaster. ~~advantage~~. In last, we will conclude by stating the possible way forward to make sure that India's demographic advantage doesn't turn into disaster.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND - MEANING, SIGNIFICANCE

UN world population report states that India is set to become most populous country by

2027 and youth will constitute the majority of its population.

Demographic ^{advantage} ~~dividend~~ is a condition when nation's population is young enough to be productive and contribute in growth and development process. This advantage turns into dividend when it is supplemented by human capital formation.

The potential for India is huge, from becoming skill capital of world to rapidly contribute in nation's developmental process. However, it is marred by several constraints which stops us from harnessing our full demographic potential.

[IMPENDING DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTERS AND REASONS]

When we go back to the story with which we started, there is one major difference between the two → direction.

Amij ~~know~~ ^{knew} the direction which was provided by appropriate policy framework, coupled with adequate opportunity to mature himself, which was absent in case of Haush.

However, there could be more reasons, few of which I will be mentioning here.

Firstly, socio-economic background of person matters to a large extent in ensuring good education and opportunity to develop him/herself. India, where 21% people are still below poverty line, ensuring equal opportunity to everyone still remains a distant dream.

Secondly, our education system is highly skewed towards rote and formal learning. Calculus and Integration is not going to help. Any who aspires to become an entrepreneur in food processing industry.

Moreover, education system is also marred by low quality content, inequitable access to every social group and over emphasis on marks. In this case, ~~new~~ Draft new education policy provides good opportunity with multiple exit points to pursue the career.

Thirdly, industry-academia linkage is very weak in our country. Due to this, ~~there~~ there is less production of ~~skilled~~ skilled human capital, high skill gap, etc.

But, how do all these things impact our society and nation?

IMPACTS - DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER

A large number of unemployed, unskilled young population will be burden not only for economy but also for society. Frequent violence, unrest, riots may become new normal if the condition persists for long. Apart from this law and order problem, it will lead to low standard of living, poverty, etc. which will be transmitted over generations.

Economically, it is well known fact that a large number of unskilled, unemployed people will reduce growth of nation. This will reduce tax collection of government and consequently low expenditure by government on human

capital investment. Thus, it is a vicious cycle that we must avoid.

Politically, uneducated unemployed youth can easily get swayed away by emotional appeals on the basis of caste, religion etc in elections. This would work as vote bank for non-deserving candidates to get elected.

Moreover, psychologically, it may give rise to more numbers of suicides and mental health issues.

Undoubtedly, these are the consequences that every nation would like to avoid. But how? well, the solution lies in multipronged approach, attacking the root cause along with a collective societal and political will power.

HOW TO TURN DEMOGRAPHIC ADVANTAGE TO DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

The short answer is by empowering our youth, ensuring equitable, inclusive, accessible

education system and investing in human capital formation.

lets look at certain areas, which specifically requires attention.

~~Firstly~~, Education sector needs to be comprehensively re-imagined. we need ~~ed~~ to focus more on learning outcomes, skill oriented education, increasing the aspirational value of vocational education, promoting innovation - through Atal tinkering labs, improving academia - industry linkage, etc. This would require raising the expenditure on education substantially with formulating long and short-term goals.

programs such as Pradhan Mantri gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Skill development mission ~~and~~, etc have the potential to transform India's demographic landscape. The need is to invest more political and financial capital into it.

secondly, But, focusing only on education system, without having due socio-economic consideration of

condition of people, will work? Probably NO. So, Adequate attention needs to be given on implementing programs such as POSHAN abhiyan, Mid-day meal, Credit schemes, etc efficiently so that it promotes all around development of society. Community participation at grass root level is much needed to ensure equitable benefits of govt. programmes.

Moreover, targeted interventions such as extending the benefits of ~~reservation~~ scholarships to include more number of students from weaker sections, enrolling and reserving a certain percentage of people from disadvantaged section of society in district skill development centers will work.

Establishing skill centers by Public Private partnership will help in demand driven skill development and will also ensure appropriate placement.

Moreover, In the field of industry, govt needs to support MSMEs as it works as training grounds for next level high skilled jobs. Although, many programmes such as MSME Samadhan, Sambandh, Champion portal, Credit guarantee are being run by the government, there is still scope to do more through focusing especially on Micro enterprises.

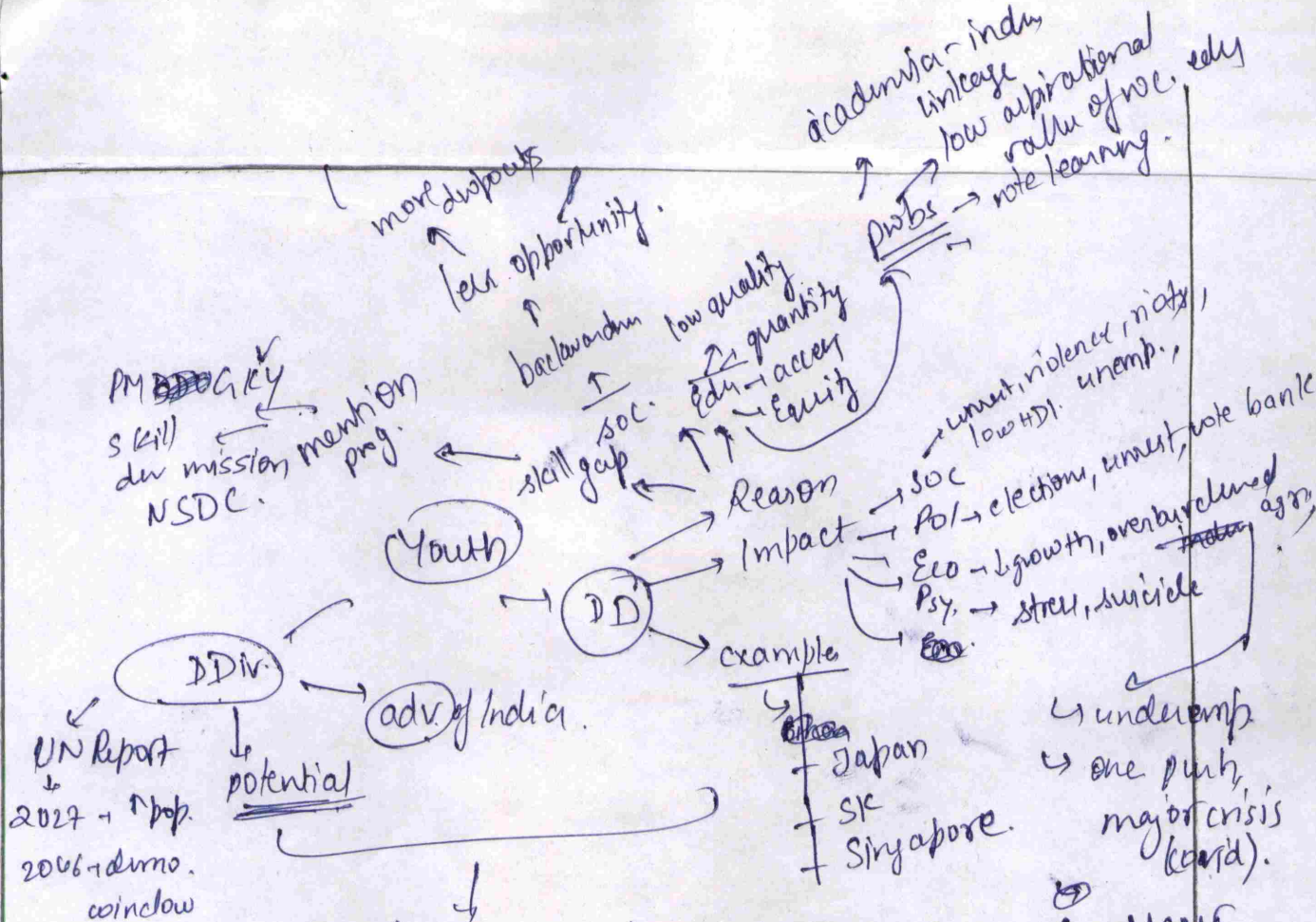
India is today standing today at unique juncture. Appropriate steps would push us in the list of South Korea, Japan, etc and ~~we~~ can create young entrepreneurs like Elon Musk.

While, wrong steps and inadequate attention will lead us to a divided, broken nation having many problems due to complex interplay of unemployment, regionalism, communalism, etc.

As Swami Vivekanand

had said that the future of the nation lies in the action of that country's Youth and every youth should try his/her best to ~~achieve~~ contribute into development of nation.

Thus, Empowering Youth by adequate policy support through participatory approach will help ~~making 21st century - a truly Asian century with India leading in the forefront with~~ in achieving the noble goals enshrined in the constitution along with ensuring good life of all people → the only purpose of state according to Aristotle



Two to make sure demo. dir. does not turn into demo dis.

Edu.	Soc.	govt policy	Reports
- skill orientated - multiple exit point - voc. edu. - placement tracking. - innovation (Atal labs) - Academia - Indus linkage.	- community part. - parenting. - socio-econ policies	support at multiple level.	- India skill report 10% graduate - ASER report. - UN report.

Youth → India at unique position

(thiker)

vivekanand - India shaped by youth

Amanya Sen → Capability approach

it done → entrepreneur like Elon Musk

if not → a nation divided, unemp., low HDI

Plagued by many consequences

conclude

- India - skill ap. of world
- provide skill
- corruption led mess
- Amitabh Kant - underemp.

CUSTOMARY MORALITY CANNOT BE GUIDE TO MODERN LIFE

In the British times, there was prevalence of SATI, so much so, that it was justified on the grounds of 'customs'. It was 'normalised' in the society because people derived their values from past. Everyone accepted it, until few 'reformers' such as Raja Ram Mohan roy appeared on the stage.

They led the 'crusade' against what they called 'crimes against humanity' which was neither justified by shastras nor by human reason. Then, after the efforts of these reformers, Sati was legally banned.

Similarly, in the 'western' world, Church used to command everything, ~~and~~ until some enlightened people removed the 'veil of ignorance' from the eyes of common masses.

What guided these reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan roy to challenge the

prerulent values in the society? was it necessary? How we should take lessons from these events? why ancient values cannot be guide to the 'modern life'?

These are the fundamental questions on which we will ponder upon. But before that ~~what~~ we need to understand what are those ancient values which eventually gets 'fossilized' into customary morality.

Customary morality are the idea of wrong or right that we derive based upon our understanding of past values. These are nothing, but the standard of judging an act from the point of view of collective idea of past. These are those set of norms which were considered right/wrong from societal point of view. 'Sati pratha' is one of the example how our ancestors justified this act based upon 'collective conscience' of society.

Every time period in history had its own set of values called customs based on which the society acted or guided individual's action. In the Vedic and post-Vedic Era, those values were derived from 'Vedas - what they called the 'eternal truth'. These customs, rules, etc were enforced by assemblies such as sabha, samiti. Eventually with time, the 'customs' got 'modified', but only for worse'. Sati, dowry became prevalent, Bali became compulsory. Dogma~~the~~ and superstitions took place of individual reason.

These customs were in prevalence until recently, when by the efforts of enlightened persons, they were thrown in the 'dustbin of history'. Mohatma Gandhi's fight against untouchability, Ishwar chand Vidyasagar efforts for women education brought fruitful results. These were the results of a 'collision' between individual's

value and societal value. These are the cases where the new notion of morality challenged the past view.

But this is not the case always. There is often strong backlash from the 'status quoists' in the society. This is the reason why those orthodox customs continue to guide the conscience of many people even in the twenty first century.

MODERN AGE:- NEEDS CHANGE

21st century is marked by fundamental changes in structure and function of human society. Deepening interdependence, interaction and interconnectedness; free flow of ideas, goods and thoughts; cosmopolitanism and intense globalisation has started a new Era in history. These all changes also need change in our moral and societal values.

Old customs and morals needs modification in light of new changes. we can no more depend on 'tantra-mantra' for curing diseases like cancer and diabetes. We cannot keep our women confined in the fourwalls as 'glory of householder'. The old dogmatic and superstitious practices need to be replaced by scientific discourse guided by human reasons. But how can we achieve these goals?

Ancient Western philosophers provide a useful insights to guide human reason. He advocates the method of dialectics to discover new thoughts and ideas. Questioning our belief system in light of modern ideas provides a framework to modify our notion of customs and morality. take example of Sati system. The fundamental questions here are → Is there no right to life for a widow? why should someone's right to life depend upon the existence of other?

Similarly, Dalits have been historically prosecuted in Indian society based upon notion of 'impurity'. But in modern age, we need to ask ourselves that what and who decides 'impurity'? Why should a custom which has no scientific base, guide our behaviour? Is there no conception of human rights for them?

These were the fundamental questions that modern age thinkers pondered upon which eventually resulted in culmination of new ideas and values guided less by dogmatic customs, more by human reasons. Our constitution ~~of~~ also reflects some basic values that must be held under any circumstances. Values such as equality justice and liberty guarantees every human being to live a dignified life in the modern society.

In recent years, we have seen many incidents when customary morality seemed to be in conflict with modern values ~~prev~~ enshrined in our constitution.

The issue of Sabrimala temple barring ~~women~~ entry of women aged 10-50 resulted in violation of modern values. The honourable supreme court held that there can be no discrimination based on gender, signifying that modern values of equality and justice must take precedence over customary morality.

Triple talak is another issue where customary morality of Muslim community came in conflict with modern values of dignity of person. Again, Supreme Court held the value of equality over dogmatic customs.

Homosexuality in our society has never been accepted as being 'normal'. Thus, the customs got fossilized into a law (s.377) in the

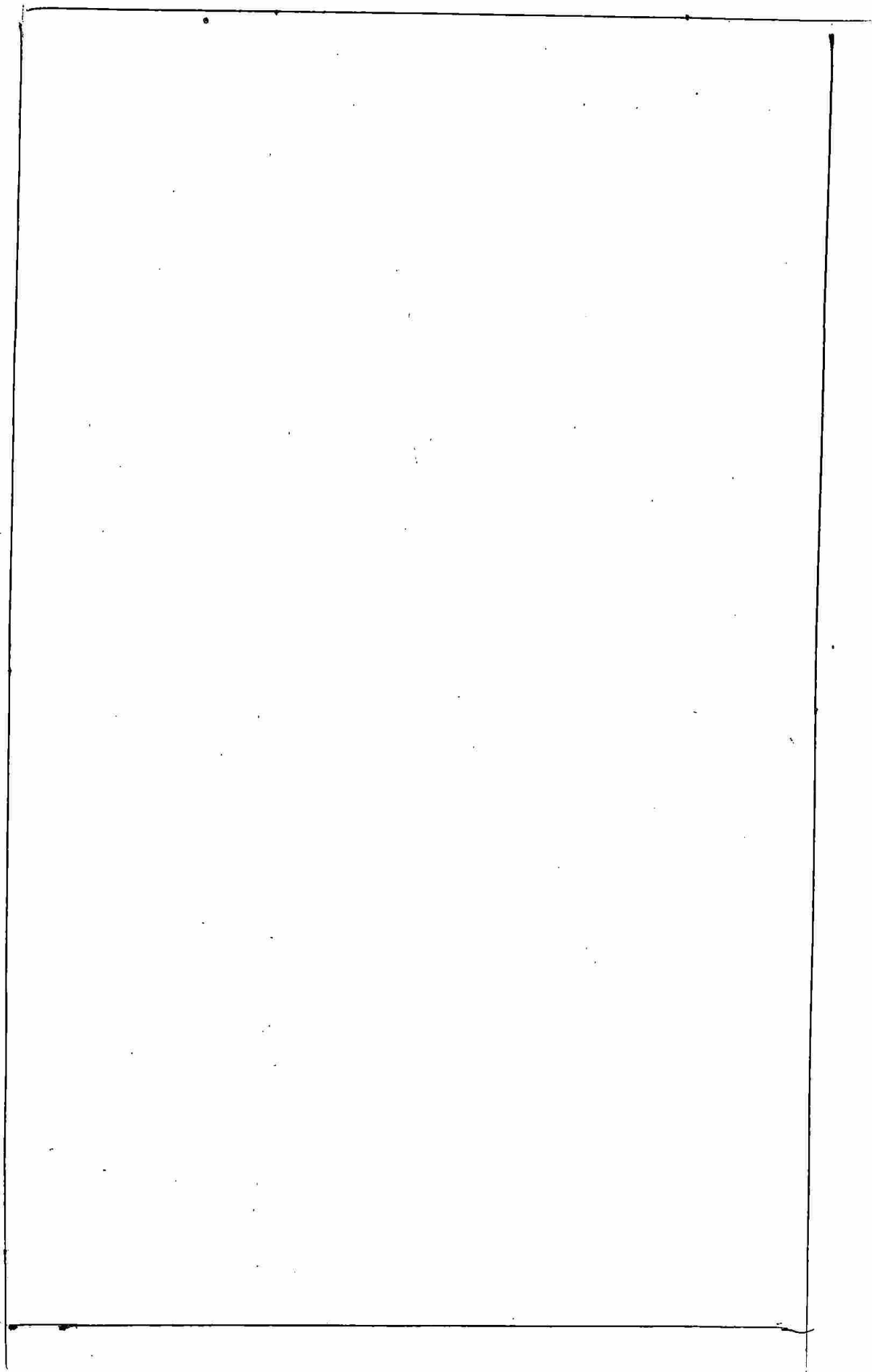
colonial Era which criminalised homosexuality. ~~But~~ However, with changing times, this was challenged in supreme Court and ~~the~~ section 377 was struck down.

Above cases are the incidents where a top-down approach is seen. ~~the~~

The need of the hour is to internalise the modern values. As we see in India, majority of people still not accept ideas which go against their collective conscience. ~~Thus~~ A bottom-up approach is needed along with a 'mental revolution' for wider social acceptance.

The only constant in this world is change. So, with time, the modern values enshrined in our constitution as well as in our human conscience must take place of dogmatic and non scientific ~~etc~~ customs.

A twenty first century India shouldn't be guided by first century archaic values and customs. The time is to learn from Swami Vivekananda's idea of synthesis between modern values and Indian values as the guiding light of future.



SECTION-A

FARMING HAS LOST THE ABILITY TO BE A
SOURCE OF SUBSISTENCE FOR MAJORITY OF
FARMERS IN INDIA

Many of us still have those hurtful
memories of 1960s, when after
successive droughts, we desperately
needed American PL480 wheat.

However, the terms and conditions
imposed by USA, low quality grain and
repeated obstruction in American
congress made us realise the importance
of self sufficiency in food grain production
with every morsel, we swallowed a
little humiliation.

Today, we are not only
self sufficient in food grain production,
but also exporting it to several countries.
However, the sheer neglect of the
producer and the subsequent social

and economic conditions of farmer is not hidden from anyone.

Around 12000 farmers commit suicide every year just because they cannot get enough income to sustain their life. Not to mention, suicide is prevalent while we export millions of tonnes of food grains. While farmers give life to the national economy, they take their own life due to insufficient income. While farming was one of the first occupation that mankind adopted, today, it is not even a choice for many. While farming contributes only 15% to national GDP, it employs about 50% of Indian population.

These contrasting landscape gives rise to many thought provoking questions. Why farming has lost the ability to provide a decent standard of life to most of farmers? Why it is

become the last choice for employment? What can be done to ensure zero farmer's suicide in India? These are the questions over which we will ponder upon in this essay.

Today, farming is characterised by wrong practices at wrong places using wrong means at wrong time giving rise to wide array of problems. These include less productivity, low irrigation, low price realisation but increasing load of credit and environmental costs. These all contributes to the misery of farmers.

During Colonial times, ~~British~~ Agriculture was the hardest hit due to British exploitation. Indigo cultivation, low investment in farming along with exploitation by the ho's of zamindars - Moneylenders - British officials

had enormous impact on the lives of farmers. British system worked like a sponge, taking all good things from the banks of the Ganges and dropping it at the bank of the Thames. The condition of farmers today is thus the result of colonial legacy.

Furthermore, after independence, the failure of land reforms in large part of India due to lack of political will resulted into continued misery of small farmers. Not to mention, the impact of Green Revolution was also highly inequitable resulting into most of Eastern India such as Bihar being excluded from Agriculture modernisation and reforms.

Thus, the deplorable conditions of farmers in Eastern plains today is the result of colonial legacy, the failure of Green revolution and land reforms.

Moreover, population explosion during 1980s resulted into land fragmentation which is evident from the fact that 87% of farmers today hold only around 47% of land in country. The share of Big farmer has reduced, while the share of small and marginal has increased.

In addition, high land fragmentation has led to low use of Machines resulting into low productivity. Not only low mechanisation, but also low seed replacement ratio, less use of high yield variety and Genetically modified seeds along with low long term investment in farming has reduced the productivity level. Further, More than 50% of agricultural land in India is dependant upon the whims of Monsoon which further aggravates the problems of farmer.

Moreover, in the forward linkage, farmers face many issues such as unavailability of cold-chain infrastructure resulting into 40% of food grains getting waste. Inadequate price discovery mechanisms, low value addition in food grains (2%).

Not to mention, they are further dependent on the mercy of commissioning agents and middlemen in the APMC Mandis to get their produce sold. These all contributes to the further misery of a farmer.

TOWARDS NEW INDIA

Today, Industries are nothing but the branches of the tree of national economy, roots of which deeply go inside the land of a farmer. Thus to ensure

that our industries prosper, we need to ensure that our farmers prosper.

The unfinished agenda of land reforms need further push to ~~release~~ ensure the well being of small and marginal farmers. Learning from the experiences of West Bengal and Kerala along with investing more political capital will help to ensure successful land reforms.

Furthermore, increasing the seed replacement ratio, decreasing gap between Irrigation Potential created and Irrigation potential utilised should be the prime focus. PM Kishu Sinchai Yojna, Seed banks scheme and PM Fasal Bima Yojna needs further push. In addition, ensuring longer term investment through increasing credit flow and approving GM seeds will give further impetus to improve conditions of farmers.

In addition, to ensure equitable use of fertilisers and to correct distorted N:P:K ration, Urea ~~the~~ should also be brought under Nutrition based schemes. Furthermore, there is need to increase state procurement under MSP in Eastern states such as Bihar.

It is often said that investment in agriculture is best weapon against poverty and hunger, thus the need of the hour is to increase allocation to Research and development for new agriculture technologies, GM seeds and Precision farming.

The Recent government reforms under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Yojna to free farmers from the shackles of APMC mandis to sell their produce anywhere is a much needed impetus to the aim of doubling farmers income by 2022.

Furthermore, diluting Essential commodities act will help attract private investment in storage and cold chain infrastructure, thereby reducing food wastage. It is due to these benefits, these reforms have been touted as '1991 moment for Agriculture'.

likewise, the need of the hour is to further incentivise contract farming by creating farmers producer organisations and connecting them on E-NAM. Moreover, schemes like PM SAMDA needs to be implemented in its full vigour to ensure high value addition and thereby increasing farmer income.

It is often said that farming might look easy when ~~the~~ you are thousands miles away from rice fields and your pen is your plough. Thus, the need is to change our mindset towards farming to support agriculture by viewing agri-entrepreneurship as a career option.

In addition, there is vast scope of agriculture in India, especially in North East ~~India~~ ~~which~~ needs to be considered. Moreover, owing to the low availability of land, other options such as urban farming, truck farming needs to be focused upon.

Although, we need to remove extra workforce from agriculture by providing them skills in other areas, ignoring farmers welfare will cost us heavily.

Earth is here so kind that just 'hickle' her with a hoe and she 'laughs' with 'harvest', but then it is our responsibility to replicate that 'laugh of Earth' be the 'joy of farmer' so that they live their life comfortably rather than committing suicides and opting out of farming.

Intro → PCuso wheat (1/2)

Contrast → export v/s revenue

→ largest producer v/s suicide

→ give life v/s takes life (1/2)

→ fast pace v/s not a choice

Solutions (1/2)

Data

87% - 47% land

1000 suicides

disguised emp
seasonal emp

15% GDP - 50% pop.

Body → diff wrong (1/2)

Reasons

colonial legacy (1/2)

land Reforms failure (1/2)

failure of equitable BR.

APMC, ECA, MSP → Machine's (1/2)

pop. explosion
(intgen transn)
land fragment (1/2)
87-47.

Backward

seed: SCR, GM seeds

fertiliser issue

Irrigation - whimsy of monsoon
47% → coverage
food distribution

all there - productivity (1/2)

forward

Manufacturing
issue

APMC
MSP

reseed
just 2%

cold
chain
infra

food
wastage
40%

KVKs

WRP → Land Reforms, what maybe pop. -

Backward

investment
in agr. ...

forward

pvt infra

contract
farming.

value
addn
food parks

APMC
ECA

Custom hiring Center

↑ SCR, LIPD IPC gap (PMKS 4)

Seed banks, NBS-Urea

~~SAPAD~~ GM seed - Dhanamand

long term credit

booming

- Other steps
- change mindset.
 - Agri-Entrepreneur
 - FPOs, Agri export focus (1)
 - Agri-tourism
 - Urban farming, etc.

Conclude

- ↓
- ↳ ~~get 3 Rethink~~
- ↳ Earth is here so kind. - -

(12)

Line

- No one can program until
- farming looks easy. - -
- Industries are nothing but - - -

SECTION A

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A GLOBAL CITIZEN?

It was summer of 2020 when a big protest rocked United States of America. On a localised issue where ~~polish~~ police killed George Floyd, the protest #Blacklivesmatter spread to whole of USA and then Europe and other parts of world.

Similarly, a strong global movement #Fridayforfuture to save environment, mostly led by new age 'Gen 2' spread to whole world in 2019 drawing millions of teenagers into protest.

The main conclusion or inference from above two incidents is that there was a strong sense of global solidarity on a truly global issue which transcended all national boundaries.

But, what are the factors behind formation of global solidarity? why protest against racism in America became launchpad for raising voices against racism and police brutality across the world? These what does it mean for us to be a global citizen and participate effectively in global affairs? These are some issues on which we will ponder upon in this essay.

The forces of globalisation, ie., rapid interconnectedness and integration of world, 'dissolving' national borders, cosmopolitan 'citizenship' and emergence of international institution are the fundamental feature of contemporary world. Trillions of dollars passes through global financial network every second, Billions of messages passes through social media every

minute and thousands of people travel across national borders every hour, this is the reality of today's world. These developments have given rise to a 'global citizen', stripped of its national identity, which shares concerns with global issues rather than narrow national interest.

This global citizen has not only given rise to transnational movements cross-cutting all national identities but also has weakened nation's power to regulate flow of ideas across their 'porous borders'.

TOWARDS A NEW ERA

The idea of global citizen has produced echoes in many fields of life, be it social, economical or political. This has altered global landscape in a significant manner.

Today, social movements spread across the continents. From Arab Spring to Hong Kong protest, a global consciousness against social and political wrongs has taken birth. Feminist movements raising women issues ~~such~~ is evident in slogans such as 'personal is political', 'personal is international', global workers movements such as Yellow Vest have made strong impact. The issue of Refugee crisis has shaken countries such as Greece to Bangladesh and advocates for their rights are found in every nook and corner of this world.

Furthermore, the rise of Multi national companies has significantly altered the way in which economy used to function. A global citizen

in economic sphere deal with company's issues from Africa to Oceania. This is well evident in significant boom in business tourism and visits across the world.

Moreover, In political sphere too, a global citizen would have some basic 'cosmopolitan rights'. United

Nations Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) has ensured some basic rights to citizens across the world. Especially, in the post cold war era, there is growing global consensus over some global rights such as freedom of movement to a global citizen. However, the rise of authoritarian and communist regimes has significantly reduced basic rights and liberties of a global citizen. Not only authoritarian regimes, but also the tactics of 'democracy promotion' by west has hampered global civil rights movements.

Furthermore, the growing interconnected world has resulted into altering social demographics of every country. United Nations estimates that by 2050, every third person of world would be a migrant. This has resulted into demands for multicultural rights.

Having said that, the conflict between local and global culture is also growing in the world often taking shape of Xenophobia.

Similarly, a global citizen today is more concerned about 'tragedy of commons'. Global environmental problems such as climate change knows no boundary and can be tackled only through global movements and cooperation. Rise of NGOs such as Greenpeace and international organisations such as UNEP has resulted into renewed fight against environmental issues.

For a global citizen, it is important to keep idea of Mahatma Gandhi who said "there is enough in this world to satisfy human's needs but not greed". A true example of global citizen was evident when famous hollywood actor Leonardo DiCaprio expressed concerns over Climate change while receiving his first Oscar.

Furthermore, there is growing consensus in world against terrorism which has resulted in loss of life from Asia to America. Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself says "terrorism has no good or bad face, terrorism is terrorism". A truly global crusade against terrorism was evident when a global coalition defeated ISIS in Middle East. However, America's 'War on terror' after 9/11 attack was criticised on imperialist grounds. Thus, as a 'global citizen' would

share concerns with use of violence anywhere in the world and would stand united ~~egg~~ in fight against terrorism, as evident during adoption of #Christchurch Call for Action declaration.

Not to mention, there is growing global cooperation between citizens across the world in Science on technology. The idea of global citizenry is ~~was~~ most evident today when an Indian company Serum Institute collaborates with Oxford university to make a vaccine to fight a global pandemic.

Moreover, in the sphere of Media, the coverage of Al Jazeera is no more limited to Arabian world ~~and~~ resulting into free flow of news and information to a global citizen residing in India.

On a more broaden view, global citizen would mean a person living under a kind of world government which would have more powers than national governments. However, despite having many advantages of world government such as a global fight against climate change, this idea has not materialised due to national interest and issue of national sovereignties of individual states.

Similarly, there has also been some backlash against the whole idea of global citizen. Former Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew propounded idea of Asian values and termed ~~as~~ western attempts to create a world government or Universal idea of human rights as cultural imperialism and Ethnocentrism.

However, the extent to which today's world faces global problems such as terrorism and climate change, it is right time to consider ourselves as a 'global warrior' against fight with global ~~citizen~~ problems'.

As Mahatma Gandhi said, "the difference between what we do and what we can do would suffice to solve most of world's problems".

Thus, let us come together to fight problems which know no borders, no race, no identity, no caste, no religion.

let us come together as 'global citizens' to formulate what Marshall MacLuhan said, a 'global village'.

let us come together as 'global citizens' to realise the dream of Woodrow Wilson and Mahatma Gandhi for 'Global peace'.

[SECTION B]

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ALONE ARE NOT
ENOUGH TO ENSURE WOMEN'S SAFETY

Sudha, 26, a newly wed bride was being harassed for dowry. She complained to local police station, but of no use. She then complained to Superintendent of police and then only a FIR was registered. However, due to tepid police action, the case remained pending in court for ten years. Meanwhile, due to social stigma and pressure from family, she committed suicide.

The story of Sudha is not new in India. Hundreds of Sudha commit suicide every year and it goes un-noticed, but leaving behind a wide array of questions on women issues and safety.

Why women like Sudha face problems such as dowry and harassment? Who all are responsible for ignoring issues of women safety? What needs to be done, other than making laws, to prevent another sudha from committing suicide? These are the questions on which we will ponder upon in this essay.

The struggle for securing safe environment for women is not new in India. From later Vedic period, when social customs like Sati and dowry emerged to today's globalised world when women face new issues such as cyber bullying to stalking, the insecure environment for women has been a perennial feature of society.

Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, way back during our independence struggle very famously said, "I measure

the progress of any society by the amount of progress women have achieved in the society".

However, In today's Era, Women from different sections face problems of different types having different consequences requiring different interventions.

On the forefront of women's safety has always been the ~~issue~~ menace of rape, downy, eve-teasing and trafficking. Moreover, the social menace of witch-hunting and downy has remained even when we have entered twenty first century. Not to mention, the issue of prostitution carries not only risk of health problems but also social stigma and more severe problems such as human trafficking. New problems such as forceful domestic work and Marital rapes are also emerging.

With the dawn of twenty first Century and growing interconnectness in the world, globalisation has opened several new opportunities for women in economic sphere such as in IT companies.

Having said that, women's safety has taken new forms in shape of harassment at workplace, Unpaid overtime work, gender pay gap and insecure environment of transportation, as evident in dreadful Nirbhaya Case.

Thus, the central question here remains - why are these issues propping up? Is there no legal framework to ensure women's safety? Surprisingly, India has one of the most elaborate legislative framework to deal with women's safety. Sexual harassment at workplace happens despite having Sexual harassment at workplace act. Minor girl child's are

being brutally raped despite having Protection of Children from Sexual Offences act. Eve-teasing is a 'normal' phenomenon everywhere despite having Section 498A and 504 in Indian Penal Code. Women like Susha continue committing suicide despite having family courts and fast-track courts in every states.

Yet, the safety of women in both private and public sphere is not guaranteed. The reason behind failure of legislative framework ~~is~~ are many. The sheer apathy among political elites along with red-tapism has festered the issue of women safety. Moreover, women are never considered a vote-bank in elections due to which there is lack of political will among leaders to take up women's issue.

Another key thing to remember here is that even when the culprits get strictest punishment possible, as evident in Nirbhaya case, there has been no significant positive impact on women's safety. While, at the other end of spectrum, the failure of legislative mechanisms to ensure women's safety results into anger in public which may have non-desirable consequences. Most glaring example here is of Hyderabad Encounters, which by no means will solve the issue of women's safety.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER FUTURE

women's safety can only be ensured by complementing legislative framework with social, economic, political initiative having multi-pronged outlook.

In the social sphere, strategies such as giving recognition to women's efforts such as SEWA would work. Moreover, more residential schools for girls such as Kenturba Ganahi school need to be opened. Furthermore, awareness campaigns against dowry and women's issues need to be organised. One such successful example is Beti-Bachao-Beti Padhao which resulted into increased child sex ratio in Haryana.

In the sphere of Health, women's safety becomes too more important due to their reproductive role. According to NHFS-4, 50% of women in India are anaemic. Thus, the need is to implement adequate programs such as Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna to ensure both Maternal and child safety.

Furthermore, in Economic sphere, Self-Help Groups can become torch-bearers of change in Rural Areas. Examples such as Unnat Papad and SHG women making solar lights in rural Jharkhand are some successful stories. Strengthening women economically will make them not only independent but also will give them much needed voice in both public and private sphere.

Moreover, in the political sphere, women should be given voice inside decision making bodies to formulate adequate laws for women safety as well as keep a check on their implementation. There is need to formulate political consensus on women reservation Bill in parliament by taking inspiration from Bihar which already has reserved 50% of Panchayat seats for women.

furthermore, we need to bring women specific reforms in administrative and judicial field. Organising 'Tanta darbar' specifically for women issues, starting initiatives such as 'administration on wheels' would make administration more citizen and women friendly.

In Judiciary, about 2 crore cases are pending in courts all over India and 50 thousands alone in Supreme Court. Thus, there is need to adopt innovative mechanisms such as 'virtual court' for fast-track trial of cases involving women safety.

Similarly in the field of police, reforms are most needed to make police system more empathetic to women issues. Reservation to women, sensitization training, establishing women PCR and Police station are the steps that are needed.

Furthermore, Education system needs to be reformed to reduce drop out rates, increase gross enrollment ratio of girls in higher education and imparting value education in schools. As Albert Einstein famously said that 'education is what remains after ~~one~~ one has forgotten what he has learned in school.' Thus, the need of the hour is to mould character of student through schools rather than making ^{them} only job-ready.

Last, but not least, at the individual level - mental revolution is required to support issues for women's safety. Dalai lama said that if you think you are too small to make a change, try sleeping with a mosquito. Thus, we need to change our patriarchal mindset to egalitarian one which is more responsive to issues of women's safety.

Nothing is impossible in this world,
and so is ensuring safe environment
for women. Having said that, we need to
keep in mind what Lord Krishna said
to Arjuna during Mahabharat

सुखे दुःखे जने कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ
ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व नैवं पापमवाप्स्यसि ।

(Holding pleasure and pain, loss and gain,
victory and defeat alike; gird yourself for
the battle)

Today's battle is to ensure safety for
women which can only be achieved by
individual efforts to usher ~~ourselves~~
ourselves in a truly twenty first
Century.

5 Days..

9 Papers..

6 hours everyday..

LET THE BATTLE BEGIN....!!

5 Days
9 Papers

6 hours everyday

LET THE BATTLE BEGIN....!!

mondella - It always seem ~~impos~~

↳ Do what you can in _____

Franklin - By failing to prep

lincoln - Best way to predict the future
is to create it

willow per _____

~~can~~ A.E

5 DAYS

9 PAPERS

6 HOURS EVERYDAY

(a)

(10)

Body

②

↳ Rate

→ Feminist movt.

↳ Panduric

③

impact on
social stability

(social)

→ protests, social evils.

↳ move → N-disarm;

4 women: most

HK
Arab Spring.

(10)

→ business, MNCs., business

4 global recesión, Afc, a'fc, 1930, ww

(p01)

→ Cosmopolitan; UNCHR; freedom of movt.

signus, ...

cul

→ cul. rights, multicul. - mention contradiction

(Enn)

- tragedy of commons; global warming mott

→ Leonard de Caprio a Friday for future

→ Oscar. → NSN

true global cit.

was inferior

Security

- terrorism, human security

Modi

↓
X bad terrorism
X good terrorism.

A hand-drawn diagram of a cell. It features a large, irregular outer boundary representing the cell membrane. Inside, there is a smaller, more rounded structure representing the nucleus, which contains a small, dense, dark dot representing the nucleolus. The drawing is done in blue ink on a white background.

15⁺ - global

Coalition

Christchurch

for a

cell tissue

N. disarmament

31

global impact.

broader view - world gov → why failed - sov issue
+ve -ve problem with us

mention prob. of global cit → Asian value, ethnocentrism, etc. ①

Conclude

↳ Marshall McLuhan → world-global village

↳ Concept of spaceship earth ①

let us come to...

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

let us make this world a truly global village

" " " " Woodrow Wilson, Gandhi for world peace

↳ M. Gandhi - the diff b/w. —

Section A

Are we Entering an Era of de-globalisation

2020 was a unique year in many sense. A small sized virus came from nowhere and over-turned the general life of every nation. From recession to the death of millions of people, the world saw its derastating impact. But the most profound outcome was yet to be seen.

Every country started closing their borders, racineer nationalism triumphed global cooperation. Protectionism in trade became new identity of Business. Immigration became harder and tourism came to standstill. and this list goes on.

In this situation, it is worthwhile to ask - why countries which championed free trade, are now restoring to tariff wars? Should countries blame the virus or their faulty policies? And most importantly, are we entering an Era of de-globalisation? Well, let's find out.

But before that, what is globalisation?

It is a phenomena of growing interconnectedness between different countries, when one incident in one corner of world starts to impact other nations. It is considered the hallmark of today's Era.

Although, the phenomena of globalisation began much earlier in history when royalers discovered other continents and started to trade with them. However, the recent stage of globalisation began only after 1990s. It is also called the 'neoliberal globalisation' - pushed by Washington consensus and structural adjustment programmes of IMF, WTO and world bank.

The recent phase signifies the deteritorialisation and denationalisation of power of state, well evident when most

of countries failed to contain coronavirus.

Globalisation has many facets. In political arena, we have seen rise of transnational NGOs such as Greenpeace, Amnesty working across the nation. There has been wide diffusion of ideas such as liberty, equality in all nations. Moreover, Multilateral institutions such as UN has become the harbinger of global governance architecture.

Similarly, in Economic sphere, Multi-National companies today control around 70% of global trade. Billions of dollars pass through stock exchanges every second resulting into boom and bust. Due to the web of MNCs, countries today have become interdependent on one another. Production lines have spread across the world ~~and~~ resulting into formation of Global value chain, working on the principle of comparative advantage.

Not to mention, there has been spread of western ideas, foods and culture across the world. Moreover, people today are enjoying foreign music even without understanding it, well evident from Despauto and Gangnam style. What could be more subtle proof of globalisation than this?

~~Also~~ Similarly, social movements such as #Blacklivesmatter, #MeToo, Arab Spring, #Fridayforfuture has spread like wildfire never seen before. These all are testament of globalisation that we have seen until now.

Having said all that, there is growing resentment in this world against globalisation. Developing countries criticise global north for taking advantage of unfair terms of trade. While,

developed nations accuse global south for not providing enough market access.

These all faultlines became more visible once COVID struck the world. The fissures in world politics widened and nations took a turn towards becoming 'self-reliant'. They started to reduce dependency upon other nations in crucial areas such as Medicines. ~~But~~ Thus, protectionism became the order of the day and 'self-reliance' new motto replacing 'free trade' and 'complex interdependence'.

Similarly, lessons learnt from Asian Financial crisis 1997 and Global financial crisis 2008 were now implemented as tightened norms and rules for Capital market and investment flow.

Similarly, Regional trade Blocs such as RCEP and African Union free trade agreement started to emerge replacing Common global market and free trade.

In political sphere too, there is growing question mark on relevance of multilateral institutions such as UN. WTO appellate body recently became dysfunctional ~~due~~ due to apathy of USA. There is big question regarding credibility of WHO, IMF and world bank for their failures to prevent impending health and economic disaster.

Similarly, all countries have tightened their border, and immigration has become difficult. Moreover, there is no one today to talk about tragedy of common as they were 10 years ago.

Not to mention, the current wave of de-globalisation has ~~pushed~~ ^{strengthened} the arguments of cultural relativists who were from starting opposed to globalisation.

The ideas of 'Asian values' and 'Muslim ummah' has got new lease of life in the today's Era.

However, there is always light at the end of tunnel. Proclamation of 'de-globalisation' may not hold the water if seen in wider and deeper perspective. Comparing globalisation only to free-trade is the case of 'economic reductionism'. Globalisation is much more than trade and finance.

However, many people in the urge to announce 'de-globalisation' tend to overlook this basic fact.

Technology has been the key driver of globalisation. Interestingly, Pandemic isn't wiping out technology. As long as technology remains the driver of world globalisation will continue to survive and thrive.

Not only technology, but also if we look deeper, Border restrictions cannot stop the flow of ideas. Today, social media has become a new weapon in the hands of marginalised and vulnerable. It is a powerful medium of expressing one's thought and belief.

Thus, social media will continue to interconnect people of different countries.

Moreover, if we look world order closely, the myth of de-globalisation would seem to be busted.

There is growing cooperation among countries on security issues. It is well evident from groupings such as QUAD. Similarly, developing nations have taken the drive to reform multilateral institutions such as UN to get their voice ~~to~~ heard better in globalised world.

Countries are also cooperating on developing vaccine and in fight against pandemic. India's serum institute collaborating with Oxford university to develop a vaccine, ~~as~~ for ALL NATIONS is a prime example. Not to mention the efforts of various countries to make the vaccine available to least developing countries through Global alliance for vaccine and immunisation.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER FUTURE

Pandemic presents us the opportunity to correct our course which hitherto focused on money rather than humanity. As Benjamin Franklin said, the best way to predict the future is to create it.

Hence the need of the hour is to formulate a new version of globalisation which is based upon active cooperation of states in fields such as health and mutual acceptance among countries not to exploit each others vulnerabilities.

Similarly, world needs today 'open dialogue' rather than protectionism to hear, understand and solve the problems of both global north and global south, and then bring desired reforms in the multilateral institutions to make them relevant to changing circumstances.

Similarly, as PM modi recently said, we need to humanise the globalisation towards making it human-centric rather than money centric. World also need to recall the teaching of Rabindranath Tagore when he said that "Patriotism cannot be our spiritual shelter and we should never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity."

Thus, World peace, as envisioned by Woodrow Wilson, can never be achieved by 'protectionist' warring nations rather by people living in the 'global village' and striving to realise the ideal of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' in letter and spirit.

CHALLENGES OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN 21st CENTURY

There is a famous shloka in sanskrit

“पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमन्नं सुमाषितम्।”

meaning thereby → “There are only three gems on earth → WATER, FOOD, and WISE SAYINGS.”

This shloka is enough to convey the importance of water resources on Earth.

While Earth is called blue planet ~~holding~~ having three fourth of area covered by water, only 3% of that available water is suitable for human consumption. It means, we have too little water for too many people having too many aspirations.

In addition to that, newer problems are emerging. IPCC reports say that Arctic ice ~~could~~ disappear by 2030; rivers and glaciers will disappear in near future; unsustainable extraction of groundwater has resulted into

many cities running out of groundwater. NITI aayog says that 21 Indian cities including Delhi will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting around 100 million people.

In addition to these problems, water management situation around the world stands in deep contrast. While sub-saharan Africa is facing consecutive droughts, new water parks are being established in other parts of world.

While we are spending billions of dollars to search for few molecules of water on Moon, our water resource on Earth is victim of "tragedy of common". While a section of population prefer to use "pure bottled water", hundreds of millions of people are deprived of safe drinking water.

While we are growing rice in semi arid regions like Haryana, the resultant groundwater pollution has forced government to run "cancer trains".

Thus, in today's world, water management is emerging as Biggest challenge

TOO MANY CHALLENGES?

It is often said that next world war will be fought over water. Is it rhetoric or possibility? well, current situations seems approving the statement. There are hundreds of transnational rivers like Brahmaputra, Mekong, Nile which are lifeline of many nations. Building dams and diverting river water for domestic use can spark tensions among nations. Similarly, inter-state river water disputes is not new in India. Caurey, Godavari, etc rivers have become source of conflicts between different states.

Furthermore, due to devastating impacts of climate change, the number of Climate refugee might increase. It will definitely have impact on both domestic and international politics generating conflicts and tensions.

Faulty and inadequate water management practices have also generated social tensions around

the world. Marmada Bachao Andolan
under Medha Patkar is living
example of social movement induced
due to inadequate water management.
Similarly, many transnational organisations
such as #FridayforFuture have emerged to
save glaciers and rivers.

Economically, Industry and
Agriculture are going to be most impacted.
In India, around 80% of groundwater is
used for agricultural purpose. Depletion
of groundwater, river pollution will hamper
food production and economy. This may
give rise to food insecurity and
hyperinflation in food prices. Not to
mention, many people will lose their
jobs and government's revenue will come
down. All these coupled with 250 million
people living below poverty line, may
become the biggest challenge to deal with.

Another major challenge is knocking our door on environmental front. Experts from UN water predict that river, lake and wetland ecosystem is going to bear the biggest burnt of dwindling water resources. The situation of river pollution, albeit not new may ~~get exacerbate~~ exacerbate in future. Eutrophication may turn our lakes and wetlands unuseable for humans. Furthermore, permafrost and glaciers melting due to climate change can reduce whatever freshwater stock we have.

Another key thing to ~~rember~~ remember is the reverse relationship between plastic pollution and water scarcity or pollution. People will prefer more and more bottled water as water pollution exacerbates. This will ultimately result into massive amount of plastic waste which will further harm our natural ecosystem.

Similarly, we may face umpteen challenges on administrative front too. Ensuring "water security" to 9 billion people, with billions living in extreme poverty is not going to be an easy task. NITI aayog says that 40 percent of India's population will have no access to drinking water by 2030. On global front too, global institutions such as UNICEF, FAO, UN water would have to face massive challenge to secure drinking water to everyone, especially in the Era where "nationalism" seems to be overpowering "cosmopolitanism".

Do these challenges mean that water would become sole-privilege of privileged? What should we do to ensure "water security" to every person on this planet? More clearly, what should be the water management strategy to deal with 21st century challenges?

TOWARDS BRIGHTER FUTURE

The first and foremost requirement of water management is global cooperation. Multilateral institutions such as UN water should take lead in universalising best practices of nations around the world. eg- Israel - a small country having meagre natural freshwater resources uses seawater desalination technique for consumption. This technology can be exported to Island nations such as Seychelles which are most vulnerable. Obviously, Global north will have to show bigger heart in funding these technology transfer.

In addition to that, transnational rivers ^{water} should be equitably divided between nations. A rule-based international order with consensus based dispute resolution system would help in resolving transnational river water disputes.

The challenge of pollution needs to be fought at multiple front. At institutional level, states should ensure strict enforcement of pollution control laws, build additional sewage treatment plants, incentivise industries to adopt sustainable practices. At societal level, civil society organisation and NGOs can carry out mass awareness program on water conservation, keep check on pollution sources, etc. At individual level, following Mahatma Gandhi's dictum - "be the change that you want to see in this world", we must stop wasting water, carry out awareness generation among our peers, and pledge for sustainable use of water.

Furthermore, Agro-ecological based farming system should ~~become~~ be incentivised. Paddy cultivation in semi

arid areas like Punjab will neither help farmers nor the environment.

Efforts should be taken towards crop diversification. In addition, new technologies such as precision farming, drip irrigation, etc should be adopted to make our agriculture more sustainable. It will achieve dual objective of food security and water security.

On the governance front, special focus needs to be given on proper data collection, information dissemination, sustainable policy formulation. River water data, groundwater pollution metrics etc should be regularly shared with all stakeholders at both international and national forums to take appropriate action for sustainable water management. Ultimately, the best way to predict the future is to create it.

Managing water resources is not the work of few, but the duty of whole humanity. Ultimately, we have to decide that whether we want to witness world war 3 over water or a peaceful future ensuring 'water security' for all.

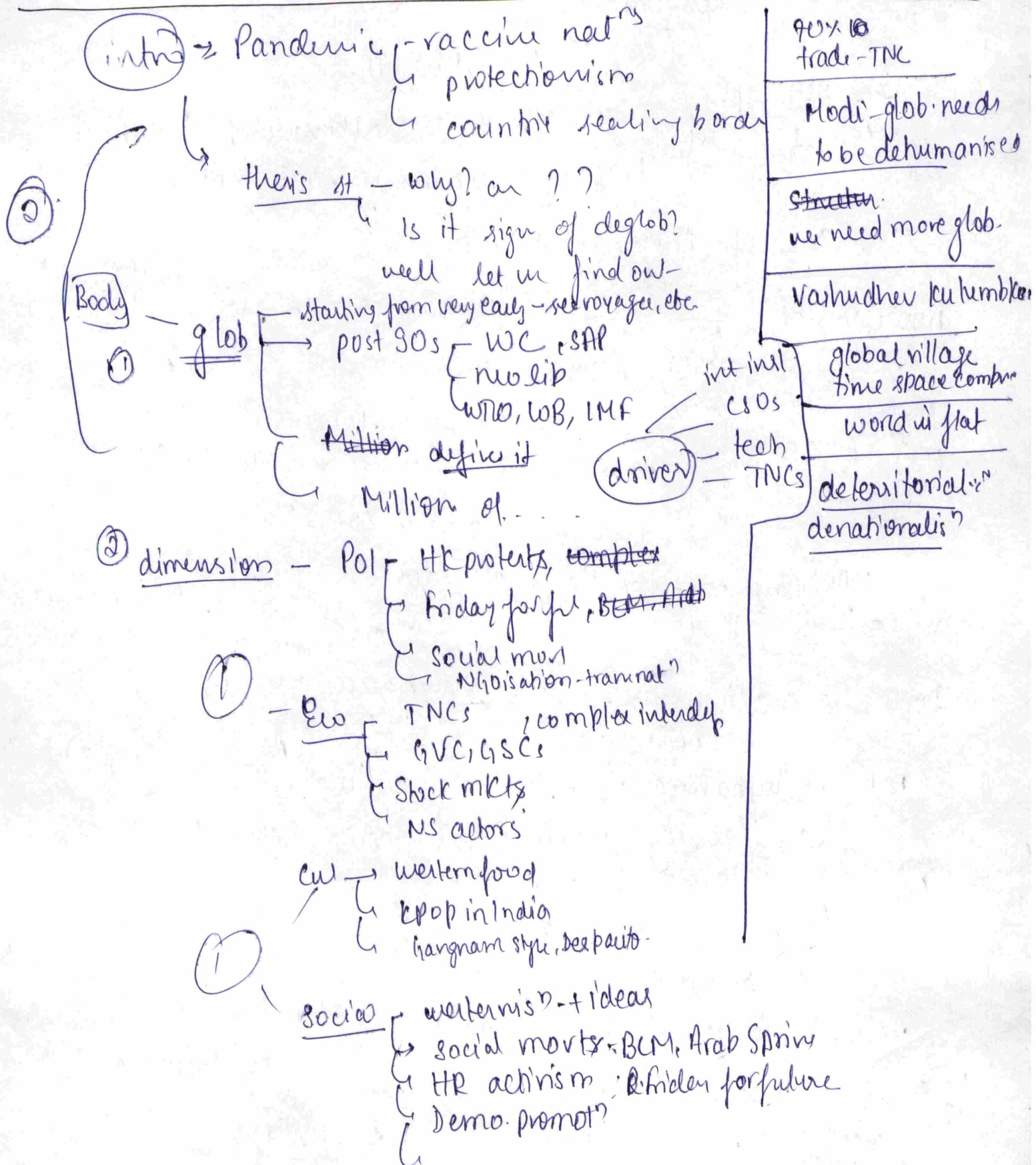
we have to decide that whether we want our grandchildren to see glaciers only in movies and books or in reality.

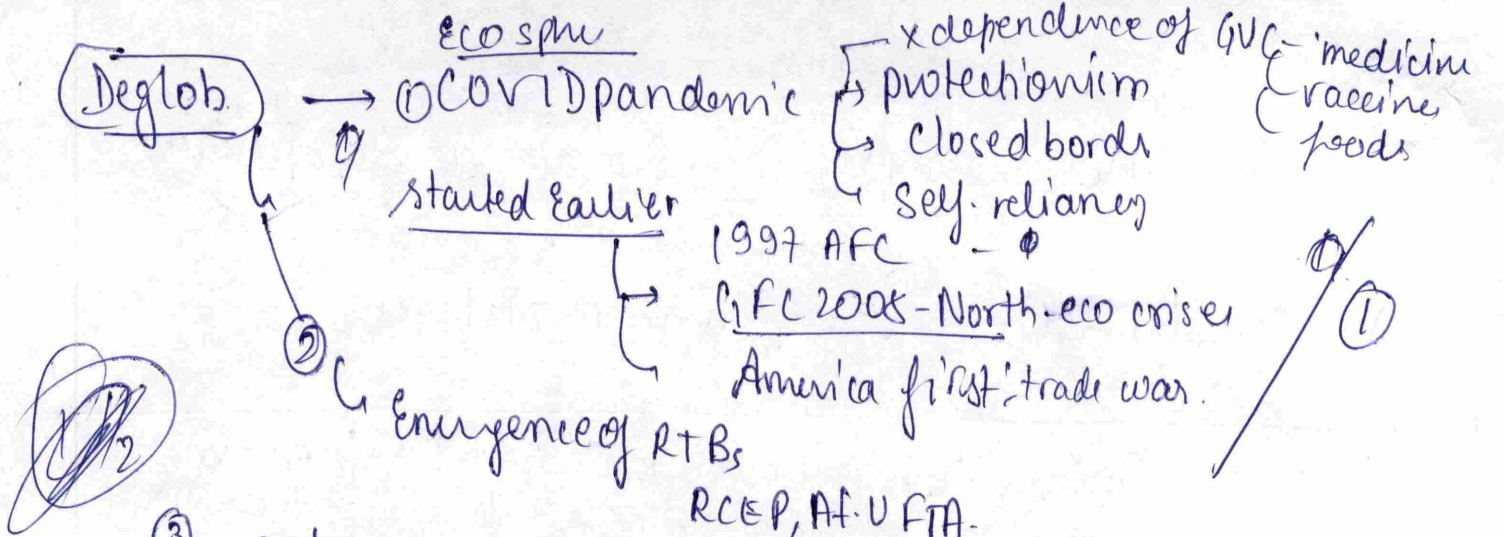
we have to decide that whether we want to save the "most precious gift" given by mother nature or destroy it by our never ending needs and greeds.

~~Thus, Courage~~ It is said that courage is taking the first step even when you can't see the whole staircase. It is the high time we take ~~that~~ the step towards sustainable water management, remembering Nelson Mandela's words-"It always seems impossible un'till its done".

① Are we entering an Era of de-globalisation.

② challenge of water mgt in 21st cen.





SOCIETY NOTES

Topics covered

- Role of women & issues, women organisations
- Urbanisation
- Globalisation
- Secularism
- Communalism
- Population related issues
- Regionalism
- Salient features of Indian society.

ROLE OF WOMEN AND ISSUES

↳ basis of women as a social group is not biological but a socio-cul. identity.

↳ cuts across all the boundaries.

⇒ Status of Women

① In Indian History

- Rig vedic time → equal status; edu, upanayana
- age of Upnishadas → own property
 - ↳ widow remarriage
 - ↳ No Sati
 - ↳ participate in public life
- later Vedic period → position deteriorated.
- Gupta age → Dowry, Sati, No R+ property.
- Medieval age → female infanticide, Sati, Jauhar.
 - ↳ superstition, witchcraft, slavery.

② British period

- Re form movements → social consciousness
- ↳ All India women conf. → 1927
- ↳ codification of laws, etc.
- ↳ RRM, Vidyasagar → widow remarriage
- ↳ Hindu Widow RMA act 1856
- ↳ Hindu law of inheritance 1929
- ↳ Hindu women R+ property act 1937.

③ Freedom movement

- ↳ heroic roles before 1857.
- ↳ 1857 revolt → Hazrat Mahal, Lakshmi Bai, etc.
- ↳ participated in Swadeshi movement
- ↳ Shushila deni of Sialkot, Harden of Lahore
 - ↓
 - spreading msg of extremist nationalism

Data Rel^d to women

→ women - 22% of labour force

→ women in company boards ~ 14%

→ Earn $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ of male income

→ 68% literacy 82% men

→ Digital gender gap

only 29% female internet

→ 66% women's work = unpaid

→ contribution in GDP = 17%
(sub-saharaj) = 39%

→ 10x more times on unpaid work than men
(global → 3x)

→ 68th NSSO = 34% women vocatⁿ training

→ NFHS-4 = 62% women still use cloth menstruatⁿ

→ e-one survey 2012
34% gender pay gap

→ NFHS-4

33% women 71 yrs face domestic violence

- ↳ Sarla Devi - niece of R. Tagore → opened shop called Lakshmi Bhandar → Swadeshi goods.
- ↳ Madam Bhikaji Cama → worked outside India to build public opinion
 - ↳ smuggled arms to extremists in India
 - ↳ journal → "Bande Matram"
 - ↳ active member of "Abhinav Bharat Society"
- ↳ Annie Besant → Home rule league 1916
 - ↳ "New India", "commonwealth"
 - ↳ also Sarojini Naidu
- ↳ Gandhi's NCM → large participation
 - ↳ Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarla Devi Chaudhurani, etc.
- ↳ CDM → large participation | women went underground to support struggle.
 - + Quit India. ↗
- ↳ Women wing in Azad Hind Fauj → Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

① Today

- ↳ modern insti. + base of tradition
- ↳ liberalised economy → pros, cons → commodification in society.
- ↳ male-dominated society
 - ↳ pub + prt life discrimination

⇒ Gender Stereotyping And Role of Women

- ↳ preconceived notions abt male, female.

① Individual level

- ↳ women's identity are formed on the basis of their interaction with family, society.
- ↳ like → women are physically weak.

② family level

- ↳ marriage, nurturing child, homemakers
- ↳ extra burden of child rearing
- ↳ motherhood role → primary.
- ↳ sexual properties of husbands → no criminalisation of marital rape

③ Societal level

- ↳ social, eco, pol inequality in public life.
- ↳ categorization of subjects on basis of gender.
- ↳ stereotype about professions → "ChairMAN"
- ↳ feminisation of agri labour result of stereotype that male are bread winners and migrate in search of jobs.
- ↳ less influence in pol decision making.
(10% candidate) → (14% in CS) → 2019
- ↳ Son-preference, lack of access to resources.
- HUMAN RIGHTS COMM. → Gender stereotyping is a human rights violation.

⇒ WOMEN ISSUES

- ↳ due to social structures, institutions, patriarchal tradition, male dominated binaries
- ↳ systematic subjugation of women.

* Unborn, infants, Girl Child

- ↳ infanticide, foeticide, declining CSR
- ↳ systematic discrimination

- short period of breastfeeding
- lesser concern during illness
- household works from early ages.

① Missing Million - Natⁿ shame

Es. 2017-18 → 63 million missing girls until 2014

↳ due to declining CSR.

Reasons

- ① sex-selective abortion
 - ② neglect of girl child.
 - ③ inadequate nutrition
 - ④ son-preference.
 - ⑤ Infanticide.
 - ⑥ failure of Prenatal Conception and Prenatal Determination Act.
- due to advancement of technology.

Steps

① Behi Bachao - Behi Padhao - 2015

- ↳ +ve results in CSR in 1st phase
- ↳ preventing sex-selective abortions.

② SC → directed search engines such as google, Yahoo to block content of Pre-natal sex determination.

③ Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna → to reduce financial burden of marriage, education.

Way-forward

- ① Improving value of girl child.
- ② Rights based lifecycle approach.
- ③ gender sensitization programmes.

② Child Marriage - Depriving childhood

↳ End of Childhood index 2019 → India - 113/176
by global NGO Save the Children.

↳ most child marriage in world.

↳ UNICEF report 2018 → highest in Jhar, UP, WB.

↳ more prevalent in rural areas.

* Impact

- ① hinders all around development.
- ② high dropout, malnutrition.
- ③ teen birth → intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- ④ violence in marriage.

* Reasons

- ① patriarchal mindset → low value of girl child.
- ② less edu opportunities.
- ③ child marriage → escape burden of high dowry.
- ④ weak enforcement of law (Prohibition of Child marriage Act 2006) ✓

③ Adolescent girls

need special care, transition phase.

* issues around menstruation

- ① lack of edu on puberty and M-Health
- ② lack of access to high quality M-hygiene
NFHS-4 → 62% young women → still use cloth.
- ③ lack of access to sanitation facilities.
- ④ Increased restrictions to mobility.
- ⑤ drop-out from school

* steps

- ① Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakaram
↳ Adolescent friendly Health clinics
- ② SBM + sanitation infra.
- ③ SABLA prog. → awareness through Anganwadis

* challenges

- ① Not effective implementation.
- ② lack of convergence-coordination among programmes.
- ③ limited human resource capability
- ④ transforming patriarchal mindset

* way forward

- ① M-H issue to be treated as human right issue.
- ② PPP model
- ③ multi-sectoral response.
- ④ 2018 - NWCD → #Yes/Bleed campaign → awareness.

⇒ VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

↳ due to unequal power relations

↳ from infancy to old age

↳ tool to punish those who transgress their gender role.

↳ ideological threat to establishing women identity.

act of gender violence resulting in physical, sexual, psychological harm

* in private sphere

reasons

- ① socio-economic dependency & fear of exclusion
- ② patriarchal attitudes, marriage, etc.

forms

- ① Domestic violence || NFHS-4: - 33% women > 15 yrs face domestic violence.
↳ 33% crime against women by immediate relative - NCRB.
 - wife beating
 - torture
 - marital rape
 - dowry deaths

↳ protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 → recognises marital rape → abuse.
C.S. 304B, 306, 498A.

- ② Marital rape → not a criminal offence.

↳ civil remedy.

↳ S. 375 → forced sex in marriage with minor → Crime

* In Public sphere

① Sexual violence

↳ Unnao, Kathua, Surat, S. 376 → Rape, 3.354, 377.

↳ child sex abuse → POCSO

↳ Rape → cases doubled in a decade → NCRB

↳ many go un-reported.

↳ Criminal law amendment / Nirbhaya Act

On recomm. of J.S. Verma Comm.

↳ broadened the definition of sexual violence.
↳ made punishment more strict

↳ National database on Sexual offenders - 2018

② Child sex Abuse - POCSO -

↳ law came in 2012.

↳ classifies child sex abuse into diff. types of

↳ After Kathua, Unnao incident

Criminal Law and. act 2018 → more stringent punishment

→ death penalty for rape of a minor.

③ Acid Attacks

↳ SC → "uninhibited and heartless crimes"

↳ male ego.

↳ SC → laxmi case 2015 + mandated min. compensation

④ Honour Killings

↳ gendered dimension as family and community 'honour' is associated with chastity of women

↳ Khat Panchayats → law comm

reflectⁿ of male point of agreeable views.

↳ Shakti-Vahini case 2018

SC + Right to choose partner → under A-21.

* guidelines against Khat Panchayat / H-K

① SC directed states to enact laws against honour killing.

② FIR against such Panchayats

③ fast-track courts

④ Prohibition on meetings of KP under 144 CrP

⑤ Witch Hunting

↳ lowest strata → most vulnerable.

* Issues Concerning Working Women

① Declining female labour force participation rate

↳ one of lowest → 26% in 2018

↳ 36% in 2006.

↳ IMF report → Equal participation can boost

GDP by 27%.

Reasons

① Gender pay gap.

② Declining poverty level.

③ Fear of harassment.

④ migration after marriage.

② Gender Pay Gap

↳ NSSO, ILO → emp-unemp. survey 2012 → 34% paygap.

↳ against spirit of A. 39 D.

↳ Oxfam Gender based inequality report → Pay highest in unorganised sector.

↳ feminisation of agri → low wage due to mig. of males

↳ increasing literacy but no opportunity in market

↳ stereotype mindset + women - less capable

→ Reasons

③ Unpaid, unrecognised work

↳ household work → increases burden

↳ dual parenting needed.

10x more than men

④ Harassment at workplace

feminist → preventing women from challenging male domination in economic sphere.

↳ Aruna shaunbaug case

↳ S.C. → 1997 → Vishakha guidelines

(later → Sex. Ha. of Wo. at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition) act, 2013.

Steps

① above law → establish Internal Complaint Comm.

② SHE-Box → file online complaints

③ Unorganised sector social, security act.

* Issues Concerning Other Categories

① Elderly Women

↳ Census 2011 → senior citizen → 8.6%

↳ feminization of aging

↳ less access to services in rural areas

problems

① loneliness

② Safety concern

③ Neglect due to proliferation of Nuclear families

Measures

- ① Natn programme for health care of Elderly
- ② Rastriya Vayashni Yojna → logistical support
- ③ Vayoshreshtha Samman Awards
- ④ Old-age pension

② Dalits and Tribals

↳ double brunt → bottom most stratum of society

↳ soft target

↳ max^m no. of manual scavengers

↳ steps

- ① SC, ST act
- ② National database on sexual offenders
- ③ Exclusive special courts.

↳ Dana Manjhi - Odisha → had to carry his wife's body on shoulders → denied ambulance.

↳ issues

- ① low lit. rate and representation in emp. (normal)
- ② High maternal mortality rate.
- ③ Exploitation

③ Sex workers & Differently abled

issues

- ① trafficking, social taboo.
- ② sexual abuse, out of mainstream

steps

- ① trafficking in persons (PPR) Bill 2018 criminalises pushing woman into prostitution
- ② Ensuring smooth rehabilitation
- ③ "Sugamya Bharat mission" → for universal accessibility
- ④ Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme.

⇒ Contemporary Issues

① Surrogacy



↳ a law commission → 251cr business

↳ ethically sensitive matter

↳ a hub of surrogacy // exploitation

→ Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2018

- ① bans commercial surrogacy
- ② Regulate altruistic surrogacy
- ③ surrogate mothers → close relative
 - ↳ only once in lifetime
- ④ No compensation except medical expence
- ⑤ foreigner, NRI prohibited.

② Issues related Assisitive Reproductive tech.

- changing lifestyles, etc → infertility issue among in urban areas
- ↳ ART facility → medically addresses infertility
- ethical issues

- ① sex selection
- ② demand for designer babies
- ③ destruction of unwanted Embryos
- ④ Right of child to know his/her origin.

→ Steps

- ① ART (Regulation) Bill regulates ART services.

③ Harraument in Cyberspace

- ↳ anonymity provided by internet → more diff. to address issue.

- ① cyberbullying, sexual abuse
 - ② Black mailing, stalking, child pornography
- ↳ 2017 survey by cybersec. firm Norton → 41% of women faced sexual harraument.

steps

- ① IT Act 2000
- ② Cyber Crime Reporting portol formed out of Nirbhya fund ✓

④ Debate around abortion

- ↳ seriousness of unsafe abortions
- ↳ Reproductive rights of women → demand of abortion.
- ↳ Medical termination of Pregnancy Act ✓
regulates abortion
 - ↳ not a right

→ Mandatory → consent of registered medical practitioner forces women to go for unsafe abor.

ethical issues

- ① R. to life, liberty of women
 - ② R. to bodily sov. of women
 - ③ R. of unborn child.
- } vs
↓

⑤ Religious rights of Women

a gender based discrimination issue

- ① not allowed entry in Sabarimala temple
SC → violates FR-14, 25.
- ② pray in mosque.

critics

- ① only selected temples prohibits women due to extrarational value
- ✓ ② linga Bhairavi temple, TN → prohibit men
- ③ special features of selected deities

⇒ Conclusion

SDG 5 → "Achieve Gender Equality"

a National policy of women

a Gender budgeting.

positive results

- ① improvement of CSR in Haryana.
- ② increased representation in higher edu.
- ③ INSV tarini team → first ever all women circumnavigation of globe.
- ④ achievement in sports.

→ Empowerment of women - essential component of vision of New India 2022.

⇒ SDG 5 → Women Empowerment

a social innovation - dev. from below.

a Economic self-sufficiency, empowerment, self-determination

Gained momentum after NABARD started promoting them in 1992.

→ characteristics

① Women-led

↳ Micro-finance status report 2011-12 → 80% SHGs are woman-only SHGs

② Group dynamics

③ Agents of social change

④ Driving force of New women's movement

⑤ Multi-faceted

↳ self-employment

↳ unleashed entrepreneurial spirit of women

↳ implementing dev scheme (NRLM, JEEVika in Bihar)

⑥ financial inclusion

→ challenges

① Restricted entry to lower strata

② Asymmetric power relations

③ political use of SHG federation

NITI Aayog on Women Empowerment

Current Situation - Niti Aayog 3yr Action Agenda

- decline in female LFPR ~23%
- 66% women's work in India is unpaid; 12% of men
- women's contribution of GDP (17%) below global average (37%); sub-Saharan (39%)
- paid less, work in less productive jobs, and overrepresented in unpaid care-giving work.
- Globally, women spend 3x more times on unpaid work than men, in India, it is 9.8 times.

Objective - India @ 75 → increase FLFPR = 80% by 2022-23

Constraints

- ① 68th round NSSO → 3.4% women → formally ^{vocational} trained
→ 29% of men
- ② ineffective implementation of Nirbhya Fund.

③ Gender responsive Budgeting has not brought any tre impact ✓

④ constraints of workplace distance, inflexibility in working hours, lack of availability of creches, etc ✓

way forward

① Customised financial literacy prog: for women (341AA)

② successful projects - eg Bank Sakhi (u) could be scaled up

③ Generating gender disaggregated data and (integrate outcome Budget - gender Budget) (u)

④ Make women aware of their rights (Brazil - electronic kiosks at Railway station) (u) for needy women ✓

⑤ enhancing pub transport safety by leveraging technology (GPS, etc) (u)

⑥ Composite Gender-based index for ranking states (u)

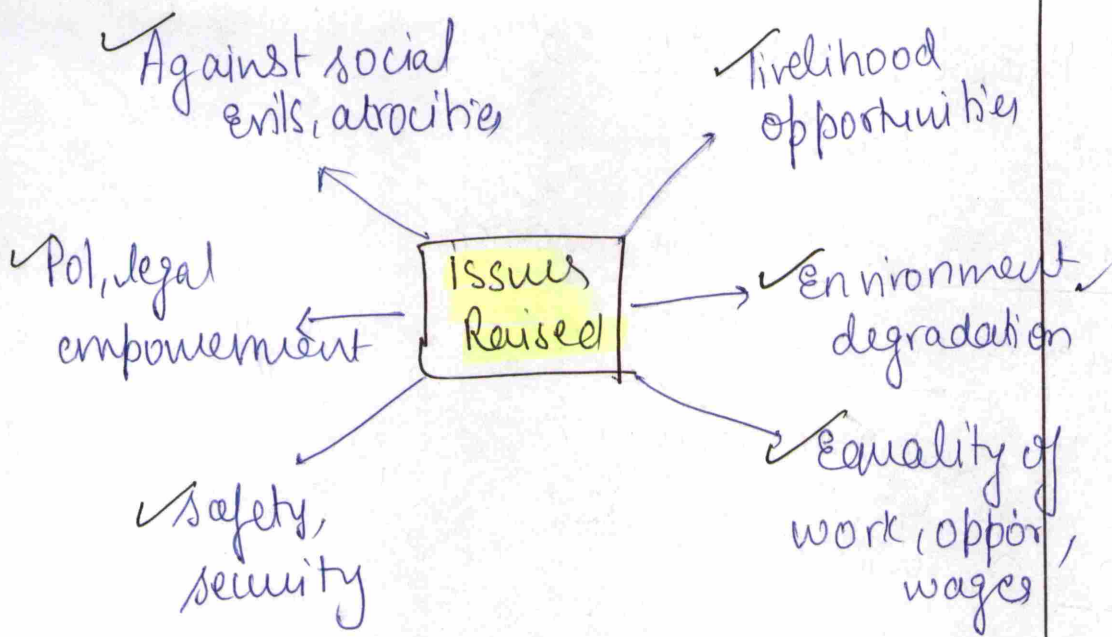
⑦ Reward villages/districts which show improvement in CSR. (India@75)

⑧ Prioritize groups of women farmers seeking to lease land, water bodies, etc at Panchayat level. (India@H)

⑨ skill dev related to dairy, social forestry etc, non-traditional work. (n)

⑩ ensuring mobility, security, safety of all women (n)

Women's movt



first phase - Pre indep

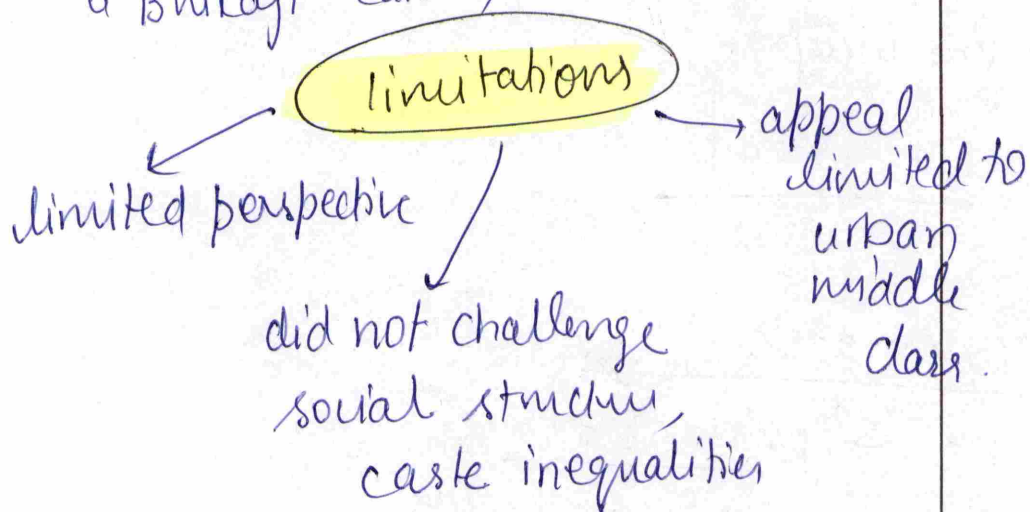
- ① 19th cen social reformer - primary concerned with issue that affected urban upper caste women.
- ② main issues → political rights and reform in personal laws.
- ③ did not question the traditional role of mother & wife.
- ④ 1917 - Sarojini Naidu under Women's India Association raised demand for women's right to vote.
- ⑤ Bharat stree Manda, AIWC - women's eduⁿ, raising age of marriage, personal law reforms

⑤ Islamic community - voices against purdah system and for education

→ Begum of Bhopal, Syed Ahmad Khan, sheikh Abdullah.

⑥ Under Mass movt of Gandhi; women got sense of self confidence and realisation of own strength.

⑦ foreign women also contributed
↳ Bhikaji Cama, Annie Besant



2nd phase - post indep

① women realised that constitutional provisions alone would not improve their position.

② soon, movts emerged in 60s, 70s and raised issues such as violence, lang rights, wage, equality, etc

③ 1970s - emphasis on modern issues such as rape of women in police custody, dowry murders, representⁿ of women in popular media, etc

④ (law) - major site for reform in 1980s

↳ legal battle against restrictions on entry into shani shigrapur temple, Raji Ali dargan, T.T., etc.

⑤ anti-alcohol agitation (Anti-arack mort in AP-70s)

⑥ SEWA - provided training, technical aids, collective bargaining to women.

⑦ women took active part in anti-price rise mort of 1973-75 organised by communist, socialist women.

Sampoorna
kranti

⑧ Chipko mort

⑨ 21st Cen → new sites of gender injustice are emerging.

(⇒) feminisation of Migration

2001 census → 309^m internal migrants

218
female

91
male

Reasons

① social factors

(a) → decreasing sex ratio in several states have compelled the local males to marry girls from other regions of country.

(b) → less land holding, poor resource dist., atrocities against women, honour killing, etc → more migration towards cities, urban areas.

(c) → Marriage

② Economic factors

(a) increase in financial needs for child edu, health for both members to work

(b) New economic opportunities in cities for women.

③ Govt policy

- govt push for urban dev. lured many females to move to nearby cities to avail job.
- Regional disparities.

④ Natural factors

- disasters, etc.

(low Sex Ratio)

Reasons

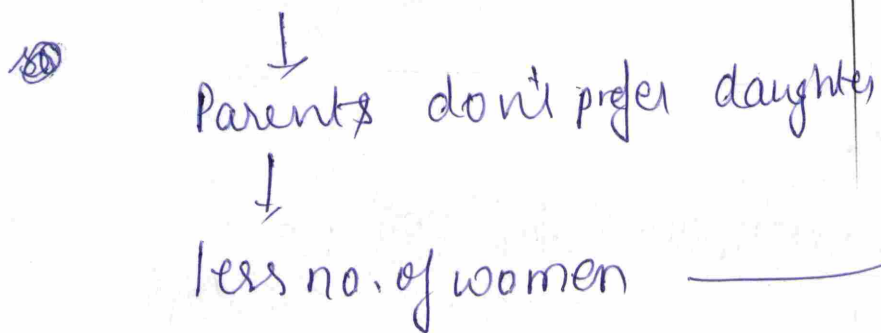
- ① property passing on to sons, rather than daughters.
- ② Dowry tradition - extra cost
- ③ Old age support from sons.
- ④ son meta preference → Parents may choose to keep having children until they get the desired no. of sons
- ⑤ Economic reasons.

Implications

social

- ① district with lower proportion of females have higher rates of murder, crime against women.

- ② women are vulnerable to crime



vicious cycle

- ③ lower sex ratio breeds human trafficking, prostitution.

Economic

- ① link between improvement of sex ratio → more entrepreneurship
- ② hypothesis - country with high sex ratio, men need to be more economically productive to improve their standings in marriage mkt
↓
higher saving rates, lower CAD
- ③ low sex ratio - breeds crime & hence not favourable for investment.

Way forward

- ① control dowry prevalence.
- ② incentives to promote girl children,
- ③ highlight female achievers from various fields
- ④ strict implementation of laws.
- ⑤ ensuring financial independence of elderly.
- ⑥ Income tax exemptions for women - It will be compensated by increase in indirect taxes.

Communalism

→ aggressive political ideology linked to religion.

- false consciousness that members of same religious groups have similar interests.

"My Religion is right, your religion is wrong annihilates the purpose of religion."

features

- ① claim that religious identity overrides everything else.
- ② multifaceted process based on orthodoxy, intolerance
- ③ propagates intense dislike of other religions
- ④ adopts extremist tactics.
- ⑤ exclusive in outlook

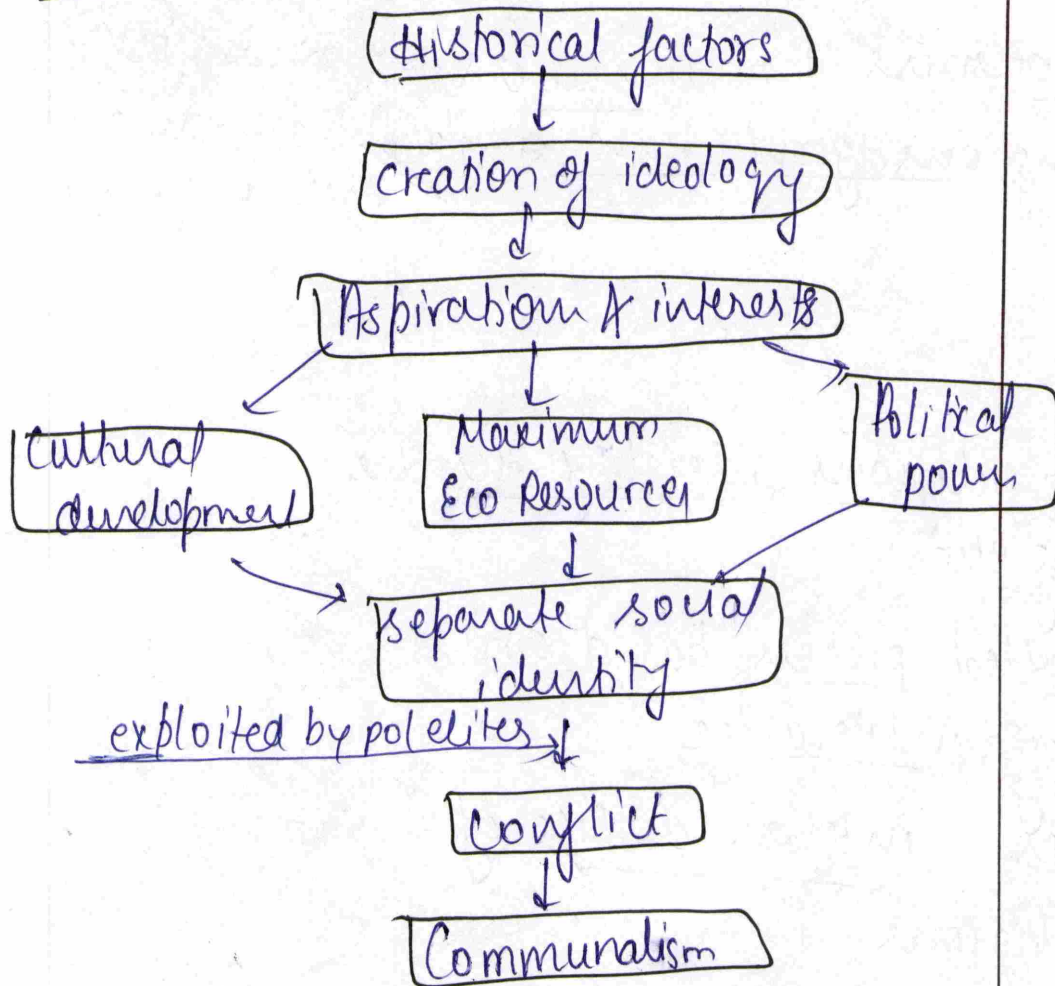
Dimensions

- ① Assimilationist communalism → small religious groups should be assimilated into big religious groups
- ② welfarist communalism → aims at welfare of one particular community

③ Retaliatory communalism

④ secessionist communalism

communalism as a process



Broad Reasons

① Political factors

- British policy of divide & rule
- vote bank politics
- religion based mobilisation
- partiality of pol leaders towards their communities

② Economic factors

- inequalities in socio-economic indicators
- relative depravity of one region/community.

Economic
tensions

Social
tensions

Communal
tensions

③ Historical factors

- distorted writing in history
- Muslim vs Hindu depiction of wars
- demolition of Temples

④ Social factors

- beef consumption; Hindi/Urdu imposition; conversion efforts
- Religious reforms like TT

→ Evolution of Communalism

① Pre-independence

- divide & rule policy of British
- All India Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha
- Shuddhi movement
- Extremists under INC - focus on ancient Hindu history

- Revivalist marts
- Hindi - Urdu controversy.
- Reforms by British - 1909 act, communal award, partition of Bengal

After partition

- Jabalpur Riots 1961; creation of NRC
- communal disturbances in Ranchi, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- 1984 - Hindu Sikh Riots
- 1992 Mumbai Riots
- 2002 Godhra Riots

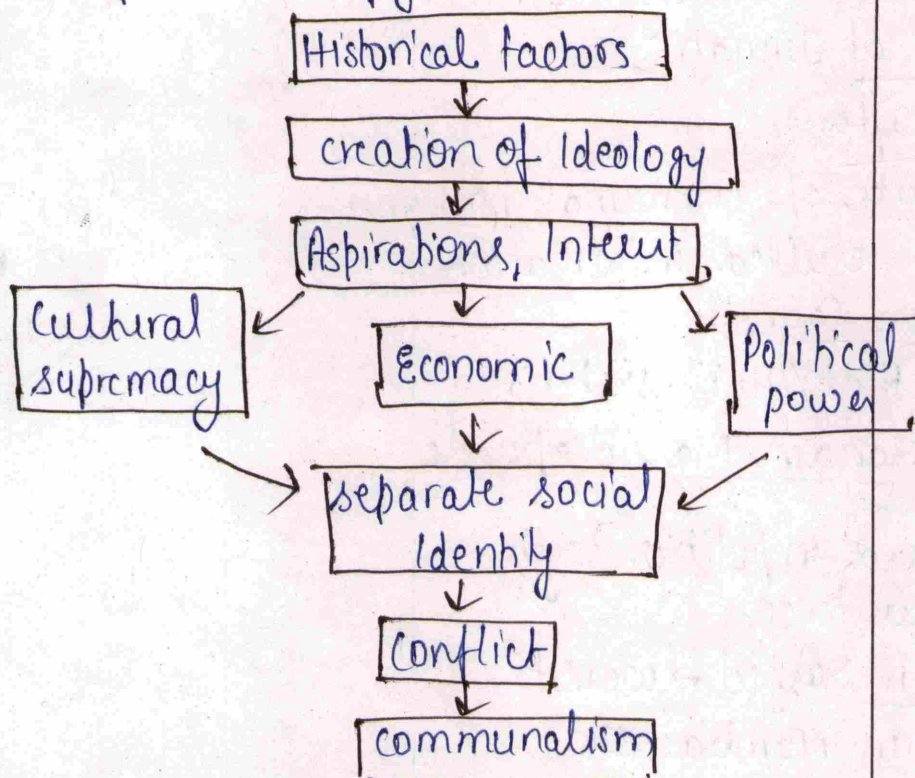
Conclusion

- communalism is less about the clash of religion and more about clash of interests
- When people suffer from spiritual illiteracy, religion stoops to its decadent status
- Religion should not be wiped away, they need to be humanised through de-radicalisation

COMMUNALISM

- aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity.
- false consciousness that members of same religious group have common ~~sec~~ interests.
- one community perceives that intent of other is antagonistic to one's own.
- less about clash of religion, more about class of interest // fight for power, not ~~rather~~ religion

communalism is an ideology of aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity and pre-supposes that intent of one religious community is always antagonistic to other.



* Communalism in Pre-Colonial Era

- arrival of Islam → some wars b/w religious group for political power.
- However, harmony b/w Hindu muslim and no such feeling of communalism.

* Communalism during Colonial Rule

- British policy of divide and rule
- due to 1857 revolt.
- Partition of Bengal, Morley - Minto reform
 - separate electorate ← sowed seeds of communalism

- ↳ Shuddhi movement and other reactionary revivalist movement, tanzeem movement.
- ↳ Communal Award - 1932
- ↳ V.D. Sararkar thesis of 'Hindu Rashtra' created feeling of fear in min.
- ↳ 1925 - Hindu Mahasabha
Muslim League → increasing polarisation of both community.
- ↳ continuation of separate electorates.
- ↳ 1940 → demand for Pakistan by MC
- ↳ 1946 → direct action of Jinnah.

* Partition and thereafter

- ↳ independence in wake of communal holocaust
- ↳ 1961 Jabalpur riots resulted in creation of National Integration Council
- ↳ 1984 → Hindu-Sikh Riot / Anti-sikh riot.
- ↳ Shah bano case + Mandir-Masjid episode

⇒ religion entered in politics with a new force

- ↳ demolition of Babri Masjid → worst communal violence in Mumbai, etc.
- ↳ 2002 → attack on Karseraky, Gujarat Riots

⇒ Reasons

① Religious indifferences, misconceptions

India → "salad bowl" of cultures

- ↳ difference b/w way of life of Hindu, Muslim, etc.
- ↳ intolerance towards another faith → violence

② Economic disparity

- ↳ Economic backwardness of Muslims
- ↳ Economic tension → social tension → communal tension.

③ Distorted History

- ↳ classifying foreign invasion → war b/w religion

c. Depicting political battles as battle
b/w religion.

④ Major-Min. Relations

a strained relations, insecurity.

↳ Ambedkar → "minorities are an explosive force which, if erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of state"

→ violent manifestation of communalism
as a pol ideology → Riots

→ "My religion is right and yours is wrong" → annihilates the purpose of religion.

f. Justice VR Krishna lyer

↓
"Comity of denominations, not zoo of
savage faiths, must be the governing
code of religious pluralism in the
human world and in a multi-religious
society"

* communalism → threat to national unity

① Social fabric

- (i) hatred among diff sections
- (ii) Communal riots
- (iii) genocides, mass killings
- (iv) ghettoization, refugee problem.

(2) Economic fallout

- (i) destruction of public property
- (ii) disrupts essential labour migration
- (iii) shockwave in stock, financial market
- (iv) investors tend to avoid communal country

(3) Political scenarios

- (i) hinders progress of demo.
- (ii) threat to constitutional values
- (iii) encourages vote bank politics

(4) Individual psychology

- (i) terrorism and secessionism
- (ii) Radicalisation
- (iii) individuals live in "culture of violence and hatred"

* steps to check

- (i) Economic → poverty alleviation
→ emp. generation
↳ reducing edu, soc, eco backwardness
- (ii) Social → Religious preachers should preach peace through religion
↳ creating awareness
↳ value eduⁿ to children

(iv) Political → implementation of SC

↓
effective implementation of RPA.
↳ strong law enforcement.
↳ monitoring social media

→ Recommendations of NIC

National Integratⁿ comm

↳ formation of
peace, brotherhood
councils at
local level. (Aman comm.)

↳ Joint celebratⁿ
of festivals
↳ Respecting
each others
values.

Nehru → anyone who loves India
would hate communalism and
anyone who loves communalism
would hate India ✓

REGIONALISM

↳ Ideology that renders the sense of togetherness in a region related to cultural, political, social, historical aspects.

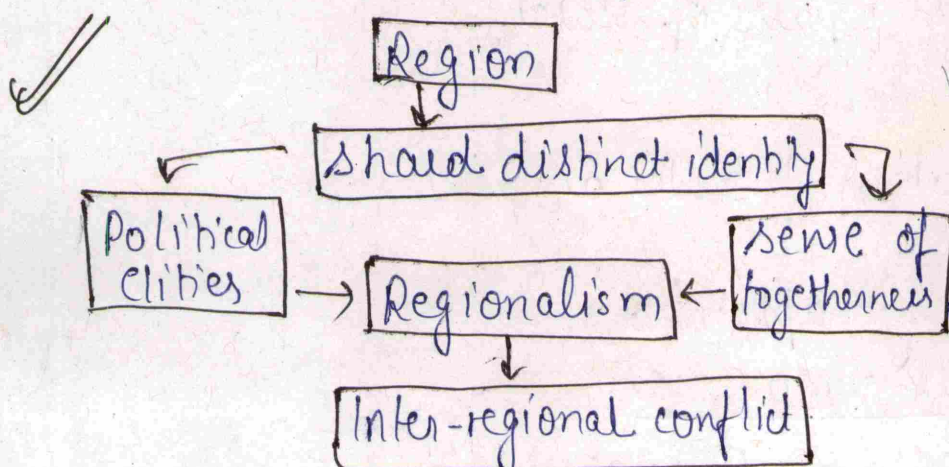
→ prior to British rule → India was a cultural construct largely derived from Hindu culture

→ Nationalism, Regionalism in India coexisted during freedom struggle

→ many dimensions work in tandem with each other making regionalism a composite phenomena.

* Determinants → Basis

- ① Geography → determines way of life
- ② History - DMK TN, Shiv Sena
- ③ shared culture
- ④ language → crystallises thoughts of people.
- ⑤ level of economic dev → shared sense
- ⑥ Political aspirations / apparatus.



↳ interplay of above factors at different level, different type and at different degree and intensity → rise to multiple forms of regionalism.

→ not always -ve

Best [↑] expression of democratic fabric in play

↓
challenges unity then dangerous

→ both -ve, +ve sense

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secession • threaten nation-building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people's love to maintain independency • encourages sense of brotherhood |
|---|---|

phases

- 1 → Dravidian movt
- 2 → linguistic reorganisation
- 3 → North East - 70s-80s (NE reorgⁿ act 1951)
- 4 → Khalistan movt 1980s
- 5 → Creatⁿ of new states in 2000
- 6 → Telengana movt

→ Origin & Evolution

① Seeds of Regionalism

- ↳ start with Br policy of political conquest
- ↳ different treatment of British India and princely states ✓
 - ↳ Nuclei of regionalism
- ↳ Madras presidency → tamil, telugu + kannada speaking people. (into single unit → conflict) ✓
- ↳ decline of Mughal empire → growth of regional kingdoms. → region-based identities

② National movement

- ↳ primary goal → to build "Indian identity"
- ↳ also accommodated regional sentiments
- ↳ Regionalism co-existed with Nationalism
- ↳ By 1921 → 21 congress PCC formed on the basis of linguistic identity ✓
- ↳ federal polity → idea in every document
- ↳ Constituent assembly → Quasi federal India to ensure no secessionism
- ↳ Regions divided into 4 parts of states

③ State's Reorganisation

- ↳ demands → reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.
- ↳ Constituent assembly appointed Dhar commission, JVP commission
 - ↳ Rejected regional states on language basis.
- ↳ death of Potti Srimulu → creation of Andhra state - 1952
- ↳ State reorganisation commi → under Fazl Ali
- ↳ Recognised language along with financial, adm, as bases for states.

④ Rise of Regional parties → Consolidation of Regionalism

- ↳ New states + new regional parties.
- ↳ Political angle to regionalism
- ↳ End of one party dominance → regional parties started exploiting feelings of people → demand for new states.

⇒ Interplay of factors and Nature of Regionalism in different Regions

① Dravida Movement

- secessionist demand of separate state with greater fiscal freedom and legislative autonomy.
- self-respect movement → glorify Tamil Dravidian culture
- militant turn → Dravida Kazhagam demanded separate Dravidistan
- ↳ focus shifted → English to be official language of India.
- ↳ Regionalism based political formation hinging on culture based regional identity in starting and language based regionalism at later stages.

② Assam

- ↳ partition of Assam → success of sub-regionalism based on ethnicity.
- ↳ 1962 → Assamese declared official lang. of state against wishes of Bengalis and Bodos.
- ↳ Educational, socio backwardness of Assamese → Bengalis occupied high posts.
- ↳ targeting migrant pop.

↳ demand of Bodoland → formation of Autonomous councils.

↳ Ethnicity based imbalances hinging on issues → exploitation of resources by outsiders, unemp., lack of dev.

③ Nagaland

↳ sub-nationalism, insurgency

↳ demand of separate nation in 1960s.

↳ 1951 - parallel govt running in form of Naga federal council

↳ statehood in 1963 → Naga hill territorial area became state of Nagaland.

↳ Shillong accord → 1975 → Nagas agreed to function under Indian const.

↳ demanding separate nation → Greater insurgency. e/ NSCN Nagalim

④ formation of smaller states

↳ strong democracy → eco aspiration ↑

↓
↓ — conflict ← invoked by pol elites
separate state.

↳ Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, UH.

↳ Telangana → due to regional inequality and geography.

Forms of Regionalism

① Demand for state autonomy

↳ secessionism

② Supra state Regionalism
(N. vs S. India)

③ Inter-state regionalism

↳ River water disputes

④ Sub-Regionalism

↳ Intra-state

↳ Vidharbha, Saurashtra, Punvanchal

Conclusion

↳ inclusive devt + pol empowerment of people can only happen when there is regionalism at play, acting as vehicle of pluralism

Causes of Regionalism

- ① encouragement by regional pol parties to maintain their hold
- ② desire to maintain cultural, political autonomy
- ③ continuous neglect; low eco growth
- ④ Rise of violent groups like ULFA
- ⑤ Interstate disputes
- ⑥ India still in the process of nation building.

⇒ Son of Soils theory

- ① state belongs to the main linguistic group inhabiting it, who are the sons of soil/local.
- ② competition for jobs, resources, edu. - main factor for emergence
- ③ problems more aggravated in cities like Bombay due to intense immigration.
- ④ mostly comprise actual/potential competition for industrial & middle class jobs

How to combat it

- ① promote development of the neglected areas.
- ② ~~the~~ central govt should not interfere in affairs of state unless it is unavoidable.
- ③ politicians must not be allowed to misuse the issue of regional demands.
- ④ promote national consciousness among people through various initiatives.
- ⑤ pub exp. on rural dev.

(cultural nation building activities)

Constitutional provisions

- + 73rd, 74th amd
- + 5th, 6th sch
- + PESA 96
- + Art 371

⇒ Regional aspirations in NE

* demand for autonomy

→ at indep; entire NE except Manipur, Tripura - part of Assam; thus demands for pol autonomy arose

→ recogⁿ of Assam in 1972

→ more demands arose from Bodos / carbis
↳ granted 8th sch

* secessionist movt

→ Assam - ULFA

→ Nagaland - NSCN(IM)

→ Mizoram - post indep struggle started, ended with peace agreement with MNF.

* movt against outsiders

→ Assam movt (79-85) led by AASU against illegal bengali Muslims.

→ hostility of local pop. to Chakma refugee in Mizoram, AP

- Repeated demands for ILP

(SECULARISM)

- principle which advocates separation of religion-state in crude sense.
- Preamble declares India secular
- Bommai Case - secularism is the part of basic structure of constitution.

Historical account

- Sarva dharma sambhar
- Rig Veda - "Ekam sat vibra bahuda vadanti" (truth is one, the learned may describe it variously) ↓
Reflection of Indian Secular Psyche
- Ashoka - religious tolerance ✓
- Gupta - supported all religion ✓

Thus, while institutional separation of state and religion did not exist, religious freedom and tolerance were the defining features.

- Akbar - suhl i kulh ✓
- traditions of Bhakti, Sufi's ✓

→ secularism in Const

- 42nd amd - preamble - made it explicit what was implicit
- constitution doesn't define secularism.

→ Indian context → there shall be no state religion and state shall ensure equal treatment of all religions.

- absence of preference to one religion over others

provisions

- A 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
- comes with reasonable restrictions

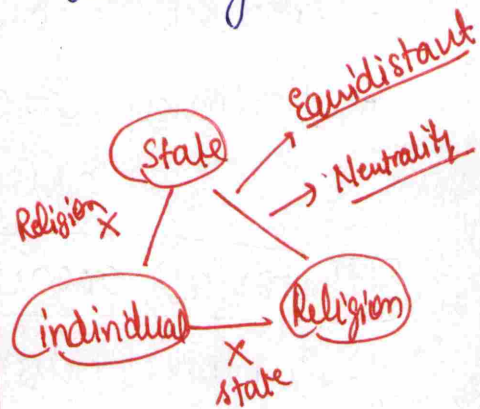
→ SC on secularism

① KB case - secularism - basic feature

② Bommai case - SC observed →

- mixing of religion with any secular state activity of the state is forbidden.

state - x religion
 x atheistic
 x anti religion
 ✓ equidistant from all religion.



- Court upheld the right of state to make laws regulating secular affairs of temples, mosque.

- Constitution requires not only state but the PPs as well to be secular ~~and~~ in thought & action.

③ Church of God case, 2000

- Right to religion is subject to public order
- No prayers (through loudspeakers, drum) should be performed by disturbing the peace of others.

④ SC in 1977 held that Right to propagate religion does not include right to forcible conversions
↓
disturbs public order

western model

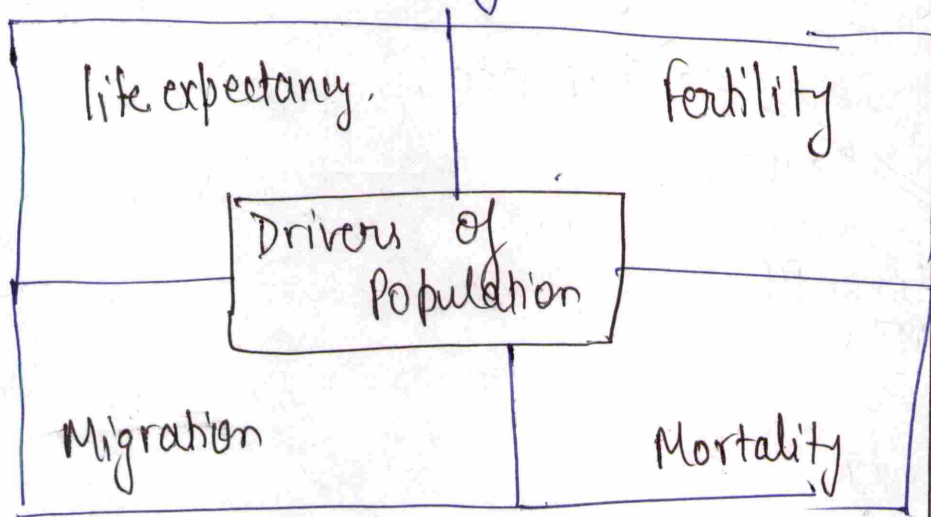
- ① Equal treatment of all
- ② state cannot interfere in any circumstance
- ③ state cannot give financial support to any religious institution ✓
- ⑤ X ~~no~~ community rights

Indian Model

- ① separation of state-religion
- ② state can interfere in religion for reforms.
- ④ state can give support.
- ⑤ provides community rights

(Population)

- world population prospectus 2019 - India will pass china to become world most populous nation by 2027
- India's demographic window will remain open till 2041
- India to remain most populous nation till end of this century



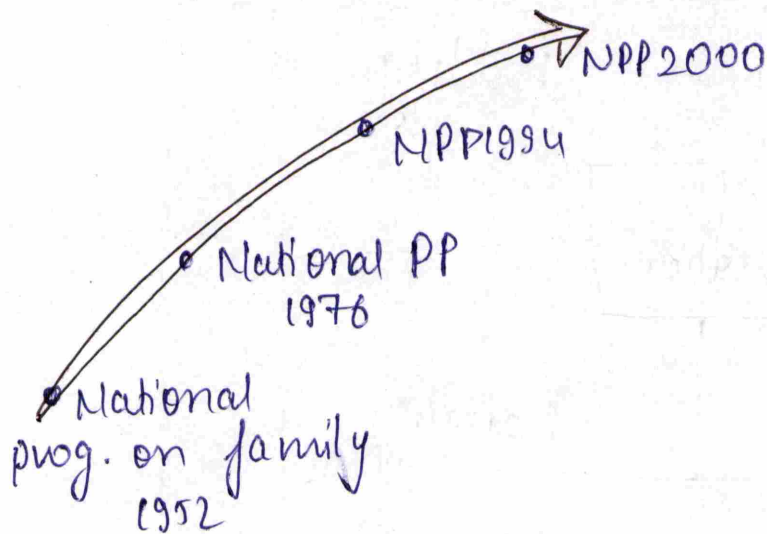
Imp data

- * life expectancy → 69 years
- * fertility rate → 2.24
 ↳ will pass replacement rate in 2021.
- * (0-19 years) → to decline in next 20 years
 - ↳ 2011 - 41%
 - ↳ 2041 - 25%
- * elderly pop - to increase to 20% in 2050 (current 8%)
- * India's population will peak by 2048 ~ 1.6 bn

Population Policy

→ aimed at achieving an optimal level of population which is both beneficial and optimal.

→ one of the first country to adopt a population policy as "National prog. on family planning" 1952



general objectives of MPP

- education on reproductive health
- increasing institutional deliveries
- IMR, IMR
- ↑ marriageable age for girls
- universal edⁿ till 14age
- elimination of communicable diseases.

Need for a population Policy

- ① → Resource crunch, growing competition, unemployment, poverty etc are directly linked with over-poplⁿ.
- ② → high MMR, IMR, malnutrition
- ③ → take adv. of demographic dividend
- ④ → to break vicious intergenerational cycle of poverty
- ⑤ → bring population control awareness.

Challenges of high population

- ① → ↑ pub exp in social services
 - ② → ↓ Quality of life
 - ③ → Malthusian fear - food scarcity
 - ④ → intergenerational transmission of poverty
- etc...

Way forward

- ① Raising minimum age of marriage
- ② Improving the status of women
- ③ awareness prog. on family planning, contraception

- ④ establish National population
stabilization fund
- ⑤ promote home delivery of
contraceptives by ASHA
- ⑥ empower AASHA, ANM, PHCs
for improving maternal health
- ⑦ concentrated focus on high
population pockets in North
India using mission mode
programmes
- ⑧ collab with CSOs, NGOs in
raising awareness in hinterlands.
- ⑨ Increasing employment opportunities

POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES

→ History of India's population Policy

* Pre-independence

- ↳ phenomenal rise
- ↳ Concern among social reformers, intellectuals, etc
- ↳ 1935 → All India women's Conference took up the issue and adopted resolution for Birth control
- ↳ Bengal famine

* post-independence

① 1st FYP → official national programme on family planning in 1952
to stabilise pop growth rate at sustainable level.

② 5th FYP → National population Policy 1976
focus on health, family welfare, edu.
↳ forced sterilisation during emergency.

③ focus on reducing size of family
↳ contraceptives.

④ higher pop. growth → Northern states
T.N. → decentralised "Camp approach" for family planning programmes.

⑤ National population Policy, 1994
argues for pro-poor, pro-nature, pro-women pop. programme

Multi-pronged approach instead of target oriented.

⇒ Drivers of population

① Fertility

↳ Crude Birth rate declining continuously but higher in rural area.

↳ total fertility rate → 2.3, Replacement rate is 2.1.

↳ 1976 → TFR declined from 5.4 → 4.5 due to emphasis on family planning.

↳ National Rural Health Mission → ↓ TFR

② Mortality

↳ Crude death rate declining continuously.

↳ Infant mortality rate " " ✓

↳ Maternal mortality rate " " ✓

reason

① IMR declined due to progress against communicable diseases + absence of famines ✓

② improved medical facilities ✓

③ Migration

④ Life expectancy

↳ avg. life expectancy ~~no~~ has more than doubled since pre-independence period. ✓

reason

① Control of epidemics, diseases

② self sufficiency in food, no famine.

⇒ Demographic Dividend

↳ due to higher working age pop. → more potential to be productive → ↑ growth ✓

✓ [15-64] = 60% of pop.

↳ expected to reach highest during 2030s and then decline. ✓

↳ results in huge consumer market

* challenges to demographic dividend

demographic dividend
vs
demographic disaster

① Need to educate, employ people to reap the benefit.

↳ human capital formation

bigger challenge → Rapid ageing + unskilled labour
pool

② Ageing

↳ prematurely develop into ageing society before reaping benefit of DD.

↳ age-old dependency will rise → more expen.

③ Inequalities

↳ will create fewer consumption opportunities for majority of population.

↳ undesirable social effects.

④ Disability

↳ WHO → disability-adjusted life expectancy in India is only 53 years

↳ in old-age people, non-communicable disease & eco + health burden.

⑤ Rapid urbanisation

↳ migration → pressure on cities || - more challenge.

⑥ Gender disparities

↳ women → more vulnerable in unorg^d sector

↳ gender pay gap.

(URBANISATION)

→ process through which there is increase in no of people living in towns & cities

Results in {
→ Urban population ✓
→ ↑ size of urban areas ✓

→ (census 2011) - ~ 380mn in Urban area ✓

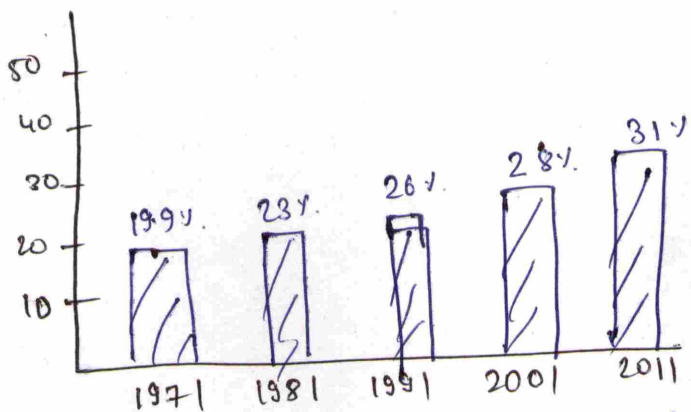
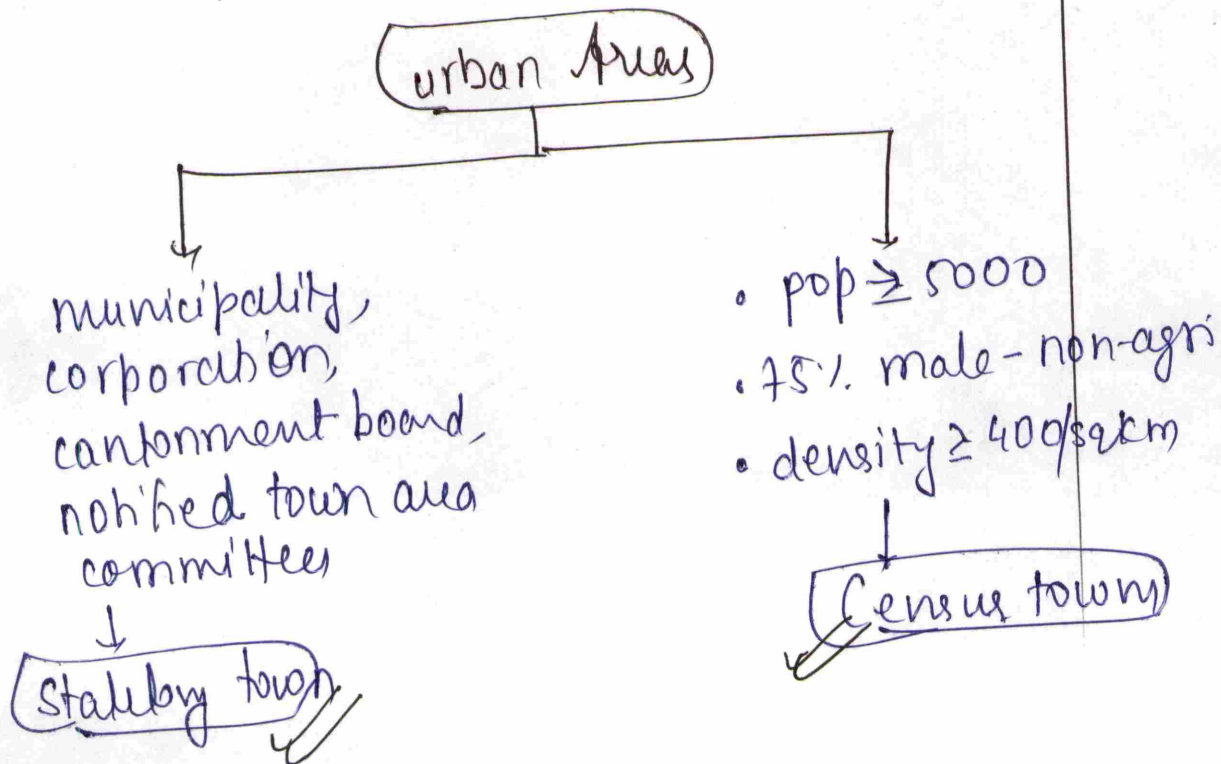


fig → percentage of urban population



As seen from the above definition, treating 'urban area' as a mere physical space or in terms of its population size is a very narrow way of looking at it.

Urbanism

As mentioned at the outset, urbanism is a way of life that is developed as a result of living in an urban area. Way of life reveals the way society is organized, economic activities its members perform, level of technology, the social relations among its members, the social institutions present etc.

Social relations: developed in an urban area are temporary, superficial and impersonal as the members of an urban area are driven by the ethos of individualism.

Social organization: An urban area is characterized by organization of its heterogeneous population belonging to various castes, classes, religion into specialized occupations (a division of labour). Any member or group of member irrespective of caste, religion and other primordial identities can move up or down the social ladder depending upon his economic condition, employment status and place of living rather than primordial identities like caste.

In other words scope for social mobility is higher in an urban area. **Social structure:** The characteristic feature of social structure is defined in terms of its level of openness. It is said to be open if individuals of a certain group or collectivity (caste, class, religion etc) have an opportunity for betterment in their social standing. Theoretically, urban social structure is said to be characterized by openness, mobility and individualistic. Further, a look at the educational, income and occupational hierarchy reveals that they are positively correlated with the class position of a group or individual. That is to say that social class position in turn social status of an individual is higher if one has a better educational qualification, high-income level and prestigious occupation.

The social structure of cities and towns is comprised of

- Top level businessmen, industrialists, bureaucrats.
- High-income professionals like engineers, doctors, IT professionals, lawyers, managers, scientists, journalists, etc
- Clerks, school teachers, petty shopkeepers, small scale entrepreneurs etc
- Working-class comprising of machine operators, artisans, household industry workers, hawkers, peddlers, construction workers and other unskilled labourers.

Urbanism in India

Theoretically speaking primordial identities like caste, religion, ethnicity etc tend to fade with the growth of urban way of life.

Caste and Religion in Urban India

The meaning of caste has changed and it has reshaped. While caste hierarchy, as it traditionally existed, is breaking down in urban India, caste as a social reality with its own dynamics continues to exist. Shifting caste identities in India is a result of the institutionalization of castes in terms of SC, OBC etc. This categorization is accepted with much less humiliation and therefore very different from the traditional purity-pollution view of caste. Some realities of caste and religion are given below:

- A survey highlights that in metros and other cities, a staggering 70% and 50% of the people, respectively, didn't know the dominant caste in their area. The urbanites identified the castes in terms of population size and wealth and not the traditional view of pollution and purity.
- Inter-caste marriage trend:** While 70% lower caste people were willing to marry a person from a higher caste, a phenomenal 50% upper caste people were willing to marry persons from

a lower caste as long as they are rich. This shows newer caste identities are breaking the endogamy principle of caste. However, it should be noted that the inter-caste marriages between higher and lower castes are still very few.

- The increasing rate of migration has made it difficult for politicians to mobilize castes.
- More people in cities are reported to praying daily or once a week and attending religious gatherings.
- On the number of reported deaths and incidents of rioting among Hindus and Muslims, there has been a declining trend since 1993 after a period of increase from 1975-92. Factors that have contributed to the downward trend in rioting are income increases and active business operations between Hindu and Muslim communities both of which are as a result of urbanisation.
- A study points out that the 'emerging middle class' exhibits religious patronage and this can be identified much more in urban areas.
- Regional identities, as opposed to caste identities, are more important among migrants in different parts of the country.

➤ Urbanism and Family

Theoretically, the world over the breakdown of joint family and progressive nuclearisation of families are attributed to industrialization, westernization and urbanization.

Contrary to the perception that urban Indian families are going nuclear, there is a striking decline in the proportional share of nuclear households in urban areas. From 54.3% of the urban households of 2001, nuclear families have fallen to 52.3% of all urban households. The declining share of urban nuclear families is due to increased migration. Lack of adequate housing may be forcing more urban people to stay together.

This decline in nuclear families can also be attributed to social changes. India is seeing a rising number of cases of divorce and separation, single parents, and people marrying late or opting to stay single.

➤ Urbanisation

Urbanisation is a process through which there is an increase in the number of people living in towns and cities. Urbanisation primarily results in

1. growth in the size of the urban population and
2. the extent of urban areas.

➤ Urbanisation in India

According to census 2011, urban areas in India constitute 7933 cities and towns of different

Year	Number of Towns & Cities	Urban Population (in millions)	% of Urban Population to Total Population	Growth Rate of Urban Population (in %)
1971	3126	109.1	19.91	3.21
1981	3949	159.5	23.31	3.83
1991	4615	217.6	25.71	3.09
2001	5161	286.1	27.82	2.74
2011	7933	377.1	31.15	2.76

population sizes, and a total population of 377.16 million comprising of 31.16 per cent of total Indian population.

• **The pattern of Urbanization in India:**

According to India HABITAT 3 national report 2016, the rapid pace of urbanization is due to the following:

1. The number of metropolitan cities is increasing: 35 in 2001 to 52 in 2011

2. The population of metropolitan cities is increasing: 71 million that accounts for 42.6 per cent of the country's total urban population

Census Year	Number	Population (millions)	Per cent of Urban Population
1991	23	70.66	32.54
2001	35	107.88	38.6
2011	53	160.06	42.6

3. There is an unprecedented rise in number and population of 'Census town': An addition of 2,532 towns between 2001 and 2011.

What does this imply?

1. This increase in the number of census towns implies that a large number of settlements are undergoing rapid urbanization beyond the municipal boundary in the form of peri-urban growth. Therefore, it is essential to focus on planning for **Rural-Urban continuum**. Government initiatives like PURA and National Rurban Mission are a step in this direction.
2. Fertility rates are very high in metropolitan cities. It is observed that this accounts for about 55–60 per cent of the net increase in the urban population.
3. High level of Rural-urban migration. It is estimated that migration accounts for 20–22 per cent of growth in urban population.

• **Causes of Urbanization in general**

- ✓ **Industrialization:** Industrialization is a trend representing a shift from the agricultural to the non-agricultural economy. The industrialization has increased employment opportunities by giving people the chance to work in modern sectors in job categories that aid economic development.
- ✓ **Commercialization:** The distribution of goods and services and commercial transactions in the modern era has developed modern marketing institutions and exchange methods that have given rise to the growth of towns and cities.
- ✓ **Better Life:** Better educational facilities, better living standards, better and sanitation and housing, better health care, better recreation facilities, and better social life in general.
- ✓ **Employment opportunities and Migration:** Ample job opportunities continually draw people from rural areas to seek a better livelihood. Therefore, the majority of people migrate into urban areas to access well-paying jobs.

Services and industries generate and increase higher value-added jobs, and this leads to more employment opportunities.

- ✓ **Modernization:** As urban areas become more technology savvy together with highly sophisticated communication, infrastructure, medical facilities, dressing code, enlightenment, liberalization, and other social amenities availability, people believe they can lead a happy life in cities.

Problems in Urban India

There are many issues and challenges due to the unplanned, unorganised, unchecked pattern of urbanisation which is prevailing in urban cities and adjoining towns. Some of the major issues are as follows:

1. **Development of slums and squatter settlements:** The total slum population was estimated to be over 65 million of the total urban population. Further, about 64% of the statutory towns were reported to be slums according to census 2011. This has led to congestion of urban areas. The growth of slums and squatters in urban areas is even further worsened by industrialization, lack of developed land for housing, a large influx of rural immigrants, and the increasing prices of land making Indian urbanization **messy urbanization**.
2. **Urban Sprawl and Overcrowding:** This form of congestion in urban areas is consistent because of overpopulation and it is an aspect that increases day by day as more people and immigrants move into cities and towns in search of a better life.
3. **Urban Mobility:** While urban India has seen an unprecedented growth of motor vehicles in the last two to three decades, the road space per vehicle has come down leading to congestion. Between 1981 and 2011 the average growth rate of total registered vehicles has been 11.7 per cent per annum as against the total population increase of 2 per cent per annum.
4. **Water and sanitation problems:** Inadequate sewage facility is a major challenge due to overpopulation and overcrowding in urban areas. Municipalities and local governments are faced with serious resource crisis in their management. This has led to the spread of communicable diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhoea also highly contributes to water scarcity as supply falls short of demand. As per Census 2011, only 70.6 per cent of the urban population is covered by individual water connections; duration of water supply ranges from 1 hour to 6 hours. Almost 50 per cent of households in cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad do not have sewerage connections. About 13 per cent of urban households do not have access to any form of latrine facility and defecate in the open.
5. **High levels of pollution**
6. **Poor urban health conditions:** Economist Intelligence Unit's Liveability Ranking of 140 cities put New Delhi and Mumbai towards the bottom of the list, New Delhi is ranked 110, while Mumbai was ranked 115 out of 140 cities. As per Mercer's Quality of Living Ranking 2016, New Delhi is at 162 out of 230 cities ranked. This highlights the poor quality of living standards in Indian cities as a result of congestion, pollution, slums, sanitation and poor health-related indicators.
7. **Hidden Urbanisation:** The number of census towns has shown a tremendous increase between the last two census periods of 2001-2011, the reason being that most state governments are reluctant to recognise urbanization.
8. **Poor urban governance and lack of financial autonomy:** Indian municipalities are amongst the weakest in the world in terms of access to resources, revenue-raising capacity, and fiscal autonomy. The ratio of municipal revenues to gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost in India is estimated at 1.03 per cent for 2012-13. The municipal sector also has a low level of fiscal autonomy. For instance, the municipal tax-GDP ratio stood at 0.33 against combined tax-GDP ratio of central and states at 17 per cent for the year 2012-13.
9. **Social costs to rural areas:** Urbanization is known to have a negative impact on agriculture. It shifts the productive workforce from rural to urban areas and will **lower the growth as well as productivity of the rural economy**. While on one hand, it has positive

impacts on its surrounding like the spread of better living facilities, job opportunities, income, wealth etc on the other there occurs what is called **backwash effect**. This happens when economic activity, power and wealth accumulates in one particular area leaving other surrounding areas underdeveloped.

10. **Unemployment:** The problem of joblessness is highest in urban areas and it is even higher among the educated people. It is estimated that more than half of unemployed youths around the globe live in metropolitan cities. The increasing relocation of people from rural or developing areas to urban areas is the leading cause of urban unemployment.
11. **Relative Deprivation:** Modern cities present a meeting point of people from different walks of life having no affinity with one another. Further with growing inequalities between classes living in cities and competition being the bedrock of the urban economy, there develops a sense of deprivation called **relative deprivation** making them **unsafe to live** particularly for the **vulnerable groups like women, old age, disabled and children**.
12. **Urban Crimes:** Urbanisation plays a significant role in social transformation and economic mobility. Inequality, lack of power, lack of support to families and neighbourhoods, inaccessibility to services, unemployment, low value placed on children and individual well-being, the overexposure to television and internet have been found to be the common social causes of crimes in urban areas.

Some data on crimes

The proportion of crimes in metropolitan cities to the total crimes at the National level was 25.50%. A total of 8,08,637 cognizable crimes comprising 5,13,635 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 2,95,002 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 19 metropolitan cities during 2016.

IPC Crime in Urban Areas: Violent Crime

- ✓ **Violent crimes affecting life:** Murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dowry deaths and kidnapping & abduction. A maximum number of cases under offences affecting the human life was reported in Delhi (25.0%) followed by Mumbai (10.8%) and Bengaluru (8.5%) during 2016.
- **Violent crimes affecting property:** Dacoity, preparation & assembly to commit dacoity and robbery; During 2016, out of total theft (1,94,558 cases), 74,293 cases (38.2%) were under auto theft cases of which Delhi (37,147 cases) has reported maximum auto theft cases followed by Bengaluru (5,843 cases) and Jaipur (5,271 cases)
- ✓ **Violent crimes affecting public safety:** Riots and arson;
- **Violent crimes affecting women:** Delhi reported 33.0% (13,803 out of 41,761 cases) of total cases of crimes against women followed by Mumbai (12.3%) (5,128 cases) during 2016. Delhi reported the highest crime rate (182.1) compared to the national average rate of 77.2.
- ✓ **Cyber Crimes:** Mumbai (980 cases) has reported a maximum number of cases under cyber-crime accounting 23.5% followed by Bengaluru 18.3% (762 cases) and Jaipur 12.6% (532 cases) during 2016.

• **Roadmap for a sustainable Urban India**

Sustainable urbanisation can be referred to as urban development which strives to meet the essential needs of all, without overstepping the limitations of the natural environment. A sustainable city has to achieve a dynamic balance among economic, environmental and socio-cultural development goals, framed within a local governance system characterized by deep citizen involvement and inclusiveness.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

The newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As per the framework goal, 11, seeks to: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable."

- ✓ **Harnessing the rural-urban continuum** As India's population force witnesses a rural to urban shift, it is important that the rural and urban areas develop in a symbiotic manner by adopting a "regional planning approach."

The new initiative of **RURBAN Mission** is a step in this direction. The synergy and convergence of various schemes of different ministries for the sustainable and inclusive rural-urban continuum is the need of the hour.

- ✓ **Managing the Urban sprawl** Land being the scarce resource it is difficult for the urban poor to have access to land. Besides high capital gains from this lead to inflationary conditions exacerbating the situation.

- **Land pooling models** like the ones in Delhi, Amravati and Naya Raipur would help in facilitating land supply. **Town planning scheme of Gujarat** modelled on best practices followed in South Korea, Germany, and Taiwan also offers a solution.
- **Land sharing model** like the ones followed in Vijayawada also reduces pressure on land and facilitates better urban planning
- **Land reservations** have also been mandated for the urban poor in townships and layouts, ensuring the benefits of urban development to the poor through increased access to urban spaces and enhanced employment opportunities.
- **Transit-oriented development:** Integrating land use with transport. **Indore** is a good example

- ✓ **Housing for all:**

- Providing affordable housing for all the people by a target date. **Housing for all by 2022** is a good step in the direction
- Ensuring **better living conditions** for the slum population
- Promoting **cost-effective innovative building material and technologies** that are environmental-friendly.
- Bringing vacant houses to use through **fiscal incentives and regulatory changes**. **RERA (Real Estate Regulation and Development Authority)** is put in place for the same.
- **Linking housing sector with economic growth and job creation**
- Housing finances should be provided to urban dwellers by **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)**.

- ✓ **Improving Access to Sustainable Transport**

- The National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) 2014 focuses on **moving people rather than moving vehicles**, by providing sustainable mobility to all citizens at affordable cost and within a reasonable time.
- Indian cities can make a Comprehensive mobility plan that includes **efficient public transport systems**: Metro rapid transit systems (**MRTS**) like in Delhi, Bus transit systems (**BRTS**) like in Indore.
- **AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)** gives impetus on urban transportation planning with special focus on sidewalks, foot-over bridges, non-motorized transport, buses, multilevel parking, waterways and ferry vessels.

- Introducing **Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)** for traffic management.
- **Non-Motorized Transport Policy** to create a quality and dignified environment where citizens are encouraged to walk and cycle. Chennai is the first Indian city to do so.
- **Barrier-Free Built Environment for people with disabilities** to enable them to move about safely and freely by providing mobility devices such as wheelchairs, crutches and walkers.

✓ **Sustainable use of Energy**

As cities represent more than 70 per cent of global energy demand, while many renewable energy technologies remain more costly than conventional sources and are often overlooked, it is important to note that **investment in renewable cleaner energy can reduce health impacts from air pollutants, which can severely impact quality of life and place strains on health care systems.** Increasing renewable energy sources, maximizing conservation and lessening dependence on non-renewable sources of energy, particularly those most damaging and contributing to global warming, are critical steps to sustainable urbanisation. For instance, the use of solar energy for street lighting, bus stand, railway station etc. and use of other renewable sources of energies for power generation for public utilities.

✓ **Empowering urban local bodies**

Empowering the urban local bodies (ULBs) is the foundation of a forward-looking urban strategy. A cooperative federalism framework is warranted to promote cities as locomotives of growth and structural transformation. Urban Local Bodies should be given more powers in terms of access to resources, revenue-raising capacity building and **fiscal autonomy.** Local government can embrace "golden rules" and adopt 'users pay', 'beneficiaries pay', 'polluter pay', 'exacerbators pay', 'congesters pay', and 'growth pay' instruments.

✓ **Promoting inclusive urban development**

- **Universalization of basic services, including education and health.**
- **Harnessing the construction**
- **A strategy for reducing "working poverty."**

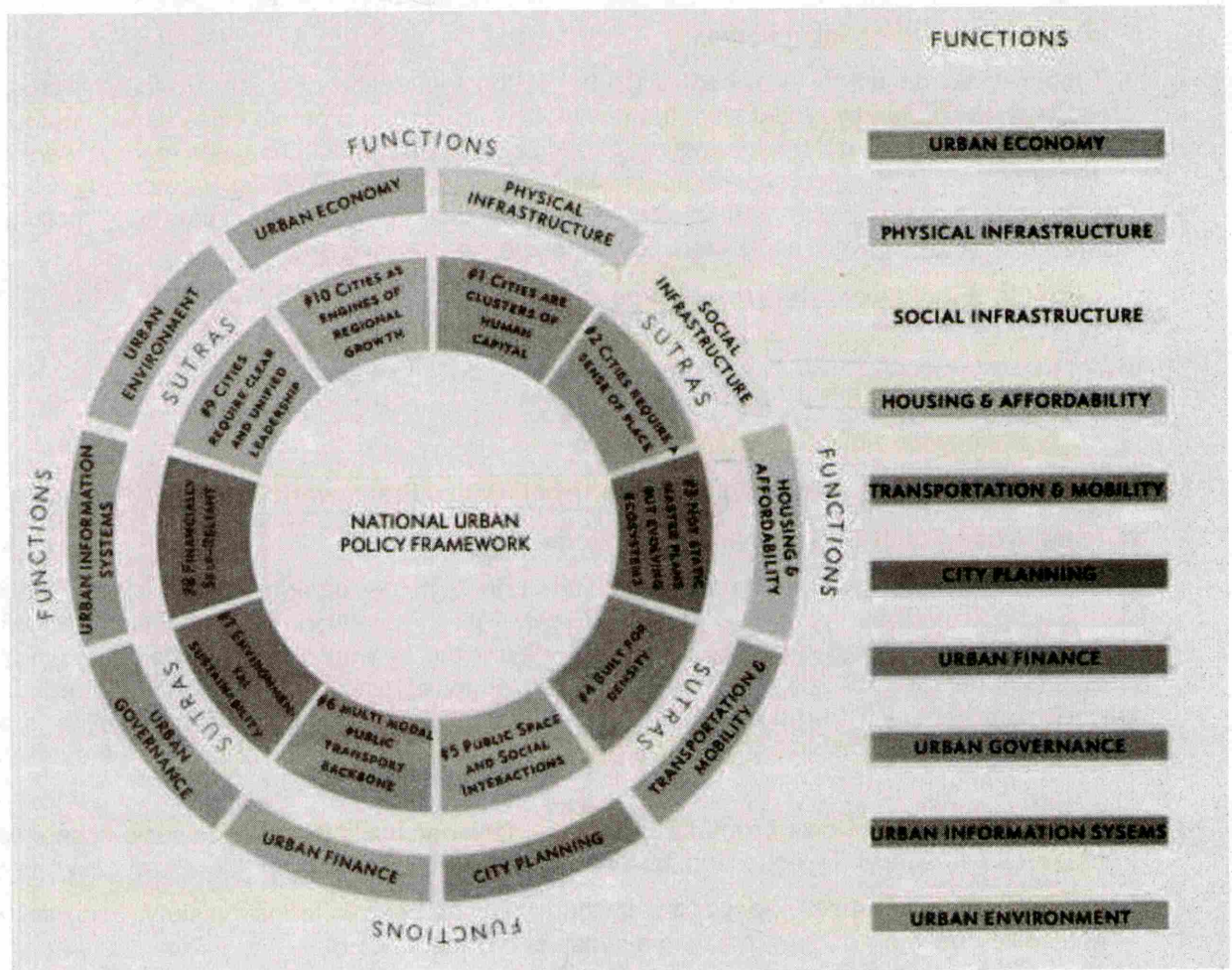
➤ **Principles of urban planning in India: National Urban Policy Framework 2018**

• **National Urban Policy and Concluding remarks**

In line with the commitment made at UN Habitat III, in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, India has recently formulated its first-ever National Urban Policy Framework, 2018. Aligning with the framework of 'New Urban Agenda', the policy is expected to work toward sustainable urban development during 2016-2030. This policy is expected to represent a paradigmatic shift from a project-based approach to the outcome-based approach. Besides, since urban planning is a state subject, The National Urban Policy Framework outlines **10 principles/'sutras'** in the urban space and management in India.

- ✓ **Cities are the clusters of human capital** City Planning should be linked to socio-economic progress with a focus on education, quality of life, health and mobility.
- ✓ **Cities need a 'sense of place'** City design should be specific to local history, geography and socio-economic context, creating a sense of civil identity.
- ✓ **Not static master plans but evolving ecosystems** City Plans should be dynamic and adaptive in line with the changing socio-economic needs of the city. Mixed-use clusters should give way to development in **silos.**

- ✓ **Build for density** Build infrastructure to accommodate density to avoid urban sprawl. For instance, multi-modal public transport systems are directly linked to density.
- ✓ **Public space that encourages social interaction** Building urban spaces, safe and open to all, to accommodate people-to-people interaction. Eg: Varanasi Ghats
- ✓ **Multi-modal public transport backbone** Diverse transport solutions with a focus on interchangeability and safe pedestrian networks.
- ✓ **Environmental sustainability** Building cities resilient to disasters. Design and manage cities with minimal impact on water resources, land use, carbon footprint and air quality.
- ✓ **Financial self-reliance** Widen the resource base by leveraging local assets through user charges, municipal bond financing and value capture financing.
- ✓ **Clear unified leadership** 'Mayor-council' system like that of New York with a codified role for Mayors.
- ✓ **Cities as engines of regional growth** Creation of an interconnected interdependent network of urban centres acting as growth poles, centres of job creation and engines of high economic growth for the region.



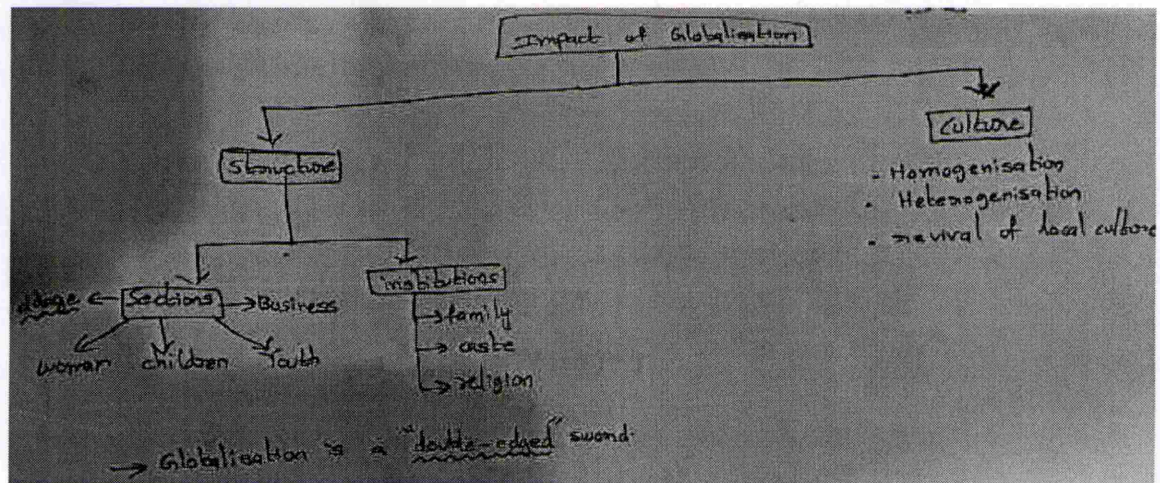
Transformation of social Relations due to urbanisation

- ① shift from payment in kind to payment in cash.
- ② loosening of traditional bond or hereditary relationship b/w landowner and agricultural workers.

↓
gave rise of migrant workers,
free wage labourer

- ③ contract farming developed
- ④ Rich farmers belonging to the dominant castes began to invest in other type of business ventures
- ⑤ Impact of relations within family.
- ⑥ Adhocracy increased; social cohesion decreased.

GLOBALISATION



Globalisation

1. Bitter experiences from East India Companies and British rule made India a little bit cautious about globalisation. This has been the root cause for delay in liberalization in India. The wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a relatively recent phenomenon.
2. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process through trade, finance, technology, investment, transfer and relocation of their business activities. Besides the movements of goods, services, etc., the movement of people between countries is a part of Globalisation.
3. **Factors**
 1. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. Similarly people mobility has also increased with developments of aeroplanes, etc.
 2. IT has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
 3. Removal of tax barriers and liberalisation of economy lead to its greater integration with the rest of the world. World Trade Organisation (WTO) is one such organisation whose aim is to liberalise international trade.
 4. Due to shortage of labour in their own countries, many countries

have eased immigration norms and allowed people to settle in their. This led to great influx of people to developed countries.

5. Arrival of MNCs into scene has been the most important factor for globalisation. They are drivers of globalisation.

4. **Positive impact**

1. MNCs have increased their investments and created new jobs. Also, local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.
2. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. Ex: Tata Motors, Infosys.
3. With big Indian MNCs contributing to world trade, India can raise its voice for fairer trade rules at WTO. It will enable the Indian companies to cut their production costs and can dominate international markets thus raising India's stature. Exports would potentially increase therefore making our trade more favourable.
4. Consumers have an option to choose from a wide range of products. So, they can have cheapest, best thing. Flow of information between countries through TV, Internet, etc.
5. Technological development in developing countries because of flow of investment and better technological production methods. Boom in Telecommunication and service industry. Increase in volume of trade will increase world's GDP.
6. Foreign industries are collaborating with different Indian universities. So, access to better and quality educational and medical services.
7. Extension of internet facilities even to remotest rural areas and infrastructure development in rural areas leads to rural development, inclusive growth and brings rural to main stream economy.
8. We can export what we produce in excess. So, less wastage and we can import what we produce in deficient.
9. Globalisation brings tribal people to the mainstream of society by adopting the policy of integration. Thus brings socio-economic development of tribals by mitigating problems like land

alienation, ill health, indebtedness, illiteracy and poverty.

Globalisation helps the minorities by promoting the values of secularism and thus enhances the spirit of tolerance and cultural-relativism.

10. Cultural interaction will enable Indians to overcome their cultural barrier. It has crushed many irrational and orthodox practices. Globalisation in the sphere of religion encourages active humanism and promotes an ethical religion based upon rationality. The marketing of Indian spirituality and knowledge systems (such as yoga and Ayurveda) in the west.
11. In agricultural sphere, Globalization promotes contract farming which increases the earning capacities of farmers.
12. Globalisation in context of status of women implicates the relegation of the stereotypic pattern of duties of the women like rearing and caring the children to the back ground and taking up the various diversified occupation and thus making their live quite vibrant and alive.

5. Negative impact

1. Trade deficit (as in case of India) which hurt most in case of under-developed and developing economies and widen the gap between the developed & not so developed economies.
2. Drugs, arms and human trafficking have increased because of greater interconnectedness. Spread of communicable diseases like bird flu, swine flu, Japanese encephalitis.
3. Outsourcing of jobs from developed countries to developing countries. It has led to loss of jobs in developed countries and subsequent protectionist measures as recently in USA and Saudi Arabia. So, finally against the spirit of globalization and unrest in developing countries workers.
4. As the economies are interlinked any financial crisis in one country, especially developed countries will result in slow down in developing economies. This results in job losses. For example, Global recession which had started in USA led to loss in jobs worldwide, economy of almost all countries more or less suffers.
5. Agriculture sector not improved as much as services and manufacturing sector. In the era of globalization, subsidies on agriculture is getting phased out, thus agriculture is becoming an

expensive affairs. Apart from it, the state is withdrawing its extensive role in agriculture.

6. For smaller developing countries at the receiving end, it could indirectly lead to a subtle form of colonisation. As has happened with the case of African countries, where natural raw materials are traded at cheaper prices compared to manufactured goods. A form of neo-colonialism.

7. MNC's ruling the globe and exercising a great political control all over the world. This is leading to more favourable policies towards them. As the results show, it has led to wider economic inequalities.

8. Not sustainable growth, development on growing negligence of environment, forests, wildlife etc.

9. Destruction of traditional service providers. For example, old restaurants, parathas and lassi are replaced by Mc. Donald's, Chinese restaurants, etc. In place of old cinema halls, multiplexes are coming up. In place of local Kirana shops, malls have come up.

10. Globalisation has a very adverse effect upon mass-media. Sensational reporting and catchy heading increase the rating of the media concerned in the eyes of the advertiser.

11. More inflow of money and raising materialism has aggravated deep rooted problem of corruption. There is deterioration in social values as evident from less respect for ladies and older people.

12. Globalization promotes cultural imperialism which is associated with certain degree of coercion invasion and repression. It leads to the consolidation of cultural hegemony which is an absolutely aggressive form of dominant culture that has no specific connection with real experience for most people of poorer countries of the world.

13. An important consequence of globalization is the advent of a consumer credit society. A person can now buy goods and services even if he does not have sufficient purchasing power at his disposal and the prospect of raising a loan has become easy in the era of globalisation. Credit cards have given enormous boost to consumerism and pushed many a household into indebtedness.

6. Impact on health and nutrition

1. Globalisation has brought has major health changes such as stress, anxiety and depression due to change in life style patterns. For instance, people are working late hours. Those late hours are when you have maximum incidence of heart attacks, strokes occurring.
2. The fast food culture, which is an import from the west, is leading to obesity and all kinds of troubles to people.
3. It has also lead to increase in the communicable diseases such as AIDS, Bird flu, Swine flu, SARS and other viral infections due to frequent travels by citizens abroad.
4. Some foods, vegetables which were unheard of few years back in India are now a house hold things. For example, fibre rich foods such as oats are imports from western countries. These have helped people in reducing weights and get good nutritious food.
5. It has lead to major advances in the fields of medicine and Diagnosis. In diagnosis part it lead to nano technology in medicine, MRI scanner, Laser therapy, bio-technology which have enabled doctors to go to a level of DNA, RNA to find out the specifics of disease. In the treatment part antibiotics are produced globally by these MNCs and circulated all over the world.

7. Positive impact on women

1. Globalisation has created more jobs, which resulted in rise of not only working men but also women. With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence.
2. Higher pay can also promote equality between the sexes, something that Indian women have been struggling with their entire lives. Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional treatment towards women to afford them an equal stance in society.
3. Has developed entrepreneurship capabilities. Has instilled confidence among them and to a certain extent brought equality in the society.
4. Education has penetrated deep into women which has added benefits towards politico-social milieu of the country.

8. Negative impact on women

1. The intense competition and uncertainties in jobs cause mental tension, strained social relationships, psychological problems and

chronic fatigue.

2. SEZs and EPZs are breeding grounds for women exploitation as no labour laws apply. These zones prefer to hire women because they are more docile and more productive than men.
3. Globalisation led to technological advances which resulted in loss of jobs in various industries. Ex: Handloom.
4. India being a patriarchal society, women has to undergo double stress of professional and personal lives.
5. Rise of call centres have created night jobs. These call centres do not provide transportation for women employees. These have increased vulnerability of women towards sexual exploitation.
6. Sexual harassment of women is a common thing regardless of women in organised or unorganised sector. 96% women employed in unorganised sector. So they have no social security and no job guarantee. This impacts their mental and physical health.

9. Impact on higher education

1. This globalisation has also made distant education available inside the country. The instant impact of it is that students who care diligent and meritorious lot but devoid of resources to avail of latest educational patterns through visiting foreign countries, would get this facility in India.
2. Multimedia technology has come in vogue that is becoming popular due to its multi-dimensional approach and uses by this globalisation. It has also facilitated and brought leverage in higher education.
3. Flip side of this globalization is that it could erode our traditional values and ethos. It has become beyond the reach of poor students. Since educational level by these agencies has been elevated, the monetary requirements to become admitted and study has also spiralled.
4. The standard of education has substantially been raised since private and foreign agencies are quite innovative and experimental in their attitude and dealing.

10. Impact on family

1. Traditionally, in India, the basic unit of society was not individual but the joint family. Ever since independence, Indian Society has undergone and continues to undergo great change in every walk of

life. Family is becoming progressively weak due to globalization and individualism is growing rapidly.

2. Nuclear families due increasing mobility of younger generation.
3. New forms of family are emerging. Single parent, live-in relationship, etc.
4. The family bonding and ties are reducing. It affected the notion of 'family' as the caring and nurturing unit for children, the sick and elderly.
5. With more women joining the workforce system, the care of aged within families has declined.
6. Family involvement in finding a groom/bride is reducing. Love marriages and internet marriage sites like Shadi are playing a role.
7. Traditionally family served the role of providing education to the younger generation. However this role has been taken over by the specialised institutions.
8. Traditional authority structure has changed. The head of the family-father/grandfather have started losing their authority to the bread winner of the family.
9. In nuclear families, there has been a change in marital rules and distributions of powers.
10. Total subordination of women to men and strict disciplinarian role of father towards children are changing.

11. Impact on religion

1. Globalization has a very adverse effect upon religion. Religious festivals are fully exploited by the corporate houses. In the name of gods and goddesses all kinds of concessions are offered and attracting gullible people to buy them.
2. New TV channels have come into existence to cater to the spiritual needs of the people and marketing ends of MNCs. In Hindi we have Astha and Samskar, that have been successfully serving the gullible.
3. Some MNCs are liberally funding godmen and woman. So, globalization proliferates the venders of commercial spiritualism.
4. Computers are being used to prepare horoscope and impress upon the knave that computer made horoscopes are free from errors and lay bare the future of the persons concerned. Thus the tools of modern IT have come handy to pseudo science in its effect to

propagate and reinforce age old superstitions.

5. Our traditional religions and cultures were gradually subverted or eliminated.

12. Impact on Business community

1. Inflow of foreign funds.
2. New ways of thinking and working have developed leading to higher efficiency. For example, Indian companies adopted international accounting standards.
3. Healthy competition to domestic businesses from foreign products.
4. Social responsibility and business ethics ideas.
5. Better customer relationship and management practices.

13. Commercialisation of indigenous knowledge

1. Globalisation invades territories, habitats and resources of indigenous people, which may lead to destruction of their way of life. Big corporations access the indigenous knowledge and patent it for their gain. Thus much knowledge which has been available for free, has now to be paid for getting access.
2. Even the life supporting systems such as water, air has been commercialised. We see water sold in packaged bottles. This has been because of over exploitation of the resources.

14. Impact on environment

1. Globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle.
2. It has reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock breeds).
3. Spread of exotic species due to increasing world trade.
4. Increase fuel consumption which led to rise in pollution.
5. Dumping of industrial waste in oceans and in soil. Oil spills from oil tankers threat pose threat to marine environment.
6. In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings.
7. Globalization increases the vulnerability of ecosystems and societies, and the least resilient ecosystems. The livelihoods of the poorest communities are most at risk.

8. The current debate on globalization has become de-linked from its environmental roots and contexts. These links between environment and globalization need to be re-examined and recognised.

15. Evidence of homogenisation

1. **Homogenisation of language:** The usage of English language has intensified the ongoing process of the modern communicative world amidst the impact of socio-cultural globalization.
2. **Homogenisation of food:** Many cultures incorporate food that originated thousands of miles away. For example, Potato from South America and Red chilli from Mexico. Globalisation has led to imposing of western and modern food items in India.
3. **Homogenisation of dressing:** Convenience and comfort of western dresses have pulled people, especially young generation to move away from traditional outfits to modern dresses like T-Shirt, jeans, and shorts.
4. **Homogenisation of Art and culture:** Indians are getting attracted to foreign dance forms like Salsa, Hip hop. In the field of Music, there is a rise of Pop music.

16. Arguments against Homogenisation

1. Internet enables the homogenizing force of English as the world's common language. At the same time, it enables the speakers of various small languages to get connected and build common content [like various regional Wikipedia] like never before.
2. The same globalization allows for cuisines of various nations to be explored by people across the world like Thai, Chinese, Indian or Mexican.
3. Again, a connected world also allows one to explore different religions and spiritual paths. You could be sitting in Jakarta and exploring Taoism, Shintoism, Hinduism or various African/native American religions.

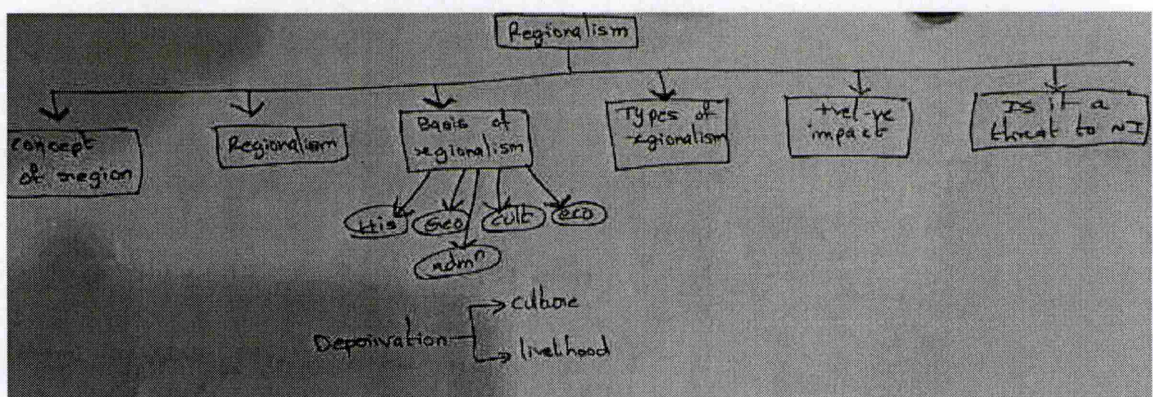
17. Globalisation transforming social inequalities into economic inequalities

1. Under pressure from international organisations and MNCs the national governments have had to restructure their economies which demands more thrust on free trade and less spending on social sector. Hence, social inequalities particularly in developing

SAP

economies continue to fester

2. Concentration of wealth in the hands of few. Growing economic inequality is positively correlated with the social inequalities based on gender, age, class and ethnicity.
3. Women loosing jobs in traditional industry due to arrival of MNCs. Feminisation of agriculture due to male-specific migration.
4. Casualisation or informalisation of work force leading to low wages for labourers and less job security.
5. Reduction in pensions and other forms of social support for the elderly.
6. Huge gaps between the incomes of the dominant racial groups and the minority racial groups/immigrants particularly in western countries.



Regionalism

1. Region is generally defined as “a homogeneous area with physical and cultural characteristics distinct from those of neighboring areas”. Region provides the basis for the emergence of regional identity. It results in loyalty towards the region and ultimately takes the shape and form of regionalism. It gives way to regional politics.
2. Regionalism in India is rooted in India’s diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments. Regionalism is an

SALIENT FEATURES OF IND. SOCIETY

① Composite culture

→ indigenous elements + outside contacts → cultural diversity or Syncretic culture.

→ synthesis of → Aryan + Dravidian - ancient times ✓
↳ Buddhism, Islam etc - recent times ✓

indigenous + outside
Aryan + Dravidian
material + spiritual

→ sense of harmony and tolerance.

→ synthesise material + spiritual world
in concept of purushartha ✓.

→ emphasis on duty / dharma

→ communitarian ideals like
interdependence, sacrifice not individualism

→ Varnashrama Dharma, theory of Karma.

Impact of Islam → through Muslim
Arab traders - Malabar Coast.

① language of Urdu developed out
of Arabic & Hindavi

② Bhakti-Sufi movt inspired each
other.

③ New schools of Indian music
such as Khyal in Hindustani

④ Indo-Islamic architecture

Impact of colonial rule

- ① land settlement systems changed agrarian relations
- ② new urban centres
- ③ Integratⁿ of India + ↑ mobility
- ④ Unified legal system
- ⑤ Introduction of secular eduⁿ
- ⑥ emergence of MC
- ⑦ process of cultural modernisⁿ
- ⑧ social reforms.

→ Rashtrapati Bhawan → fusion of European, Rajput & Mughal design

⑤ Multi-Religious society

- both assimilation and accommodⁿ
- making Indian tradition syncretic
- dialogue among civilisations
- Religious pluralism and secularism
- paradoxical persistence of secularism and communalism.

③ Multi-linguistic society

~ 1600 languages spoken

↳ Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit - Ancient
A Medieval India

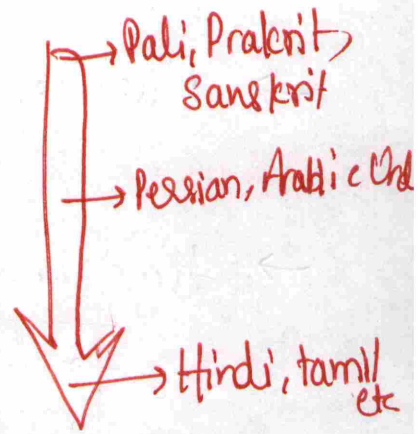
↳ Persian, Arabic, Urdu - Medieval

↳ development of Hindi, Bengali, etc. Eng.
Modern phenomena

↳ 8th schedule - 22 languages

↳ many regional languages

↳ also gave rise to regionalism, state reorganisation



④ Caste - Caste system

→ result of age old Varna system.

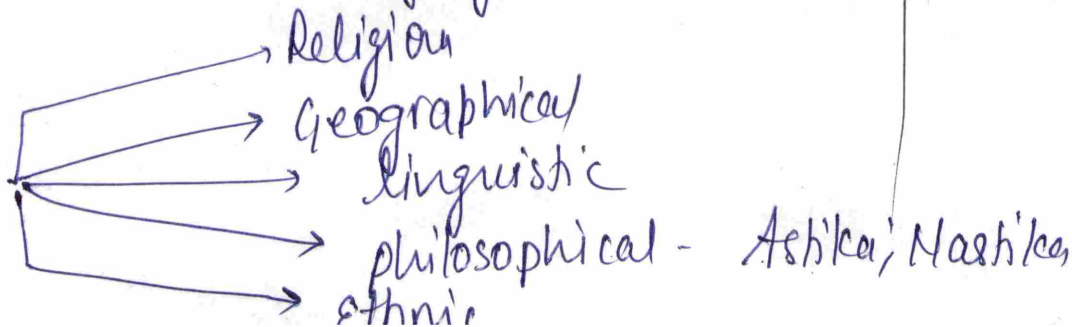
→ many sub-division of Varnas - Caste

→ based on ritual hierarchy & purity - pollution -

→ Urbanisⁿ + modernisⁿ - rise to class & caste

⑤ Unity in Diversity

→ diversity not only in religion, language but also in lifestyle, occupation, etc.



other features

→ Massive middle class pop. - also provides stability

~~Arise~~

→ traditionalism with modernity

→ Gym along with yoga

→ western along with Ind. food/dress

→ Prismatic society.

~~Prismatic~~

westernizatⁿ

1/5

Modernisation

- adopting western way of life by non-west.
- Narrower - sub process of modernisⁿ

- wider connotation
- Russian, Japanese models of modernisation.
- based on rationalist and positive spirit

UNITY AND DIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

India is a plural society in both letter and spirit. There is diversity not only in religion, language and cultures but also in lifestyles, occupational pursuits, rites and rituals related to birth, marriage and death and in inheritance and succession laws. Beneath these diversities underlie a remarkable force of unity. A grand synthesis of a diversity of culture, language and religion were able to maintain its unity despite foreign invasions and colonial rule. This is because Accommodation without assimilation has been the characteristic of Indian society. Thus Indian unity is a product of historical factors that have given Indian society a stable character of pluralism.

Structure

- The Factors of Unity in Diversity
 - Geographical and Demographic Factors
 - Religious factors
 - Cultural Factors
 - Political Factors
 - Linguistic factors

THE FACTORS OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY

We discuss the following five factors of unity in diversity in India

1. Geographical and Demographic Factors

The first striking feature about India is its diversity because of its geographical environment and numerous populations.

① → The temperature varies from extremely hot to extremely cold. The temperate, the tropical and the polar climates are all found in India. In terms of physical features of the population, there is diversity in appearance, skin colour, eye colour, height and figure.

② → However, geography seems to have played an important role in engendering Indian unity and a sense of Indianness. Shut off from the rest of Asia by the inaccessible barriers of mighty Himalayas and with the seas and the ocean on all other sides, India is clearly marked out to be a geographical entity. Not only her territories thus sharply demarcated from the rest of the world, but nature has placed within her boundaries almost all resources that are needed for developing a rich and creative life. Thus Indian geography has facilitated unity and continuity of her history as a country. Attempts to either divide or to expand it beyond its natural frontiers have mostly failed.

The vastness of the land has influenced the mind of Indian in two ways. One, the **great variety in landscape, climate and conditions of life** prepared in the mind a readiness to accept differences. Two, the vast spaces also **offered room for slow infiltration by newcomers** and allowed each locality unhampered scope of development along its own lines.

The geographic unity of the country has had its effects on the **economic life** of the people. The size of the country and quality of land permitted a gradual increase in population and expansion of cultivation. The fact that India has continually developed and maintained an agricultural economy for almost four thousand years explains the tenacity of her culture and traditions. The **primarily**

central problem of India in the 21st century is the challenge of accommodating the aspirations of different groups in the vision of 'New India'. The following chapters are an attempt to understand the issues in greater detail and identify possible solutions.

agricultural nature of the economy led to the development of common characteristics and a common outlook.

The **geographical unity** is easily missed in her vastness and variety. A permanent and characteristically Indian expression of unity is found in **networks of shrines and sacred places** spread throughout the country. The visit to holy places as an imperative religious duty has made travelling a habit for Indians. Similarly, the multitude of **monuments** associated with different religions which have adorned the land influence the geographical consciousness of a large number of people.

2. **Religious Factors**

India is a **multi-religious** country. There are seven major religious groups in India. Religion is both a **factor of unity and diversity** in Indian society. All religious groups are differentiated internally. **Caste** and caste-like status groups are found in Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism. Within a homogenous society religion plays a highly integrative role but by the same token in a multi-religious society religion can become an issue of contention and lead to conflicts. Traditionally different religious groups have lived in India in more or less peaceful coexistence.

There are two major aspects of any religion, the **spiritual and the temporal**.

The **spiritual aspect** of religion is quite **similar** in all religions. In every religion and emphasis is placed on moral conduct and transcendence of the selfish ego. While this aspect of religion is a matter of personal devotion, the **temporal aspect** is always related to **group identity** and solidarity maintained by religious **rituals and the community's beliefs**. At a **temporal level**, **different religious groups differ from each other**.

In India, there has not been only a **great degree** of religious tolerance among different religious communities, but some **religious places** have acquired a character and popularity that goes beyond a single religious community. Similarly, some **religious festivals** are celebrated by many religious communities. Places like Varanasi, Ujjain, Amritsar, Mathura, Bodhgaya, Vaishno Devi, Tirupati and Ajmer sheriff are some such religious centres.

③ Some religious festivals like Diwali, Dussehra and Holi have **two aspects**, **ritualistic and cultural**. While the **ritualistic aspect** is **restricted to Hindus**, the **cultural aspect** is more or less celebrated by all the communities. Christmas and Id-ul-Fitr are also celebrated at many places by different religious groups.

④ Persian Sufism took a new shade of colour in India. Poets like Ramanand and Kabir tried to best combine Hinduism and Islam. Further, while Muslims borrowed caste from Hindus, Hindus borrowed purdah from Muslims.

Religion, however, is also a **factor of diversity** and animosity. The country was partitioned into India and Pakistan primarily on religious and communal lines. Communalism which breeds hatred and violence against other religions is the result of fundamentalism. Fundamentalism is an attitude of some religious people who **emphasise the letter of religious dogmas over the underlying spirit**. It is a product of ignorance as well as deliberate mischief by vested interests to gain political and economic gains by exploiting religious sentiments of the faithful.

3. **Cultural Factors**

The story of Indian culture is one of **continuity, synthesis and enrichment**. Culture is also a source of unity as well as diversity like religion. Powerful kingdoms and empires such as the Mauryas and the Guptas did not aggressively intervene in social and cultural matters, leaving much diversity intact. Although Islam was the politically dominant religion in large parts of the country for several centuries it did not offend the Hindu social structure. Nor did Hinduism, which was demographically and otherwise dominant, seek to eliminate the beliefs and practices of other religions.

An immense variety of habits, practices and customs of the people are recorded in different geographical regions. The distribution of material traits such as dress, habitation, art and crafts, variety of food, their preparation makes India a living example of cultural diversity.

① The role played by Indian religion, philosophy, art and literature in bringing about unity are conspicuous. Social institutions like caste and joint family found throughout the country are typically Indian. Likewise, similarities in art forms engraved on temples and palaces have generated a feeling of oneness. Further in spite of their distinctiveness coexistence is celebrated.

4. **Political Factors**

② It is generally believed that Indian civilization was social and cultural continuity rather than political. Order and stability were maintained not by means of state but through culture and society. The vastness of the country's extreme diversity of physical features, an endless variety of races, castes, creeds and languages and dialects have made it difficult to establish an all-Indian empire. This also accounts for the fact that political unity is not the normal characteristic of ancient and medieval Indian history.

However, the idea of bringing the whole country under one central authority has always been on the minds of great kings and statesmen of India. It was with this purpose that the kings of ancient India proclaimed the idea of 'Chakravarti'.

③ In a sense, India has never been a well-organised political unit under the government of a single state. Even British India was split up into about 600 states, independent and autonomous. The British tried to establish political unification under a paramount power with regard to the defence, external relations, foreign policy and economic matters within the whole of India.

After independence though India was unified politically and administratively, it was divided between India and Pakistan.

After independence, the idea of the unity of India was expressed in the institution of 'Nation'. It is the product of freedom movements as well as the constitutional legacy of British rule. There is political and administrative unity today but there are different political parties and diverse political ideologies. Therefore, politics is a factor of unity and diversity.

5. **Linguistic Factors**

Language is another source of cultural diversity as well as unity. Language too, like religion, can forge a collective identity as well as be a source of conflict. Linguistic diversity has posed administrative and political problems in India. Linguistic separatism has a strong emotional appeal and often been used for political mobilizations in India. This aspect is dealt with in detail in the chapter on Regionalism. Though there is bewildering diversity in languages in India, there is a fundamental unity found in the ideas and expressions in them.

For details, Refer Chapter 1 (**Multi-linguistic society**)

Q. Has diversity strengthened India

Yes

① Geography as source of Unity

- idea of bharatvarsha
- interdependence among geo regions ✓

② Ideology as a source of Unity

- tolerance, love, sarva dharm sambhava
- brought peace, stability, prosperity unlike other PC states

③ Religion as a source of Unity

- every religion when interpreted in liberal forms teaches love, peace, compassion.

④ Language as SOU

- different stages of history, one or other language used as connecting medium
" + Sanskrit, English

No!

① Geography as source of Conflict

- sons of soils
- Hills vs Plains in Manipur, NE

② Ideology as SOC

- intolerance; conflict; pol mobilisⁿ

③ Religion as SOC - Jihad

④ Language - linguistic orgⁿ
↳ Bangalore - Hindi issue
3 lang. formula

⑤ Caste system as SOC

⑥ Ethnicity as SOC

How to Utilise Geo notes

- ① Read NCERT 4 times comprehensively.
- ② Read standard books 4-5 times (GC Leong)
- ③ Then refer my notes.
- ④ Make your own notes (you can take help of my notes)

ALL THE BEST!!

- These notes are only for physical geo portion
- I didn't make comprehensive notes on Indian geo., just relied on multiple revisions + coaching notes
- you can skip chapters of GC Leong if you don't have much time.

CH-2:- Origin & Evolution of Earth

Origin of Earth

- ↳ German philosopher → Immanuel Kant → Nebular Hypothesis
- ↳ wandering star approached the sun → cigar-shaped extension of material was separated from solar surface → continued to revolve around ~~the~~ sun → condensed → planets.
- ↳ binary theories → companion to sun have been co-existing.
- ↳ Revised nebular hypothesis → sun → solar nebula (H_2 , He - dust)
 - ↳ friction, collision of particles → disk-shaped cloud and planets formed through process of accretion.

Origin of Universe

* Big-Bang theory/expanding universe theory

- ① Beginning, all matter → "tiny ball" → unimaginably small volume, infinite tem, density.
- ② ball exploded → huge expansion → energy → matter - 13.7 bnyr ago.
- ③ expansion slowed with time → rise to atomic matters, etc.

Star formation

- ↳ initial density difference → differences in grav. forces → matter get drawn together
- ↳ galaxy → starts to form → accumulation of H_2 in form of a very large cloud → nebula
- ↳ develops localised clumps of gas
- ↳ denser gaseous bodies
- ↳ formation of stars.

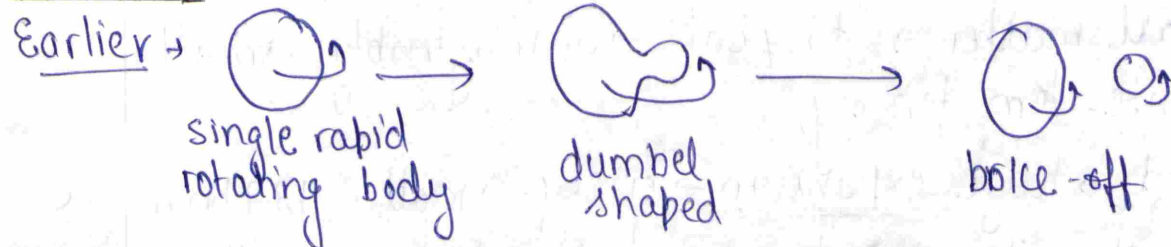
* formation of planets

- ① stars → localised lumps of gases in nebula
- ② grt force forms core to gas cloud & huge rotating disc of gas, dust around gas core.
- ③ clouds → condensation → disc matter → small-rounded objects
- ④ small planetesimals → accrete to form planetesimals
larger bodies → planets

* Our Solar System

- a planets → 4.6 byra | inner planets → mercury, venus, earth, mars.
- a Jovian | terrestrial || rest → Jovian
- ↳ distant location
 - ↳ no removal of gases
 - ↳ higher gravity.
- ↳ close vicinity to sun
- ↳ intense solar radiation → blew off lots of gas, dust
- ↳ lower gravity → gases escaped

* Moon



Now theory → formation of moon → outcome of "giant impact"

↳ body 2-3x more of mars → collided earth → "the big splat"

blasted ← Moon formed material.

* Evolution of Earth

- ↳ b/w 4600mny → present → evolution of life on surface.
- ↳ earth layered surface.

* Evolution of lithosphere

↳ Earth → primordial stage → volatile stage → density, temp ↑

↓
layered structure ← developⁿ of crust ← solidified smaller size ← cooled further ← material sep. depending → density

* Evolution of atm. & hydrosphere

① Early atm → H_2, He → stripped off due to solar winds.

② cooling of Earth → gas, water vapour released from interior solid Earth (degassing)
↳ Early atm little oxygen. ← Earth Evolution of present atm.

↳ water vapour condensed → rain → oceans

③ process of photosynthesis → oceans → oxygen. → then in atm.
↑ saturated

* Origin of life

↳ due to chemical reaction → generated complex organic molecules → assembled them so that they could duplicate themselves → living substance. → 3800 myra

CH₃ → INTERIOR OF EARTH

* Direct Sources → Information about interior

① Rocks from mining.

② Deep Ocean drilling project

③ Volcanic Eruptions → analysis of magma.

* Indirect sources

① Analysis of temp, pressure, density of matter → information about interior.

- ② Meteors reaching Earth. $\rightarrow$ matters similar to Earth
- ③ difference in gravitational forces at diff. latitudes gives information about distribution of mass of material of Earth.
- ④ Magnetic survey $\rightarrow$ info about magnetic material distribution.
- ⑤ Seismic Activity

* Earthquake

$\rightarrow$ why

$\rightarrow$ sharp break in crustal rocks
Release of energy along a fault $\rightarrow$ due to tendency of rock strata to move apart $\rightarrow$ overcomes friction

EarthQ. $\leftarrow$ | release of energy waves
focus or point where hypocentre | $\leftarrow$ slide past one another abruptly
| Epicentre $\rightarrow$ point on surface nearest to focus.

* Earthquake - waves

Surface waves

due to interaction of B-w. with surface rocks
- moves along surface
- denser material $\rightarrow$ higher velocity
- last to report on seismograph
- most destructive

Body waves $\rightarrow$ due to RoE at focus
 $\rightarrow$ move in all directions

P-w.

$\hookrightarrow$ move faster
 $\hookrightarrow$ first to arrive
 $\hookrightarrow$ similar to sound waves
 $\hookrightarrow$ solid, gas, liquid

S.w

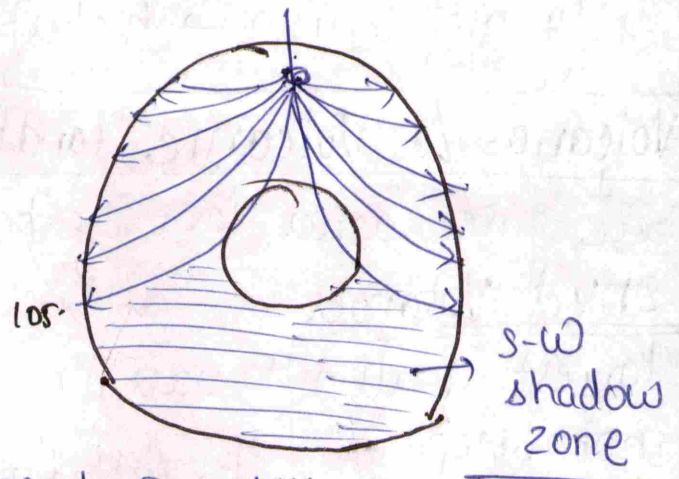
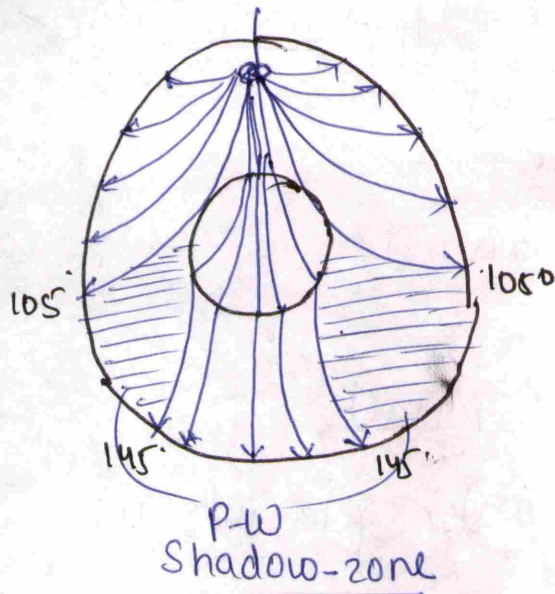
$\hookrightarrow$ arrive with some time lag.
 $\hookrightarrow$ only through solid.

$\rightarrow$ propagation of Earthquake waves

P-w $\rightarrow$ vibrate parallel to dirⁿ of waves $\rightarrow$ creates density differences
S-w $\rightarrow$ $\perp$ to dirⁿ of waves $\rightarrow$ creates troughs, crests.

Surface waves $\rightarrow$ most damaging $\rightarrow$ $\perp$ wave

→ Shadow zones



for each EQ → different shadow zone

105° - 145° from epicentre → shadow zone for both waves

Shadow zone of S-W larger than P-W.

→ types of EQ

- ① tectonic EQ → sliding of rocks along a fault plane.
- ② volcanic EQ.
- ③ collapse EQ → mining areas
- ④ explosion EQ → nuclear
- ⑤ Reservoir EQ.

* Structure of Earth

→ Crust → outermost solid part; brittle.

↳ Oceanic → thinner compared to continental (30 km) ^{thick.}

↳ made of heavier rocks

↳ basalt rock

↑
thicker in mountain areas

→ the Mantle

↳ from Moho's discontinuity to 2900 km || upper → asthenosphere (400 km)

↳ Crust + uppermost part of mantle

↓
lithosphere (10 - 200 km)

main source of magma.
higher den. than crust.

↳ lower mantle → solid state.



→ Core → Outer → liquid, Inner → solid.

↓
mainly nickel, iron → highest density || → nife layers

* Volcanos & Volcanic landforms

↓
where gases, ashes, lava escape to ground.

→ Shield Volcanoes

- largest of all → Hawaii || made of basalt
- not steep
- low-explosivity || → explodes if water gets into it.

→ Composite Volcano

- Eruptions of cooler and more viscous lava than basalt.
- Explosive eruption → large pyroclastic material

composite ← formation of layers ← accumulates in the vicinity of vent openings

→ Caldera

- most explosive → collapse themselves → depression called calderas.

→ Flood Basalt Provinces

- outpour highly fluid lava → flows for long distances
- series of flows → Deccan traps

→ Mid-Ocean Ridge Volcanoes

- stretches through all ocean basins

* landforms → lava → cools → igneous rock → volcanic

① Batholiths

↓
large bodies → cools in depth of crust

form ↓ large
domes

|| intrusive forms

|| plutonic rock (cooling in crust)
|| rock (cooling in surface)

→ cover large areas → cooled portion of magma chambers

② Iacolithus → large dome shaped → connected by pipe like conduit from below. → localised source of lava.
↳ resembles surface volcanic domes.

* lapolith → lava moves upward → some portion → more horizontal when → find weak plain → rested in different forms → lapolith

* sill/sheet → horizontal bodies of intrusive igneous rocks

* Dykes → when lava solidifies ⊥ to ground during upward movement → wall like structure

CH 4:- DISTRIBUTION OF OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

* Continental drift → Alfred Wegner.

↳ super continent → Pangaea, mega ocean → Panthalassa
↳ laurasia (N) → Gondwanaland (S) } continued to break.

* Evidences for CD theory

① Matching shorelines of continents.

② Rocks of same age across the oceans (Brazil rocks matches west african)

③ Tillite → sedimentary rock formed out of deposits of glaciers

↳ gondwana system of sediments of India → counterparts in 6 different landmasses in S. Hem. (Madagascar, Aus.)

④ Placer deposits

↳ rich placer deposits of gold in Ghana region & absolute absence of source rock → derived from Brazil plateau.

⑤ Distribution of fossils → identical.

↳ Mesosaurus reptile → remains found at

South Africa, Brazil.

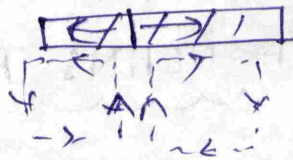
* Force for Drifting

- † pole-fleeing force $\rightarrow$ centrifugal force of Earth $\rightarrow$ broke pangea and more.
 $\hookrightarrow$ related to rotation of earth
- † tidal force applied over millions of years

* Post-Drift studies

① Convectional current theory

- ↳ convection currents operating in the mantle.
- ↳ due to radioactive elements causing thermal differences



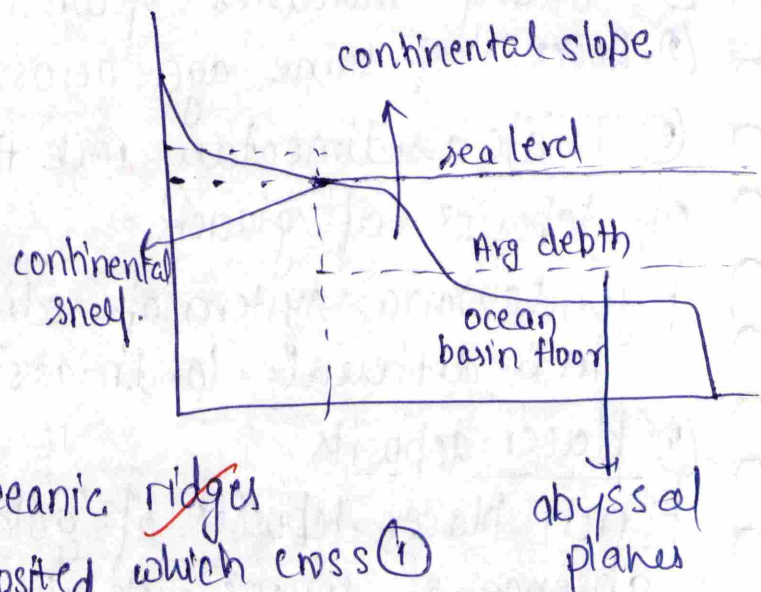
② Mapping of Ocean Floor

- ↳ mid oceanic ridges $\rightarrow$ full of reliefs (mountains, trenches)
 $\rightarrow$ volcanic eruptions
- ↳ rocks on either side of crest of oceanic ridge having equal distances from crest $\rightarrow$ similarities

* Ocean floor Configuration

① Continental margins

- ↳ transition b/w continental shores, deep sea basins
- ↳ continental shelf, slope, rise,
- ↳ deep ocean trenches



② Abyssal planes

- ↳ b/w continental margins, mid-oceanic ridges
- ↳ continental sediments get deposited which cross ①

③ Mid Oceanic ridges

- ↳ interconnected chain of mountain system $\hookrightarrow$ longest mountain range
- ↳ intense volcanic eruptions
- ↳ central rift system, fractured plateau, flank zone

* Divergent Boundaries $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ → spreading site
↳ mid-atlantic ridge.

* convergent Boundaries $\rightarrow \leftarrow$ → subduction zone.

* Transform Boundaries → plates slide horizontally
↳ crust neither produced, nor destroyed.

↳ ⊥ to mid oceanic ridges $\rightleftharpoons$

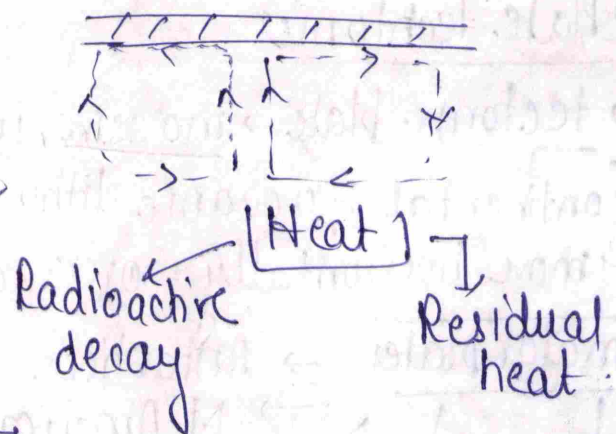
→ Rate of plate movement → magnetic fields helps it to determine

↳ Arctic ridge → slowest → 2.5 cm/yr.

↳ East Pacific rise → fastest → 15 cm/yr.

* forces for plate movement

↳ mobile rock beneath rigid plates → heated → rises → spreads and cools → sinks back to deeper
↳ cycle repeated



⇒ Movement of Indian plate

↳ subduction zone → Himalayas → peninsular India + Australian
↳ Eastern margin → spreading site → East of Australia in SW Pacific.
↳ West → Kirthar mountains, Pakistan

↳ joins spreading site from Red sea drift

↳ boundary b/w India, Antarctic plate → oceanic ridge
↳ India - large island near Australian coast → divergent boundary

↳ North drift
↳ collided with Asia
↳ Himalayas

↳ outbowing
↳ laro
↳ Decan traps

↳ ethys sea
↳ separated India and Asia.

⇒ Concept of Sea Floor spreading

- ① mid-oceanic ridges → volcanic eruptions → lava on surface
 - ② rock equidistant on either side of crest → similarities
 - ③ Oceanic crust rocks → younger than continental rocks.
 - ④ Sediments on ocean floor → very thin → it as old as the continent → should have more layered sediments
 - ⑤ deep trenches → deep seated earthquakes
mid-oceanic ridges → foci → shallow depth.
- constant eruptions → rupture of oceanic crust → new lava wedges

ocean floor spreads ← pushing oceanic crust either side

⇒ Plate tectonics

↳ tectonic plate → massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock
(continental + oceanic lithosphere) → move horizontally over asthenosphere depending upon the area it occupies.

major plates → Antarctica.
↓ N. American
↓ S. American
↓ Pacific Indo Aus.
+ Africa with Eastern Atlantic floor plate + Eurasia

Pg 35 - Map.

minor plates

- Cocos → b/w N.A and Pacific
- Nazca → b/w S.A. and Pacific
- Caroline → b/w Phillipine & Indo-Aus

- Arabian → Saudi Arabian landmass
- Phillipine → b/w Eurasia and Pacific
- Fiji → NE of Australia

↳ continental masses → resting on plates → wandering always.
↳ Pangaea → result of convergence of diff. continental masses.

COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF ATMOSPHERE

→ Water Vapours → decreases with Altitude

- warm, wet tropics → upto 4% of air || poles, desert < 1%
- decreases Equator → pole.

→ Dust Particles

- lower layers → convectional air currents → transport to higher level.
- more dust in subtropical, temperate region due to dry winds in comparison ~~to~~ equatorial, polar region
- acts as hygroscopic nuclei around → water vapour → clouds

* Structure of Atmosphere → density ↓ → ↑H.

① Troposphere → avg height 13 km

Equator = 18 km || poles = 8 km

↓
due to strong convectional currents
Temp. ↓ = $1^{\circ}\text{C} - 165\text{m}$

② Stratosphere → above tropopause → ↑50 km

↓
Ozone layer.

less temp. at equator
than poles

③ Mesosphere → upto 80 km.

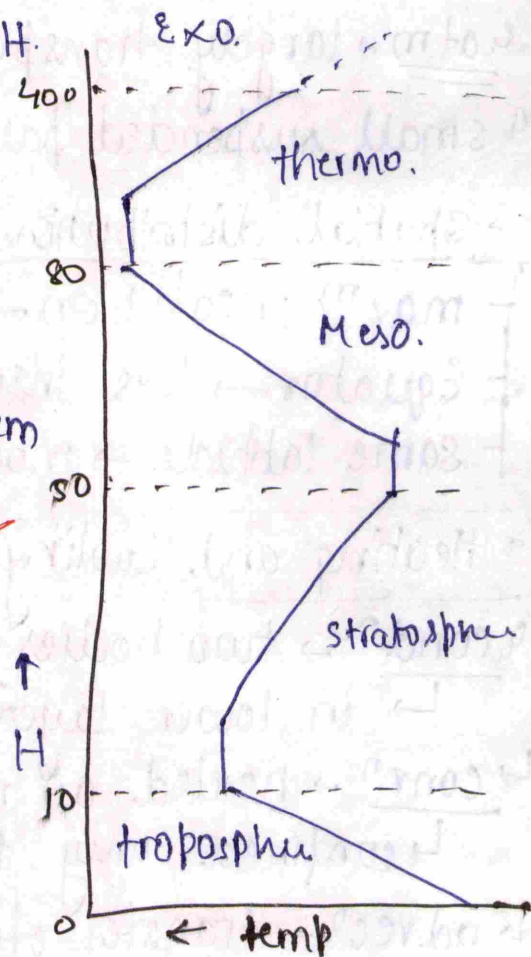
↓T → ↑H. || mesopause

④ Ionosphere / thermosphere

↳ 80 - 400 km. charged particles & ions

↳ Radio waves are reflected back.

↳ ↑T → ↑H



SOLAR RADIATION, HEAT BALANCE AND TEMPERATURE

↳ heat difference → pressure difference → transfer of heat by air.

Solar radiation → insolation

↳ aphelion → Earth farthest from sun → 4 July

↳ perihelion → Earth nearest to sun → 3 Jan.

* Variability of Insolation at Earth's surface

due to → rotation of Earth
↓ ↓ → Angle of inclination of sun ray | → configuration of land.
transparency length of day
of atm

→ higher latitude → less the ^{angle} with surface of Earth.

↳ slant sun rays → more area covered by sun rays → energy per unit area decreases
passes through more depth of atm.

↳ atm → largely transparent to short wave solar radiation

↳ small suspended particles → scatter visible spectrum || adds colour to the sky.

→ Spatial distribution

- max^m insolation → subtropical deserts due to less clouds
- Equator → less insolation than tropics.
- same latitude → more insolation on continent than oceans

* Heating and Cooling of Atm.

↳ cond → two bodies → temp flow → due to contact
↳ in lower layers of atm.

↳ conv → heated air rises → transmits the heat
↳ confined only to troposphere

↳ advec → transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air.

→ terrestrial Radiation

↳ coming insolation → short wave || Earth radiates → long wave energy

G.H.G.s. ← absorbed by gases

↳ heats the atm.

Gas

→ Heat Budget of Earth || 35% reflected back to space before reaching Earth's surface.

65% → absorbed

51% → Earth's surface.

↳ albedo

↳ balance b/w insolation and out-radiation to space.

↳ surplus of net radiation b/w 40°N-S. || poles → deficit.

is redistributed to poles → so tropics do not get more heated.

→ temperature → depends on

<u>latitude</u>	<u>Altitude</u> ↑H → ↓T	<u>Distance from sea</u>	→ sea → heated slowly, cools slowly → land → vice-versa
-----------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	--

because terrestrial radiation from below heats lower atm.

↳ variation in temp. over sea is less compared to land.

moderating influence of sea on land.

Airmass and Ocean Currents → warm air mass

same in ocean currents → high temp.

→ Distribution of temp. → isotherms → generally parallel to latitudes

↳ deviation → more in January than July in N. Hemisphere

due to warm ocean currents, N. Atlantic drift → deviate to north over ocean, south over continent.

makes N.A. ocean warmer [Pg 83]

complex mix of land and water

because temp. decreases sharply on land and isotherms bend towards south in Europe

→ S. Hemisphere → isotherms parallel

↳ gradual variation in temp.

due to oceans.

→ July → isotherms parallel

↳ Equatorial oceans → more warm

→ temp. range Jan-July → less b/w $20^{\circ}\text{S} - 15^{\circ}\text{N}$

max in NE Eurasian Continent → due to continentality.

* Inversion of temp.

c. Normal lapse rate $\rightarrow \downarrow T \rightarrow \uparrow H$. } reverse situation $\rightarrow$ ~~10~~

↳ long winter night + clear sky + still air → idea condition

→ polar areas → more uncommon.

c lasts for few hours until sun comes up

c Hills $\rightarrow$ TI due to air drainage

protects plants from frost damage ✓ ← cold air produced during night → flows under gravity and warm air above ← piles up in bottom pockets

→ Planks law → hotter body → more radiation → shorter the wavelength.

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION AND WEATHER SYSTEMS

4 lower atm $\rightarrow$ pressure decreases rapidly with height.

- ↳ vertical PGF $\gg$ Horizontal PGF $\} \rightarrow$ balanced by opposite
gravity
- ↳ distribution of sea level pressure

a distribution of sea level pressure

↳ Equator → low sea level pressure → Equatorial low.

c. $30^{\circ}\text{N}/30^{\circ}\text{S} \rightarrow$ high- P areas $\rightarrow$ sub-tropical high

460°N, S → L-P → sub-polar lows

4 polar $\rightarrow$ H₂O $\rightarrow$ polar high

→ oscillate with movement of sun

* Forces affecting Velocity and Direction of winds

PGF $\leftarrow$ horizontal winds due to $\rightarrow$ Coriolis force
 $\downarrow$
 frictional force

⇒ Coriolis force → due to rotation of Earth.

↳ deflects wind in right direction in N.Hem. & left in S.Hem.

↳ more deflection → high wind velocity → more P.G.F.

↳ maximum at poles, absent at Equator.

↳ acts $\perp$ to P.G.F.

↳ wind blows $\perp$ to isobars at Equator

no formation of tropical cyclones

→ Pressure and winds

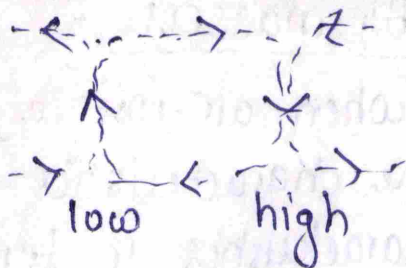
↳ upper atm winds → controlled by P.G.F, Coriolis force.

↳ geostrophic wind → straight isobars → P.G.F balanced by Coriolis force → winds blow parallel to isobars.

↳ cyclonic circulation → around low pressure

↳ anti " " " " H.P.

N.H.	S.H.	
Anticlockwise	clockwise	cyclone
clockwise	A.C.	A.C.



↳ pattern of planetary winds depend on:-

① latitudinal variation of atm. heating

② Emergence of P.B

③ Shifting of P.B with movement of sun.

④ distribution on continents and oceans

⑤ Rotation of Earth.

↳ large scale winds → initiate ocean currents

↳ Seasonal winds → due to shifting of regions of max^m heating, pressure and wind belts.

↳ local winds → due to differences in heating, cooling of Earth's surface

→ land breeze → land to sea → night // → land cooler than sea

→ sea breeze → sea to land → daytime → land heats faster → L.P
 ↑ wind from ← (sea → H.P

→ Mountain & Valley winds

↓
During night

slopes → cooled → dense air
descends into the valley
as mountain wind.

↓
also called katabatic wind

Daytime → slopes get heated up

↓
air moves upslope to fill
the resulting gap → air from
valley blows upward

↓
valley breeze



↳ leeward side of mountain → winds gets dried while
crossing the mountain → during descending → gets warmed
due to adiabatic process → may melt the snow in
short time

→ Air masses

↳ when air → over a homogenous area for long time → acquires
the characteristics of the area → this air with distinctive
characteristics in temp. & humidity → airmass.

called source
region

large body of air having little
horizontal variation in temp.
and moisture

(five
types)

- warm tropical and subtropical oceans → Maritime tropical
- subtropical hot deserts → Continental tropical
- cold high latitude oceans → Maritime polar
- cold snow covered high lat. continents → Continental polar
- permanent ice covered → arctic, antarctica → Continental arctic

→ fronts

↳ when two diff air masses meet → boundary zone

↳ process of formation → frontogenesis

↳ four types → Cold, warm, Stationary, Occluded.

↳ stationary front → when front remains stationary.

↳ cold front → when cold air moves towards warm air mass

↳ warm → warm air moves towards cold air mass

↳ occluded front → when an air mass is fully lifted above land surface

↳ middle lat.
↳ steep temp., P., gradient → causes air to rise → clouds

→ tropical cyclones

Rain

↳ over oceans → tropical areas

↳ Indian oceans → cyclones // Atlantic → Hurricanes // west pacific

Typhoons

↳ west Aus → Willy-willies.

↳ conditions

→ low-P. area.

↳ large sea surface temp. $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$

↳ presence of Coriolis force

→ small variations in vertical wind speed.

→ upper divergence above the sea level system.

↳ energy → comes from latent heat out of cumulonimbus clouds.

↳ Eye → region of calm air // eye wall → strong spiralling

↳ diameter over Indian Ocean

↓
600 - 1200 km.

↳ ascent of air to greater heights

↳ max^m velocity of wind.

↳ torrential rain

[Pg 95]

→ Thunderstorms, tornadoes → short but violent

(caused by intense convection on moist hot days.)

↳ well grown cumulonimbus cloud → thunder, lightening.

↳ sometimes spiralling wind descends like trunk of elephant

over the sea

↳ generally at middle lat.

↳ L.P. at centre.

↳ tornado

↳ called water sprouts

WATER IN THE ATMOSPHERE

→ R.H. → $\frac{\% \text{ of moisture present}}{\text{full capacity at a given temp.}}$ | → greater over continents.
↓
100%
↓
saturated || temp. at which it occurs → dew point.

* Evaporation and Condensation

→ temp → water starts evaporating → latent heat of vapourisation
↳ condensation → due to cooling around small particles

① when air temp. = dew point with constant volume ✓ Q. 2 | hygroscopic condensation nuclei.

② when both volume, temp. are reduced.

③ when moisture → added to air through evap. ✓

④ most favourable condⁿ → ↓ air temp.

↳ condensation → when dew point lower than freezing point and also higher than the freezing point ✓ Q. 2

→ Dew → moisture deposited → water droplets on cooler surface of solid objects.

↳ ideal condition → clear sky, calm air, high RH, long nights
↳ D.P. above than freezing point. ✓

→ Frost → on cold surfaces, when condensatⁿ takes place below freezing point. || minute ice crystals.

→ Fog and mist

↳ temp. of air mass containing large amount of water vapour falls all of sudden → condensation on fine dust particles → very near to ground → fog. ✓ Q. 2

↳ smog → fog + smoke || mist contains more moisture than fog.

mists → frequent over mountains || fogs → when warm currents of air → contact with cold currents.

→ Clouds

↳ mass of minute water droplets / tiny crystals of ice ~~clouds~~.
↳ formed → "condens" of vapour in air at some elevation

* Cirrus → 8-12000m → thin, detached, feathery
↳ always white in colour

* Cumulus → cotton wool → 4-7km → scattered → flat base

* Stratus → layer clouds covering large portions
↳ formed due to loss of heat / mix of air masses with diff. temp.

* Nimbus → black, dark gray || extremely dense, shapeless
↳ middle, near to surface

* Precipitation → condensed particles grows → falls - rainfall

↳ sleet → when subfreezing layer near the ground
↳ raindrops → leave the warmer air → encounter colder air below → freezes → small pellets of ice.

↳ hailstones → when rainwater passes through colder layers
↳ small rounded solid piece of ice.

* World distribution of Rainfall

↳ Equator → poles — ↓ Rain. || coastal > land || oceans > land ||

↳ 35°-40° N/S → Rainfall more on Eastern coast

↳ 45°-65° N/S → " " " western coast → due to westerlies

↳ > 200 cm → Equatorial belt, windward slopes along west coast in cool temp. zone, coastal areas of Monsoon land

↳ 100-200 cm → Interior continental areas

↳ 50-100 cm → Central tropical land, eastern-interior temp. land.

↳ < 50 cm → Rain shadow zone of interior continent, high latitudes

WATER - OCEANS

↳ hydrological cycle → circulation of water within Earth's hydrosphere in different forms.

↳ Ocean floors

* Continental shelf → extended margin of each continent

↳ shallow seas, gulfs.

↳ shallowest part of ocean. | → ends at steep slope

↳ avg width → 80 km.

shelf break.

↳ absent along coast of Chile, west coast of Sumatra

↳ largest along → Siberian shelf in arctic ocean.

↳ variable thickness of sediments → becomes source of fossil fuels.

* Continental slope

↳ connects continental shelf and ocean basin.

↳ depth → 200 - 3000 m. || canyons, trenches.

* deep sea plain

↳ flattest, smoothest regions || 3-6 km depth

↳ fine grained sediments

* Oceanic deeps/trenches

↳ deepest part → steep sided → 3-5 km more deeper than surrounding ocean floor.

↳ at base of continental slopes

↳ active volcanoes.

* Mid-oceanic ridges

↳ composed of two chains of mountains separated by a large depression.

↳ can have high mountains. || Iceland → Mid. Atlantic ridge

* Seamounts → pointed mountains from seafloor → not reach surface

↳ volcanic

↳ Emperor seamount → Hawaii

* Submarine Canyon

- ↳ deep valleys → cutting across continental shelves and slopes.
- ↳ Hudson Canyon. || → often extending from mouth of a river.

* Guyots

- ↳ flat topped seamount.

* Atolls → low island found in tropical oceans

- ↳ coral reefs surrounding a central depression.

→ Factors affecting temp. distribution

- ① latitude → high lat. → less temp.

- ② Unequal distribution of land water → N.H. ocean → more heat

- ③ Prevailing wind → (land → ocean) winds → drive warm surface water away from coast → upwelling of cold water from below.
Onshore winds → raise water temp. near coast.

- ④ Ocean currents → warm · O.C. → ↑ T.

↳ Gulf Stream (warm c.), Labrador current (cold · c.).

* Horizontal, Vertical Distribution

- ↳ thermocline → ^{after} 100-400m || → boundary → rapid decrease in temp.

- ↳ First layer → 500 m thick
↳ temp → 20-25°C
↳ tropical region → all throughout year
↳ mid lat → only during summer

- ↳ Second layer
↳ thermocline layer | - 500 - 1000 m.

- ↳ third layer → deepest, coldest

- ↳ avg. temp of surface water → 27°C || rate of decrease → 0.5°C/lat.

- ↳ N.H. oceans High Temp. || → complex distribution of land water

* Salinity of Ocean Waters

- ↳ depends on evaporation, precipitation, runoff from river, ice melt
- ↳ wind → transfers water masses
- ↳ change in temp. influences salinity.
- ↳ avg. salinity → $33\text{‰} \rightarrow 37\text{‰}$
- ↳ decreases in western part of N.H. → influx of melted archic water
- ↳ avg salinity → atlantic → 38‰ .

↳ decreases towards north.

↳ Mediterranean sea → high salinity due to high evaporation.

↳ Black sea → very low salinity.

↳ avg. salinity → Indian → 35‰ .

Flow salinity in BOB than Arabian sea.

↳ salinity at depth → fixed.

↳ salinity → increases with depth.

Halocline

↓
zone where temp. increases sharply.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN WATERS

↳ vertical motion → rise and fall → tides || - 2ice a day

* waves → energy → provided by winds → causes waves to

travel → energy released on shorelines

- as it approaches beach → slows down || → due to friction

- large waves → large energy from winds

- steep waves → young → formed by local winds.

- slow, steady waves → originate from far places

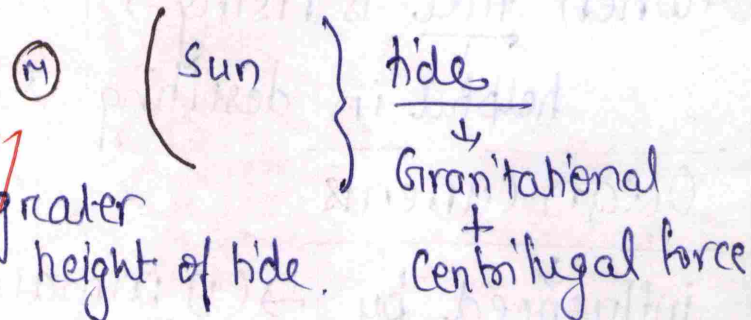
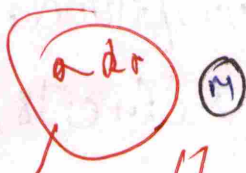
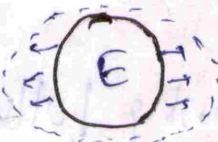
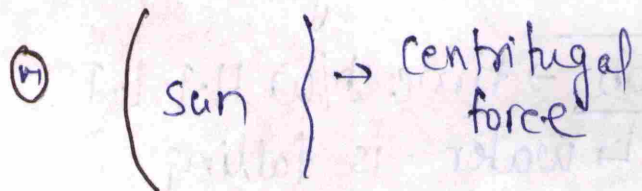
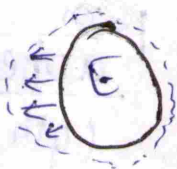
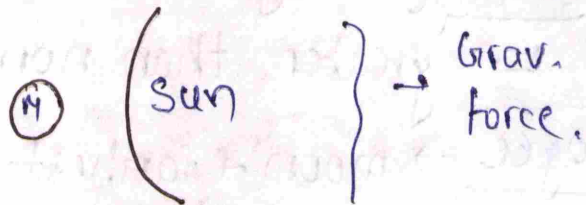
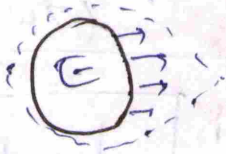
- height → depend on strength of winds.

- actual motion of the water beneath the wave is

↻ → ↻ + circular

* Tides

- ↳ periodic rise, fall of sea level $\rightarrow$ once/twice a day
- ↳ due to attraction of sun, moon $\rightarrow$ more effect
- ↳ another factor centrifugal force $\rightarrow$ less effect



- ↳ wide continental shelves $\rightarrow$ greater height of tide
- ↳ tidal currents $\rightarrow$ tide channelled b/w islands / bays / estuaries

* Types of tides

- * Semi-diurnal $\rightarrow$ two High tide, two low tide each day
- * Diurnal $\rightarrow$ 1 HT, 1 LT/day
- * Mixed $\rightarrow$ having variations in height. $\rightarrow$ west coast of N. Am. and island of Pacific Ocean
- * Spring $\rightarrow$ sun, moon, earth $\parallel$ $\rightarrow$ straight line $\rightarrow$ more height of tide $\parallel$ $\rightarrow$ twice a month (full moon, new moon)

* Neap → 7-day interval b/w spring tide & neap tide

└ sun, moon → right angle to each other
└ forces counteract one another.

→ during perigee → moon - closest to earth → unusually
└ tidal range high and low tides
└ greater than normal
└ also during perihelion (3rd Jan)

→ apogee → moon → farthest from earth
└ tidal ranges less than avg.
└ also during aphelion (4th July)

→ ebb → time b/w H.T. L.T.
└ water is falling.

↳ when tide is rising → flow/flood.

helpful in desilting sediments, removing polluted water from estuaries

→ Ocean Currents

influenced by → (i) primary forces → initiate the movement of water
└ (ii) secondary forces → influence currents to flow.

* primary forces

① heating by solar energy → expands water → water near equator
└ water tends to flow ← gradient slope ← higher in level

② wind → pushes water to move

③ Gravity → pulls water down to pile → create gradient variation

④ Coriolis force → move right in N.H.
└ left in S.H.

∴ speed of current → drift || → strong near surface

↳ weak in depths.

↳ differences in water

density || → vertical mobility of ocean currents

↓
denser water sinks (high saline, cold water)

lighter water rises → cold water currents → cold water at poles sink → slowly moves toward equator

warm water

currents → equator → along the surface → to poles

* types of Ocean Currents

① Surface currents → 10% of all water → upper 400m

② deep water currents → 90% " " → sink into deep ocean basins at high lat. || → due to high density, low temp

(1) Cold currents → brings cold water → warm water areas
F west coast of continents in low, middle lat. (both hem.)
F East coast in high lat. in N.H.

(11) Warm currents → brings warm water → cold water areas
F East coast of continents in low, middle lat. (both hem.)
F West coast in high lat. in N.H.

* Major Ocean Currents → due to wind, coriolis force.

↳ roughly corresponds to earth's atmospheric circulation pattern.

↳ Oceanic circulation → middle lat. → anticyclonic

↳ higher lat. → cyclonic → [same as air circ.]

↳ monsoon areas → monsoon winds influence current movements.

4 Ocean currents → transports heat → same manner as air circulation.

Arctic (cold) ↔ equator (warm)

* Effects of Ocean currents

① west coast of continents → tropical, ST lat → bordered by cool waters.
↓
fog + arid climate

② west coasts of continents in middle, high lat →
narrow range of temp. + mild winters + cool summers ← | warm waters
↓
distinct marine climate

③ warm currents → parallel to east coast of continents in low, middle lat. || → warm + rainy climates

④ mixing of warm, cold currents → replenish oxygen
↓ best fishing grounds. ↓ growth of planktons

MINERALS AND ROCKS

→ major elements in crust → Oxygen, Silicon, Aluminium, iron
occurs as minerals → inorganic substance → orderly structure
↳ definite phys., chem. properties.

Source → hot magma → cools → crystals of minerals in rocks

* Major Minerals

① Feldspar → mainly silicon, oxygen
↓
soy. of crust
used in ceramics, glass making.

② Quartz → components of sand, granite || consists of silica
↳ hard || insoluble in water
↳ white / colourless || → used in radio, radar || ~~imp-co~~

③ Pyroxene → calcium, Al, Mg, Fe, Silica
10% of crust & found in meteorites || Green, Black

④ Amphibole → Al, Ca, Si, Fe, Mg

7% of crust || green, black || used in asbestos industry.

⑤ Mica → Potassium, Al, Mg, Fe, Si

4% of crust
↳ found in igneous, metamorphic rocks
↳ used in electric instruments

⑥ Olivine → Mg, Fe, Si
↳ used in jewellery || found in Basaltic rocks

⇒ Rocks

↳ aggregate of one / more minerals || soft / hard.

↳ most common → feldspar, quartz.

* Igneous rocks → solidified lava, magma. → primary rocks. Plutonic

↳ magma cools slowly at greater depth → large mineral grains

↳ sudden cooling at surface → small, smooth grains.

↳ Volcanic rocks

* Sedimentary Rocks → fragments of rocks → deposited.

↳ transported by exogenous agencies

① mechanically formed → sandstone
↳ limestone, shale

② organically → coal, geyserite → from remains of living org.

③ chemically → limestone, chert, etc.

↳ precipitated chemically from solⁿ of

turns into rocks

↳ Compaction

↳ lithification

↳ stratified

↳ non crystalline

↳ contain fossils.

↳ calcareous

↳ Carbonaceous

* Metamorphic rocks → rocks formed under ~~process~~ ^{action} of P/T change.

metamorphism → already consolidated rocks undergo recrystallisation within original rock

when rocks → forced down ~~to~~ to lower levels.

dynamic met → change without chemical change

thermal → chemical changes + recrystallise

↓
contact meta.

↓
Regional meta.

↓
rocks contact with hot intruding magma

↓
recrystallise under high temp. ✓

↓
new material out of magma/lava → added to rock. ✓

↓
recrystallisation due to deformation caused by tectonic shearing + high temp, P
↓
rock grains, minerals → arranged in layers/lines.

↓
foliation / lineation ✓

↓
alternate thin-thick layers in light/dark shades

↓
banding → banded rock

types → depends upon original rock.

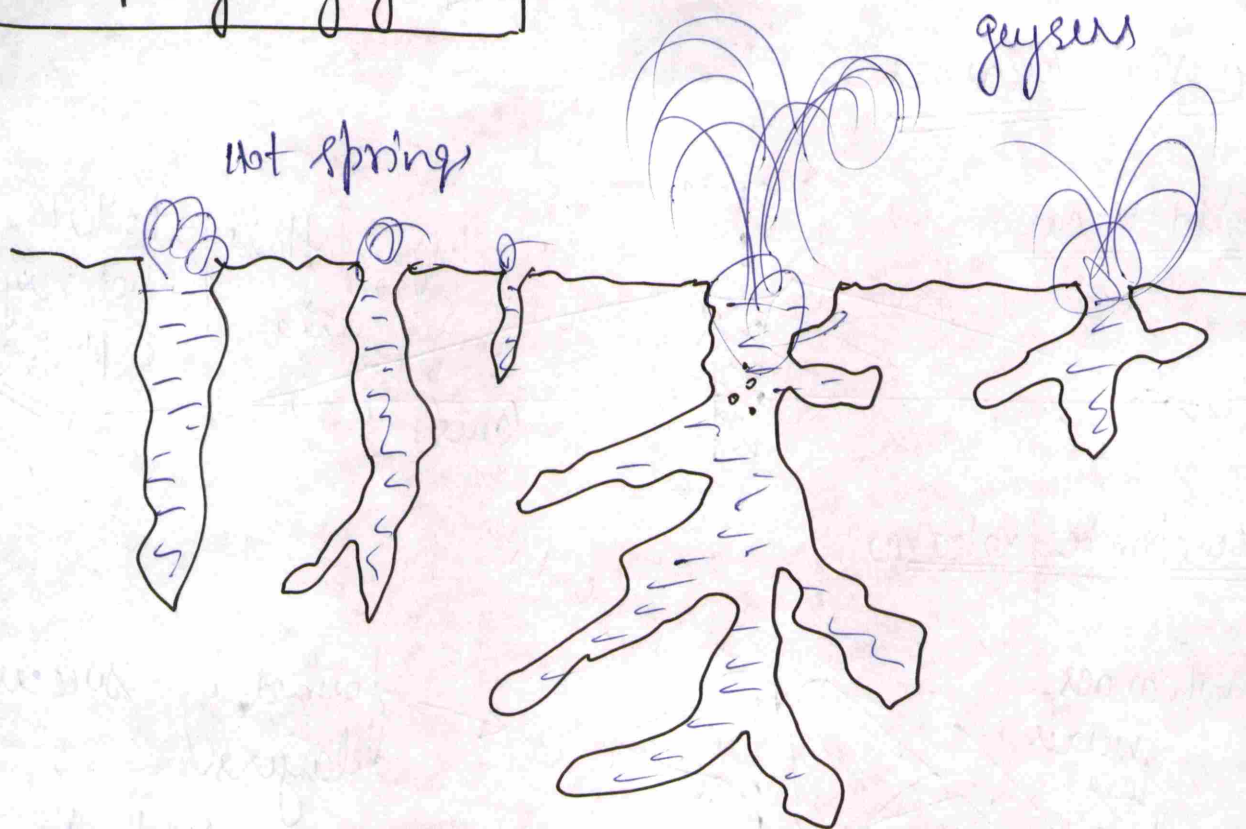
GEOMORPHIC PROCESS

↳ exogenic forces → external force on earth surface

↳ degradation of relief + filling up of depressions.
↳ gradation

↳ endogenic forces → elevate, build up parts of Earth's surface.
↳ volcanism, diastrophism.

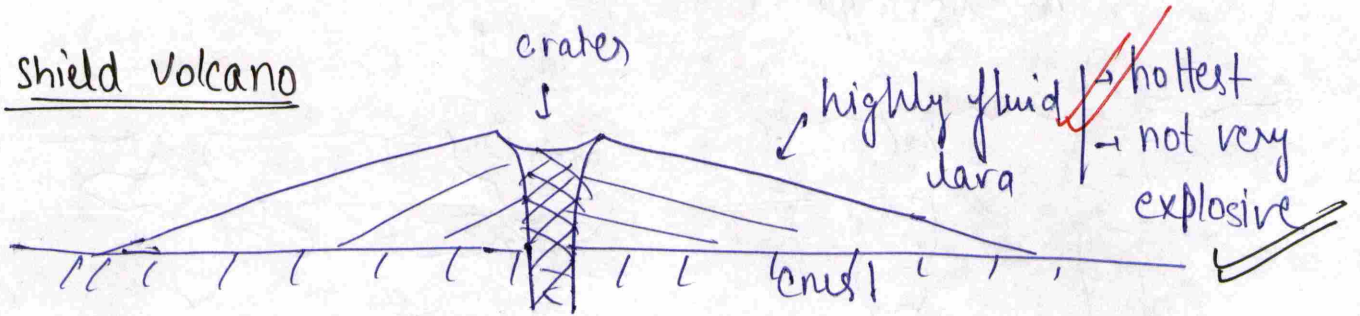
Hot springs, geysers



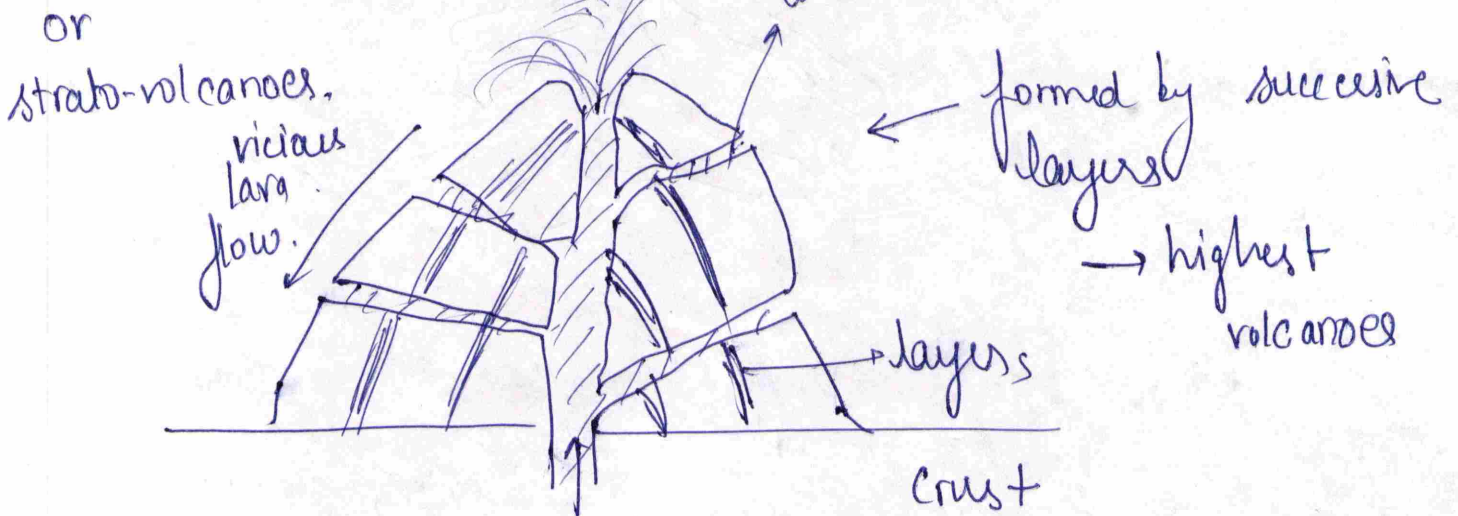
VOLCANIC LANDFORMS

* Types of Volcanoes

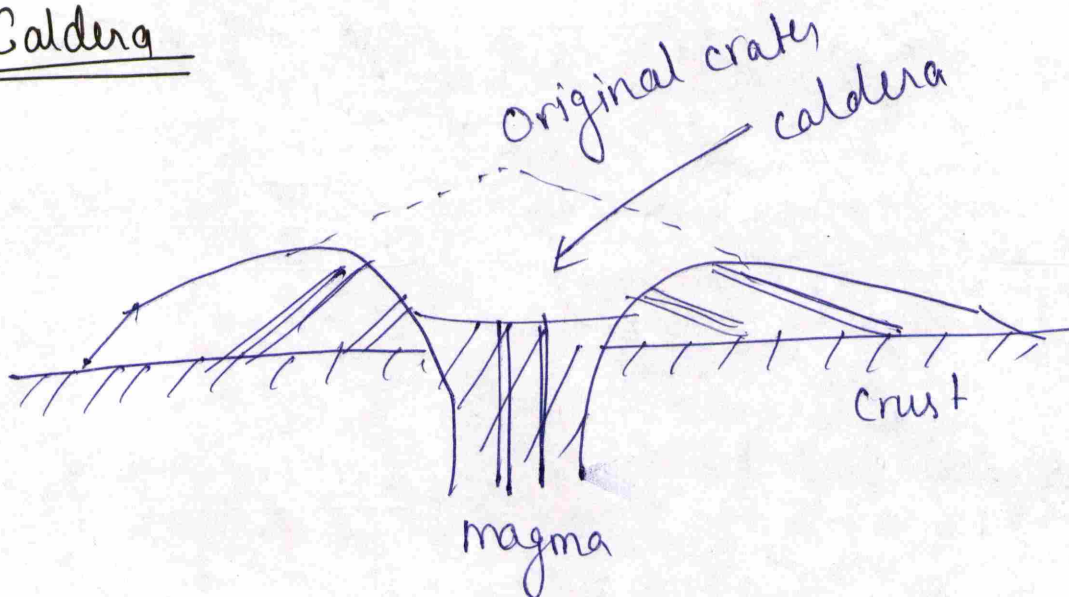
① Shield volcano



② Composite volcano



③ Caldera



* Geomorphic processes

↳ endo+exogenic forces causing physical stresses and chemical actions on earth's surface and bringing changes in its configuration.

↳ mobile medium → geomorphic agents.

→ Endogenic processes

↳ due to energy beneath the earth. || radioactivity, rotation, tidal

↳ diastrophism, volcanism in lithos. || primordial ~~heat~~ friction

↳ due to variations in geothermal gradients | uneven surface

* Diastrophism

↳ process that build up portions of earth's crust

① orogenic → mountain building → folds.

② epeirogenic → uplift/wrapping of large part of crust

③ earthquakes

④ plate tectonics

↓ simple deformation not like folds
continental building process.

* Volcanism → movement of magma

↳ formation of intrusive, extrusive volcanic forms.

→ Exogenic processes

↳ derive energy from atmosphere

↳ forces acting on faces of earth materials → shear stress

↳ basic reason → weathering, mass movement, erosion, etc

results in angular displacement ← separating forces

stress in the body of material.

↳ all exogenic processes → denudation → strip off / uncovers.

↓ vary from region to region → climatic condition for each process | → distinct driving force/energy.

↳ intensity of geomorphic processes → depend upon type, structure of rocks.
 ↳ under varying climatic condition, rocks → different degree of resistance
 ↓
 differences in topography.

may offer different resistances to various geo-m. processes

↳ reason of differences on surface → difference in type, structure of rocks, differences in geo-m processes and in their rate of operation.

→ Weathering → action of elements of weather, climate over Earth's material.

↓
 little/no motion of material → in-situ process

↳ depend on geological, climatic, topographic, vegetative factors.

mechanical disint. or chemical decomposition of rocks

① Chemical weathering Process

↳ decompose, dissolve rocks to fine clastic state; extremely slow
 ↳ through chemical reactions.

(a) Solution → most potent in limestone regions.

↳ something dissolved in water/acid
 ↳ depends upon solubility of mineral

accumulate in dry regions ← in rainy climate → leached out

← in → nitrate, sulphates, potassium

(b) Carbonation

↳ reaction of carbonate/bicarbonate with minerals
 ↳ breaks down feldspar, carbonate minerals.
 ↳ CaCO_3 , MgCO_3 → dissolved in carbonic acid → removed in cave formation.

← a solution

(c) Hydration → chemical addition of water.

↳ Minerals take up water and expands → reversible process

leads to disintegration ← | repetition causes fatigue in rock

↳ clay minerals → repetition of this process → results in cracking of overlying material.

↳ salt in pore spaces → repeated hydration, dehydration

↓
Breaks the rock.

(d) Oxidation, Reduction

↓
Mineral + oxygen → oxides/hydroxides | → Rocks break down
(iron, Mg, Sulphur) due to disturbance caused by oxidation.

↳ Red colour of iron + oxygen → yellow/brown colour.

↳ minerals — oxygen → Red → usually below water table
↳ Red iron — oxygen → greenish/bluish grey. (an) ↗

② Physical weathering Processes → depend upon some applied force.
most of them → due to thermal expansion, pressure release.

(a) unloading & expansion

↳ continued erosion → vertical pressure release → Removal of overlying rocks.
disintegration of rock masses. | upper layer of rocks expand ←

↳ Fractures → parallel to ground surface.

↳ curved ground surface → arched fractures → produces

large, smooth rounded domes → exfoliation domes ← | may measure 100-1000s of m. in horizontal | massive sheets or exfoliation slabs of rocks.

(b) temperature change and Expansion

- ↳ rise / fall of temp. → expansion, contraction → internal movement among mineral grains
- ↳ mostly in dry climates, high elevation
- ↳ temp. changes are drastic
- ↳ surface layers → more expansion than in depth.
- ↳ fatigue in rocks

↳ formation of stress within rocks

- ↳ results into smooth rounded surfaces in rocks
- ↳ heaving, fracturing parallel to surface.
- ↳ called tors → due to exfoliation

204

(c) Freezing, Thawing, Frost Wedging

- ↳ frost weathering → due to growth of ice within pores and cracks of rocks → during cycle of freezing-melting.
- ↳ high elevation in mid lat.

breaks the rocks. | Sudden expansion and high pressure

(d) Salt weathering

- ↳ salt in rocks → thermal ~~expansion~~, hydration, crystallisation
- ↳ depends upon temp. → Results into expansion.

- ↳ high temp. → more expansion

- ↳ salt crystal near surface pores → splitting of individual grains within rocks.

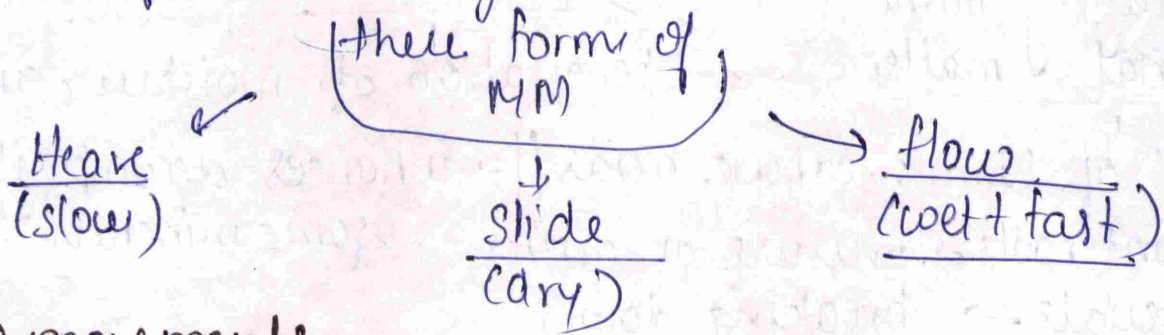
Results in granular disintegration

or granular foliation

- ↳ most effective of all weathering processes

- ↳ salt crystal growth → breaks chalk, limestone, sandstone

- ④ Overloading due to heavy rainfall, lubrication of slope mat
- ⑤ occurrence of earthquake, etc.
- ⑥ excessive natural slopeage.
- ⑦ removal of natural vegetation.



① slow movements

- creep → on moderately steep, soil covered slopes
 - ↳ extremely slow movement (not perceptible)
 - ↳ soil, rock, talus creeps
- ↳ solifluction → slow downslope flowing soil mass or fine grained rock debris saturated with water
 - ↳ common in moist temperate area.

② Rapid movements

- ↳ in humid climatic regions, gentle/steep slopes.
- ↳ earthflow → movement of water-saturated clayey materials
 - ↳ make step-like terraces.

↳ mudflow

- ↳ absence of vegetation cover + heavy rainfall
- ↳ saturated materials with water → flows slowly/rapidly
- ↳ looks like stream of muds within a valley → destructive
- ↳ frequently on slopes of volcanoes

- ↳ avalanches → humid regions with/without vegetation
 - ↳ occurs in narrow tracks on steep slopes
 - ↳ much faster than mudflow.

③ Biological Activity & Weathering

↳ weathering, physical changes due to growth/movement of organisms.

↳ Earthworms, termites → expose new surfaces to chemical attacks
↳ Decaying plant, animal matter → penetration of moisture, air.

prodⁿ of humic, carbonic acids || → enhances decomposition of some minerals.

↳ plant roots → pressure on earth materials → breaking down

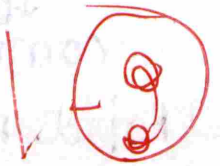
* Special effects of Weathering

↳ Exfoliation → flaking off of more or less curved sheets of shells from over rocks → results in smooth, rounded surfaces

↳ due to expansion/contraction → thermal.

↳ Exfoliation domes → due to unloading

↳ exfoliation hrs → due to thermal expansion



* Significance of Weathering

↳ helps in soil formation, enrichment of certain valuable ores in rocks, change in land form.

* Mass movement

↳ mass of rock debris down the slopes due to gravity.

↳ weathering → not pre-requisite but it aids MM.

↳ MM → more active over weathered slopes

↳ ↳ not under erosion → no participation of Geo-agent

↳ activating causes

① Removal of support from below to materials

② increase in gradient, height of slope

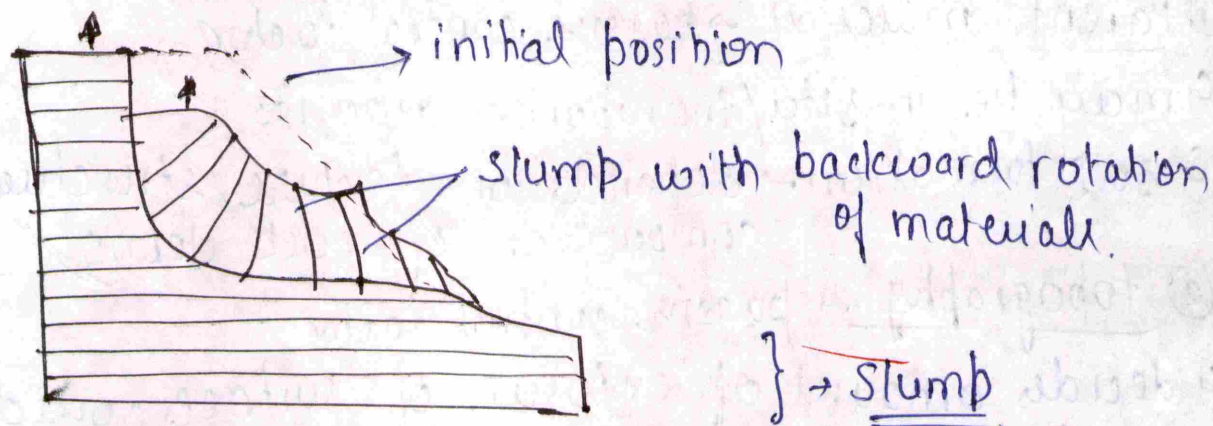
③ overloading through addition of materials

③ landslides → rapid, perceptible, dry materials

+ slump → slipping of one/several units of rock debris with backward rotation w.r.t. slope over which the movement takes place.

+ debris slide → slump without backward rotation.

+ rockslide → sliding of individual rock masses.



* Soil Erosion and Decomposition

↳ Erosion → acquisition & transportation of rock debris
by geo-m agents
↳ degradation of reliefs. } → controlled by kinetic energy.

↳ weathering aids erosion but not a pre-condition.

↳ "application of kinetic energy associated with the agent to the surface of land along which it moves".

↳ deposition → consequence of erosion // by same erosional agents.

→ Soil formation / pedogenesis.

* Soil → collection of natural bodies on earth's surface containing living matter and supporting plants.

① weathering material → basic input

② deposited → colonised by bacteria, mosses, lichens and several minor organisms.

- ③ dead remains of organism → humus accumulation
- ④ growth of minor grasses, ferns → later bushes, trees.
- ⑤ mass of materials becomes porous → retains water.

finally
mature
soil.

← | [↓] permits passage of air

→ Soil-forming factors

① Parent material → passive control factor

↳ may be in-situ/transported deposits.

↳ soil formation → depends on texture, structure, chemical composition of rock debris.

② topography → passive control factor

↳ decides amount of exposure of surface covered by parent materials to sunlight, drainage, air, etc.

↳ steep slopes → thin soil.

↳ flat upland → thick soil.

area → thick layer of
dark colour. ← clay + organic matter

↳ gentle slope → slow erosion + good percolation of water → favourable soil formation

③ Climate

→ moisture → through rain → induces chemical, biological activities

↳ helps in downward transportation of soil components

↳ wet areas → calcium, sodium, mg., silica removed from soil → Removal of silica → desilication

↳ dry areas → evap. → precip. || → GW → brought up to the surface by capillary action → water evaporates

↳ tropical areas

↳ medium rainfall

forms hardpan

Results in saline soil → high salt

↳ CaCO_3 nodules (kanker) in formed.

⇒ temperature

high temp. → higher chemical activities & vice-versa.

tropical soil → deeper soil profiles

frozen tundra region → soil → mechanically broken materials.

④ Biological activity

Cold climates → slow humus, bacterial accumulation

layers ← undecomposed organic matter
of peat in subarctic, tundra climates.

tropical climates → rapid decomposition → less humus
content in soil
↳ nitrogen fixation by bacteria.

• ↳ termites, earthworms → rework soil up & down.

⑤ Time

length of time of soil formation processes → determines

↳ Recently deposited alluvium, glacial till → Young soils maturation of soils & profile development

↳ no or poorly developed horizons.

SELECTIVE NOTES

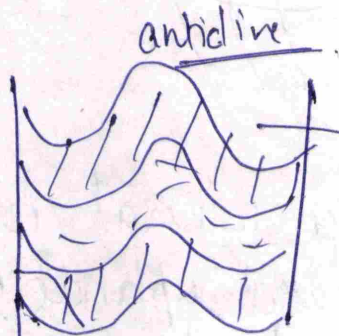
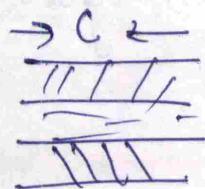
FROM

G C LEONG

⇒ Types of Mountain

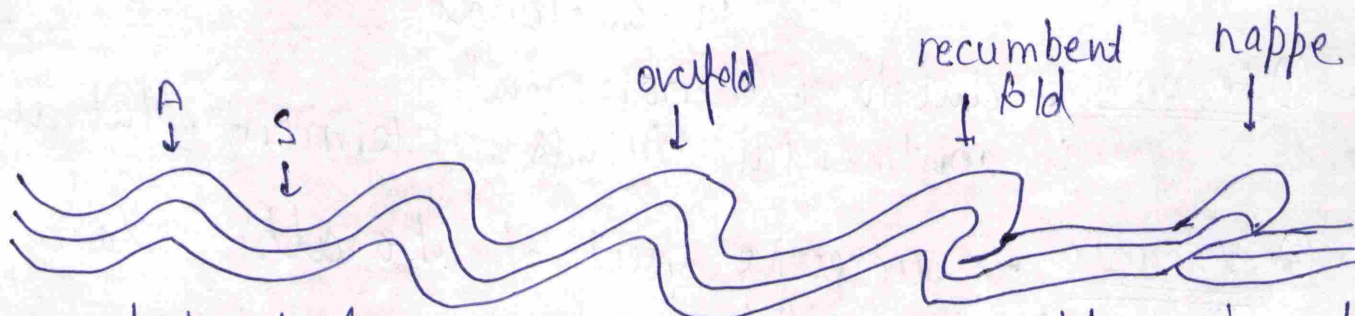
1) fold → due to compression in rock + stress

↳ produce wrinkling/folding along line of weakness.



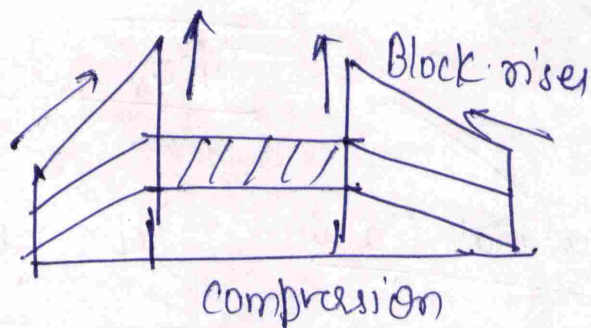
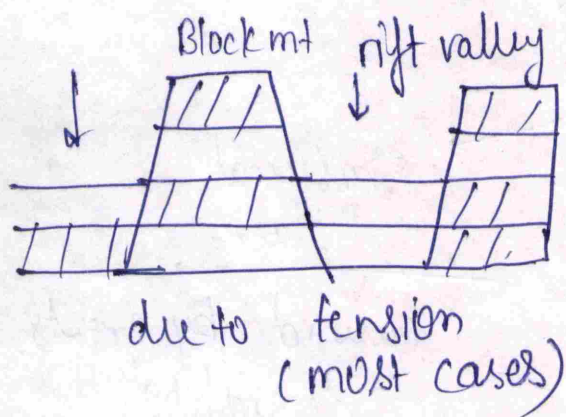
syncline

↳ form wavy
↳ shortens crust.

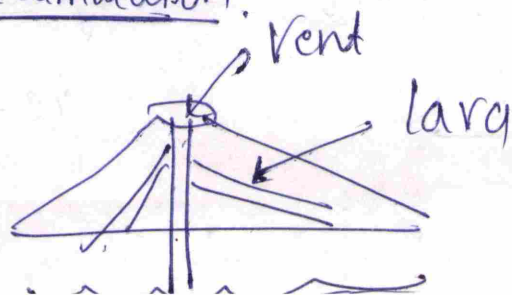


↳ mountain of elevation: active volcanoes; rich mineral resources.
↳ Ring of fire

② Block Mountains → when Earth crust cracks due to compression/tension. → one section subside/rise.

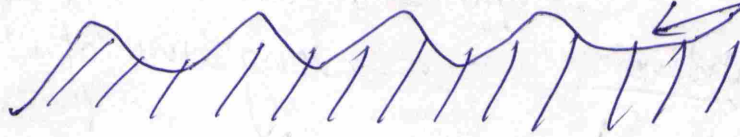


③ Volcanic Mountains → built up from materials ejected.
↳ mt of accumulation ↳ fall around vent in layers.



④ Residual Mountains → Mt. evolved by denudation.
↳ Residual maintains

original surface



downcutting by
erosional agents.

⇒ Types of Plateaux → rich mineral resources.

↳ elevated uplands; descend steeply.
↳ tablelands.

① tectonic → due to E's movement.
↳ continental blocks; intermont plateau.

② Volcanic → successive sheet of basaltic lava.
↳ lava plateau.

③ dissected plateau → existing ① gradually worn down by weathering, erosion.
↳ irregular surfaces → deep narrow valleys.

Types of plains

Structural plains

↳ natural lowlands
↳ Great plain of US.

Depositional plains

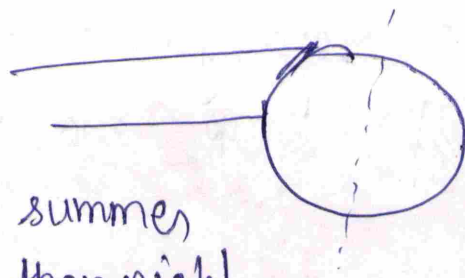
↳ rise gently towards adjacent highlands.
↳ by river, winds.
↳ loess plain

Erosional plains

↳ caused by agents of denudation
↳ "peneplains"
↳ glaciated regions
↳ ice-scoured plain.

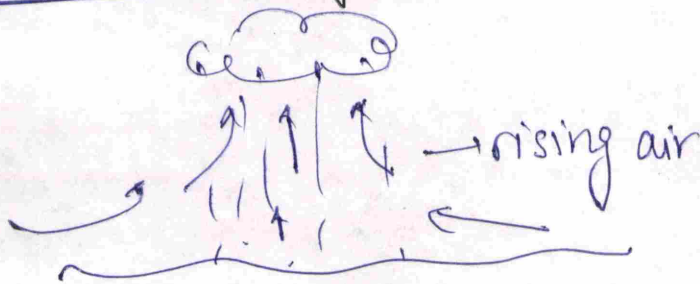
* Factors influencing temperature

- ① Latitude
- ② Altitude → $H \uparrow \rightarrow T \downarrow$
 - ↳ lapse rate → more in summer
 - ↳ greater in day than night
 - greater on elevated highlands.
- ③ Continentality → warmer summers, colder winters and greater range of temp. of continental interiors.
- ④ Ocean currents & winds → transporting heat.
- ⑤ slope, shelter.
- ⑥ Natural vegetation, soil.

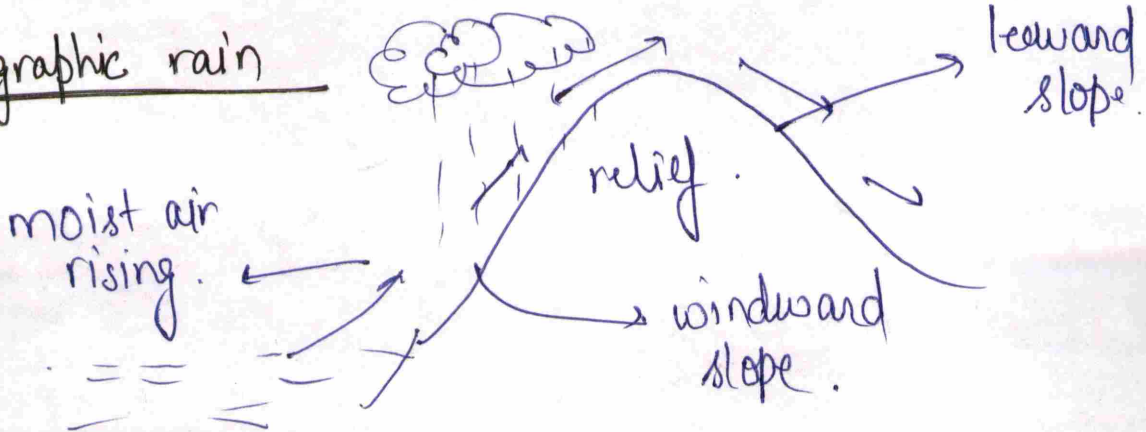


* Types of Rainfall

- ① Convectional Rainfall → conduction → air rises → cools
↓
CMV clouds

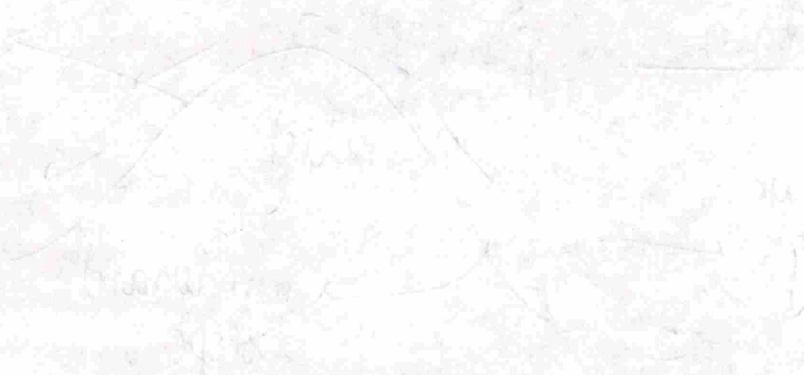


- ② Orographic rain



③ Cyclonic / frontal rain

due to convergence of two different air masses, with diff. temp. and other physical properties.

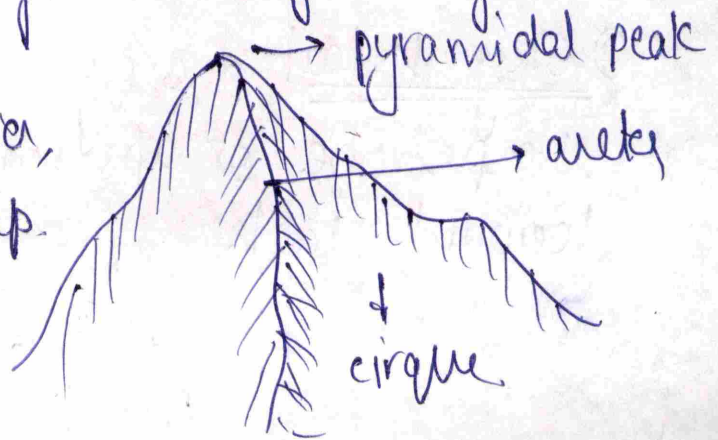


LAND FORMS OF GLACIATION

- glaciers → from central dome of ice cap, ice creeps down in all directions → glacier.
- glaciation → erosional features in highlands.
↓ → depositional features in lowlands.
- Erodes valley by abrasion → plucking → glaciers freezes the joints of underlying rocks, tears out blocks and drags them away.
- A glacier scratches, scrapes, polishes the valley floor with the debris.

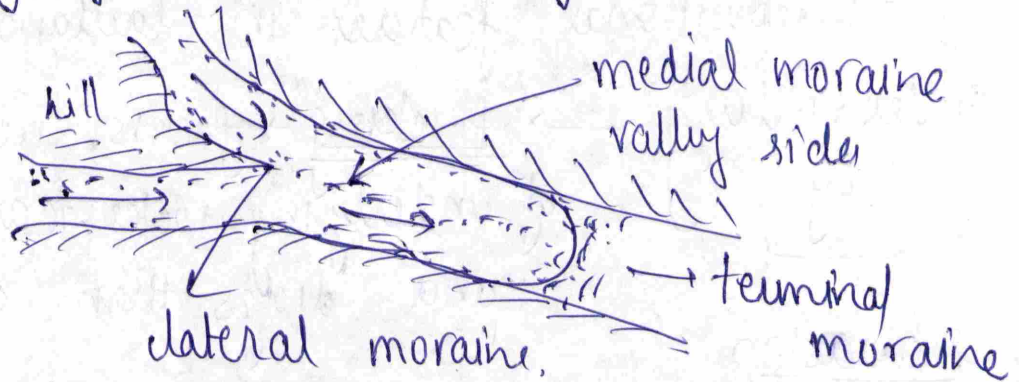
* Features of glaciated highlands

- ① Corrie, cirque → downslope movement + plucking on the backwall → abrasion of floor → depression of horse-shoe-shaped basin. → called cirque.
- ② Aretes → two corries cut back on opposite sides of a mountain → formation of knife edged ridges called aretes.
- ③ Bergschrund → head of a glacier, a deep vertical crack opens up. happens in summer. obstacle to climber.
- ④ U-shaped glacial trough
A valley glaciated by the action of glacier.
A wide flat floor, very steep sides.



⑤ Hanging valleys → After melting of ice, tributary valley hangs over the main valley → hanging valley.

⑥ Moraines → made up of pieces of rock that are shattered by frost action → brought down in the valley.

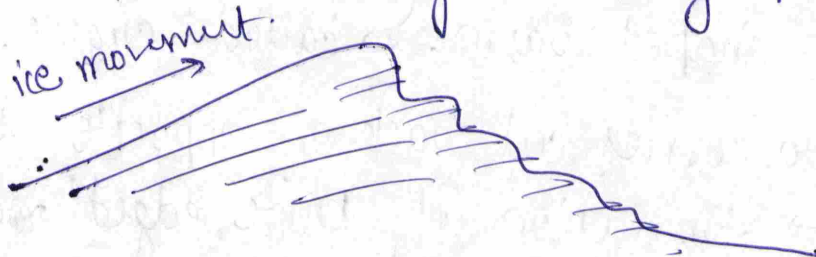


⑦ Rock basins & rock steps

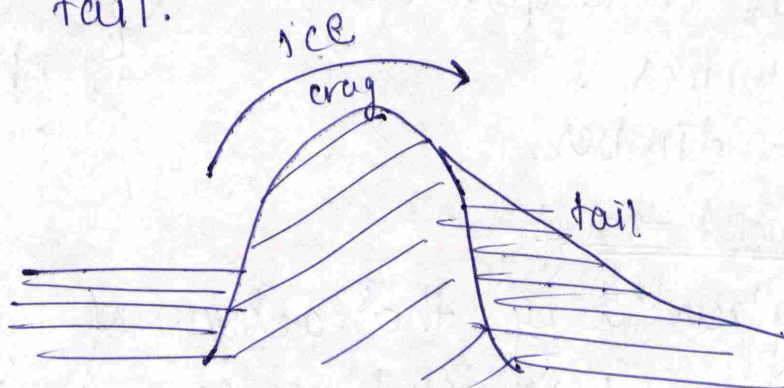
* Features of glaciated lowlands

→ depositional, mostly.

① Roche moutonnée → resistant residual rock block.
upstream side → smoothed by abrasion
downstream side → roughened by plucking.



② Crag & tail → crag - mass of hard rock with steep slope on upstream side, protects softer leeward tail.



③ Boulder clay or glacial till

region of glacial deposit comprising of boulders, angular stones, etc; spread out in sheets.

④ Erratics → boulders of varying sizes left stranded in regions of deposition. They are useful in tracing the source, dirⁿ of ice movement.

⑤ Drumline → swarms of oval, elongated hummocks on the downstream side; low hills.

⑥ Eskers → long, narrow ridges → mark the former sites of sub-glacial melt-water stream.

⑦ Terminal moraines → coarse debris at the edge of ice-sheets.

⑧ Outwash plains → made up of glacial deposits washed out from terminal moraines by streams, a zone of formation of kettle lakes.

LIMESTONE, CHALK LANDFORM

↓
sedimentary rock of organic origin.
↳ Karst region → absence of surface drainage, thin soil
↓
bleak landscape. ↳ dry valleys, barren.
↳ underground passage of water through joints, cracks.

swallow holes → small depressions due to solution.
↳ rainwater sinks.

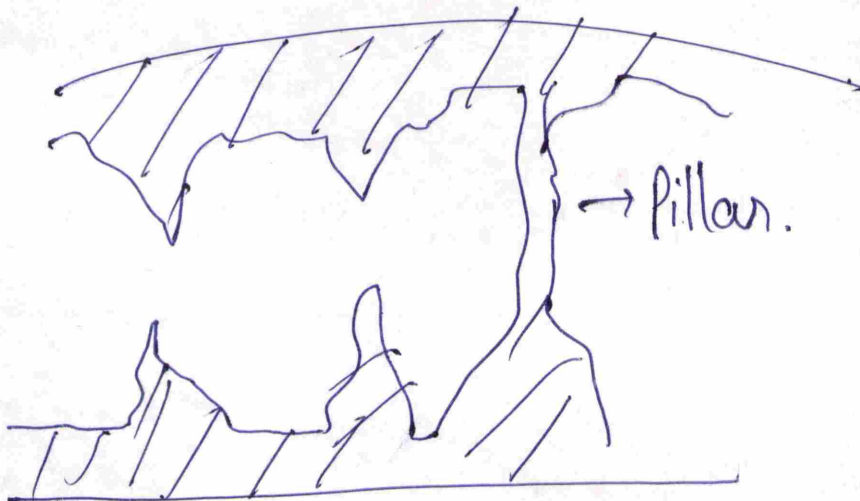
limestone gorge → roof of underground tunnel collapses.
↳ many SH → doline → several dolina → uvala

G Region → honeycombed with caves.

↳ subterranean streams

* stalactites → sharp slender downward growing
(pinnacles hanging from cave roofs).
↳ solidified CaCO_3 .

* stalagmites → calcium deposited on ground
↳ shorter, more rounded



DESERT LANDFORMS

* deserts → 15-30°N/S; western part of continent
→ off shore winds
cold current

* types of deserts

- Rocky desert → stretches of bare rocks smoothed, polished
↳ bare region
- Reg → extensive sheet of angular pebbles, gravel.
- badlands ↳ gullies, ravines eroded
- mountain deserts
- Erg ↳ sandy, dunes sea of sand.

* How formed → insufficient rainfall.

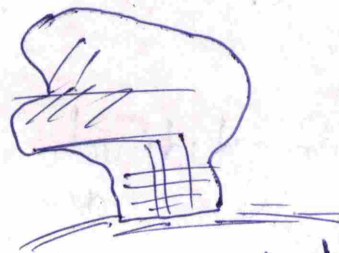
- ↳ work of water
- ↳ wind action
- ↳ weathering → mechanical, chemical

wind Erosion

- ↳ Deflation → lifting, blowing away of loose materials from ground
- ↳ Abrasion ↳ sand blasting of rock by winds.
- ↳ Attrition

* landforms of wind Erosion

① Mushroom rocks →
↳ more abrasion in lower part by sands.



② Zeugen → happens in horizontal strata of hard & soft rocks
↳ due to mechanical weathering, wind abrasion.
↳ deep furrows are developed

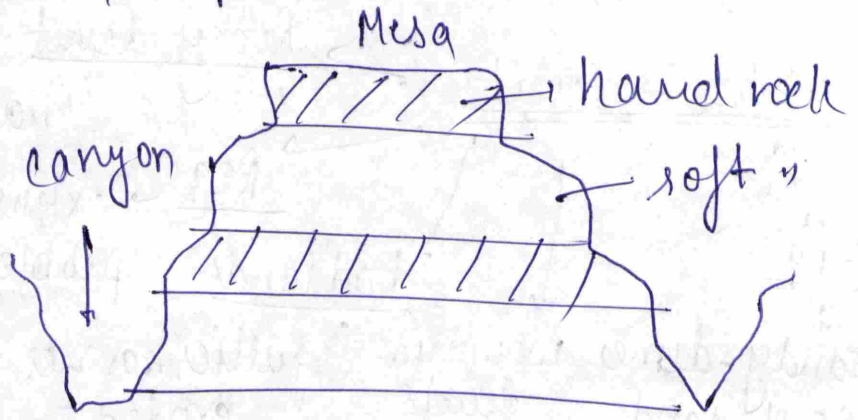
③ Yardangs → vertical bands of hard, soft rock
↳ long narrow corridors in soft rock

④ Mesas & buttes → table like land mass with resistant horizontal top layers, steep sides.

⑤ Inselberg

↓
Isolated residual hills rising abruptly from ground

↳ rounded tops, steep slopes



⑥ deflation hollows → small depression in grounds due to wind blowing away loose materials.

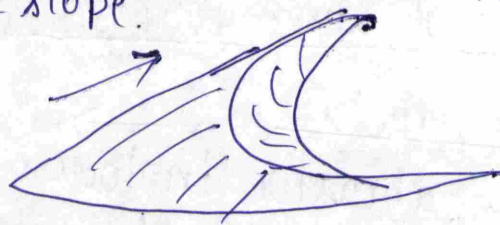
Landform of wind deposition

→ deciding factors

size of (p) ↓ dunes ↓ Net. water
of winds ↓ veget. presence

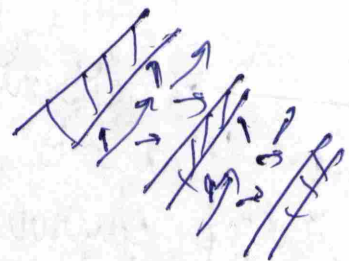
① Dunes → hills of sand in erg deserts.
↳ active, inactive

(a) Barchans → crescentic moon shaped like dunes
↳ windward → convex, leeward → concave gentle slope.
↳ maybe threat to desert life.



(b) Seifs → longitudinal dunes.

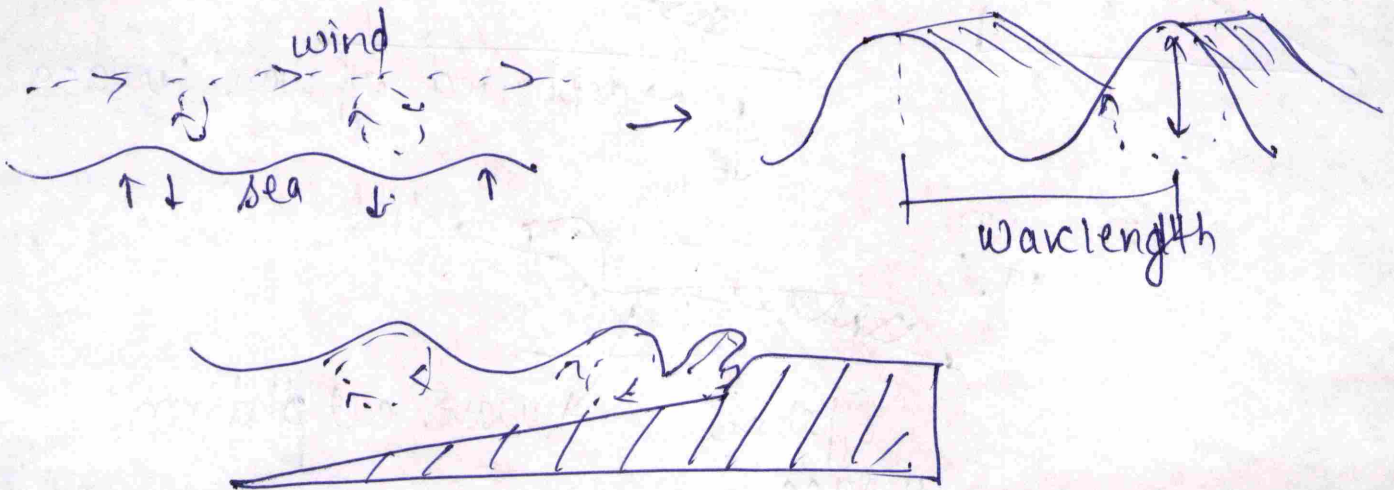
↳ long narrow ridges of sand.
↳ parallel to direction of wind.
↳ 100s of miles long



② Loess → dust blown from deserts to neighbouring lands; very fertile.
fine loam, lime rich, coherent, porous.

COASTAL LANDFORMS

* wave motion



* marine Erosion

a most powerful agent → wave → breaks into shores
in a mass of foam
as breakers.

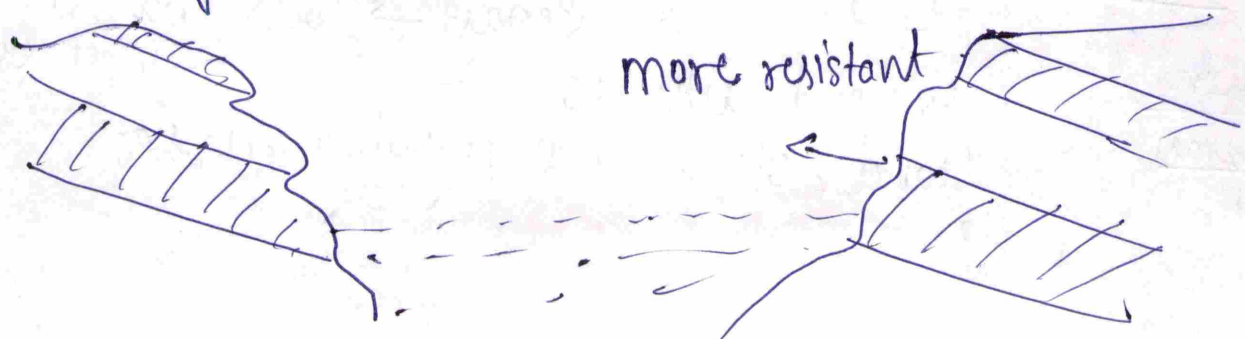
ways

swash →
← backwash.

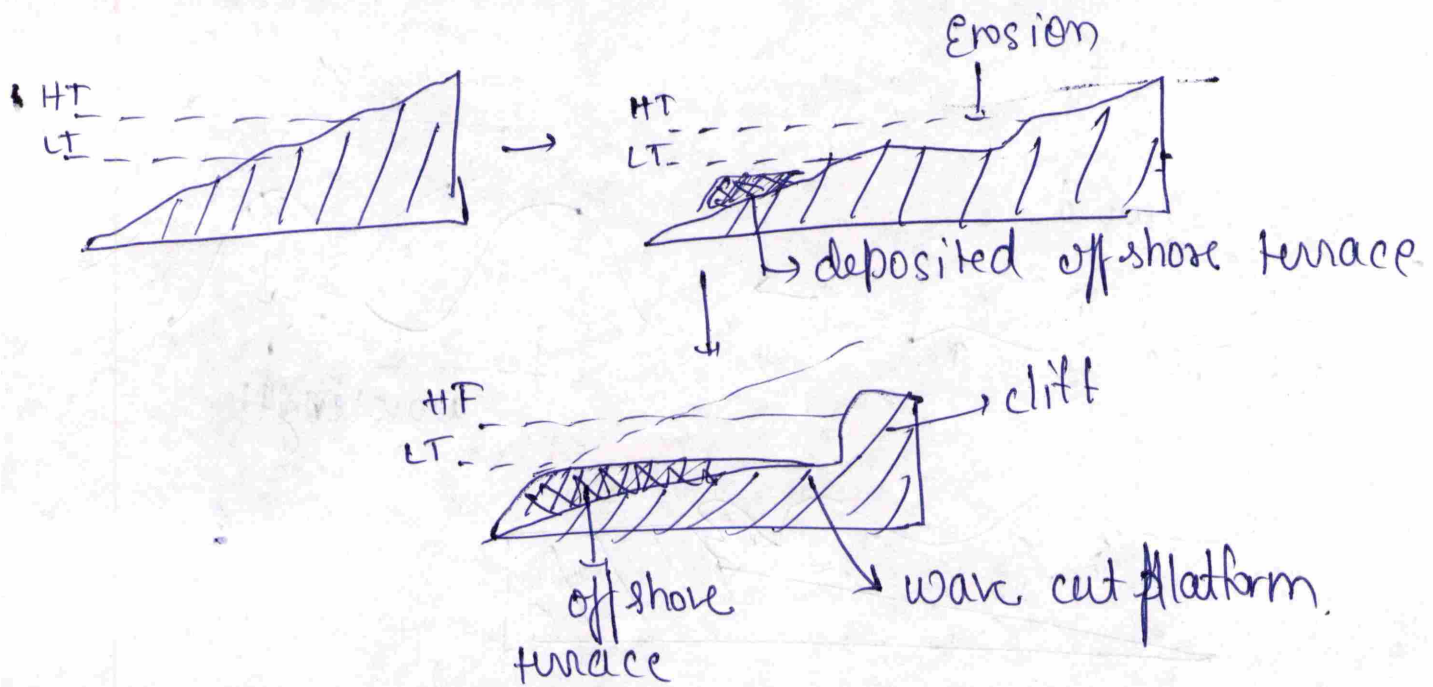
- ① Corrosion
- ② Attrition
- ③ Hydraulic action
- ④ solvent action

* Erosional landforms

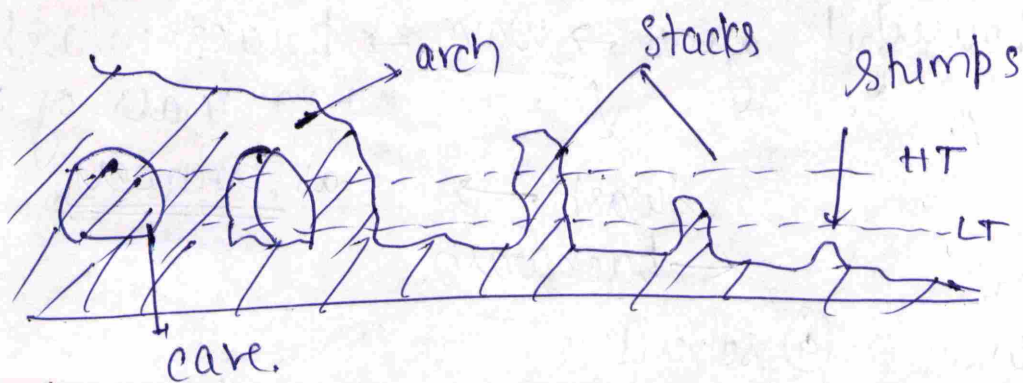
- ① Capes, Bay → continual action of waves on alternate bands of hard, soft rock.
- ② Cliffs → steep rock facing coast.
Rate of recession depends upon stratification, jointing



development of shore profile



③ Cave, arch, stack, stump



- ④ geos, ghoups → waves against roof of a cave may enlarge the joints and pierce through surface when the roof collapses → geos.

* Features of Deposition

① Beaches →

- ② Bars, barrier, spits → ridge of sand off shore - parallel to coast → bar / barrier bay when exposed.

③ Marine dunes

one end attached to land, other end projecting in sea.

Introduction to fine Arts NCERT Notes

- Do not refer to my notes unless you have revised that NCERT at least 5-6 times.
- These notes are just for reference purpose
- Make your own notes (take help from mine)

Prehistoric Rock Paintings

↳ lower palaeolithic → no proof of art

↳ upper palaeolithic → earliest painting.

human

geo. designs

carved painted pic - animals
animal symbols

Rock Paintings → Prehis → M.P, U.P, A.P, Bh, Koo.

↳ Lakhudiyas → rock caves near bank of river Sural.

"one lakh caves"

↳ man, animal, geo patterns

↳ white, black, red ochre

↳ humans → stick like forms

↳ hand linked dancing figures

↳ some superimposition over painting

↳ Earlier → Black → Red → white.

↳ paintings in Karnataka, A.P → Kupgallu

↳ Pikkilhal

↳ Tekkalakota

Red over white

white

Red

↳ late historical, early historical and neolithic

↳ bulls, elephants, etc.

Vindhya → M.P, Kaimurean hills

↳ Palaeolithic, mesolithic

↳ Bhimbetka → rock shelters

↳ many layers of paintings.

↳ events of daily life → hunting

↳ Hts scenes

↳ music

↳ dancing

↳ many historical periods

* Bhimbetka Paintings

- ① Upper Paleolithic → linear → green
→ dark
→ red
- huge animal figures
- stick like human figures - geometric

② Mesolithic → largest no. of paintings.

- multiple themes; small size paintings
- hunters → wearing simple (mainly humane) clothes, ornaments, hunting
- Painted animals → naturalistic style
- humans → stylish manner
 - community → dances
 - women → nude, clothed
 - family → hand prints
 - young, old
- used many colours → white, red
↓
favourite.
- paints → grinding rocks, minerals.
- some paintings → very high on ~~on~~ ceiling.
- paintings → depicted emotions, stories
↳ art of storytelling. ↳ realistic
- many rock-art sites → new painting on top of old one

* Pre-historic sites

→ areas with paintings + Engraving

- Panchmarhi
- Rajgarh
- Bhanpura
- Bhopal
- Mirzapur
- Bellary.

Arts of Indus Valley

↳ sculptures, seals, pottery, jewellery, terracotta.

* stone statues

↳ two male figures → torso in red sandstone
→ bearded man.

* Bronze casting

↳ lost wax technique → humane, animals.
↳ 'dancing girl' (M.I.) → popular at all major centres.

↳ copper dog, bird of lothal
↳ bull from Kalibangan.

Bull ———→
Dancing girl → Mohenjodaro

* terracotta

↳ more realistic in Gufi siter and Kalibangan.
↳ mother goddess, bearded male, toy carts.

* Seals

↳ mostly made of steatite / also of copper
↳ figure of animals. → terracotta.
↳ purpose → commercial. | pictographic | → not script / decipher.
↳ pasupati seal.
↳ also used as amulets. | copper tablets

* Pottery

↳ wheel made wares, few hand-made
↳ plain pottery common than painted.
(red clay)
↳ black painted ware → red designs of geometric animals.
↳ polychrome pottery - rare.
↳ pottery for household purposes
↳ straight, angular shapes → rare
↳ graceful curves → present

Beads, ornaments

- decorative: precious metals, gemstones
- bone, clay → necklaces, etc → common
- necklaces of gold present, semi-precious stone
- gold earrings
- dead body → buried with ornaments
- well developed bead industry; varying shapes
- brilliant naturalistic models of animals
- spinning of wool, cotton → common.
- fashion products → known to them.

Arts of Mauryan Period

4 Buddhism, Jainism - rise of Shraman tradition
Ashoka patronised

↳ worship Yakshas, mother-goddess
popular before, after Buddha advent.

• Pillars, sculptures, Rock-cut art

Mauyan pillar → rock-cut

↓
Sarnath
 ↓

↓
 Rampurra

↓
 Baaraha
 Bakhita.

4 top portion → carved with Capital figures.

Lion Capital → symbolising dhammachakra pravartana
(first sermon - ①)

6 monumental images of Yaksha, Yakshinis, etc found.

polished surface → large statues → Patna
↓
Mathura → Vidisha

6 Tomus Rishi Cave → Barabar hills. Bihar

↓ (semicirc chaitya at entrance.

donated by Ashoka → Ajinika sect.

Q. stupa, vihara, chaitya → Both (B) + (J)
↳ largest.

↓
Sanchi → ashokan times.

↳ stupa - donation → largely collective (guilds)

↓ ↪ less e.g. of royal patronage.

few mention names of artisans.

c. subsequent period + elaborations → railings

circumambulatory path

in shape

↓

gateways

→ sculptural decorations

Steps

↓

circles and a

↓

harmika

Post Mauryan Trends

- * **Bharhut** → tall, linear, shallow carving.
 - images stick to picture plain → narratives
 - Illusion of 3D
 - Initially → churning surface of stone slabs
 - later → human body, other forms ^{main concern}
 - general stiffness in body and arms.
 - pictorial language to communicate stories.
 - knotted headgear in male (Jataka stories)
 - 73 stupas
 - image → Common - 1-2 BC

* **Sanchi** - Stupa I

- upper + lower pradakshinapath
 - four torans - life events Buddha, Jatakas
 - naturalistic depiction of figures (no stiffness)
 - Carving technique → more adv. than Bharhut
 - Symbols → represents Buddha
 - historical narratives → siege of Kushinara, etc.
- Originally small brick structure
↳ expanded over time
↳ Buddha → symbolically
↳ Jataka narratives
↳ oldest stupa.

* **Mathura, Samath, Gandhara School**

- Mathura** → Buddha got human form → main art prod? site
- ↳ Based on earlier Yaksha images. depicts fold of drapery
- ↳ heaviness reduced to relaxed flesh. decorated halo

- ↳ Images of Shiva, Vishnu → represented by their ayudhas
- ↳ Buddhist image → largest no.

- Gandhara** → Bactria + Parthia + local Gandhara
- ↳ Hellenistic features

- Samath, Kosambi** → other centres of art
- ↳ plain transparent drapery.
- ↳ little deco. in halo.

* **Buddhist monuments of South India (Vengi)**

- Amravati Stupa** → pradakshinapath enclosed by vedika → narrative sculptures
- ↳ torana disappeared over time.
- narrative events from Buddha, Jataka.
- Earlier phase → devoid of Buddha images

South India - Sculptures → in Stupas

- ↳ intense emotions; lot of movement - dynamic
- ↳ bodies with three bends (tribhanga)
- ↳ complex composition angular bodies → 3d space.
- ↳ Narratives → life of Buddha, Jataka
- ↳ Independent Buddha images → Amravati, Nagarjunakonda
- ↳ Guntapalle → rock-cut cave site near Eluru
 - ↳ circular chaitya halls
- ↳ Anakapalle → rock-cut stupas.
- ↳ Rise of Vajrayana Buddhism → Boddhisattva images added as part of personified representation of certain virtues/qualities

* Cave tradition in Western India

- ↳ three types → ① Apsidal vault roof chaitya halls
- ↳ front of chaitya hall ② Apsidal vault roof pillared halls
- ③ flat-roofed quadrangular hall + circular chamber at back.
- ↳ semi-circ chaitya arch. || → all chaitya caves, stupas at back → common

- ↳ Karla → biggest rock-cut chaitya hall.
 - ↳ human, animal figures decoration.

Viharas → at all cave sites

- ↳ veranda, hall, cells around walls.
- ↳ decorative + chaitya arches, vedica designs over cell doors.
- ↳ ganeshleni cave + vihara + Mah.
- ↳ stupa at back of hall → chaitya-vihara
- ↳ Junnar → largest cave excavations.

Ajanta → only surviving example of paintings of first BC, 5th AD

large [C-V] → deco. with sculptures, paintings.

- ↳ No precise chronology; diff. phases
- ↳ chaityas → decorated with Buddha, Boddhisattva
 - ↳ apsidal vault roof
 - ↳ Mahavir nibbana image //

Ajanta also has double storied caves

[CV] → pillared veranda, hall, cell.

patrons → Varahadatta (PM of Vakataka king Harishena)

↓
↳ Upendra Gupta
Mathuradasa

Paintings → typological variations, outward project, 5th AD

also in heavy figures

Caves of early phase → limited colour, naturalism

↳ figures appear like Sanchi sculptures
↳ events grouped together a/c location

↳ cave excavatn & painting → simultaneous process → date of painting follows date of cave excavatn

later phase → various skin colours used → multicoloured

↑ highlights in elegant quality; rhythmic movement. pop.

figural compositions & 3d effects with special effects

& Naturalistic postures; unexaggerated facial features.

themes of paintings

↳ events from life of Buddha, Jataka

& some paintings (Shimhala Avadana, Mahajanaka Jataka)

↳ cover whole wall
↳ Padmapani, Vajrapani paintings → common

& influence of Vidharba sculptural tradition present

Ellora → has Buddhist, Brahmanical, Jain Caves

↳ 5th AD → 11th AD
↳ confluence of many styles | differences b/w (Ba) & (Bi)

→ Buddhist caves

↳ images from Vajrayana Buddhism

↳ big in size; single-double-triple stories

↳ caves → plastered, painted + nothing visible left

↳ shrine Buddha images → big → guarded by Vajrapani, Padmapani

→ Jain caves → pillar designs → very decorative.

→ Brahmanical cave

- ↳ only one double-storied cave.
- ↳ many + shanism but both Shiva, Vishnu images present
- ↳ Puranic narratives; Ravana shaking Kailash
- ↳ sculptures are ↳ avatars of Vishnu.
- ↳ heavy, deep, diverse + carved by diff guilds.
- ↳ Kailash leni → Rock-cut temple carved out of single rock.

Bagh Caves - MP

- ↳ Buddhist mural paintings.
- ↳ carved mostly during Satrahana
- ↳ Rang Mahal // plaster on walls

Elephanta Caves → mainly shainite faith

- ↳ contemporary with Ellora
- ↳ slenderness in body of sculptures

* Rock Cut Caves in S. India

- ↳ Karnataka → Badami, Aihole → under Chalukyas
- ↳ T.N → Mahabalipuram + Pallavas

* Cave tradition in Eastern India

- ↳ coastal A.P. → Guntapalle → caves + hills + structured monastries
- ↳ chaitya Cave → structured stupas, viharas, caves at one place
- ↳ circular + stupa + chaitya arch at entrance.
- ↳ Rampenamballam, Anakapalli → biggest + rock cut stupas in country.
- ↳ Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves, Odisha
- ↳ Jain caves, inscriptions of Kharavela Jain king.

Elephanta sculptures

- ↳ surface smoothness
- ↳ elongation
- ↳ rhythmic movement
- ↳ complex composition

- early period → collective public patronage
- later period → political patronage.

LATER MURAL TRADITIONS

* Badami

- ↳ capital → Chalukya dynasty.
- ↳ C. King Mangalesh patronised cave.
- ↳ Vishnu cave; paintings → palace scenes
style → extension of Ajanta ~~temple~~.

* Murals under Pallava, Pandava, Chola

- ↳ Pallavas → succeeded Chalukyas
- ↳ Mahendravarman I (7AD) → built temples
 - "curious minded" → Vichitrachitta
 - "tiger among artists" → Chitrakarapuli
 - "temple builder" → Chaitrakavi

- ↳ Pandya → patronised art
 - ↳ Tirumalaipuram caves
 - ↳ Jain caves - Sittanarasal

↳ Cholas (9-13 AD)

- ↳ temple of Brihadiswara - Thanjavur.
 - ↳ Rajaraja Chola
- ↳ Gangaikonda cholapuram → Rajendra Chola
- ↳ Darasuram → Raja Raja Chola II
- ↳ Brihadiswara → paintings on walls of narrow passage surrounding shrine
 - ↳ layers of paintings → of Shiva → narrative

* Vijaynagara Murals (14-16 AD)

- ↳ Hampi's Virupaksha temple → painting on ceiling of mandapa → events from incarnations of Vishnu.
 - ↳ dynasty history Rama. Maha.
- ↳ Virupakshi painting.
- ↳ pictorial lang. → 2D paintings

↳ Mayaka paintings → 17-18 AD (T.N.)

- Early paintings → life of Mahanra
- episode from Ram, Mah., Krishna Leela.
- stories - Shira, Vishnu
- late phases → paintings of Ramayana.
- extension of Vijaynagara style.
- paintings → flat backgrounds
 - ↳ tried to infuse movement.

* Kerala Murals (16-18 AD)

- ↳ pictorial lang. → elements from Mayaka, Vijayna.
- ↳ took cues from Kathkali, Kalam ezhuthu.

↳ use of vibrant colours | → on walls of shrines

↳ 3d figures

↳ most narrations → Hindu mythology.

↳ sites → Dutch palace, Kochi

↓
↳ Knishnapuram palace
↓
↳ Sri Rama temple

↳ cont. times → many mural paintings

① Pithoro ← ext. walls of houses
(Raj, Gaj) ↓
Mithila Warli (Mah.)

Temple Architecture and Sculpture

↳ decorated with → Myths of Puranas

↳ narrative arts → Brahmanical region

Shrines → sandhara → without Prā.

↓
Sarabhadra → Nirandhara → with Prā.

↳ accessed from all sides

⇒ Basic form of Hindu temple

① sanchum-garbhagriha

② entrance-mandapa

③ shikhara → curved → N. India // vimana → pyramidal

④ vahan → mount of temple's main deity
dharm → axially before sanchum.

↳ Nagara → N., Dravida → S.I., Vesara → mixed.

⇒ Sculpture, Iconography, Ornamentation

↳ River goddesses → entrance of garb. of Nagara tem.

↳ dvārpalas → on gateways/gopuram of Dravida tem.

↳ mithunas, narayana, yakshas → at entrance.

↳ deities of dirⁿ (ashtadikpalas) → face 8 dirⁿ → outer walls of sanchum.

↳ subsidiary shrines → family/incarnatⁿ of main deity.

⇒ Nagara temples

↳ no boundary walls, Early temp → one shikhara

↳ garbhagriha → under tallest temple

types of nagara → ① rekha-prasada type → curved inward (latina) slope

↓
② phamsana → broader, shorter than roots x root → ser. slabs. latina

③ valabhi
rectangular buildings

↳ roof → rises into a vaulted chamber

↳ wagon-vaulted buildings

curve inward and gently rise (x sharp curve)
↳ slope upwards on a straight

↳ design → used for incline
mandapas

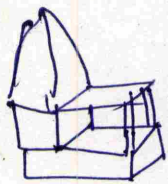
Central India

→ made of sandstone.

↳ oldest surviving → gupta period

↳ modest looking shrines

↳ small mandapa.



↳ most basic type

↳ Deogarh → UP-600 AD → late gupta

↳ Panchayatna style

tall curve shikhara

rekha-prasada type

main shrine → built on rect. plinth

↳ smaller " → at 4 corners.

↳ dashartara

Vishnu temple → three reliefs of Vishnu

↳ Gajendramoksha / Nara-Narayana

↳ Sheshashayana

west facing

temple, Khajuraho

→ built by chandela kings (10th c)

↳ lakeshmana temple (Vishnu)

↳ Kandariya Mahadev

also had balconies, verandahs.

↳ amalak, kalash

↳ 954 at all 10 temples

↳ all features of 10th temple of medieval period

↳ [10th temples]

↳ erotic sculptures → at the entrance

↳ also b/w

mandapa-main

shrine

↳ exterior walls.

↳ also some Jain temple

↳ chausanth yogini temple (10th c)

↳ denis → associated with rise of tantric worship.

West India

↳ white sandstone

↳ Modhera Suntem (11th c) → Raja Bhimder

↳ Suryakund

also has sabha-mandapa

↳ wood carving

↳ local artistic tradition + post-10th style

↳ distinct style of sculpture

East India

↳ terracotta → main medium

↳ Assam → some import of gupta style.

↳ 12th-14th AD → Tai's from Upper Burma + dominant palastyle

↳ Ahom style

4(1) → focus of urban architecture, rich adm centres

↳ Dravida temple → Kuta-square, caturasraya

↓ shala, ayatastara → rect.
↓ wagon shape → nas
↓ valuted shape → nas
↓ circular → vitta
↓ octagonal → ashtasraya

Pallavas → mostly shainite

↳ early buildings → rock-cut, later → structural

Mahendravarman I

↳ Narasimharvarman II → "mamalla" → building works at Mahabalipuram or mamallapuram

"Rajasimha" ← by Narasimharvarman II → shore temple

diff. shrines may have been added at diff. times
2 shira → three shrine (usual)
one Vishnu
"Anatashyara"

Cholas

↳ Rajarajeswara / Brahadeswara temple → Thanjavur

1009 → by Rajaraja Chola
two large gopuram.
↓ 4 shira
pyramidal multistory vimana
two story sanchum.
monolithic shikha
decorated by stucco figures.

* Architecture in Deccan

↳ hybrid style after mid 7c → Vesara.

Rashtrakutas → Kailashnath (1), Ellora (2)

dynamic sculpture
Mandi shrine
↳ rock cut
↳ Dravida style

Western Chalukyas → around Badami 543, by Pulakesin II

↳ Superseded by Rashtrakutas → 8th c.

Ravang
Phadi cave, Aihole → Natargi sculpture.

↳ Chalukyan buildings → hybridisation of many styles

* Bengal → 9-11C → Pala style → Palas → patron of Buddhist Temp.
↳ 11-13C → Sena style → early local Vanga style

* Odisha → three orders
↓ sub-style within Nagara
↓ Chakra ↓ pidhadant ↳ rekhapida tall curving shikhara + amalaka

↳ shikhara → called cleek → vertical till top → sudden sharp curve inward

↳ Mandapas → jagmohna

↳ exterior → lavishly carved; interior → bare

↳ usually have boundary walls.

[Konark Sun T] → 1240; shikhara fell in 19C.

↳ walls + extensive carving

↳ 12 pairs of enormous wheels + spokes

↳ whole temple → chariot of sun god

* Hills

↳ Kashmir → gandhara influence, Buddhist, Hindu also

↳ wooden buildings + pitched roof / temp. → pagoda shape →

↳ Pandrethan temple → shiva, Kashmir

↳ wooden buildings; less carving.

↳ chamba sculptures → local + post gupta

↳ metal sculpture tradition.

↳ alloy of zinc + copper → make images

⇒ Dravida Temples

↳ within compound wall

gopuram →



mandapa

shikhara →

Vimana → stepped pyramid

garbhagriha

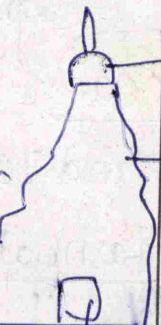
↳ at entrance of garbhagriha → fierce dvarapala

↳ large water reservoir in temple

↳ multiple shikhara → M.T. → not in S.T.

↳ some area → garbhagriha → smallest + tower

↓
due to oldest part



↳ Chalukyan (7) → Pattadakal → during Vikramaditya II

↳ Papnath temple → shiva

↳ Durga temple, Aihole ↳ dranda - early eg.

↳ apsidal shrine → like Buddhist chaitya halls
shikhra → like nagara

Hoyasalas → after chola, Pandya

↳ Mysore

(Belur, Halebid, Somnathpuram) (†)

↳ stellate-plan temples → extremely complex
↳ plan looked like star ↳ many projecting angles
made of soapstone → intense carving

Hoyaleswara tem., Halebid, Kan. → dark schist stone
↳ 1150

↳ (†) → mainly hybrid/vesara.

↳ stone like ground plans + decorative carvings

Vijaynagara → founded 1336

↳ (†) → dranda style + Islamic style
↳ ~~no~~ travellers → Niccolo di Conti
↳ Duarte Barbosa
↳ Domingo Paes

⇒ Buddhist and Jain Architectural Dev.

↳ Bodhgaya → Mahabodi (†) → first shrine (base of Bodhi tree)

Pala ∈ sculpture (Vedika → Post Mauryan) ↳ constructed by Ashoka
period → 8th c.

design → neither
↳ dranda/nagara
↳ narrow like nagara, rising like dranda
actual temple → colonial period
reconstruction of 7th c. design.

Nalanda → university → mahavihara → infra. from
↳ founder → Kumargupta I ↳ 5th c. ↳ Hsuan Tsang

all 3
(†) doctrine → theravada, Mahayana, vajrayana taught

- ↳ Nalanda school of architecture → Sarnath school
 - ↳ distinctive facial features, body forms, clothes. local + Bihar tradⁿ Central India
 - ↳ high quality workmanship
 - ↳ 3d sculptures, back slab → detailed.

↳ Nalanda bronzes → initially → rely on Sarnath, Mathura tradition

↳ Sculpture → initially → Mahayana Buddhist deities

late + 11-12th c

Nalanda → imp. tantric centre

↳ Vajrayana deities → Vajrasattva
↓
Khasarpana
Avalokiteshwara

↳ bodhisattvas → Standing Buddha

↳ Manjusri Kumara
↳ Avalokiteshwara on lotus
↳ Naga - Nagarjuna

↳ Brahmanical images → not conforming to Sarnath images found

↳ Nagapattinam → Buddhist centre until Cholas.

↳ Bronze, stone sculpture. ↳ trade with SL.

↳ Jains → prolific temple builders.

↳ decan

↳ shrines everywhere except hills
↳ oldest - Bihar

↳ Ellora, Aihole. ↳ Central India → Deogarh, Ichajuraho.

↳ Lord Bahubali, Gomateshwara - Karnataka.

↳ world's tallest monolithic free-standing structure.

↳ Mount Abu → by Vimal Shah

↳ Dilwara Ⓢ

↳ unique pattern at every ceiling.
↳ Simplistic exterior, rich interior.

INDIAN BRONZE SCULPTURE

↳ lost wax tech → learnt ago - Indus Civ

↳ Bronze sculp. → ritual worship
↳ beauty, aesthetic appeal.

↳ Dancing Girl, Mohenjodaro → earlier - 2500 BCE.

↳ Images of Jain tirthankaras → Chaulu, Bihar
↳ Kushana period → 2nd BC.

↳ Jain bronzes, Akota, Baroda → lost-wax process → 7th C
↳ inlaid with silver, copper

↳ bronze-casting practised in Guj → 8th-9th C.
↳ mostly → Jain tirthankaras.

↳ North India → standing Buddha image
↳ during Gupta, post Gupta.
↳ right hand → abhaya Mudra.

↳ Mathura style → folded drapery → Sarnath style → foldless drapery.

↳ Va Kataka (B) Images → Buddha → Phopha, Mah.
↳ influence of Amravati style
↳ and Gupta bronzes → portable → used to carried.

↳ Kashmir, HP → Buddhist, Hindu bronzes.
↳ diff. types of iconography of Vishnu image
↳ four-headed Vishnu → Chaturanaga
↳ diff. avatareas is depicted.

↳ Pala dynasty → worship of female goddesses
↳ Image of Tara. ↳ part of Vajrayana phase (B)

↳ Pallava → 8th C → Shiva bronze → ardhaparyanka asana.

↳ Vijaynagara → 16th C → portrait sculpture.

↳ Chola → Nataraja, 12th C.

PYQs

History

(Non-Exhaustive)

- Solve PYQs of History before mains
- Questions get repeated directly
- Extremely important
- Helped me securing good marks in Gs I

2. why did moderate lose appeal with the Indians
& failed to elicit desired response from British

lose appeal with Indians

- ↳ did not have any significant achievement
- ↳ seen as loyalists of Britishers (UK-opportunists)
most
- ↳ could not keep pace with emerging extremist ideology.
- ↳ many described 3Ps as 'political mediocrity'.
- ↳ goal of mild reform in administration did not encourage mass.
- ↳ favoured British rule - "Blessing in disguise"
(CSNB)
- ↳ programmes - confined only to educated elite.
- ↳ No pan Indian constitutional agitation

failed to elicit response from British

- ↳ 3Ps, generosity, goodwill → not enough against mighty Br.
- ↳ Supported Br. Rule - weakened their cause
- ↳ No mass base → Br. took them lightly.
+
No pan India network
- ↳ lack of organised + national outlook - no pressure on British.

Q. Economic nationalism of Early nationalists

moderate - most imp contribution | - Economic critique of imperialism.

Naraji, R.C. Dutta, D.E. Wacha → "drain of wealth theory"

↓
pointed out →

more than total
land revenue
1/3 of total saving

• transformⁿ of self sufficient Indian economy to a colonial economy

• Became exporter of many goods to importer of many goods.

• drain of wealth through investment.

• Railway
↑
benefitted British

• highlighted role of British in perpetuating poverty in India by destroying indigenous industries.

• poverty, famine, ↓ productivity → deliberate British policy.

demande →

• development of independent economy through Indian capital.

• Reducⁿ in land revenue; abolition of salt tax.

• improvement in working condⁿ of labourers

• Reducⁿ in military expenditure.

- * opposed large scale imports and demanded tariff prot for Indian exports.
- * Reduce dependency on British.

Nationalism by

- * organised agitation against imposⁿ of cotton textiles duties + abandonment of import duties
- * Educated + awareness + created all India public opinion

a Swadeshi Boycott:

(conclude) - Bipin chandra.

①. Impact of policy of free trade on Indian textile and crafts industry.

- * charter act 1813 → allowed two way free trade for the Britishers.

- * abolition of import tariffs on Br goods + imposⁿ of tariffs on Indian goods } deindustriali
→ hand textile
→ craft
↳ 50% tariffs on Indian textile

- * (India) → net exporter
↓
net importer

* Britishers → stopped paying for textiles in pound
→ instead pay from the revenue gained from Bengal + low rates.

* textiles, crafts — exposed to unequal & unfair competition from British imports.

* India — integrated with British economy as market

* Destruction of textiles, crafts } → Ruralisation
→ Poverty
→ Deindustrialisation.

* Statement of Tharoor — India's share in world's mfg. export fell from 27% → 2%.

* introduction of Railways → further harked the process of destruction

(other impacts) → Iron, pottery, glass, paper, dyeing industry all collapsed.

(conclude) — John Sullivan.

Q Discuss the character of major Tribal uprising in British India in 19th century.

Features

- * Against new system of land revenue
- * exploitative land settlements affected the joint ownership tradⁿ among Tribals & disrupted their social fabric.
- * against moneylenders, traders, etc - outsiders
- * resentment against interventions/laws by 'foreign govt' - disrupted tradⁿ fabric
- * Results - led by messiah-like figure (Birsa).
- * demand of Jal, Jangal, Jameet.
- * primitive uprisings - non availability of good weapons.

<u>Frontier</u>	<u>mainland</u>
→ for pol autonomy or complete independence → no share with nationalist struggle → not forest based/agrarian → continued for long time → De-sanskritisation	- tradⁿ causes
① Khasi uprising. ② Jaintias "	① Chuar uprising. ② Kol Mubiny. ③ Munda uprising. ④ Santhal Rebellion ⑤ Chondikora etc.

Q. Examine the policy of Subordinate Union towards Princely states

• Revolt '57 → opened eye of Br-govt
↳ Princely states cooperated fully

thus, Queen's proclamation of 1858

↓
abandoned policy of annexation

Reason

→ Reward of loyalty
→ use them as buffer.

A new policy

→ treat as vassal or subordinate union

→ But do not annex

→ guarantee territorial integrity and help if needed

→ by annexing → avoid administrative burden.

↳ ^{British} ~~Princely~~ state to declare war, peace on behalf of those states

• act as buffer b/w Br-govt → Revolutionary masses.

• Princely states became complacent due to the assurances given by British to suppress rebellion.
↳ No welfare measures

* post 1900 → rise of nationalist, democratic sentiments in these states

✓ More incentive to British for interference because suppression - essential for survival of empire.

* Queen adopting Kaiser-i-Hind title (Queen Empress of India 1876) ended equal status and standing of princely states with Crown.

* Lord Curzon → Princes ruled their states merely as agents of Br-crown.

* positive side → Br helped these states adopt modern administrative institutions.

8. Note on Indian Renaissance

features

* overall upliftment of the Indian society

* western education + values + liberalism

* targeted social evils

* worked for upliftment of women! widow remarriage; abolition of sati, etc.

* focused on the need to reform religious outlook.

• drivers of Renaissance

- western edu + liberal value
- Printing press - books, pamphlets, Newspapers
- Modern mean of communication such as telegram, Railways
- Regular lectures & Sabhas
- universal nondiscriminatory new & ideology
- Blend of east + west (vivekanand / Atmbindo)
- Various socio-religious reform movements

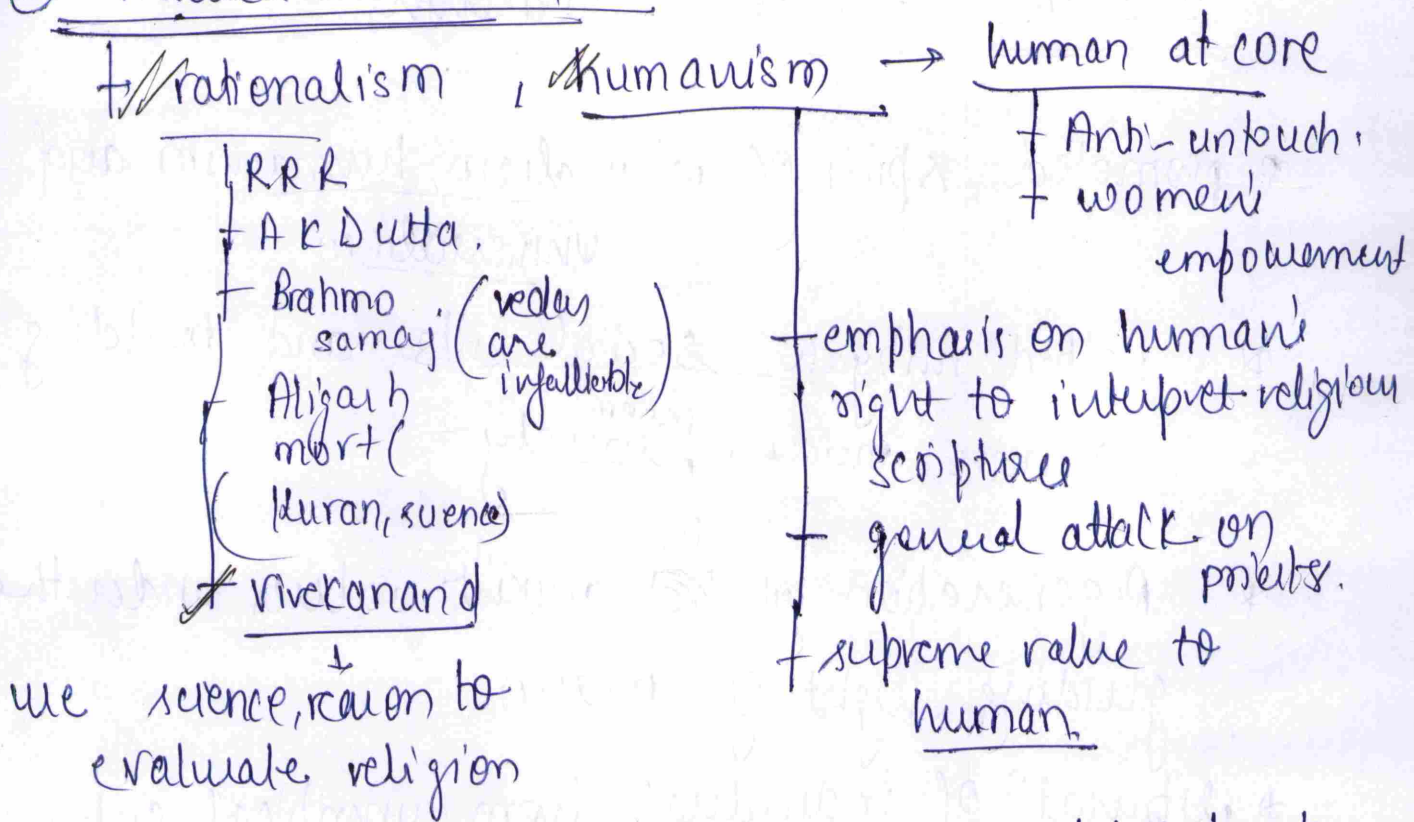
Q. character of socio-religious reform mov'ts and their contribution in national awakening.

(character)

① newly emerging middle class bare - western educated
+ govt service
- law, edu, etc
+ not from trade / industry.

② two stream → Reformists
→ Revivalists

③ Intellectual Criteria



④ Neither a revival of the past nor a total break with tradition.

⑤ used Indian languages to propagate their views. ; novels, dramas, poetry, stories.

⑥ Earlier → narrow base - upper class + religious
~~later~~ → penetrated lower strata
secular

⑦ Two main focus

fight for betterment of posⁿ of women //
 (Give examples)

Remove disabilities arising out of untouchability
 (Give examples)

Contribution to national awakening

- * promoted spirit of rationalism, humanism and universalism
 - * helped mitigate social evils and building of more modern, ^{rational} society
 - * Regeneration of ancient values under the guiding light of reason.
 - * liberatⁿ of individual from uncritical submission
 - * gave rising NC much needed cultural roots to cling to.
 - * ended India's cultural & intellectual isolatⁿ from the rest of the world.
 - * there all things — way to modern, rational INM based on humanist & secular vision.
- write abt -ve also — in one para then conclude

Q. Dalhousie predecessors → avoiding annexation
 Dalhousie → annexation if he could do legitimately.

EXPLAIN

* Dalhousie predecessors

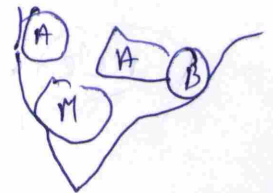
Lord Wellesley
 ↓
 Subsidiary alliance

Hastings
 ↓
 Ring fence policy

Bentick

main aim → expand British empire without annexation.

How



① Hastings Ring fence policy

• creating buffer zones to defend company's frontier.

eg [Maratha danger / Afghan danger] - Awadh as Buffer | British would defend Awadh
 | | |
 | | | - Nawab would incur cost

• Buffer states - assured of military assistance but at their own expense.

② Wellesley Subsidiary alliance

↳ extension of ring fence

• rulers - compelled to accept permanent stationing of Br troops within its territory

Not conclude war or peace without consultⁿ G/G

- pay subsidy for maintenance
- British resident
- No employment to any other European

(British) - would defend them from enemies
+
non interference in domestic matters

(Objective) [keep French away (Napoleonic threat)
expand Empire

(Ruler) [lost everything - sov.
Made them weak, irresponsible

(States) - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh, Peshwa, Molkar, Sindhi

③ Dalhousie • Direct annexation - "DOCTRINE OF LAPSE"

(rule) [adopted son could be the heir of his father's private property, but not the state
British to decide whether to leave/annex

→ many rulers died without male heir

→ annexed states

- Satara
- Sambhalpur
- Bhagat
- Udaypur
- Nagpur
- Jhansi
- Awadh

Q. Lord Dalhousie as founder of Modern India

[① Education]

↳ Wood's despatch 1854 [first properly articulated scheme of education
foundations of modern education

- + Magna Carta of English Educⁿ
- + asked Govt to assume responsibility for edu. of masses
- + systematised the way
- + secular eduⁿ
- + focus on women, vocⁿ educatⁿ

⑤ Railways

- + first Rail line - 1853
- + Railway minut of 1853
- + United and connected India
- + Invited private cap- investment

⑥ Electric telegraph

- + father of electric telegraph: 4000 miles of telegraph were laid.
- + Applied uniform price for service
- + Postage stamps introduced for first time

⑦ PWD - first time in every province.

- + works - irrigatⁿ, canals, ports, lighthouse
- + mainstream of Ganges canal was completed

⑧ Commercial Reform

- + Indian ports - thrown open to the commerce of world
- + harbour (Kauachi, etc) was developed.

⑨ Other

- + widow remarriage act '56

Q. Major political, eco, social developments in the world which motivated anti-colonial struggle in India.

① American revolution, French ^{Rev} & Russian revolution.

+ Indians realised power rests with masses
+ Unity can bring changes

② Defeat of mighty European states by Asian, African countries

+ Inspired Indian revolutionaries - challenge Br-Empire
+ British suffered losses in Boer war
+ National liberation moves in Greece, Italy, Egypt
+ Japan's victory over Russia (1905) - demolished myth of European invincibility,

③ World war - busted claim of white superiority

④ Progress made by Japan after 1868 - possible even in an Asian country without any external help.

⑤ Attraction of Eco policies followed by USSR → inspired Indians for socialism & egalitarian society

⑥ Great eco. Recession - warned India about Capitalist aspects.

⑦ Luddite movt, teaching of Marx, Lenin - inspired revolutionaries.

① Attitude of Indian industrialists towards INC in the pre-independence era.

① First phase - 1855-05

- very much part of INC; supported demands -
- criticised drain of wealth
- use of indigenous cap. instead of foreign capital
- coop → success of Swadeshi movt. - new industries est.

② 2nd phase 05-30

- supported NCM of Gandhi
- fixing of rupee - pound sterling - harmed them

③ 3rd phase - 30-47

- Indian industrialists started gaining ground in India
- bulked of new investment made since 1920s.
- Radical socialists in INC → created some discomfort
- Wanted prosperity of Business class - supported freedom movt.
- supported Congress but opposed to militant & revolutionary activities of freedom fighters.

Q. Role of Women in Freedom struggle

Pre-Gandhian phase

- * Bhima Bai Holkar, Rani Chennamma of Kittur - among the first woman rulers to rebel
 - * Laxmi Bai, Begum Hazrat - 1857
 - * Annie Besant Home Rule League
- Revolutionary
- ↳ Bina Das.
 - ↳ Shanti Ghosh

Gandhian phase

- * participated in satyagraha, against unbuchability
- * picketing of shops - Swadeshi boycott
non payment of tax
- * Ansuya Ben Sarabhai
- * Kheda Satyagraha - Kasturba Gandhi, Minaben Patel.
- * NCM - S. Naidu returned Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal
 - ↳ Bengal → Mahila Karma Samaj
 - ↳ donated their belongings, jewellery
- * EDM → Salt Satyagraha - S. Naidu accompanied Gandhi
 - ↳ Kamala Nehru, Durgabai Deshmukh etc were main leaders
- * Individual Satyagraha - 1940 - women participated
 - ↳ Sucheta Kriplani
 - ↳ Mahadevi Kejriwal

• QIM → Usha Mehta - set up a radio

- Peasant women - joined the agitation.
- Protest against taxes, land tenure, etc

"voice of freedom"
to disseminate information.

- Aruna Asif Ali, Sushila Kiplani - underground activities

• Revolutionary

- INA - Rani of Jhansi regiment
- many women involved with Surya Sen in Chittagong Armory Raid.
- Bina dash, Sunita Ghosh.
- Rani Gaidinliu

• Naval Mutiny - last Nail in the coffin of British

• took place in feb 1946

• aftermath of

- INA trials
- Revolt of Royal Airforce

- gave Indian masses a final momentum.

Reason

→ dissatisfied over the treatment meted out to them after their return from war

Mutiny

- Began in Bombay
- 78 ships, 20 shore establishment, 20000 sailors
- IAF, Armed forces also joined rebellion

Last nail

- Br. understood impossible to hold onto India as their main weapon (armed forces) entered the freedom struggle
- Demoralism among bureaucracy, loyalists

2. Contribution of foreigners in INM

① A O Hume

- ↳ Civil servant + pol reformer
- ↳ efforts → formation of INC
- ↳ gave uniting force to Early nationalists.

② Annie Besant

- ↳ Indian home rule league on the lines of Irish home rule leagues.
- ↳ arrested by British on allegatⁿ of tyranny.
- ↳ one of the few foreign members in the congress.
- ↳ first ^{woman} foreigner to lead a congress session in 1917

③ George Yule, William Wedderburn, Alfred Webb, Henry Colton

- ↳ Presided over congress at diff times

④ Charles freer "Dinabandhu" Andrews

- ↳ touched by injustice inflicted upon the Indians by the British
- ↳ championed cause of labourers, railway workers, Harijans
- ↳ Negotiated release of Gandhi from Prison

- ↳ Tried to arouse pub. opinion in Britain
- ↳ Ambedkar gave him Dinabandhu title.

⑤ Madeleine Slade

- ↳ took part in Gandhi led socio-pol struggles, promoted khadi, satyagraha, QIM.

⑥ Samuel Evan Stokes

- ↳ championed causes of labourers in Shimla.
- ↳ joined INC - attended Nagpur session-1920.
- ↳ sole foreigner to sign INC manifesto in 1921, which called all Indians to join NM by giving up govt jobs
- ↳ 6 months jail on sedition charges

Q. Features of RIN Revolt significance

Start - 18th feb 1946 - Bombay in protest against general conditions.

Reason - dismal living condition + food.

support - By common masses
↳ not by pol leadership, INC because of the timing.
↳ demonstration and one day general strike in Bombay

spread + joined by ~~100~~ (RIF + armed forces) ✓

→ Ratings in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi - also went on strike with slogans like 'strike for Bombay' & 'Jai hind'.

demonstrated solidarity by hosting
3 flags $\leftarrow$ INC
MC
CPI | - on their ships.

impact

→ inspired Indian masses

→ last Nail in the coffin

↳ succeeded even without support of INC, MC

Q. Contribution of revolutionary terrorism represented by Bhagat Singh

Why Revolutionary

- dissat's facⁿ ^{with} of Gandhian techniques
- Internatⁿ influence - USSR
Communist revⁿ
- sudden withdrawal of NCM
- Newly sprouting communist groups

Bhagat Singh

→ H RSA was established.

collective
leadership

socialism
as
goal

BS

- Shot dead Saunders - 28
- bomb in CLA - 29
 - against Pub safety Bill
 - Trade dispute Bill.
- moved away from individual heroic action to maxism + popular broad-based movts
- "revol" - only by the masses, for the masses
- organised labore Students Union
- real revolutionaries are in villages and factories
- freeing people from mental bondage of religion & superstition

Contribution of Revolutionaries

- opportunity to youth when there was no mass movt
- inspired masses with heroics, esp. student section
- lead to loss of fear of authority.
- journal - Yugantar, Kesari, Bharat Mata

Limitation

- devoid of popular support
- lack of coordination, communi^n
- Br → oppressed / suppressed them
- No particip^n of Muslims

Q. why and How did INC accept ~~ed~~ partition of the country?

- ① It was inevitable ^{due to} → long term failure to draw the muslim masses into the national movt ✓
- ② Only an immediate transfer of power could forestal the spread of 'direct action' & 'communal violence' ✓
- ③ Partition plan of Mountbatten ruled out indep. for princely states — greater danger — Balkanise (Patel) ✓
- ④ Acceptance of partition — final act of the process of step by step concessions to M's pak demand ✓
 - ~~Communal award~~
 - sep elec 09
 - Cripps mission 42 — autonomy of Muslim maj provinces was accepted
 - Gandhi-Jinnah talks 44
 - Cabinet mission — Grouping.
- ⑤ long standing D & R policy of British and M's communalism

Q. Contribution of SC Bose

- President of All India Youth Congress.
- own newspaper - 'Swaraj' - inspired MCs
- Participated in NCM '20 - President of Bengal National College
- Meerut conspiracy case → supported the accused pro-communist
- 1928 - demanded purna Swaraj × dominion status
- CDM '32 - Mayor of Calcutta Municipal Corp.
↳ organised rallies thus failed
- 1938 - Hatipura session INC president
↳ suggested development model of India to the Nat'l planning Committee.
- All India forward block
- from Germany → broadcasted 'Azad Hind Radio'
- formed - INA

Q. Regulations enacted to curb Press

- ① Censorship of Press act '1799 → anticipating French invasion
↳ wartime restriction
- ② Licensing Regulations '1823 → every printer, publishers need to obtain a license for establishing press
↳ RRR - Mirat ul Akbar had to stop publications.

③ ~~Metcast~~ licensing Act '57 // Due to '57 revolt
right to stop publicⁿ &
circulatⁿ

④ Registration act '67 → every book { print name of
printer
Place, date
copy to local govt

⑤ VPA '78

⑥ Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) act, '08
• DM could confiscate press property which
incite violence.

⑦ Indian Press act '10

- local govt → demand security at registration
(could be forfeited)
- submit 2 copies.

8. Why did Gandhi launch the Salt Satyagraha
in 1930? & what were the results.

Precursor

Why

- Congress adopted Poona Swaraj
resolution - 1929 //
- Gandhi sent 11 demands to Irwin
↳ No response //

Salt Satyagraha

① launched 12 March 1930 from Sabarmati - Dandi.

Why salt → No other article like salt outside
water, by taxing which the govt can reach
the millions.

Gandhi gave following directions

- ① civil disobedience of salt law - make salt
- ② picket foreign liquor + cloth shops
- ③ Refuse to pay taxes
- ④ lawyers can give up practice
- ⑤ boycott law courts
- ⑥ govt servants - resign

Response

- ① Tamil Nadu → C. Rajagopalachari - Tanjore Coast 'break law'
anti-liquor campaign
violent eruptⁿ of masses
- ② Malabar → violent satyagraha.
- ③ Andhra Region - salt marches, Sibiram were setup
- ④ Bihar → no-chaukidari tax agitation
collapse of administration
- ⑤ Peshawar - Gaffar Khan organised, volunteer force
- ⑥ Dharasana salt work 'Khudai Khidmatgar' Red shirts
(led by Maidu, Manila)
- ⑦ United province → no revenue campaign for zamins
no rent campaign for tenants

Results

- ① Imports of foreign items & cloth fell ✓
- ② Revenue loss to govt - liquor, excise etc
- ③ elections to CA → boycotted.

8. Contribution of Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar

- blend of E-W thought
- sought to transform Hindu society from within
- introduced widow-remarriage in the mainstream Hindu society.
- crusade against polygamy.
- fought for women's education
 - ↳ organised 35 girls schools on own expense
 - ↳ secretary of Bethune school
- academician - evolved new methodology to teach Sanskrit

9. Proposal of Cabinet Mission + Reason of ^{ML} INC.

① united dominion of India

② Rejection of Pakistan

③ Grouping of existing assemblies into three

section - A	B	C
Muslim majority	Hindu majority	Bengal Assam.

④ 3 tier executive, legislature

⑤ Provincial assemblies to elect a constituent assembly

⑥ Common centre for defence, communication, external affairs.

⑦ Provinces - autonomy + residual power.

~~⑧~~ ⑧ Interim govt to form from constituent assembly.

(INC) - claimed grouping was optional

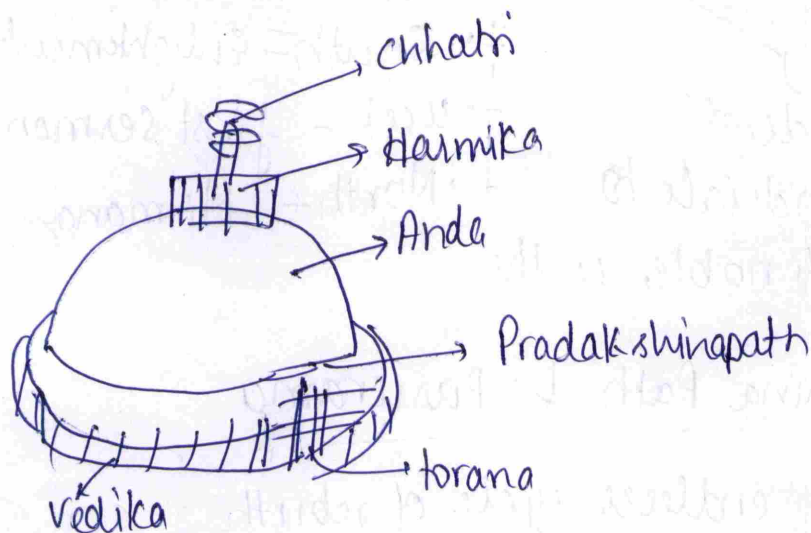
(ML)
+
grouping-compulsion

- Mission decided matter in the League's favour.

↳ ML followed by INC accepted proposal.

Q. How did swadeshi move in Bengal influence the national politics

0. Buddhist stupa Art



* torana
vedika

↓
Jataka stories
+
deeds of
Buddha

Sanchi

- siege of Kushinara
- Buddha's visit to Kapilavastu
- visit of Ashoka to Ramgramastupa

Bharhut

- Queen Mayadevi's dream

- Earliest stupas → portion of Buddha's ashes - hence represent body of Buddha

- later Stupas - imp. architecture site associated with Buddhism.

how they expounded Buddhist ideals

① Stupas as Buddha

- ↳ Dome shape → represent person seated in meditation.
- ↳ base of stupa → padmasana position of person.
- ↳ Harmika, Chhatra → Represents head.

② Symbolism in Stupa

- ↳ stupa - circle, wheel then unmoving centre symbolises Enlightenment

↳ each torana - represents four great life events of Buddha

and guide
individuals to
4 noble truths.

- ↳ East - Birth
- ↳ South - Enlightenment
- ↳ West - first sermon
- ↳ North - Nirvana

↳ Pradakshina Path & Parikrama

- ↳ suggests endless cycle of rebirth
- ↳ moving path (cycle of Birth) → unmoving centre (enlightenment)

Q. Ancient civilisation in Indian subcontinent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment.

* Egypt → constructⁿ of pyramids stopped long time ago
country now follows Islam rather than Christianity in past

* Mesopotamia → Sumer, Babylonian & Assyrian empires
All lost - no continuity

* Greece → numerous religion & Gods → Zeus, titans etc
today - only Christianity, Islam

India's - continuity with Both Harappa & Vedic period

Harappa

- Urban planning
- worship of nature, trees
- Importance of trade
- theme of mother goddess
- Pottery, chess, dice game, fashion products
- systematic drainage system
- granary, seals

Vedic

- importance of Vedas, Puranas - still continued
- Cattle, Yajana - still imp.
- Practice of deity worship still maintained
- Majority rituals in Hinduism trace origin to Vedic period.

Q. Urban planning & Culture in IVC and its contribution to the present day urbanisation

→ write about

Urban planning in IVC

- criss-cross roads
- Proper drainage channel
- Rectangular blocks of houses
- Upper-lower citadels
↓
segregatⁿ of town-village
- granaries, dockyards

Culture in IVC

- Art, seals, pottery, religion, ornaments, amulets
- OCP
- terracotta, Bronze casting

→ write generic points about its impacts

Q. Taxila and Nalanda University + Comparison

Taxila

- L Early Hindu, Buddhist → much before Nalanda
- L Information from Valmiki's Ramayana
- L students → Charaka, Panini, Kautilya, C. Maurya
- L locatⁿ → crossroads of mighty empires
 - ↳ vicinity of ancient maritime route
 - also ↑ vulnerability → Darius I of Achaemenid Empire - 518 BC
 - Alexander - 326 BC
- L city - Ruled by many empires
 - ↳ Indo-greeks
 - ↳ Mauryas
 - ↳ Ashokas
 - ↳ Sakas, Bactria, Parthians
- L Not proper university
 - ↳ no fixed curriculum, university system
 - ↳ No Residential quarters, fixed lecture halls
 - ↳ More like "Guru-shishya tradⁿ"
 - ↳ Primitive subjects were taught

Nalanda

- L est. by Kumargupta
- ↳ Every Ruler - great donation, contribution

Nalanda - proper university

- + fixed curriculum, syllabus and university system
- + Residential quarters + fixed lecture halls, libraries
- + Guptas, Harsha, Devapala - further improved and made magnificent donations
- + subjects - Mathematics, science, Astronomy, etc.
- + students from Turkey, Korea, Japan, Tibet, etc.

Sangama literature

↳ Do it from coaching notes.

Basic info abt sangam lit

how it portrays life

- > Aham - Puram - heroism, valour,
↳ objective
personal &
human aspects
+ love, relationship
+ subjective

> Tolkapiyam - refers to castes - social interactions permissible

- arasar - ruling
- anthanas
- vanigar
- vellala - peasants

> love marriage was common; freedom to women.

> life of widows was miserable

> 5 "Tinai" - ecozones

- Marutham - Agri - farmers
- kunyi - Hills - Hunters
- Neytal - Coast - fishing
- Palai - arid - robbery
- Mullai - Pasture - herds

> Division of people on basis of profession

> Many women contributing to Sangam literature

> Presence of Sati system but not compulsory.

> Presence of widows

> People ~~do~~ believed in superstitions

> Nadukkal / Virakkal

> Presence of Sramanas; Interactⁿ b/w N.I, S.I.

> Murugan God of NI worshipped in S.I.

> Economics

- hunting, agri - primary occupation
- internal, external trade - much vigorous
- Port city Puhar, Arikamedu
- Major commercial centres.

Chola temple Architecture

- continuatⁿ of Pallava and Eastern Chalukyan tradition.

Notable features

- ↳ stones instead of bricks
- ↳ walls - decorated with sculptures, paintings of deities, kings, queen
- ↳ temples - enclosed wall + detailed entrance (gopurams)
- ↳ other features of dravida temple
- ↳ many pillared mandapas
 - Arthamandapa
 - Mahamandapa
 - Nandimandapa

Temples

- ① Brihadeshwara temple - Tanjore - Rajaraja I
 - + most magnificent
 - + two gopurams; granite
 - + fully sculptured + paintings.

- ② temple at Gangaikondacholapuram
 - + by Rajendra I

- ③ temple at Narattamalai by Vijayalaya Chola ↖ first Chola ruler.

- ④ Airavateshwara temple - Uthiramerur ↳ Raja Raja 2 //
- ⑤ Chidambaram temple (Chitra)
↳ earliest mandapa //

Q. Hindustani v/s Carnatic style of Music