

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

Reasons for tolerance:

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

This tolerance has received some setbacks like:

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

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

7 July 2017

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

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

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

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

Eg from India: WB is supporting Tejaswini project for women empowerment in Jharkhand, TEQUIP project for education standards improvement, Mujiris Project in Kerala, Skill India Program and so on. Focus Areas include climate change, Environment protection, Biodiversity protection, Clean Energy, Poverty, health and development, Conflict and violence.

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

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

Q- LTTE Issue, how to prevent resurgence?

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

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

To prevent:

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

Peace is hard won n must be protected through suitable measures

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

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

Q-Indo US innovation cooperation

Ans- India holds forum level engagements with US

- Mission Innovation by Bill n Melina Gates foundation in colab with France India n US
- India US Innovation Forum

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

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

Importance for Policy Makers:

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

Understanding Population Dynamics important for Indian Policymakers because :

1. **Calculating Resource Size for the future** : Any development planning with a time horizon of more than a few years has to factor in the changing size of the base population and, therefore, the changing size of the resources needed to meet the requirements. Ex - clinics, hospital beds, homes, schools, colleges and training institutes, jobs, social security, rural banks, piped water and policemen
2. **How these resources are distributed** : — by age, gender, education, income, marital status, geography, and so on.
3. **Calculating the Implications** :
 - a) Economic Implications : Are we exceeding our carrying capacity nationally and globally?

- b) Social Implications : Are the rising population densities increasing the spread of infection through too much close contact between people?
- c) Environmental Implications: Are we using up water and forests and energy faster than we can replenish them

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

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

12 July 2017

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

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

Ans- Shashi Tharoor had introduced a bill last year arguing for directly elected mayors of all big cities.

MH Govt came up with proposal to directly elect Sarpanch

This will have foll merits:

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

Caveats:

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

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

q- 1) Critically examine salient features of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, (UWSSA) and the Sexual Harassment of Women at

Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and their role in addressing problems being faced by 'domestic helps' in India. (200 Words)

Ans- Background- India has roughly 40 lac domestic workers, as per ILO estimates.

Issues faced by them: Overworked, underpaid and abused.

- No health benefits, maternity benefits or paid leaves concept
- Often tortured and sometimes sexually exploited too
- No bargaining power
- Severe inferiority complex- referred to as maids
- Multiple overlapping layers of inequality- social, economic and gender- major women belonging to low castes and migrants from nearby rural areas.
- Institutional neglect- Maternity benefit Act or minimum wages bill. Neither recognises domestic helps as workers with rights.

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

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

UWSSA:-

PROS

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

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

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

PROS- (i) It defines sexual harassment & provides for the protection of women from sexual harassment at the workplace. The "aggrieved women" include public, private workers. This does cover domestic help as worker

- (ii) Provides fine of 50000 rupees & jail in case of the violation of the above act.
- (iii) Under the act, every establishment having atleast 10 workers have to constitute a committee for the redressal of the complaints related to sexual harassment.
- (iv) Every district will have a Complaints & Redressal Committee, it can be at Block Level as well.

CONS- (i) Only 25% Indian companies & 36% MNCs are compliant with the provisions of the above act.

(ii) Lack of specific provision for domestic workers, lack of stringent implementation of the law

& provision of 10 workers are the loopholes in the act.
Thus, there is need of plugging the loopholes in the above acts

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

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

19 July 2017

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

Ans- **Changes proposed-**

Public works can be taken up by the central Govt within the prohibited area now. Between 2 competing goals of preservation and development; Govt has chosen the latter.

Implications:

- It will become difficult to object to constructions around ancient monuments
- No permission is required to start the construction
- Developmental works which were stuck due to the old regulation can be completed now.

Our monuments are already reeling under threat due to pollution n illegal constructions around them; this regulation might prove further setback.

Need is to devise a mechanism so that only indispensable works are carried out and sufficient mitigating steps are taken before taking up construction.

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

Ans- Antarctica consists of 90% of earth's ice and 70% of Fresh water. It has huge ecosystem services.

Its climate stabilising impacts can be seen as below:

- Antarctica contributes to deep ocean currents which maintain earth's heat budget
- Antarctica contributes to wind movements (form a part of planetary movements) which maintain earth's heat balance
- Feed fresh water into oceans which maintains hydrological cycle
- Enhances earth's albedo and therefore prevents environment warming
- It contributes to biodiversity- some of the organisms are endemic to Antarctica

Impact of human activities on Antarctica:

- Ozone layer depletion in the region
- Plastic or garbage gyres hv formed in adjoining regions
- Microplastics are known to exist in d antarctica ecosystem

- Larsen iceshelf A, B & C hv broken off

Steps taken:

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

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

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

It is imp...

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

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

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

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

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

Significance: it strengthens migration theory that Aryans hv migrated from Central Asia. However, there are certain contrasts too:

- Ahura is their deity while Asura r demons in Indian context

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

Q- 1) The Supreme Court on July 27, 2017, in the matter of Rajesh Sharma and Ors v State of UP and Anr, delivered a judgment, which the women's movement has rejected as biased against women. Critically comment on this judgement. (200 Words)

The Supreme Court judgement in Rajesh Sharma and Ors v State of UP and Anr case is in keeping with Section 498A of IPC that criminalizes dowry and protects women against violence for the same. The Court has asked for family welfare committee to be constituted under NALSA, composed of local people/leaders/activists to filter the cases and check for their authenticity and genuineness prior to making any arrests.

497- Adultery

The significance of the judgement –

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

Criticism –

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

Protection of women shd nt turn into harassment of men. Hence a welcome step. However, to ensure that FMCs perform as desired; their mandate shd be clarified. D composition of committee shd be defined to hv presence of activists besides civil society members to ensure that they do nt bcm a tool to let go of the accused.

Ultimately, a law is only as good as its implementation. Court shd ensure that loopholes in law which cd be preventing its efficient implementation r removed such as judicial delays

Q- Views of Deendayal Upadhyay, C Rajgopalchari, Dayanand Saraswati, Gandhi and Ambedkar

Ans- Deen..- believed that caste system led to social solidarity n social control. Various castes were complementary and this resulted in organic solidarity. He lamented dilution of this function due to proliferation of castes

C Raj...- He believed that caste system was conducive to social balance, occupational mobility wd destabilise society. Caste is the most imp element of Indian society n shd nt be changed; else economic development wd be hampered. He refused to support temple entry bill in Madras assembly

Dayanand S- he believed in the rig Vedic model of caste system in which one's caste was nt ascribed basis birth bt decided on merit basis. Children wr placed in diff castes as per their merit n social skills. However, he criticised the ideas of purity n pollution; castes being high n low which was responsible fr exploitation of some by others. He advocated rights of untouchables to read shastras and encouraged them to study.

Ambedkar- totally against CS,

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

Water mgmt

Groundwater (Sustainable Management) Bill, 2017

Concerns

- Declining water table
- Arsenic n fluoride poisoning
- Migration related to water stress becoming mr common
- No framework fr integrated mgmt (CWC n CGWB)
- rising river water disputes

Mihir Shah Committee recommended merging CWC n CGWB (Central Grnd Watre board) to form a national water commission so that planning in silos cd be replaced by an integrated approach.

Q- Triple Talaq- Role of Hanafi school

Ans- Hanafi- one of the 4 orthodox schools of Sunni Islam. Its scholars hv been the chief architects of Sharia law, more than the other 3 schools. They hv hd major influence on formation n revision of laws. Then define Triple Talaq (Talaq-e-bidat means instant talaq) n concerns

- Koran precribes triple talaq in 3 settings
- Enough scope fr reconciliation, bt this aspect is nt popularised by the orthodox islamic scholars
- Triple talaq is derogatory to dignity of women due to practice of niqah Halal
- It promotes patriarchy cz only men cn unilaterally divorce n nt women
- Used in a distorted manner, without attempts at reconciliation, in fit of fury or impulse
- Even theocratic countries like Pak n bangladesh hv banned this practice

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

Court judgements on personal laws being subject to FRs test

Inconsistent n contradictory

- **Krishna Singh case**- SC ruled that Part 3 cant ds nt apply to personal laws
- Other cases, it has tested personal laws on test of FRs

SC struck down Talaq-e-bidat (instant divorce) n asked Govt to cm up with a suitable law on the matter. Shayaro bano had filed a petition in 2015 after her husband divorced her by writing talaq thrice. 1986 wli Shah Bano thi

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

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

It is nt a core feature of Islam

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

Did nt address question of whether a personal law is subordinate to FR or nt

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

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

PCPNDT (Diagnostics test), 2003

To arrest declining sex ratio

Features:

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

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

Features:

- Applies to private as well as public offices, cleints as well as customers
- Applies to schools, colleges as well as patients in hospitals
- Internal complaints committee in all offices where HC is atleast 10, shd hv an NGO member

- Resolution of complaints in a time bound manner; shd also hv the option of mutual resolution
- District resolution committees hv been formed too
- Firms to organise workshops n awareness programs
- Fine if nt obeyed

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

Steps taken by Govt to address sexual harassment

- Above Act
- She Box initiative
- Awareness campaigns amng women
- Instructions to companies to conduct training n awareness
- MOWCD programs with CEDAW of UN

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

Ans- Haryana hs passed amendment to panchayati raj act n allows women who r 5th pass to contest elections bt men shd be metric pass to contest elections. This leeway to women has resulted in their higher representation despite low status of women in Hry

Nagaland mein kam hai cz ppl oppose it in the name of custom. Women grp want it though.

Now, just 2 reasons r sufficient. Then talk bout what inference cn b drawn frm this.

That legislations cn hv positive impact

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

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

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

George washington led IR n Won cz British economy ws weak due to regular wars, Americans stood united, recd support frm intelligentsia across, France helped....

American Civil War (1860s)- Division of America into North states (capitalists) n South states (Agriculture), former dependent on latter fr raw material. Latter started demanding secession frm d Union. North fearing loss of raw material came up with Slavery issue to dent their unity. Abraham Lincoln (republican means north states...)successfully led the revolt against slavery and at same time upheld the unity. So Slavery was abolished in **the 19th century**.

Q- Roots of racism in US, why emerging again? (**US Civil war took place in 1860s- Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery**)...**American Independence revolution took place in 1776**

Ans- roots lie in slavery system in d past. Ku Klux Klan movements- white supremacy white nationalism n anti immigration. Civil war in US- blacks wr discriminated against, till mid 20th century, neglected n discriminated. In 1960s, they demanded rights under Martin Luther King, fuelled hostility, street crimes by American africans fuels ill will

Emerging nw: insecurity n competition wrt limited resources such as jobs, welfare measures, political support directly n indirectly, historical factors, xenophobia n anti islamisation due to security threats is fuelling racist feelings; lack of effective action against such tendencies

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

1st Klan	19 th century, 3 rd quarter
2nd Klan	Early 20 th century
3rd Klan	1946–present

Q- 1) [Examine the causes and implications of recent changes in production patterns in the sugar industry in India. \(200 Words\)](#)

Ans- **changes in India**- last few yrs, droughts in South India, low production, sugar mills under stress, shift to pulses due to MSP...in North India- new varieties introduced, good rains, mechanisation in Western Up...bumper crop

Worldwide: sugarcane hs emerged as a source of ethanol- renewable fuel, sugar industry hs potential to earn carbon credits; Further, EU hs lowered tariffs to imports, so opportunity to export fr mills

Q_ Ambedkar views about religion

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

Critical of Hinduism.....embraced Buddhism.....
Rational n progressive views.

Sangam age mein (Chola period mein) Women's depiction n status

Depiction- silapaddikram- kannagi who ws a devoted wife is worshipped by ppl ; love n valour- both aspects associated with women

Status- cd attend assemblies, hd access to education, many wr poets, choose frm multiple vocations- women guards were there, women advisors wr there, self choice in marriage

Negatives- treated husbands as Gods, Chastity ws desired sirtue, woman hd to be a devoted wife; No property, Sati ws nt prevalent amng upper castes

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

Q- majoritarianism n vigilantism def. Y on rise in US n India?

Maj. Is giving primacy to majority and letting it make rules that affect the entire society

Vig. Is civil socety being extra active n doling out justice without being legaly authorised to do so

US:

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

India

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

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

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

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

Capitalists national movement struggle contribution:

Jamnalal Bajaj went to jail

- Supported INC functioning thru donations, helped in running of Ashrams
- Pressurised Govt to remove sanctions on Congress n release political prisoners
- Took steps in consultation with Congress Eg: FICCI dint send reps to RTC
- Participated on a large scale in CDM

Negative side:

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

There is no evidence to prv the last 2 points listed abv. So, Largely it can be seen that they supported cong thru funds n moral support. At no point, they turned pro imperialist. Bombay Plan is an eg wherein they supported state led industrialisation, Opposed the public safety bill which went against socialists

Role of Ho Chi Minh:

He led the Vietnamese nationalist movement against the Japanese, the French and the Americans imperialist forces.

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

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

Growth of Zionism and Arab nationalism:

1. World War II:

Palestine region was under British Administration. British prevented Jews from settling in Palestine region because it was leading to riots between Jews and native Arabs. But during the course of World War II, the US army discovered Nazi extermination camps created deep sympathy for Jewish people in USA. USA started lobbying for Zionist cause.

2. End of WWII:

The Zionists helped holocaust survivors to immigrate and settle in Palestine. But the Palestinian Arabs resisted it. It caused rioting. The area was still under British administration. But, Britain lacked the moneyn will to maintain hard control over its colonies n handedover the Palestine question to United Nations.

3. UN resolution on Palestine:

The United nations General Assembly passed a resolution to partition region into an Arab State and a Jewish state, and Jerusalem will become an International centre. The Zionists welcomed the partition proposal while Arab opposed it.

4. Birth of Israel, 1948

The Zionist leaders declared Israel a free Nation. USA also recognized Israel as a nation. The Arab nations: Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt sent their armies but were defeated by Israeli forces. This is known as First Israel-Arab War. After the First Israel-Arab war, the Jerusalem city and surrounding was divided between Israel (West) and Jordan (East). From 1950 to 1967 it was ruled by Jordan. But Israel captured it in 1967's war (also known as 6 Days war, or Third Israel-Arab war).

Detente, y emerged?

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

Why?

Russia- China relations turned unfriendly, feared being isolated as it started warming up to USA;

- then it faced voices of dissent from member states of USSR n feared losing control over them

US- Loss in Vietnam gave lesson that war was not a solution

Both- economic spend on arms is huge n straining their economies especially Russia

- Cuban missile crisis brought them too close to war n horrors of Vietnam war came alive n which chemical weapons were used
- Germany proposed new policy of engagement n cooperation with East Germany which was welcomed by EU countries

SCM (Smart city Mission) can alleviate poverty?

Yes, cz aim is to holistically develop the cities n make them instruments of wealth generation n prosperity.

It takes care of electricity, housing, water, sanitation, transport, e-governance, citizen participation.

Once basic facilities are taken care of, poverty automatically comes down, Further use of technology in administration will ensure transparency n acc....

But

- Its limited to urban areas but 70% pop villages remain
- Urbanisation requires land acquisition from farmers n tribals- the pop which is most vulnerable n often poor
- Inv from foreign players might reduce Govt's ability to take independent decisions Eg: there is talk of dilution in land acquisition law

Distribution of World Resources, Imperialism in Africa

Globalisation n impact on Handicrafts

Positives- increase in tourism has led to increase in demand; Indian handicrafts are already good in quality; with international exposure they are getting even better- artisans are bonding with their international counterparts n improving their designs; GI tag n UNESCO recognition have helped in promoting some of the crafts such as shetal pati carpets from West Bengal

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

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

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

Problems in GI in India

- GI of Goods Act, 1999 does not provide for quality monitoring and control, something that finds a very prominent place in European GI Act. Very important to ensure the quality to sustain credibility of GI tag...legislative changes need to be made.

- CIPAM is creating awareness campaign thru social media- very welcome step, shd be sustained
GI can boost rural economy cz India has a rich cultural heritage n much diversity which can prove beneficial to get GI tags fr local products. Thus, promote Mk in India as well.
GI can boost tourism to specific places eg tourists coming to a place to taste GI foods
GI goods mostly lie in SMEs thus help them in increasing their margins

Saffir simpson scale measures intensity of the storm on scale of 1 to 5- How?- thru wind speeds

Hurricane Harvey has caused massive havoc in US- Texas (Irma in Caribbean), Y?

- Slow pace of movement of storm- so stayed over a place fr long
- Smtimes local disturbances interact with storm n displace it which did nt happen this time; hence massive havoc
- In general tropical cyclones r really destructive, mr thn frontal ones because supply of warm air increases fury of storm

Katrina's devastation ws due to poor mgmt by govt- evacuation plan poor, flood mgmt poor; plus thr ws massive storm surges BUT Harvey hs nt caused storm surges, much mr rains

Man made disasters in the month of August

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

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

INS Tarini- all women crew to circumnavigate the world on indigenously developed ship.

Objectives:

- Showcase Nari Shakti- by showing women in challenging environments
- Helps break stereotypes
- R&D – will be collecting meteorological data n updating it fr R&D by reserach organisation
- Renewable energy- sailing is a non conventional renewable energy
- Promote Mk in India- cz indigenously built ship hai

1) It is said that Russia's prospects as the world's biggest wheat exporter and a grain superpower are bright. Examine the reasons and prospects

Ans- Climate change is taking place, temps rising, temperate regions r turning favourable fr growing wheat cz growing season is turning longer, Also, Russia is able to expand production up north.

Future prospects

Large steppes, large size of landholdings, use of automation n machines, access to world mkts easy thru Black sea; transport facilities cheaper n developed

Russia, Kazakhstan n Ukraine gonna be a formidable player in grain mkt

Namami Gange Programme:

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

Focus of the programme:

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

Implementation:

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

What is rejuvenation?

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

Differences bw China n India urbanisation n resulting growth

In China, U is responsible fr formidable growth cz mfg led growth, jobs generated, remittances flowed to rural areas too. In India, jobless growth, rural to urban migration is nt pull bt push migration; U increases bt jobs dont leading to poor quality of life

In China, infra is robust n infra spending is high; India lacks on infra bit plus spending is a constraint
China hs several tier 2 n tier 3 cities as well; In India concentration of growth in few areas as ES noticed developed areas act as role models as well as magnets of growth; poor regions remain devoid of investment

China is nw shifting to innovation led growth frm mfg; India is planning to capture the space vacated

Urbanisation ke solutions by ES

- Empowerment of ULBs- NITI Ayog to compile their rankings in govnrance structures
- Competitive federalism amng states to fuel growth
- Propetary city- developed by pvt developer with the right to collect taxes

Consequences of Bengal Famine

- Widespread deaths due to starvation n malnutrition
- Exploitation of women by jotedars who assault them fr promise of food or clothing
- Insanitary n unhygienic conditions multiplied leading to high vulnerability to infections
- Cloth famine- ppl did nt hv enough to cover their bodies in winter
- Distress migration by the menfolk to find jobs. Women n children also migrated frm place to place in search of relief

Cause of malnutrition among children- low birth weight, poor mother health

- **Micronutrient deficiency**- India hs taken up food fortification program to counter this.

Role of states in this- 14th FC recommendations hv increased allocation to states, so Centre hs reduced allocation to these schemes and states shd hv spruced up the investment

38% children r stunted in India

Social sector means wht all?- Health, education, HR and poverty n hunger mgmt

Human capital- Skills n knowhow possessed by ppl using which they add value to society

Q- Sub Categorisation, Shd it be done?

Sub categorisation of OBCs- Govt hs set up a committee (Justice Rohini) to look into the feasibility of sub-cat. Of OBCs

Why Needed?

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

Therefore it is important to equitably distribute the fruits of reservations among different sub castes.

Sonalde Desai, sociologist, suggests 2 pronged solution

- Improvements in the education outcomes of all
- Spreading d reservation over larger chunk of population by restricting hte use of Quota only once in a lifetime- either education or job or promotion; this will help in increasing the churn of population.

Govt has proposed increase in creamy layer limit at 8 lacs pa income, this is nt justified

- Per capita income in India is 1 lac, for an avg family of 5 members, this turns out to be 5 lac..therefore 8 lac is well above the family avg income of hte country
- This smacks of populism, especially when elections are approaching
- This will also help the Govt to break the vote base of some OBC centred parties n register a win over them

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

Impact of rising inequality- It is the phenomenon of stark differences in income levels of diff sections of ppl. It is antagonistic to d idea of social justice and that of welfare state. Traditionally measured thru Gini coefficient (0.34 frm 0.33)

- Oxfam report, Thomas Piketty

Implications

Social, political n economic instability

- Sense of deprivation grows- can result into rise of revolutionary tendencies.eg maoism
- Social unrest and increase in law n order probs
- Systematic exclusion n marginalisation of large sections of ppl- alienation and anomie....rise of casteism, communalism tendencies
- Economic growth potential of a country drops as health, education opportunities of ppl r compromised n erosion of human capital takes place
- Rise of authoritarian regimes
- Growth marked with inequality is not sustainable in the long term

How to address?

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

Bhagat Singh's execution impact on National movement- for Sander murder...Lahore conspiracy

BS's arrest n trial were keenly watched by the ppl, he used the medium of court proceedings to disseminate revolutionaries' point of view. It recd widespread coverage. It inspired large no of ppl with his patriotic fervour, fearlessness and clarity of thoughts.

He gave a boost to the socialistic principles, he advocated that fight ws nt only against British only bt any form of injustice.

His execution earned him respect from all sections of soceity. Even Congress praised his heroism.

He ws able to kindle a new wave of patriotism

Inspired peasants n youth to enter the INM

His act of throwing pamphlets stressed teh importance of information dissemination and provided fillip to the Indian press

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

SDG Goal 2- end hunger by 2030

Khelo India Program

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

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

Denotified Tribes

They r the ones who had been listed as criminal tribes under colonial act- Criminal tribes act in 19th century (1871) due to their peculiar occupations. Prior to independence, this act was abolished bt

replaced with a **habitual offenders Act**, the police was supposed to watch out for them for any involvement in criminal activity.

Why they suffer from chronic poverty and illiteracy

Political cause- they are a nomadic group, hence do not figure on agenda of any political party as they cannot constitute a vote bank

Economic- not skilled, not educated so job prospects are limited. Traditional occupations they followed are hardly sufficient for subsistence.

Social exclusion- neglect, suspicion mar their prospects of inclusion in the society

Devoid of Govt welfare programs- because nomadic in nature, do not have ration, aadhaar cards..health, food or right to work do not apply to them

Urgent need to integrate this acutely poor section of society. Venkatchaliah commission reported that special commission to look into their grievances should be constituted

Diff between PVTG and DNT- PVTG are small population, exclusion from mainstream, primitive economy, low literacy, physically isolated.....Govt steps for both.....commission appointed in 2006 for DNTs, Dev of PVTG scheme

Need to put end to discriminatory legislation

PVTG- as a category was proposed by Dhebar commission in 1973, they are less developed and more vulnerable among STs. Orissa has highest no of PVTG- 13 out of 75

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a social movement consisting of Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the number of large dams being built across the Narmada River, which flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

Social, political and economic significance

Social- brought environmentalists, intellectuals, HR activists, tribals and villagers together in a show of solidarity.....Medha Patkar, Baba Amte, Sunderlal Bahuguna involved....large no of women took part and led by a woman

Political- shows maturity of our democracy as peaceful moves such as Satyagrah etc were used, Political leaders like Nitish Kumar showed support

Economic- WB withdrew support seeing environmental aspects, Govt had to fund, led to delays

Poverty is the worst form of Violence- said Gandhi...need to eliminate it.....you can mention it in Social welfare type of questions

Period since last 10k years is the HOLOCENE era but since IR, we are looking at a world which has been drastically impacted by the human activities, so scientists propose to call it anthropocene era. Environmental change is driven mainly by human activities as against slow and natural changes in the holocene era

Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2016

- Increases the maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks
- Women adopting children less than 3 months and also the commissioning mothers will get 12 weeks leave
- Creche facility to be provided by employer in org with >50 employees.....Work from Home facility

- Women shd be informed of the benefits available at the time of joining itself
Significance- amng highest paid leave in the world, fulfills UN limit too...will help children as they can be breastfed and also help women
Problem- formal sector only....informal sector ko no protection; adverse fallout can be a possibility too

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

Domestic Violence Act 2005

DV means physical violence n also verbal violence

SC hs made it gender neutral by removing the word adult male.

Now, female members and also non adult members be prosecuted

It allows mother in law to seek protection against the daughter in law n grandchildren

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

Transgender persons (protection of rights Bil) 2016

It defines a transgender as not totally male nor ...

Prohibits discrimination against them at school workplace, public office etc

Sets Penal provisions fr forcing them to beg, sexual harassment, bonded labour etc

They hv right to reside in the hh

They need to seek certificate of identity frn DM

Govt shd form national council on transgender to advise....

TN hs allowed transgenders to join police

Rights of persons with disabilities Act 2016

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

Probs

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

Child Labour Act, 2016

- <14 yrs, nt allowed to work....14-18- can work in non hazardous industries
- List of non hazardous hs been reduced to 3 (80 pehle)
- Stricter penal provisions fr non adherence
- Can support parents at home or in home business bt only after school hours

National action Plan for Children

- MWCD proposed with focus on
 - o Survival.....health.....education and Protection
- Govt also launched a child atlas which compiles vulnerabilities across the country in terms of child abductions, begging, forced labour, marriage etc (60k children go missing every yr)
- Safeguards against emerging forms of violence against children such as online abuse, children affected by unrest, climate change
- Complements SDG goals in framing the plan

Walkfree foundation puts India as country with highest count of modern slavery incidents- at 3 cr.....which includes crimes against children, forced marriages

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

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

Privatisation of water mgmt

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

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

NK Singh Committee recommendations on FRBM

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

Saubhagya scheme- free electricity supply to poor hh by 2018 (only connection is free not the regular usage). Under DDUGJY, vill is considered electrified if 10% houses n public places hv electricity connection. Thrfr despite 78% target already being met, there r lacs of hh lacking power connection. Problem- plant load factor is low (58%)- measure of capacity utilisation, transmission infra layout is nt economically viable due to low demand n consumption

HIV Bill

HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2016

Role of Govt- obligation to provide ART to HIV patients

Discrimination- at workplace or education is prohibited, penalty for violation
Informed consent- consent is necessary to undertake HIV test, medical treatment
Ombudsman- in every state to look into grievances against violation of norms
Courts- speedy disposal of cases

Drawbacks

"as far as possible" efforts by Govt to provide ART and opportunistic infections se protection, not rights based or legally tenable

Rights, reservation, finance

LINK OUTCOMES WITH OUTLAYS, ALLOCATION SHOULD BE BASED ON PERFORMANCE

.....EG CAG, SOCIAL AUDIT ETCDETERS CORRUPTION

...SCHEME.....PROVIDES SOCIAL JUSTICE

UPHOLDS PRINCIPLE OF WELFARE STATE, A KEY IDEAL OF CONSTITUTION

Rights based legislations- RT work, to Food, Education, Information,

MGNREGA- only 44 days of work on average, nt 100

RTI- backlog of complaints.....directions nt adhered.....no power to enforce its decisions...

Addis Ababa Action Agenda.....achievements n limitations

Aim was to draw up a roadmap to achieve sustainable dev goals

Achievements

- Commitment towards financing – 0.7% of GNI
- Developed countries accepted to reverse the declining trend of contribution for d cause
- Technology facilitations platform
- Infra coordination platform

Failures

- No commitment on climate change related 100 Bn fund
- No increase in financial assistance
- Reliance on pvt funding n CSR- difficulty in materialising
- Women issues hv nt been dealt adequately

Data 2X initiative.....by UN

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

UN WOMEN's **COMMIT** Initiative

Is to strengthen cooperation among countries and fasttrack their efforts to contain violence against women and make the world a gender safe place. **Countries r required to make national commitment to end violence against women.**

Significance.....SDG goals achievement

Two differences between East and West regions' nation building

- In West India, migration occurred in one go but in East it continued for years

- In West, Muslims had left behind large tracts of land n property which cd be used to rehabilitate immigrants But in West, there were no such provisions so most of the immigrants had to settle for manual labourers
- There wr language affinity which made settling easy n low burden on resources since spread out over Hry, Punjab, UP, Raj but in West, limited to Bengal n smwhat Assam only...

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

WW1 influence

Arab Spring as a product of WW1

- British promised them rt to self determination if Arabs helped them in overthrowing Ottoman empire, this resulted in shift towards Islam based nationalism and no focus on building constitutional democracy.....continues till date..authoritarian regimes sprang up
- Sykes Picot agreement- division of Arab world thru straight lined boundaries, did nt consider the ethnic n cultural differences between ppl..these divisions continue to rock peace in these countries

These factors led to rise of Arab Spring thru WW1

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

WW2- British left the Palestine without waiting fr apt arrangments to divide it into 2 parts as per UN order...

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

Sugar Industry North South Divide

In south, successive droughts (in southern part).....increase in MSP.....privatisation of sugar mills.....led to decline in sugarcane production

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

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

Medical Tourism in India- 2% of overall tourism

- Lack of information centres- makes tourists vulnerable to con middlemen
- No Website- NABH website is fr surgery n transplantation bt ds nt cover wellness etc
- Visa probs- multiple entry visas r nt issued in case of medical visas
- Language probs
- Safety aspects- India carries an image of an unsafe country especially for women

Cow slaughter Issue

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

- Protection n preservation of breeds of cattle
- It protects the milch n draught cattle so that in a country like India where mechanisation is less n use of animals is more, availability of cattle fr agri work is nt hampered

Court Observations

Upheld the ban on cow slaughter in **Querishi** case arguing it is only applicable to cows n to those animals which r milch yielding n draught animals

Hasmatullah case- unreasonable restriction on FRs of butchers

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

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

TSR Subramaniam Committee Report

- UGC role curtailed
 - No detention policy shd be removed from 5-8, retained till 5th
 - Correctional coaching fr academically weak students
- An Indian Education Service (IES) should be established as an all India service. The outlay on education should be raised to at least 6% of GDP without further loss of time.
3. Teacher Entrance Tests (TET) should be made compulsory for recruitment of all teachers.
5. Pre-school education for children in the age group of 4 to 5 years should be declared as a right and a programme for it implemented immediately.

DRAFT National Education Policy

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

Critical thinking n cognitive capability enhancement nt focused on

Permanent vs Mahalwari Settlement

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

Q- Russian revolution 1905 impacts on society

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

Nazism- Hitler in germany.....Impacts opposite

Women- withdrawn frm work

Workers- forced to work in factories to maintain high production levels

Education- propagated violent nationalism... limited spread

Inequalities rose- supportive of the capitalists

1) Why does the Bay of Bengal witness more cyclones than the Arabian Sea? Why the recent occurrence of cyclone Ockhi is termed strange and unusual?

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

BoB has more cyclones- warmer being landlocked; Pacific Ocean typhoons cross over to the BoB but they don't cross over to AS as they dissipate once reach landmass.

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

Brahmaputra river diversion by China

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

- Adverse Ecological impact due to proposed diversion
- National security- India's own interlinking project will be adversely impacted
- Energy security- shift to hydrological power will be adversely impacted
- **A decade ago, India started planning multiple hydropower projects on the Brahmaputra as a reactive strategy against Chinese dam-building activities on the upper reaches of the river.**
- This strategy is **informed by the international law of 'prior appropriation', which states that the first user gets the rights to continue using that quantity of water.**
- India needs to **restrengthen its relationship with Bangladesh.** It needs to push the impending Teesta river agreement and restore its image as a responsible upper riparian.

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

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

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

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

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

Kolleru lake is in Andhra Pradesh

Pulicat is in both- AP and TN

Wetland Conservation and Mgmt rules 2017 have replaced 2010 rules

CAMPA act 2016 but rules have not been framed yet. 40k cr corpus remains unutilised. Need is to ensure that rich forests are not simply replaced with monoculture plantations (as though green cover is replaced; biodiversity loss is immense)

Bill to raise salaries of judges- justified cz once they opt fr being HC or SC Judges, it translates into cut in their salaries (compared to what they can earn in ther practice); also post retirement- they cant practice while that is actually when a lawyer is at the peak of his/her career.

Sustainable Transport in cities

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

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

Q- What r subduction zones n importance of studying them

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

Importance of studying them:

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

Solar farming means use of solar energy in agric....solar pumps can be used fr irrigation purposes. (Operation Kusum) Benefits

- Environmental- reduced GHG emissions compared to diesel pumps
- Source of revenue- thru net metering, surplus electricity can add to farmers income
- Low cost over the lifetime- though diesel generator has lower installation cost, considering the fact that solar pumps dont need fuel like diesel and they cn prove as a source of revenue by selling electricity; total cost over lifetime comes lower fr a solar pump
- India's Paris Climate meet targets and SDG targets also stand to be benefitted

How to promote?

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

Cyclone (is a heat engine) ke liye conditions:

- Warm waters
- Presence of depression
- Vertical wind shear should be absent means there shd be no diff in vertical wind speeds else transfer of heat n moisture frm ocean to thunderstorms (clouds) gets disrupted and cyclone weakens
- Thunderstorms shd be present...cz this results in transfer of heat frm oceans to clouds thru condensation of water vapours into drops

- **difference in speed of rotation of the Earth at different latitudes** to gather momentum as they spin

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