

- 1) Tribal life is generally seen as simple and austere. But it has unique philosophy of human connect with nature and creativity coming out of that connection

Tribal art as reflection of creativity

Worli Paintings

1) In western Maharashtra region, worli tribes have created this art of painting mud walls with rice made white paste

2) Patterns show human activities like dancing, harvesting crops, thrashing, taking water from wells etc

3) Abstract geometrical designs used

This has become a craft today being done on special cardboard. They are sold for interior decorations

Gond Painting

1) These are colorful paintings showing

natural elements like trees, animals.

2) very precise lines and designs

3) use of natural colors from leaves, flowers

These paintings show tribal love for nature and creative energy expressed beautifully

The tribal art today has attained great fame for its master craftsmanship and market provided by ~~web portal~~ (Tribes India portal). But it is an expression of creativity of simple rural life.

- 2.) Britishers especially starting from Warren Hastings started restructuring the law and order, justice system for better administration

Cornwallis's reforms and impact

- Cornwallis who came in 1793 introduced reforms in company administration to reduce corruption.

- He separated district collector from magistrate functions to bring efficiency and remove conflict of interest

- Cornwallis code for the functioning of justice system, trying Europeans etc

This helped in bringing efficiency, application of codified Hindu and Muslim laws, equality before law etc

Exclusion of Indians

These reforms made system more out of reach for ordinary Indians:→

- 1) The procedures were complex and not understood by illiterate people
- 2) The earlier panchayats had simple way of dispensing justice
- 3) People especially peasants were duped by the moneylenders using legal loopholes which common man did not understand
- 4) Cost of justice increased
- 5) There was no equality between Indians and Europeans (Thus idea of equality was a force)

The Cornwallis code was a way of increasing British hold over India while it excluded Indians from justice

3) The withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement in 1922 (February) due to Chauri-Chaura incident created disorganisation and disillusionment. The militant strand of national movement which had emerged during Swadeshi years now re-emerged

Course of Revolutionary Movements

- 1) They consisted of the young nationalists who had taken part in NCM but now lost faith in non-violent struggle.
- 2) Formation of Hindustan Republican Association revived the revolutionary movement. (1924). HRA which further transformed into HSRA ~~was~~ included Bhagat Singh, C. Shukla, Azad, Joginder, Ramprasad Bismil and such revolutionaries.
- 3) They were inspired by Russian Revolution and had socialist aims. They wanted to overthrow the British.

4) The organised robberies of British government resources (Kakori train robbery), assassination of officers

5) Bhagat Singh as part of HSRA contributed ideologically He argued for a people's revolution against the British and against all forms of exploitation

6) Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries were against communalism and wanted modern, democratic, socialist India.

Revolutionaries not only filled political vacuum when needed but they also inspired nationalist fervour among many Indians.

- 4) The post WWII situation of Europe was of economic chaos and social crisis. The USA emerged as undisputed leader of the Allied nations and west in general.

Marshall plan - Impact

- This was plan for economic recovery of Europe through investment, loans, increasing industrial activity
- Marshall plan revived the economy of west Europe by giving much needed capital support

But, it was also ~~was~~ responsible for divisions into East and West Europe: →

- ① It was used as tool by capitalists world to increase influence in newly formed European nations

② It became 'weapon' of cold war against USSR. USSR launched its own Molotov plan

③ USSR ~~can~~ prevented east Europe states from accessing Marshall plan. Thus rigid divisions came up.

④ Most evidently, it created stark divisions between East and West Germany and furthered the crisis. The West Germany was ~~for~~ developing better standard of life thus triggering migrations from East Germany (embarrassment for USSR)

Marshall plan thus was part of cold war

- ⑤ According to the Global Slavery Index India has 8 million people living in modern slavery. This high number is majorly because of bonded labour.

Cause for Bondage

- 1) Caste and family loyalties in rural areas used to keep lower caste in bondage.
- 2) High poverty and illiteracy makes people take loans at usurious rates. This leads to bondage for repaying loans.
- 3) Dowry and other expenditures also lead to indebtedness and bonded labour.
- 4) Human trafficking of poor people especially in drought prone, poverty stricken areas. They are lured by prospect of good jobs.
- 5) Children pledged for repaying family loans.

There have been incidents of bonded labours being rescued from brick kilns, quarries (Recently in Tamil Nadu).

Steps that should be taken

- ① The Article 23 prohibits this practise
- ② Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act should be implemented better. Currently the compensation is paid only after conviction. This is flawed mechanism.
- ③ MGNREGA awareness
- ④ Crackdown on the syndicates that run such rackets.

Bonded Labour prevalence needs holistic solution by forgetting extreme poverty, welfare measures and social security

- ⑥ The issue of drug abuse is serious in India especially in certain regions like Punjab, North East.

Risk of Initiation & continuation - factors

Demand side factors

- 1) Unemployment and disillusionment because of lack of education, social support
- 2) Peer groups in colleges are factor behind initiation
- 3) Broken homes and Isolation in families
- 4) Pop culture glorifies drug use

Supply side factors

- 1) Borders are porous and the proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent
- 2) Lucrative drug trade creates high profit and often influential players

3) collusion of politicians, police officers
~~for~~ hinders crackdown on drug trade

4) Drug addicts become drug peddlers
thus leading to deepening of problems

Measures

1) Strict implementation of Narcotics Act.

2) Demand Reduction programme recently
started by Ministry of Social Justice

3) Involve families especially mothers

4) community based redressal - (Punjab's
NAPo programme, Buddy Initiative)

Drug abuse must be tackled
to protect our youth and ~~pre~~ demographic
dividend

7) Globalisation is the process of increased connectedness of society, economy, culture of countries around the globe

Impact on Indian culture

- 1) Clothing and Attire has become western especially in Urban India
- 2) Food items from around the world. e.g. Japanese, Chinese, American restaurants.
- 3) Festivals of West - e.g. Valentine's Day, Mother's Day
- 4) Family culture of going to vacations, overt expression of love on social media
- 5) Social Media has changed attitudes towards more openness, liberalism
- 6) Gender equality is more accepted today as a norm in all spheres but family.

work, politics etc

Reinforcement of Indian culture?

- 1) Increasing popularity of Yoga - in India as well as abroad
- 2) Diaspora celebrating Diwali, holi. Today the white house too celebrates Diwali
- 3) More consciousness of culture and pride in one's own culture. eg Now ethnic wear being sold on Amazon, in Malls.
- 4) Indianised food served by McDonald, KFC and other food chains

globalisation is a two way process of exchange between cultures

- 8) The cotton textile Industry is one of the oldest in India since 1850s. It is one of largest employers after agriculture and generates much needed export revenue.

Distribution of Cotton Industry

- 1) Factors that affect the location include the raw material availability, nature (non-weight losing), climate, entrepreneurship etc.
- 2.) In India it has localised in western states - Maharashtra - Gujarat i.e. Mumbai Ahmedabad - Pune Region because of following factors →
 - a) The black soil region of Gujarat and Maharashtra is ideal for cotton production
 - b) The moist climate good for processing into yarn, fabric.
 - c) This region has a rich history of

entrepreneurs ready to invest

c) The location near important ports like Navs Shere port, Kandla port makes it ideal ~~to~~ for export purpose

d) Availability of labour including the migrant labour from ~~aground~~ rural areas, from other states like Bihar

e) Favourable policy of government

cotton Industry has been globally competitive because of cheap production and good quality. We need to invest more in thus for labour intensive growth

① GHG emissions have increased incessantly ~~since~~ since start of Industrial revolution today reaching 415 ppm of CO_2 . Their effect on coastal and marine systems is disastrous

Impact - Ocean

- 1) Increasing global warming - 90% of warming is absorbed by ocean. This disturbs ocean temperatures causing death of sensitive creatures
- 2) Coral Bleaching because of increased ~~as~~ temperature.
- 3) Ocean acidification due to CO_2 absorption affects coral formation. Ocean absorbs 30% of GHG emissions
- 4) Marine organisms experience inhospitable conditions because of change in pH and temperature. e.g. Kelp forests are declining

Coastal systems

① Rise in sea level due to global warming affects these systems: →

- 1) Mangroves decline
- 2) Salinity ingress and infertility of coastal areas
- 3) Salinity in ground water

Measures for such ecosystems

- 1) Overall decrease of GHG emissions by following Pov's Agreement pledges
- 2) Preserving Mangroves and maintaining river flows to prevent salinity imbalance
- 3) Creation of coastal shelter belts,
- 4) Embankments to prevent salinity ingress

- ⑤ Polar Vortex is the system of low pressure polar winds rotating anti-clockwise rising upto the stratosphere.

Role of Polar Vortex

- ✓ Keeping the cold polar winds in the region above arctic/polar circle
- ✓ They help in climate ~~to~~ balance along with polar jet streams

Polar Vortex Event

- 1) The increasing warming of the Arctic is creating less temperature difference with sub-tropical regions
- 2) The decrease in the temperature difference leads to weakening of the jet stream

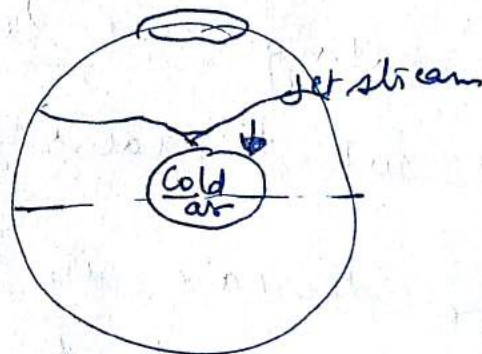


3) The weak jet stream meanders →
the cold polar wind comes southward
causing polar vortex Event in northern USA

Florida

→ Although it is very south, Florida also
gets affected because the part of
polar winds detaches and the air mass
comes southward

→ This happens due to
extreme meandering



- ⑪ The devotional poetry of medieval Indian literature owes its origin to the Bhakti and Sufi movements of the time. These movements had a common message of attaining god through love. But they used local languages of people to propagate the message.

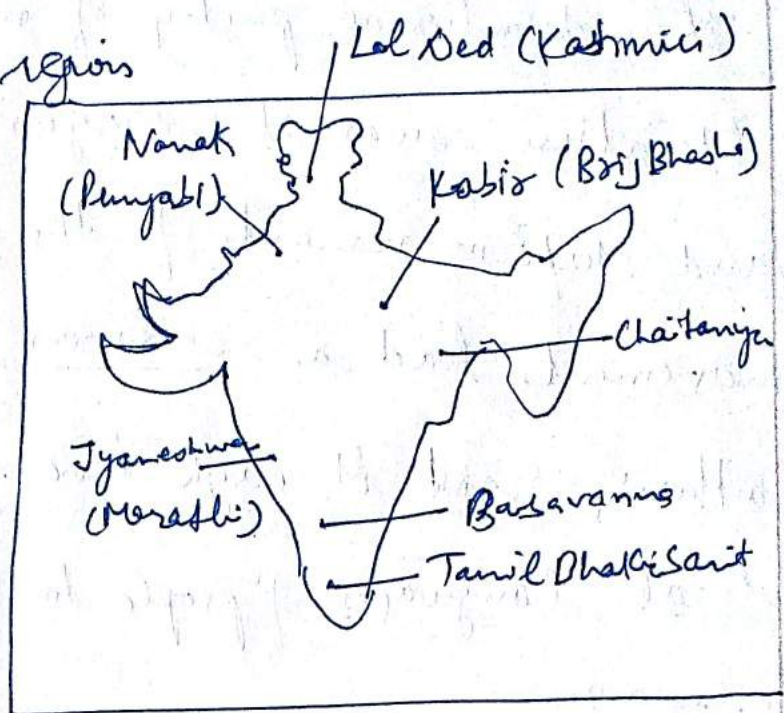
Devotional Poetry and Indian Languages

- 1) The South Indian Bhakti movement of Alvars and Nayanars was the first to start devotional poetry. They wrote texts such as Divyaprabandham, Tenaras which are gems in Tamil literature.
- 2) The Kannada language was enriched by the poetry of Basavanna (12th century) in form of Vachanas.

3) The Maharashtra region was home to saints like Jyaneswar, Eknath

Tukaram who wrote in Marathi and also formed a

link between South and North Indian Bhakt



4) The poetry of Kabir, in Surdas, Ramrand in Brij Bhashe, Awadhi led to early steps in emergence of Hindi

5) In North, Farid, Nanak wrote in Punjabi and new script Gurmukhi

6) In Kashmiri - Lal Ded popularized Vakh poetry and enriched Kashmiri.

7) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal region
brought renaissance in Bhakt through
his Kirtan

⇒ These different saints create unity in diversity

because: ⇒

- 1) same message different languages
- 2) They used people's language to clearly
deliver the message and popularise it.

- ⑫ The Govt Act 1919 was introduced as the Montagu Chelmsford reforms and is backdrop of the home rule movement, demand made by INC at Lucknow session along with Muslim League.

Changes

- 1) They gave new system of dyarchy in provinces. Some subjects (reserved) to be under governor and others under the elected government
- 2) Majority of elected officials at the provincial assembly level
- 3) Separate electorates extended to other classes apart from Muslims
- 4) Expansion of central Legislative council -
- 5) 3 out of 8 members in executive council to be Indians.

Significance of G.O.I 1919

- 1) It was step forward in the provincial autonomy, although governor controlled major subjects
- 2) Representation of Indians in central Assembly increased.

Its place in Indian freedom struggle :->

- 1) It was passed as part of carrot and stick policy as the ~~Act~~ Boulton Act was passed alongside
- 2) This Act did not give any real power to Indians, so it was opposed by the INC

3) The elections of 1923 fought under this Act by INC gave a new platform to them. For instance they raised issues and showed the impotence of these reforms

4) The expansion of electorates to Anglo-Indians, Sikhs was a furtherance of divide and rule.

5) These reforms became plank for next phase of struggle because they only exposed the British intention to keep India subjugated.

This Act was followed by major events like Rowlatt Satyagraha, Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre and eventually culminating into Non-cooperation movement.

- ⑬ British came as a benign trading corporation but gradually became political masters of India. The political conquest of India started from the victory in Battle of Plassey (1757) which laid ground for control of Bengal.

Factors that helped British

- 1) The Mughal empire had disintegrated by 1750 and no central authority remained.
- 2) Misritha though strong could not put up resistance against British because of internal weaknesses.
- 3) British had advanced navy, high investments from home.
- 4) The wrangling among Indian states was used by British to pit one against others and gaining for themselves in the process.

5) No feeling of National Unity was there

Main developments 1757 - 1856

- Battle of Plassey 1757 - They installed puppet on the throne of Bengal, obtained trade concessions, duty free trade.

- Battle of Buxar 1765 - They gained complete control over Bengal. They obtained DIWANI of Bengal from Shah Alam, right to appoint Nizams thus became POLITICAL MASTER of Bengal

- Anglo-Mysore Wars - The Mysore and Nizam in Hyderabad were used by British to establish control. They defeated French competition by use of revenues gained in Bengal (1757) and established dominance over other Europeans by 1763 (Wandiwash)

- Anglo-Maratha Wars - They put Marathas under subsidiary alliance by 1805
 - By start of 19th century → They had expanded subsidiary alliance to Hyderabad, Mysore, ~~Bengal~~ Marathas.
 - Doctrine of Lapse - used by Dalhousie to conquer many kingdoms including Awadh in 1756
 - Punjab fell in 1845 after the death of Ranjit Singh and resulting political chaos.
- Thus by 1856 they had established undisputed control over India.

(14) The Sri Lankan civil war was a major event, post Independence which had ramifications for India. The ~~the~~ Sri Lankan nation is made of Sinhala Buddhist majority and Tamil Minority who are culturally related to Indian Tamils.

Constitutional discrimination against Tamils was reason for the discord between two communities. Tamil language was not given the recognition. Sinhala language was made dominant. This led to ethnic strife and eventual civil war.

The Indian peace keeping force was sent by India to quell the Tamil LTTE militancy. This was also an expression of India's ~~to~~ in favour of Sri Lanka's Unity and

Integrity: ~~the~~ The IPKF helped to quell the insurgency to an extent. But there was huge discontent among Indian Tamils because of IPKF actions.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord

- ① This was signed to negotiate Indian withdrawal from the Sri Lanka territory
- ② It was stated that rights of Tamils would be given - federal provisions, language status.

Assessment

- ① Better Indo-Sri Lanka relations
- ② Timely exit from Sri Lanka
- ③ But the accord has not been able to fulfill the rights of Tamils because 13th Amendment has not been implemented
- ④ The civil war raged on for 30 years until 2009

- 15) The urban population formed 34% of India in 2018 according to UN. They will increase to 55% by 2050. The urban population faces many challenges of huge magnitude. To enable successful economic transformation of India, urbanisation must be managed well.

Challenges that need Urgent Addressing

1) Structural Issues -

- a) The public transport infrastructure is inadequate to deal with demand leading to increased private vehicles, congestion, pollution.
- b) The housing shortage of ~10 million in urban areas leads to slum growth, overcrowding (65 million people in slums).
- c) High land prices - prevent ~~housing~~ access to housing.
- d) Urban water and sanitation infrastructure

is inadequate leading to waste issues.

2) Environmental challenges

- a) Encroachment of lakes, rivers leading to urban floods
- b) Cities can't handle rainfall because of choking of storm drains, high concretisation
- c) Water crisis because of low ground water recharge, polluted rivers, high water consumption (NITI said ~~in~~ 21 cities would run out of water by 2021)
- d) Pollution and health issues - Pollution decreases life expectancy by 2.6 years
- e) Solid waste crisis

3) Institutional Issues

- a) Lack of capacity of ULBs - No autonomy
- b) Lack of funds - The ~~Municipal~~ ULBs are not able to manage user charge fee. They depend on state devolution.
- c) Overlap of responsibilities.

Addressing challenges urgently is important to -

- 1) sustain GDP growth as 70% of GDP comes from cities
- 2.) Urbanisation is need to address rural distress and to take people out of agriculture
- 3.) Demographic dividend window is small and issues of urbanisation can prevent development

Steps

- 1.) Public Transport - Electric Vehicles, Metro System
- 2.) Water Management - Re-use treated wastewater, ground water recharge.
- 3.) Slum re-development to address poverty
- 4.) Basic infrastructure - water, electricity
- 5.) Environmental rejuvenation

Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT should focus on holistic addressing of these issues

- ⑫ Sexual and reproductive health means choice and freedom over one's sexual rights, right to voluntary and safe abortions, ante-natal care etc.

Violation of these rights - social traditions

- ① Menstrual Hygiene is not accessible to all adolescent girls leading to ~~loss~~ drop out from schools, infections, unhygienic management. This is rooted in ~~the~~ social tradition that considers menstruation as 'Taboo' and impure.

- ② Abortion rights - The MTP Act even today is very restrictive. It is confined to married ~~first~~ couples, danger to health of women, foetus etc. The sexual rights are violated if unmarried women wants to have abortion.

③ Early Marriage and repeated pregnancies -

The age at marriage if very low can make women vulnerable. They are subject to forced sexual intercourse, repeated pregnancies violating their rights. This is rooted in traditions like dowry (dowry for child brides), son-preference, low say of women.

④ Access to family planning methods - India

has 12.9% unmet need of contraception. only 54% women use birth control and ~~54~~ Most of them use sterilisation. This burden of birth control mostly lies on women. These methods cause health issues. This is rooted in ~~be~~ ignorance about Male Vasectomy reversible contraception.

⑤ Unplanned and Unwanted pregnancies.

This happens because of lack of agency of

women

- ⑥ Anti-Natal Care - Ignorance of health needs of pregnancy (like Iron supplement) leads to lack of care and complications during pregnancy including Maternal mortality

The schemes of government like Mission Pradhan Vikas, MAA, RMNCH+A, Kishor Shakti Yojana are good steps. Need is to bring change in attitude and behaviour to which are shaped by regressive traditions

- ⑦ Land degradation neutrality means the state where the use of land for human activities is done in manner that the overall productivity of land is maintained at sustainable level. This can be done by adopting better practices.

Significance

- (1) The industrial activities have led to high land degradation via deforestation, loss of wetlands, chemical pollution
- (2) Unsustainable agriculture causes loss of fertility of land
- (3) India has 30% of land undergoing degradation
This is an alarming situation because:→
 - a) Food security depends on land productivity
 - b) our food demands would increase by 50% by 2050

c) The terrestrial food chains depend on productivity of land. degradation will disturb them

d) loss of biodiversity

Land degradation

It takes many forms:→

- (1) desertification
- (2) salinity increase (improper irrigation)
- (3) Loss of moisture and organic matter
- (4) Soil pollution

Steps to Achieve Neutrality

- (1) UNCCD has launched target to achieve neutrality by steps like Afforestation, conservative agriculture, wasteland restoration
- (2) Bonn Challenge of 150 million hectares of afforestation
- (3) Tree forest belts to prevent desertification

like green wall is Sahara desert

- (4) Restoration of wasteland by growing plants like palin trees
- (5) In India laws like CAMPA can help balance the deforestation losses
- (6) Technical solutions of infertility like gypsum for saline soils
- (7) Zero Budget natural farming expansion as planned by Andhra Pradesh

Land degradation is a creeping emergency because it can destroy basis of our food production. It should be essential part of climate change fight.

- ⑮ The Hindu-Kush Himalayan region is the mighty range of Himalayas having unique ecosystem. ~~They~~

Geographical Importance

- 1) The Himalayas are store of ice, glaciers and are called 'third-pole' of earth. This has crucial importance in global climate
- 2) The monsoon of Indian depends on heating of Tibet plateau, orographic rainfall that happens due to striking of Monsoon winds with Himalayas
- 3) They ~~climate~~ form barrier to the cold Eurasian winds
- 4) Store of freshwater, rivers.

Economic Importance -

- 1) The rivers are source of water for the entire Indo Gangetic region supporting

densely populated regions

2.) The beautiful Himalayas are hub of tourist spots and hill stations

3.) Himalayan ecosystem support many communities economically giving livelihoods

4.) Herbal treasure, Bio-pharma potential

Changes in geographical features	Consequence
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① Glacier retreat - The recent Hindu Kush Himalaya report said that 1.5°C rise in global temperature leads to 2.1°C rise in Himalayas melting 30% of glaciers.

② GLOFs - glacier retreat from the barrier moraine leads to accumulation of melt water to form lakes. These glacial lakes can break the barrier and flood the downstream regions causing huge damage

③ River flow → The glacier retreat would initially lead to increased flow but in long run the flow would decrease because of loss of ice overall.

④ Drying of Springs - According to a NITI report 30% of Himalayan springs have dried up due to global warming.

⑤ Black carbon - deposition on Himalayas leads to lower albedo and excessive melting thus creating vicious cycle.

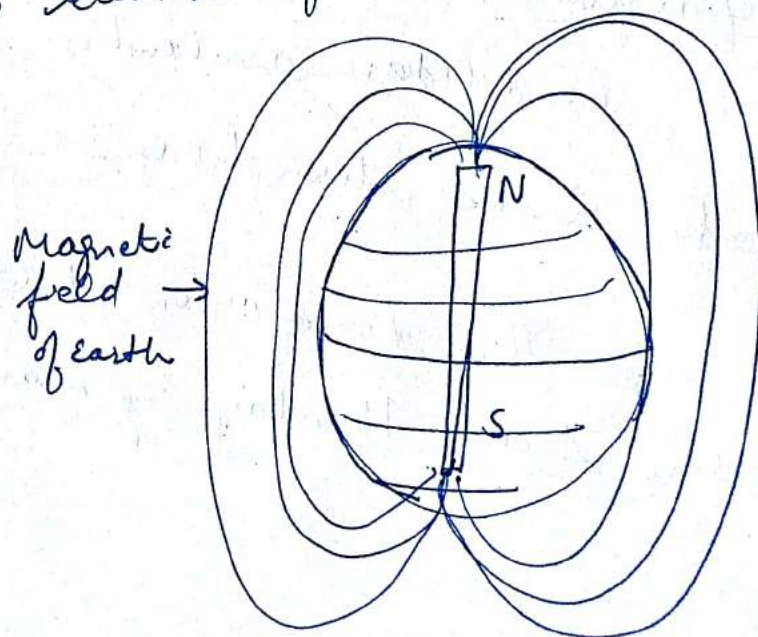
⑥ Deforestation - on Himalayas leads to more landslides, avalanches and floods in the downstream.

The Himalayas should be protected under 'Secure Himalaya' programme.

- (19) Earth Magnetism means that the earth behaves as if a giant two pole magnet is located inside it with North pole slightly tilted from geographical North pole (& similarly South pole)

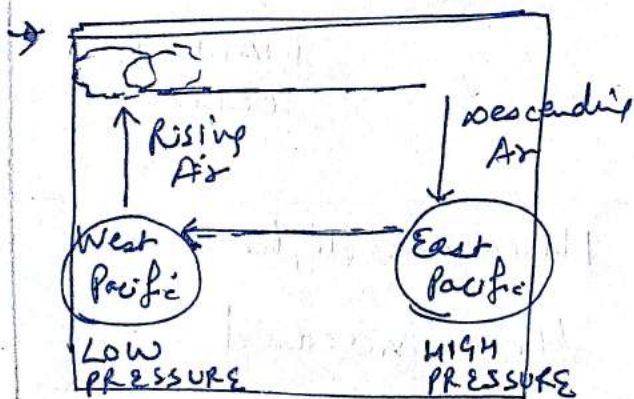
Reason for Magnetism

- 1) The Iron and Nickel abundance in the Earth core (Inner core)
- 2) Convection currents in liquid core of the Earth
- 3) Radioactive elements found in the Earth's interior



- ② Walker circulation refers to the East-West circulations happening ~~or~~ in the Earth's wind systems. This is contrary to the North-South circulation happening in the planetary wind systems.

Walker Circulation



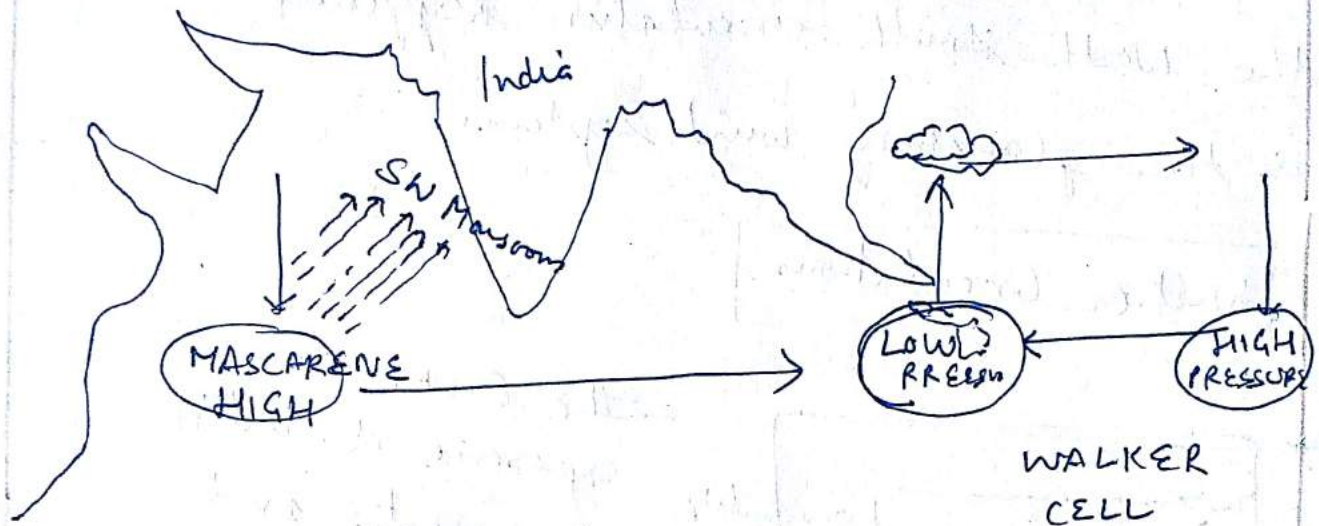
walker cell

- The East Pacific experiences descending air currents and cold ocean currents.
- These move towards the low pressure area created over West Pacific over Indonesia.

• This is the NORMAL WALKER CELL.

→ El-Nino and La-Niña Events lead to abnormality in the walker cell.

Influences of walker cell on Indian Monsoon



- ⇒ Walker cell intensifies the Mascarene High
- ⇒ Mascarene High helps in the increased intensity of SW Monsoon

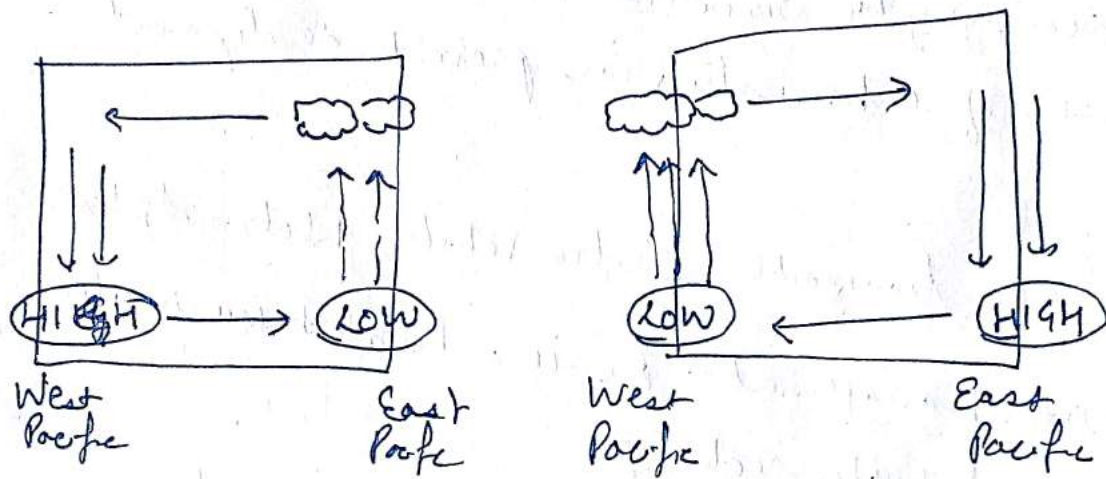
EL-NINO EFFECT

- Here the circulation gets reversed because of high pressure in West pacific and low pressure (warmer water current) on East Pacific
- It weakens Mascarene high and generally

cause lower monsoon rainfall.

LA-NINA

→ It intensifies normal walker cell by increased pressure in East Pacific and thus helps increasing monsoon rainfall



El-Nino

(Rain on Peruvian Coast)

(Fires in Indonesian forests)

LA-Nina

The direct impact of El-nino, La-Nina
Walker cell is not very clearly established
but in general La-Nina increases rainfall
and El-nino decreases rainfall in monsoon
month