

① Hampi was capital of Vijayanagara empire ①

It is called
city carved in stone due
to

- Large temples made
of rocks (Hampi Temple)
- Large administrative
rock cut structures
by Vijayanagara Rulers.

Architectural Significance

1) Deavidian form of
architecture

- Shikhar & viman
- Enclosed structures
- Garbhagriha and
Antarhal
- Pond in structures

2) Secular form of structures
e.g. Lepakshi temple

which shows grandeur
in its structural form.

Historical Significance

→ Capital of Vijayanagara
empire

→ High economic develop-
ment and center of trade

during vijayanagar's rule. (2)

→ Became a region of conflict between Bahmani empire & Vijayanagar empire.

Now remains of Hampi have been accorded as UNESCO World Heritage Status tag.

②

Benevolence was one aspect which was basis of British rule. It meant that British rule was in favour of India's interests.

It was on basis of following

- British created political unity
- Linguistic unity by English as lingua franca
- Bringing technology to India e.g. Railways.
- Eliminating superstition & promoting gender equality e.g. Sati Abolition
- Bringing foreign institutions e.g. Bureaucracy which has machinistic efficiency.

Intellectual & Political work
which ~~eroded~~ eroded these myths by

1) Drain theory given by Dada Bhai Naoroji et al to show economic losses to India due to British rule.

2) ~~How~~ Explaining how technology imported is to fulfill British interest e.g.

Railway → To subjugate far away regions.
Machines → To destroy local industries.

③

3) Gandhiji's leadership showed how British bureaucracy is against India's interest & is following British interests e.g. via discrimination against locals.

4) ^{British} Legal system is expensive, complex and neglects local diversity -

5) British support to some communities e.g. Muslims is not benevolent, but part of Divide and Rule Policy

6) ^{This} British missionary work in tribal areas is resulting into loss of local languages, customs and traditions -

This was important step in winning "War of positions" against Britishers -

③

Govt. of India Act 1919 was known as Mantagu-Chelmsford Reforms

⑤

It resulted into following changes in British India

- 1) Created Diarchy at Provincial level
- 2) Bicameralism in central legislature
- 3) Making non-officials, a majority at central & provincial level.
- 4) Widened the ambit of separate electorates.
- 5) Separation of subjects into reserved & transferred
- 6) Creation of Central Public Service Commission
- 7) More financial powers to provinces

But some things remained same

↳ Over arching control of Governor in provinces & Viceroy in centre

↳ Limited franchise & financial powers to elected representatives.

↳ Continuation of divide & rule policy.

Although statement by Viceroy regarding future aims of British Govt; enthused nationalists

Responses from Leadership

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→ Condemned communal electorate and poor devotion of powers (INC)

→ Criticised central control by official & Lack of Indianisation of civil services (INC)

→ Supported separate electorates (Muslim League)

→ There was no talk of Swaraj in Reforms
Overall there was discontent that resulted into

- Reorganisation of CWC by Gandhiji
- Support by INC to Khilafat movement
- Start of Non-cooperation movement to gain Swaraj

This became foundational building block for future freedom struggle

- ⑥ Arab unity refers to unity among countries, having dominant Arab Population e.g. Egypt & Gulf countries

This goal has been elusive till now due to

- 1) Constitutional difference among countries e.g. Jordan & Saudi Arabia are conservative monarchies while Egypt is not
- 2) US-USSR conflict → Saudi Arabia has pro-US approach while USSR supported Egypt
- 3) Various events like Suez canal conflict further widened differences
- 4) Recognition of Israel by Egypt (Camp David Accord) remained a hesitancy
- 5) Lack of decentralised power structure has been an irritant, as diversity of opinions are not there.
- 6) Local conflicts in countries resulted into political & economic instability, which hindered unity.

Although some efforts have been there

(8)

→ Arab League under Egypt's leadership

→ OPEC with large Arab membership

→ Consistent opposition to Israel and Iran

→ Religious unity in form of Haj travel

→ Post end of cold war, emergence of USSR died, which reduced ideological differences.

Recent Abraham accord is also a step in direction of Arab Unity.

⑤ Feminist ideas emerged Post 1870 in various forms.

⑨

Feminist ideas

- Supporting female interest in political, socio-cultural & economic arena
- Countering gender discrimination
- Promoting egalitarianism

~~Some etc~~

They were crucial in emergence of new phase of women's movement

- It was new phase, as unity on common issues were there transcending class & caste
- No specific bias towards a particular political party
- Rise of various literature and magazines e.g. Manushi
- New economic & skill support organisations were created e.g. SEWA by Ila Bhatt
- Progressive Autonomous organisations supported female causes via protests and vocal opposition e.g. Forum Against Rape

→ Support was there for disaster victims e.g. Bhopal gas tragedy and domestic violence victims.

→ Later on the focus was on constructivist phase, e.g. providing social-psychological economic support to rape victims.

Challenges

↳ Less participation from rural areas

↳ Lack of continuity in movements

↳ Some caste & class bias was also observed

↳ many times radical tendencies supported man vs. women conflict.

Now with rise of social media & ICT technologies the movement has entered into a Global phase.

⑥

social empowerment refers to giving decision making rights (swara) to socially disadvantaged communities e.g. women, transgender etc

⑪

It is a prerequisite of nation's development

- 1) Less women's participation in economic pursuits reduces overall growth rate e.s. due to low labor force participation
- 2) It deprives country from skill, technology and demographic dividend
- 3) Causal traditional customs reduces rational and humanistic spirit, which is antithetical for economic & spiritual growth

It is an indicator of nation's development

- All developed countries have high rate of female literacy and labor force participation rate (Norway: 50%)
- There is lack of caste & class conflict in developed world.

→ Racial conflict is largely lacking (12)
in Europe

→ LGBTQ & transgender rights
were allowed 1stly in western
nations.

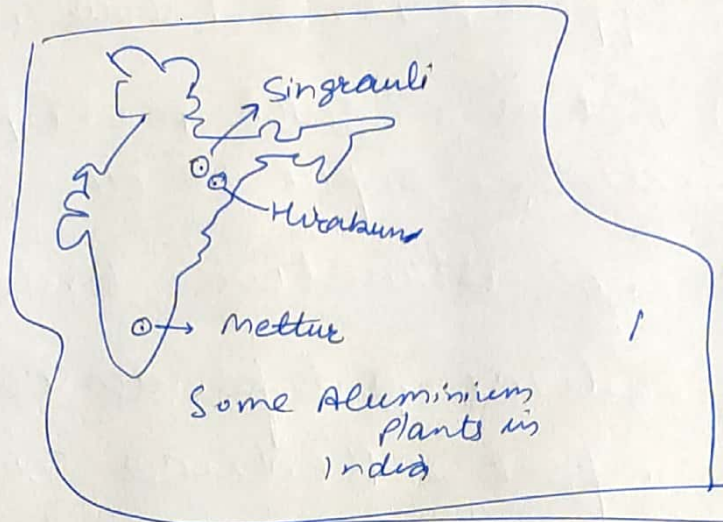
→ Emphasis on child rights,
disabled rights is clearly
visible in developed countries

Actions taken by India

- 1) Legal Actions: e.g. Maternity
Benefit Act
- 2) Socio-cultural Actions: Abolishing
Triple Talak.
- 3) Technological aspect: Reducing
gender digital divide by DISHA

This can truly realise social,
economic and political
equality for all

⑤ Aluminium industry is an important capital industry (13)



Locational Factor of Aluminium Industry

- 1) Availability of cheap electricity e.g. Hirakund dam
- 2) Raw material availability e.g. Bauxite from Sundargarh
- 3) Cheap labor availability e.g. Eastern India
- 4) Capital availability
- 5) Land availability and good modes of transportation e.g. Mettur in Tamil Nadu
- 6) Govt. Policy to support industry in regionally backward area

Importance of industry

(14)

- 1) Providing employment opportunity $\rightarrow$ Labour intensiveness
- 2) Act as growth multiplier
industry $\rightarrow$ Input to other industries
- 3) Infrastructure development
- 4) Reducing dependence on import $\rightarrow$ Reduces Trade Deficit.
- 5) Promotes I Z P growth and wider economic growth.

Challenges

- $\rightarrow$ Cost of electricity
- $\rightarrow$ Land cost
- $\rightarrow$ Technological obsolescence
- $\rightarrow$ Competition from cheap import

There is need to focus on Make in India in Aluminium industry.

⑧ Global climate systems refers to atmospheric phenomena which are interconnected

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1) Interconnection of Indian Monsoon with El Niño, La Niña, Indian Ocean Dipole, Boreal deforestation and Polar Temperatures.

2) Interconnection of Temp - erate cyclones with Polar westerlies and easterly jet streams

3) High global temperature can cause distortions in polar vortex, which can ~~not~~ create extremely cold conditions in temperate regions e.g. recent cold wave in US

{ This interconnectedness exists due to }

1) Link of all phenomenon with Solar insolation and maintenance of heat budget by atmospheric and earth subsystems

2) Earth's biosphere is inter-connected with Lithosphere, Hydrosphere & Atmosphere through energy transfer and matter transfer (Bio-geochemical cycles)

3) Impact of anthropogenic actions is everywhere e.g. CO_2 release, which has strengthened this interconnection.

Better understanding of this interconnection can allow us becoming more resilient to changing climatic phenomena.

⑨ Atlantification refers to strong commercial use of oceans by littoral states on the line of Atlantic Ocean done by ~~the~~ European ^{North} & American nations. (17)

Atlantification encapsulates

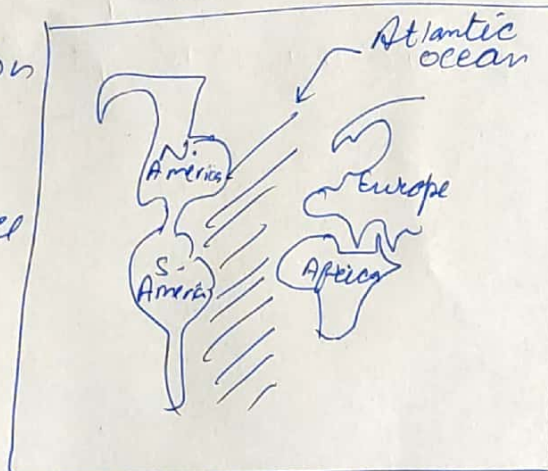
- High maritime movement
- Exploitation of fishery & other resources at commercial scale.
- Exploitation of energy minerals e.g. North sea.

Ecological impact

1) Over exploitation of resources

2) Disturbance in marine biodiversity

e.g. Pollution or oil disasters



3) Conflict between littoral nations e.g. in South China

4) Inhibiting with heat budget of oceans which impacts wider global climate.

Way Forward

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- 1) Regional cooperation
e.g. IORA in Indian Ocean
- 2) Sustainable resource
exploitation e.g. marine
fishery management
- 3) Understanding marine
regions better e.g. R&D

By adopting concept of
Blue economy in Green
mode, we can make balance
between development and
ecological protection.

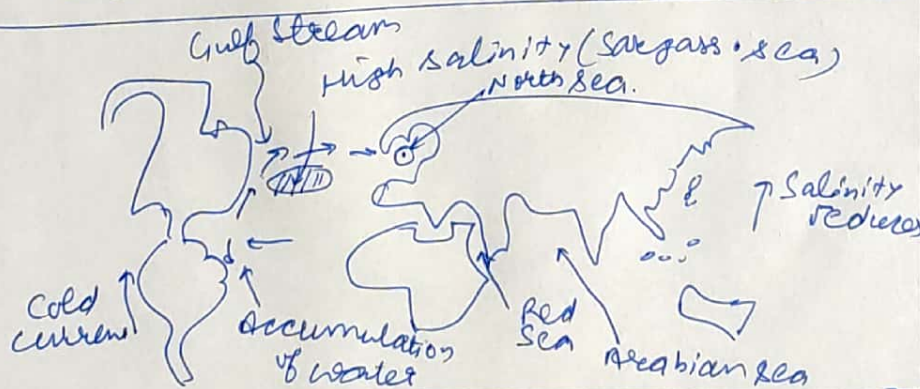
(10)

Salinity refers to amount of salt (NaCl , CaSO_4 etc) present in water bodies.

(19)

Factors affecting salinity of Ocean Bodies

- 1) Addition of fresh water → it reduces salinity e.g. salinity at Ganga's mouth in Bay of Bengal is low ($\approx 32\%$).
- 2) Evaporation of water → increases salinity e.g. high salinity in sub-tropical ocean region (Sargasso sea).
- 3) Enclosed oceans have higher salinity, due to more evaporation & less addition e.g. Mediterranean sea.



- 4) Currents → impacts salinity e.g. cold currents are less saline than warm currents.
- 5) Accumulation of water due to wind also increases salinity.

e.g. east coast of Brazil.

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Reasons for higher salinity in

1) North Sea → Gulf stream flow which is high saline.

2) Arakian Sea → Less input of fresh water & more evaporation ($\approx 36\%$)

3) Red Sea ($\approx 42\%$) → Due to enclosed nature of Sea

Owing to human waste disposal & global warming, salinity change is being observed in various oceans & sea which is impacting global biodiversity.

①

Sangam literature was created by Sangam assemblies during ancient period.

②

Sangam Literature

- Tamil Language
- By various poets & writers from 1st BC to 7th AD
- Represents history of Deccan region.
- Had support of local rulers

Significance of Sangam literature is understanding history of that period

- 1) Give a picture of social & cultural traditions e.g. marriage rituals and status of women.
- 2) Also provides economic picture of that time e.g. type of trade
- 3) Geopolitical scenario is also visible e.g. about relations & strengths of various tribes.

4) Technological development is also visible e.g. from water implements used

5) Legal aspects are also clear e.g. Rules of punishment for various crimes

6) Relation of people with nature can be ascertained from these e.g. respect towards trees/sun etc

But this knowledge has to be taken with pinch of salt

→ As ballads can be due to over-enthusiasm or support by rulers

→ The data availability was not holistic and experiences were subjective

→ Rationalism was lacking sometimes and more emphasis was on supporting traditional view points

→ This might have been modified by later writers to fulfill some personal interests

This requires a contextual,
understanding of various
texts written in Sangam
Literature

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(13)

Sardar Patel ^{is} ~~was~~ considered as Iron - Man of India due to his strong will power and outcome oriented actions.

(24)

Role of Sardar Patel in Pre-Independence India

- 1) Supporting the constructivist aspect of INC's e.s. in promoting Hindu - Muslim unity, promoting Hindujana's interests & supporting self-sufficiency by ~~for~~ promoting Charkha.
- 2) Leading mass movements and supporting women's participation and empowerment e.s. Bhoodoli Satyagraha, where he got title of 'Sardar'.
- 3) Promoting Gandhian values in freedom struggle e.s. by becoming a supporter of Gandhiji in mass movement.
- 4) Leading INC in various occasions & promoting ecogreenist agendas e.s. Karachi Session of INC was led by Patel.
- 5) Supporting various trade & farmers' movements e.s. AITUC.

Role in Post independence

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- 1) 1st Home minister of ^{Independent} India.
- 2) Played role in unification of India by negotiating with princely states for merger in Indian union.
- 3) Played role in 1947 invasion of tribals in J&K.
Pakistani
- 4) Was part of Constituent assembly of India & played role in various committees e.g. Fundamental Rights committee

Comparison of Bismark & Patel

Similarities

- Strong will power
- Emphasis on unification of their motherlands
- Used methods of persuasion & compulsion

Dissimilarities

- Bismark was Prime Minister while Patel was Home Minister
- Use of force and reactionary approach was prominent in Bismark's case e.g. fight against Socialists while Patel was Reformist & Liberal

→ Bismarck was more towards
uniformity e.g. in terms of
German language
while Patel respected
diversity e.g. promoting
multilingualistic and multi-
ethnic states

Although final aim of both was
to make their motherland
safe, strong & resilient.

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There were more than 500 princely states in pre-independent India.

(26) (27)

Political mobilisation refers to mobilisation of people towards a common political goal.

It was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process.

1) INC did not allow people of princely states to form local organisations in its name.

2) Gradually with movement of runaway terrorists from British Provinces and motivation from mass movements in British India, people in princely states joined hands e.g. 1927 All India State People's Conference

3) Princely rule was more autocratic & brutal in some states, which fomented nationalist feelings e.g. in Junagadh.

It had links to national movement.

1) During 1905 Swadeshi movement & 1919 non-cooperation movement → Less disruptions in princely states, but people got

motivation & strength from their partial successes

(28)

2) Civil disobedience movement wider participation by people of princely states including women e.g. in Bhopal.

3) Rise of farmer's union & trade bodies which were linked with AITUC and All India Kisan Congress

4) In Hyderabad, communist parties were more active and led movements like Telangana movement.

5) Impact of Quit India move-ment was widespread in princely states; led to local revolts

6) INA movement and Naval mutiny resulted into local support and local protests in princely states like Travancore

7) Impact of Vaikom movement and Temple entry movement in Kerala was also linked with national movements.

This created harmonious links between princely states & British Province's masses, that became useful in unification of country post independence.

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(14)

Post World War-II, world became
bipolar (US on one side led capitalistic
forces while USSR led communist
groups)

(30)

Spread of Communism outside
Europe was due to 2

- 1) Efforts by USSR leaders like
Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev.
- 2) Interference into other
country's political arena
and saving communism
where it is threatened
e.g. Breznev doctrine
- 3) Via COMECON, COMINFORM
and later Warsaw Pact

Response to it were due to 2

- 1) Truman doctrine and
Eisenhower doctrine to
stop spread of communism.
- 2) Domino Theory is needed
to be countered to stop
communist spread.

It vitiated world peace in
following ways

- 1) Korean war → Divided Korea
into South & North Korea.
Later war ensured to promote

Truman doctrine

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2) Vietnam War → US support to South Vietnam's ruler Diem to counter Ho Chi Minh's communist North Vietnam.
War ensued for more than 20 years. Also created disorderly situation in US due to its opposition.

3) Angola War → Support by US & USSR to opposing factions.
Resulted into loss of human lives and delayed opposition to South African Apartheid.

4) Cuba → Resulted into Cuban missile crisis, which brought world to brink of nuclear war.

5) Afghanistan → USSR invasion, US support to Jihadis, which resulted into ~~was~~ local conflict, which is going on still now.

6) Formation of CEATO, CENTO by US to oppose communism.

7) UN could not play its role due to US/USSR conflict.
Although some positive aspects came due to this

→ 3rd world countries and NAM promoted cooperation

amongst Southern countries.

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→ Transfer of Tech & Economic
prosperity due to US investment
C.S. in Japan & S. Korea.

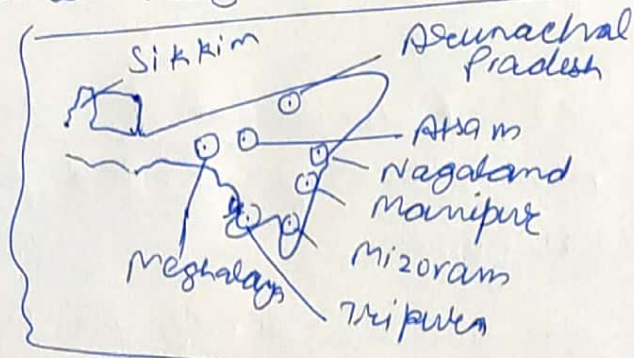
→ Creation of various treaties
C.S. NTBT, START, INF to
retract any future showdown.

Post USSR devolution, these
conflicts subsided for some
time, but now coming to fore
due to Chinese domination.

(19)

North eastern region have 8 states

(33)



They are result of multiple phases
of reorganisation

1st Phase → Post SRC Act →

Assam and 3 UTs (Manipur & Tripura, NEFA)

2nd Phase →

Creation of Nagaland in 1963
and separating out Meghalaya
from Assam as special region
without law & order powers.

Reason → Assamisation process
and insurgency by NNC

3rd phase →

Creation of Meghalaya, Manipur
& Tripura as separate states in
1971.

Inclusion of Sikkim into India
as full fledged state in 1975,
following people's demand.

4th phase

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- 1987: Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram granted full statehood.

Reasons Insurgency in Mizoram was handled via agreement with MNF leader Laldenga.

In Arunachal, it was to provide local administrative autonomy.

Significance

- Promoting Balanced regional development
- Supporting federal spirit of decentralisation
- Promoting unity in diversity via pluralism and sharing of power.

Challenges remain

- Demand of NSCN in form of Greater Nagalim
- Conflict between various ethnicities e.g. Naga & Meitei
- Demand of separate states by Dima Hasao, Bodos & Kachar hill people.

→ Developmental gap and alienation
feeling fomenting troubles. (35)

We need to explore NITI Forum
for North east & Zonal Councils
for better coordination. Along
with improving implementation
of 5th & 6th schedule of constitution.

(17) Globalisation is a process of increasing interaction and interdependence in various social, economic, political & technological aspects amongst various countries & regions of world.

Globalisation has enriched Indian culture

- 1) Bringing diverse cuisines
e.g. Chinese food
- 2) Fusion in dance, music and art e.g. Indi-Pop.
- 3) Bringing new fashion themes
e.g. Ethnowesterns
- 4) Women empowerment and promoting egalitarianism e.g. high employment of females in IT industry.
- 5) Supporting urbanisation and development of metropolis with Global sphere of influence e.g. Bengaluru.
- 6) Cutting across caste and other divide e.g. by giving economic opportunity based on talent.

7) Strengthening India's soft power through exposure of world to Yoga, meditation etc.

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But it has exacerbated ^{many} ~~some~~ challenges

- Increased rural urban divide e.g. High rural to urban distress migration
- Created Regional divide e.g. Income of Haryana increased faster than that of Bihar
- Caste differences are transformed into class differences, due to e.g. Community based trade bias.
- ~~the~~ Gender divide is strengthened e.g. due to technological divide. Only 15% of ^{total} ~~women~~ internet users are women
- Loss of local culture, language, food habits e.g. due to westernisation as in McDonald culture.

Some steps taken by govt. to promote diversity

- 1) Ek Bhakt Shrestha Bhakt
- 2) Supporting local culture by 5th & 6th schedule of Constitution.

Way Forward

(38)

- 1) Balancing between what globalisation can offer & what we need.
- 2) Globalisation is way forward
- 3) Strengthening institutions & legal structures to increase gains from globalisation

This can truly make the process more sustainable

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modernisation refers to adoption of modern values of rationality, humanism and egalitarianism in socio-cultural discourse.
e.g. Moving away from superstition

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modernisation in west were aided at

- 1) secularism → Reducing influence of Church on personal/social lives.
- 2) Scientific development → To increase material prosperity
- 3) Changing Political Power structure → Away from feudalism
- 4) Supporting rights of vulnerable by ~~questioning~~ Questioning traditions e.g. slavery.

It's to be seen differently in India's context as

→ Indian secularism is more towards "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" rather than strict separation from religion.

→ Indian traditional institutions were democratic & egalitarian.
e.g. Women's rights were equal to men in ancient times, which

got distorted due to misinterpretation

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- Communal support is the foundation in India rather than individualism of west e.g. Philanthropy remained the basis of many ideologies since long.
- Role of family is very important in India.
- Caste, initially was not a discriminating institution, but a functional classification, which became distorted later.
- Respect towards elders & knowledge has been a long tradition in Indian culture.

Although some concepts of western modernisation can be adopted on functional and contextual basis e.g.

- 1) Scientific rationalism for religious reform (Article 25)
- 2) Humanism to eliminate caste/gender/class divide.

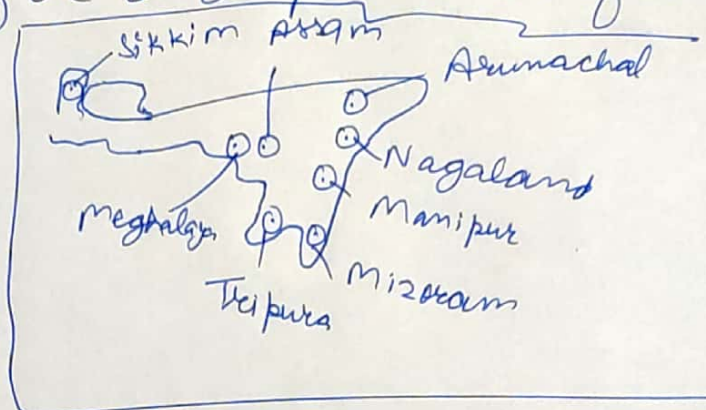
This can bring the necessary
Globalisation spirit, which is
in larger interest.

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(18)

North east is a misnomer, that is used for 8 North-eastern states for geographical identification.

(19)



It does not convey cultural diversity of the region

1) Linguistic diversity → In Nagaland alone, more than 30 tribal languages are spoken. It is more than 250 in whole North east.

2) Ethnic diversity → Multiple ethnicities reside in different states e.g. Dogla, Misei, Aboi, Mishmi, Chakma, Majong in Arunachal Pradesh.

3) Traditional diversity → Diversity in cuisine, dance, art, music etc are significantly large e.g. Ngiou in Arunachal Pradesh, Khongjom Nketia in Manipur.

It has remained unexplored
due to

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4) Alienation Policy

1) Isolation Policy adapted by
Britishers initially.

2) Geographical difficulty in
North-eastern region which
hampers connectivity.

3) Focus of govt, is efficient
use of scarce resources, so
focus was more on alluvial
regions of mainland e.g. in
Green Revolution.

4) Lack of academic focus
on cultural studies in
North east, as local academic
institutes are less.

5) Local security situation has
also hampered the progress
e.g. NSCN insurgency.

But govt is taking some
steps

1) Effective implementation of
5th & 6th schedule of Constitution

2) Solving local conflicts
e.g. Bodo accord, Bum settlement

3) NITI Forum for North-east,
Financial allocation for

local cultural studies.

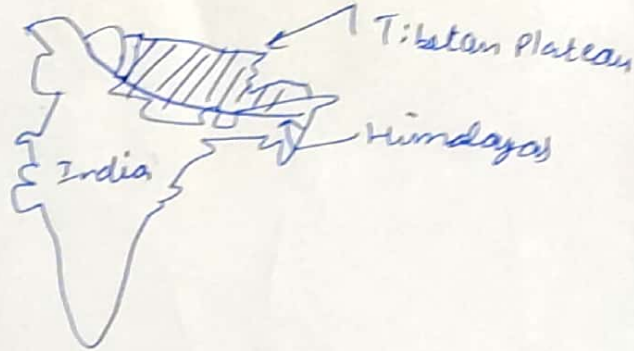
② ④

There is a need to implement
Xaxa Committee recommend
-ation in this regard to
promote cultural diversity
in North-east India. Role of
BIMSTEC cooperation is also
important here.

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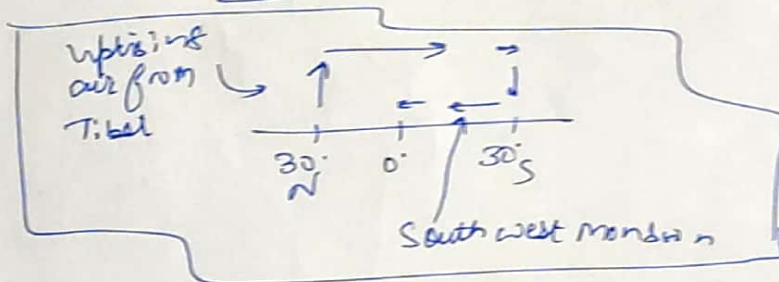
Tibetan Plateau is the highest altitude plateau in world, situated in China. It is an intermontane Plateau.

(245)



It is known as water tower of Asia as

- 1) It is source of large no. of rivers e.g. Brahmaputra, Meghna etc
- 2) Responsible for formation of Southwest and North east monsoon due to Tibetan high & Low.



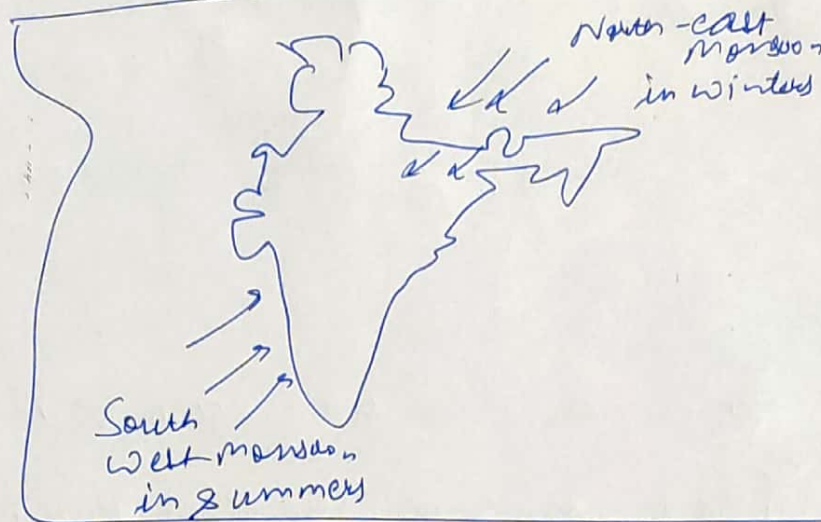
- 3) It impacts jet stream flow in subtropical region thereby impacting western disturbances in winter in Indian Subcontinent.

It plays an important role in monsoon

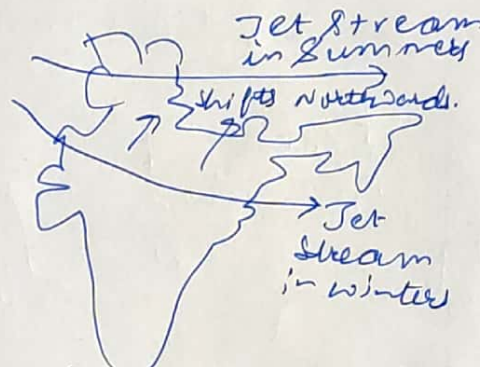
- 1) Due to development of Tibetan Low, owing to high insolation, which strengthens South west monsoon.
- 2) Tibetan high is responsible for North-east monsoon

Which provides rainfall in Tamil Nadu & Kerala.

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3) Shifting of jet stream over Tibetan highlands also brings monsoon burst.



4) Rivers emerging from Tibetan plateau also contribute to hydrological cycle

5) Tibetan high also impacts Indian Ocean dipole which impacts monsoon.

Recent changes

- 1) Due to climate change, Tibetan high & low are getting impacted
- 2) Construction of dams by China in Tibet region e.g. over Beahm - putra is creating problems

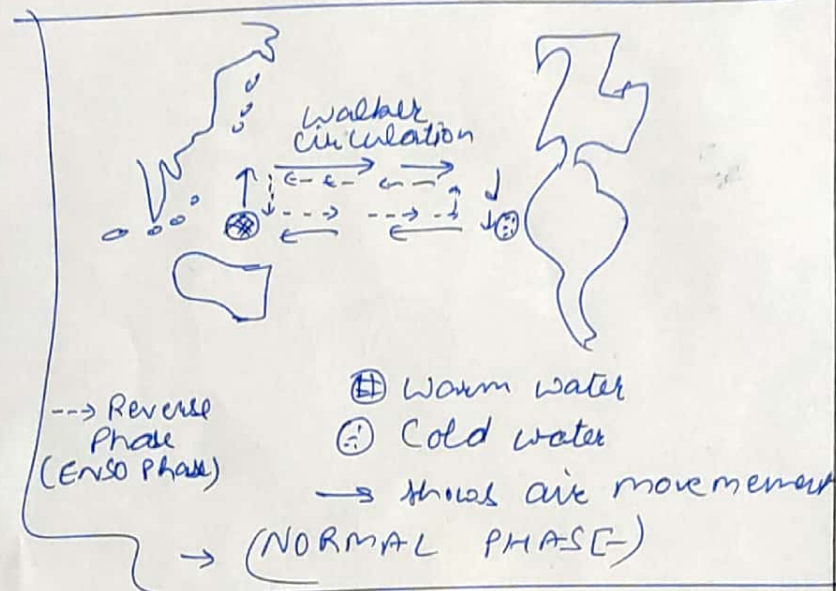
in downward water supply.

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There is more need to understand
atmospheric phenomenon over
Tibet, to better predict variations
in monsoon due to climate change.

(20)

Walker circulation is upward & downward movement of air limb over central Pacific ocean, due to warming & cooling of water in west & east Pacific ocean.



Impact of Walker circulation on global climate

1) On East & Australian coast → During ^{North} strong Walker circulation, more rainfall & cyclonic activity, while during weak cycle, it faces drought.

2) Along Peruvian coast → Normal cycle → Dry weather, cold currents. Reverse cycle → high rainfall, death of fishes due to loss of plankton.

3) Impact on monsoon in Indian subcontinent → Strong cycle promotes above average rainfall in South west monsoon.

And vice-versa. e.g. drought in India in 2009-10 was due to El Niño

(49)

4) Impact on meridional circulation

→ Weak cycle results into weak
headly cell & vice-versa

which impacts temperature at
Polar region.

Impact of ENSO on Walker Circulation

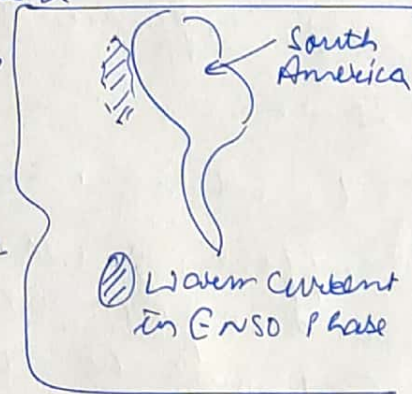
ENSO → El Niño Southern Oscillation

→ Emergence of warm current
along Peruvian Coast

→ Results into reversal
of Walker circulation
cycle.

→ This is known as
Southern Oscillation.

& phase is El Niño
Phase



→ Normal phase in strong
intensity is called La Niña Phase

Owing to climate change uncertainty
has ensued in these phases, which
is creating uncertainty in
global climate.