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Test Code → 41073

Title → GSTest 1 (Cohort 11)

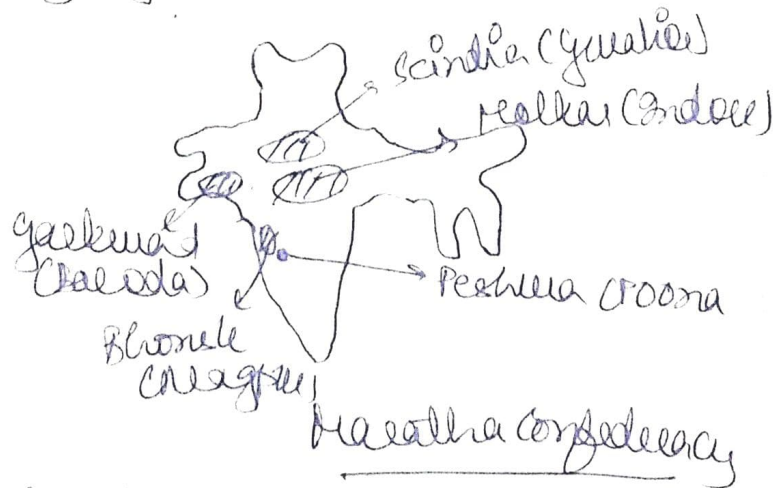
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Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between forces of Afghan Ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali and Maratha forces of Peshwa Bajaji Bai Rao I.

Third Battle of Panipat resulted in defeat of Maratha forces along with heavy casualties & death of Peshwa's son Udism Rao and commander Sadashiv Rao.

Third Battle of Panipat did not decide who would rule India, rather decided who would not :-

(i) Ended expansionary scheme of Marathas who were strongest power in India under confederacy system.



(ii) Mughal Rule that was under protection of Maratha forces was dealt a severe blow. It lost its Punjab Province and left Dellhi unguarded for future invasions from West.

(iii) Afghans could not even hold their power
9488741073_1910091950_120211-04_12:45:40 taken over by various
sikh chieftains.

(iv) It revealed the economic, military and
social weaknesses of Indian powers and
~~led to~~

(v) It indirectly paved way for rise of
British power in North India as it
extinguished power and prestige of two
formidable powers → Mughals & Marathas
in North India.

⇒ Third Battle of Panipat (1767) is regarded as
watershed development in Indian history
as it led to rise of a colonial power in
place of Indian powers that dissolved
social, economic & cultural wealth of India
in its colonial interests.

Nehru Report 1928 was prepared by Motilal Nehru and T.B. Safer in answer to challenge thrown by Lord Bickerton to develop a constitutional scheme for India that involved consensus of all major political factions.

It was framed in response to setting up of Simon Commission (1927) to decide upon constitutional reforms for India and did not include even one Indian member.

Major provisions :-

- (i) Universal Adult Suffrage
- (ii) Equal rights for men & women
- (iii) Dominion Status
- (iv) Right to form labour unions
- (v) Rejected separate electorate

Nehru Report could be seen as a compromise to take consensus of all major political actors in India as :-

- (i) It did not push for Purna Swaraj as was demanded by young nationalists like Nehru & Bose, as it would not be accepted by British Crown.

(ii) Purna Swaraj was also not pushed as it would not be supported by vested

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interests of landlords, businessmen, bureaucrats etc

(iii) It provided for discussions on creation of separate province for North Western Frontier Area and Sikh under demand of Muslim League (14 Points of Jinnah).

(iv) It did not push for radical labour reforms in form of ownership by workers, nationalisation of industries of importance → as was demanded by Left Wing of Congress.

As a result, Nehru Report was rejected by Left Wing of Congress that demanded Purna Swaraj and Muslim League that demanded separate electorates.

⇒ Nehru Report however presented modern ideas that formed basis of future national struggle and are enshrined in Indian Constitution, such as: -

(i) Equal Rights for Men & Women provided by Art 14, 15, 16, 42 of Indian Constitution.

(ii) Universal Adult Suffrage → Art 325, 326.

(iii) Right to form labour unions & Right to strike → Part of Convention 87 and 98 of ILO and Art 19(1)(c) of Indian Constitution.

3.

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India has been described as cradle of civilisations. It has been continuously inhabited civilisation since Harappan civilisation (2500 BC).

Indian civilisation is marked by richness of diversity of cultural traditions, languages, dressing patterns, etc.

~~Since~~ Indian cultural diversity has been both an inspiration to cultures worldwide, as in turn inspired by other cultures.

Indian Influence on foreign cultures :-

- (i) Spread of Buddhism to East and South East Asian countries since Harappan Period upto Palaeo Period (3rd cen. BC -> 12 cen. AD)
- (ii) Indian temple building traditions have inspired temple building in South East Asia. Ex -> Borobudur temple in Java.
- (iii) The art of metal sculptures spread to South East Asia. Ex -> Metal head of Buddha in Myanmar.
- (iv) Tradition of Buddhist painting.
- (v) Vedic learning in 8-9 cen. AD through

South Indian empire of Pallava & Chola.
Ex: Vietnam was considered important
centre of ~~the~~ medical learning in ancient times.

(ii) Spread of ~~to~~ folklor of Ramayana & Mahabharata in SE Asia. It is performed even today in countries like Indonesia.

Influence of foreign cultures in India :-

- (i) Greek/Hellenistic Art inspired Indo-Greek/Gandhara school of Art in India.
- (ii) Art of weaving silk from China.
- (iii) Dressing items like turbans, long coats, etc. taken from Kushanas of Central Asia (1st-2nd c. AD) continues till today as "Pagdi" and "Sherwani" in Western India.
- (iv) Use of curtains in Plays. Curtain called Yamuka → inspired from Greek culture.
- (v) Ashoka Pillars (2nd cen. BC) inspired from Iranian Pillars. Similar words such as "Dipi" become "Lipi" in India.
- (vi) In recent times, influence of K-pop, American tradition of Halloween, Korean cuisine, etc. can be seen.

⇒ Cultural Diversity makes Indian culture resilient and unique, as well as makes India a tolerant & secular country.

4.

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Nation-state is the political concept that accepts political sovereignty of a "Nation" defined by commonality of culture or idea of people, over a political area.

Nation-state has been accepted as the most dominating political ideology of 20th century → Inspiring struggles against colonialism and national independence world over.

New demands of Nation-states by a people arises due to factors such as suppression by majority community, lack of political representation, perceived or actual subjugation of culture or rise of extreme Regionalism.

Various movements active for demand of separate Nation states are → Tamils in Sri Lanka; Baloch in Pakistan; Kurds in Syria, Turkey, Iraq; etc.

Accepting identity of nation states can be a solution to problem of Religious fanaticism and fundamentalism.

(8) Most movements of fundamentalism are result of subjugation of culture of minority religions by majority.

Ex → Shia-Sunni conflict in Middle East has given rise to Kurdistan idea.

(ii) formation of a separate Nation state that can protect Religious identity of people would end the demand for fundamentalism.

(iii) Issues arising out of co-existence such as ghettoisation, perceived/actual hunting of religious sentiments of one community by other would end.

However, Nation-state cannot be a panacea for issues of Religious fundamentalism.

- Issues →
- (a) All demands not based on Religious identity
Ex → Demand of Balochistan
 - (b) vested interests can take advantage by fuelling religious sentiments of people, ignoring major economic & social development
Ex → Kashmiri Militancy
 - (c) Would make existence of civil rights in such a state a difficulty.
Ex → Blasphemy law of Pakistan against Atheists.
 - (d) women liberties would be curbed as most organised religions do not provide equal rights to women.
Ex → Saudi Arabia

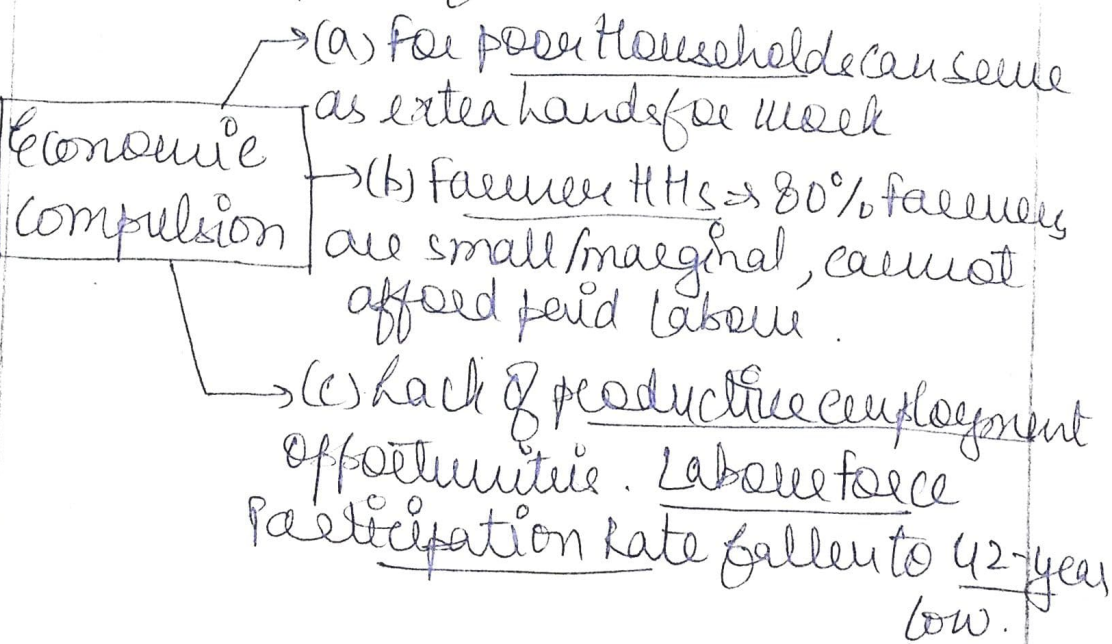
→ Holistic approach towards Religious fundamentalism such as promoting minority rights, promotion of Inclusive culture through schools & media is way forward

Child labour is defined as involvement of children in employment or hazardous or other work that takes away opportunities of child in terms of schooling, healthcare, leisure time, etc.

ILO Conventions 138 and 189 deal with Child Labour. In India Ar 23 & 24 are provided as safeguards in form of Fundamental Rights to prevent Child Labour.

As a result, Child Labour for age group upto 14 yrs. has been banned except in family employment or artistic pursuits.

Child Labour is a serious issue in Indian society, and has been exacerbated due to impact of COVID-19.



However, child labour is not just a result of economic compulsion, several social factors also determine :-

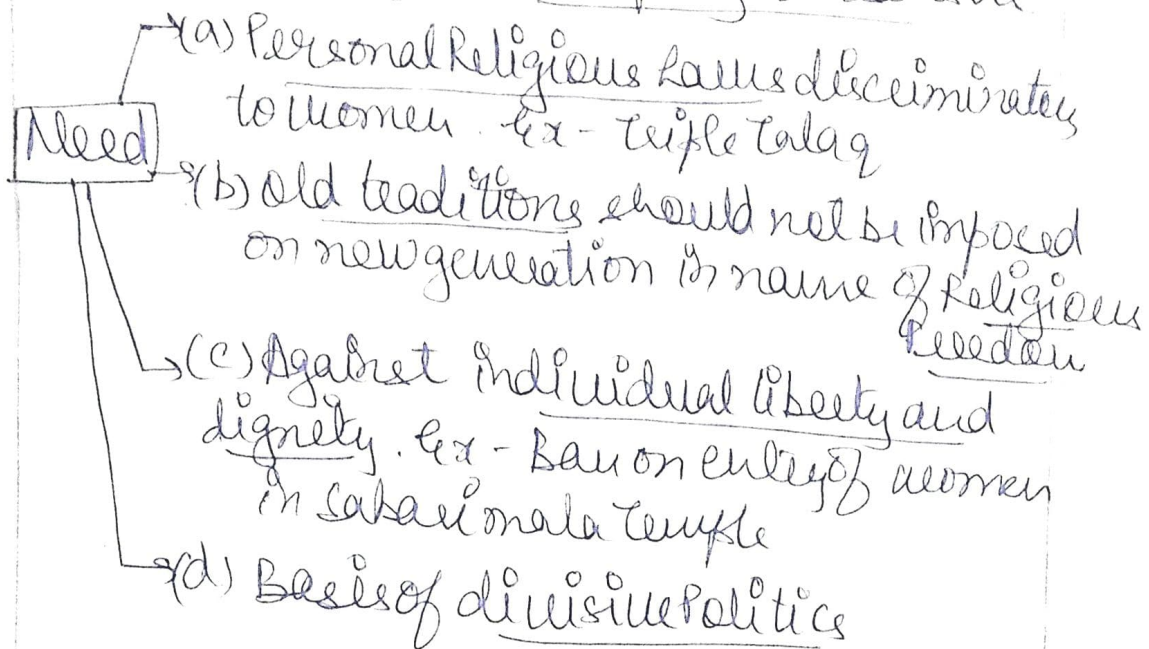
- (i) High fertility rates in rural areas lead to expansion of households. Coupled with lack of remunerative Agriculture and lack of non-Agriculture employment produces burden on children to employment.
- (ii) Opportunity cost of Education is very low → lack of productive employment opportunities after education.
- (iii) Several industries depend on child labour → Precious Jewels, Bidi & Cigar-making, Carpet Industry, etc. Provide demand-side compulsion for child labour.
- (iv) Societal attitude does not discourage child labour employed as domestic workers on a large scale.

→ Need to look at both economic & social parameters that influence child labour;

- (i) by creating negative social attitude through schooling & media campaigns
- (ii) Involvement of civil society & NGOs for implementation monitoring of law.
- (iii) Provide productive employment opportunities as well as skilling opportunities

Uniform Civil Code refers to uniform laws regarding personal matters → adoption, inheritance, marriage, divorce, etc. across communities.

Art 44 of Directive Principles of State Policy provides for application of Uniform Civil Code by developing consensus



However, implementation of UCC requires building National Consensus which can be challenging :-

- (1) Debate around UCC is framed in manner that makes minority community feel that they are being targeted.
- Ex → Issue of Triple Talaq & Nikah Halala.

(ii) Cultural Diversity makes it difficult
9488741073_1910091950_(2021-11-04_12:45:40) In no personal law.

(iii) Art 26 of Constitution provides Right to manage Religious Affairs to all Religious Denominations. Matters of Marriage, adoption etc. are guided by Religion in India.

Thus, it would be difficult to implement UCC currently. Law Commission also suggested that it would not be prudent to implement UCC in India now.

(a) Provision of equal rights for women by Repealing personal law

(d) Repealing of secular laws for voluntary application

Way Forward

(b) Education & Awareness regarding Rights to all sections

(c) Mutual dialogue through Inter-Religious Committees to reduce tension & build consensus.

7.

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Labour Force Participation Rate for Women has been low in India since 2005. It is around 22% in Rural areas and 14.5% in Urban areas.

Participation of women in workforce has been higher in uneducated section in Rural areas as :-

- (i) Engagement as agricultural labourer → In labour intensive jobs such as winnowing, removal of fibre from seed, etc.
- (ii) Women in Rural areas are employed more as agricultural labourer as → considered docile & hardworking, paid less than male labourer, do not own agricultural land.
- (iii) To support farming in small and marginal farmers households (82%) that cannot afford paid labour.
- (iv) Male migration from Rural to Urban areas fresh women in employment & agricultural activities.
- (v) Lack of education opportunities in Rural areas for higher education & skilling.

Lower participation of educated women

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- (i) More opportunities for higher education.
 - (ii) Security-related issues due to night shifts, unsafe staying places like hostels, etc.
 - (iii) More household income in urban areas. In India, household income is inversely proportional to LFR of women.
 - (iv) Gender-based discrimination in employment, promotions, salaries, etc.
- ↳ Average salary of women is $\frac{1}{5}$ th as compared to men (Gender Gap Report, 2020).

Thus the anomaly of more women employment in low-paid, unorganised sector arises.

Way forward :-

- (i) SHG-Bank linkage programme for helping rural women setup micro enterprises.
- (ii) Implementation of laws like Equal Remuneration Act.
- (iii) Ensure safety by establishing government run hostels in majorities.
- (iv) Mid-career skilling opportunities for women to improve salaries, promotion, etc.

8.

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Heat Waves refer to unusual rise in temperature of a place from the average recorded temperature.

IMD defines heatwave event as:-

- (i) Rise in temperature to more than 40°C for plain areas.
- (ii) Rise to more than 35°C in hill areas for two consecutive days.

Heat Waves are becoming more in an increasingly hot world according to IPCC 6th Assessment Report, due to climate change & global warming.

Impacts :-

- (i) Increased cases of heat strokes, fatigue in humans.
- (ii) Adversely impacts Plant life.
- (iii) Can increase vector-borne diseases.
- (iv) Impacts marine life → low threshold for temperature changes.
- (v) Increased use of coolants → further increase Green House Gas Emissions creating a vicious cycle.

Ways to manage heatwaves :-

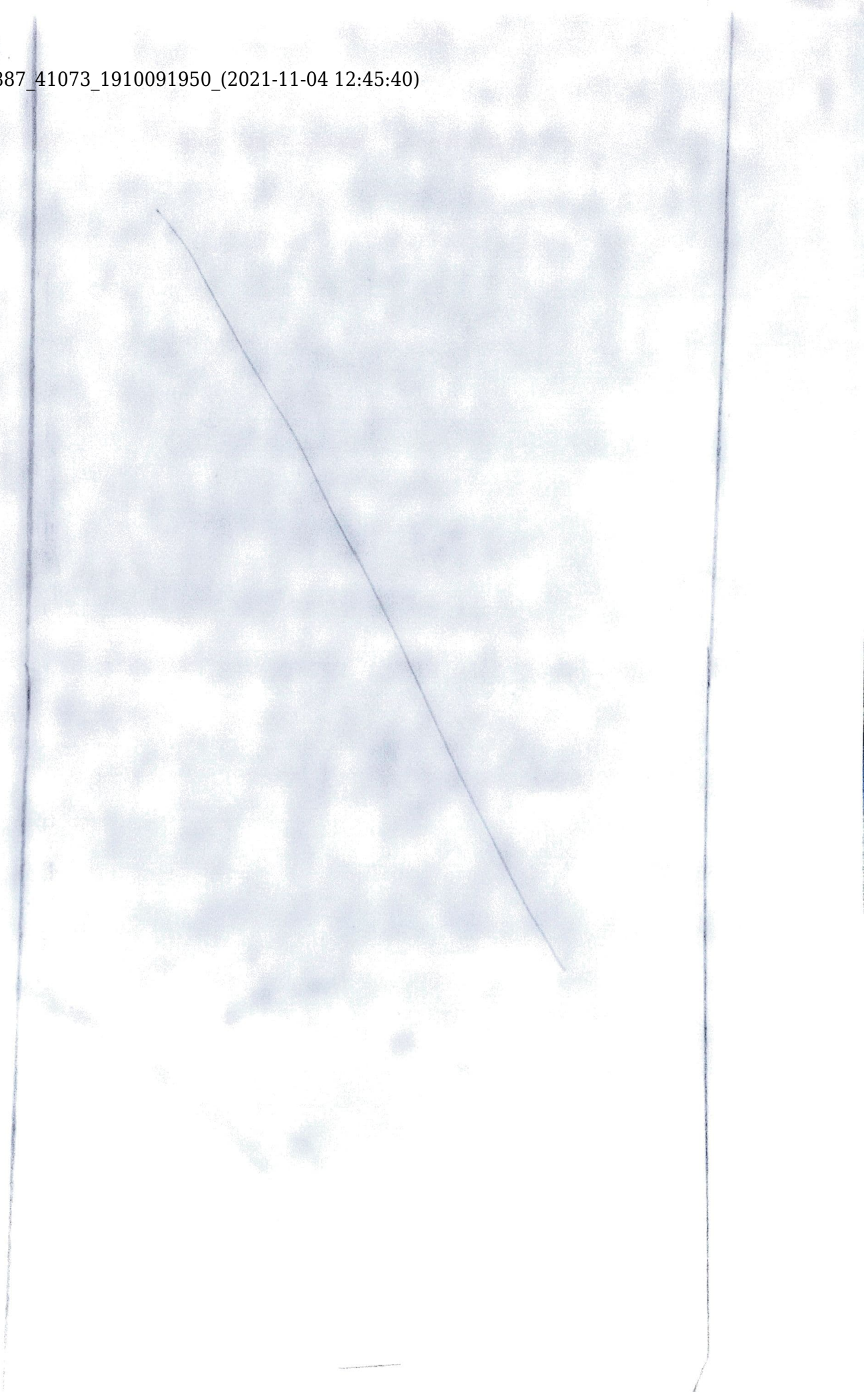
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On the basis of WHO guidelines to manage heatwaves -

- (i) Effective Early Warning Systems & Dissemination Systems.
- (ii) Capacity Building of human resources such as doctors, hospitals, etc to deal with impact of heatwaves.
- (iii) Further,
 - (i) Green Roofs with plantations on terraces can make homes cooler.
 - (ii) Shelter homes for destitute population.
 - (iii) Building bye-laws should include passive-cooling designs.
- (iv) Provision of drinking water for wildlife.
- (v) Afforestation, Urban forestry to increase shade & green spaces.

9

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Electric Vehicles are battery-run vehicles with considerably lower emissions and harmful environmental impacts. Thus EVs are gaining popularity in line with SDGs. Ex → India has set target of 30% of all vehicles as EVs by 2030.

However greater adoption of EVs is hindered by skewed nature of Lithium distribution in world.

Lithium is mainly found in Beine deposits. In India, Li reserves have been explored in Himalayan Region and Andhra Pradesh.

World Reserves of Lithium:-



To acquire critical resources of hi, India
94887_41073_1910091950_(2021-11-04 12:45:40) consortium of Research
Exploration & Development Agencies to
work with countries of high income
in South America -

Other challenges in EV adoption in India :-

- (i) Lack of charging infrastructure
- (ii) EV technology is expensive and thus dampens consumer demand.
- (iii) Bank loans for EVs have higher interest rates & margin requirements than ICE vehicles.
- (iv) Battery manufacturing capacity is low \rightarrow most imported from China.
- (v) Heavy-duty vehicles such as trucks, airplanes, etc. not feasible with current battery technology.

Steps taken by government \rightarrow

- (i) Reduction of GST on EVs from 12% \rightarrow 5%
- (ii) Waiving / Reduction of Road tax by states recommended by Ministry of Road Transport
- (iii) PLI scheme for advanced chemistry cell
- (iv) FAME scheme for faster adoption.

Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement
was launched in August 1920 against -

- (i) Khilafat Injustice (ii) Punjab Injustice
- (iii) Demand for Swaraj

Factors that lead to alliance of Khilafat & Non-cooperation ->

- (i) Overtake of possessions of Ottoman Empire, including Muslim Holy Places by Britain under Treaty of Sevres (1918), despite promise of maintaining position of Caliphate.
- (ii) Rise of Nationalist leaders in Muslim League -> Md. Ali, Shaukat Ali, Jinnah, etc. that discarded conservative politics of older leaders of Muslim League and moved closer to Congress Programme.
- (iii) Emergence of secular Nationalist leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, etc. in Congress that created atmosphere of trust.
- (iv) Treatment meted out to Muslims in Punjab on Rowlatt Bill agitation.

(v) Ground for cooperation has been set

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by Congress League India (1916) by accepting demand of separate electorate.

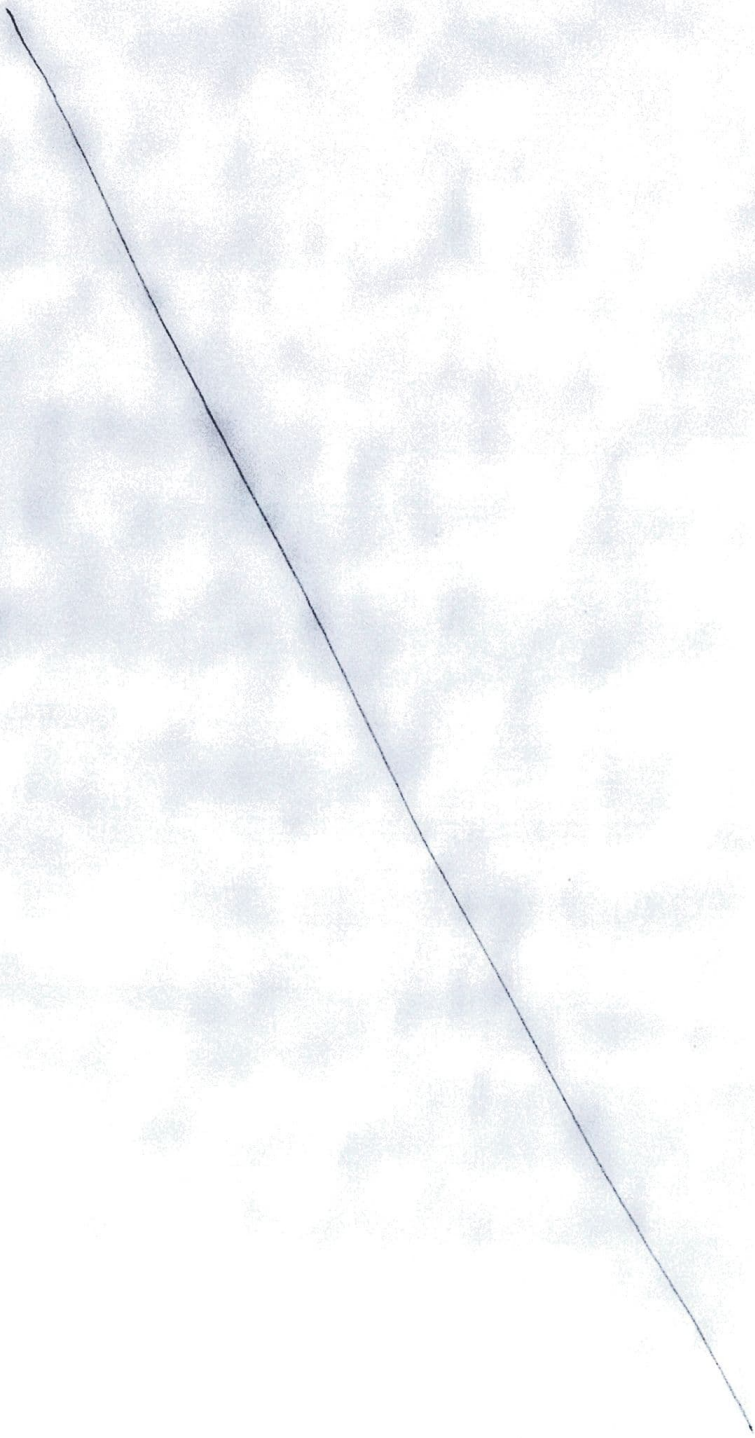
Impact on future National Movement

- (i) Large participation of Muslims in National Movement for first time. Modern Political Activity increased in Muslim masses.
- (ii) Rise of Religious-Political thinking instead of secular-political thinking in Muslim masses.
- (iii) set basis for communal politics in 1930s & 40s.

(iv)

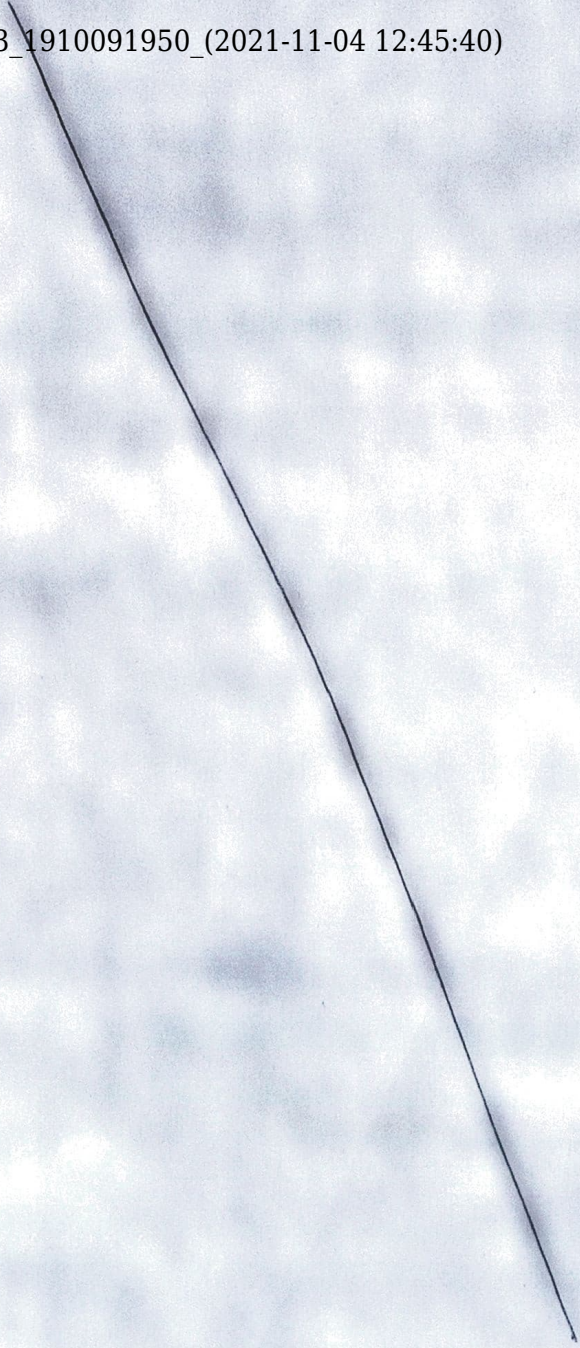
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13.

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Socio-Religious Movement of 19th century can be considered as Renaissance of India. It focused on mainly 2 causes

Women Empowerment
Renovation of
caste &
Religious
methodology.

- (a) Women Empowerment:-
- (i) Campaign against practices like sati by Ram Mohun Roy enabled banning of sati by Regulation XVII (1828).
- (ii) Renovation of education among women through efforts of Jehunnis Chaudhary, Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule, etc. who setup women schools & colleges.
- (iii) Ram Mohun Roy promoted idea of Economic Rights of women for social empowerment - such as Right to Inherit property.
- (iv) Practices like child marriage for women was agitated against. led to formulation of Civil Marriage Act & Age of Consent Act

(V) These ideals for women empowerment
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equality as mentioned in Indian Consti-
tution today → Art 14, 15, 16, 42, etc

- Issues
- (a) Participation of women in these movements were low
 - (b) Appealed only to higher classes "Black and white"
 - (c) Broader issues of equality such as employment opportunities not taken up. Remained confined to removing social evils only.
 - (d) Did not try to generate popular support → focused on British government to achieve aims by legislation only.

(b) National Consciousness :-

socio-religious movements indirectly paved way for modern-National consciousness.

(i) Campaigning against practices derogatory to dignity of women and promoting their rights led to the increased participation of women in National life.

Ex → Participation of women in National Movement in 20th century.

(ii) By agitating against caste orthodoxy they promoted participation of hitherto marginalised lower caste groups in

politics. It also involved Dalit & lower caste into questions of National Importance by providing them education opportunities

Ex → Salvasodhak samaj of Kule (1873)

(iii) Promoted fraternity and common National consciousness among Hindus & Muslims by promoting ideas of Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of religious orthodoxy, etc.

Ex → Byed Ahmed Khan's Anglo-Oriental College was supported by both Hindu & Muslim donors and included students from both communities.

Issues

- (a) Revivalist movements such as Arya Samaj promoted ideas of greatness of Aryan culture, to exclusion of Medieval Culture
- (b) Vedas were declared as infallible or rational system by Reformers → source of caste discrimination.
- (c) Programmes like shuddhi movement cow-protection movement gave rise to communal consciousness

→ Socio-religious reformers laid foundation of modern India. Their importance does not lie in numbers, but that they were trend-setters on which future movements

Unity in Diversity has been a hallmark of Indian civilisation. It provides basis for one Nation, despite of diversity of cultures, languages, religions, etc.

* Unity without uniformity →
Unity in Indian scenario is not uniformity. India is not a "melting pot" of culture like USA, where individual identity is sacrificed for common National identity.

Instead, India is a mosaic of cultures where protection of individual identity is seen as cornerstone of a common national identity.

Ex → Ar 25, 26 → provides Freedom of Religion and to manage religious affairs

Ar 29 provides right to conserve distinction of language, script & culture.

Ar 30 provides right to minorities to establish educational institutes.

* Diversity without fragmentation →

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This acknowledgment of diversity is done to prevent tendencies of secession & fundamentalism in different cultural groups.

Furthermore, states in India are established as cultural units to recognise differences in language, history and culture. But states do not have right to secede from the Union.

Thus Unity in Diversity presents unique feature of Indian society.

Diversity as asset :-

- (i) Promotes resilience in society.
- (ii) Basis of tolerance in Indian society. As a result, deep schisms seen in Western societies such as USA is not seen in India.
- (iii) Basis for Indian secularism based on idea of "sarva Dharma Sambhava" or harmonious co-existence of all religions.
- (iv) Cultural diversity is a fact in period of globalisation → does not result in backlash seen against immigrants such as in

Europe.

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(v) forms part of cultural heritage → promotes cultural capital in India that is important for various foreign diplomacy initiatives
ex → Development of Malanda University, Project Mausam, etc.

(vi) Rich cultural tradition makes India a favoured tourist destination.
ex → 14 thematic tourist circuits such as Ramayana, Buddhist, Sufi, Village, etc.

→ Cultural Diversity in India is a kaleidoscope of traditions evolved over centuries. It makes Indian culture one of the most appealing cultures worldwide.

ex → Hippie Movement (1960s) in America was inspired by Indian culture.

16.

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"COVID-19 crisis is an example of how a health crisis can transform into an economic and social crisis"

→ Economic Survey
(2021).

COVID-19 has impacted economy, society and political institutions world over with which signified the extent of lack of sustainable & Inclusive development

Structural Inequalities :-

- (i) Income gap between the poorest and richest sections increased,
- (ii) women lost more jobs compared to men. Most impacted sectors were women centric → Media and communication, Consumer services, etc.
- (iii) Most severe loss to unorganised sector of economy that employs the most marginalised sections.
Ex → loss of livelihood by street vendors, construction workers, etc.
- (iv) ~~the~~ Jobs lost in labour-intensive industries would be replaced by Automation → thus lost jobs will

not come back.

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Increased vulnerability of Marginalised :-

- (i) Marginalised sections were prone to poor health & disease contraction → due to poor availability of WASH, living in overcrowded slums, etc.
- (ii) Unemployment Rate reached high of 42 years in 2020.
- (iii) Non-availability of subsidised Ration for migrant labour & cities induced reverse migration in large scale.
- (iv) 3 cr. Ration Cards cancelled due to non-linking with Aadhaar.

Social Institutions Impacted :-

- (i) Represented weakness of social security measures and safety net for 80% of unorganised workforce.
- (ii) Strained healthcare system due to huge disease burden and poor infrastructure. low spending of 1.67% GDP on healthcare. Increased fragility.
- (iii) Education system was impacted with

outright closure of schools for 9 months
led to reversal of gains made in Primary
Education.

(iv) Increase in incidence of child labour &
child marriage of girls as schools closed
and household incomes declined.

→ COVID-19 impact on eco-social & political
landscape is a signal of weak institutional
structures, high inequalities in the
system and low social sector spending.

Way forward →

- (a) states should increase health expenditure
to 8% of GDP as recommended by 15th Finance
Commission.
- (b) social security as a matter of right, not
type of employment as provided in
code of social security.
- (c) Resilient education system with
doorstep delivery of books, open classes,
hybrid classes (online + offline).

Urbanisation refers to shift of population to urban areas and non-agricultural employment. About 31% population in India lives in urban areas.

Cities are economic powerhouses →

- (i) 60% of GDP in developing countries is contributed by cities.
- (ii) Productive employment in manufacturing & service sector.
- (iii) Location of capital-intensive industries
- (iv) Education & skilling opportunities

Cities however have also resulted in large ecological fallout →

- (i) Consumerism in urban centers leads to issues of waste generation, energy consumption, etc.
- (ii) Resource-use efficiency is less in terms of electricity, water, etc.
- (iii) Large scale generation of air pollutants
- (iv) Plastic pollution.
- (v) Wastewater generation by industries

households that is dumped in rivers.

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Almost 60% of pollution load in Ganga is due to industries, according to CPCB.

Thus, there are both positive & negative aspects of urbanisation.

Interaction →

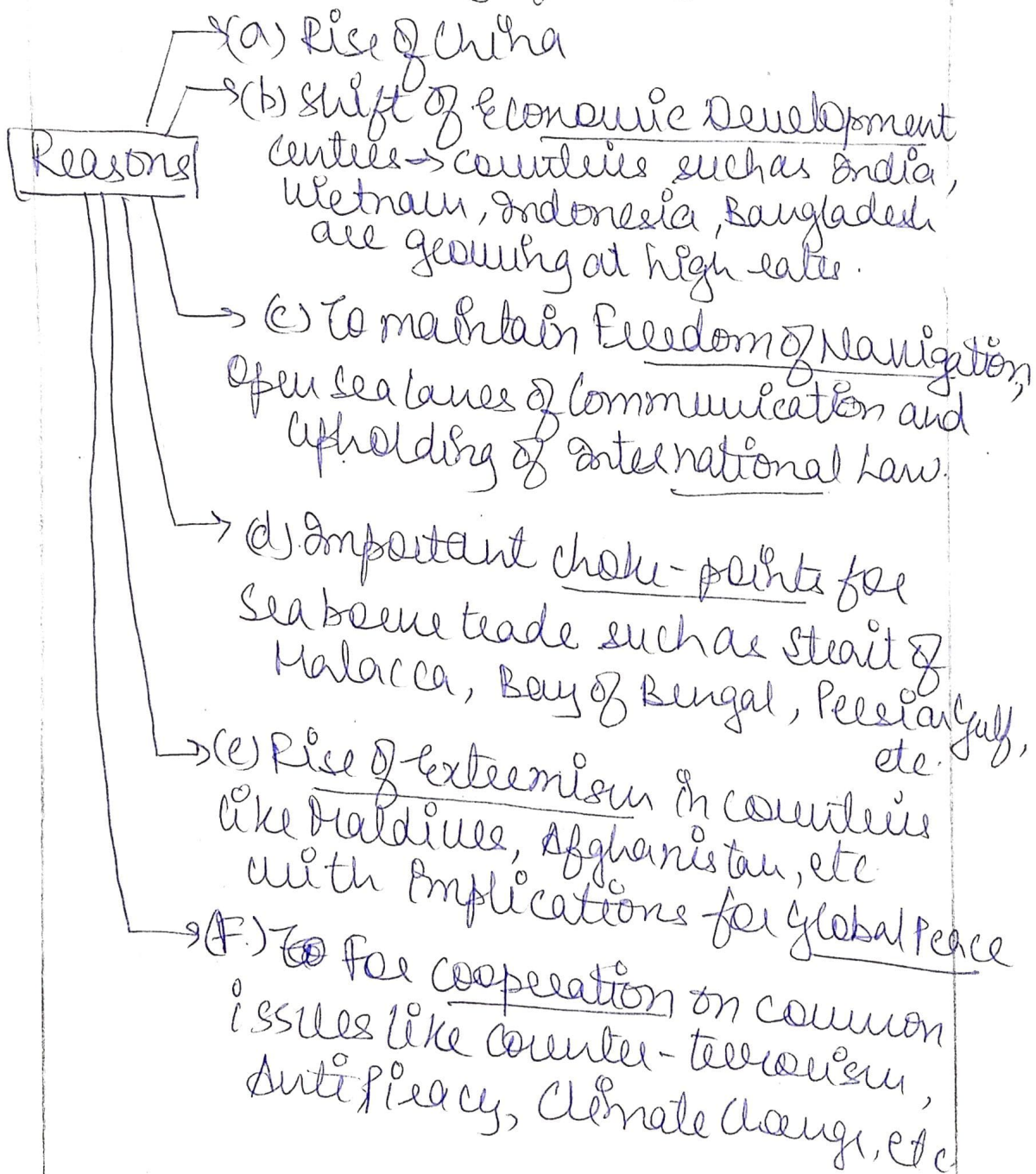
- (i) High Resource usage → but low per-capita usage due to more population density.
- (ii) Capital-Intensive Industries in urban centres can promote energy efficiency in economy. Target of 33-35% reduction in emission intensity by 2030.
- (iii) Public Transport in urban areas can greatly reduce pollution.

18.

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Indo-Pacific is a geopolitical construct also joining Indian Ocean & Pacific Ocean Regions.

Indo-Pacific Region has assumed great political significance because:-



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with rise of significance of Indo-Pacific, India has also gained importance as partner for several countries interested in the region such as → Japan, S. Korea, Australia, US, France, etc.

Steps Taken by India →

- (i) SAGAR Initiative :- Security and Growth for All in the Region is major framework to develop relations with countries in the region.
- (ii) Indian Ocean Rim Association → of 21 littoral states to discuss security, trade, connectivity, etc.
- (iii) Indian Ocean Naval Symposium → for security dialogue between navies.
- (iv) Quad Security Dialogue → between India, Japan, Australia, US on common interests in Indo-Pacific.
- (v) Dedicated Indo-Pacific Division under Ministry of External Affairs.

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