

① Bhakti mov. started in India in 7th century
It was started as an opposition to the
spread of Jainism and Buddhism.
Its main features were -

- ↳ Oneness of God.
- ↳ No discrimination on basis of gender.
- ↳ Intense devotion

→ It shunned the use of Sanskrit which
was exclusive to the Brahmanical caste.

↳ Literature for Bhakti in other languages
were -

- Basavanna, Allama Prabhu in Karnataka
wrote poems in Kannada.
- Alvar and Nayanar saints used local
languages.
- Surdas, Tulsidas, Kabir wrote in Hindi
- In Maharashtra, Tukaram, ~~also~~ Nimbarkar
wrote ballads in Marathi
- Lalleshwari in Kashmir wrote in Kashmiri

↳ Bhakti movement spread from 7th to 15th
century because of its appeal and inclusive-
ness. It dominated all major languages
between this period.

③ Railway system in India was built in 1853. The reason for setting it up was -

- ① Easier movement and transport of raw materials to ports for export to Britain.
- ② Movement of finished factory goods from ports to central India in markets.
- ③ To improve control over law and order situation and maintain stability.
- ④ To ease governance of British.

→ Its characteristics were -

- ↳ It was made fully by British capital.
 - ↳ The dividends and gains were transferred back to Britain.
 - ↳ Luxury coaches were reserved for the British to travel.
 - ↳ Investors in the project were British moneyed class and capitalist.
- ⇒ The Railways were established purely for the gain of British and to perpetuate exploitation of Indians.

↳ The undesired fallout for British were that -

- It unified India geographically -
- Made one region dependant on other.
- spread ideas.
- Movement of people and integration of different regions.

⇒ Indians used it to their advantage to spread Nationalistic ideas and spirit of freedom struggle.

④ Education was both a necessity and a privilege in the British era.

Gandhiji's views -

↳ He proposed learning through skill development.

↳ He was a proponent of vocational learning.

↳ Gave importance to learning local, indigenous knowledge.

↳ Promoted vernacular languages.

↳ Opposed British education system.

Tagore's views -

↳ Gave utmost importance to creativity and imagination.

↳ Urged teachers to be innovative in their approach.

↳ Proposed learning with art, architecture, music, dance.

↳ Developed shantiniketan on similar lines.

→ Both disagreed on following topics -

↳ Tagore considered it important to learn about western philosophies and liberal thought while Gandhiji was not in favour.

↳ Gandhiji opposed machines and their use, Tagore welcomed them.

5. Privy Purse was the promise made to the Princely state rulers to provide with pension, so that they agree to be part of the Indian nation.

↳ It was also mentioned that with time it shall be reduced to eventually remove

Reasons for abolishing-

↳ Not in line with equality of all provided by constitution.

↳ Burden on exchequer over the years.

↳ Promoting the privileged classes

↳ Being paid for no subsequent work done

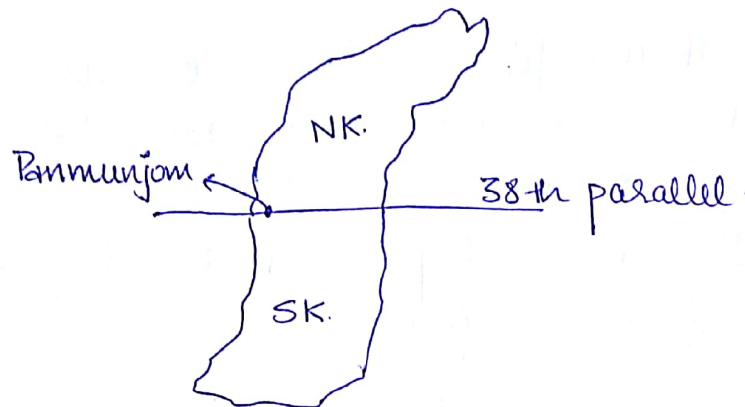
⇒ But it was a betrayal for some as -

↳ It was to show respect and only a token amount.

↳ Formed the basis for a nation creation in 1947.

⇒ The decision to abolish the Privy Purse was correct as it is in line with the democratic principles of the nation.

- ⑥ The Korean war was fought from 1950-1953 between the north and the south.



- ↳ North Korea was communist while the south was pro-democracy. In 1950 the north Koreans attacked the south.
- ↳ The Indians following their non-alignment movement -
 - ↳ condemned the action but also did not support South Korea as they asked for help from USA.
 - ↳ sent military supplies to help in war.
- ↳ India was a part of the mediatory process to end the war as a neutral umpire.
- ↳ India was also a part of committee to handle war prisoners.
- ↳ The ending of war resulted in signing of the armistice in 1953 but peace has evaded the region upto now.

⑦ The Balfour declaration was a promise by the British to the Jew people of Europe, to provide them a homeland as mentioned in their holy book.

— During the 1st WW Britain also made other treaties —

↳ Sykes-Picot with French to divide West Asia among themselves after war.

↳ Hussein agreement with Arabs promising them control over the entire area after the war.

↳ The Balfour declaration led to the movement of prominent Jews from Europe towards Palestine.

↳ It displaced a large number of Arabs.

↳ It led to multiple agreements and groupings to solve the matter peacefully.

↳ Eventually it led to the Arab-Israeli war.

⇒ The area of Israel-Palestine is in a state of perpetual war even till date and no resolution has fully been successful.

8. Globalisation is the process of integration of the different nations, economically, socially and politically. It started in the early 40's

+ves.

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ECONOMIC

- ↳ Led to reduction of fiscal deficit of Govt.
- ↳ Passing of FRBM.
- ↳ Increase in import cover. [3 weeks → 4 months]
- ↳ Rise in GDP growth.
- ↳ Increase in purchasing power of people.

- ↳ Forced to follow sid. conditionalities
- ↳ Washington consensus.
- ↳ Increased gap between rich and poor

POLITICAL

- ↳ Increase in transparency, accountability
- ↳ RTI act
- ↳ Improvement in election methods.

- ↳ Influence of corporates, money
- ↳ Unholy nexus between politician - corporate - Bureaucrat.

INTERNATIONAL

- ↳ Improved relations with nations.
- ↳ Part of many groupings, forums.
- BIMSTEC, ASEAN

- ↳ Loss of sovereignty as decisions to be made according to international concerns.
- ↳ - WTO

SOCIAL

↳ Women

- ↳ More job opportunity
- ↳ Access to higher education
- ↳ Increase in options as customers.

- ↳ Crimes increased
- ↳ Sexual violence
- ↳ Pay parity.

↳ Family.

↳ Migration, rural to urban.

- ↳ Nuclear family
- ↳ Break in traditional bonds.

⇒ Globalisation has both improved lives of people and created new challenges.

The way forward is to improve values in society and reap its benefits.

⑨ Historically women have faced discrimination and exploitation in the Indian society due to Patriarchy.

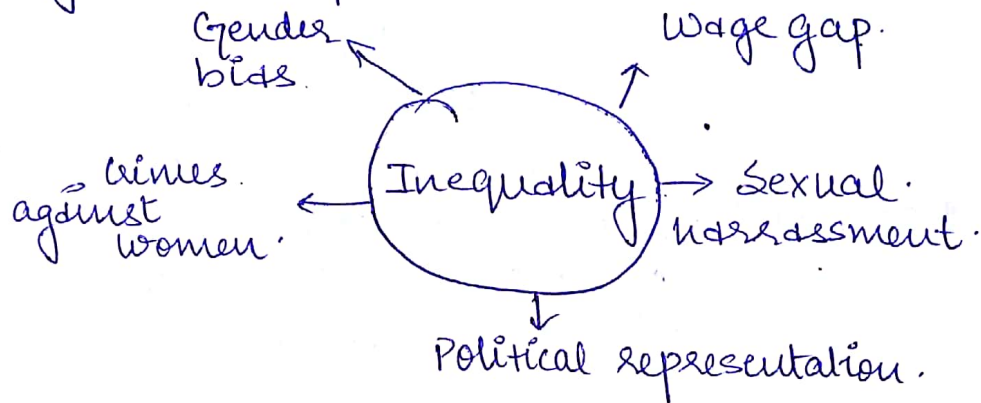
Certain practices followed were-

- ↳ Purdah system, Polygamy, easy divorce.
- ↳ Sati, child marriage, No widow remarriage.
- ↳ No girl child education, female foeticide.
- ↳ Restriction on mobility.
- ↳ Glorification as wife and mother.
- ↳ Take on husband's name and personality.
- ↳ Restricted to households, no financial independence.

These practices led to the following issues

- ↳ Violence against women in household.
- ↳ Demand for dowry.
- ↳ women considered as inferior to men.
- ↳ " " as physically weak.
- ↳ Women as a property of family with no bodily integrity.

⇒ Due to lack of representation, voice, opinion, independence, equality, women faced inequality and exploitation



WAY FORWARD.

- ↳ change in attitude towards gender equality.
- ↳ Political representation, 33% reservation in Parliament.
- ↳ Equal Pay for equal work.
- ↳ She-Box, Acts against sexual crimes to be strengthened.
- ↳ ~~in~~

10. Informal sector in India is huge, specially in terms of labour market.

↳ The trend is seen to be increasing due to the need of corporates to make more profits and decrease input costs.

Issues of informalisation

- 1) Lack of formation of union, association by labour, so no bargaining power.
- 2) Lack of access to social security schemes provided by the government.
- 3) At the mercy of the employer.
- 4) Low and unsteady wages, no security of tenure.
- 5) Employment in hazardous occupations, long working hours.
- 6) Lack of access to formal credit via banks.
- 7) No effort to invest in skill development of labour.

Implications are.

Industry

↳ As no investment in human resource, the total productivity of industry / factory remains stagnant.

- ↳ Limited investment gives limited outputs and growth.
- ↳ Their contribution to GDP does not increase with time.

Workers

- ↳ Suffer from health problems at an early age.
- ↳ Are pushed into a perpetual state of poverty.
- ↳ Fall into debt trap when dependant on money lender.
- ↳ No access to state services.
- ↳ No ability to change work / job due to limited scope.

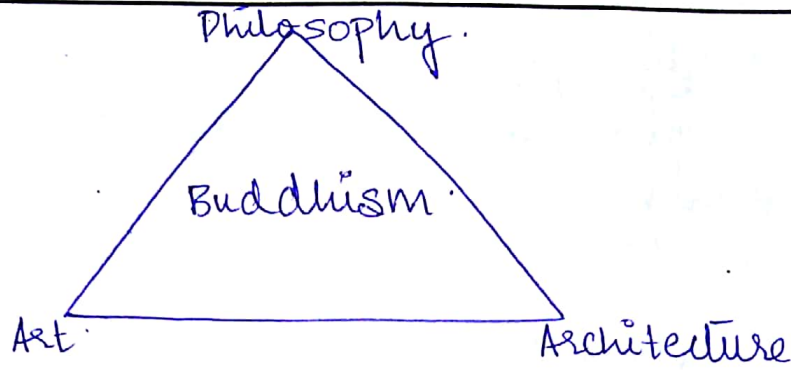
Economic Growth

- ↳ Informal sector also sees proliferation of black money which hinders GDP growth.
 - ↳ Per capita income of workers does not increase, which restricts their purchasing power.
- ⇒ Efforts must be made to formalise economy, provide skill, curb black money, stop exploitation.

Govt Initiatives

- ↳ PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- ↳ Act preventing child labour.
- ↳ Mudra yojana.
- ↳ Operation to curb black money.

(11)



⇒ Buddhism was inspired by words and actions of Gautam Buddha. And started as a religion after he attained Nirvana.

Philosophy

- ↳ Buddha propounded the Middle-Path or. no excess or extreme.
- ↳ He advocated love and tolerance for living and non living beings.
- ↳ He explained desire as the reason for all pain in the world.
- ↳ He said attainment of Nirvana is the ultimate aim of life and end of all sorrow.

Architecture

- ↳ Stupa - Built by Kings and Patrons of Buddhism. Depicted Jataka stories.
- ↳ Sanchi, Bharhut, Amaravati.

↳ Chaitya.

- place of worship for the Buddhist monks.

ex - Karla chaitya.

↳ Vihara

- place of rest for monks, visitors, travellers.

- In caves, ex - Nagpur.

Art

↳ Sculpture

Mathura
school.

↳ Red Sandstone

↳ Indigenous
school

Gandhara
school.

↳ Made of
Grey Sandstone

↳ Greek influence

Amravati.

↳ Marble.

↳ Texts

↳ Buddha's teachings, sermons and philosophies were codified into texts at the councils.

⇒ All these examples show how it enriched Indian art and architecture.

12. Peasants in British India suffered from poverty, famine, drought regularly due to exploitative policies. This resulted in multiple peasants movements.

The nature of peasant mov.:-

- 1) Localised in geographical extent.
- 2) Only concerned with local issues.
- 3) Attacked visible enemies.
- 4) Were mostly sporadic and unorganised.

Certain examples can be →

Indigo revolt in 1850s.

- ↳ was in Bengal.
- ↳ against British Plantation ~~own~~ owners.
- ↳ Issue of high rent, exploitation, forceful eviction.
- ↳ Organised by brothers - forced physical resistance and also approached courts for justice.

Pabna agrarian revolt.

- ↳ was in east Bengal.
- ↳ against Zamindars.
- ↳ high rent and eviction.
- ↳ supported by intelligentsia.

Deccan revolt

- ↳ against moneylenders.
- ↳ took violent form - burning shops, records.
- ↳ social ostracisation.
- ↳ sporadic and unorganised events.

Later revolts such as Mappila revolt in Malabar, etc. also showed same pattern.

== With the coming of Gandhian era, Peasants started participating more in national movements and its nature changed.

ex - No Rent movement - Bihar.

Anti - Chowkidara - East India.

↳ These revolts, movements also eventually led to -

- 1) rise in nationalism among peasants
- 2) Introduction of agrarian reforms in independent India.

13. The study of freedom struggle can be broadly categorised into 3 periods-

- ↳ 1885-1905 - Moderate Nationalism.
- ↳ 1906-1916 - Home rule, Swadeshi, Militant.
- ↳ 1917-1947 - Gandhian era.

⇒ The era of Moderate nationalism saw the rise of educated intelligentsia from middle class.

(, They had emerged as a result of spread of modern education and western ideas.

⇒ They played a crucial role in rising nationalism within people -

- 1) They represented the most progressive force of their time.
- 2) They explained the economic critique of the British empire.
 - (, Drain of wealth theory by Dadabhai Naoroji
- 3) Their arguments were based on hard facts and figures and not whims.
- 4) They trained the younger classes of workers in political agitation.
- 5) Spread the method of prayer, petition and protest.

↳ They raised national consciousness by exposing the exploitative nature of British rule.

↳ Also set a solid base for future extremists, revolutionaries to carry forward the movement.

⇒ Even still as most Indians were unable to understand economic intricacies, their movement remained limited in its spread.

⇒ The intelligentsia also helped many peasant movements such as Indigo, Pabna by providing help in legal matters.

↳ Their contribution to freedom struggle and in raising nationalism was extremely important and gave impetus to future movement.

14. Communal Politics in India started in early 20th century and eventually led to Partition in 1947.

There were 3 main groups who were party to it → British, Hindu, Muslim nationalist groups.

British.

↳ They cleverly employed the policy of divide and rule to perpetuate the exploitation of India.

↳ Gave impetus to reactionary elements of both religions.

↳ Started with the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Congress + Hindu nationalist.

↳ The Congress tried to adjust the demand of all sections most of the time.

↳ Tilak organised Shivaji and Ganesha festivals which created an atmosphere of unease for Muslims.

↳ Swami Dayanand organised Shuddhi movement to prevent conversion which was also seen with suspicion.

Muslim groups.

↳ Setup of United Patriotic Association
Against Congress.

↳ Instigation of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

↳ Formation of Muslim League.

- Despite Lucknow Pact and Gandhiji's
Khilafat effort, the final nail in the
coffin was lodged by the Nehru report

↳ Disagreements of demands led the
Muslims to permanently wage a separate
war against colonialism.

↳ To accommodate all demands ~~particip~~
~~the~~ partition was done in 1947 into
India and Pakistan.

15. North east India comprises of 8 states and is joined to mainland India by a strip of land called chicken's neck.

= There are certain issues faced by the state such as -

- 1) There has been a relative lack of development
- 2) Due to diverse tribes living, it has resulted in frequent clashes against themselves.
- 3) Improper implementation of 6th schedule provisions.
- 4) Limited decentralisation to regional and local councils.
- 5) Limited growth of infrastructure thus disconnecting it from mainland.
- 6) Racial insensitivity towards people from north-east.
- 7) Improper spending and scheme implementation.

= The above reasons have led to rise in certain demands.

- 1) Separate states in many regions -
Gorkhaland, Bodoland.
- 2) Unification of tribes over several states
ex- Greater Nagalim.

3) Expulsion of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants from Assam.

↳ led to exercise of NRC formation.

4) Militancy in border states - Nagaland, Manipur.

↳ The complicated set of demands is a result of failure of governance and the diverse mix of people in north east.

WAY FORWARD

↳ There to must be an effort to preserve the tribals way of life, strengthen-6Sch

↳ State demands must be considered.

↳ Youth must be provided job opportunities.

↳ Infrastructure projects must be quickly completed. Dams, roads, tunnels, water ways.

↳ A feeling of love and acceptance in people of mainland India towards N-E

(17) The year 1979 was significant to the West Asia in a number of ways -

- ↳ The Iranian revolution of 1979
- ↳ The siege the Saudi Arabia mosque
- ↳ The Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

⇒ The revolution in Iran -

- ↳ Led to regime change in favour of Khomeini
- ↳ Rise of radical Islamic leaders.
- ↳ Rule of Sharia law.
- ↳ Lack of fundamental freedoms and liberties.
- ↳ Increasing tensions with Saudi Arabia and America.
- ↳ Rise of Shia and Sunni conflict in the West Asia.

⇒ The Russian invasion started a series of events which eventually resulted in complete anarchy of the region.

- ↳ Led to rise of fundamental extremist terrorist groups.

- ↳ Increased interference of USA in the region

⇒ Eventually all these events have created civil wars in countries, proxy wars between Iran and Saudi Arabia and highly destabilised the region.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.)

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18. Luddite were a group of disgruntled artisans, handicraftsmen and factory workers.

↳ The movement started as a reaction to the bad outcomes of the Industrial revolution and also the spread of ideas of socialism.

The issues they faced were -

- ↳ Long working hours
- ↳ Child labour.
- ↳ Threat from machine made cheap products
- ↳ Health hazards in factories.
- ↳ Increase of women workers.
- ↳ No regulation of labour laws.
- ↳ Lack of bargaining power.
- ↳ Formation of slums and ghettoization.
- ↳ Extremely low wages.

As a result the Luddites attacked and destroyed machines in factories.

⇒ The government responded by passing Labour laws, Banning child labour, regulation of working hours etc.

19. Urbanisation is an inevitable by product of growth and development. It accelerated since the dawn of globalisation.

= It leads to many positive developments such as -

↳ Creation of jobs → IT, service sector, cleaning, small enterprise, house services etc.

↳ Mingling of people from different caste, religions, economic background, race. Creating a melting pot culture.

↳ Rise of certain IT hubs - Bangalore, Hyd.

↳ Increase in purchasing power of people.

↳ Better quality of life

Also at the same time, the other side of rapid urbanisation has led to -

↳ Creation of slums, ex - Dharavi in Mumbai

↳ Lower caste restricted to certain jobs such as manual scavenging, construction, rickshaw pulling.

↳ Feminisation of agriculture in rural areas etc.

⇒ It indicates to a picture of cleaved and divided urban area.

Certain measures for urban inclusion are -

- ① Housing facility for all -
Indira Awas Yojana, Housing scheme for poor.
- ② Attitude of citizens - To one of brotherhood, inclusion, trust.
- ③ Effective police so that criminal activities by migrants, thieves are reduced and cities become safe.
- ④ Smart City, Smart Transport concepts.
- ⑤ Promotion to public transport.

20

According to NCRB data, crimes committed by Juveniles have increased steadily over the years. This can be due to -

- ↳ exposure to internet at early stage.
- ↳ weakening of family bonds.
- ↳ Decline in moral fabric of the society.
- ↳ Lack of punishment for repeat offenders.

↳ To prevent escalation of juveniles into perpetrators of severe crimes early risk detection and correction methods are necessary.

↳ An important role can be played by.

Family

↳ quality time, moral education, discipline

Schools.

↳ Awareness about laws, counsellors, sensitivity towards other gender.

Healthcare

↳ Dealing with teenage issues, mental health issues.

⇒ There must be strengthening of the Juvenile Justice Act.

- ↳ Proper rehabilitation, skilling of one time offender.
- ↳ Strict punitive action for repeat offender.
- ↳ A societal consciousness and attitude towards youngsters and children.

WAY FORWARD

- ↳ early detection of abusive behaviour and measures to correct it must be made.
- ↳ All factors of society - NGO, govt, civil society, school, family must collaboratively work for improvement of our children / students.