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**MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY**

- Learning Through Maps
- Academic Vitamins
- Current Affairs
- Target Mains
- To The Point

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THIS MAGAZINE IS A RESULT OF TEAM COLLABORATION. WE EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE TO ALL OUR TEAM MEMBERS. APART FROM THE GIVEN NAMES, SEVERAL FREELANCE WRITERS HAVE ALSO MADE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS.

DEAR ASPIRANTS,

On 2nd October, we celebrated the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Since then, the public discourse has been brimming with the ideas and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi; and their significance for the present day world. This pushes us to think whether these can be applied to the preparation of Civil Services Examination (CSE).

The most decisive factor to succeed in CSE is to be disciplined throughout the preparation journey. Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said that there should be rigid and iron discipline before we achieve anything great and enduring. The journey from Prelims to Personality Test is an arduous one; and the achievement of final selection is considered great and enduring. This requires self-discipline not only in terms of how, when and what to study but also in terms of how, when and on what we should spend our precious time. Nevertheless, a good number of aspirants find that lack of time, weak financial condition and similar adverse situations have restricted them to succeed. In such a scenario, one must recall Gandhiji who said that discipline is learnt in the school of adversity.

At Drishti, we are committed to help you easily get through your preparation journey. Taking this ideal forward we have started to provide you additional content for Prelims 2020. This edition of the Drishti Current Affairs Today, thus, comes with a **special supplement on Modern Indian History** which will be of immense use to our aspirants.

Together with you in this journey.

We look forward to your feedback and suggestions.

With Best Wishes

(Dr. Vikas Divyakirti)

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Polity & Governance

Composition of Lok Sabha

The composition of the Lower House (Lok Sabha) with 543 members has remained more or less the same for four decades. Recently, former Union Minister and Congress leader Jitin Prasada said the number of Lok Sabha seats should be rationalised on the basis of population.

Key provisions

- **Article 81** of the Constitution defines the composition of the House of the People or Lok Sabha. It states that the House shall not consist of more than 550 elected members of whom not more than 20 will represent Union Territories. Under **Article 331**, the President can nominate up to two Anglo-Indians to the House.
- At present, the strength of the Lok Sabha is **543**, of which 530 have been allocated to the States and the rest to the Union Territories.
- Article 81 also mandates that the number of Lok Sabha seats allotted to a State would be such that the ratio between that number and the population of the state is, as far as possible, the same for all states. This is to ensure that every state is equally represented. However, this does not apply to small states whose population is not more than 60 lakh. So, at least one seat is allocated to every state even if it means that its population-to-seat-ratio is not enough to qualify it for that seat.
- Moreover, under Article 81(3), population means the population as ascertained by the last published Census. This implied that the composition of the Lok Sabha should represent changes in population. But, by an amendment to this Clause in 2003, the population now means population as per the 1971 Census, until the first Census taken after 2026.

When it was changed?

- The strength of the Lok Sabha hasn't always been 543 seats. Originally, Article 81 provided that the Lok Sabha shall not have more than 500 members. The first House constituted in 1952 had 497.
- Since the Constitution provides for population as the basis of determining allocation of seats, the lower House's composition has also changed with each Census up to 1971.

- A temporary freeze was imposed in 1976 on 'Delimitation' until 2001. Another amendment postponed the freeze on the number of seats until 2026. Delimitation is the process of redrawing boundaries of constituencies to represent changes in the population.
- So, the last delimitation exercise – started in July 2002 and finished on May 31, 2008 – was conducted on the basis of the 2001 Census and only readjusted boundaries of existing Lok Sabha and Assembly seats and reworked the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs.

Why the allocation of seats was frozen?

- The population-to-seat ratio, as mandated under Article 81, should be the same for all states. Although unintended, this implied that states that took little interest in population control could end up with a greater number of seats in Parliament. The southern states that promoted family planning faced the possibility of having their seats reduced.
- To allay these fears, the Constitution was amended during Indira Gandhi's Emergency rule in 1976 to suspend delimitation until 2001. The postponement of the freeze on the number of seats until 2026 was justified on the ground that a uniform population growth rate would be achieved throughout the country by 2026.
- Thus, with the total seats remaining the same since the 1970s, it is felt that states in north India, whose population has increased faster than the rest of the country, are now underrepresented in the Parliament.
- It is frequently argued that had the original provision of Article 81 been implemented today, then states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh would have gained seats and those in the south would have lost some.

Commutation of Death Sentence

Recently, the President of India decided to commute the death sentence of an accused (convicted over the assassination of then Punjab Chief Minister) as a humanitarian gesture. In the last nine years, the President commuted 20 death sentences to life imprisonment.

Nation & States

NATION

20th Livestock Census

Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has released the 20th Livestock Census recently. It provides key results reflecting the aggregate counts of various species as well as its comparison with the previous census.

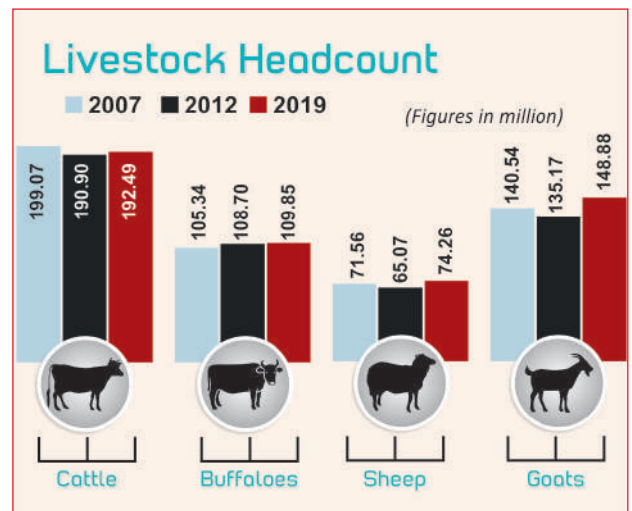
Key points

- The total Livestock population is 535.78 million in the country showing an increase of 4.6% over Livestock Census 2012. West Bengal observed the highest increase of 23%, followed by Telangana (22%).
- The total number of cattle in the country has shown an increase of 0.8%.
 - The increase is mainly driven by a sharp increase in cross-bred cattle and higher female indigenous cattle population.
 - Uttar Pradesh has observed a maximum decrease in cattle population though the State has taken several steps to save cattle.
 - West Bengal has seen the highest rise of 15% in cattle population.
- The population of the total exotic/crossbred cattle has increased by 27%.
 - Cross-bred animals contributed around 28% to India's total milk production in 2018-19.
 - The milch population of exotic and crossbred cattle such as Jersey or Holsteins shows higher milk yields and thus farmers prefer animals yielding more milk.
- A decline of 6% in the total indigenous cattle population has been observed.
 - India's indigenous cattle numbers continue to decline, notwithstanding the government's efforts to promote conservation of desi breeds through the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM).
 - The sharpest fall has been observed in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, etc. with tough cow slaughter laws.
- The total of milch animals have shown an increase of 6%.
 - Due to higher yields, foreign breeds constitute more than half the population of milch animals.

- The more the number of animals that produce milk, the more would be pressure on land and fiercer would be competition between man and animals for survival.
- The figures show that nearly 75% of total cattle in the country are female (cows) - a clear sign of dairy farmers' preferences for milk-producing cattle. This also gained momentum in the past couple of years due to the government's assistance in terms of providing sex-sorted artificial insemination (AI), with semen of high-yielding bulls, free of cost at farmers' doorstep.
- The backyard poultry has increased by around 46%. The sharp increase in backyard poultry is a significant change in the rural landscape which shows a sign of poverty alleviation.
- Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) has shown an increase of about 1%.
- The population of sheep, goat and Mithun grew in double digits while the count of horses and ponies, pigs, camels, donkeys, mules and yaks declined.

The Livestock Census

- The Census has been conducted in the country periodically since 1919-20. Since then it has been conducted once every 5 years.
- It covers all domesticated animals and their headcounts.



Among children aged 1-4 years, **zinc deficiency is more common in rural areas** compared to urban areas.

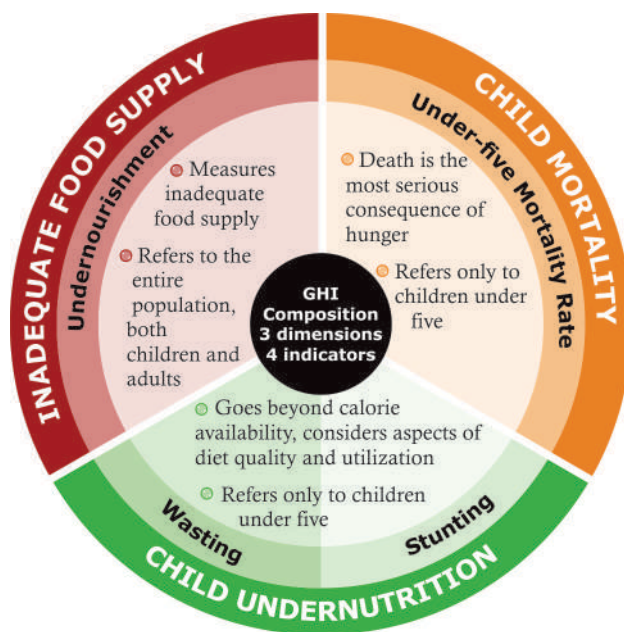
Relation between mothers' education and children's well being

- The survey also shows a direct correlation between the mothers' education and well-being of children. Data from the CNNS study show that with higher levels of schooling in a mother, children received better diets.
- Levels of stunting, wasting, low weight, and anaemia were higher in children whose mothers received no schooling as opposed to those who studied till Class XII.
- But on the flip side, a higher level of education among mothers meant that their children received meals less frequently, perhaps because their chances of being employed and travelling long distances to work went up. Such children were also at higher risk of diabetes and high cholesterol as relative prosperity could lead to higher consumption of sugary drinks and foods high in cholesterol.

Global Hunger Index 2019

Recently, the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 was released by Ireland's Concern Worldwide and Germany's Welthungerhilfe.

- The Index tracks the state of hunger worldwide and spotlights those places where action to address hunger is most urgently needed.
- The hunger levels in the report are calculated using four main indicators:
 - **undernourishment** among the population reflecting insufficient caloric intake;
 - **child wasting** (low weight for height) for children under the age of five reflecting acute under-nutrition;
 - **child stunting** (low height for age) for children under the age of five reflecting chronic undernutrition; and
 - **child mortality** of children under the age of five
- GHI scores countries on a 100-point "severity scale", where zero is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst.
- Values less than 10 reflect **low hunger**, values from 10 to 19.9 are **moderate hunger**; values from 20 to 34.9 indicate **serious hunger**; values from 35 to 49.9 are **alarming**; and values of 50 or more are **extremely alarming**.



Key highlights

- Since 2000, the level of hunger and undernutrition have fallen in moderate and serious categories worldwide.
- But, the report warned that climate change was causing alarming levels of hunger and making it more difficult to feed people in the world's most vulnerable regions. Climate change was affecting the quality and safety of food and worsening the nutritional value of cultivated food, it stated.

GHI Severity Scale				
≤ 9.9	10.9-19.9	20.0-34.9	35.0-49.9	≤ 50.0
Low	Moderate	Serious	Alarming	Extremely Alarming
Brazil, China, Iran, Russia	Myanmar, Vietnam, South Africa	India, Pakistan, Sudan, Angola	Chad, Zambia, Yemen	Central African Republic

- **Seventeen countries, including Belarus, Ukraine, Turkey, Cuba and Kuwait, shared the top rank** with GHI scores less than five in the list of 117 countries.
- Hunger is **'extremely alarming'** in one country, the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, which has been experiencing instability, sectarian violence, and civil war.
- **Nepal has shown the highest percentage change in its ranking** since 2000 which attributed it to increased household wealth, increased maternal education, improved sanitation, and implementation and use of health and nutrition programs, including antenatal and neonatal care.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Economic Scenario

Co-operative Banking in India

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) imposed restrictions on the Mumbai-based Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank following alleged irregularities.

Key points

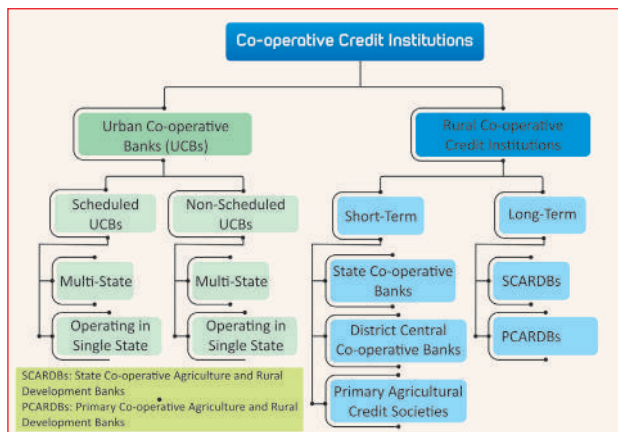
- The restrictions were imposed on the PMC Bank owing to three major problems - financial irregularities, failure of internal control and system, and underreporting of exposures.
- The restrictions imposed by RBI will remain in force for six months.
- During this period PMC Bank cannot grant or renew any loans and advances, make any investment, and incur any liability, including borrowing funds and accepting fresh deposits.
- The RBI has further capped withdrawals at ₹1,000 per customer which was later extended to ₹60,000.

What are co-operative banks?

- The Indian co-operative credit movement has its origins in the late 19th century when it was attempted as an alternative to usurious moneylenders in villages.
- The enactment of the **Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904** provided an impetus to the idea as more co-operative credit societies were set up in rural and urban areas.
- A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and usually the customers of their bank.
- Co-operative banks are **registered** under the **States Cooperative Societies Act**. They are regulated and supervised by **State Registrars of Co-operative Societies (State-RCS)** in case of single-State co-operative banks and **Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Central-RCS)** in case of multi-State co-operative banks.
- In 1966, co-operative banks with paid-up share capital and reserves of more than ₹1 lakh were brought under the purview of the **Banking Regulation Act, 1949** and, thus, Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI has further delegated some power to the **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)** to

inspect State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

- While the RCS exercises powers with regard to incorporation, registration, management, amalgamation, reconstruction and liquidation, the banking related functions such as issue of license to start new banks/branches, matters relating to interest rates, loan policies, investments and prudential exposure norms are regulated and supervised by the Reserve Bank. This leads to **dual regulation** of the banks.
- Cooperative banks come under **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** and **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)** mandates. They also maintain **Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR)** of 18.75%. They can also be brought under **Supervisory Action Framework (SAF)** which is akin to Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) Framework for scheduled commercial banks.



Advantages of co-operative banking

- **Financial Inclusion:** Co-operative banks cater mostly to first-time borrowers who may not be looked at positively by public-sector banks or private banks. It provides an effective alternative to unbanked segments and provides cheap credit to masses in rural areas.
- **Culture of Saving:** Cooperative credit movement has **encouraged saving and investment**, instead of hoarding money the rural people tend to deposit their savings in the cooperative or other banking institutions.
- **Good Returns:** Co-operative banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans to compensate for the higher

- The trade needs to be disciplined by cracking down on the chain of middlemen, wholesalers, and pseudo farmers who eye windfall profits in the hoarding game.
- Taking a cue from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, **farmers' market or rythu bazars** need to be implemented in all the States. Market intervention is also an effective instrument in controlling prices in essential commodities.
- Contract farming is another effective measure of strengthening the distribution system. It will allow farmers to make advance contracts and sell the produce directly to even private players, food processing industries and retailers without any compulsion to bring the produce to market yards.

Global Competitiveness Index 2019

Recently, the World Economic Forum (WEF) released the Global Competitiveness Index. The index ranked 141 countries.

Key highlights

- Singapore has become the world's most competitive economy in 2019, pushing the U.S. to second place. Hong Kong SAR is ranked 3rd, Netherlands is 4th and Switzerland is ranked 5th.
- India's 'progress score' of 61.4 in 2019 (on a 0-to-100 scale, where 100 represents the ideal) is only marginally lower (by 0.7 points) than it was last year. But India's ranking fell 10 notches to 68th from 58th due to improvement witnessed by several other economies.
- India is among the worst-performing BRICS nations along with Brazil (ranked at 71). In the overall ranking, India is followed by some of its neighbours including Sri Lanka at 84th place, Bangladesh at 105th, Nepal at 108th and Pakistan at 110th place.
- India ranks high in terms of macroeconomic stability and market size, while its financial sector is relatively deep and stable despite the high delinquency rate, which contributes to weakening the soundness of its banking system.
- India is also ranked high - at 15th place - in terms of corporate governance, while it is ranked second for shareholder governance. In terms of the market size and renewable energy regulation, India is ranked third.
- Besides, India also punches above its development status when it comes to innovation, which is well ahead of most emerging economies and on par with several advanced economies.

- India's ranking was undermined by its relative under-performance on five of the 12 pillars:
 - Health (rank 110), primarily owing to low healthy life expectancy;
 - Product market (rank 101), a reflection of India's poor record of 'trade openness' and high tariffs;
 - Adoption of Information and Communication Technologies (rank 120), largely owing to low rural teledensity and Internet penetration;
 - Labour market flexibility (rank 103), owing to policy rigidities, the absence of meritocracy, and poor female participation in the labour force; and
 - Skills (rank 107), owing to inadequacies in the education system, particularly the failure to inculcate critical thinking skills.

Background

- The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) was launched in 1979.
- GCI maps the competitiveness landscape of economies through 103 indicators organised into 12 pillars.
- The index rates national institutions, policies and other factors that determine the level of productivity in an economy.

How they stack up

Rankings based on WEF's Global Competitiveness Index		How India performed on various parameters	
		Parameters	Ranking
1	Singapore	Institutions	59
2	USA	Infrastructure	70
3	Hong Kong	ICT Adoption	120
4	Netherlands	Macro-eco stability	43
5	Switzerland	Health	110
28	China	Skills	107
43	Russia	Product market	101
60	South Africa	Labour market	103
67	Vietnam	Financial System	40
68	India	Market size	3
71	Brazil	Business dynamism	69
		Innovation capability	35

World Bank Cuts

India's Growth Projection to 6%

The World Bank in its latest edition of the South Asia Economic Focus said that India's growth rate is projected to fall to 6% this fiscal year (2019-20). The report noted that India's economic growth decelerated for the second consecutive year. In 2018-19, the growth rate stood at 6.9%.

International Relations

Modi-Xi Informal Summit

The Chinese President Xi Jinping visited Mamallapuram recently to hold the second informal summit with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The meeting was named **Chennai Connect**, as a follow up to the Wuhan Summit of 2018.

Key points

- The leaders did not negotiate on complicated issues but only reviewed the state of the relations, set a direction to their ministers and officials.
- Chinese President Xi Jinping also proposed a 100-year plan to cement ties between the two ancient civilisations.
- Given the depth of differences ranging from the boundary dispute to Delhi's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, it was entirely reasonable for the two leaders to focus on areas that are amenable to progress.

Background

- India-China ties have seen a turnaround over the past three decades. Since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 visit to Beijing, the countries have decided to strengthen ties in areas that were not constrained by structural issues.
- Economy was the chosen field, as in the early 1990s, India, following China's footsteps, started liberalising its economy. Trade ties between the two countries boomed over the years (it touched \$95 billion last year), though it is largely skewed towards China.
- The border has been largely peaceful. Even when the Chinese and Indian militaries were in a standoff in Doklam at the India-China-Bhutan tri-junction in the Himalayas in 2017, both governments were careful enough not to let the situation spiral out of control. The Doklam incident was followed by the first informal summit in Wuhan in 2018, with an aim of dialling down tensions and rebooting ties.
- Over the past decade, several historical forces have been shaping India-China relations. Some of these forces have been pushing both countries towards competition and some impelling them towards

cooperation and collaboration. The changing world order and the rise of Asia is one such force.

NOTE: Prime Minister Modi gifted a **Sirumugai shawl** to Xi. The gold-and-red silk shaw bearing Xi's image was woven by weavers from **Sirumugai in Coimbatore**.

Importance of Wuhan

- Uncertainty regarding the other side's policies and intentions leading to tension, mistrust, and competition often characterises the relationship.
- The Wuhan Informal Summit is a historic meeting, which pointed out the direction for the development of bilateral relations.
- Wuhan was an attempt to articulate some norms that could serve as a renewed set of guidelines to policymakers and bureaucracies in both countries. It was built on **five pillars**:
 - The '**simultaneous emergence of India and China**' with independent foreign policies is a reality.
 - The relationship has regained importance and become '**a positive factor for stability**' in the global power flux.
 - Both sides recognise the '**importance of respecting each other's sensitivities, concerns and aspirations**'.
 - Both leaderships would provide '**strategic guidance to their respective militaries**' to manage the border peacefully.
 - Both sides would strive for '**greater consultation on all matters of common interest**'.
- Nevertheless, the Wuhan approach was critiqued for not going far enough in terms of laying out a blueprint to resolve differences. There is some merit in that interpretation. Yet, the fact is both sides have contained much of the spiralling competition and mistrust.
- It has also been claimed that China had tactical reasons for a truce with India in order to focus on strategic competition with the U.S. But it also needs to be emphasised that India too benefits from not having to overburden its military, economy, and diplomatic corps from having to focus on two fronts in a region-wide rivalry with China. In essence, Wuhan was grounded in realpolitik considerations.

Environment & Ecology

Gangetic Dolphin Annual Census

Recently, the annual Ganges river Dolphin census was undertaken by the World Wide Fund for Nature-India in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department.

Key points

- The survey was undertaken along about 250 km long riverine stretch of Upper Ganga river basin between Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary and Narora Ramsar site.
- This year the tandem boat survey method replaced the previous years' direct counting method in order to provide a more accurate count of the endangered species.
- In the 'tandem boat survey' method, the officials use two inflated boats which move in tandem to count the dolphins.
- In 2015 census their count was 22, and since then the number has been stable in the last few years. This year, there is an expected rise in their number.

Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista Gangetica*)

- The Ganges river dolphin is found in parts of the Ganges-Meghna-Brahmaputra and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh.
- The Gangetic river dolphin is India's **national aquatic animal** and is popularly known as 'Susu'. Its presence indicates the health of the riverine ecosystem. Like bats, they produce high-frequency sounds which helps them to detect objects.
- **Threats**
 - **Pollution:** It faces a number of threats such as dumping of single-use plastics in water bodies, industrial pollution, fishing, etc.
 - **Restrictive flow of water:** The increase in the number of barrages and dams is also affecting their growth as such structures impede the flow of water.
 - **Poaching:** Dolphins are also poached for their flesh, fat, and oil, which is used as a prey to catch fish, as an ointment and as a supposed aphrodisiac.

- **Shipping and dredging:** It is also called a blind dolphin because it doesn't have an eye lens and uses echolocation to navigate and hunt.

■ Protection status

- IUCN Status: **Endangered**
- It is listed on CITES **Appendix-I**.
- It is classified under **Schedule 1** of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 providing absolute protection as offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties.
- **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary (VGDS)** in Bihar's Bhagalpur district is India's only sanctuary for Ganges river dolphin.
- The Gangetic dolphin is among the four freshwater dolphins in the world - the other three are 'Baiji' of the Yangtze River (China), 'Bhulan' of the Indus River (Pakistan) and 'Boto' of the Amazon River (Latin America). These four species live only in rivers and lakes.

Plastic Invading Nicobar Islands

According to a survey conducted by the researchers from CSIR-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are under threat from plastic.

Key points

- The plastic litter found along the beaches of the island was mostly of non-Indian origin that was likely to be transported by the water currents from South-East Asian countries through the Malacca Straits (which is a major shipping route) towards the Great Nicobar island.
- About 10 countries contributed to the plastic litter on the island. They include Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Myanmar, China, and Japan.
- The huge quantities of marine debris observed on this island might be due to improper handling of the solid and plastic waste from fishing/mariculture activity and ship traffic.
- The intentional dumping of waste by some nations needs to be strictly monitored and prohibited. It is also violative of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

Science & Technology

World Digital Competitiveness Ranking

India has jumped four places from 48th in 2018 to 44th rank in 2019 in the World Digital Competitiveness Ranking (WDCR).

Key points

- The US was ranked as the world's most digitally competitive economy, followed by Singapore in second place.
- The largest jump in the overall ranking was registered by China, moving from 30th to 22nd, and Indonesia, from 62nd to 56th.
- India has improved overall in all factors - knowledge, technology and future-readiness - as compared to the previous year's ranking.
- The biggest improvement is in the technology sub-factor level, holding the **first position in telecommunications investment**.

Background

- The Ranking, produced by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Center, measures the capacity and readiness of 63 nations to adopt and explore digital technologies as a key driver for economic transformation in business, government and wider society.
- To evaluate an economy, WDCR examines three factors:
 - **Knowledge:** the capacity to understand and learn the new technologies;
 - **Technology:** the competence to develop new digital innovations;
 - **Future readiness:** the preparedness for the coming developments.

National Milk Safety and Quality Survey 2018

The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has released National Milk Sample Safety Quality Survey, 2018. It covered both organised (retailers and processors) as well as non-organised (local dairy farms, milk vendors and milk mandis) sectors.

Key highlights

- Milk samples from **Telangana**, followed by **Madhya Pradesh** and **Kerala**, accounted for the highest number of cases of adulteration.

- Nearly 93% of the milk samples tested were found to be safe for consumption. Remaining 7% were found to have the presence of contaminants such as **Aflatoxin-M1**, pesticides and antibiotics.
- The survey noted that the problem of Aflatoxin-M1 is more dominant in processed milk than raw milk. **Tamil Nadu, Delhi** and **Kerala** were the top three States where Aflatoxin residue was found the most.
- Aflatoxin-M1 comes in the milk through feed and fodder that are currently not regulated in the country.
- In terms of quality, the survey found that 37.7% of the total sample of processed milk did not comply with quality parameters because the presence of contaminants such as **fats, Solids-Not-Fat (SNF), Maltodextrin** and **sugar** were above the permissible limits.
- Contrary to common perception, the study shows that contamination was a more serious problem than adulteration.
 - **Chemical contaminants** in milk comprise chemical hazards that may be introduced during milk production, dairy processing or packaging.
 - **Adulteration** is an act of intentionally degrading the quality of food either by the admixture or substitution of inferior substances or by the removal of some valuable ingredient.

NOTE: Aflatoxins are toxins produced by certain fungi which are generally found in agricultural crops like maize, peanuts, cottonseed and others. They are **carcinogenic** in nature. The exposure to AFM1 from milk also causes stunting among children.

Quantum Supremacy

Recently, Google claimed to have achieved 'quantum supremacy'. Simply put, it means that researchers at Google had solved a really difficult problem in seconds with the help of quantum computers which a supercomputer could not.

Background

- Google's quantum computer, named **Sycamore**, claimed 'supremacy' because it reportedly did the task in 200 seconds that would have apparently taken a supercomputer 10,000 years to complete.

History, Art & Culture

Pallava Art and Mamallapuram

Recently, the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Mamallapuram hosted the second India-China informal summit. Mamallapuram was created by Pallava rulers who ruled prominently from the 6th century till the end of the 9th century.

Pallava Art

- The Pallavas ruled from their capital at Kanchipuram while utilizing Mamallapuram as a port city and for religious monuments and rituals.
- With respect to art, their most important ruler was **Narasimhavarman I Mamalla**. He commissioned the monuments at Mamallapuram.
- The art of sculpting in stone is the most definitive trait of the Pallava school of art that prospered during the 6th and 9th centuries AD.
- They sponsored a large number of rock-cut monuments at Mamallapuram, including cave shrines, monolithic temples, and large sculptures carved out of boulders.

Mamallapuram stone sculptures

- A typical sculpture from Mamallapuram is finely chiselled in stone with intricate designing.
- It is characterised by a wide forehead, sharp nose, long eyes, hanging ears and oval-shaped face, usually with double chins.
- Male and female sculptures are slender and curvaceous to look at and symbolise perfection in terms of beauty.
- Noted among the creations are open rock bas-relief sculptures, like the **Great Relief** (also known as **Arjuna's Penance** or **Descent of Ganga**), the **caves of Govardhanadhari** and **Mahishasuramardini**, the **Jala-Sayana Perumal Temple**, **Pancha Rathas**, **Ganesh Ratha**, **Monolithic temples** and the **Shore Temple**.

The Shore Temple, Mamallapuram

- The Shore Temple, featuring Dravida style of temple architecture, has its superstructure (vimana) with an octagonal neck (griva) topped by a finial.
- The temple complex is enclosed within an outer wall with a gateway tower known as gopura.

- On each side of the gateway stand door guardians known as dvarapalas who welcome visitors to the complex and mark the site as sacred.



- The complex consists of three separate shrines: two dedicated to the god Shiva, and one to Vishnu.
- The smaller Vishnu temple sits between the two Shiva shrines. It has a rectangular plan with a flat roof and houses a carved image of the god Vishnu in slumber.
- Both the Shiva shrines have identical multi-storied pyramidal superstructure typical of the Dravidian style.
- All the three shrines include rich sculptural depictions on both their inner and outer walls.

The Great Relief, Mamallapuram

- This particular relief is the most well-known of the monuments at Mamallapuram. These were carved from massive granite boulders naturally scattered throughout the region. There are over one hundred of these in situ carvings.
- Despite plenty of scholarly attention, experts remain uncertain about the precise subject matter of these visual depictions.
- The **'Descent of the Ganges'** is a story about the origins and religious significance of the sacred river Ganges. Lord Shiva allowed the water to get caught in his long, matted hair so that it trickled out in gentle tributaries.
- On the Mamallapuram relief, Shiva is depicted as one of the largest figures with the common attributes viz. four arms, a crown of hair piled atop his head and a trident in his hand.
- However, he is not shown in the typical manner as allowing the sacred waters to fall on his head. Ganga

Mahatma Gandhi

- Birth: October 2, 1869
- Birth Place: Porbandar, Gujrat
- Death: January 30, 1948
- In his honour, October 2 is celebrated as International Day of Non-violence

In South Africa: 1893-1914

- **1893:** While travelling by train to Pretoria, Gandhiji had his first experience of racial discrimination. In spite of carrying a first-class ticket, he was indiscriminately thrown out of the train.
- **1894:** Gandhiji, with Hajeer Mahomed Hajeer Dada, founded Natal Indian Congress.
- **1899:** During the Boer war, he founded the Indian Ambulance Corps for the British soldiers.
- **1904:** Launched newspaper 'Indian Opinion'. Founded Phoenix settlement near Durban.
- **1906:** Started first Civil Disobedience Movement (Passive Resistance/Satyagraha) against Asiatic Ordinance in Transvaal.
- **1909:** Wrote Hind Swaraj in Gujarati.
- **1910:** Foundation of Tolstoy Farm (later Gandhi Ashrama) near Johannesburg.
- **1914:** Leaves South Africa and returns to India, awarded Kaiser-i-Hind for raising Indian Ambulance Corps.

In India 1915-48

- **1915:** Arrived Bombay on January 9, 1915; founded Satyagraha Ashram at Kochrab, Ahmedabad; in 1917, the Ashram shifted to the banks of Sabarmati.
- **1917:** Champaran Satyagraha to redress grievances of the cultivators oppressed by Indigo planters of Bihar.
- **1918:** Ahmedabad mill workers and Kheda Peasant Satyagraha.
- **1919:** Gandhi gave a call for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act on April 6, 1919, returned Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal as a protest against Jallianwala Bagh massacre; the All India Khilafat Conference elected Gandhiji as its president; first issue of 'Young India'.
- **1920-22:** Gandhiji lead the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement; calls off the Movement after the Chauri-Chaura incident.
- **1924:** Presided over the Belgaum Congress. It was the only time when Gandhiji was elected INC's President.
- **1925-27:** Retired from active politics for the first time and devoted himself to 'constructive programme' of the Congress; resumed active politics in 1927.
- **1930-34:** With Dandi March/Salt Satyagraha (12 March – 6 April), Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement; Gandhi-Irwin Pact: March 5, 1931; Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference in London: Sep. 7- Dec. 1, 1931; signed Poona Pact with Dr. BR Ambedkar: 1932; started publishing 'Harijan' from 1933.
- **1934-39:** Retired from active politics, set up Sevagram (Vardha Ashram).
- **1940-41:** Individual Satyagraha Movement.
- **1942:** Call to Quit India Movement for which Gandhi raised the slogan 'Do or Die'.
- **1945:** Simla Conference to resolve the deadlock on Wavell Plan.
- **1946:** Deeply distressed by the orgy of communal violence, Gandhiji travelled to Noakhali (East Bengal-now Bangladesh) and Calcutta to restore communal peace.
- **1947:** Gandhiji, deeply distressed by Partition, observed complete silence on the dawn of India's Independence.

- **1948:** He was shot dead while on his way to evening prayer ground at Birla House (now Gandhi Smriti) by Nathuram Godse.

Other Relevant Information

- **Literary Works:** Sarvodaya (1908)- translation of 'Unto This Last' in Gujarati, 'My Experiments with Truth' (autobiography, 1927).
- **Other Names:** Mahatma (Saint) by Rabindranath Tagore; Malang Baba/Nanga Faqir (Naked Saint) by Kabailis of North-West Frontier; Half-naked Saint by Winston Churchill; Rashtrapita by Subhash Chandra Bose.
- **Political Guru:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Gandhi has suggested the winding up of Indian National Congress after India attained independence and converting it into Lok Sevak Samaj.

Thoughts of Mahatma

- **Gram Swaraj:** Gandhiji's vision of governance had people as the main agents of change. For him, decentralisation was an article of faith. He postulated that independence must begin at the bottom. Thus, every village should be a republic or panchayat having full powers.
- **Agriculture:** Gandhiji saw the subsistence and commercial agriculture models as viable. He suggested cultivation of cash crops such as cotton and castor because they could be processed in the villages, and could foster an agro-based processing industry there. This would take care of the food, shelter and employment needs of the rural community. There could be self-reliance and inter-dependence between the villages, not complete dependence.
- **Caste System:** Gandhiji tried his best to undermine the centuries-old caste system and to remove the blot of untouchability from Hinduism.
- **Communalism:** Gandhiji was a staunch believer in the idea of communal harmony. For him, all religions uphold the message of love and peace. He stressed the importance of communal harmony not only from the religious point of view but also as a necessity in the socio-political sphere. To him, unity between peoples of different faiths was an unavoidable factor in the process of national integration.

Inspiring Words

- Selfless action is a source of strength.
- The greatness of a person lies in his heart, not in his head.
- Drops make the ocean, the reason being that there is complete cohesion and cooperation among the drops.
- When a man submits to constituted authority, it means he is paying the price of personal freedom.
If we are careful about the means, the end will take care of itself.
- In complete nonviolence, there is complete absence of hatred.

Social Issues

UNICEF State of the World's Children Report

The UNICEF has released its annual assessment of childhood nutrition 'State of the World's Children Report.

Key highlights

- The report describes a **triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, hidden hunger** caused by a lack of essential nutrients, and **overweight**.
- One-third of children worldwide under age 5 are either undernourished or overweight, undermining their full potential to grow and develop.
- According to UNICEF's findings, 149 million children younger than 5 are stunted, or too short for their age, and 50 million are wasted, or too thin, for their height.
- It also highlighted the prevalence of **'Hidden Hunger'** among children due to the low rate of breastfeeding.

NOTE: Hidden Hunger is a lack of vitamins and minerals. It occurs when the quality of food people eat does not meet their nutrient requirements.

Where India fares?

- According to the report, **India shares the highest-burden of death among children under five**. India is followed by Nigeria and Pakistan.
- 35% of Indian children suffer from stunting, 17% suffer from wasting, 33% are underweight and 2% are overweight.
- Indian children are being diagnosed with adult diseases such as hypertension, chronic kidney disease and diabetes.
- Every second woman in the country and around 40% children are anaemic.
- Among countries in South Asia, **India fares the worst (54%)** on the prevalence of children under five who are either stunted, wasted or overweight.
- The report appreciated India's **Anaemia Mukh Bharat programme** to fight anaemic prevalence as one of the best programmes implemented by governments across the world to address malnutrition.
 - The 6x6x6 strategy (six target beneficiary groups, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms) of the programme has been highlighted for using anaemia testing and treatment as the entry point to provide information on healthy diets.

Crime in India Report 2017

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) recently released its 'Crime in India' report for the year 2017.

Key highlights

- **Crime Registration and Rate**
 - In 2017, there was an increase of 3.6% in registration of cases over 2016.
 - Delhi witnessed the highest crime rate in the country with 1,050 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime incidents per lakh of the city's population. This was over four times the national average of 238.
- **Offences against the State**
 - This category includes offences such as sedition, waging war against the country and damage to public property among others.
 - There has been a 30% rise in incidents of offences against the state as compared to 2016. The act of damage to public property was the leading reason.
 - The maximum number of such offences were reported from Haryana followed by Uttar Pradesh. Maximum offences were committed by the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) operatives, followed by North East insurgents and Terrorists (Jihadi and other elements).
- **Crime Against Women**
 - The number of crimes committed against women increased by 6% over the year 2016.
 - Majority cases were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty'.
 - The maximum cases were registered in Uttar Pradesh (UP) followed by Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- **Cyber Crimes**
 - Bengaluru topped the list among metropolitan cities in terms of number of registered cyber crimes.
 - Bengaluru was followed by Mumbai and Jaipur.
- **Riots**
 - Out of the total rioting reported, communal and sectarian riots, caste conflicts and riots due to political reasons were the main factors.
 - Maximum incidents were reported from Bihar, followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

D C A T

ETHICS

Mahatma Gandhi's Seven Social Sins

Mahatma's Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary was celebrated recently. Event today, his message on Seven Social Sins holds significance.

Key points

- The Seven Social Sins is a list that Mahatma Gandhi published in his weekly newspaper Young India in 1925.
- In terms of values these can be reframed as Commitment, Morality, Humanity, Character, Industriousness, Integrity and Sacrifice.
- Gandhi's list is expressly focused on the conduct of the individual. The seven blunders that one commits cause all the disturbance and violence in society.

The Seven Sins

- **Wealth without Work:** It refers to the practice of getting something for nothing; like making money without paying taxes, malpractices which offer short cuts for minting money. Wealth must be obtained through hard work and by using fair means. Sacrifice in the form of energy, effort, prestige and position brings wealth which satisfies soul beyond just the body.
- **Pleasure without Conscience:** It refers to the pursuit of sensuality and gratification without responsibility to God, others, or one's self. It ultimately costs reputation and wounds the hearts of others who are adversely affected by such want of gratification. To be responsible, to live selflessly, to be sensitive, and to be considerate shall be the driving force behind pleasurable activities. Moreover, acts like helping the needy, saving a person from possible violence etc. invite self-induced pain, but with pleasure beneath it. No one without a clear conscience can take such risks to attain the pleasure.
- **Knowledge without Character:** Knowledge is neutral by nature but can be used for both positive and negative purposes. When knowledge is without character it is used to harm someone, to attain power and to gain control. Purely intellectual development without commensurate character development is like giving a sports car to a teenager who is high on drugs. Character gives strength to do what is right, to hold ourselves and others accountable and prevents us from taking unethical decisions.

- **Commerce without Morality:** Commerce without morality endorses acts of cheating, stealing, and selling harmful or inferior products. Every business transaction is a moral challenge to see that both parties come out fairly. Economic systems operating without moral foundation will create a society which does not serve the interests of all the stakeholders.
- **Science without Humanity:** Science without humanity is like turning men into material and machines into decision makers. Science must regard the feelings and fate of individuals.
- **Worship without Sacrifice:** Worship is not only going by rituals to please the almighty. One needs to unconditionally surrender from one's position, prestige and possessions when sitting for worship. Functioning under the social facade of religious practices without the sacrifice to serve others will not result in the union of man and god.
- **Politics without Principles:** Holding power without principles distorts realities, promotes a culture of partiality and negates the inherent values of society. Principles in politics like Constitution act like a compass needle and give a direction to move on.

Ethical Dilemma

You work as a collection agent at a finance company. Your work involves collecting dues from the customers for which you and your colleagues visit their places, the expenses of which are reimbursed. It also pays salary though it is considered meagre by the employees. You have parents and one younger sibling to be supported. Your income is not enough to sustain you and your family but it is anyhow vital. While you are struggling to make both ends meet you discover that your coworkers pad their expense accounts and get the inflated reimbursement. They want you to do the same so that their misdeeds do not get revealed. What will you do?

Arguments for revealing the truth to your boss

Except in unusual circumstances, when a greater common good is served, stealing is unethical. A society where property is unjustifiably wrested cannot survive. Even if the company makes money and underpays you, that is not a justification for stealing. The appropriate response is to ask for a raise and/or look for a different employer.

Arguments for concealing the truth from your boss

Studies have shown that whistle-blowers normally lose their jobs. For a relatively venial sin, it is not worth jeopardising one's financial security. Besides, many organizations and their leaders make far more money than their workers. Not ratting your coworkers is merely a Robin-Hooding i.e. income redistribution.

D C A T



DID YOU KNOW ?

Dadasaheb Phalke Award

- The Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 2019 will be presented to Amitabh Bachchan.
- The award is the country's highest film honour conferred for 'outstanding contribution for the growth and development of Indian cinema'.
- The Award was introduced in 1969 and it was awarded for the first time to Devika Rani, 'the first lady of Indian cinema'.

Dadasaheb Phalke

- Dadasaheb Phalke was an Indian producer, director, and screenwriter.
- He directed India's first feature film Raja Harischandra (1913).
- He is known as 'Father of Indian Cinema'.
- The government of India instituted Dadasaheb Phalke Award in his honour for a lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.

Goalkeepers Award

Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi received the Global Goalkeeper Award for the implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

- Goalkeepers Award by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation seeks to accelerate progress towards sustainable development goals.
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has also reported that improvement in rural sanitation has led to a decline in heart problems among children and improvement in the Body Mass Index (BMI) among women.

Right Livelihood Award

- The Swedish teenage climate activist Greta Thunberg was recently awarded the Right Livelihood Award 2019, also known as Sweden's alternative Nobel Prize.
- She shares her award with the three other global leaders - Brazilian indigenous leader Davi Kopenawa

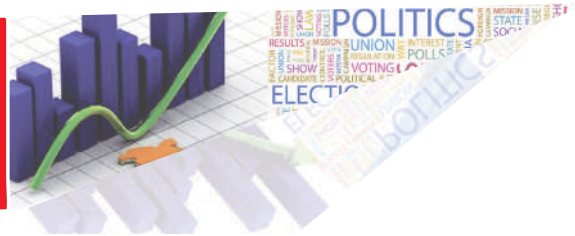
who secured the land rights of the Yanomami people; Chinese women's rights lawyer Guo Jianmei; and Western Sahara human rights defender Aminatou Haidar.

- Ms. Thunberg won the award for her inspiring, unending, and amplifying efforts that demanded urgent global action from the world's political leaders regarding climate change. Her **FridaysForFuture campaign** inspired millions of young people throughout the world to come onto the streets and demand suitable necessary actions from their respective governments.
- The award was founded by the Swedish-German philanthropist and stamp collector Jakob von Uexkull after the Nobel foundation rejected his proposal to establish two new Nobel Prizes, one environmental award and the other to promote knowledge and perspectives of people in poor countries.
- Because of its founding history and the associated efforts to promote sustainability, social justice, and peace, it came to be known as the alternative Nobel Prize.

Galo Community

- Galos are one of the major communities which dominate Siang, Lepa Rada, Upper Subansiri and Namsai districts of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Galos belong to the Tani group inhabiting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, besides Tibet.
- Communities like the Mising (Assam), Adi, Apatani, Nyishi, Tagin, and Galos trace their common origin to a primaeval ancestor, Abotani.
- Among all the communities only the Galos maintain genealogy through given names.
- Galo community has been recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in the Amendment to the Constitution (ST), Order, 1950, Part-XVIII.
- **Mopin** is the main festival in Galos which is celebrated for the prosperity of the villages
- The Galos perform **Popir dance**.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY



SUMMARY OF EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES: 31 AUGUST, 7, 14, 21 SEPTEMBER

Access and Equity Aspects of Higher Education in Jeopardy

Growth of Higher Education in India

- There was renewed focus on equity, access and quality in higher education in India since the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), when there was only 11% enrolment ratio in higher education.
- The Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was envisaged under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). It focused on expansion of the institutional base by creating **additional capacity in existing institutions** and **establishing new institutions**.

These aspects of previous policies have been completely ignored by the Draft National Education Policy (DNEP) 2019.

Variation and Distribution of Higher Education in India (As per UGC 2018; AISHE 2018)

- 60.5% colleges are in **rural** areas (this ratio was 58% in 2014–15 and 54% in 2010–11) indicating expanded opportunities to rural masses.
- 48% of the enrolment comprises **women** students, highlighting marginal decline in **gender disparity**.
- The overall GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) is way below the **global average GER of 37%** (UNESCO 2019) and far below that of **China's over 45%**.

New Institutional Architecture

- DNEP proposes “**Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation**”, to be executed through comprehensive 10-year plans prepared by all state governments.

	Objective: Bigger and fewer institutions	
	One institution per population	Number of institutions
Type-1	Research Universities → 50 lakh	150-300
Type-2	Teaching universities → 5 lakh	1000-2000
Type-3	Colleges → 2 lakh	5000-10000

Types of higher education institutions (as proposed in DNEP 2019)

- It proposes **restructuring the institutions** which cannot develop into Type 1, 2 or 3 due to lower enrolment levels and utilising their infrastructure for other purposes like schools, libraries, vocational centres, etc.
- Hence, the proposed framework will actually cause **shrinkage of the expanding base of higher education**.

Targets under DNEP

- The policy aims to reach the target of **50% GER by 2035**.
- Apparently, this would require more **sustained efforts for expansion of existing capacity**.

Conclusion

- It is incomprehensible how “smaller number of institutions” with much larger average size, will lead to increase in GER.
- In view of this, the DNEP in its present form constitutes a threat to the “access” and “equity” aspects of higher education.

Overlooking the Idea of Common School in the Education Policy

Idea of Common School

- The National Education Commission, 1966 introduced the neighbourhood school for social and national integration, for shared experiences of life among the common people.
- The National Education Policies of 1968, 1986, and 1991 committed to the idea of common school.
- In India, the rampant privatisation of schooling since the 1980s has made segregated and differentiated schooling experiences a norm rather than an exception, with more than 40% of students attending private schools today.

DNEP Proposals

- It advocates a **liberalised regulatory regime** based on autonomy with accountability for “**public-spirited**” **private/philanthropic schools** as well as **government schools**.



GIST OF MAJOR ARTICLES FROM THE OCTOBER 2019 ISSUE

Quest for an Alternate Vision

- 'Return to Gandhi' is a common refrain to affirm that it is the only way to solve the pressing problems confronted by humanity today.
- It is well-known that the central aim of the Gandhian programme of action is the attainment of Swaraj and Sarvodaya which in general parlance mean the all-round, (w)holistic development of humanity.
- It is obvious that the crisis we face today is well recognised as a manmade crisis in the sense that is the natural outcome of the terrible atrocities that powerful humans have committed against Mother Earth and our weaker fellow human beings.
- We know that it was the scientific revolution (of the 17th century) and subsequent European Enlightenment that led to a paradigm shift at all levels of human existence. The traditional worldview that guided human life in all its aspects was replaced by the so called scientific worldview.
- For instance the pre-enlightenment spiritualistic worldview assumed that life has a dimension of transcendence and there was a Divine Order behind existence. Earth was understood as a living organism and human life was to be organised on the basis of this understanding, respecting and even adoring every aspect of nature and trying to live in tune with its laws.
- But as physical sciences enabled humans to understand the working of the laws of nature more accurately, human attitude changed dramatically and drastically. The earth came to be viewed merely as a giant machine and a repository of material resources for human consumption. Humans were here to dominate, control and manipulate nature using science and technology. The meaning and purpose of life were redefined and physical welfare and sensuous enjoyment were elevated as the ultimate purpose of human existence.
- A brand of materialism evolved and it replaced religion and spirituality. Knowledge, traditionally viewed as an aid to service, came to be considered a mere instrument for the attainment of power and domination. Sir Francis Bacon put it succinctly: 'knowledge is power'.

- This modern civilisation was developed by the West, in the West and thrust upon the rest (of the world). Ironically, a small group of intellectuals of the West, like Edward Carpenter, Leo Tolstoy, John Ruskin, Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson et al., often characterised as exponents of 'the other West' questioned and critiqued that civilisation.
- Gandhi, who got personally acquainted with some of them and studied their works later continued his intellectual and moral dialogue with them. He developed a worldview and enunciated them in his first book Hind Swaraj or Indian Home-Rule.
- Gandhi's Hind Swaraj contained among other things, a severe critique of modern western civilisation. He diagnosed the root cause of the disease of modern civilisation as violence. It was rooted in and sustained by violence, both direct and structural, and consequently it generated and escalated more violence.
- The other dangers that Gandhi identified in modern western civilisation were that it dismissed religion and morality from human life and transactions as redundant and elevated physical comfort to the level of the ultimate goal.

Gandhi as an Internationalist

Gandhiji wrote in Young India in 1925 that "it is impossible" for one to be internationalist without being a nationalist. For him nationalism was same as 'humanity'. His soul revolted against any outrage on human dignity. Gandhi thought it was not nationalism which was evil but the narrowness, selfishness and exclusiveness which was bane of modern nations.

Gandhi felt that a free India by example and achievement could inculcate a moral sense among nations.

His idea of nationalism was not exclusive or selfish; there was no race and caste hatred. For achievement of independence through pacific means and by mutual goodwill he became an inspiration and an example to several nations in Asia and Africa.

Vital Contribution

- Gandhi's most vital contribution to international relations was his philosophy and technique of non-



GIST OF MAJOR ARTICLES FROM THE OCTOBER 2019 ISSUE

Initiatives in Agriculture Sector

“If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right in our country”

– Dr. M.S. Swaminathan

The agriculture sector plays an important role in shaping up any economy. In a developing country like India, even a small tweak in the agriculture sector, whether it is positive or negative, impacts the economy to a great extent. The agriculture sector employs around 50% of the population in it and provides food to 1.3 billion population. There is also interdependence between agriculture and industry which is essential for the socio-economic development of the country. It supports the industry by providing raw materials and necessary inputs and consumes fertilisers, pesticides, machinery produced by industries for its own production.

Agriculture Sector in India: Current Scenario

- The share of agriculture sector in GDP has declined from around 40% in 1960 to nearly 18% in 2018. Despite the fall in contribution to GDP, the agriculture sector continues to be the major source of employment in the country. The proportion of the workforce employed in the agriculture sector in India is highest when compared with major economies of the world.
- Inconsistency in the growth rate of agriculture in the last decade has impacted farmer’s income and creditworthiness adversely. It has also aggravated the dismal situation of people employed in the agriculture sector.
- But, despite the volatilities, India has continued to be the largest producer of pulses, milk and jute. It is also the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane, and fruits and vegetables.

Key Challenges of the Indian Agriculture Sector

- **Fragmented land holdings:** The decreasing size of agriculture land holdings not only increases the input cost but also irrigation becomes difficult in a small fragmentation of land.

- **Lack of irrigation facilities:** Lack of irrigation facilities and inadequate access to irrigation result in over-dependence on monsoons, loss of soil fertility and reduction in yield.
- **Poor infrastructure:** Due to poor infrastructures, such as storage facilities and transport, it becomes difficult to store and subsequently transport agricultural produce from remote areas. Since storage facility is inadequate farmers are compelled to sell off their produce immediately after harvest at low prices, resulting in loss of remunerative income for the farmer.
- **Access to agricultural credit:** Agricultural credit is directly dependent on landholding titles. Due to this, small and marginal farmers, who account for more than half of the total landholdings are unable to access institutionalised credit. Lack of institutional credit also hampers access to machinery used in the agriculture sector.

Government Schemes for Agriculture Sector

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)**
 - PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme that provides an amount of ₹6000 under three instalments to small and marginal farmer families who collectively own cultivable land upto 2 hectares.
 - The scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)**
 - PM-KMY is an old-age pension scheme for all landholding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in the country. It is voluntary and contributory for farmers in the entry age group of 18 to 40 years and a monthly pension of ₹3000/- will be provided to them on attaining the age of 60 years.
 - The farmers will have to make a monthly contribution of ₹55 to ₹200, depending on their age of entry, in the Pension Fund till they reach the retirement age.

DOWN TO EARTH



GIST OF MAJOR ARTICLES FROM 31 AUGUST & 15 SEPTEMBER ISSUES

Food Fortification

On August 25, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that rice provided to India's poor categorized under five government schemes, including the public distribution system and mid-day meals, will soon be fortified with micronutrients such as vitamin B12, iron and folic acid, to help fight malnutrition.

Implementation

- The rice fortification scheme will be implemented in 15 districts of 15 states on a pilot basis from this kharif season.
- For rice fortification, MOCAFPD (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) is the nodal agency and has allocated ₹150 crore (₹10 crore to each district) for three years.
- The cost of fortifying rice is ₹0.60/kg, which will be shared between the Centre and the states in the ratio of 75:25.

Background

- **Rice** is the fifth food item that the government is promoting with fortification—salt, edible oil, milk and wheat being the others.
- For the first time since the 1980s, when the government made **addition of iodine to salt** compulsory, there is a renewed focus on fortification of food items.
- The decision on **fortification of wheat** was announced last year and is being implemented in 12 states under India's flagship **Poshan Abhiyaan** to improve nutrition among children, adolescents, pregnant mothers and lactating mothers.
- Fortification of **edible oil**, too, was made compulsory across the country by FSSAI in 2018.
- Fortification of **milk** was started in 2017 under which the National Dairy Development Board of India (NDDB) is pushing companies to add Vitamin D.

Need for Food Fortification

The government believes that micronutrients, which enable the body to **produce enzymes and hormones**

essential for growth, can play a crucial role in the country where **38% of children** under five years are **stunted** and **36% are underweight**, as per the National Family Health Survey 2015-16.

Concerns Related to Food Fortification

- No proven case in any part of the world where fortification has reduced malnutrition.
- Natural foods contain **protective substances** such as phyto-chemicals and polyunsaturated fat that could get **adversely affected** by the process of blending micronutrients.
- Indian cooperatives like Amul favour natural fortification to address vitamin deficiency and consider synthetic or **artificial fortification dangerous for health**.
- **Lobbying by few MNCs** who have monopoly in the micronutrient's manufacturing world market and push governments towards fortifying foods.
- **Financial burden on States** to bear the cost of micronutrients which are till now not GST free.
- There is no established mechanism for **regulation of the prices of micronutrients** as they are not yet governed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

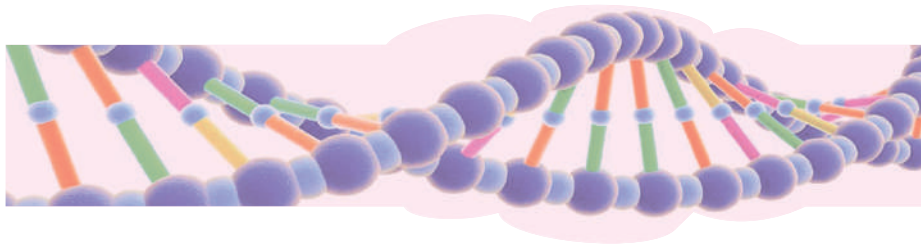
Conclusion

- FSSAI has created a **Food Fortification Resource Centre** in New Delhi to advise and provide technical support to the regulatory body in collaboration with non-profits like Tata Trusts, PATH, World Food Programme and World Bank.
- Any conflict of interest must be avoided in implementation of such programmes at pan India level.

Aquifer Mapping

Reckless exploitation of aquifers is gravitating India towards a water disaster.

- Assessment by the Central Ground Water Board (CWGB) and research based on GRACE satellite data amply demonstrated rapid aquifer desaturation at many places.



GIST OF MAJOR ARTICLES FROM THE OCTOBER 2019 ISSUE

Bamboo Bottles Perfect Alternatives to Plastic Bottles

- Today's greatest challenge is to make the earth plastic free as it is posing a threat. Plastic is posing a serious threat to the environment and health. Today the greatest challenge is to make the earth plastic free.
- Bamboo products can prove to be a replacement/substitute for plastic. Bamboo products are gaining popularity and are replacing everyday products.
- Dhritiman Borah, an entrepreneur and former IITian has developed eco-friendly handy bottles made of bamboo. His aim is to make India 100% plastic-free.
- Bhaluka (Bambusa), a bamboo variety has been used by Borah to make the bamboo bottles. These bamboo bottles are organic, leak-proof and keep the water cool even in scorching summers. Cork of the bottle is also made of bamboo which makes them airtight.
- However, currently the production is very less than the expected demand, the production can be increased using better machinery and tools.

Combat Obesity as a Public Health Challenge

- A person with BMI (Body Mass Index) between 25 and 29.9 is considered overweight, while 30 and beyond is obese. Obesity has tripled globally since 1975, despite the known fact that it is preventable.

Factors for Overweight and Obesity

- **Feeding centre:** It has been found by the researchers that certain neurons in Lateral Hypothalamic Area (LHA) of the brain give a signal when to stop eating.
- **Faulty Gene:** Fat-mass and obesity associated genes act as a responsible agent in some cases of obesity.
- **Liquid Fructose Alterations:** A link between high consumption of fructose and obesity has been found by researchers.
- **Medications:** Consumption of some medicines over a period of several months evokes weight gain.
- **Missed sleep:** Sleep deprivation affects hormonal changes which provoke an increase in appetite.

- **Self-perpetuation obesity:** More fat a person carries, the less likely the body is to burn it, because of a protein SLR11

Solutions to Obesity

- WHO has suggested governments to tax products like sugary drinks to reduce consumption of these products, which can yield major health benefits like reduction in obesity, type 2 diabetes and tooth decay.
- Apart from the policy level measures, awareness about the necessity of maintaining a healthy weight or losing weight through diet and exercise needs to be created among people.
- Some other weight control methods vital for upholding a healthy body weight include: eating more fibre, probiotic foods and protein; mindful eating proper mastication; good sleep; cutting down sugary beverages; and reducing stress.

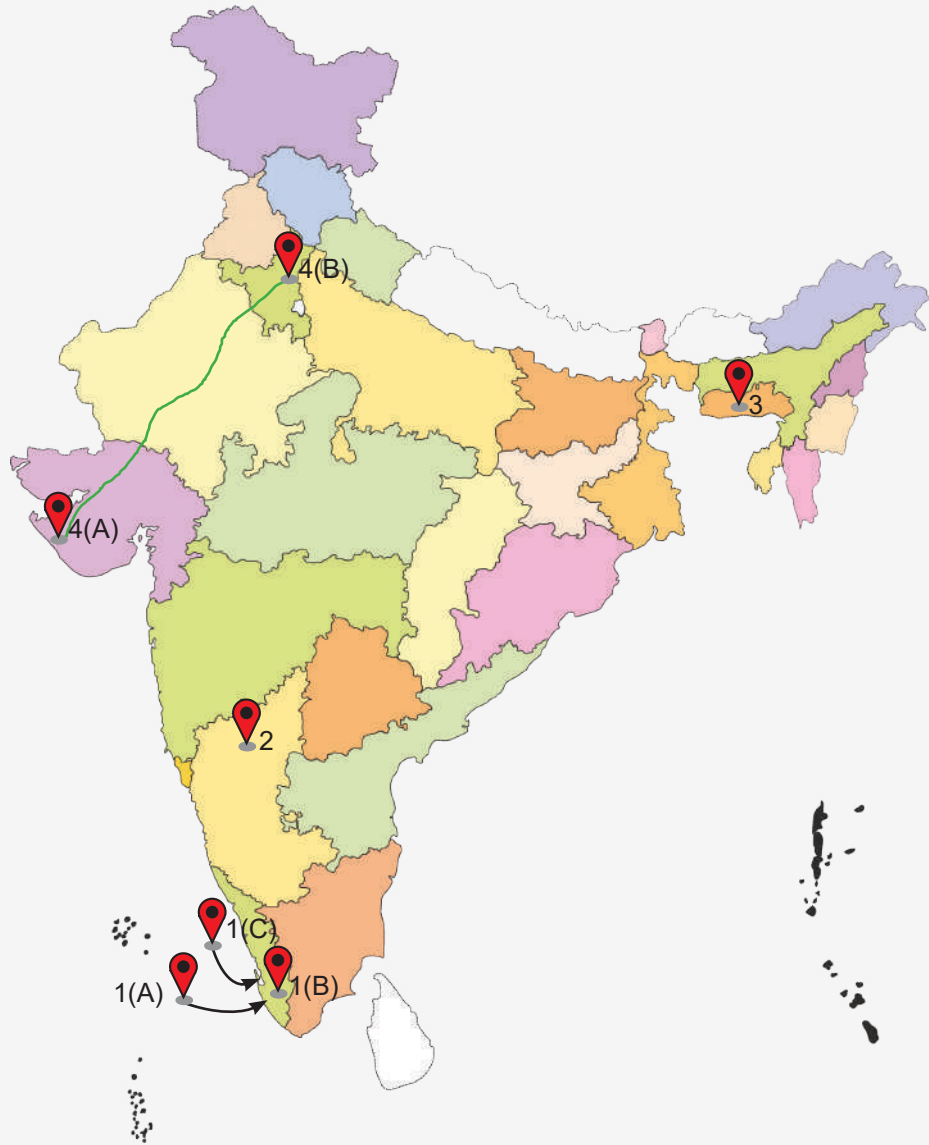
Heavy Metal Toxicity From farm to Plate

- Vegetables and fruits are essential for a healthy diet. But the environment they are grown in affects the nutritional status of the vegetables and fruits.
- A recent study conducted by CSIR-NEERI (National Environmental Engineering Research Institute) Nagpur reveals that vegetables grown on the Yamuna river floodplain in Delhi contain toxic metals that expose humans to serious health diseases including cancer and organ malfunction, etc.
- During the study, it was found that the vegetables carried heavy metals like lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Mercury (Hg) and Nickel (Ni).
- The study stated that the level of lead (Pb) exceeded the safe limits set by FSSAI.
- In a report, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) called the Yamuna river a dead river.
- There is a huge amount of wastewater or sewage water generated from the cities of India. This wastewater is discharged without any treatment into the surface water sources, reducing the quality of river water in nearby cities.



LEARNING

MAP-1

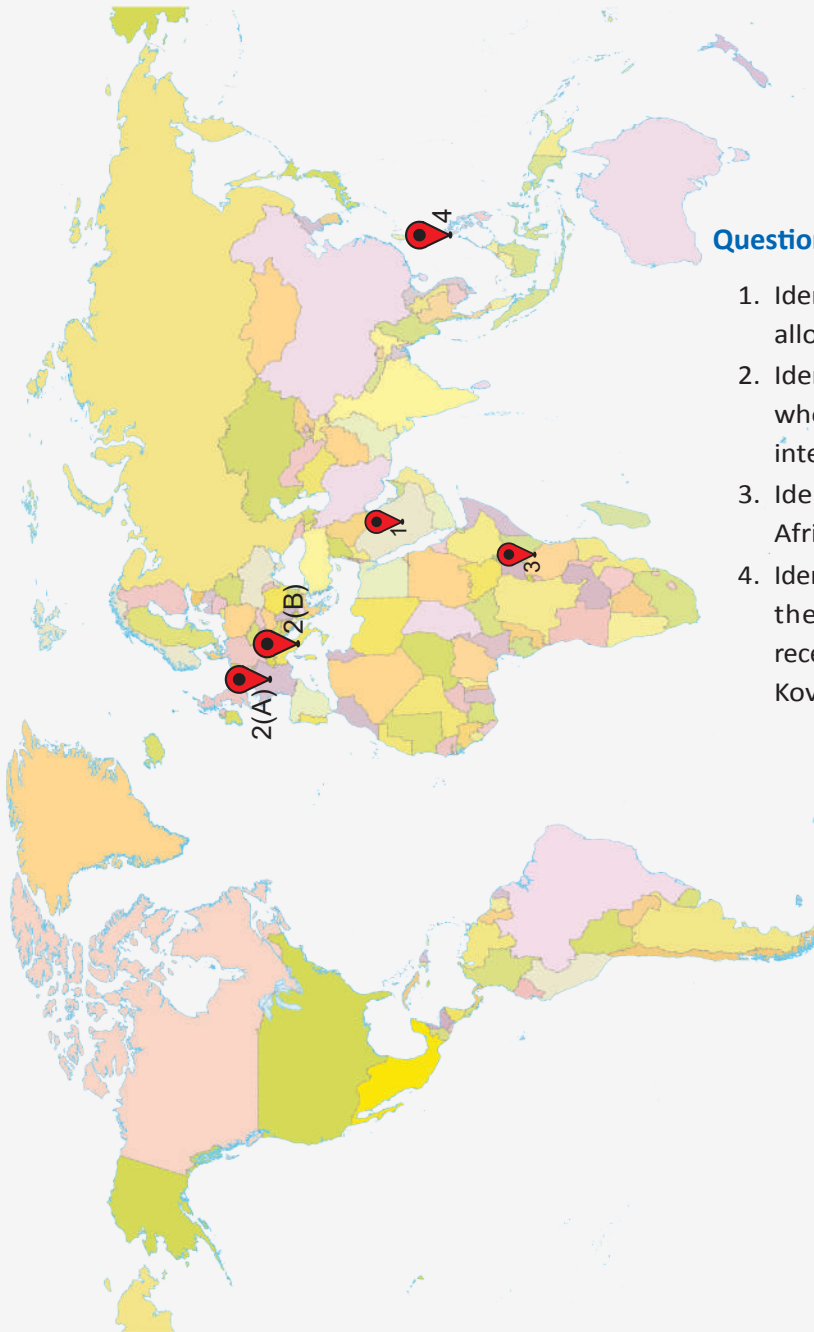


Questions

1. Identify the Ramsar sites situated in Kerala.
2. Identify the place from where the graves of Chalukyan rulers have been found recently?
3. Identify the State which recently proposed exclusion of 'unrepresented tribes' from the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution?
4. Identify the places between which the Government is planning to create a wide 'Green Wall'.

(Answers : Refer to Page No. 162)

THROUGH MAPS



Questions

1. Identify the country which recently has allowed women to join armed forces.
2. Identify the European Union members who have introduced 'digital tax' on internet tech companies.
3. Identify the highest mountain peak in Africa.
4. Identify the city in the Philippines where the bust of Mahatma Gandhi was recently unveiled by President Ramnath Kovind.

(Answers : Refer to Page No. 162)



TO THE POINT

Designed to hit the bull's eye: Point wise, short, crisp material in an easy-to-understand format.

NOBEL PRIZE

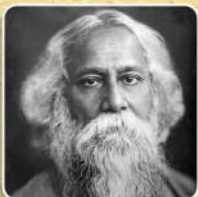
What is Nobel Prize?

- Alfred Nobel, a Swedish scientist, in his last will in 1895, gave the largest share of his fortune to a series of prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology/Medicine, Literature, and Peace. These came to be known as Nobel Prizes.
- The Nobel Prize was formally founded in 1901. It rewards the discoveries and works that have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind.
- In 1968, the sixth award, the Prize in Economic Sciences was started by Sweden's central bank, the Sveriges Riksbank.
- As per Alfred Nobel's will, Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in **Oslo** and the other Prizes in **Stockholm**.
- From 1974, the Statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that a Prize cannot be awarded posthumously unless the death has occurred after the announcement of the Nobel Prize. Before 1974, the Nobel Prize has only been awarded posthumously twice: to Dag Hammarskjöld (Nobel Peace Prize 1961) and Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Nobel Prize in Literature 1931).

How candidates are nominated?

- The Nobel Committees every year invite several university professors, scientists, previous Nobel Laureates, and members of parliamentary assemblies to nominate candidates for Nobel Prizes for the coming year.
- The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, Sweden, evaluate nominees for the physics and chemistry prizes. A panel at the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, reviews nominations for the prize in medicine.
- These groups shortlist the candidates which move on to a selection committee for each subject. The committees vote on who will receive the prize that year — or whether no one should receive it. The committees are:
 - **Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences:** Physics and Chemistry
 - **The Karolinska Institutet:** Medicine
 - **The Swedish Academy:** Literature
 - **Norwegian Nobel Committee:** Peace
 - **Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences:** Economic Sciences

Nobel Laureates from India



Rabindranath Tagore
Literature | 1913



C V Raman
Physics | 1930



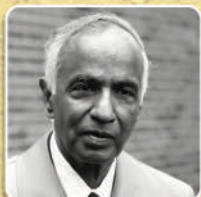
Har Gobind Khorana
Medicine | 1968



Mother Teresa
Peace | 1979



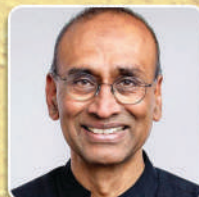
Abhijit Banerjee
Economics | 2019



S Chandrasekhar
Physics | 1983



Amartyan Sen
Economics | 1988



V Ramakrishnan
Chemistry | 2009



Kailash Satyarthi
Peace | 2014

Note: Khorana, Chandrasekhar and Ramakrishna are Indian-born foreign nationals. Abhijit Banerjee, too recently took American citizenship.

D C A T

2019 Nobel Laureates

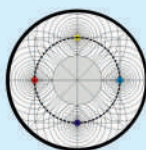
Physics

James Peebles

- For theoretical discoveries in physical cosmology.
- He showed that in the universe just 5% is known matter. The rest is unknown dark matter and dark energy.

Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz

- For the discovery of an exoplanet orbiting a solar-type star.
- They discovered "51 Pegasi b" – first-ever find of an exoplanet orbiting a solar-type star.



Chemistry

John D. Goodenough, M. Stanley Whittingham and Akira Yoshino

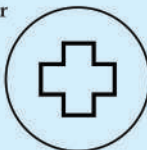
- For the development of lithium-ion batteries.
- Lithium-ion batteries have revolutionised our lives and are used in everything from mobile phones to laptops and electric vehicles.



Medicine

William G. Kaelin Jr, Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe and Gregg L. Semenza

- For their discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability.
- The discoveries made by the three men have fundamental importance for physiology and have paved the way for promising new strategies to fight anaemia, cancer and many other diseases.



Economics

Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer

- For their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.
- Their research based on 'Randomised Control Trial' has considerably improved our ability to fight global poverty.



Peace

Abiy Ahmed Ali (Ethiopia)

- For his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, and in particular for his decisive initiative to resolve the border conflict with neighbouring Eritrea.



Literature

Olga Tokarczuk (2018)

- Has been awarded "For a narrative imagination that with encyclopedic passion represents the crossing of boundaries as a form of life".

Peter Handke (2019)

- Has been awarded "For an influential work, that with linguistic ingenuity has explored the periphery and the specificity of human experience".





ESSAY WRITING

COMPETITION

“A drop of ink may make a million think.”

- PAPER-I (250 Marks, UPSC CS Main Examination): “Essay: Candidates may be required to write essays on multiple topics. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.” That is what the UPSC says about the Essay paper in the CSE notification. Through an essay, the commission wants to know if you will make the right civil servant who has balance of judgement, variety and depth of interest, logical exposition and other such bureaucratic qualities.
- Keeping this in mind, we present a forum where you are asked to practice your writing skills by writing essays on the given topics. The topics are decided keeping in view the thematic trends in CS (Mains) examination.
- If that is not all, the best essays shall be rewarded and published. We’ll judge the essay based upon four parameters viz. Structure of the essay, Content, Flow and language.
- The prize details are as follows:

First Prize: 6 Months Subscription

Second Prize: 4 Months Subscription

Third Prize: 2 Months Subscription

Essay Writing Competition—43

Topic:

‘Freedom means supremacy of human rights everywhere.’

Terms and Conditions—

1. The essay shall be of length between 1000-1200 words.
2. It should be neatly typed on A4 sheets.
3. Only one entry per participant is allowed.
4. Entries are to be sent by Registered/speed post only on following address: EXECUTIVE EDITOR, DRISHTI CURRENT AFFAIRS TODAY, 641, FIRST FLOOR, DR. MUKHERJEE NAGAR, DELHI-110009. Please mention ‘For Essay Competition’ in capital letters on the envelope.
5. Remember to submit your personal details on the form printed on this page after neatly tearing it off the marked pointers. Submissions without this form shall not be entertained.
6. Your essay must reach the given address before **20th November, 2019**. Entries reaching us after the given date will not be accepted.
7. Essays should be original and not plagiarized or copied except for properly quoted references. Prior published or awarded essays will not be accepted.
8. All rights related to the results of the competition are secure with ‘Drishti Current Affairs Today’. The winners shall be announced in the subsequent issue of the magazine and the winners shall be contacted by email and telephone.
9. Copyrights of the rewarded essays will lie with the magazine which may be used in any way by ‘Drishti Publications’.



Form for Essay Competition-43

(Kindly cut and attach this form along with your essay. Use original form and not photocopy.)

Name of participant: Mobile no.

Address:

.....

Pin code: Email ID:

TARGET MAINS

PAPER-I

Question 1. *The exchange of scholars between ancient India and ancient China created a healthy relationship between both countries. Comment.*

Answer: The exchanges between India and China have deep roots in the past with economic and cultural dimensions. While Indian cities constituted nodal points in the ancient silk route, China was our major partner in South East Asian Trade. The cultural exchanges between the two nations were inspired by the need to bolster trade between the two nations and also to spread Buddhism in China. Various Chinese scholars have visited India to either collect Buddhist canonical texts (Fa-Hein) or to study in prestigious Indian educational institutions (Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramshila.)

The exchange of scholars between India and China had long term consequences for both countries:

- Propagation of Buddhism promoted India's contact with China. Beginning with the reign of Kanishka a large number of missionaries went to China. Buddhism spread to Japan and Korea from China.
- The travelogues of Itsing who studied at Nalanda University and also of Huen Tsang (regarding the patronage to Buddhism by Harsha) attracted other students from outside India.
- The Indian scholars who visited China translated Sanskrit documents into Chinese (Buddhist texts mainly) and also actively contributed to the development of mathematics and science there.
- The intellectual interactions between the two nations facilitated by Chinese and Indian travellers had spread beyond religion to science, mathematics, literature, linguistics, architecture, medicine and music.
- The exchange (Chinese imports) also influenced the consumption habit, particularly of rich Indians. Indian important literary works 'Shakuntala' by Kalidasa mention the nature of Chinese products used in India.
- Indians traders participated in "Silk Route" trade which ran from China to Central Asia. Through these interactions, Indians learnt the art of growing silk from China and Chinese learnt the art of growing cotton and Buddhist painting from India.

A healthy relationship between India and China begun due to trade interactions and was later fostered through political exchanges and also the memoirs of pilgrims. While China was benefitting India in terms of trade and items of daily use, Indians exported their know-how in science, literature and religion.

Question 2. *Despite being mineral-rich regions, the Eastern states of India have failed to register expected growth and social indices. Examine the reasons for this failure along with suitable remedial measures.*

Answer: As per the ministry of Mines data, the eastern states of India - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha account for more than 25% of the value of mineral production in the country. Despite being mineral-rich region, it remains to be one of the most underdeveloped regions of the country. They continue to fare badly in indicators like health, education, employment and social inclusion.

Reasons for poor growth and social indices:

- **Neglect in policy-making:** The region has a history of exploitation of its mineral wealth without giving due regard to harmful impacts on the environment and local people. The locals being poor and vulnerable have no say in high-level decision making. Even Gram Sabhas does not work as per their mandate.
- **Opposition from local people:** Rapid growth and industrialization are resisted by local people due to mistrust on governance policies which resulted into growth of Naxalism.
- **Difficult terrain and low outreach:** A number of villages are remotely located which creates hindrances in implementation of government programmes like immunization, literacy promotion, etc.
- **Negative impacts of mining:** Mining has direct impacts on health and well being of locals. Cancer cases in the nearby villages of Jaduguda mines of Jharkhand due to radioactive waste generated from uranium mining are widely documented.
- Poor resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected people.



Readership Survey



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MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

PRELIMS REVISION SERIES-1



The UPSC syllabus for Prelims mentions history segment as 'History of India and Indian National Movement' and the syllabus for Mains mentions it as 'Modern Indian History from about the middle of the 18th century'. The analysis of past years question papers and trend of UPSC CSE prelims examination points out that Modern India and that too the part related to Indian national movement has been most important with regard to the number of questions appearing in the exam. History becomes even more important segment to be covered at the earliest as almost whole of the syllabus of history remains largely static and unaffected by recent happenings. Having said that, the events, personalities and eras which come up in news assume a bit more importance given the focus of UPSC on current affairs in last few years. The first part of our Revision Series covers Modern Indian History keeping all these points in hindsight and strives to help aspirant prepare and revise this scoring section for UPSC CSE Prelims 2020.

<input type="checkbox"/>	European Penetration into India	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	British Expansion in India	102
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social, Cultural and Religious Reform Movements	108
<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of Education during British Rule	111
<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of Press during British Raj	114
<input type="checkbox"/>	British Economic Policy and its Impact	116
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Freedom and Partition	145
<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitutional Developments during the British Rule in India.....	148
<input type="checkbox"/>	Governor General and Viceroys during the British Rule in India	153
<input type="checkbox"/>	Revolts during the British Raj	155

European Penetration into India

For a long time, Europeans failed to establish a direct trade relation with India, as all the major land routes to India were controlled by the Arabs. As a result, the western traders concentrated more on discovering a safe sea route. With Europe's advancement in the art of ship building and navigation in 15th century, there started an enthusiastic preparation for a long and adventurous sea voyage to reach the unknown corners of the East.

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

Portuguese patronized numerous ambitious sailing missions. One such mission by Vasco de Gama succeeded in reaching Calicut via the Cape of Good Hope in May 1498. He was favourably received by the local ruler Zamorin. In 1500 Portuguese sent the second mission under **Pedro Alvares Cabral**. Hence, Portuguese Company became the first European trading company to establish its trade posts in India. They established their trading settlements at Cochin, Goa, Daman and Diu, Salsette, Bassein and Bombay.

Important Personalities

Francisco de Almeida

He arrived as the first Portuguese Viceroy in 1505 and established four ports on south western coast. In 1508 he was defeated by a joint naval force of kingdoms of Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat in the **War of Chaul**. However, the very next year in 1509 he defeated them in another battle fought near the port of Diu. His policies were famously known as '**Blue Water Policy**'.

Alfonso de Albuquerque

He was the second Portuguese governor and is regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in India. He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510.

Nino de Kunha

In 1513, he established Goa as the formal capital of Portuguese in India and also established Portuguese settlements at Hugli (Bengal) and St. Thomas near Madras and conquered Bassein and Diu in 1535.

Afonso de Souza

It was during his governorship (1542-45) that the first Jesuit priest **Francisco Xavier** arrived in India.

Portuguese Influence and Legacy

The "**cartazes**" licensing system was created in 1502 to control and enforce the Portuguese trade monopoly over a wide area in the Indian Ocean. The cartaz was issued by the Portuguese, granting merchant ships protection against pirates and rival states.

Tobacco cultivation, ship making (Calicut and Gujarat) and use of printing press began after the arrival of Portuguese. Gothic architecture and its influence in India is also their contribution.

Decline

By the beginning of 18th century, the influence of Portuguese in Indian trade had declined. Though they were first to enter India, yet their religious intolerance, excesses as sea pirates, Albuquerque's weak successors, decline of Vijaynagar empire, tensions with Spain and arrival and growth of English and Dutch in India, etc. contributed to their decline.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH IN INDIA

The Portuguese were followed by Dutch. **Cornelis de Houtman** was the first Dutch citizen to arrive in India. They formed United East India Company of Netherlands in 1602 also known as Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie-VOC.

They established their trade posts in Gujarat, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The first Dutch factory was established at Masulipattam in 1605. Other important factories were Pulikat, Surat, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagpatnam and Cochin. They mostly traded spices, indigo, raw silk, rice and opium.

In 1741, they were defeated by king of Travancore, Martanda Verma, in **Battle of Colachel** and in 1759. They were decisively defeated by the British in the **Battle of Bedara** in which the English were led by Clive.

Decline

Deteriorating economic condition, high degree of centralization, primacy to spice trade, relatively weaker navy than British etc. were the reasons for the decline of Dutch.

- The French Company emerged as the second European Power in South.

The Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

Political complexities arising from the dynastic feuds in India provided the context for the second round of Anglo-French conflict in the south. The main cause of this war was the issue of succession in Carnatic and Hyderabad.

Course of the war

- Anwaruddin Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.
- The French supported Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung in Carnatic and Hyderabad respectively.
- The British supported the other claimants (Nasir Jung in Hyderabad and Anwaruddin and later his son Muhammad Ali in the Carnatic).
- French succeeded in both the states by defeating and murdering their opponents and placing their supporters on the throne (1749).
- The English retaliated by organizing a strong force (from Calcutta) under **Robert Clive** who occupied Arcot and defeated French successively.
- In 1752, Chanda Sahib was killed by the Raja of Tanjore (British ally) and Muhammad Ali was placed on the throne of the Carnatic.
- Dupleix tried to retrieve French position; but the French government became displeased with him, particularly because of the financial losses suffered due to his political ambitions, and he was called back in 1754.

- In January 1755, The **Treaty of Pondicherry** was concluded between the two companies and the war came to an end.

The second war proved inconclusive. The French were strongly entrenched at Hyderabad through their agent Bussy. The French power in the south was far from over yet.

The Third Carnatic War (1757-1763)

The outbreak of the **Seven Years' War in Europe** between France and Britain in 1756 provided the context for the third and decisive Carnatic War in 1757-1763.

Course of the war

- The success of the second Carnatic War encouraged the English Commander, Robert Clive, to initiate the subjugation of Bengal by besieging the French factory at Chandernagar in Bengal.
- A strong force was dispatched by the French under Conte de Lally, but due to financial problems and unfavourable government policies, the French remained handicapped in asserting their position.
- The French fortunes in India went into decline, and they were finally defeated in the decisive **Battle of Wandiwash** in 1760.
- The French army attempted to regain the fort at Wandiwash (now in Tamil Nadu), but was attacked by Sir Eyre Coote's forces and defeated decisively.

With this battle, the fate of the French was sealed. Pondicherry and some other French settlements were returned to the French by the **Treaty of Paris** (1763) but these were never to be fortified. The French political ambitions were doomed and the British emerged as the supreme power in India.

British Expansion in India

The mutual differences and conspiracies among Indian states allowed the British East India Company to establish its supremacy.

ACQUISITION OF BENGAL

It was because of the failure of Nawab Siraz-ud-daula, Mir Zafar and Mir Qasim in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of Bengal within the short span of eight years between 1757 and 1765 that the East India Company was able to establish its control over a vast territory.

- It was the clash of the trading interests between the Company and the Nawabs of Bengal which led to a series of events in the 1750s.
- The central reason for the tense relationship was the royal charter (Shahi Farman) issued by Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar in 1717.
- One of the favours granted to the company apart from the duty free import and export of goods in Bengal was the right to grant '**dastaks**' or permits to allow the passage of duty free goods through port authorities.
- However, the Company servants started misusing the permits to carry out their private trade illegally and

Policy of Ring Fence, 1765-1813

From 1765 onwards when the British assumed the Diwani rights of Bengal, the Company followed the policy of ring fence which meant:

- Maintaining equality based status quo with Indian Kings.
- To create buffer states to maintain security of their own dominions like Awadh was used as a buffer state against the threat of Marathas.
- However there were deviations from this policy as well. Wellesley's siege of Mysore in 1800 is one of the examples.

Policy of Subordinate Isolation, 1813-58

During this phase the British pursued free trade policy for which it was necessary to establish control over the local kingdoms. Therefore, during this period we find the Company making successful attempts at establishing itself as the paramount power of the country.

- States were made to sign treaties accepting subordinate cooperation with the British by surrendering their external sovereignty and keeping themselves limited to the internal affairs of the state. This also ensured that the states could be politically segregated from each other.
- The Charter Act of 1833 ended the monopoly of the Company trade with India therefore the Company focussed on its political role and in 1834 the Directors of the Company devised the policy of Doctrine of lapse to annex the Indian States at the first opportunity.
- Apart from it, treaties were signed with Marathas and Rajputs to contain them and during the tenure of Bentinck, the kingdoms were annexed even under the pretext of misrule.

Policy of Subordinate Union, 1858-1935

The revolt of 1857 made it clear to the British that the Policy of annexation followed by them has given

rise to discontent among Indians. Also, with the removal of the fictional authority of the Mughal emperor and subsequent proclamation of the Queen of England as the Empress of India ('Kaiser-i-Hind') during the tenure of Lord Lytton in 1876 automatically meant that the Indian States have accepted British as the paramount power in India. Therefore:

- The policy of annexation was dropped though the head of those States could be punished or even deposed in the interest of the affairs of the state.
- The rights of the princely States to adopt heir to their throne was given back to them.
- Not only the British could now interfere with the internal matters of the State but also held the right to represent India in the international affairs of diplomacy, war, treaties, etc.
- This period also saw the emergence of system of railways, roads, telegraphs, canals etc which unified the country at the administrative level.

Policy of Equal Federation, 1935-47

- This period saw a slew of constitutional proclamations and amendments which gradually led towards the Independence of India.
- The Government of India Act, 1935, coined the idea of development of a union of States though it could never be actually realised.
- This period saw the introduction of other significant constitutional reforms and propositions like Cripps Mission (1942), Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission (1946) etc. The Mountbatten plan (1947) talked of ending the British Supremacy in India. Ultimately, Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947 and India gained its independence from the British Rule.

Social, Cultural and Religious Reform Movements

IMPORTANT SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS OF 19TH CENTURY

Brahmo Samaj (1828)

- Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, it sought to purge Hinduism of the abuses that had crept into it.
- It focused on reinterpretation of Hindu doctrines and found ample spiritual basis for his humanitarianism in the Upanishads.

- It launched campaigns for the abolition of sati, child marriage, female infanticide etc. as well as condemned polygamy and practice of keeping concubines and advocated the right of Hindu widows to remarry.
- It denounced the caste system and declared it anti-national, anti-democratic and inhuman and stood for equality between man and woman.
- Brahmo Samaj opposed polytheistic ritualism and upheld monism. It was guided by vision of a universal

Freedom Struggle (1916-1934)

GANDHIAN SATYAGRAHAS

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- In Bihar region, European planters had force the peasants to **grow indigo on 3/20 of the total land** (called *tinkathia* system). When German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants to release them of the obligation of indigo cultivation.
- The cultivation of Indigo also rendered the soil infertile. Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.
- Gandhiji requested by Rajkumar Shukla launched Champaran Satyagraha. He was also joined by other leaders like— **Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani.**
- Finally, under pressure from Satyagrahis the authorities permitted Gandhi to make an enquiry. Government also appointed a committee to go into the matter and nominated Gandhi as a member.
- A compromise was reached where the planters agreed to pay back 25% of the illegally extracted money from the cultivators.
- Gandhiji accepted this compromise as a Moral victory and as serious dent to the planters' prestige.

Ahmedabad Cotton Mill

Strike (1918) – First Hunger Strike

- Gandhiji now intervened in a dispute between mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.
- The mill owners wanted to withdraw the bonus, while the workers demanded a 50% wage hike. Gandhiji asked the workers to go on a strike and demand a 35% increase in wages. The employers were willing to concede a 20% bonus only. Finally, the mill owners agreed to give the workers a 35% increase in wages.
- One of the important **companion of Gandhiji during the hunger strike was Anasuya Ben**, the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai (one of the textile owner and also a friend of Gandhiji).
- Later Gandhiji founded the '**Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association**' with about 14000 workers on its rolls.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918) – First Non-Cooperation

- Due to the drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.
- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission. However the authorities refused to grant remission.
- Gandhi supported the peasants' cause and asked them to withhold revenue.
- The government responded by sending in thugs to seize property and cattle, while the police forfeited the lands and all agrarian property.
- The farmers did not resist arrest, nor retaliate to the force employed with violence. Instead, they used their cash and valuables to donate to the Gujarat Sabha (Gandhi was its President) which was officially organizing the protest.
- During the Kheda Satyagraha, many **young nationalists such as Sardar Patel, Indulal Yagnik, N.M. Joshi, Shankerlal Pareekh** and several others became Gandhi's followers.
- The movement was quietly withdrawn by Gandhiji when he became aware of Government's stance (secret instructions were issued to collect revenue only from those peasants who could pay).

Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people, the efficacy of his technique of Satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
- He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

Rowlatt Satyagraha

- Based on the report of a sedition committee, headed by Justice Sir Sidney Rowlatt, the draft '*Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1918*' was introduced in the central legislature in February 1919. Also a proposal was forwarded to continue the Defence of India Act passed during the First World War.
- These Bills gave enormous powers to the police to search a place and arrest any person they disapproved of without warrant.

Freedom Struggle during the Second World War

SECOND WORLD WAR AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Lord Linlithgow's declaration of India participating in the war resulted in resignation of Congress ministers from provinces.
- There were different opinions being voiced in Congress regarding the course of action to be followed.
- Subhash Chandra Bose favoured to launch a mass movement to demand or otherwise snatch freedom from the clutches of weakened England.
- Gandhi and Nehru didn't find it morally right to exert pressure on England when it was embroiled in war efforts against Fascism and Nazism.
- Nehru made a sharp distinction between democracy and Fascism. He believed that justice was on the side of Britain and France, but he was also convinced that Britain and France were imperialist powers, and that the war was the result of the inner contradictions of capitalism maturing since the end of World War I. He, therefore, advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free. Congress therefore put two conditions before the government to cooperate in the war efforts.
 - After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of free India.
 - Immediately, a responsible government should be established at the centre.
- Linlithgow refused to accept these conditions and as a result the talks broke down.

AUGUST OFFER: 8 AUGUST, 1940

- The fall of France temporarily softened the attitude of Congress in India. Britain was in immediate danger of Nazi occupation
- On 8 August 1940, the **Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow**, made the so-called August Offer, which proposed:
 - Dominion status as the objective for India.
 - Expansion of viceroy's executive council.
 - Setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution, subject to fulfillment of the obligation of the Government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with states, all India services, etc.

- No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

- The Congress **rejected** the August Offer.

International developments during this period

- The Atlantic Charter issued on 14 August 1941 defined the Allied goals for the post-war world.
- The goals included **self-determination** and restoration of self-government to those deprived of it.
- Churchill rejected its universal applicability when it came to the self-determination of **British India**.
- For the first time, the inherent right of Indians to frame their constitution was recognized and the Congress demand for a constituent assembly was conceded.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA: 17 OCTOBER, 1940

- After the failure of the August Offer, the radicals and leftists favoured to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha.
- The objective of this Satyagraha was to convey to the masses, the government and the world that it was not in support of the war efforts made on behalf of India without its consent.
- The other reason of this Satyagraha was that a mass movement would have turned violent and Gandhi's moral principle did not allow the England to be embarrassed during war efforts without giving it a chance to understand the Congress point of view.
- The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the second was Jawaharlal Nehru and the third was Brahma Datt.

CRIPPS MISSION, 1942

In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.

Reasons behind Sending Cripps Mission

- Because of the reverses suffered by Britain in South-East Asia, the threat of Japanese invasion of India seemed real and Indian support became crucial.
- There was pressure on Britain from the Allies to seek Indian cooperation.

Freedom and Partition

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY MUTINY, 1946

- On February 18, 1946, the mutiny started as a strike by the ratings to protest against
 - Racial discrimination (demanding equal pay for Indian and white soldiers)
 - Unpalatable food
 - Arrest of a rating B.C. Dutt for scrawling “Quit India” on HMIS Talwar
 - INA trials
 - Use of Indian troops in Indonesia.
- A **Naval Central Strike Committee** presided by Signalman **M.S. Khan** and Telegraphist **Madan Singh** was created by the Ratings.
- The mutineers hoisted three flags tied together on the ships which they had captured – one of Congress, one of Muslim League, and the third of the Communist Party of India, signifying the unity.
- Only the Communist Party supported the strikers; the Congress and the Muslim League condemned it.
- The revolt was finally called off following a meeting between the President of the Naval Central Strike Committee (NCSC), M. S. Khan, and **Vallabhbhai Patel** of the Congress.

C.R. FORMULA: 10TH JULY, 1944

- It was formulated by **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari** to solve the political deadlock between the **All India Muslim League** and **Indian National Congress**.
- The main points of CR Plan were:
 - Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence.
 - League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.
 - After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and “North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
 - In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications, etc.
 - The above terms to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.
- Despite Gandhiji’s efforts to reconcile Jinnah, the talks failed and subsequently, C.R. formula became the basis of the partition of India.

WAVELL PLAN: 14TH JUNE, 1945

- The plan, Wavell Plan presented the following proposals:
 - If all the Indian political parties would help the British in the war then British Government would introduce constitutional reforms after the war.
 - Viceroy’s **Executive Council** would be immediately reconstituted and the number of its members would be increased.
 - The Council would have equal representation of high class Hindus and Muslims.
 - Other minorities including low-caste Hindus, Shudras and Sikhs would be given representation in the Council.
 - All the members of the Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would be Indians.
 - An Indian would be appointed as the member of Foreign Affairs in the Council.
 - Defence of India was to be in the hands of a British authority till power was transferred to the Indian hands.
 - Viceroy would convene a meeting of leaders including those from Congress and Muslim League so that they could nominate the members to the new Council.
 - If approved for the Central Government then similar type of popular ministries composed of the political leaders would be formed in all the provinces.
 - None of the changes suggested will in any way prejudice or prejudge the essential form of the future permanent Constitution of India.
- In order to discuss the proposal with the leaders, Wavell summoned a conference in Shimla on June 25, 1945.
- The plans failed on the issue of nomination of Muslim members. INC opposed the Leagues demand to solely nominate all the Muslim members.

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945-46

- In September 1945, Viceroy **Lord Wavell** announced elections to the central and provincial legislatures.
- It was also announced that an executive council would be formed and a constitution-making body would be convened after these elections.

ATTAINING INDEPENDENCE: 15TH AUGUST, 1947

- Lord Mountbatten continued as the Governor-General of India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru took office as the Prime Minister

of India on 15 August, and delivered his inaugural address titled "Trust with Destiny".

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became the Home Minister.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan, and Liaquat Ali Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Constitutional Developments during the British Rule in India

REGULATING ACT, 1773

- This Act tried to regulate the East India Company's administration by making it accountable to the British Parliament.

Key provisions

- The government of Bengal presidency shall consist of a Governor General, and a Council consisting of four councillors. All decisions to be taken by majority.
- A supreme court of judicature at Fort William. (*Later by the amending act of 1781 the Court's jurisdiction was defined to include all British subjects residing in Bengal and their native servants*). Appeal against the Supreme Court ruling would be entertained by the Privy Council in London.
- Governor General, councillors and judges were prohibited from receiving any gifts and pecuniary advantages from the Indian princes, zamindars and other people.
- The Governor of Bengal, **Warren Hastings** was elevated to Governor-General of Bengal and subsumed the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under Bengal's control.
- The Governor General in council to administer the revenue of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and to supervise and control the general civil and military government.

PITT'S INDIA ACT, 1784

Passed by the British Parliament in 1784, this Act contained the following important provisions:

- It provided for a joint government of the company and British crown in India.
- The Company was to be represented by the Court of Directors and the Crown was represented by the Board of Control.
- There was a secret committee of the 3 directors, to work as a link between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

- The Company's political functions were differentiated from its commercial activities and were sought to be brought more under direct parliamentary control.
- To enable this, a Board of Control was created. The Secretary of the State was designated as its President.
- This Board was empowered to control all matters of civil or military government or revenues. It was given full access to the company's records. It had the powers to appoint Governors.
- Governor General's council was now reduced to 3 members and the Governor General was given the right of casting vote.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT OF 1786

By this Act, the Governor General also became the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's army in India. Under special circumstances he could also use his rights to veto the decisions of his council.

CHARTER ACT OF 1793

The Company's trade monopoly was continued for a further 20 years. Salaries for the staff of the Board of Control were now charged to the Company. Other provisions of the Act included:

- The Governor-General was granted extensive powers over the subordinate presidencies.
- The Governor-General's power of over-ruling his council was affirmed, and extended over the Governors of the subordinate presidencies.
- Senior officials were forbidden from leaving India without permission.
- Royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the Governor-General and the governors.
- The company was to pay 5 lakh British pounds annually out of the surplus revenue to the British Government.

Governor General and Viceroys during the British Rule in India

Governor General/Viceroy	Period	Important Achievements/Contributions/Events
Warren Hastings	1774–1785	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ First Governor General of India, ■ Regulating Act, 1773 was introduced which ended the dual government in Bengal. ■ He was impeached due to mismanagement and personal corruption but was finally acquitted.
Lord Cornwallis	1786–1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Introduced Permanent Settlement of Bengal (or zamindari system). ■ Introduced police reforms. ■ He led British forces in the Third Anglo-Mysore War to defeat Tipu Sultan.
Lord Wellesley	1798–1805	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ He introduced the policy of Subsidiary Alliance to control the Indian rulers by keeping British forces in their territory. Hyderabad was the first state to accept Subsidiary Alliance.
Lord Minto I	1807–1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concluded the Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
Lord William Bentinck	1828–1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ He was made the first Governor General of India (earlier the designation was Governor General of Bengal). ■ He carried out social reforms such as Prohibition of Sati, Indian people were again appointed as subordinate judges. ■ Made English the language of higher education.
Sir Charles Metcalfe	1835–1836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ He abolished all restrictions on vernacular press (He was also called Liberator of the press).
Lord Auckland	1836–1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ First Afghan war.
Lord Dalhousie	1848–1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The first Indian Railway from Bombay to Thane in 1853. ■ Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra in 1853. ■ He introduced the infamous 'Doctrine of Lapse' and captured Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854). ■ He made Shimla the summer capital of British India Government. ■ Started the Public Works Department (PWD). ■ Remarriage of widows was legalised by Widow Remarriage Act, 1856.
Lord Canning	1856–1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mutiny of 1857. After the mutiny he was made first Viceroy of India. ■ He withdrew Doctrine of Lapse. ■ In 1861, Indian Councils Act was passed. ■ Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established.
Lord Lawrence	1864–1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ After second Sikh war, he became member of the Punjab Board of Administration and was responsible for numerous reforms which earned him the sobriquet "the Saviour of the Punjab". ■ High Court were constituted at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
Lord Mayo	1869–1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Census was held in 1871. ■ He was the only Viceroy of India who was killed in office. ■ Started the process of financial decentralization in India. ■ Established the Rajkot college at Kathiawar and Mayo college at Ajmer. ■ Organised the Statistical Survey in India.
Lord Lytton	1876–1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organised the Delhi Durbar in 1877 in which Queen Victoria was proclaimed as 'Kaiser-i-Hind'. ■ Passed the infamous 'Vernacular Press' act, 1878. ■ Passed the 'Arms Act', 1878 which made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
Lord Ripon	1880–1884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ He repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882. ■ Age for entry in Civil Services was raised to 21 years. ■ The first Factory Act, 1881, was passed to prohibit child labour. ■ He passed Local Self Government Act in 1882. ■ He introduced Ilbert Bill in 1883. ■ He was also known as Father of Local Self Government in India.

Revolts during the British Raj

THE REVOLT OF 1857

Causes of the Revolt

Political causes

- Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse and Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance created suspicion among Indian subjects about the real intentions of British government.
- Dalhousie seized control of Sambhalpur, Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur, etc. on the pretext of this doctrine.
- The decisions to remove Wajid Ali Shah from the throne of Awadh, seize the royal titles of nawabs of Tanjore and Carnatic, attempts to humiliate the Mughal emperor by stopping the tradition of inscribing his name on coins and asking him to vacate palaces and relocate near Qutb Minar hurt popular sentiments.

Administrative and economic causes

- With the annexation of states and dethroning of local rulers the powers and privileges enjoyed by Indian courtisans also ended.
- Company's ill-conceived and ill-implemented land revenue policies pushed a vast proportion of population below the line of poverty. It also deprived many big zamindars and taluqdars off their estates and privileges.

Social and religious causes

- The reforms undertaken by the British disturbed the traditional fabric of the Indian way of life.
- The Charter Act of 1813 gave the permission to the Christian missionaries to preach and evangelize in India.
- The inheritance rights as well as the Hindu religious law schools like Dayabhaga were also challenged along with the authority of the Maulvis and Pandits.
- Religious Disabilities Act was introduced in 1856 to amend the practice of Hindu customs. The Christian converts were regarded eligible for the inheritance of paternal property. They were also given special preference for promotions and admissions in educational institutions.

Military Causes

- Due to the restrictions imposed by the Charter Act of 1793, the Indian recruits never rose beyond the ranks of subedar.

- The Post Office Act, 1854 deprived them of free postal services.
- During the tenure of Lord Canning, General Service Enlistment Act was passed which made it compulsory for all the soldiers to be ready for overseas deployment which was not permitted on religious grounds.

Immediate cause and beginning of the revolt

- The new Enfield rifle introduced by the East India Company had greased cartridges which had to be bitten off by teeth and then used.
- The rumour that the cover of these cartridges was made of the fat of pigs and cows enraged Hindus and Muslims.
- Consequently, on 29th March, 1857, a soldier of 34th Infantry Barrackpore, Mangal Pandey rose in revolt. He shot Lieutenant Baugh and Sergeant Major Hewson.
- Subsequently, Mangal Pandey was brought to trial and was hanged on 8th April, 1857 while his regiment was disbanded.
- On 24th April, 1857, 85 soldiers of 3rd Bengal Light Infantry refused to perform the firing drills and were therefore court martialled and given prison sentence.
- It was followed by a rebellion by the troops deployed in Meerut. Thereafter these troops marched to Delhi and acquired the control of Delhi on 12th May.

Spread of the Revolt

- On 10th May, 1857, 20 Native Infantry and 3 Light Cavalry began the revolt.
- North West province and Awadh were the most affected regions.
- On 12th May, 1857, the rebels gained control of Delhi. Here the command was under **Bakht Khan**. A millitocracy system of administration was established here.
- Revolt in Lucknow began on 4th June, 1857 when British resident Henry Lawrence along with several Europeans was killed. Here the movement was led by **Begum Hazrat Mahal** who declared her son **Birjis Qadra** as the ruler of Oudh. Later the British government succeeded in reconquering Lucknow with the help of the Gorkha soldiers.

Unsung Heroes of Indian Freedom Struggle

The Trio: Benoy, Badal and Dinesh

- The trio is mostly remembered for their attack on the Dalhousie Square in Kolkata. Their full names are Badal Gupta, Dinesh Gupta and Benoy Basu.
- They murdered Col. N.S. Simpson, the Inspector General of Prisons, infamous for brutality with prison inmates and also to strike terror among British officials by launching an attack on the Secretariat Building – the Writers' Building in Dalhousie Square, Kolkata.
- Badal consumed poison, while the other two shot themselves using revolvers. The Dalhousie Square was renamed as the B.B.D. Bagh after them.



Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah

- He was an anti-British Indian revolutionary with sympathy for the Pan-Islamic movement. He was one of the founders of the "Ghadar" (Rebellion) Party in 1913 at San Francisco.
- Later he became the first Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of India established on 1 December, 1915 in Kabul with Raja Mahendra Pratap as its president.



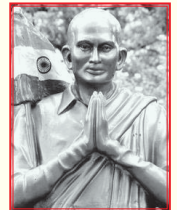
Rani Gaidinliu

- She was a Naga spiritual and political leader and above all a freedom fighter who participated in the Civil Disobedience movement.
- At the age of 13, she joined the 'Heraka' religious movement that her cousin had initiated, which later turned into a political movement that tried to drive the British away from Manipur and nearby Naga regions.
- She was arrested at the age of 16 and later released in 1947.
- Pt. Nehru gave her the title 'Rani'. She was also awarded Padma Bhushan.



Pingali Venkayya

- He was a devout follower of Mahatma Gandhi and was also known as Diamond Venkayya for his knowledge on diamond mining.
- He designed the National Flag of India, which was first modified and adopted as the flag of Indian National Congress and later modified to be the national flag of India.



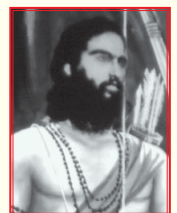
Surendra Sai

- He died in obscurity despite protecting Western Orissa from the British rule along with a few other comrades.
- He helped the lower caste tribal people in Sambalpur against the British by encouraging their language and cultural development.
- Affectionately called 'Bira' by the local people because of his swordsmanship, he began protesting from the age of 18 and spent some 17 years in jail after that.



Alluri Sitarama Raju

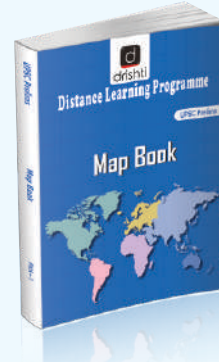
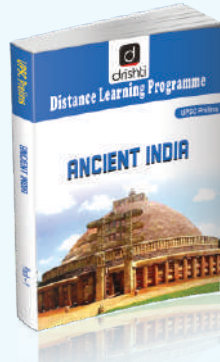
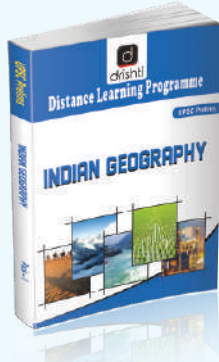
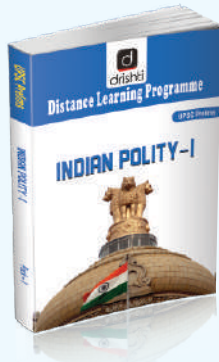
- He led the ill-fated "Rampa Rebellion" of 1922–24 during which a band of tribal leaders and other sympathizers fought against the British Raj.
- He was referred to as "Manyam Veerudu" (Hero of the Jungles) by the local people. Born into a prosperous Kshatriya family in Andhra Pradesh, he gave up everything for the freedom struggle.
- He took up the cause of the tribal people in the Agency areas, who were being harassed by British officials under the Forest Act, and led an armed rebellion against the British forces.



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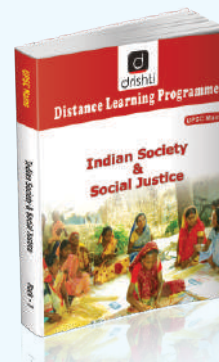
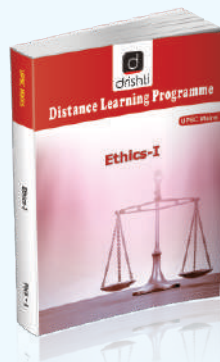
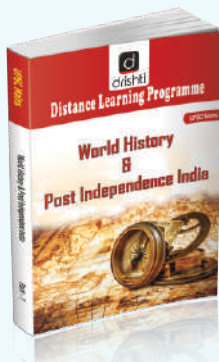
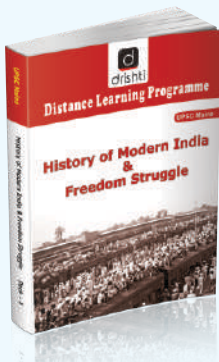


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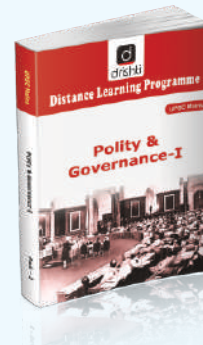
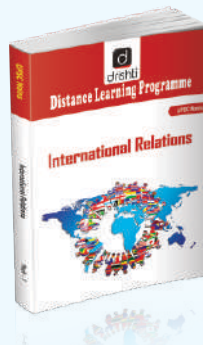
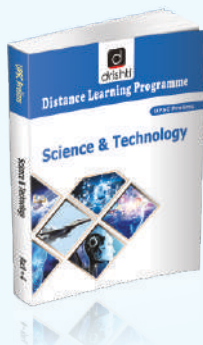
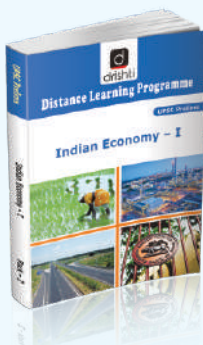


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