

## GS I, III & ESSAY

SYLLABUS: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHIES LIKE COMMUNISM, CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM ETC.

### COMMUNISM

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 8.

News: "Armed insurrection to parliamentary politics."

#### • Communism:

- **Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels** in the mid-19th century laid the groundwork for communist theory with seminal works like "**The Communist Manifesto**" (1848) and "**Das Kapital**" (1867).
- They argued that capitalism inherently leads to class struggles between the **bourgeoisie** (owners of the means of production) and the **proletariat** (working class), ultimately resulting in a proletarian revolution that would establish a communist society.

#### • Key Principles:

- **Abolition of Private Property:** Elimination of individual ownership of production means.
- **Classless Society:** Eradication of class distinctions.
- **Planned Economy:** Centralized control over economic planning and distribution.
- **Internationalism:** Solidarity among workers across national boundaries.

#### Communism in India:

##### • Pre-Independence:

- **Communist Party of India (CPI):**
  - Established in 1925 by **M.N.Roy**.
  - They followed **Marxist and Leninist ideas**, aiming to overthrow British rule and establish a socialist India.
  - **Early activities:**
    - Aimed to **unite workers (labor strikes), peasants (peasant movements)**, and intellectuals against colonialism and feudalism.

##### • Post-Independence:

- India adopted a parliamentary democracy with a mixed economy.
- **CPI initially supported Nehru's socialist policies:**
  - CPI advocated for **land redistribution** to dismantle feudal structures, particularly in West Bengal and Kerala.
  - Support for **state-led industrialization** aligned with communist principles of planned economies.
- **Ideological differences** arose over time, particularly over the **Soviet-China split and strategies for revolution**, led to the **Split**:
  - **Communist Party of India (Marxist) 1964:**
    - The CPI(M) adheres to **Marxism-Leninism**, emphasizing the need for a proletarian (working class) revolution to establish a socialist state leading eventually to communism.
    - CPI(M): Advocates for a **revolution through mass movements and participation** in parliamentary democracy.
    - CPI(M) remains a significant leftist force in Indian politics, particularly in **Kerala, West Bengal (till 2011), Tripura (till 2018)**.
    - **Naxalite Movement: Originating in Naxalbari**, West Bengal in 1967, the movement advocated for agrarian revolution through guerrilla warfare, aiming to overthrow the government.

P.T.O

- **Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) 1969:**
  - Catalyst Event: The Naxalbari peasant revolt in West Bengal (1967) was a significant moment leading to the formation of the CPI(ML).
  - Maoist Influence: **Incorporates Mao Zedong's thoughts**, emphasizing **protracted people's war** and the role of the peasantry in revolution.
  - CPI(ML) Focusing on **armed struggle and Maoist principles**.
  - CPI(ML) **merged with CPI (Maoist)** in 2004.
- **Communist Party of India (Maoist) 2004:**
  - A **banned Maoist communist political party** and militant organisation, aims to overthrow India's "semi-colonial and semi-feudal state" through **protracted people's war**.
  - Founded in 2004 through the merger of the CPI-ML and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC),
  - It was designated as a **terrorist organisation** in India under the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act in 2009**.
  - Primarily active in the **"Red Corridor,"** affecting parts of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Bihar.

#### Recent Case Studies for Essay:

##### • Sri Lanka:

- Sri Lanka's **left-wing revolutionary groups**, once dedicated to armed struggle, are now shifting toward **democratic engagement**. This reflects a pragmatic blend of ideological adaptation and political reality.

##### • Nepal:

- The CPI (M) of Nepal, **launched a civil war in 1996** to dismantle the monarchy and establish a people's republic.
- After a decade of conflict, they negotiated and signed the Comprehensive Peace Accord in 2006, **allowing former insurgents to participate in mainstream politics**.
- By 2008, they **played a pivotal role in transitioning Nepal to a federal democratic republic**, demonstrating how revolutionary ideals could adapt to established political institutions.

##### • El Salvador:

- A similar transformation occurred in El Salvador, where the FMLN, a **coalition of Marxist-Leninist guerrilla groups**, fought a civil war against a U.S.-backed government until 1992 peace accords allowed them to transition from an insurgent group to a legitimate political party.
- The **FMLN eventually won national elections, demonstrating how left-wing** insurgent groups can channel their social and economic agendas through democratic processes and gain significant electoral support.
- Over time, the **party shifted from revolutionary Marxism to a more moderate leftist stance**, aligning itself with **democratic socialism**.

#### Importance of such Shifts:

- **Strategic realism** and resource constraints with Protracted insurgencies.

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- **Impact of Prolonged Conflict:** Alienates civilian populations and hinders insurgent support.
- **Alternative Path to Influence:** Negotiated peace accords offer political influence without violence.
- **International Pressure:** Eg. In El Salvador, for example, the UNO played a vital role in brokering peace between the government and the FMLN.
- **To Gain avenues to expand representation** and amplify marginalised voices Eg. Nepal's Maoists have prioritised rural and marginalised communities.

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## POLITY

PRE-CONTEXT

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 10.

**News:** " Census 2025 as a comprehensive citizen registry."

**Context:** 2025 Census includes an exercise to update the **National Population Register (NPR)**, which is the first step for the establishment of the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC).

#### Difference between Aadhar and NRIC:

- **Aadhar:**
  - Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identification number issued by **UIDAI**. Issued to **residents of India, regardless of citizenship**.
  - **It primarily serves as a biometric-based identity verification tool**, linking residents to services such as banking, subsidies, and digital identity.
- **National Register of Citizens (NRIC):**
  - Aims to establish a **comprehensive 'citizen' registry**.
  - NRIC is a citizenship verification system, mandating **proof of citizenship**.
  - NRIC serves as a definitive record for citizens.
  - NRIC draws its mandate from the **Citizenship Act 1955**:
    - Section 14A of the Act **mandates compulsory registration of all Indian citizens** and authorizes the issuance of identity cards to document their citizenship status.

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## DISEASES

PRE-CONTEXT

### HIV-AIDS

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 14.

**News:** "Stigma of HIV and birth of biomedical waste regulations."

"India reduced annual AIDS related deaths by nearly 80% between 2010-2023."

#### About Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):

- HIV is a **weak virus**. It **'cannot' be transmitted through air or water outside the human body** unlike influenza etc.
- Within human body, HIV is highly effective in replicating.

#### Process:

- HIV enters bloodstream and **attached to CD4 or Helper T-cells** (a type of white blood cell, responsible for fighting infections).
- Attached HIV cell fuses with CD4.
- Then, **HIV releases its genetic material into CD4 cell**- which combines with cell's DNA.
- This allows the **virus to produce more HIV proteins inside the cell** and released; which **attack other CD4 cells**.
- The average **incubation period is 28 months**.

#### Mode of transmission:

- **Sexual contact (most common)** with HIV infected transmission.
- **Syringe** used for affected person.
- Blood (containing HIV) transfusion.
- Organ transplantation of the HIV-affected person.
- Artificial insemination.
- **Mother (infected with HIV)** to a new born baby during the process of giving birth, breast-feeding.

#### About Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome:

- AIDS is a disease in which **human immune system is severely affected**.
- It is caused by the HIV virus and the **last stage of HIV infection**.
- A person with AIDS **CD4 cell count drops below 200 cubic millimetres of blood** (normal counts are between 500-1600 millimetres of blood) and develops certain opportunistic infections.
- A full-blown (HIV) AIDS patient may die within **three years**.

#### Bio Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998:

- Marking the **first time hospital waste was recognised as hazardous and distinct**.
- Issued under **Environment Protection Act 1986**.
- The **Act empowered the Central and State Pollution Control Boards to monitor and regulate waste disposal**, ushering in an era of **accountability**.
- The **rules have undergone four amendments**, with major updates in 2016 and minor revisions in 2020, ensuring that hospital waste is segregated, treated, and disposed of responsibly.

#### The Syringe Tide of 1987:

- A chilling phenomenon, **saw used syringes and medical waste like blood vials and body tissues appear on beaches along the Atlantic coast**, particularly in New Jersey and New York City. The **sight of children playing with syringes sparked a national outcry** and a **sense of biological apocalypse** among the American public. Led to the drafting of the 1988 U.S. Medical Waste Tracking Act.

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**SECURITY**

PRE-CONTEXT

**LINE OF ACTUAL CONTROL**

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 8.

**News:** "Armies making great progress in implementing settlement: China."

**About LAC:**

- The concept of the LAC emerged after the **1962 Sino-Indian War**, it separates Indian-controlled territory from Chinese-controlled territory in Himalayan region.
- **Unlike** the Line of Control (**LoC**) with **Pakistan**, the **LAC with China is not a legally recognized international boundary.**
- **LAC passes through** Ladakh, Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh.
- **LAC is divided into three sectors:**
  - **Western Sector (Ladakh Region):** The most contentious area, including Aksai Chin.
  - **Middle Sector (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand):** least disputed sector.
  - **Eastern Sector (Arunachal Pradesh):** China claims this area as part of South Tibet (McMahon Line).
- Grabbing of land inch-by-inch is known as **'Salami Slicing'**.

**Recent Incidents:**

- **Doklam Standoff (2017):** A 73-day military standoff near the India-Bhutan-China tri-junction.
- **Galwan Valley Clash (2020):** First deadly confrontation in over four decades, resulting in casualties on both sides.
- **Current Situation:** China has agreed to restore troops to pre-2020 levels.

**Geographical features along LAC:**

- **Mountain Ranges & Glaciers:**
  - Karakoram Range, Saltoro Ridge, Ladakh Range, Greater Himalayas.
  - Eastern Himalayas.
- **Rivers:**
  - Shyok River, Indus (passes through Ladakh), Pangong Tso (lake in Ladakh).
  - Sutlej (Western sector).
  - Brahmaputra (Eastern sector).
- **Strategic Points: Glaciers, Valleys and Plains:**
  - Siachen Glacier (North of Depsang Plains).
  - Daulat Beg Oldie (Air strip of Indian Army).
  - Depsang Plains (Eastern Ladakh).
  - Karakoram Pass.
  - Galwan Valley (Eastern Ladakh).
  - Chang Chenmo Valley (eastern Ladakh).
  - Nubra Valley (located north to Leh).
- Finger-4 (on banks of Pangong Tso).
- Demchok (Village).
- Spiti Valley (in Himachal Pradesh).
- Doklam Plateau (Sikkim-Bhutan Border).
- Tawang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh).
- Yangtse (Arunachal Pradesh).

**Infrastructure:**

- **National Highway 1:** Strategic movement towards western LAC.
- **Darbuk-Skyok-DBO road.**
- **Atal Tunnel:** enhances connectivity in Ladakh near LAC.

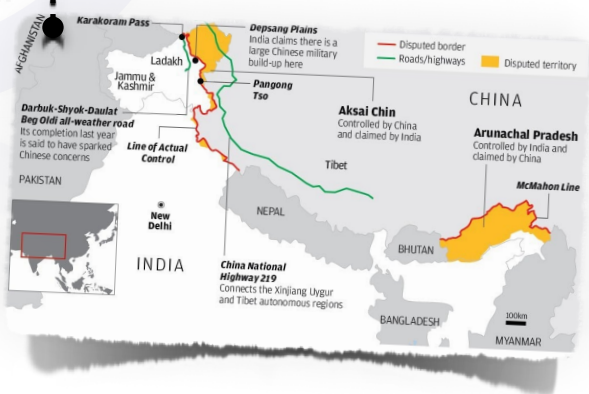
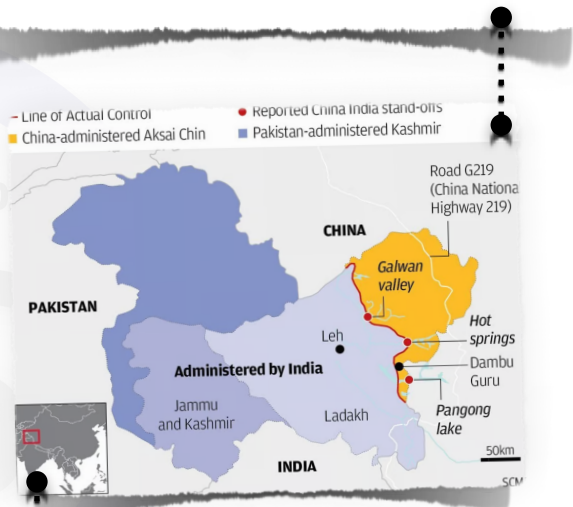
**Wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks:**

- Hemis National Park (Ladakh).
- Khardung La Wildlife Sanctuary (Ladakh).
- Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh).
- Changlang Tiger Reserve (Arunachal Pradesh).

**Tribes:**

- **Changpa or Rebos** a semi-nomadic community of Changthang region.

29 Nov 2024



## ECONOMY

PRE-CONTEXT

### COPYRIGHTS

THE HINDU, P.NO: 12.

**News:** "Census 2025 as a comprehensive citizen registry."

**Context:** 2025 Census includes an exercise to update the National Population Register (NPR), which is the first step for the establishment of the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC).

#### About Copy Rights:

- Copyright is a **right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings.**
- Copyright **ensures minimum safeguards** for authors' rights, protecting and rewarding creativity.
- **The Copyright Act, 1957:**
  - It protects original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and cinematograph films and sound recordings from unauthorised uses.
  - **Unlike the case with patents, copyright protects the 'expressions' and not the ideas.**
- There is **no copyright protection for ideas**, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such.
- It is **not mandatory to register a work to claim copyright**, copyright is automatic and it does not require any formality.
- A copyrighted work will be considered **"infringed" only if a substantial part** is made use of without authorisation.

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## DEFENCE

PRE-CONTEXT

### BALLISTIC MISSILE

THE HINDU, PG.NO: 14.

**News:** "India tests ballistic missile with a range of around 3,500 km."

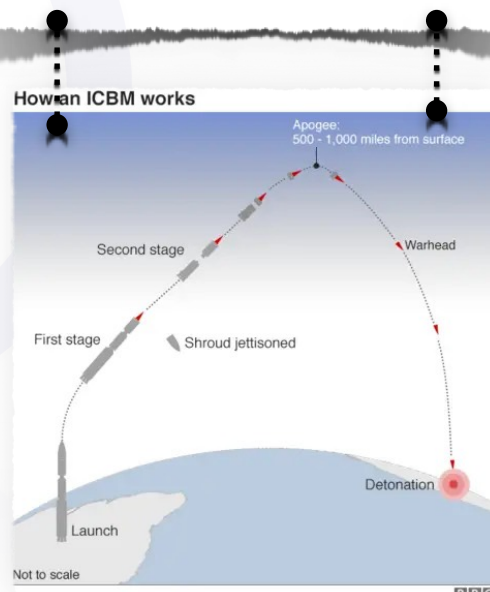
#### Characteristics of Ballistic Missile:

- **Range:** varies from **continental to intercontinental range** with striking distance across globe.
- **Payloads:** Nuclear warheads, Conventional warheads, Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry vehicles (MIRVs).
- **Delivery systems:** from Land, Air and Submarine launched.
- **Path:** **parabolic trajectory.**

#### Countries with ICBM:

- USA, Russia, China, France, **India (AGNI-V)**, North Korea, UK.

29 Nov 2024



**Thank you!**