

PARAMETERS	5	4	3	2	1
Structure/Organization					
Language					
Presentation					
Context					
Content					

1. Recently the extent of polar sea ice is witnessing a rapid and consistent decline over the past few decades. In this context, discuss the importance of sea ice and the consequences of its shrinking cover.

Ans

Polar sea ice refers to cryosphere or permafrost i.e., in permanent state of ice.

Recently picture of Greenland ice melting millions of litre within one day created havoc in social media.

Discusses the reason climate change

- more examples
 1) Larsen shelf
 2) Ross shelf

Importance of sea ice

- It helps in reflection of sun rays (albedo about 70-80%) & hence temperature helps in maintain earth temperature.
- It stores huge amount of methane/gas and other gases and acts as hydrates stabilizer for what?
- It also has huge oil reserves and other energy reserves.
- Helps in maintaining a unique biodiversity like penguin.

Discusses impact on
 - sea level
 - ocean circulations

Consequences

Natural

- Decrease in ice has led to reduce reflection of sun rays & hence increasing temperature & again increasing rate of melting (perpetuous cycle)
- Methane trapped is being released
- Biodiversity is getting affected & started migrating.

avoid shorthand symbols.

* Discuss how we can limit the melting.

International

- ↳ Opening of
 - new sea route
 - oil & gas reserves↓
has led world's eye on it

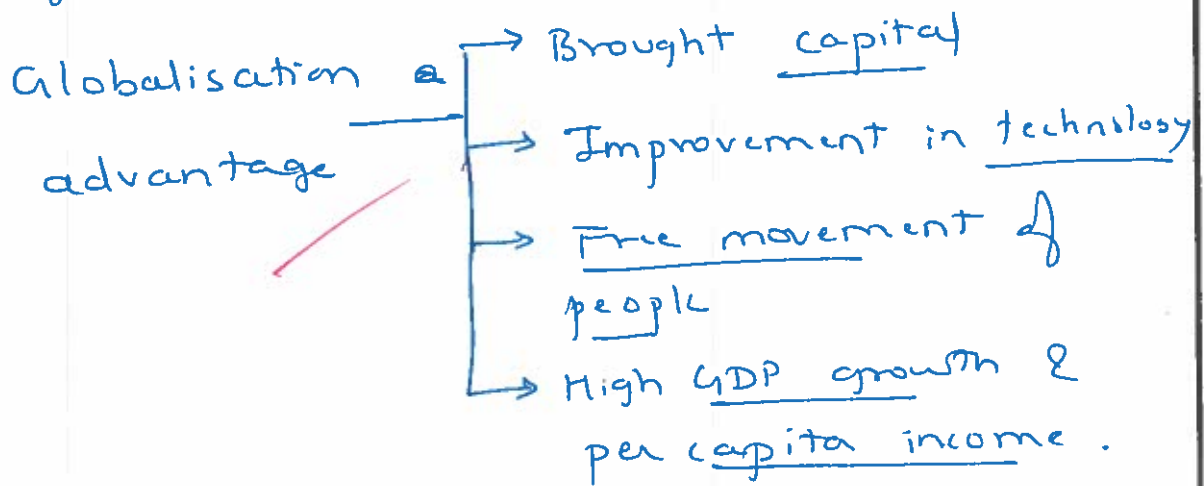
The recent interest of US President in buying Greenland shows increasing interest in police ice. But, the extraction of resources should not happen with permanent affect on its environment.

2. "Globalisation has brought a distinct class divide in India instead of fostering a classless society". Elucidate.

Ans

Globalisation is a state in which world is without border and all people as one big community as referred in Vedas as 'Varudev Kumbhakam'

Discusses a better definition of Globalization



BUT the share of GDP growth has not been much equitable as observed in world Inequality report 2018 → which says 10% richer 50% of wealth & bottom 50% only 15%

write the data for India

Class divide

Also discuss
 → digital divide
 → income divide.

→ Urban vs. Rural

where distinct divide can be seen in urban lifestyle with good amenity - education & health.

→ Marginalised society like SC & ST have not been much mobilised due to poor education & skill & also not support like reservation in companies

→ Women commodification has increased

→ Large share in wealth is taken by upper strata (rich) e.g., OXFAM 2018 report → 1% garnered 75% of wealth generated in 2017. In India

↓ Discuss how to bridge this class divide

Globalisation itself is not bad e.g., Inequality reduced in Japan, Norway etc after globalisation. Hence how you use it - matters & government is taking all steps to have more inclusive society as is evident from recent Independence Day speech 2019

Avoid writing analysis.

3. Indian culture is distinguished by the possession of a number of unique characteristics and qualities. Elaborate.

Ans Indian culture has been an envy of world since ages due to its huge diversity, rich heritage.

add more a better info.

India's unique characteristics & qualities

Meditation

↳ This feature has been in core to almost all religions e.g., Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism and even Muslim (Sufi movement)

↳ Recent event of "Yoga" being done in Japan Parliament, Times Square in New York & in front of Eiffel tower in France shows its influence

keep it brief

Music

↳ We have huge variety of music like Hindustani & classical & many

variants in it. Recent dance in US on Indian bollywood song way awe inspiring (on social media)

Dances

India has ~~at~~ 6 classical dances
e.g., Bharatnatyam, Kuchipuddi etc
& many more folk dance like Lavani, etc.

Theatres

These are seen across ~~the~~ ~~the~~ whole India from Sankirtana in East to Powada in West from Bhand Pather in North to Theyyam in South.

Rich culture and heritage is what binds us and India is what it is because of it.

Also Discuss what is unique with -
① Caste
② different morals and values.
③ Dominated by religion

Discuss the impact of such diversity / varied with on lives of people.

4. Patriots and other Colonists played very crucial role in American Revolution. Examine the major reasons or developments due to which they were able to achieve victory in the American Revolution?

An American Revolution was a major revolution which inspired the whole world.

Discuss why American revolution took place. → who were Patriots and Colonists

Patriots & other colonists play a crucial role

→ Thomas Paine with his book "Common Sense" was an eye opener - (just like Economic drain theory for India)

→ Benjamin Franklin gave huge emphasis on debate & discussion & meeting (like Tilak & formation of Samitis & volunteer corps)

→ Henry Fredrick → "Give me death for freedom" gave huge enthusiasm to crowd (like SC Bose in India)

Major reasons → to achieve victory

→ After Townshend (Finance Minister)

imposing taxes on stamp, sugar
↓ RESULT

Gave birth to 'Sons of Liberty' &
Daughter of Liberty'

→ Clash with British forces after

PM Lord North retained tea taxes

↓ RESULT

2

Boston Tea party

→ Philadelphia Convention

→ I → Gave rise to 'No taxation
(1774) without representation'

→ II → Defeat of Cornwallis &
(1776) 'Declaration of Independence'

→ III → Coming together of colonies
(1787) & formation of Constitution

Hence patriots & colonist played a huge
role in American Revolution

→ discuss the significance
of the revolution.

5. What do you mean by Bhakti Movement? Discuss its relevance in spreading religious harmony in medieval India.

Ans. Bhakti movement has its roots since 8th century with Adi Shankaracharya but it gain its prominence in 13th & 14th century with Ramanuja, Kabir, Gurnanakji, etc.

~~Draw~~ Bhakti movement refers to

- Rejection of rituals, sacrifices
- Rejection of Brahmanical orthodoxy
- Upliftment of downtrodden & rejection of caste system with giving them access to devotion & salvation
- Emphasize on quest liberation of women & hence equality
- Philosophy → complete devotion & saying, recalling his name
→ More emphasize on

Keep it brief.
Focus more on its relevance.

'experiencing God' by dance, bhajan, kirtan.

Religious harmony

It's less
 1) Simplified worship and rituals.
 2) Common base in Sufi and Bhakti movement
 3) Unbiased

- It gave emphasize of 'one-ness of God' e.g, Adi Shankaracharya → Advaita Gurunakar
- It focus on humanity e.g, Swami Vivekanand - 'Service to mankind is Service to God' thus undermining religion.
- Community dining → e.g, Langar and Bhandara.
- Teaching everyone irrespective of religion e.g, Kabir (a Muslim weaver) in Awadh

Hence Bhakti movement helped in religious harmony in medieval century & is also playing role in today world to promote humanity over everything

Discuss how it led to a social revolution.

6. India's Linguistic diversity and Linguistic pluralism is a threat to national integration?
Critically analyse.

Ans

Linguistic diversity refers to presence of different languages within a set boundary territory.

Substantiate

THREAT

→ It leads to sub nationalism & even secessionist tendency. Example of

Kannataka flag. *sub nationalism was emphasize on state*
constitution does not prohibit a state from having a flag.

→ It may lead to friction among states e.g, clash in Kannataka & Tamil Nadu over Cauvery water sharing.

How linguistic diversity played a role?

ADVANTAGE

→ It helps in collective consciousness of being one & thus pride in local culture.

→ It helps in easy administration & consolidation.

How will it help in national integration?

It means recognition/acceptance of multiple languages

Linguistic pluralism refers to emphasize on one language or not giving much emphasize on particular local languages

THREAT

- It result in clash as seen during 1960s → Anti Hindi movement - which led to Official languages Act 1963
- It doesn't promise ~~diversity~~.

ADVANTAGE

- It undermines the importance of local ~~the~~ language & one language e.g., ~~English~~ Hindi - helps in unification psychologically

Both linguistic diversity is important which was used by Nehru & linguistic pluralism is required as was used by Gandhi - for ~~over~~ unification of all psychologically

* Discuss how language is a more secular method of state division.

* Discuss how to deal with the challenges presented by linguistic diversity.

7. Evaluate the impact of Gandhian Salt Satyagraha on India's freedom struggle?

Ans. Gandhian salt satyagraha was launched to protest against Round Table Conference (1930-33).

Ground was thoughtfully made by Gandhi

Discuss why Gandhi chose salt as a symbol.

by including various section's demand

e.g., Bourgeois demand

Peasants demand &

most importantly 'Common man's

burden' — SALT TAX

Impact → Immediate

→ It led to Dandi march & violation of salt tax. breaking

→ Seen in different parts of India e.g., Kelappan in Kerala

C. Rajaji in Tamil Nadu

→ After Gandhi's arrest — the work of Dharama raid was carried out

by Sarojini & Mohanlal

→ Forest laws, no rent campaign
in various parts

Impact on Long term i.e., Freedom Struggle

→ It saw active involument ~~unprecedented~~ rise of
students, women, peasants

→ It also included Capitalist class
due to ~~the~~ bourgeoisie demand.

→ It ~~is~~ also helped in giving an
example that without Congress in
discussion → every decision is
fruitless e.g., Round Table conference,
Communal Award, GOI Act 1935 etc

→ British Hegemony Undimmed.

Hence Gandhian salt satyagraha helped
in liberation of masses psychologically
by violating the Common man's burden

Discuss
on impact
of British
and
policies
of Congress

8. What do you understand by Multiculturalism? What is the space for individual rights, especially women's rights as citizens in a multicultural society?

Ans. Multiculturalism refers to an ideology of different cultures having their presence ~~in~~ in the society.

* It refers to having different religions, their practices, dances, ~~their~~ languages, food habits, dressing habits, etc.

* In a multicultural society, different cultures compete with each other in positive and ~~every~~ negative manner.

e.g, women's entry ban → in Hinduism

Triple talaq → in Islam

* In this women rights are particularly undermined due to the presence of orthodox society, patriarchal mindset and considering women as 'inferior gender'

make it brief.

* ~~But~~ Women in ~~recent~~ ^{all} times have embraced the positive aspects but have protested against negative time and again

e.g., Savitribai phule (against women education)

* Recently ~~too~~ for women's right Triple talaq has been called void in Shah Banu Case and Subaimala entry allowed in Young Lawyer Association Case.

* women's right must be upheld in this ~~plaza~~ multicultural society as

~~to~~ Swami Vivekanand has said

'Country cannot fly with one wing'

Also discuss
① Individual
Rights.

Discuss
how to
balance
Individual
and women
rights
with
different
cultural context

9. Discuss the administrative setup of Mughal era. What were the main reasons for disintegration of Mughal empire?

An

Mughal era was established by Babur in 1519 defeating Ibrahim Lodi and ended effectively after 1707 Aurangzeb's death & technically after 1858 (Queen's proclamation)

first battle of Panipat 1519

Q. void

Administrative setup

- ① Discuss various aspects - Masab darsi system
- ② Del-sala system for revenue
- ③ important posts in mughal court - Fuarar - Mr Bakshi

→ It had centralised administration with King at centre

→ Lands were given (feudal society) & they were expected to govern with their own army & revenue.

→ Tax was needed to be given by all territory to Mughal sultanate.

→ King administered Justice.

Reasons for disintegration

- Weak successor e.g., Farrukhsiyar etc
- Lack of inheritance policy - caused fight among brothers
- Degeneration among nobles - e.g. Sayyid brothers
- Attack by foreign invasion } specificity.
- Role played by British & for internal conflicts
- Weak finance capabilities
- Weak army - administration of vast army was difficult.
- Low technical capabilities
- Deccan policy of Aurangzeb.

No clear system of succession.

Elaborate briefly on each aspect.

Hence Mughal ~~was~~ disintegration had many factors.

Discuss significance of mughal rule

10. Secularism is not against religiosity per se but is opposed to institutionalized religious domination. Do you agree? Illustrate.

Secularism is an ideology of non interference by state ^{in what?} and all religion being equal in eyes of state

Not against religiosity

→ It promotes all religion equally

e.g., Hajj Yatra

e.g., Ambunath yatra

→ It promotes religious practices

& festivals

e.g., Iftar party

e.g., Dushera, Diwali

* Discuss how Indian model of secularism differs from western model of secularism

It is opposed to institutionalized religious domination

↳ Hence party with majority being

following one religion should not promote that particular religion.

Discuss role in protection of fundamental rights, maintain rule of law.

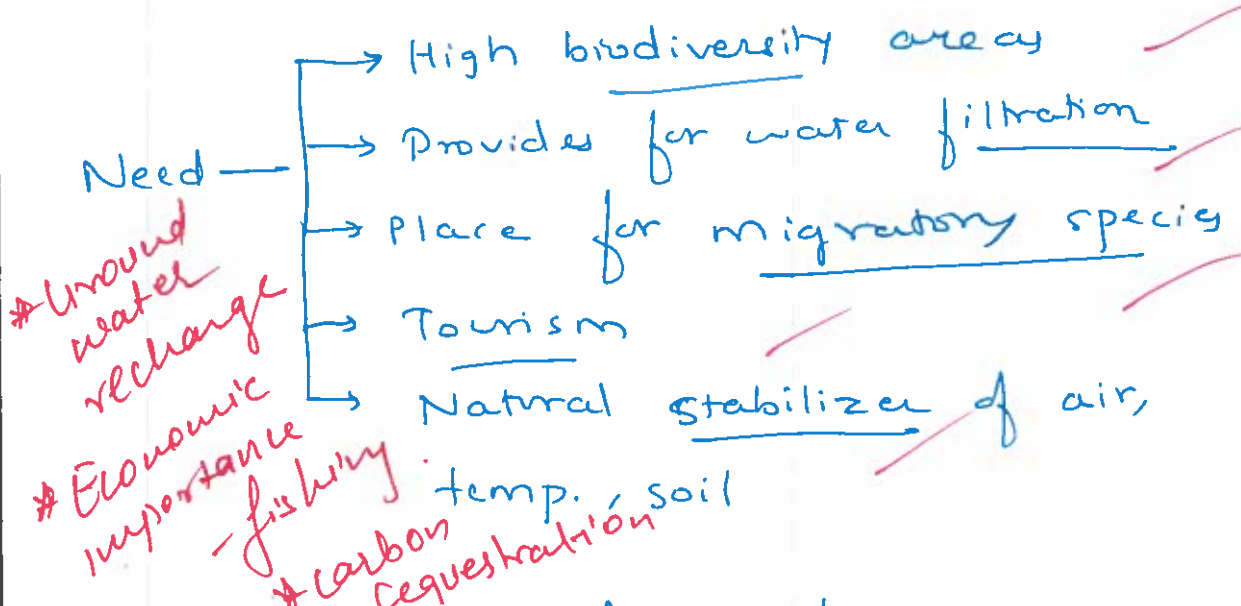
- It prevents hegemony of dominant religion
- It prevents enforcing ~~of~~ religious practices among other
- It promotes other minority to practice, profess & propagate religion (Article 25 - 28)

* Discuss significance of secularism for a society like India.

11. The destruction of nearly one-third of India's wetlands is setting alarm bells in conservation circles. In this context, discuss the threats faced by major wetlands in India and the measures required to deal with these threats.

Ans.

Wetland is a waterbody, completely or partially submerged, which can be man-made or natural 2 submerged upto 6m in low tide level.



Recent reports of 1/3rd (approximately)

destruction of wetland is an alarming bell, and it needs immediate attention as also been said under Ramasar convention.

Threats

* no focus on maintenance

encroachment

- Need for increasing infrastructure like roads, railways
- Reclamation of wetlands for increasing housing needs & pressure by population
- Discharge of pollution by industries & even municipal corporations
- Deforestation
- Decrease in flow of water by upstream due to barrages, dams, etc.
- Excessive exploitation of resources like fishings & trees by locals

Recently Wetland rty 2016 has been given by government where number have increased & online registration & monitoring by local authority is compulsory.

Measures

- Creation of 'separate wetland Authority' (with autonomous status) at Centre, state and ~~at~~ at District under District Magistrate.
- Compulsary registration of wetlands under various categories of threats
- Use of AIS & Remote sensing to observe change in patterns
- Separate designated funding
- Involvement of local community becoming eyes & ears of government in case of violation recorded — need active involvement.

Discuss increased focus on reclamation of wetlands

** you can discuss case study from Hyderabad lake conservation authority.*

This air, water, soil is not a gift from our parents but a loan from our children. Hence conservation of all waterbodies especially wetlands must be taken immediately.

12. Explain briefly the following geophysical phenomena:

a. Volcanic Hotspots

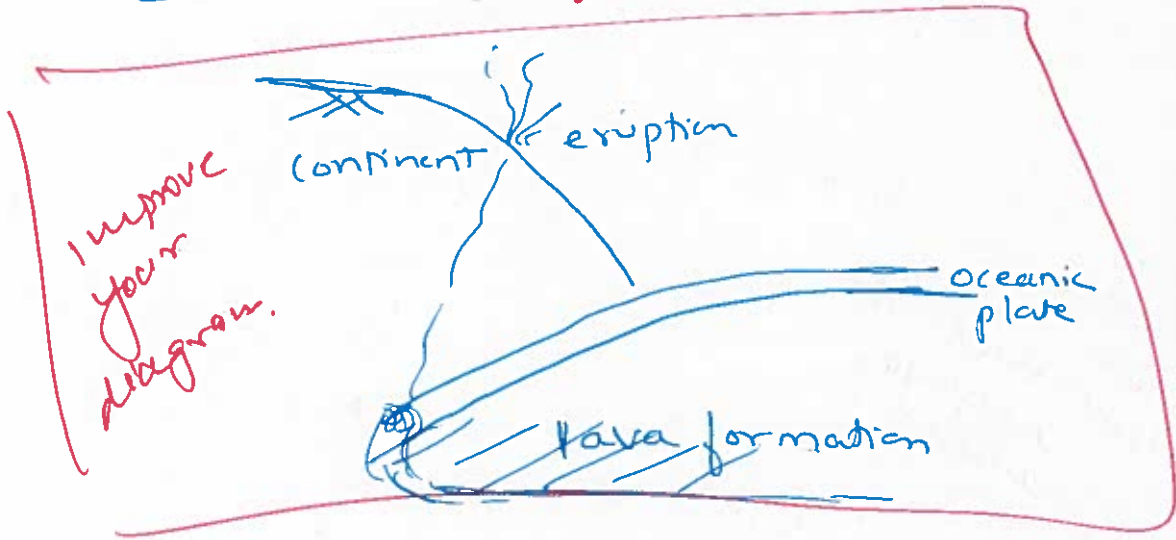
b. Tsunami

Ans

as Volcanic Hotspots

* Volcanic hotspots are the points of magma eruption with frequent interval.

* They are generally seen in Pacific ring of fire e.g, Hawaiian island.
 ↳ you can draw Pacific ring of fire.



* It is generally caused when a plate is submerged and ^{resulting in} formation of magma.

* Discuss how plate tectonic theory fails to explain such hotspots
 * Discuss how phenomenon mantle plume

* Also There are fissures or cones for its eruption giving rise to acidic lava or basic lava depending on silica content

b) Tsunami

* Tsunami is sudden increase in energy of water and thus giving huge height ^{to waves.} when reaching land surface.

* Causes

- Earthquake
- Volcanism (unduground)
- Landslide
- Meteorite
- Nuclear explosion, etc



we can explain it.

Effect

Characteristics

Label your diagram.

- The level of water at sea is generally 0.5-2m and suddenly increase in continent (upto 25m)
- Wavelength upto 200km
- Speed upto 800km



Effect

- Heavy destruction of fish lives
- Coastal infrastructure is to affected
- Disruption in economic activity
- Exchequer burden to restore normalcy.

Government under National Disaster Management Plan ²⁰¹⁶ should take 'proactive' steps to build resilient infrastructure rather than 'reactive'

13. Management of groundwater in India is highly complex because of its uneven distribution. Discuss the statement in light of its physiographic spread. Also mention some strategies and measures that can be undertaken for groundwater management in India.

Ans

Groundwater refers to water stored underground in aquifers which can be either confined aquifer or unconfined aquifer based on permeability of soil

Need of groundwater

Mention source.

- Supplies 80% of rural drinking needs
- 40% of urban drinking requirements
- 60% of irrigation requirements (need)
- Decentralised or tap water

PH Physiographic spread

→ The water is unevenly distributed not just in India but around the globe.

Discuss why groundwater management in India is highly complex. Lack of scientific data. Unregulated ownership.

Reasons for uneven distribution

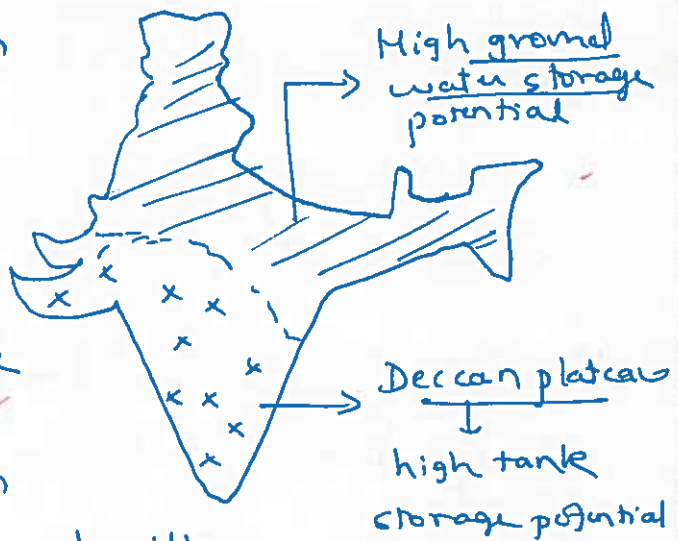
→ uneven rainfall pattern with space & time

→ Soil condition
e.g, clayey and silty

soil has much more potential than gravelly & sand to store water

→ Topograph

↳ High slope ~~fast~~ with frequent trench, holes and forest slows the water drainage & helps percolation & infiltration.



Measures by Government

↳ Jal Mantralaya - by merger of Ministry of Drinking water &

and Sanitation

Ministry of water resources *full name*
 (also merging 15 departments)

→ 'Jal shakti abhiyan' in 255 water stress districts

→ Jal kranti abhiyan - *to mobilize people*
Discusses community programmes like in uttrakhand, rajasthan.

Strategies

→ Mihir Shah report → combining *central ground water board* with CWC *as central water commission*
 after all water is linked with surface river and groundwater (and not in isolation)

→ Mapping of water resources & its potential. Also map → heavily water stressed area and cities
Discuss new regulation of ownership is also a crucial aspect.

↓
 Give funding & targets to District Magistrates
 Recent example of Podipally, Telangana *where*
 within 2yrs, water level was revived by several hundred feet made headline.
 Such community led participation should be promoted.

14. Discuss the factors that have been responsible for high concentration of jute mills in Hugli basin? Also enlist some recent initiatives taken by the government to boost jute production in India.

Ans

Jute mills in India has a long history with pre-independence period where first mill was started in 1850s giving 'new ray of hope' in industrialisation of India

Since then India has never looked back & jute mills have steadily increased in various part of India, particularly in Hugli basin

Factors

→ Alluvial soil - The alluvial soil with good clay content helps retain moisture & gives healthy growth to jute

→ Drainage basin of several rivers -

make it brief

- helps in continuous supply of water
- Support British centre for export - it was near to several port for easy exports - hence giving historical reason to grow
 - Climate - the average temperature of $20-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ is favourable to grow?
 - High quality jute - is produced & grown in that area compared to rest of India.
 - Support from successive government has been an important reason for its growth.
 - Ready market & easy transportation (being new centre of British for several years) → within India

* Availability of Labour.

Recent initiative

→ Jute I-CARE ⇒ giving incentive to transform old technology into recent

→ Several life insurance have been provided e.g., Mahatma Gandhi Bankee Bima Yojana

→ Compulsory use of jute for packaging

Use more initiative for
 ① Technological upgradation
 ② credit facility

Jute has been a traditional industry for India. The need of the hour is to diversify its products & include high income generating & huge demand product - like geotextile which will help to increase the income of jute producer substantially.

15. "Weathering is a complex phenomenon involving a number of processes and is influenced by various factors". Elaborate.

Ans

Weathering is a process of disintegration, defragmentation, transportation & settling to new place.

It is a part of Erosion.

Complex phenomena

- Defragmentation - of hard rock, ~~and~~ boulders, cobbles to form smaller rocks
- Disintegration - is the removal of tiny particles from rock for formation of soil
- Transportation - is the travel from one place to another - depending on ~~the~~ weight, roughness, flow of external factors
- Settling - is the deposition of

Discuss different weathering agents and other variables impacting weathering.

particles / small pebbles into new place.

Various factors

→ Sun is the prime source of energy

↳ Hence giving rise to melting,

flow of river, depression zone → hence

flow of wind etc.

make it brick

Hence more the sun's rays → more the temperature, more melting

& more wind flow → This

resulting in more weathering.

→ Wind - it plays major role

in fine grained soil e.g, formation

of dunes - hence more the wind flow,

more ~~also~~ weathering

* Discuss role of ^{organism in} biological weathering ✓

- Gravity — More the weight of disintegrated particle or more the slope, more will be weathering
- Chemicals present — If soil/rock has certain chemical e.g, calcium hydroxide (present in limestone) — result in expansion & thus faster disintegration
- Flow in river — More the energy, more is the weathering — & can be seen in oxbow lakes.

Hence weathering is much more complex phenomena in process & factors involved.

16. Why is fisheries categorized as sunrise sector in India? Examine the problems and prospects and measures taken by the government to boost this sector.

Ans

Fisheries has been one of the traditional occupation since thousands of years as India is gifted with 7400 km coastline & huge India ocean. But what add leather to cap is the amount of water within India in the form of rivers & lakes which contribute to 85% of fisheries market.

Disuses the contribution of marine and inland fisheries

- Suitable climate

Prospects

- Huge water resources → Inland → Indian ocean
- Huge demand in world markets
e.g., Shrimps in ~~US~~ etc.
- Manpower available & many have this occupation since ages.

- India is 2nd largest fish industry but a distant 2nd ~~after~~ China
- Need for inclusive growth of coastal community
 - Income
 - Employment

Problems

- Cold chain technology - for storage - resulting in huge wastage or selling at much lesser price.
- Use of artificial iodine / Bornaline to preserve & thus more chances of cancer → which hurts local & world market sentiments
- Lack of food processing - to improve taste & shelf life
- Non mechanised boats
- Over exploitation - even in breeding season

- Conflict with surrounding countries
eg. Sri Lanka
- Lack of finance - for boat buying & storage

Measures taken

- Matsya Sampada Yojana has been started since (Budget 19-20) for food processing
- Kisan credit card has been extended to fisheries (Budget 18-19)
- Incentive to buy mechanised boats
- Improving logistics & supply chain networks.

Fisheries production increasing & its post processing should be done to make 'Brand of India' which will increase exports & also help in rise of income of coastal communities.

17. Do you agree with the view that Decolonization of Africa is a myth and only the form of subjugation has changed over time?

Ans

Decolonization of Africa started after India.

* Improve your introduction

Before Decolonisation

- It was ruled by many countries of Europe from Dutch to Spain to France to England.
- They themselves fought for colonies.
- They cut the continent like a cake among each other.
- They hardly did any reform or industrialization & improvement in income.

Now

→ The state of Africa is same with poverty, unemployment in large number

→ The change of regime takes place as the need of western forces want e.g., Libya - Gaddafi

→ Army taken over Egypt & other → thus changing only the form of governance (by military) without ushering democracy.

Discuss how Africa is still dependent on external aid for -

① Economic development

② security.

③ infrastructure.

④ trade.

CHROME IAS

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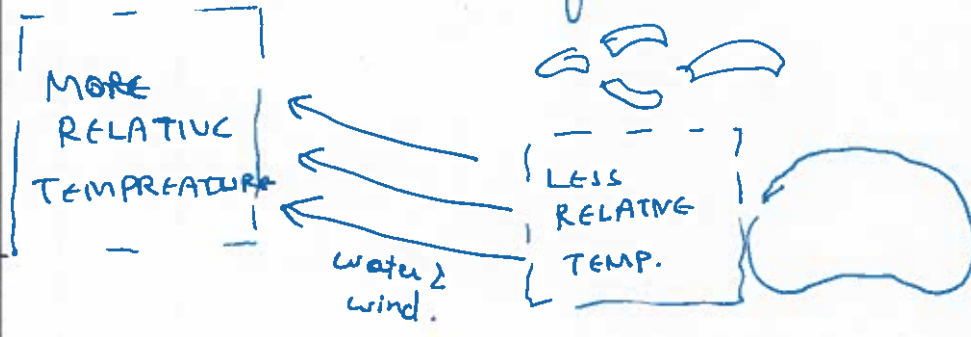
18. What do you understand by the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)? What is the difference between IOD and El-Nino? Examine its relevance to India's monsoon rains.

Ans.

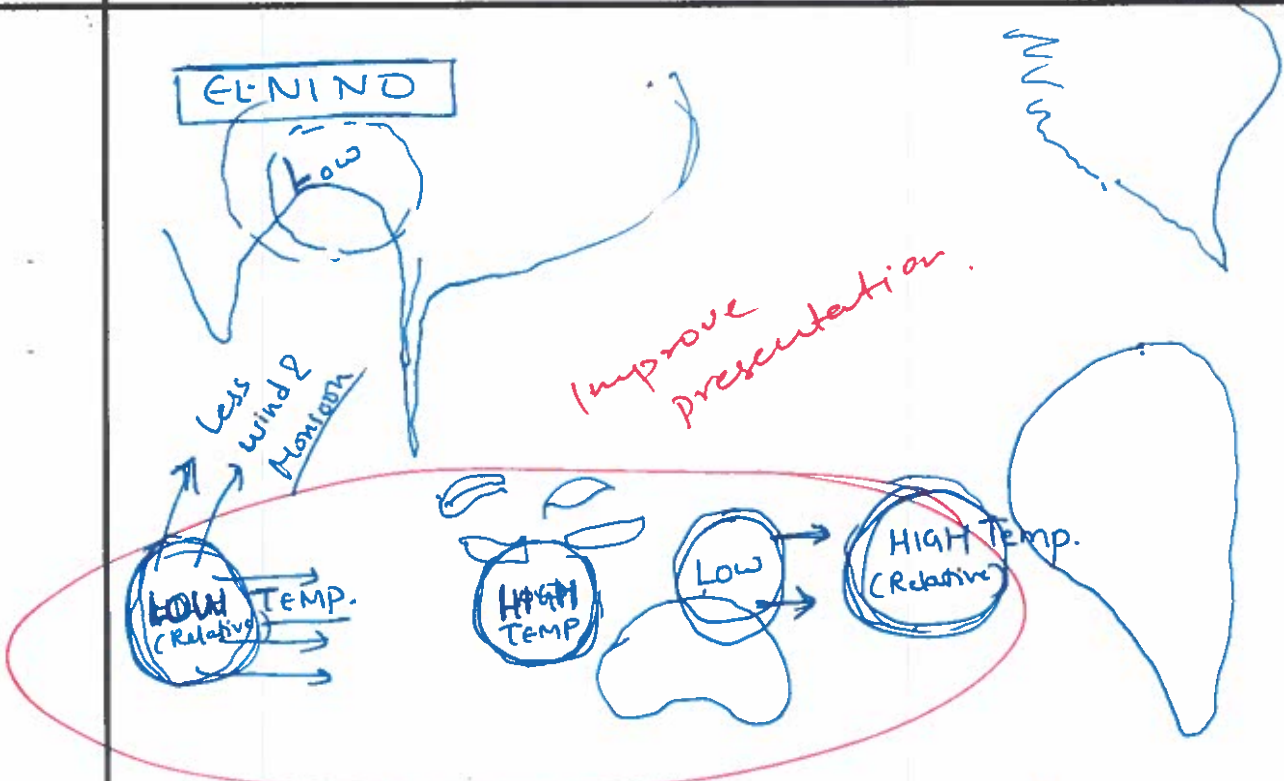
Indian Ocean dipole refers to change in relative temperature of Indian ocean (near India) vis a vis Australian part

The positive Indian ocean dipole (IOD) refers to more temperature of ocean near Indian subcontinent & lower relative temperature in Australian.

Explain it better the change in monsoon and temperature



* ~~Result~~



* El Niño is caused when temperature on west coast of Peru is relatively higher

(instead of cold) thus providing less wind force & on Indonesian region (which result in warm temp. & forest fires)

Also relative low temperature in Indian ocean is seen & hence less vigour of monsoon winds.

certification is better.

RELEVANCE

↳ In El Nino years → it has been seen that ~~due~~ due to low relative temp. of Indian ocean, less moisture is produced & less vigour in wind.

Also during negative Indian ocean dipole, colder temperature is there.

↓
~~Both~~ Both This reason leads to drought, less rainfall & impacts whole economy — even industry

e.g., 2014 - 2015 →

More indepth understanding of IOD & El Nino is required for correct forecast & take measures and ^{recent} supercomputer Pratyush is in right step.

organise
 in
 better

Effect on moisture level.
 Effect on pressure range.

19. Compare and evaluate the contributions of Sri Aurobindo Ghose and V.D. Savarkar to be modern Indian political thinking.

Ans

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was a major contributor in Boycott movement in 1908-1911.

Evaluation of contribution

Discuss his emphasis on mass movement
① concept of nationalism

- He propounded the idea of swaraj - as complete independence
- He actively participated in boycott burning of foreign clothes & liquor
- It revitalised students, women in Bengal region.

V.D. Savarkar was charged for sedition & sent to Andaman Jail.

Evaluation

Discuss various ideas of Savarkar

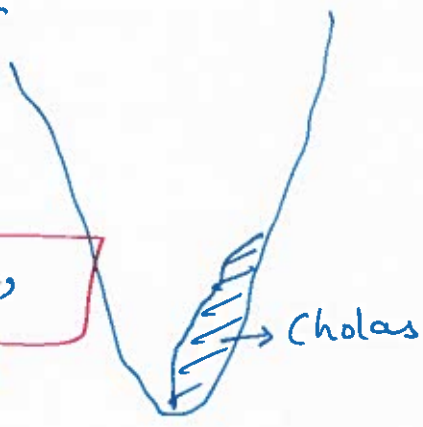
- He propounded for revolutionary character of freedom struggle
- He formed 'Mitra Mela' for this
- He converted into Abhinav Bharat' in 1910 in line with Young Italy taking inspiration from Italian unification.

Discuss the significance of both for Indian political landscape.

20. Do you think that the local self government under the Cholas Centralised Administrative Structure was a success? Discuss.

Ans

Cholas were dominant force during 8-10th century and ruled from South to Orissa, & extended to islands of Srilanka, & even Malayasia & Indonesia.



improve the articulation of

Local self government (LSG)

- It profounded for different level of government
 - At Centre → with King
 - At provinces
 - At districts
 - At villages

Discuss specific terms used for local self governments during Chola rule.

→ Villages were an important part

of the structure for LSG

→ Gram Sabha were the nucleus of LSG and giving representation for all

→ Gram Sabha discussed & debated the need for development of villages

Hence Local self government of Chola's was an inspiration to take from not just for India but for whole world.

* focus ~~on~~ on whether LSG was successful under Chola's centralised administration.

