

Q.1) What are the short term and long term causes of sea level change. What effects will sea level change have on the world?

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Wizard](#)

Ans) Sea level is not a static level. It changes continuously. Following are the reasons for short term change in sea level:-

1. Tides due to gravitational attraction of sun and moon and centrifugal forces.
2. Storm surge due to passing of cyclones.
3. Excessive rainfall and flooding .
4. Tsunamis

Following are the reasons for long term sea level change.

1. Global warming and melting of polar and mountain ice which causes increase in sea level.
2. Cyclic ice ages which causes decrease of sea levels.

Following are the effects of rising sea level.

1. Submergence of low lying coastal regions like Bangladesh and island nations Maldives.
2. Higher storm surge which will cause flooding of coastal areas.
3. Destruction of coastal ecosystem and wildlife.
4. Contamination of drinking water aquifer in coastal area making it unsuitable to drink
5. Intrusion of sea water in farmland will make it unsuitable for farming

Sea level change is a real danger to the world. It has risen about 7 inches in last 100 years. Even if Global warming stops, sea level will keep rising for number of positive feedback loops initiated by it. We need to be prepared for sea level rise.

Q.2) What are the principal causes of coral bleaching. Why we should be concerned about it? Discuss.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Noboundriz](#)

Ans) Decoloring of corals because of loss of symbiotic relationship between corals and zooxanthellae is known as coral bleaching. Corals lose their vivid colors and become pale.

Causes of coral bleaching are

1. Global warming-coral are sensitive to temperature rise
2. ocean acidification – corals fail to form carbonate shells and symbiotic relation will be lost

3. deforestation leads to erosion and silting of corals. corals are equally sensitive to mud and expel zooxanthalle under any stress factor
4. coral mining for making bricks etc destroy corals
5. unsustainable fishing methods like cyanide fishing, blasting, trawlers etc disturb the coral ecology
6. unsustainable ecotourism is also the cause-ex great barrier reef

Concern

1. corals are rain forests of oceans and support the entire food chain of oceans.
2. Destruction of corals lead to low fish catch which affects livelihood of fishermen.
3. corals will also protect coasts from erosion and tsunamis their absence will be bad sign for coastal regions.
4. Bio diversity of oceans will be reduced.

so coral bleaching not only disturbs corals aesthetically but also impacts socio-economic condition of vulnerable sections and hence it should be stopped by following measures like reducing carbon foot print, sustainable fishing and sustainable eco-tourism.

Q.3) Write a note on the marine resources of the Indian ocean. What is their importance for India?

The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Draconian

Ans) As the third-largest body of water in the world, and containing vital sea lanes that help feed some of Asia's largest economies, the importance of the Indian Ocean has long been clear.

- More than 80 percent of the world's seaborne trade in oil transits through the sea lanes of Indian Ocean. Also The monsoon wind in the Indian Ocean is a boon to the sailing ships to reach overseas countries
- Tides in Indian ocean during rise and fall, release a lot of energy by striking against the shore and This can be used to operate a turbine and produce electricity. like in Sundarban,
- Indian Ocean which extends from African coast to West Asia, South Asia and South East Asia and touches Australia is a primary focus of India's foreign policy. for example Look East policy, Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation, BIMSTEC and Ganga-Mekong Cooperation etc.
- Minerals derived from the shelves include Petroleum gas, shale gas, Magnesium, Sulphur, Iron, Gold, Silver, Poly-metallic nodules of copper zinc etc. These are valuable for the industrial usage
- Its Southern coast support several varieties of sea weeds which have been tremendous potential to be used in industries, human & agriculture activities. and are also rich in Vitamins. it

is also vital for the production of Sea Salt in coastal areas which makes India is 3rd largest producer in the world

–its major portion of the tropical coasts is covered with mangrove which act to stabilize the land along the coastal margin and are important breeding and nursery grounds for offshore species.

To envisage the the integration of Ocean Economy through Blue Economy it is critically important to identify its potential by not focusing on just on Security and Growth on Sustainability and Growth for All in the Region.

Q.4) Explain the causes and consequences of desertification in the Sahel region. How this problem can be addressed?

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Saurabh Sharma](#)

Ans) Sahel is a semi-arid region in Africa that lies between northern Sahara desert and Southern Sudanian Savanna grasslands. The region is witnessing rapid desertification.

CAUSES

Climate change has been projected to affect sub-sahara region in Africa the most. Irregular and changing pattern of rainfall is contributing to desertification.

Immigration due to civil wars in adjoining regions and high population growth rate has resulted into immense population pressure in the region. The demand for fuel and water has led to massive deforestation.

Besides, clearing natural vegetation for agriculture is also quite prevalent.

The land being low in fertility is abandoned after 2-3 cropping seasons to gain fertility. But wind erosion erodes the loose soil and convert it into badland.

Most of the nomadic tribes of Sahara and this region are cattle rearing. That makes overgrazing ubiquitous .

CONSEQUENCES

Desertification has led the area and its people into a self propelling vicious circle of poverty and under-development. Increasing population pressure is leading to more resource crunch and desertification and the later leading to further deprivation.

HOW CAN IT BE ADDRESSED?

Promote sustainable farming and rearing practices among the people.

Arrest desertification by water conservative efforts etc

Q.5) How do the paintings of Ajanta help in interpreting the contemporary Society?

The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Mumtaz Ahmad

Ans) The paintings of the Ajanta helps us in interpreting and understanding the contemporary society, the following points substantiates this:

1. The elaboration of the Buddha, his life and how he achieved enlightenment through Jataka stories tells about the essence of Buddhism as perceived by the common men.
2. Various rituals performed such as consecration ceremony of kings, dances and music performed in royal courts etc. provides significant information about royal practices.
3. The depiction of Indra flying in the clouds accompanied by the nymphs with a great perspective, shows other sects and mythologies prevalent in the contemporary society.
4. A large number of Chaityas and Viharas explored in various caves of Ajanta draws attention towards the life style and dwellings of buddhist monks.
5. The paintings of the Ajanta caves throws light on the great artisanship in using diverse colors, bold outline, immaculate perspective along with the centrality in various paintings.

The Ajanta paintings provide a wide elaboration of the prevailing contemporary society, the art forms and rituals practised as well as religious inclinations of the people.

Q.6) History writing was not an art known to Indians. Elucidate with early literary examples.

The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Cosviny

Ans) History writing was not an art known to Indians. Elucidate with early literary examples.

Ans. the early India history have lot of literature almost on every topic and subject from religion, epic , Play , fiction, biography to physical and social science but not specifically on history. We can trace the literature to find the text for history writing one by one:-

1. The Vedas and Upanishads etc were early writing but on rituals performance,music, geometry etc. but no one specifically on history or chronology of kings or feuds at that time.
2. Ramayana, Mahabharata and other epics were written as fiction on a single aristocratic family story. Thus no where touched the history writings.
3. The Buddhist, jainas and other texts were related to spiritual teachings of founder and propagators of religious thought.
4. The varahmihir , Aryabhata, Charak, Dhanvantris wrote text in their own specializations but no historian in such writers is known.
5. The south Indian sangam Literature composed on Grammar,Poetry and Prose.

6. The medieval Period is Witness of many biographies like Humayunama, Ain-e- Akbari etc. but no specific text on history underpinnings.

Thus we can conclude that history is found on rock carvings, Prasasti-Patra and in biographies, written in praise of Kings and aristocratic heads sometimes but to write history was not the specific feature of these euphonis and epithets.

Q.7) Painting during Jehangir's reign reached its Zenith. How were Paintings during Jehangir's time different from earlier Mughal period?

The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Mumtaz Ahmad

Ans) The Mughal painting during the reign of Jehangir reached its climax who himself was a great painter and connoisseur of arts. The characteristic features of the paintings during this time period could be described as follow:

1. There is a liberal use of golden colors along borders with colorful floral design.
2. The theme of the portraiture were mainly flora, fauna and birds and the paintings were highly secular in form.
3. Extensive use of vibrant and subtle colors such as peacock blue and red were dominant.
4. It evolved a three dimensional form of miniature portrait and focus was stressed on elaborating perspective, influenced from western style.

The paintings in Jehangir reign were somewhat different and more refined from earlier forms of miniature paintings in the Mughal School. Following points substantiates this:

1. The paintings during Akbar's reign such as tuti-nama, hamza-nama etc. were mostly based on court scenes and were crowded in content whereas Jehangir's phase was marked by naturalistic projections.
2. The earlier boldness in outline and simple colors were replaced by touch of softness and subtleties of vibrant colors.
3. The borderings in the portraiture and extensive floral designs during Jehangir's reign were not prominent during earlier periods of Mughal art.
4. The art of 3D projection and perspective were another developments in the Jehangir's reign.

Q.8) Literature has played a major role in changing the course of history, from renaissance to French revolution to India's struggle for independence. Do you think literature is still that significant as far as its impact on society is concerned or its position has been taken by some other medium?

The Top Answer for this Question is written by – SBT57

Ans)

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Q.9) 'Globalization has affected Indian Art to a larger extent as it has affected India Economy'. Discuss the pros and cons of Globalization on Indian Arts.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Mumtaz Ahmad](#)

Ans) The indigenous art forms in diverse fields are the hallmarks of Indian diversity, plurality and culture. Globalisation has impacted these arts both positively as well as negatively.

PROS:

1. It helped in establishing a global platform for recognition of Indian art forms such as Kathakali dance, kathputli from Rajasthan etc.
2. It provided enhanced livelihood option for hitherto economically devoid but talented artistes.
3. Global acclaim further created tourism opportunities thereby providing avenues of socio-economic development.
4. It helps in strengthening ties with other countries and greater people-to-people contacts on the basis of shared past culture such as Gandhara Art form, Persian paintings etc.

CONS:

1. Some art forms such as ghazals, madhubani paintings etc have become marginalised and neglected.
2. Consumerism has resulted in artistic fusion and loss of originality.
3. Due to lesser global appeal to some art forms, people have been forced to switch their occupation to ensure livelihood.

The actual benefits of globalisation could be realised through proper government support to streamline all the art forms such as recent govt. initiatives of Nai Manzil, Ustaad etc.

Q.10) Discuss the impact of Western Philosophers and scholars in the development of Indian History.

No Answer.

Q.11) 'History proved beyond doubt that every Empire that evolved and flourished across centuries created its own grave-diggers'. In this backdrop, do you think that the inherent contradictions that prevailed under the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of British colonial rule in India?

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Nithin Kunnaparambil](#)

Ans) Be it Mauryan or Roman, Guptas or Achamenids , every military empire in the world had failed sooner or later. Mughals were no different.

The reason for collapse of Mughals, which were mostly a repercussion of a act self initiated, were

1. Jagirdari Crisis :- The Jagirdars of the Mughal empire became so inefficient and few of them self obsessed that the revenue administration started to fail. Much similar to Mauryans.
2. Larger Empire than it could not be managed. Aurangzeb era in Mughal history saw the zenith of its geographical extent. Hence the insistence on maintaining such huge an empire was a wrong decision.
3. Weak Rulers : After 1707, the rulers like Farukh Siyar and Mohammed Shah Rangeela were too weak to defend Mughal administration.
4. Wasteful expenditure : From ShahJahan Era itself, the Mughal economy started showing signs of deterioration because of wasteful unproductive construction. It is evident in BadshahNama w.r.t Gujarat Famine and Taj Construction
5. Lack of innovation : The Mughals never promoted Science and Technology the way the promoted Artists and architecture.

Hence, a great cultural phase of Indian history was doomed to fail because of their own folly leaving behind the lesson of importance of all round growth and necessity of democratic institutions of Checks and Balances.

Q.12) Evaluate the contributions of revolutionary groups and terrorism to the cause of India's struggle for Independence.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – TinTin](#)

Ans) Revolutionary groups and organisations had adopted the methods like propagation of ideas, assassination of unpopular officials, military conspiracies for their achievement i.e. complete independence and overthrow of British government by means of force. Their contributions for the independence struggle are-

- 1.youth who were getting frustrated with the moderate techniques and methods got the other means to achieve their end. e.g: Tilak, Surya sen
- 2.it helped in growing hatredness among the Indians for foreign rule.
- 3.their journals, newspaper, books had become constant ideological inspiration for the independence movement. e.g: Yugantar, Kesari, Bharat mata etc.
- 4.their death defying heroism created a fear among the British establishment in India.e.g.various killing of unpopular officers, conspiracies, bomb thrown by Bhagat singh

5. as many organisations were working upon the ideologies of unity and secularism, hence become a continuous motivation for unity among the Indian masses.

6. they established world wide contacts in quest of arms and shelter leading to coming of ideologies like socialism, communism etc. Ghadhar party, Berlin committee spearheaded this momentum.

However, they gradually faded out and failed to achieve their main goal because:

1. They could not reach to the peasant and workers as it was an urban phenomena.
2. Lack of leadership qualities and communication left many times with failed attempts.
3. British govt. came up with various Acts to repress growing militarism.
4. Adherence to religion had kept Muslims away.

At the time when the debate of good terrorism and bad terrorism has taken global stage; Indian revolutionary groups had fought for a noble cause to free their nation from foreign rule so to label them under terrorism would not be appropriate.

Q.13) “Non-Cooperation Movement could not bring Swaraj in one year but it did give a new direction and energy to the National Movement”. Comment.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – IFS Adi](#)

Ans) Gandhiji promised to Indians in 1920 that if Non Cooperation Movement was fully implemented (i.e. all resolutions as surrendering titles, resigning govt posts, boycotting foreign goods, strict non-violence etc followed) throughout nation then Swaraj would be ushered within an year. Unfortunately this dream of Gandhiji could not materialise but NCM did prepare Indians for the future movements, in following ways.

1. Ensured Hindu-Muslim unity. The people from all religions put forth united front.
2. Mass movement which saw active participation from peasants, mill workers etc made this movement national in character opposed to previous elite movements
3. It asserted political leaders of full support from people of all spheres i.e. lawyers, students, housewives, etc.
4. Except for Madras, all India gave full support and faith to the movement. It was no longer a regional movement and highlighted single objective of Swaraj
5. Boycott of foreign clothes, patronising khaki and charkha gave Indians reason to be proud of historical and cultural heritage.
6. Drastic decrease in imports and British govt revenue exposed economic vulnerability of British, which all national leaders exploited till India attained independence.

Thus the movement acted as a litmus test to further movement and trailer for the movements that ensued the coming years.

Q.14) “Nationalist movement in India before the arrival of M. Gandhi was a movement representing the classes as opposed to the masses”. Critically analyse

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Anish](#)

Ans) Indian National Movement can broadly be divided into 3 phases, Moderate, Extremist and Gandhian.

Pre congress organisations and Congress during moderate phase was essentially dominated by Zamindars, government servants etc. They focused mainly on the issues pertaining to them. The moderate methods petition and prayer did not involve the masses. They felt the masses were not ready to be part of such a process. When issues were dominated by interest of classes such as Zamindars, it naturally went against the peasants who were part of the masses.

The extremist phase saw further more involvement of the masses. The most important being the Swadeshi movement which had mass participation by students, women etc. Tilak's methods of celebrating Ganesh utsav etc was done to increase masses participation. This was partly successful though it alienated the Muslim community. The boycott movements saw emphatic participation. Even Home Rule Movements of Annie Beasant and Tilak saw much wider participation.

Gandhi used the help of these Home Rules to increase participation in Khilafat movement shows that there was wider participation earlier. But it suffered from being much more local in nature and to some extent limited. Gandhi's Satyagraha and charisma to take masses along turned the course of National movement making it truly the movement of the masses.

Q.15) Apartheid was a system of racial segregation in South Africa. How was it different from racial persecution in USA ? Discuss the role of Nelson Mandela and his approach in fight against apartheid.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Adityaka](#)

Ans) Apartheid was a system of racial segregation in South Africa backed by the laws of the land. This form of racial discrimination was not very different from racial discrimination in the USA.

- Racial discrimination was institutionalized with laws such as the Black Codes in America and various property and area inhabitation laws in South Africa.
- There was a clear segregation in seating arrangements in public places. Theaters, buses, parks, schools and universities and separate coaches in trains.

However, major differences were;

- South Africa, under the Apartheid regime, had more than 80% of colored population . Therefore, a white minority had concentrated upon itself all the political and financial power. This was not the case in America, where people of African origin were mostly concentrated in the southern states
- The colored majority in South Africa were completely disenfranchised until late 1980s. African Americans had the right to vote, though it was limited as poll taxes were levied upon them. Nelson Mandela was part of the African National Congress. Before serving a jail sentence for 26 years, he was part of the Army to fight the Apartheid regime. After the ban on the ANC was lifted, Nelson Mandela took part in peaceful negotiations in dismantling the Apartheid regime. His leadership qualities and his ability to put past differences aside won the hearts of whites and blacks alike making him the first African president.

Q.16) The 1973 oil crisis began in October 1973 when the members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries proclaimed an oil embargo. Discuss the chain of events which led to “First Oil Shock” in 1973. What were its short term and long term effects on world politics ?

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Cosviny](#)

Ans) After formation in 1960 the OPEC became a unified group till 1970. In 1971, end of Bretton wood accord happened in which the value of dollar was left afloat otherwise which was pegged to Gold exchange. The developed countries in response increased their reserves. The value of Dollar depreciated in International market. Oil producing countries real income decreased. On the other, Syria and Egypt launched a attack on Israeli settlements. American Emergency aid to Israel in Yom Kippur war against Egypt roused the OPEC sentiments. OPEC proclaimed an oil embargo which raised the prices of oil from \$3 per barrel to \$12 per barrel.

Though the embargo lifted in early 1974 but the high prices remained there.

Short term effects:-

1. The prices of the capital goods ,arms and related hardware rose but not to the extent of Oil.
2. Disturbed middle east stability and increased expenditure on arms and spread of Extremism.
3. The competitive position of Dollar weakened in world Market
4. new law related to Energy conservation came in developed world.

Long term effects:-

1. Petroleum Oil alternative like Biodiesel, other unconventional energy sources like Nuclear and shale gas etc. tried and tested by both developing and developed world.
2. New reserves of oil were being searched like exploration in North sea.
3. Most of the countries build oil reserves to absorb supply shocks of oil.
4. Assault on sea again to maintain hegemony on sea lanes of communication
5. International relations of US and Third World worsened.
6. Automobile Industry spent a lot to make usage of fuel efficient in decades to come.

Q.17) How was India's approach towards Industrialisation after independence, different from China's. Do you think adopting China's approach would have helped India? Analyse.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – SBT57](#)

Ans)

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Q.18) The Shimla Agreement concluded in the aftermath of the 1971 war with Pakistan turned out to be a lost opportunity for India. Despite being in a formidable position or rather the clear winner of the conflict, India hardly behaved as the winning side. Do you agree with this argument? Critically comment.

[The Top Answer for this Question is written by – Amruth Kumar](#)

Ans)

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Q.19) The controversy surrounding the Hindu Code Bill immediately after India became a republic and the political acumen shown by the contemporary leaders to tackle the crisis exemplifies the importance of political will in pushing difficult reforms. What clues can be taken from history in the context of the debates over the uniform civil code? Discuss.

The Top Answer for this Question is written by - Cadet1970

Ans)

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