

**Q.1) The Government of India Act, 1935 is a watershed in India's constitutional history. Elucidate.**

**Preview:**

With the building pressure of Indian political organizations and parties like congress, the British Government was constantly pressurized to make new reforms in the governance. For this many Indian Councils Act of 1892, 1909 and 1919 were enacted. But the most important act which shaped the contemporary as well as the later polity of India was the Government of India Act 1935. It can be seen as a watershed in India's constitutional History.

**Body:**

The Act derived material from four key sources viz. Report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference, the White Paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees.

**Its salient features were:**

- Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre.
- Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.
- Provision for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.\*
- Elaborate safeguards and protective instruments for minorities.
- Supremacy of British Parliament.
- Increase in size of legislatures, extension of franchise, division of subjects into three lists and retention of communal electorate.

\*Note: A federation did not come into being as the princely states did not agree for it.

Some parts of the GOI Act 1935 came into force for example : the Federal Bank (The Reserve Bank of India) and the Federal Court were established in 1935 and 1937 respectively. The other parts of the Act, particularly provincial Autonomy, came into force on 1st April 1937. The first elections under the Act were also held in 1937.

**The Act had far reaching repercussions:**

One of the reason was for which it was important was that some provincial autonomy was granted. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments, except when governors choose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked. This was a draw back since it meant that the real power was in the hand of the governors.

Another reason was that it granted more voting rights to the people of India i-e 25% of the population of India was now having the right to vote which was 5 times larger than that in 1909. The act also recommended a federal form of govt. for India which enables the princes to participate in the political affairs of India.

The final and the most important reason was that although it suited no-one, the act was an important point in the move towards independence. It proved the basis for the negotiations which finally resulted in the British leaving India.

Parliamentary systems had been set up in which the Indians people were to gain increasing representation. The same procedures and process of Parliament was carrying forward in independent India.

**Note:** In this question, the focus is the 'Watershed'. Most of you have written about the features of the Act while the focus should have been on the facts as to how it was different from previous Acts and how it shaped future political procedures of India. The quality of an answer is not decided by the number of facts you have mentioned in an answer but the relevance of the facts.

#### **Connecting the dots:**

Similar question can be asked on the significance of the other Acts. Now when significance is asked, apart from the details and facts of the provisions of the act, you need to mention what type of change it brought in the mind set of the British authorities and its impact on India politicians and citizens in general. If you are able to think like that, you will be able to answer any other related question from the topic.

#### **Best Answer 1 : Pratik Kumar**

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#### **Best Answer 2 : Mr Crap Bag**

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**Q.2) What are local winds? How do they originate? How do they affect the local weather conditions of a region? Explain.**

**Approach:**

This is a pretty straight forward question where you just need to answer the factual questions. Now if you start explaining everything or every type of local wind, it will be too incomprehensible for you to write and also to complete the answer in world limit. So it's better that you categorize the winds broadly first and then explain shortly.

In the synopsis we have tried to cover almost all types of prominent winds of the world for your information. In the exam you don't need to mention them.

**Local winds:**

There are several winds which develop in response of the local terrain. They are generated through temporary creation of regions with relative high and low pressure. They are known as the local winds. They have a significant impact in the weather conditions of a place and psychology of the society. Broadly they can be categorised on the basis of periodicity. There can be periodic winds and non periodic winds.

Important periodic winds are – Mountain/Valley winds, Land/sea breeze and monsoons.

Important non periodic winds are – Gravity winds, Chinook, loo etc.

Some of the prominent local winds are:

**Land and sea breeze:** these winds develop as a consequence of the differential heating of the land and sea surfaces. During the day, the land heats up faster and become warmer than the water off shore. Because of this a low pressure area is created over the land surface and relatively high pressure area on sea surface. This causes wind to blow from sea towards the land. This is called sea breeze. On contrary during night, the land loses its heat relatively faster than the sea, hence a breeze starts flowing from land towards the sea surface. This is called land breeze.

These winds are periodic winds and regulate the temperature in coastal areas. The sea breeze has a soothing effect on the weather and increases the efficiency of the people. These winds are more pronounced in tropical and sub-tropical latitudes as differential heating is more here.

**Mountain and valley breeze:** The mountain and valley breeze also has direction reversal in every 12 hours like land and sea breeze. Mountain air cools rapidly at night and valley air heats

up rapidly during day. Thus warm air raises upslope during the day and at night, the cooler air subsides down slope into the valley.

**Katabatic winds or stroph( gravity drainage winds) :** They are significant on a large scale than mountain and valley winds under certain conditions. These winds are usually stronger than mountain or valley winds. For these winds to blow, an elevated plateau or highland is essential, where layers at the surface cool, become denser and flow down slope. The ferocious winds that can blow off the ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland are Katabatic in nature.

**Some of the local winds, their region of occurrence and characteristics are given blow:**

- **Blizzard:** It is intensely cold fast blowing wind accompanied by snow. blows in north America.
- **Bora (Adriatic sea):** it descends from mountains during the winter season. It blows with a speed of 120-150km/h. its duration may be from three to five days.
- **Brickfielder:** it blows from the desert of Australia during the summer season( December to February)
- **Buran:** it blows in central Asia and Siberia. It is a strong cold north easterly wind which reduces the temperature up to -30o
- **Chili:** it is a hot dry wind which blows from the Sahara Desert towards the Mediterranean sea through Tunisia.
- **Gibli:** it blows from the Sahara Desert towards Mediterranean sea through Libya. It is an extremely hot local wind. it blows during the summer season. It may last for 3-5 days. This wind has extreme effects. Due to heat the government declares the holiday. Because of this the shade temperature reaches up to 60o sometimes the tyres of the car melt and stick to the road. Even the dry grass catches fire. People shelter themselves in the basements.
- **Haboob:** it is a similar hot wind blowing towards the Mediterranean through Sudan.
- **Karaburn:** it blows from march to may and leads to hazy weather. It is also responsible for deposition of loess in Huwang Ho valley.
- **Khamsin:** hot wind blows in Egypt for about 50 days.
- **Loo:** it blows in summer season in India in northern plains. It is a hot dry wind and raises the temperature. Loo follows a three day cycle. It starts blowing at 9am in the morning till 5 in evening. On its third day, it is accompanied by a storm in the evening called Aandhi and causes little shower taking the temperature down.
- **Mistra:** it blows in Rhone valley of france. It a cold wind blowing during winters. It has adverse effects on orchards.
- **Pampero:** cold and dry wind blowing during winter season in Pampas (Argentina).

- **Samoon:** Hot wind blowing during summers in Iran.
- **Simoon:** Hot wind blowing during summers in Saudi Arabia.
- **Sirroco:** hot and humid wind blowing from Sahara to Sicily during April to July.
- **Berg:** it descends from the Alps in Germany . It helps in melting of snow during winter season.
- **Chinook ( snow or ice eater):** it blows in USA and Canada between December and march. It descends on the leeward side of the mountain. It is warm and dry and causes the snow to melt. It has a soothing effect on weather and society.

**Note:**

- In the above synopsis, the weather associated with the winds have been covered with the wind itself. In the form of an answer, you will have to mention that separately as it is asked separately in the question.
- Monsoon as a local wind we have not covered here, as one synopsis is dedicated to monsoon climate.

**Best Answer 1: Amber glass**

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**Q.3) Discuss the principles of plate tectonics? Examine the interrelation between plate tectonics and the evolution of the Alps mountain range.**

**Background:**

Plate tectonics defines the movements and features of the Earth's surface now and in the past. The theory of plate tectonics was advanced in the 1960s and 1970s to generate new information about the Earth's ancient magnetism, the nature of the ocean floor, the flow of heat from the Earth's interior, and earthquake and volcanic distribution with the main aim of explaining how the earth works.

**Approach:**

Mention the principles of plate tectonics and then different types of tectonic boundaries, from it you can interrelate between plate tectonics and the evolution of alps mountain ranges with appropriate diagrams.

**Introduction:**

Plate tectonics is a scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of Earth's lithosphere. There are various basic principles underlying the theory of plate tectonics. The fundamental principles include:

- The plates: This is the principle stating that the Earth's outer shell is composed of several different hard and rigid plates;
- The Wilson cycle: The Wilson cycle illustrates the lifecycles of oceans and continents. Particularly, it pertains to the rifting, drifting, and colliding of large continental plates to form a small ocean;
- Convection: Convection is the principle defining the movement of the plates. This means, the movement of the plates are influenced by convection currents flowing in the heated, plastic asthenosphere layer below the plates;
- The lithosphere and the asthenosphere: This constitutes the earth's outermost layer, the crust and the upper mantle. The asthenosphere plate is mostly plastic like fluid due to its nature of high viscosity and mechanical weakness.; and
- The plate tectonic boundaries: Define the regions where the plates meet. The plate tectonic boundaries are usually associated with geological activities like volcanoes, earthquakes, and mountains as well as oceanic physical features.

There are broadly 3 types of plate tectonic boundaries namely:

- Divergent Boundaries: It takes place when the plates move away in opposite directions. Along the boundaries, it is common to find geysers spurting superheated water or lava spews. The process widens the giant basins and renews the ocean floor. Occurrences such as earthquakes and volcanic activities are frequent along the divergent boundaries. E.g. The Great Rift Valley in Africa
- Convergent Boundaries: Formed when the two plates collide ends up forming a rugged mountain range and at times the edge of one or both plates bend the other down into a deep seafloor trench. E.g. the Mariana Trench and formation of Alps.
- Transform Boundaries: Formed due the effects of the plates sideswiping or sliding past each other. During the occurrence of divergent boundaries, artificial and natural structures within the edges of the plates are torn into pieces and carried in opposite directions. E.g. San Andreas Fault in California.

**Evolution of Alps mountain ranges:**

The Alps arose as a result of the collision of the African and Eurasian tectonic plates through the convergent boundary, in which the Alpine Tethys, which was formerly in between these continents, disappeared. Enormous stress was exerted on sediments of the Alpine Tethys basin and its Mesozoic and early Cenozoic strata were pushed against the stable Eurasian landmass by the northward-moving African landmass. Most of this occurred during the Oligocene and Miocene epochs. The pressure formed great recumbent folds, or nappes, that rose out of what had become the Alpine Tethys and pushed northward, often breaking and sliding one over the other to form gigantic thrust faults.

**Connection dots:**

Please focus on plate tectonics principles and not on plate tectonics, then mention types of plate tectonics boundaries and please explain from it how Alps mountains has formed geologically. Diagrammatic representation is must in geography questions.

**Best answer: strider**

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**Best answer: Mr.vH!πvHΔ**

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**Q.4) What is Monsoon? How does it affect agricultural pattern in India? Discuss.****Approach:**

The answer must contain following parts-

- What is monsoon? – It needs to be explained in little detail, rather than just mentioning it is reversal of wind.
- Effect of monsoon on agricultural pattern- This has to be explained temporally (kharif, rabi, zaid seasons) and spatially (rainfall varies from one region to another during monsoon season and so does cropping pattern especially crop choice).
- Diagrams are necessary. Relevant one includes- 1) Images of monsoon wind formation or mechanism, 2) Cropping pattern- different crops grown in different regions depending upon the amount of rainfall.

- Conclusion- Rather than just saying that monsoon affects agricultural pattern we need to stress on how important it is to change traditional ways of agriculture in the wake of climate change.

**Background:****Definition of monsoon:**

Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'MAUSIM', which means seasonal reversal of winds,. Shift of ITCZ toward north in summers and change in direction of south east trade winds once it crosses equator results into southwest monsoon. Once the land gets started cooling up the ITCZ regains its pre-summer position and there is reversal of wind resulting into retreating monsoon.

**Effect on agriculture pattern:**

- Monsoon divides Indian seasons into three agricultural seasons- Kharif (late summer with heavy rainfall)- crops grown includes rice, cotton. Rabi (winters with winter rainfall from westerlies)- crops grown includes wheat, mustard. Zaid seasons (spring with clear weather, occasional showers)- crops grown includes fruits and vegetables
- Early monsoon showers also provide conditions for growth of mangoes in Kerala and cherry blossom in Karnataka.
- More rainfall in watershed region across western ghats and northeast India thus plantation agriculture in states like Kerala, Karnataka and northeastern states.
- Rainfall decreasing from east to west in North India, thus rice which requires 100-150 cm rainfall grown in states like WB and wheat which requires less of rainfall grown in Punjab, Haryana etc.
- Nearly 60% of total net sown area comes under rain fed agriculture, rest being irrigated agriculture.
- Three consecutive crops in areas of high rainfall. West Bengal sees three rice growing seasons- Aus, Aman and Boro.
- Around 70% of the agriculture is rainfed, that is it totally depends on the monsoon rains.

**Conclusion:**

Ongoing climate change has increased the unpredictability of monsoon rains resulting into more droughts as well as floods across the country. In this light the right step should be to make agriculture monsoon-proof. In this light, schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana which seeks to bring more agricultural area into irrigation must be implemented



effectively. Further international efforts towards predicting monsoon should be strengthened further so that it becomes more predictable.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Question is about effect of monsoon on agricultural pattern and not agriculture. This should not be missed. Answer should thus stress on describing how pattern varies from time to time and place to place because of monsoons.
- Another question which can be asked in how changing pattern of monsoon is affecting agricultural pattern.

**Best answer 1: Invincible**

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**Best answer 2: Lone fighter**

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**Q.5) North India gets covered by a blanket of smog every year during winters. Why? How do climatic conditions aid pollution? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.**

**Background:** The government is constantly issuing health advisory after parts of North India, including the National Capital Region, came under the grip of a dense smog because of poor air quality.

**Approach:** This question test Students ability to understand issues of wider concerns and come out with important causes and contributors for such phenomenon. Smog being a recurring phenomenon requires deeper understanding not only from environmental but geographical perspective as well.

Here one should start with defining smog, as this is the primary theme around which whole issues resolve. You need to come out with anthropogenic (manmade) as well as natural factors. You should try to draw diagram for better clarity and impactful presentation in such questions.

Here climatic conditions aiding pollution should connect to theme provided in first part of the question. No need to write general points, better stick to the smog phenomenon and factors aiding smog formation. You should come out with simple and relevant examples.

Conclusion should be suggestive, providing measures to tackle this recurring issue

### **Introduction:**

Every year during winter's north India gets covered by smog which results in loss of life and property. Smog is result of smoke and fog which diminishes visibility and reduces air quality. The causes for this are many and interlinked to each other.

### **Body:**

The present condition prevailing in north India can be attributed to following reasons:

**Weather conditions:** During winter North India witnesses calm and cool weather conditions with very little wind speed or no wind at all, along with low temperatures. This results in suspension of emissions from vehicles containing heavier particulate matter in the lower layers of atmosphere and is unable to escape upwards or move away due to low speed of wind that may drive it away.

**Stubble burning:** The possible inflow of emissions from agriculture residues burning in nearby states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is decided by the wind patterns. With the direction of winds (from these states) towards Delhi and an increase in its speed, the smog build-up aggravates.

**Cyclonic pattern:** Further, the cyclonic pattern of Nilofar may have induced a change in the flow and direction of the wind towards Northern states, especially Delhi.

### **The climatic conditions also play part in aiding the pollution**

**Wind speed:** Wind carries air contaminants away from their source, causing them to disperse. In general, the higher the wind speed, the more contaminants are dispersed and the lower their concentration. However, high wind can also generate dust – a problem in dry windy rural areas.

**Atmospheric turbulence/stability:** As the ground heats during the day the air becomes more turbulent which causes polluted air to disperse as it moves away from its source. In contrast,

under stable air conditions at night when the air is cooler, air contaminants released in urban areas such as from home fires, are not easily dispersed causing localised air pollution.

**Inversion layers:** Inversions are important because the upper warmer layer acts like a lid which traps air contaminants underneath. They are usually dispersed by wind or by warm air rising as the ground heats up. But if the inversion layer stays in place for a long time pollutants can build up to high levels.

**Sunshine:** It makes some pollutants undergo chemical reactions, producing smog.

**Conclusion:** Smog causes a lot of health, environment and economic problems. It is required that alternative is provided to farmers for machinery clearing of their fields rather than burning them. Graded response to pollution, SAFAR app for real-time pollution levels etc are right steps. Right to clean environment is a part of Art 21. Environment is an essential condition for coming good in health indicators; It thus, becomes imperative to address the issue immediately.

**Connecting the dots:**

This topic can be asked from geographical, environmental, medical or health related angles. One can also be asked why north India chokes on bad air as south breathes easy. You should be able to answer all these possible aspects.

**Best Answer: Nazia**

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**Q.6) The months of July and August witnessed catastrophic floods in North India. Many states got severely affected by it. What causes frequent floods in India? Can river interlinking address this problem? Examine.**

**Approach:** Since it is easy question and most of the people will have very similar content. Try to categorize and write. Two parts, one is causes and the other Interlinking. First part divide into Natural and Anthropogenic. 2nd part divide into advantages and disadvantages.

**Background:**

The 2017 monsoon resulted in flooding in several north indian states like Gujarat, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and parts of West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar

Pradesh.

These areas coincide with actual flood prone areas of India, which stands at total 40 million hectare out of 329 mha of total land area. As Identified by Government of India, chronic flood prone areas include the Indo-gangetic plains , the Brahmaputra plains, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Seemandhra and Telangana.

**Body:**

**Points to be covered:**

Several factors cause floods in India:

- Natural factors:
- Meteorological- Heavy rainfall, storm surge, tsunami, cloud burst
- Geomorphic- Glacial lake outburst flooding (GLOF), landslides, seismic activity, large catchment area of river, poor drainage, low gradient of river course
- Anthropogenic factors:

Deforestation, Encroachment for agriculture, shifting cultivation, unscientific rotation of crops, bursting of dams and embankments, urbanization, excess water release from dams during heavy rainfall

**Factors that make their occurrence frequent:**

Climate change, unscientific urban planning (use of storm channels, watershed encroachment) and increasing human interference.

**River interlinking:**

It is an ambitious project of central government to link surplus river basin with deficient river basin to solve surplus and shortage problems of various regions of the country.

YES:

- Water from surplus to deficit basins (Ken to Betwa).
- Reduce excess water which results in flooding . Especially regions like Bihar, UP etc.
- Also helps in keeping flow yearlong useful for water transportation and year round agriculture.

No:

- If water stored: Big dams brought avoidable flood disasters eg. Damodar, Farakka; Problem in water storage in flood prone regions(N-E India terrain, high density in N India)

- If water transferred: Flooding occurs at same time across rivers(Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, godavari etc)

**Conclusion:**

River interlinking has two sides, where at one side it does solve the problem to some extent but at other end it creates new problems and also it needs enormous funds and diversion of pristine forest areas as many rivers flow through them. If advantages outweigh disadvantages then it can be a transformation in the country.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Urban flooding
- Flood mitigation
- Disaster planning
- Climate change and coastal inundation

**Best Answer: disha**

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**Q.7) Comment on the pattern of ocean surface temperature of the world. What are the factors that affect this pattern? Discuss.**

**Approach:**

This year a question was asked on the salinity profile of Oceans. That was technical but that is how UPSC is. We are getting very technical questions in GS geography. In this question there are two aspects that are to be taken care of –

First how the temperature profile is changing and second what are the factors causing that change.

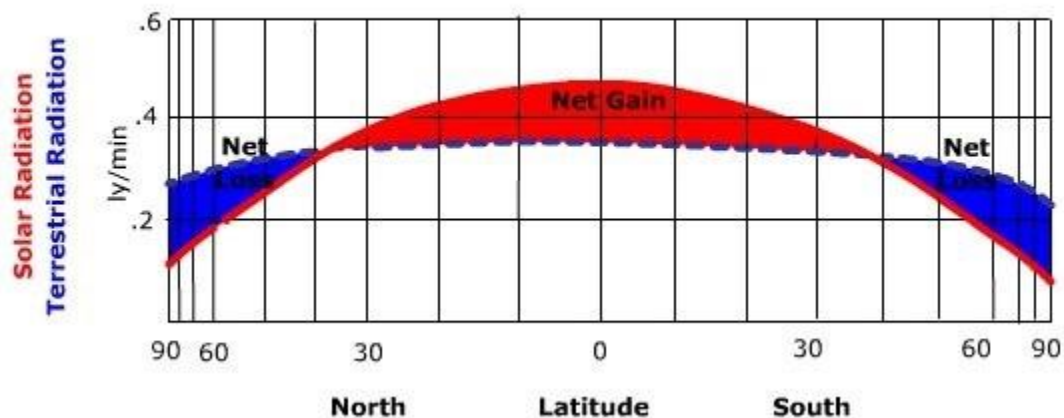
It's a better approach to cover both the things together and with factor we can write the change.

**Body**

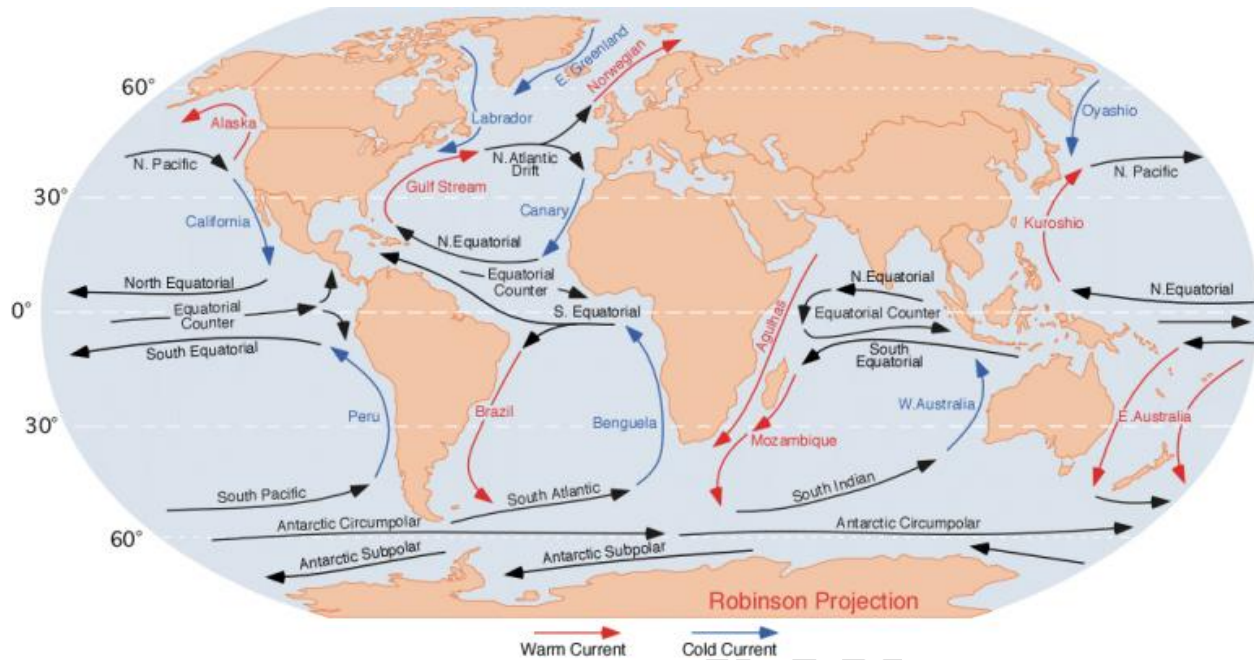
**Sea surface temperature (SST)** is the water temperature close to the ocean's surface. The exact meaning of surface varies according to the measurement method used, but it is between 1 millimetre (0.04 in) and 20 metres (70 ft) below the sea surface.

#### Factors affecting temperature of ocean regions

- Insolation and Albedo (proportion of insolation reflected back): Insolation is highest at equator and it decreases as we move towards pole. As sun is the basic source of energy, temperature profile also follows the same pattern.



- Cloud cover: Cloud cover hinders the direct insolation. At a given time earth is covered 50% with clouds. As equator is covered with clouds, temperature at tropics is higher than the equator.
- Salinity – increases boiling point of water, thus evaporation decreases. Hence with higher salinity temperature is high.
- Enclosed sea record higher temperature than open sea where inter-mixing of warm and cold water takes place.
- Contact with land: Oceans in the northern hemisphere are warmer than in the southern hemisphere due to greater contact with land surface
- Ocean Currents: This is a mechanism of temperature distribution in ocean. Where warm currents carry warm water from equator towards the pole and vice versa. Cold currents have cooling effect in an area like Peru Current and Labrador Current. Because of Labrador current during winters in northern hemisphere ports are closed on the western Atlantic down to 40° while because of the presence of hot gulf current ports at Norway coast are open upto 60°.



- Upwelling: On the eastern side of ocean water comes to the surface from the depth of ocean. This water is very cold and have a cooling effect on the surface.

#### Connecting the dots:

- Vertical temperature profile of ocean
- How does the salinity and density profile water changes in ocean?

#### Best Answer 1: Poltu

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#### Best Answer 2: Rohan

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**Q.8) How do ocean waves shape the coastal landform? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.**



**Background:**

The landforms that develop and persist along the coast are the result of a combination of processes acting upon the sediments and rocks present in the coastal zone. The most prominent of these processes involves waves and the currents that they generate, along with tides. Other factors that significantly affect coastal morphology are climate and gravity.

**Approach:**

Introduce with how coastal landforms will form and then focus on how ocean waves will shape the coastal land forms, then explain different types of coastal landforms with suitable examples.

**Introduction:**

Coastal landforms, any of the relief features present along any coast, the result of a combination of processes, sediments, and the geology of the coast itself. The landforms that develop and persist along the coast are the result of a combination of processes acting upon the sediments and rocks present in the coastal zone. The most prominent of these processes involves waves and the currents that they generate, along with tides. Other factors that significantly affect coastal morphology are climate and gravity.

**Landforms of Erosional Coasts:**

There are two major types of coastal morphology: one is dominated by erosion and the other by deposition. They exhibit distinctly different landforms, though each type may contain some features of the other.

Erosional coasts typically exhibit high relief and rugged topography. They tend to occur on the leading edge of lithospheric plates, the west coasts of both North and South America being excellent examples.

**Sea cliffs:** The most widespread landforms of erosional coasts are sea cliffs. These very steep to vertical bedrock cliffs range from only a few metres high to hundreds of metres above sea level. E.g. The coasts of California and Oregon.

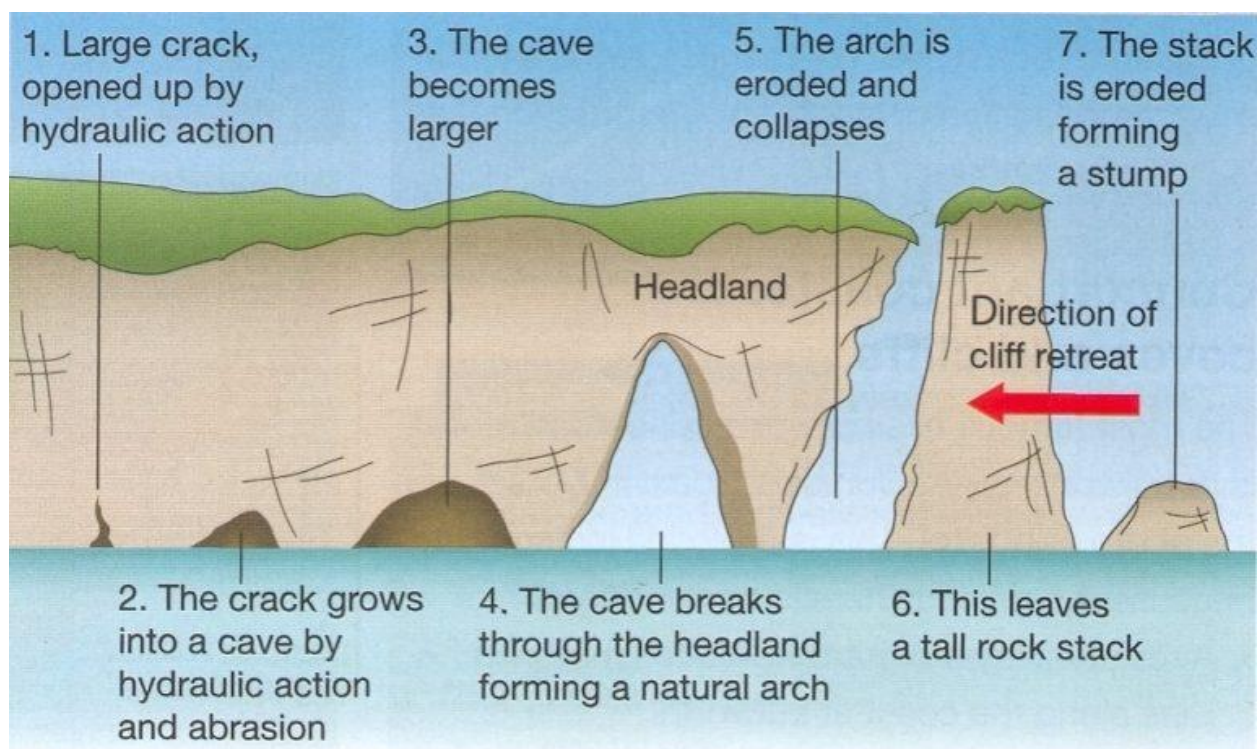
**Wave-cut platforms:** At the base of most cliffs along a rocky coast one finds a flat surface at about the mid-tide elevation. E.g. Shore platform at St Bees Head, UK.

**Sea stacks:** Erosion along rocky coasts occurs at various rates and is dependent both on the rock type and on the wave energy at a particular site. E.g. Apostles stacks in Victoria, Australia.

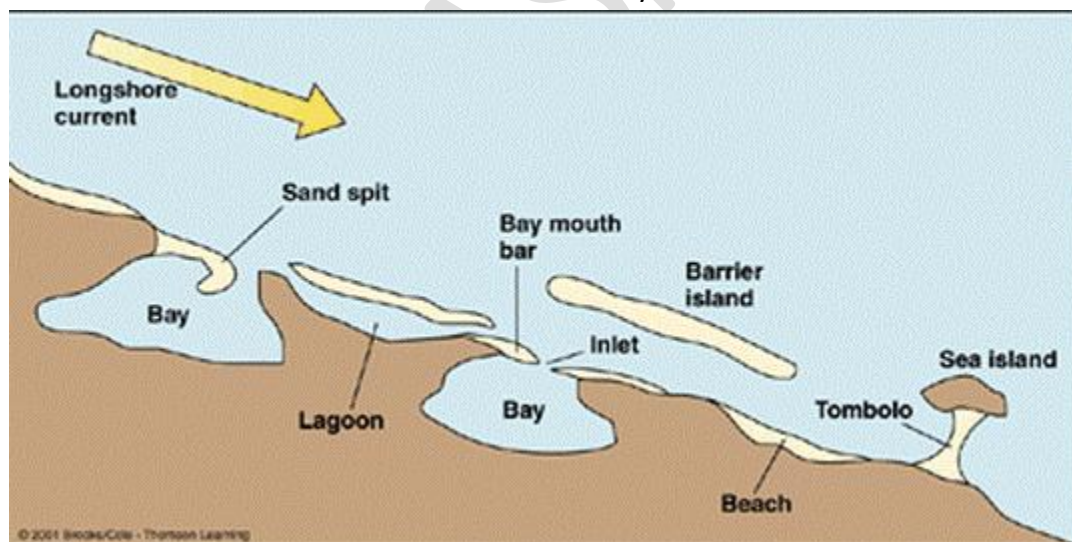
**Sea arches:** Which forms as the result of different rates of erosion typically due to the varied resistance of bedrock. E.g. Kleftiko Beach, on the Greek island of Milos.

**Sea cave:** It is formed by the forces of the sea, waves seething at the rock face of a coast line, produce sometimes huge caverns, which are typically not very long.





Coastal deposition is the laying down of material on the coast by the sea. It occurs when waves lose energy or when large inputs of sediment are made into the coastal system – perhaps due to the arrival of fluvial sediment at a river estuary.



Depositional coasts can be described in terms of the following types:

- Deltas,
- Beaches
- Dunes

- Strand-plain coasts,
- Lagoons, and
- Tombolo

**Deltas:** An accumulation of sediment at the mouth of a river extending beyond the trend of the adjacent coast is called a delta. E.g. the Mississippi Delta.

**Beaches:** they are formed from deposits of sediment. E.g. gravel beaches of New England.

**Dunes:** Immediately landward of the beach are commonly found large, linear accumulations of sand known as dunes. E.g. Thar Desert.

**Strand-plain coasts:** Some wave-dominated coasts do not contain estuaries and have no barrier island system. These coasts, however, do have beaches and dunes, and may even have coastal marshes. E.g. western Louisiana and eastern Texas.

**Lagoons:** Sometimes due to deposition of waves and currents, both ends of the bar join to enclose a part of sea water between the coast and the bar E.g. Chilika and Pulicat lakes are examples of Lagoon Lake.

**Tombolo:** It is a deposition landform in which an island is attached to the mainland by a narrow piece of land such as a spit or bar. E.g. Chesil Beach.

### Connecting dots:

Question has asked about how ocean waves shape the coastal reforms and it has specifically asked to explain with suitable examples, which most of the students has missed while writing their answer.

### Best answer: Disha

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**Q.9) What are the factors that cause soil erosion. Is it a major issue in India? Discuss. Do you think the ongoing agrarian crisis has been aggravated by the problem of soil erosion? Explain.**

### Approach:

The answer will have following parts-

- What is soil erosion?
- Factors that cause soil erosion.
- The issue of soil erosion in India- Is it major or minor?
- Relation between ongoing agrarian crisis and soil erosion.

- Diagram- Must in geography answers.

**What is soil erosion?**

Soil erosion refers to washing away and removal of top layers of soil by agents of denudation like water, wind, glacier etc.

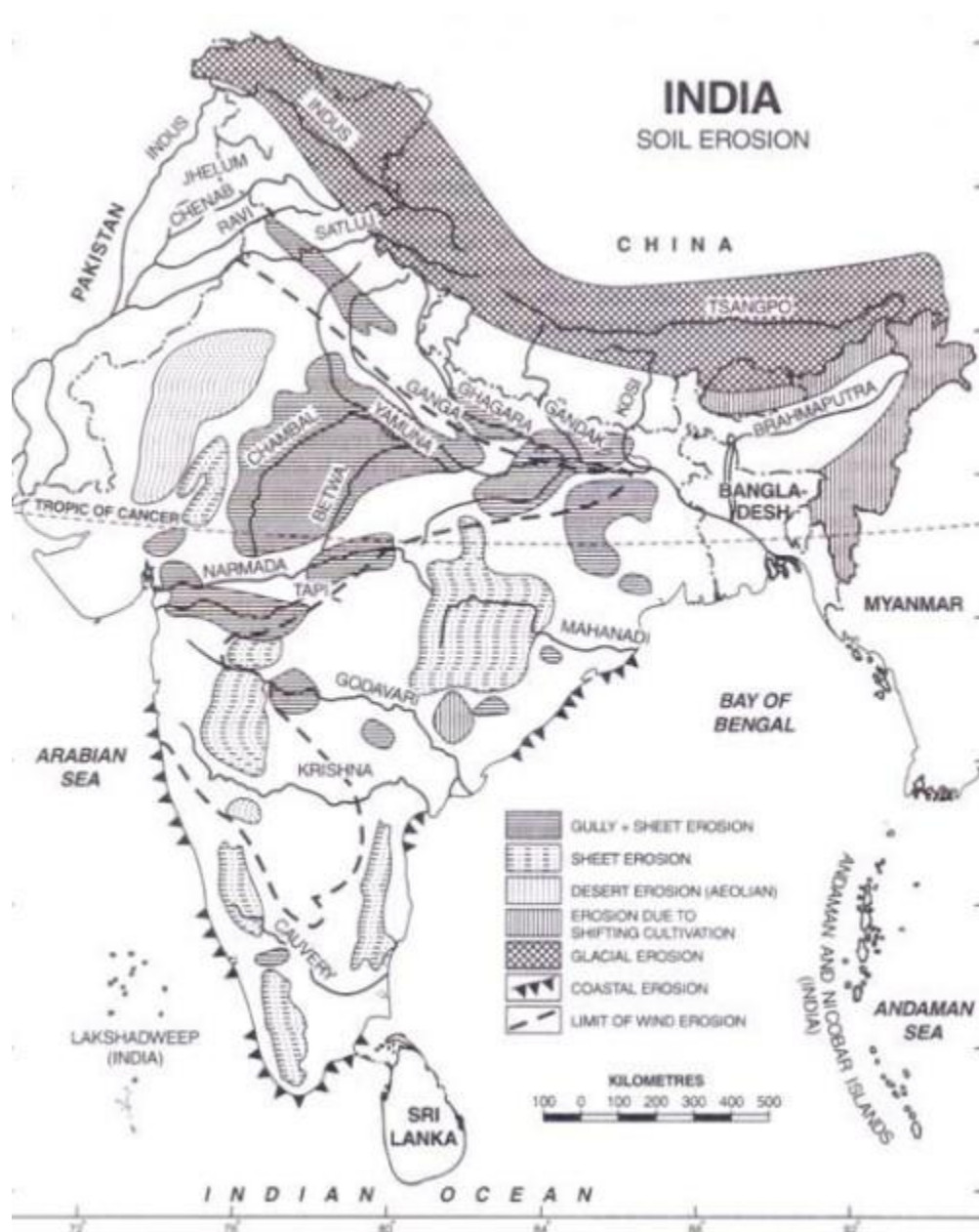
**Factors leading to soil erosion are:**

- Rainfall: Northern plains soil eroded by frequent flood in the region. Sudden nature of monsoon causes soil erosion. The prolonged dry spell that precedes monsoon causes sheet erosion when monsoon occurs
- Topography: Steep slopes are more prone to erosion.
- Soil Quality: Soil texture, chemical composition and absorbing capacity also decides rate of erosion. Porous soils are least affected by erosion while impervious soil erode gradually by action of water.
- Faulty agricultural practices such as shifting cultivation, indiscriminate use of fertilizers etc
- Other anthropogenic factors like urbanization, over-grazing, deforestation and industrialization.

**The issue of soil erosion in India- Is it major or minor?**

It has been estimated that an area of over 80 million hectares or about one-fourth of our total area is exposed to wind and water erosion out of which 40 million hectares of land has undergone serious erosion.

About 21 million hectares are subject to severe wind erosion in Rajasthan and adjoining areas of Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat



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#### **Relation between ongoing agrarian crisis and soil erosion:**

Though there are various reasons behind ongoing agrarian crisis like high input prices, seed unavailability, lack of fund, market access etc., soil erosion is only aggravating it.

- Loss of important nutrients from the soil ultimately lowers the productivity thereby hurting farmers' profit.



- Nutrient quality degradation thus more use of fertilizer resulting in increasing expenditure on fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides etc
- Loss of underground water recharge due to soil erosion.
- Widespread ravines in chambal basin.
- Extension of arid land caused by wind erosion aggravated by deforestation, finally culminated into desertification.

**Conclusion:**

Given the vitality of soil for agriculture, issues like soil erosion and degradation must be handled in effective way. Soil health card, organic farming, forestation enhancement using CAMPA fund, watershed management, contour ploughing, terrace farming, mulching are few progressive steps that should be adopted.

**Best answer: mun-mun**

Soil erosion is defined as the detachment and movement of topsoil by the action of wind or running water especially as a result of changes brought about by human activity (such as unsuitable or mismanaged agricultural methods). It is leading cause of soil degradation and aggravating the various socio-economic and environmental issues. Following factors lead to it:

- Deforestation: Removal of vegetation cover has caused widespread erosion in Western Ghats, Uttar Pradesh and in Himachal Pradesh.
- Faulty Cultivation Methods: In the Nilgiris, land has been opened for cultivation of tuber crops like potatoes and ginger without undertaking anti-erosive measures like terracing of slopes. Further, hill areas of North-East, Chhotanagpur, etc have suffered erosion of soil because of shifting cultivation.
- Overgrazing: The tread of cattle hardens the soil and prevents new shoots from emerging. Overgrazing by goats is a serious problem in certain stretches of the Aravalis and in Punjab and Himachal hills.
- Wrong irrigation practices: Excessive use of irrigation water in canal command may lead to secondary salinisation, affecting, thereby, the soil and crop productivity.
- Lack of Proper Surface Drainage: Because of proper drainage, waterlogging occurs in low lying areas which loosens the top-soil and makes it prone to erosion.

**Magnitude of the Problem in India:** India is losing 5,334 million tonnes of soil every year due to soil erosion because of indiscreet and excess use of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides over

the years. In states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Punjab, upto 15 per cent of the total land suffers from soil erosion. Some Glaring Examples of Soil Erosion in India:

- Desertification of Rajasthan: Wind erosion, coupled with loss of surface cover in the Aravallis has made the challenge of halting the march of desert in Rajasthan.
- Coastal Erosion: Sand movement from the coast in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, where the once flourishing ports are now covered with advancing sand-dunes.

Though reasons are plenty such as lack of fund, market access etc but Soil erosion is aggravating the Indian agriculture crisis in following ways:

- Deposition of Sand and Gravel on Agricultural Lands: The wind-borne sand encroaches the arable lands and makes them unfertile. Crops are damaged due to sand storms.
- Decline in Soil Capacity: When the soil is removed bodily from field the ability of the land to supply moisture for plant growth is reduced and the beneficial activity of micro-organisms lessened. Due to these bad effects, the yields are lowered.
- Degradation through the creation of gullies and ravines, which makes the land inappropriate for agricultural production

Given the importance of soil there is a need for micro-ecological management to stop the degradation before its impacts become catastrophic. Ministry of Agriculture's various programmes, namely; Soil Health Card Scheme, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR) and Reclamation and Development of Alkali & Acid Soils (RADAS) are steps in the right direction.

**Q.10) Why are coastal regions vulnerable? What are the potential threats for coastal regions in India? Do you think a strict regime for coastal regulation is required in India? Examine.**

**Background:** This topic is relevant and will become more relevant in future due to studies on coastal vulnerability and threats to coastal ecosystem from anthropogenic and natural factors. Globally many big cities are located in coastal regions also resource exploitation becomes important due to increased resource demand.

**Approach:** First part of question is straightforward and simple. You can start by defining coastal region; write few words about importance of coastal regions, Indian Coast or any other such information.

You need to deal separately with vulnerability and threats part. Write Vulnerability due to climatic and exploitative reasons. Threats should be diverse from natural phenomenon to recent danger of Terror attacks etc

You should draw a diagram for clarity and better presentation. Last part is important requiring examination of strict regime for coastal regulation. You should begin with examining present regulatory mechanisms and highlight their failures. Later on write measures and suggestions and conclude accordingly.

**Introduction:**

Coastal areas are commonly defined as the interface or transition areas between land and sea, including large inland lakes. They are diverse in function and form. The Indian Coastal stretch is made up of diverse ecosystems such as estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, wetlands, beaches and sand dunes.

**Body:**

Coastal regions are the most vulnerable locations on the earth as they lie in the vicinity of oceans. Slight increase in ocean water levels, events like cyclone, climate change problems have widespread impacts on the all dimensions of life be it economic, social, political.

Coastal regions are vulnerable due to,

Population Density: The average population density in coastal areas is about 80 persons per square kilometer, twice the world's average population density.

Migration: Migration is a key factor affecting coastal zones. The arrival of new fishermen, with the introduction of new fishing techniques and increased access to credit and markets, contributes to over-exploitation of marine resources.

Urbanization: Many of the world's major cities are located in coastal areas, and a large portion of economic activities are concentrated in these cities. This has a deleterious effect on mangroves, which absorb the impact of storms and offer nutrients for most of the world's marine life.

Population's Interaction with Other Factors: Tourism, fishing, and aquaculture are industries with major economic influences on coastal ecosystems.

In spite of being crucial for development of the nation, export potential through maritime trade, fisheries Coastal regions haven't been properly regulated till date. For example

- Fragmented decision making, no coordination between coastal states. Various entities such as Marine police force, Coastal Command authorities and Coast guards cause delay in effective action. An effective regulation will streamline the process.

- Encroachment of the wetlands, exploitation of mangroves, sand mining etc would be effectively tackled in case of strict regulations
- Deep sea fishing should be promoted and regulated. Unsustainable fishing practices should be minimized
- Coastal community development should be prioritized.
- Infrastructure development should be disaster resilient.

**Conclusion:** SagarMala project, Coastal economic zones, Coastal command authority etc are the step in right direction. Early warning system, mitigation and preparation should be streamlined. Coastal regulation is crucial for development of the areas but it should fulfill the aspirations of the local population and should not be too strict.

### Connecting the dots:

UPSC being in habit of asking multidisciplinary topics from any desired angle. You should be prepared to answer from Economic, Environmental and security related angles. Need to understand from which perspective question is asked and reproduce points accordingly.

### Best Answer: Suescribbles

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**Q.11) Marine pollution has become a critical problem in many parts of the world. What are the major factors that have aggravated this problem? Do ocean currents play a role in causing marine pollution? Discuss.**

### Approach:

In the introduction mention what do you mean by Marine pollution and a line or two about the problems faced by it. Then in the main part of answer, give around 5-6 points on the factors that leads to marine pollution, here don't just mention in random order. Categorizing them will fetch you good marks. Then explain how Ocean currents play a role in causing marine pollution.

### Background:



Around 70% of our earth consists of water, which plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological and biological cycle of earth. Marine pollution can be explained as a situation where due to continued exploitation by humans, the marine environment is getting degraded causing problems all around the world.

**Body:****Points to be covered:**

Major factors that have aggravated this problem:

- Unscientific Agricultural Practices: Excess use of chemical fertilizers resulting in polluting run off water and ground water table reaching oceans.
- Industrial wastes: Chemical wastes, Radio-active wastes, Polluted waters.
- Off-shore activities: Mining, Drilling, shipping, oil spillage etc.
- Urbanization: Around coastal cities which has resulted in maximum damage to marine environment
- Defence purposes: Testing weapons, nuclear disasters among others.

Ocean Currents role in causing Marine pollution:

- Transportation: Due to continue circulation, they transport toxic substances from place of origin to destination.
- Breakdown: High energy currents break down the wastes into small fragments, helping in easy transfer and consumption by marine creatures.
- Gyres: Circulations leads to gyres, causing garbage islands. Ex: The Great pacific Garbage island.
- Eutrophication: Nutrient transfer leading to increase in Phytoplankton in water bodies.

**Conclusion:**

Major cause of pollution is due to human being. Unless stringent measures taken are, there will be nothing left for our future generation. World bodies should come together to find a solution which is effective than the present London convention with provisions for heavy penalties and enforcements.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Eutrophication, its causes and effects.
- Ocean acidification.
- Plastics problem to marine environment.

**Best Answer: lone fighter**

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**Q.12) What is frontogenesis? How does it lead to temperate cyclones? Illustrate. Also discuss the distribution of temperate cyclones in the world.**

**Approach:**

- Define Frontogenesis
- Write how Frontogenesis leads to temperate cyclones formation
- Distribution of temperate cyclones in the world

**What is frontogenesis?**

Fronts are the typical features of midlatitudes weather (temperate region – 30° – 65° N and S). They are uncommon (unusual) in tropical and polar regions.

Front is a three dimensional boundary zone formed between two converging air masses with different physical properties (temperature, humidity, density etc.).

The two air masses don't merge readily due to the effect of the converging atmospheric circulation, relatively low diffusion coefficient and a low thermal conductivity.

The process of formation of a front is known as **Frontogenesis**

Frontogenesis involves convergence of two distinct air masses. Frontolysis involves overriding of one of the air mass by another.

In northern hemisphere Frontogenesis (convergence of air masses) happens in anti-clockwise direction and in southern hemisphere, clockwise direction. This is due to Coriolis Effect.

Mid-latitude cyclones or temperate cyclones or extra-tropical cyclones occur due to frontogenesis.

**How does it lead to temperate cyclones?**

Influence of frontogenesis on temperate cyclones:

- Temperate cyclones are extra-tropical/mid latitude cyclones whose formation largely depends on frontal effect.

- The warm airmass of tropics and cold air mass from poles converge and conflict giving rise to convectional process that causes precipitation.

As per polar frontal theory the mechanism can be explained as:

- The cold air mass penetrates into warm sector
- The warm air rises and given the strength of cold airmass the warm sector shrinks and consequently the warm airmass uplifts gradually.
- The cyclone matures as isobars take circular shape and finally warm airmass is completely risen above with cold air at bottom which is known as occluded front
- Later precipitation occurs and occluded front dissipates causing cyclone to die.

### **Distribution of temperate cyclones:**

As name suggests it occurs in the range of 35-65 deg latitudes on both hemispheres.

But it is more intense though incontinuous in north hemisphere's winter due to southward extension of polar belt strengthening cold airmasses.

It is more continuous in southern hemisphere given the relatively less landmass.

Its spread across Mediterranean region in winter (responsible for western disturbances aided the subtropical westerly jet stream)

Canada and US, Baltic Sea region, temperate regions of Russia and Siberia.

**Best Answer: Neverquit1234**

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**Q.13) What is 'subduction zone'? How does subduction lead to earthquakes. Also identify the major subduction zones of the world.**

### **Approach:**

In the introduction, define subduction zone. Then in body part explain why and how subduction leads to earthquakes. Then mention major subduction zones around the world. Use diagram in the answer to fetch extra marks.

**Background:**

Subduction zones are plate tectonic boundaries where two plates converge, and one plate is thrust beneath the other, with at least one plate being oceanic crust. The oceanic crust melts as it descends into the lithosphere and upper mantle. This process results in geohazards, such as earthquakes and volcanoes.

**Points to be covered:**

Reasons for earthquakes along subduction zones:

- The subducting plate gets locked with the overhead plate due to high friction. This results in build-up of frictional stress.
- As frictional stress builds along the boundaries, it is accompanied by an increase in strain in the adjacent rocks.
- When the frictional stress exceeds a critical value, a sudden failure occurs along the fault plane that can result in a violent displacement of the Earth's crust.
- This displacement results in Earthquake that releases strain energy and seismic waves are radiated.

Major subduction zones of the world are located along Pacific ring of fire. Few of them are:

- San Andreas Fault- California
- Cascadia Subduction Zone- near Vancouver island
- Mexican Subduction Zone- southern Mexico
- Japanese Subduction Zone- Tohoku, Japan
- Chile Subduction Zone- Maule, Chile

**Connecting the dots:**

- Plate tectonics
- Landforms associated with various plate interactions

**Best Answer: Aditi Dhaka**

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**Q.14) How does tsunami differ from tides? Also examine the origin, propagation and effects of tsunami on the coastal ecosystem.**

**Approach:**

In introduction, define what Tsunami is. Then in body, differentiate between Tides and Tsunami in first paragraph. Then mention about its origin, propagation and effects.

**Background:**

Tsunami is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water due to factors like earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, meteorites impact or underwater explosion.

**Points to be covered:**

A tidal wave is a shallow water wave caused by the gravitational interactions between the Sun, Moon, and Earth. It is a daily event and much slower than tsunamis.

Tsunami, on the other hand is an extraordinary event occurring due to massive displacement of water. These waves travel at very high speeds

**Origin:**

After an earthquake or other generating impulse occurs, vast amount of water is displaced. Gravity then causes the water to be returned to its original position which results in ripple formation developing into tsunami.

**Propagation:**

The waves have huge wavelengths whereas small amplitudes, coupled with very long wave periods. It enables these to go completely unnoticed in open seas.

As a tsunami leaves deep waters and propagates into the shallow waters, it transforms. This is because as the depth of the water decreases, the speed of the tsunami reduces. But the change of total energy of the tsunami remains constant.

With decrease in speed, height of the tsunami wave grows. A tsunami, which was imperceptible in deep water, may grow to many meters high.

**Effects:**

- Loss of human and animal lives and diseases
- Destruction of habitats
- Accumulation of debris

- Contamination of soil and water through toxic wastes, salinization, nuclear leakage
- Changes in landform e.g. massive erosion, drowning of small islands

**Connecting the dots:**

- Disaster management
- Spring tide and Neap tide

**Best Answer : Optimistic**

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**Q.15) What are cratons? How do they differ from shields? Discuss the distribution of major shields of the world. Also comment on their geological significance.**

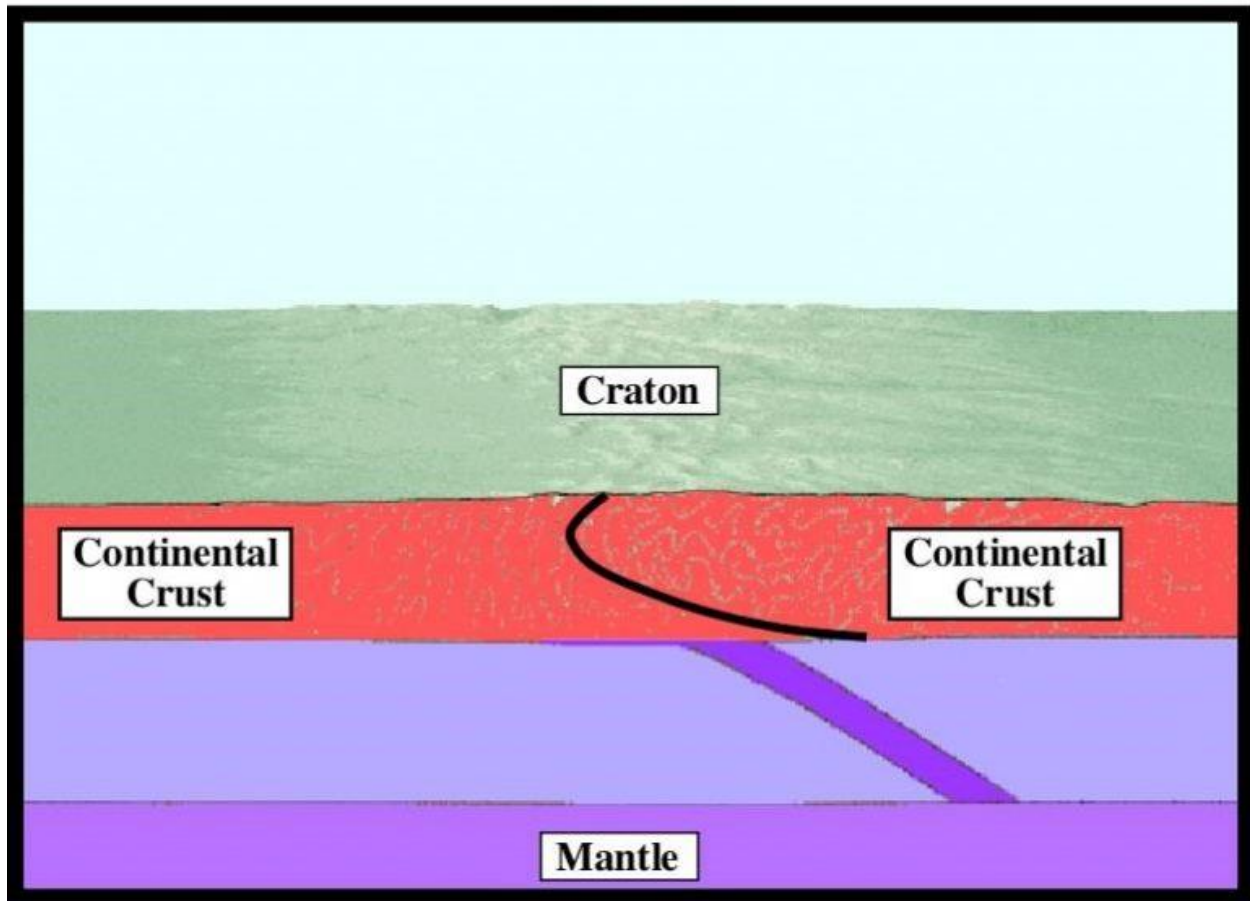
**Approach:**

- This question is simple and direct. You need to write asked aspects directly.
- You should write in points for better presentation and use diagrams for better illustration.

**What are cratons?**

A craton is an old and stable part of the continental lithosphere, where the lithosphere consists of the Earth's two topmost layers, the crust and the uppermost mantle. Having often survived cycles of merging and rifting of continents, cratons are generally found in the interiors of tectonic plates. They are characteristically composed of ancient crystalline basement rock, which may be covered by younger sedimentary rock. They have a thick crust and deep lithospheric roots that extend as much as several hundred kilometres into the Earth's mantle.

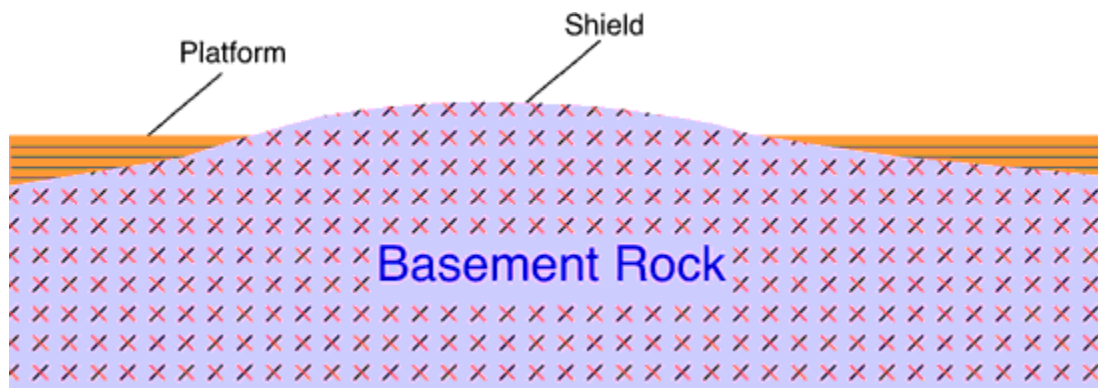
## Craton



### How do they differ from shields?

The term craton is used to distinguish the stable portion of the continental crust from regions that are more geologically active and unstable. Cratons can be described as shields, in which the basement rock crops out at the surface, and platforms, in which the basement is overlain by sediments and sedimentary rock.

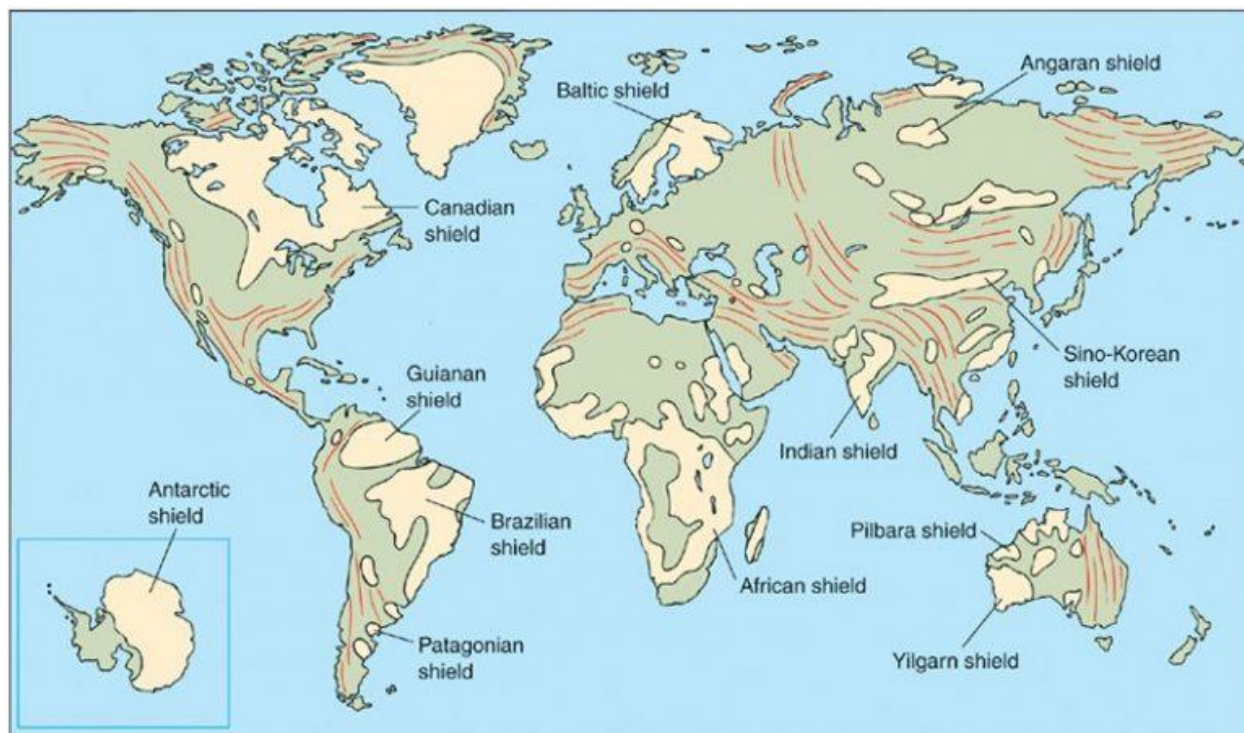
Cratons whose ancient rocks are widely exposed at the surface, often with relatively subdued relief, are known as shields. If the ancient rocks are largely overlain by a cover of younger rocks then the 'hidden' craton may be referred to as a platform.



### The distribution of major shields of the world

- The Canadian Shield forms the nucleus of North America and extends from Lake Superior on the south to the Arctic Islands on the north, and from western Canada eastward across to include most of Greenland.
- The Amazonian (Brazilian) Shield on the eastern bulge portion of South America. Bordering this is the Guiana Shield to the north, and the Platian Shield to the south.
- The Baltic (Fennoscandian) Shield is located in eastern Norway, Finland and Sweden.
- The African (Ethiopian) Shield is located in Africa.
- The Australian Shield occupies most of the western half of Australia.
- The Arabian-Nubian Shield on the western edge of Arabia.
- The Antarctic Shield.
- In Asia, an area in China and North Korea is sometimes referred to as the China-Korean Shield.
- The Angaran Shield, as it is sometimes called, is bounded by the Yenisey River on the west, the Lena River on the east, the Arctic Ocean on the north, and Lake Baikal on the south.
- The Indian Shield occupies two-thirds of the southern Indian peninsula.





### Geological significance

Shields are normally the nucleus of continents and most are bordered by belts of folded Cambrian rocks.

The margins surrounding a shield generally constitute relatively mobile zones of intense tectonic or plate-like dynamic mechanisms

These Shields is rich in natural resources, including minerals, forests and freshwater.

Various minerals and precious stones have been mined or continue to be mined on the Shield, including gold, silver, copper, zinc, nickel, iron, uranium and diamonds.

**Best Answer: Neverquit1234**

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**Q.16) What is a coastline? How do coastlines get their shape? Are coastlines transforming due to climate change? Examine. What will be its consequence for the low lying coastal regions? Discuss.**

**Approach:**

In introduction, define what is coastline. Then in body part, start with how coastline get their shape. 2nd part, mention how due to climate change coastlines are getting transformed. Then final part, write what are the consequences for low lying regions.

Note: Don't use too much of technical words, this is GS answer. Use words from basic NCERT.

**Background:**

A coastline also called as seashore is the area where land meets the sea or ocean, or a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake. India has a coastline of 7516.6km covering Main land and Islands.

**Points to be covered:**

How coastline get their shape:

Natural:

- Waves: Wave erosion and wave deposition help in formation of coastlines.
- Sedimentation: Brought by rivers, streams, flood water, eroded cliffs.
- Currents: Ocean currents also help in formation.
- Upliftment and depression: Of land.

Anthropogenic:

- Ports and Island: Construction of ports and artificial islands.
- Dredging: Activities involving dredging along seashore.

Coastlines are transforming due to climate change:

- Sea level increase: Due to increase in activities like Tsunami, Cyclones, precipitation, storm surge leading to sea level increase which in turn leads to coastline changes.
- Increased erosion and deposition: Due to increased phenomena like precipitation, floods, tidal currents etc.

Consequences of low lying coastal areas:

- Flooding: Frequent flooding will take place.
- Submergence: In near future.
- Acidification: Of shoreline due to constant mixing of land based minerals brought in by human activities.

- Damages: To human environment, ecosystem, coastal resources like coral reefs, mangroves etc.
- Economic losses: Many metropolitan cities of world are located along coastal areas like California, New York, Mumbai, Hong kong, Singapore etc. will need to be relocated.

**Conclusion:**

Climate change is a manmade disaster waiting to happen. Necessary steps have to be taken to reverse climate change. World countries should come forward to limit the climate change as agreed upon in Paris climate conference to create a sustainable future.

**Connecting the dots:**

- Disaster management.
- Impacts of climate change.

**Best Answer: Ramyaa Invincible**

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**Q.17) What is calving? What are the factors that cause calving? How does calving affect the glaciers? Also examine the effects of glacier retreat on the climate.**

**Approach:**

It is a pretty straight forward question. The points to be noted while answering this question is that, this question has got 4 parts. The answer for all parts is to be written distinctly so that the examiner can make out that no aspect is left.

Since each of these sub questions will be carrying individual marks, writing too much detail for one part and ignoring other will not help.

**Body:**

**Calving** process by which ice breaks off a glacier's terminus; usually the term is reserved for tidewater glaciers or glaciers that end in lakes, but it can refer to ice that falls from hanging glaciers.

It is the sudden release and breaking away of a mass of ice from a glacier, iceberg, ice front, ice shelf, or crevasse. The ice that breaks away can be classified as an iceberg, but may also be a growler, bergy bit, or a crevasse wall breakaway

**Watch this amazing video of calving. This is the largest calving ever recorded in history:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hC3VTgIPoGU>

**Factors causing Calving:**

Calving is the natural process through which glaciers lose mass. The calving process begins when a rift opens in the edge of a glacier, caused by wind or water erosion, melting ice, or other events that cause the glacier to become unstable.

This crack in the ice ultimately causes a block to break away from the land and form an iceberg, which falls into the ocean. More ice from the land flows in behind it and breaks off next.

Some of the processes through which calving occurs are:

**Longitudinal stretching of glaciers** – When glaciers extend in ocean or lake water, the crevasse/rift increases in the ice because of pressure and it breaks from several joints.

**Melting at waterline** – melting at waterline undercuts the sub – aerial ice, leading to collapse of a big ice chunk.

**Tidal and seismic activities** – the daily rise and fall of sea water because of tides and seismicity of a region can also trigger calving.

**Buoyant Force** – Buoyant force of sea water cause the submerged foot of ice to break. Sometimes these events can be very violent as ice is forced to move up.

**Affect on Glaciers:**

Calving is a natural part of a glacier's life cycle to a certain extent, but the extreme rate at which these glaciers are calving is what's incredible and worrying: between 2000 and 2010, this glacier retreated nine miles – further than it had retreated in the previous 100 years combined. Scientists say its current flow rate, the rate at which the glacier drops ice into the ocean, is three times what it was in the 1990s.

As the ice is weakened, the glaciers starts to move quickly and are prone to melting and ablation. Calving cause receding glaciers.

**Climatic impact:**

- Calving at polar ice caps increase the number of ice bergs in the ocean.
- Some icebergs can flow in cold ocean currents and can be brought down to lower latitudes causing sudden drop in temperatures.
- Melting of icebergs cause salinity change in ocean water which affects biodiversity in ocean.
- It eventually will lead to sea level rise.

- Loss of habitation of polar land dwelling animals like Polar bears, Penguins etc.

**Note:** You can add more points in this section. Keep in mind that only climatic impact is asked. Do not write impact on economy, society etc.

**Best Answer: Ankita Pathak**

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**Q.18) A recent research finding has suggested that the Arctic sea ice may be thinning faster than predicted. That means Arctic Ocean could be ice free much sooner than predicted. What would be the harmful consequences of ice-free summers in the Arctic Ocean? Examine.**

**Back ground:**

Arctic sea ice is declining rapidly, with the seasonal low in summer shrinking particularly quickly. Scientists have different ways to predict Arctic sea ice decline. If melting continues as it has in recent years, it could be as soon as 2020, but climate models suggest it won't happen until 2040 or later.

**Approach:**

- Introduce with the reasons and the present situation in arctic sea
- Please mention about the studies
- Then mention the harmful consequences of it.

**Introduction:**

A stunning decline in the sea ice covering the northern polar regions — a more than 50 percent drop in extent in summer, and an even steeper reduction in ice volume. Just a few decades ago, ice 10 to 12 feet thick covered the North Pole, with sub-surface ice ridges in some parts of the Arctic extending down to 150 feet. In 2017, that ice is long gone, while the total volume of Arctic sea ice in late summer has declined, according to two estimates, by 75 percent in half a century.

**Consequences of Arctic sea ice melt:**

- Few scientists understand that the Arctic sea ice “death spiral” represents more than just a major ecological upheaval in the world’s Far North.
- The decline of Arctic sea ice also has profound global climatic effects, or feedbacks, that are already intensifying global warming and have the potential to destabilize the climate system.
- Sea ice, in summer, reflects roughly 50 percent of incoming radiation back into space.
- Its replacement with open water — which reflects roughly 10 percent of incoming solar radiation — is causing a high albedo-driven warming across the Arctic.
- As ocean and air temperatures in the Arctic rise, this adds more water vapor to the atmosphere, since warmer air holds more moisture. Water vapor is itself a greenhouse gas, trapping outgoing long-wave radiation and holding heat closer to the surface of the earth.
- Melting Greenland ice sheet raises sea levels- In fact, the loss of reflective sea ice is part of the reason Arctic temperature has risen three times faster than the global average in recent decades.
- Thawing permafrost amplifies warming- Scientists are concerned carbon dioxide and methane released from the carbon-rich permafrost could cause additional warming by adding to greenhouse gases already in the atmosphere.
- Ocean circulations could change- Another impact of Arctic and Greenland ice melt could be that the freshwater runoff into the ocean disrupts part of a major circulation system known as the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC). The AMOC carries warm surface water northward, giving Europe its mild climate.
- Melting sea ice can influence winter weather- As temperatures rise faster in the Arctic than at lower latitudes, this changes large-scale temperature and pressure gradients.
- Sea-level rise is projected to have serious implications for coastal communities and industries, islands, river deltas, harbors, and the large fraction of humanity living in coastal areas worldwide.
- Sea-level rise will increase the salinity of bays and estuaries. It will increase coastal erosion, especially where coastal lands are soft rather than rocky.
- In Southeast Asia, many very large cities including Bangkok, Bombay, Calcutta, Dhaka, and Manila are located on coastal lowlands or on river deltas.

**Conclusion:**

The top of the world is turning from white to blue in summer as the ice that has long covered the north polar seas melts away. This monumental change is triggering a cascade of effects that will amplify global warming and could destabilize the global climate system.

**Best Answer:**

No best answer

**Q.19) American Revolution wouldn't have happened if there had not been an Age of Enlightenment. Analyse.**

**Approach:**

The question is asking you to connect the ideas developed during age of Enlightenment and the American Revolution.

**Body**

The difference between a 'Revolution' and just another war is, a revolution results in socio – political changes and also, a revolution is based on strong ideals.

The ideals of American Revolution were developed during 'the age of enlightenment' of Europe.

- American Thinkers who directly influenced the revolution were influenced by the European thinkers. Americans such as Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were just as much a part of the Enlightenment as Locke, Adams, Rousseau and Voltaire.
- Locke and Rousseau developed the Social Contract theory in which they determined that Government derived its power from the consent of the governed. Jefferson would use these words and others from Locke (life, liberty and property) to espouse the American promise of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776) gave individuality to colonies and propounded that they have a right to rebel against the British Crown.
- Diderot created the first encyclopedia, allowing many of the ideas of philosophers of the time to spread among the masses.
- European enlightenment coined the idea of humanism, which put man as the center of Universe rather than God. This led to formulation of protestant philosophy and capitalism. America adopted the idea of capitalism moving away from mercantile system of Britain. Adam Smith of Scotland spoke in favor of a free market economy, giving rise to laissez-faire and capitalism.



- Voltaire spoke for the freedom of the press and the tolerance of religions. Drawing on France, the United States was sure to include tolerance of all religions in its founding documents, while also making sure to avoid the pitfalls of church involvement in governing.

**Note:** You can add more points to this list depending on the word limit.

- Your examples should prove that American Revolution was a revolution for Natural Rights, Social Contracts, Representative Democracy etc.
- Conclude the answer by saying that even though American Revolution had its seeds in European Enlightenment, there were several unique ideas and circumstances which led to the actual chain of events. You can give 2 – 3 points to enunciate.

**Note:** Some common mistakes that many of you have committed in this answer:

- Writing in detail about the 'Age of Enlightenment' was not required.
- Many aspirants have focused on the thinkers of American revolution and have not linked them with the European enlightenment. Linking the two aged thinkers is very important.
- People are also copy pasting the exact points. We know the sources where you are copy pasting from. If you are reading something from somewhere, at least try to write an answer in your own words.

### **Connecting the dots:**

Can you say American Revolution was more of an Economic Revolution?

**No Best Answer:** since most of the answer has drifted from the demand of the question, any best answer is selected. There are few good answers, but since most of their points are directly copy pasted, they have not been selected.

**Q.20) Throughout history, economic and social inequalities have at times led people to revolt against their governments. Discuss in light of the French revolution.**

### **Introduction:**

History has shown that large inequalities in wealth and income persist and do not always lead to rebellion and conflict. In fact, very often they do not. Thus, the question of how inequality relates to conflict remains. A review of the literature shows that some inequalities matter more



than others. Inequalities can occur between individuals, creating social classes, but also between countries and between cultural or ethnic groups.

“The goal of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression” Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. According to Montesquieu’s Spirit of the Laws, the only way to maintain an extremely equal or unequal state is via despotism.

**Body:**

- The French Revolution was caused by economic problems, inequalities in society, the poor leadership of King Louis XVI, and Enlightenment ideas.
- Leading up to 1789 France was experiencing difficult economic problems throughout their society.
- French revolution was partly caused by a strictly rigid class system in which rights and privileges were determined at birth, and would never change throughout life except by royal assent.
- This had been the case throughout Europe for over 800 years, but as the ideas and philosophies of the Enlightenment spread throughout Europe during the 18th century.
- Many European monarchies had either adapted accordingly voluntarily or otherwise or had kept a lid on them. Neither of these things had happened in France.
- The French ancient régime of its pre-Revolutionary social order was divided into three tiers or Estates, the First Estate being the clergy, the Second Estate the nobility and the Third Estate being everyone else effectively as the peasantry.
- 2% of the population was almost free of any taxes, and benefited hugely from the taxes paid by the remaining 98%.
- So the peasants were not happy. Because they were poor and they were paying strong taxes.
- But the bourgeois were furious. They were the one supported the economic growth and created wealth. They were rich, very rich, some of them far richer than many people in the aristocracy.

King Louis XVI and the French nobility conflicted on how to increase revenue because France had an unequal tax system. The nobility and clergy, wealthiest of French society, were exempt from taxation. Most of the government’s income came from the working merchant class and peasant class. The nobility was unwilling to change their taxation status leading the French government into bankruptcy.

**Effects of the French Revolution:**

- The French Revolution had a major impact on Europe and the New World. Historians widely regard the Revolution as one of the most important events in human history.
- The French Revolution had many lasting results. It unified and increased the power of the national state.
- It increased the feeling of French nationalism, and it set a precedent for a democratic French government.
- It paved way to different types of revolutions and also it has influenced world to go for democracy and good governance.
- Indian constitution has been influenced by French revolution ideas and it has been cherished and included some of the key terms like democracy, fraternity, equality etc.,

**Conclusion:**

That the French Revolution, contrary to the popular belief, was not a Revolution for Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, against the monarchy, for the democracy and the republic. It was a bourgeois revolution, against the aristocracy. It was not even against the monarchy itself. It is not income inequality, but, among other things, such as taxes inequality.

**Best Answer: sandhya**

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**Q.21) How significant were the changes the Industrial Revolution brought to the world in economic, social, and political terms? Describe.**

**Approach:**

- Introduction
- Economic, Social and Political changes
- Significance
- Conclusion

**Introduction:**

The desire to produce more goods at low cost to make higher profits led to the Industrial Revolution and further growth of capitalism. The Industrial Revolution began in England in about 1750. It was then that machines began to take over some of the work of men and animals in the production of goods and commodities.

**Changes brought by IR:**

The effects of Industrial Revolution can be divided into three categories viz. Economic, Social and Political. They are as follows:

**Economic changes:**

- New inventions and developments led to rapid growth of industries and mass production.
- The economy underwent a structural change from being agriculture based to manufacturing based.
- Development of Banking and Finance System. Advances in travel, transport and agriculture.
- Growth of trade worldwide.
- The concentration of economic power in a few hands resulted in shocking social inequalities and created a wide gulf between capitalists and the rest of the population.
- Increased production and high demand for raw materials.
- Exploitation of resources.

**Social changes:**

- Population explosion- The society was divided into have and have nots. In order to increase their income, the have nots increase their population.
- Long working hours disturbed social fabric.
- Migration from rural areas to Cities. Cities became centres of production. The crowding of people into cities produced problems of housing, health, and sanitation.
- Life for a villager in the city resulted in many social strains. Many **social bonds were dissolved**. Many moral restraints which life in a village community imposed broke down.
- Creation of new jobs and improvement in wages

**Political changes:**

- Rise of reformers and social reform movements such as utilitarianism, utopianism, socialism and marxism
- The Industrial Revolution brought countries and peoples together. The relations between countries and peoples, however, were not based on equality.
- The Industrial Revolution created an **international consciousness** among peoples because the developments in one place began to influence the developments in other places.

- IR led to growth of colonialism and imperialism in the fight for Gold and Glory. IR meant huge requirement for raw materials as well as market for sale of produced goods.

**Conclusion:**

The above changes show how IR led to complete transformation across the world. Every part of the world underwent IR sooner or later. But the ones to get into the race sooner became developed nations and nations like India and African countries that underwent IR later remains developing and under developed.

**Best answer: Barbarika**

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**Q.22) Why did the leadership of many eastern European nations fall to dictators after World War-I? Analyse.**

**Approach:**

- Introduction: Write 2-3 lines about World War- I and how it ended.
- Body: The question asks about Eastern Europe, so be careful. Most of the people end up writing about Italy and Germany. There 4-5 very important points u need to mention why dictatorship emerged.
- Conclusion: 2-3 lines are must.

**Introduction**

World war-I is also called a great war because of the involvement of all major powers around the world, usage of massive arms and ammunition and its aftermath all over the world. It started in 1914 and ended in 1918 with signing of treaty of Versailles.

**Body:**

After the world war- I most of the eastern European countries fell under dictatorship. The reasons where:

- Failure of transition from Absolute Monarchy to Democracy/Constitutional Monarchy: Many monarchy/empires fell which could not be sustained by new ruling class and eventually fell to dictatorship.

- Breakdown of huge empires: Turkey, Ottoman, Russia all of them were huge empires which broke up into several small instable states except Russia.
- Ideology: Capitalism VS Communism rivalry started between western powers and Russia.
- Economic situation: Poverty, unemployment, economic situation after world war-I, great economic depression of 1929 all led to crisis in majority of states where transition was still in its infancy.
- Insecurity and Rivalry: Rivalry between leaders and states which led to assassination attempts, retake of breakaway states etc.
- Treaty of Versailles: Sharing of war spoils and humiliation of axis powers was one of the reasons.
- Hyper nationalism: Theory of superiority overtook humanism and leaders capitalized on the sentiments and rose to power.
- Technology: Final nail in coffin was invention of new weapons technology which could control any uprisings and militarization of states.

**Note:** Don't write Treaty of Versailles as first point. It is a History answer so important points should be placed in the beginning. If the question asks about Nazism or Central Europe then Treaty of Versailles comes first.

### **Conclusion**

Also the policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France due to their inability to check or support because of damages caused to their economy by world war-I played an important role in emergence of dictatorship across Europe.

### **Connecting the dots:**

- Militarization of Europe after World war-I
- Reason for failure of League of Nations.
- World war –II causes.

**Best Answer: Jean Grey**

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**Q.23) What do you understand by the terms 'isolationism' and 'appeasement' in the context of interwar period? How did it affect the world? Examine.**

### **Approach**

- It's a straightforward two part question:
- Explain the terms in the given context and then their impact on the world

### **Body**

After the bloody World War I and the rise of communist Russia, countries in Europe and American continent went for the policy of appeasement and isolationism in order to regain their economic bearings and re-establish peace in Europe during the interwar period (1919-1938).

### **Policy of Isolationism**

It was practiced by US and Canada, especially during the Great Depression period. These nations wanted to focus on their economic revival and isolated themselves from the European alliance conflicts.

During the 1930s, the combination of the Great Depression and the memory of tragic losses in World War I contributed to pushing American public opinion and policy toward isolationism. Isolationists advocated non-involvement in European and Asian conflicts and non-entanglement in international politics. Although the United States took measures to avoid political and military conflicts across the oceans, it continued to expand economically and protect its interests in Latin America

### **Policy of Appeasement**

Appeasement was a policy adopted by Britain during the 1930s. This policy developed from the growing belief that some countries, especially Germany, had been unfairly treated in the peace settlement of 1918-1919. If their grievances could be settled by negotiation, it would avoid the need for aggression. Once these countries were "appeased" in this way, they would act in the same way as others in foreign affairs. This policy was used in the 1930s to try to prevent both Italy and Germany from going to war to achieve their respective objectives.

However, both the policy of isolationism and appeasement had unintended consequences on the world politics of the time.

**Impact on the World**

- Caused WW II – as the policy of appeasement by Britain was misused by Hitler for a free run in Europe and build a massive military against the Treaty of Versailles.
- Curb on Russian Communism – British leeway towards Germany was seen as a measure to counter the growing influence of communism in eastern Europe
- Failure of League of Nations – US did not participate in the LoN due to its isolationist policies and focus on domestic issues

**Conclusion**

Despite the positive intentions, the said policies of isolationism and appeasement could be termed as one of the strongest reasons leading up to the World War II. The rise of Nazism and Fascism in Germany and Italy was given a free run to avoid confrontation, which ultimate led to WW II.

**Best Answer: Mr. Stoic**

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**Q.24) Do you find a difference between the militarists in Japan and the European Fascists. Critically analyse.**

**Introduction:**

In examining the two countries Japan and Germany, we can say that “Two states, two powers, were defeated in the Second World War. Yet though crushed they arose from the ashes and gradually regained respect, status and leadership”.

**Similarities and differences:**

- Germany and Japan have striking similarities in recent history through war and then economic and gradual political renewal but, at the same time, display a very different cultural and historical experience.
- The differences between the two countries in their attitudes toward World War II and the horrific acts that took place in the years leading up to 1945.
- This means, in the case of Germany, focusing on the nature of Nazism, the Holocaust, and German feelings of guilt and remorse. But he also draws attention to the horrors of



the saturation bombings of German cities such as Hamburg, Berlin and Dresden, which left many Germans feeling that they had been made victims.

- In Japan, a sense of guilt is absent despite the deaths of 30 million people in the Pacific War.
- Japan's regret for the suffering caused by the war is balanced by the belief that because of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the burning of Tokyo, Japan was more a victim than an aggressor.
- While only neo-Nazis attempt to justify Hitler's policies, some Japanese still argue that the East Asian War was justified — that the only mistake was that they were defeated.

The nature of German and Japanese culture, notes "the alliance between culture and power, art and politics in Germany and Japan as both countries moved toward nationalism and imperialism in the 1930s."

That the German and Japanese fascism hijacked symbols, myths, rituals and ceremonies and resettled them in the new communication of militarist ideology in a deliberate strategy of aesthetics, the art of the totalitarian mind is to capture essential symbols totally and to wage a total war.

An important element in Japanese culture is "Japan's ability to borrow, adapt and improve ideas, in which it is a characteristic feature of Japan's rebuilding after the war.

### **Conclusion:**

That both countries are the most significant economic and political powers in Europe and Asia, respectively; both seek to become permanent members of the Security Council; and both have an important relationship with the United States. Their external policies differ if only for geographical reasons.

**Best Answer: barbarika**

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**Q.25) What were the factors that led to the war between East India Company and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah? Discuss.**

### **Approach:**

- This is a simple question requiring specific details of the asked topic
- Introduction

- Factors leading to war
- conclusion

**Introduction:**

The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between the EIC and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal in which the latter was defeated by the former. There were many factors which resulted in the war which gave British complete control of Bengal Province. The Bengal province was one of the richest provinces of those times. The ports of Bengal formed an important lifeline of British trade.

**Main body:**

Factors that led to the war between East India Company and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah

- The EIC had secured a royal farman in 1717 which secured them export and import of goods without paying taxes and the right to issues passes or dastaks. The Nawab was not in favour of the farman.
- The EIC's traders misused the right to issues passes; they charged heavy taxes from the Indian merchants. The Nawab wanted the Company to do trade on his terms but the latter refused to do so.
- The rivalry for possessions in Bengal between French and English led to a race for fortifications. These invited the wrath of nawab, While French obeyed the orders of nawab, English declined to halt the fortifications owing to its political ambitions.
- The Nawab attacked and seized EIC's factory at Kasimbazar and marched to Calcutta and occupied Fort William. The Britishers were felt oppressed by this move. The death of English men due to suffocation in a black hole tragedy, made the war inevitable.
- The battle was mostly a one sided affair due to treacherous employees of Nawab-Mir jafar, Amirchand etc.

**Conclusion:**

The Battle of Plassey was of immense historical importance. It paved the way for British mastery of Bengal. It boosted the prestige of British and raised them to a status of major contenders for the Indian empire.

**Best Answer: Jyoti Singh**

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**Q.26) The year of 1858 can be treated as a watershed in India's constitutional, political and administrative history. Analyse.**

**Approach:**

- Introduction- A line or two about what led to introduction of Act of good governance.
- Body: Split the body into three parts. One each for Constitutional, Political and Administrative and mention points according.
- Conclusion: 2-3 lines are must.

**Introduction:**

First war of Independence in 1857 gave a wakeup call to Britishers that they can no more take Indians for granted and to increase their control and provide able governance they introduced *An Act for the Better Government of India* 1858 which marked new beginning in constitutional History of India.

**Body:**

**Constitutional:**

- India under British Crown.
- Office of Secretary of State for India
- Council of India of Secretary of State
- Office of Court of Directors and Board of control abolished.

**Political:**

- Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn.
- Liberty given to Indian rulers subject to British suzerainty.
- Withdrawal from social reforms.
- Divide and rule policy.

**Administration:**

- Entry of Indian into civil services.
- Racial segregation and martial class into army.
- Governor General and Viceroy position as direct representative of crown.
- Centralization and supervision from England by British cabinet.
- Dual government was abolished.

- Appeasement of Princes and zamindars.

**Note:** Around 8 to 10 points are required in Answer. Each of the three parts needs equal concentration so include accordingly. Also a line or two explanations is needed for each point.

**Conclusion:**

The act was formal than anything serious at ground level. The British crown and Parliament already had substantial interests and control over East India Company by introduction various charter acts. But this act made everything formal and there was new beginning for constitutional governance in British India.

**Connecting the dots:**

- First war of Indian Independence.
- Post war changes and acts.
- Constitutional History of India.

**Best answer: Doreamon.**

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**Q.27) The growth of industries in British India was more a case of individual brilliance and contemporary world politics than of British policies or support. Do you agree? Substantiate.**

**Approach:**

- Divide the answer in two sun-parts
- Emphasize on the two keywords – individual brilliance and world politics
- Note – substantiate requires mandatory examples

**Body**

British policies in India were directed towards suppression and subordination of India as a colony. The growth of British industry came the cost of Indian manufacturing.

Industrial development in India started with the tenure of Lord Dalhousie. However, it was largely a by-product of world politics and cases of individual brilliance.

**Contemporary World Politics**

- **Start of industrial revolution** in Britain required greater amount of raw materials. Hence, railway line was laid in India to speed up the movement of coal and iron from the interior parts of India to the port. Cotton and jute mills too were set up mainly for export purposes.
- **Rise of new nation like Italy and Germany** – posed a threat to British hegemony. For e.g. from 1860 to WW I, Britain and Germany were involved in a naval race. Domestic raw materials were deemed inadequate to fulfil the needs, hence industrialization in colonies like India was initiated
- **Race to acquire new colonies in Africa** and frequent wars required strong economies. Industrialization in colonies to fund war expenses was one of doing it.
- **American Civil War** – during the 1860s disrupted the cotton supply from the American continent. In that span more than 70 mills came up in India to fill up the supply void.

### **Individual Brilliance**

With little support from the British government, wealthy individuals, especially from the affluent Parsee community laid the first few stones of industrialization in India. Examples in this regard:

- N Cowasji – setup the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company in 1854
- George Acland – setup a jute spinning firm in Rishra, near Sermapore, Bengal in 1850.
- JRD Tata – setup Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 in Jamshedpur

### **Conclusion**

Britain industrialized due to timely industrial revolution and colonization, America got industrialized due to abundance of natural resources, isolation from world politics and demand of American goods in WW I. However, the case of Indian industrialization was an outcome of individual acts of brilliance and visionary action, combined with the needs of world politics of the time.

**Best Answer: Barbarika**

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**Q.28) The Non-Cooperation movement and the Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the national movement. Elaborate.**

**Introduction:**

Khilafat agitation and Non-Cooperation Movement:

It was a country wide movement. This movement was started by Ali brothers, Mohammed Ali and Shukot Ali, in order to show their agitation to the government as the Muslims/Turkey were ill-treated. The Muslim's religious leader Khalif lives there.

So the Indian Muslims wanted to show their support through their agitation. Therefore, this movement in Indian History is called Khilafat Movement. By clubbing Khilafat movement with the Non-co-operation movement there was a growth of Hindu-Muslim unity. This made the Indians fearless.

The politically-conscious Muslims were critical of the treatment meted out to the Ottoman or Turkish Empire by Britain and its allies who had partitioned it and taken away Thrace from Turkey proper. The Congress supported Gandhi's plan for non-cooperation with the Government till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and Swaraj established.

Events that changed the face of national movement during these movements:

- The Congress leaders, including Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed the Khilafat agitation as a golden opportunity for cementing Hindu-Muslim unity and bringing the Muslim masses into the national movement.
- The Congress leaders realized that different sections of the people: Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, capitalists and workers, peasants and artisans, women and youth, and tribes and
- Peoples of different regions, would come into the national movement through the experience of fighting for their own different demands and seeing that the alien regime stood in opposition to them.
- The years 1921 and 1922 witnessed an unprecedented movement of the Indian people. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges.
- Hundreds of lawyers, including Chittaranjan Das (popularly known as Deshbandhu), Motilal Nehru, and Rajendra Prasad, gave up their legal practice. The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started to finance the non-cooperation movement and within six months, over crore of rupees were subscribed.
- Women showed great enthusiasm and freely offered their jewelry.
- Huge bonfires of foreign cloth were organized all over the land.
- Khadi soon became a symbol of freedom.
- In July 1921, the All-India Khilafat Committee passed a resolution declaring that no Muslim should serve in the British Indian army.

However, these movements are not devoid of negative effects, there are some events which took place like, the communal elements took advantage of the situation to propagate their views and after 1923, and the country was repeatedly plunged into communal riots, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, which was founded in December 1917, once again became active. The result was that the growing feeling that all people were Indians first received a set-back.

**Best Answer: Maximus**

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**Q.29) Had Gandhiji not withdrawn the Civil Disobedience Movement, India would have achieved freedom much earlier. Do you agree? Critically comment.**

**Approach:**

- Introduction- A brief on what CDM was about, its phases.
- Analysing if India would have achieved independence had the movement would not have been withdrawn- a critical analysis is required.
- Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Civil Disobedience movement (1930-1934) had 2 phases. One before Gandhi-Irwin Pact and second after 2nd RTC. Because of signing of Gandhi Irwin pact, Gandhi agreed to discontinue civil disobedient movement. After that Gandhi went on to attend 2nd RTC but returned disappointed.

Unfortunately the conference ended on a sad note as many of the demands put forward by the Indians were not accepted. Gandhi returned to India to find most of the leaders in jail. This led him to start the second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932. On the announcement of the communal award by Ramsay MacDonald (on 16th August, 1932) the strength and pace of the civil disobedience movement began to decline. This led to its gradual dismissal until finally it died out and was officially withdrawn in April, 1934.

**India would have achieved freedom much earlier:**



It is argued by many that India would have achieved independence then only, as people's might to fight against foreign power was at its peak. But a fair understanding of reasons behind the withdrawal shows its naïve to think that non-withdrawal would have led to freedom.

**Withdrawal was necessary:**

- Mass movement can't last forever as people have limited capacity to sacrifice and limited strength to struggle.
- It was part of Struggle-Truce-Struggle strategy.
- Violent clashes among the police and people happened at several places. Example- when Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, angry crowds demonstrated and protested in the streets of Peshawar. Many were killed during the police firing. The government thus responded with the policy of brutal repression. Under such circumstances, Gandhi once again adopted the strategy of struggle-truce-struggle.
- International scenario was also not in favor of India. Britain was much powerful then unlike after World War II.

**Conclusion:**

The point that CDM movement would not have been withdrawn we would have achieved independence soon is not a rational one. The withdrawal was strategic and was planned step based on the situation of that time.

**Best answer:**

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**Q.30) Discuss the contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji in Indian national movement.**

**Approach:**

- This is a simple question requiring specific details of the asked topic
- Introduction
- Contributions
- conclusion

**Introduction:** Dadabhai Naoroji is fondly called as the “Grand Old Man of India”. He is viewed as the architect who laid the foundation of the Indian freedom struggle.

**Main Body:**

Dadabhai Naoroji entered the political fray in 1852. He strongly opposed the renewal of lease to the East India Company in 1853. He sent petitions to the English government in this regard. But the British government ignored his pleas and renewed the lease.

He set up the Gyan Prasarak Mandali (Society for Promotion of Knowledge) for the education of adult menfolk. He wrote several petitions to Governors and Viceroy's regarding India's problems. Ultimately, he felt that the British people and the British Parliament must be made aware of India's plight. In 1855, at the age of 30 he sailed for England.

Naoroji founded the Rahnumae Mazdayasne Sabha (Guides on the Mazdayasne Path) on 1 August 1851 to restore the Zoroastrian religion to its original purity and simplicity. In 1854, he also founded a Gujarati fortnightly publication, the Rast Goftar (or The Truth Teller), to clarify Zoroastrian concepts and promote Parsi social reforms.

In England, Dadabhai Naoroji joined several learned societies, delivered many speeches and wrote articles on the plight of India. He founded the East Indian Association on December 1st, 1866. The association was comprised of high-ranking officers from India and people who had access to Members of the British Parliament.

Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to the British Parliament in 1892 from Central Finsbury as the Liberal party candidate. He got a resolution passed in British Parliament for holding preliminary examinations for the I.C.S. in India and England simultaneously.

He also got the Wile Commission, the royal commission on India expenditure, to acknowledge the need for even distribution of administrative and military expenditure between India and England.

His book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India brought attention to the draining of India's wealth into Britain.

In 1874, he became Prime Minister of Baroda and was a member of the Legislative Council of Mumbai (1885–88). He was also a member of the Indian National Association founded by Sir Surendranath Banerjee.

Dadabhai Naoroji was instrumental in the establishment of the Indian National Congress founded by A.O. Hume in 1885. Thrice he was elected to the post of the President of the Indian National Congress, in 1886, 1893 and in 1906.

Naoroji was a mentor to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

During his third term, he prevented a split between moderates and extremists in the party. The Congress' demand for swaraj (self-rule) was first expressed publicly by him in his presidential address in 1906.

**Conclusion:**

Dadabhai Naoroji believed in non-violent and constitutional methods of protest. He died at the age of 92 on June 30, 1917.

**Best Answer: Kanishka**

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**Q.31) Rationalism and humanism formed the core of socio-religious movements in 19th century India. Substantiate by taking suitable examples.**

**Approach**

- Introduction: 2-3 lines about how 19th century India was marred by superstitions and condition of women.
- Body: Try to point out the issue in Heading and then write which group or Individual contributed towards them.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion about changes that took place due to their efforts.

**Introduction**

India of 19th century was marred with superstitions and practices derogatory to women and depressed classes. The modern education system coupled with rationalism and humanism helped reformers identify these evils and expel those out of the social arena of India.

**Body**

Major examples of such works and their rationale:

- Abolition of Sati: Raja Ram Mohan Roy along with Brahmo Samaj questioned its validity and gave more importance to the right of life of women compared to social practice. Their constant efforts led to abolition of this derogatory practice.

- Widow remarriage: Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar led this campaign to uplift the social status of women based on the rationale of equality of men and women. It led to passage of Hindu Widow's remarriage act, 1856.
- Girl's education: Jyotiba Phule along with his wife Savitra Phule was a pioneer to provide girls with basic rights to be educated and to be treated as equal to their male counterparts.
- Muslim reforms: Led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan based on the premise that only education can bring rationality and reforms in Muslim way of life. Deoband school brought in liberal interpretation of Islam holy books.
- Caste movements: Various agitations in all parts of India eg. Temple entry movement were meant to achieve social equality between dalits and upper castes, and also made efforts to treat dalits in a more humanely way. Narayan Guru from Kerala played a very important role.
- Reforms in Hindu religion: Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj condemned Idolatry, polytheism and other such practices as not in interest of religion and its followers. A more rationale way of life under Hinduism was propagated.

### **Conclusion**

With the help of many social reformers the condition of Women was improved. They brought rationale thought to religion and Humanistic view over took the superstitions which helped in emancipation of Depressed classes from clutches of inhuman practices.

### **Connecting the dots:**

- Major socio-religious movements of 19th century
- Difference in social movements of 19th and 20th century
- Comparison of socio-religious movements of India and the west

### **Best Answer: Kinder**

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**Q.32) The Indian support for British during WWI and the very nature of the war were antithetical. Do you agree? Examine.**

### **Approach**

- It is a one part question

- Focus on the main theme – true nature of the war (colonization and imperialism) and aim of India nationalist movement (decolonization)

**Body**

World War 1 (WW1) was started in 1914 between the allied powers containing Russia, France, Britain and central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary. Even though, the war was mainly contained in Europe, countries like India were dragged into this conflict as they were colonies of warring nations.

Indian nationalist movement, at that time, was dominated by moderates who believed that if India contribution to the British war efforts would result in British's benevolence towards the natives and would grant them more constitutional reforms.

Offers of financial and military help were made from all over the country. Hugely wealthy princes offered great sums of money, and even areas outside of British India offered help – Nepal offered help and in total sent 100,000 Gurkhas and the Dalai Lama in Tibet offered 1000 of his troops to the cause.

Furthermore, Indian army was aloof from the nationalist movement as magazines, newspapers were not allowed in the barracks and so they fought for the British Raj.

Therefore, India's support for British in the WW I can be said antithetical because:

- The underlying nature of the war was capturing of more colonies by the imperialist countries of Europe such as Germany, Italy etc. India being an oppressed colony herself went against the very demands of their nationalist movement.
- At one hand, Indian leaders including Mahatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat Movement, while on the other hand supported British in the war, which was fighting against the Turkish Caliphate.

**Conclusion**

On a philosophical note alone, India's support for British in WW I was antithetical because Indian nationalist movement was founded the principle of non-violence and thus supporting the most brutal war in human history didn't align with its core idea. Even Gandhian philosophy which states that unethical means can never lead to ethical ends was violated.

The support came at a huge human and financial loss to India and her miscalculations in reading the true intentions of the British Empire were proven right in the 1919 Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.

**Best Answer:**

None

**Q.33) The Surat split and the Lucknow Pact are two ends of the same continuum that represented the fissures as well as the joints in the Indian National movement. Explain.**

**Introduction:**

This is of Ideological differences in Indian National Movement from the Surat Split to Lucknow Pact. Taking into the battle for “Swaraj” and “Swadeshi”. By 1905, popular resistance movements had developed in both Bengal and Maharashtra, calling for the boycott of British goods and non-payment of land revenues and other taxes.

In 1906, the Extremists wanted to extend their gains, the Moderates to recover their lost ground. As in 1906, the most contentious issue was selecting the session’s president. The Extremists again promoted Tilak; the Moderates were determined to block him. The session was scheduled to be held in Nagpur, which the Moderates thought a safe site. But local Extremists managed to intimidate the Moderate reception committee chairman, who feared Tilak might be elected.

**Body:**

In 1907, there was a split in the Congress and the Moderates parted company with the Extremists. The split created a gulf between the Extremists and the Moderates. The Congress session was held on 26 December, 1907 at Surat, on the banks of the river Tapti. The extremists were excited by the rumors that the Moderates wanted to scuttle the four Calcutta resolutions. The Moderates were deeply hurt by the ridicule and venom poured on them in mass meetings held at Surat on the previous three days. The delegates, thus, met in an atmosphere surcharged with excitement and anger.

Difference between Tilak and Gokhale and how ordinary looked at the entire scenario:

Tilak and Gokhale were clearly seeing Indian reality from very different vantage points.

- From the point of view of the ordinary masses, British rule had already bankrupted the nation, left intolerable misery in its wake, and offered no hope for the future.
- Tilak’s assessment of the situation reflected bleak reality – as experienced not only by the oppressed and downtrodden Indian masses, but by an overwhelming majority of all Indians.
- But Gokhale’s ambivalence and his more cautiously expressed though clearly articulated concerns reflected the position of those who had at least partially shared in the spoils of the empire, but saw with some trepidation how the growing poverty of the nation might unravel the British empire.

- Reluctant to make common cause with the masses, “moderates” such as Gokhale did everything in their power to restrain the growing national movement – even branding Tilak and his allies as “extremists”.

Events took place at that point is clearly shows that the Surat split and the Lucknow pact are two ends of the same continuum that represented the fissures as well as the joints in the Indian national movement, In 1916, The Lucknow Pact – Reunion of Moderates and Extremists:

- The Lucknow Pact, on the other hand, was an important landmark in India’s struggle for freedom as it brought the Extremist and Moderate sections of Indian National Congress together under one common interest for obtaining self-rule for the Indians.
- The Congress and the Muslim League also came together to fight for self-rule.
- Mahatma Gandhi emerged as a national leader. He advocated the use of ‘satyagraha’ to fight the British. His social agenda included the removal of untouchability, the revival of village crafts and the popularization of charkha and khadi.

#### **Conclusion:**

The death of the Moderate leaders of the Congress like Goal Krishna Cochlea and Feroz Shah Mehta gave Tikal and Annie Besant to dominate the Congress. Thus, the reunion between the Moderates and Extremists took place in the Lucknow Sessions of Indian National Congress. The gap between the two was abridged in this session which had become apparent in the Surat Session.

**Best Answer: Abhishek Naik**

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**Q.34) Was partition inevitable? Critically examine.**

#### **Approach:**

- Introduction
- Analyse why the Partition could not be avoided.
- Analyse why the Partition could be avoided.
- Conclusion

#### **Introduction:**



The partition of India in 1947 is rightly considered as a blot in Indian history. Two streams of arguments exist- as per one the partition could be avoided and as per another it was unavoidable.

**The Partition could not be avoided:**

The seeds of Partition were sown long ago.

- Divide and rule policy of Britishers: As early as 1940s, Winston Churchill hoped that Hindu-Muslim antagonism would remain “a bulwark of British rule in India”.
- Failure of Congress to bring Muslims into mainstream. Participation of the community was quite low in almost all the nationalist movements.
- In the 1946 elections, the Congress Party leaders refused to share power with Jinnah, confident that they did not need Muslim support in order to win a majority vote in elections. These attitudes stoked Muslim fears that the secular nationalism was a cover for Hindu dominance.
- Insecurity in minds of Muslims due to steps taken by congress, formation of communal groups like Hindu Mahasabha.

Immediate instances:

- Huge scale violence, massacre. Had the congress leaders not agreed to Partition, we would have had a civil war (with violence in Punjab and Bengal escalating). We would have had more ethnic strife.
- Hurry to exit- It seems the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to exit. The British were eager to divide and quit and the Indian politicians were too eager to enjoy power.

Starting with Nehru other congress leaders like Patel and Rajaji, slowly accepted the idea of Pakistan. Finally, even Gandhi has to relent despite his resistance to the idea of Pakistan.

**The Partition could be avoided:**

- If both the religious communities would have understood the ill-intent of Britishers while pleasing one community over the other.
- Communal groups like Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim league should have been dealt with strictly.

**Conclusion:**

As Ramachandra Guha beautifully puts it – the short sightedness of Congress, Jinnah’s ambitions and Britain’s amorality and cynicism had made partition inevitable. In retrospect, it could have been implemented better. Very abruptly in June 1947, the date for the transfer of

power was announced. No reasons to advance the date was provided. No one had prepared for a massive transfer of population.

The leaders of the two nations should let bygones be bygones and rise above past tragedies to develop a relationship based on mutual trust and cooperation.

**Best answer: Sandhya**

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**Q.35) The National Movement failed to reflect a strong anti-caste ideology and also couldn't avert partition and communalization of Indian society. Comment.**

**Approach:**

- Introduction
- How National movement failed to reflect anti-caste ideology?
- How National movement couldn't avert partition?
- Conclusion

**Introduction:**

The issue of casteism has emerged as one of the biggest hurdle in India's social and economic development. Though the constitution has abolished untouchability (Article 17), disallows discrimination against anyone in the name of caste etc., instances like that of Dalit being beaten (Una incident), oppression of those marginalised, frequent riots etc shows how grim the issue of caste is.

This in various ways can be attributed to failure of national movement to reflect anti-caste ideology.

**How National movement failed to reflect anti-caste ideology?**

- **Divide and rule policy of Britishers-** appeasement of one community over the other (Morley Minto reforms suggesting separate electorate system, Communal award) made them enemy of each other.
- **Failure of INC-** To raise caste issues at national platforms due to fear of fragmentation.

- **Cultural nationalism-** The national movement saw events, which were non-secular in nature, being led by nationalist leaders like Dip in Ganga during Bengal partition, celebration of Shivaji and Ganpati festival. This further alienated Muslim participation, which was already poor.
- **Emergence of communal groups–** Like Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, stoking communal feelings especially in sensitive matters.

#### **National movement couldn't avert partition:**

The communalization and polarisation of the society was at its peak during 1940s. Gandhi Ji who was very much against the partition, had to agree to it after seeing large scale violence in the name of religion throughout India.

This situation was the result of failure of the movement to instil secular feeling among the people.

#### **Conclusion:**

Despite all failures, India stood united till today, having more Muslims than even Pakistan has, celebrating diversity etc. The tying of rakhis by Hindus and Muslims on each other's hands during Bengal partition, many of the nationalist leaders like Maulana Azad leading the national movement, struggle for Harijans initiated by Gandhi ji etc shows how secularism and anti-casteism was preached before independence as well.

While pre-independence events and instances do have a bearing on present society. It is time the leaders of present India rise to the situation and solve the issue of casteism (existing even in urban India).

**Best answer: Chandrasekhar Das**

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**Q.36) Even though physical and territorial integration was achieved post independence, psychological and emotional integration remained the biggest challenge given the enormous diversity of Elucidate.**

#### **Approach:**

[Type text]

- In Introduction write about the given statement
- Write why emotional and psychological integration is important
- Factors inhibiting emotional and psychological integration
- Way forward
- Conclusion

### **Introduction:**

***'National integration cannot be built by brick & mortar; it cannot be built by chisel & hammer, it has to grow silently in the minds & hearts of men.'***

***Dr Radhakrishnan, Former President of India***

Unifying post partition India & princely states under one administration was perhaps the most important task faced by then political leadership. In colonial India, nearly 40% of the territory was occupied by 565 small & large states ruled by princes who enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy under the system of British Paramountcy. With great skill and masterful diplomacy & using both persuasion & pressure, Patel succeeded in integrating hundreds of princely states.

### **Why emotional and psychological integration is important?**

It will not be an exaggeration if we say that complete national integration cannot take place without emotional integration. Emotional integration basically means unity of thoughts and feelings of all the citizens of a country. Pt. Jawhar Lal Nehru has said "By emotional integration, I mean the integration of minds and hearts, the suppression of feelings of separatism." Emotional integration is an essential condition and basis for national integration because sense of oneness is developed among the people of a country through training of mind and heart. In brief, we can say that prefect national integration cannot takes place without emotional integration.

### **Obstacles to Emotional Integration**

#### **Communalism.**

The greatest menace to the national solidarity of a country is communalism. Communalism is one factor that poses a great danger to our unity. The formation of the State of Pakistan in 1947 led to terrible communal riots. A very large number of people lost their lives and their homes and had to undergo a lot of suffering to resettle. It is impossible to evolve nationalism without first putting an end to the mutual distrust. More than sixty years after independence communal feelings still exist and riots flare-up even now in different parts of the country. It is the result of narrow-mindedness, prejudice, and lack of knowledge of other religions.

**Regionalism.**

The second danger to national integration is provincialism. It springs from the same sentiments which work behind communalism. In contemporary India, regionalism and regional loyalties have spread so much that even the political unity of the country is being threatened. Some states have expressed the desire to secede from the Union, because they believe themselves to be separate nations.

**Linguistic differences**

Another expression of the disorganizing influences at work in the country is linguism. With independence came the problem of deciding a national language, because a national language is essential for maintaining the unity of the nation.

**Casteism.**

Casteism is the most restricted form of narrow interests. It is the greatest curse for our national unity. As a result of this, not only the country but even Hindu society has been fragmented into small pieces, each one of which is concerned only with preserving its own interests, without caring for those of other groups.

**Different political parties**

In our country there are many political parties. Out of these some work for the growth of the national unity but there are certain other parties which cause national disruption.

**Lack of good leadership**

The success of democracy depends upon the good leaders. Most of our leaders are selfish and unscrupulous. They either work for their own vested interests. They do not care for the national interest. Such leaders stand as an obstacle in the path of national unity.

**Illiteracy**

India is a country, which has large percentage of illiterates. The larger percentage of the illiteracy is considered responsible to misdirect the emotional feelings on one side & on the other hand it results in developing negative tendencies restricting national and emotional integration

**Way forward and conclusion**

Keeping in mind the objectives of emotional and psychological integration, the following initiatives should be taken,

- Reorganization of Syllabi. In order to reorganize and reshape the syllabi of colleges and the universities to accord with the needs of the nations.
- Encouragement to extra-curricular activities. Besides imparting formal knowledge to the students the teachers must provide them with the opportunity to take part in such extra-curricular activities which are important from the standpoint of emotional integration.
- Efforts like Ek Bharat shreshtha Bharat need to be promoted.

For this, teachers, administrators and guardians will have to work collectively. Then along the country will witness solid national integration in spite of religious pluralism.

**Best Answer: Kanishka**

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**Q.37) The failure to evolve a permanent solution to the 'official language' problem in the early years of independence still haunts the nation. Do you agree? Critically examine.**

### **Approach**

- Introduction: Give a small intro about the issue with Official language during constitution making and early 50's.
- Body: In body, the answer should contain two parts. One for issues arising out of language and then how English and Hindi are unifying despite so many issues.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion.

### **Introduction**

Official Language of Indian Union is Hindi along with English. It was adopted after much debates and issues which rose during 1950's and 60's. Language is seen as cultural pride among people and failure to get consensus in initial periods is creating lot of issues till date.

Central government's recent move to add Hindi as one of the languages of UN has opposition not just from other countries but inside the country too.

### **Body**

The issues that are caused due to official language are:

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[Type text]

- Anti-Hindi protests and Anti-Hindi sentiments: In Tamil nadu and Karnataka recently.
- North-south divide & Separatism: Dravida-nadu demands.
- Regionalism: Among different states.
- Politics: Language based political parties and issues.
- Dominations: Belief that non-Hind speakers are being sidelined by Hindi speakers.
- State creation: Bodoland, Gorkhaland etc.

The official language issue was handled in proper way and certain steps were taken to respect the diversity of country:

- Commissions: Dhar, JVP and Fazal Ali.
- Reorganization of states: Andhra, Haryana, Himachal, Gujarat from parent state.
- English: Extension of English till agreed upon by all non-Hindi speakers.
- 8th Schedule: 22 languages as of now recognized as official languages.
- Three languages education: Many states in south have three language policy in education.
- Soft push: growth of Bollywood, Migration across country has made Hindi a Pan-India acceptance.
- Legislature: In Parliament and state legislatures, members are allowed to speak in their mother tongue and other languages they are comfortable with.
- English: As working language of Judiciary and between Union & state correspondences.

**Note: One part of answer needs more points compared to another. This is “critically examine” question. Explanation is also very important include a line or two.**

Hindi written in Devanagari script is the official language of India.

### Conclusion

In the beginning, English was accepted only for 15 years but was later extended indefinitely. The concerns of Non-Hindi speakers were genuine as Hindi was more foreign to them than English. Presently 8th schedule of constitution includes 22 languages which can be considered as official languages of country and anything changes in that should be by consent and not coercion.

### Connecting the dots:

- States Reorganization.
- Issues after Independence.

**Best Answer: M\_ayushi**



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**Q.38) The launch of the 'ten point program' in 1967 was a part of the socialist agenda. Comment. What were the objectives of this program? What were its political manifestations? Discuss.**

**Approach:**

- In the introduction, discuss the events that led to the socialistic shift and launch of the program
- In the body, enumerate the main features of the program
- Conclude by mentioning the political outcomes as a result of the move

**Body**

By 1967, the successive wars in 1962 and 1965 had drained the national economy. There was an acute shortage of foodgrains and India was highly dependent on international food aid. Poverty was at all time high and the poor population of India was in desperate need of state support. Therefore, in 1967, Indira Gandhi put forward a socialist agenda, focusing on the poor, called the 10 point program.

**Salient Features of the 10 Point Program**

- Nationalization of banks, general insurance, export and import
- Public distribution of foodgrains to make food available to the poor at subsidized prices
- End to princely privileges and private purses to ease burden on the state resources
- Better implementation of land reforms for redistribution of land to tenants and poor farmers
- Curb on monopolies in the industry and improve efficiency and productivity
- Reduce poverty – urban and rural (Garibi Hatao)
- Focus on rural works programs

**Political Repercussions**

The program put the poor at the centre of development agenda of the government. However, the drastic shift towards leftist socialism led to a split in the Congress. Two organizations were formed – Congress (R) for requisitionists and Congress (O) for organization.

Indira Gandhi got the support of majority of the party and the All India Congress Committee. The Congress (O) became the real congress and now Indira was the real leader of Congress and Government. She enjoyed great popularity and power for the next decade and a half.

**Extra: 20 Point Programme**

The successor to the 10 point programme, in the 20-point programme, Indira Gandhi addressed the concerns of the poor by including clean drinking water, healthcare, education, social justice for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, opportunities for women, environment protection etc.

Although, specific schemes and policies have been developed over the years but the spirit of the 10 and 20-point programme has guided all subsequent governments' efforts towards poverty alleviation.

**Best Answer: Anand**

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**Q.39) THE SHIMLA AGREEMENT OF 1972 WAS A LOST OPPORTUNITY IN A WINNING CAUSE. DO YOU AGREE? CRITICALLY COMMENT.****Body:**

The 1971 India-Pakistan and the Shimla Agreement of July 2, 1972 are some of the most important events of the 20th century history of the Indian subcontinent. While the 1971 war has been extensively analyzed and commented upon, the Shimla conference that dealt with its aftermath has not attracted enough research as it ought to have and it was considered as a lost opportunity in a winning cause.

Shimla Agreement was signed at Shimla, India, by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the President of Pakistan, and Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India on the night of July 2nd, 1972. The agreement was much more than a peace treaty seeking to reverse the consequences of the 1971 war. For India, it is not a lost opportunity as they were some of the favorable outcomes with this agreement such as:

- The agreement paved the way for diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan.

- The agreement converted the cease-fire line of December 17, 1971 into the 'Line of Control (LOC)' between India and Pakistan and it was agreed that "neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations".
- At the Shimla conference in 1972, Indira Gandhi was at the zenith of her power. The Shimla agreement therefore escaped critical scrutiny.
- The 1971 war culminated in the capture of 93,000 Pakistani prisoners and a unilateral declaration of a cease fire by India after our ground forces had made minor incursions into West Pakistan.

There is debate that there are few opportunities that India missed here. India failed to take political advantage of the military win. It is argued that India could have used that opportunity to push Pakistan further back and out of Kashmir. The implications of this step could have been:

- Issue of J&k might have been permanently resolved.
- Kargil war might have never taken place.

Like Via article III of the agreement, the two countries had resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through 'bilateral negotiations' or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them. This clause opposed third party intervention and insisted on bilateral mechanism for resolution of issues between India and Pakistan. However, some of the decisions taken as part of Shimla agreement have led to loss of a golden opportunity to resolve the issue of Kashmir on permanent basis.

### **Conclusion:**

At Shimla we accepted Kashmir as a 'dispute.' We also gave equal status to Pakistan by permitting it to retain land occupied by it in J&K, thus sowing the seeds of Kargil- like adventures in the future, all this when we held all the cards and Kashmir was not the cause of the 1971 War, this was one of the grave mistake India has committed during the agreement.

**Best Answer: aishwarya**

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**Q.40) The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. Comment. Also analyse the factors that led to the fall of the first non-Congress government in India.**

### **Approach:**

- Introduction

- How was Janta Party not different from Congress in its policies?
- Factors that led to fall of Janta Party.
- Conclusion

**Introduction:**

The Janta Party was formed in 1977, after elections were announced post-emergency, by coming together of various opposition parties with sole objective of removing Congress from power. For the first time since Independence, a non-congress party came to power.

**How was Janta Party not different from Congress in its policies?**

Janta party did come to power but they were not very different from the Congress party as-

- They like Congress party frequently invoked Article 356 (President's rule) to topple governments in states where congress was ruling.
- Despite huge promises, they could not address the fundamental issues of poverty, unemployment, inflation, fuel shortages and shortages of food.
- The issue of caste too remained the same.

**Fall of Janta party:**

- The party lacked much required cohesiveness because of ideological difference between various groups. The opposition to emergency could keep the party together only for a while.
- It lacked leadership, direction and a common programme.
- Failure to bring about any significant changes especially in economy. Issues like unemployment, shortage of food and fuel remained the same.

**Achievements:**

- The new Janata-led government reversed many Emergency-era decrees and opened official investigations into Emergency-era abuses.
- They amended the constitution to make it more difficult for any future government to declare emergency, thereby strengthening democracy.
- Several major foreign policy and economic reforms were attempted.

**Conclusion:**

Thus, despite being first non-congress party, Janta party failed to provide the country much-needed change with its strong leadership. This led to its fall within 18 months of being into power, with Congress coming back to power.

**Best answer: Saurabh**

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**Q.41) Examine the role of Rajiv Gandhi in the making of a modern and aspirational India.**

### **Approach**

- Introduction: Give a small intro about Rajiv Gandhi.
- Body: In body, the answer should contain his achievements and also controversies. It should be balanced answer. Be neutral, don't show your political affiliations here.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion.

### **Introduction**

It is widely known that the seeds for India's modern growth and development was laid down well before 1991 economic reforms and this credit goes to then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who took over as youngest PM of India at the age of 40 after assassination of his mother and PM Smt Indira Gandhi.

### **Body**

Role of Rajiv Gandhi:

Political:

- Anti-defection: Helped in Stable government.
- Panchayat Raj: Laid foundation for 73rd and 74th
- Diplomacy: Visit to China, help to Sri Lanka, Seychelles government by sending Indian Troops.
- Operation Black Thunder: Elimination of Militancy in Punjab.

Economic:

- Restrictions: removed import quotas, Opened up certain sectors to private players.
- IT revolution: Brought in Computer revolution, Telecommunication revolution like bringing in MTNL etc.
- Subsidies: To private companies to increase industrial production, quality investments.
- Government support: Science and Technology, Reduced Taxes and Tariffs.

Education:

- Jawahar Navodaya school.
- New Education Policy.

Controversies:

- Shah Bano Case.
- Bofors scandal.

**Note: Explanations are required to each point.**

### Conclusion

The liberalization of economy and reduction of permit raj system was put forth by Rajiv Gandhi which some years later helped in opening up of Indian economy to foreign investments. He also helped develop relationship with China and other countries which laid foundation for India as soft power to the world.

- India's economy prior to LPG reforms.
- India after Indira.

**Best Answer: Krishna**

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**Q.42) The decade of 1990s was an era of massive transformations. In fact, the India that we live in today is the outcome of the events that took place in the 90s. Elucidate.**

### Approach

- Introduction: Give a small intro about situation that led to LPG reforms.
- Body: In body, the answer should contain areas of reforms and how they helped today's world.
- Conclusion: 2-3 line conclusion.

### Introduction

[Type text]

Due to huge balance of payment crisis, India had agreed to International Institution's condition of opening up of economy which in turn helped India to transform to what it is today as an emerging super power of 21st century.

### **Body**

Transformation in 1990's:

- Economic:
  - LPG
  - Banking Reforms.
  - Removal of restrictions on private players: Control of government monopoly from 18 to just 3 sectors.
- Tax and Tariff.
- Political:
  - 73rd and 74th
  - Single party to Multi-party democracy.
  - Nuclear tests.
  - Regional parties emergence
- Social:
  - Kashmir Militancy.
  - Babri Masjid.
  - Mandal commission.

Outcome of these transformations on present day:

- Economic: FDI, Global presence, increased standard of living, employment, Quality of Education etc.
- Politics: Power to people through decentralization of power, Nuclear deterrence, Regional voice.
- Social: Kashmir problem, terrorism, Hindu-Muslim divide, reservation riots.

**Note: Explanations are required to each point.**

### **Conclusion**

The transformation which took place during 1990'2 proved to be both boon and bane in various fronts. Along with economic development it also led to increase in unequal growth where rich got richer and poor got poorer. But it also led to emergency of India as regional power in Asia Pacific.

### **Connecting the dots:**

- India's economy after to LPG reforms.

- 21st century India as nuclear power.

**Best Answer: Kanishka**

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**Q43) How far has Indian Cinema captured the mood and sentiments of a nation in the making? Examine with the help of suitable examples.**

**Approach:**

- In such question, it is very important to rightly understand the demand of the question
- Simply putting examples won't help. You have to build a proper answer around examples.
- Keep the language of your answer as such that it stays close to the theme of the question
- Such essay-like questions test your skill for "expressing" an idea or opinion.

**Body**

"Cinema is a reflection of the society". This statement holds true for Indian cinema which has been showcasing the various events of their times and past also. Be it the Oscar nominated movie Mother India which presented the hardships of a newly independent but poor and largely agrarian economy. Movies like Do Bigha Zameen highlighted the botched up land reforms that took place after independence.

From time to time, movies on India's struggle for her independence such as Gandhi, Lagaan etc are made to remind people of India's past so as to appreciate the present. Movies like Haqeeqat, Border depict the wars India has had with her neighbours.

The 1990s saw the rise of Kashmir militancy and movies like Dil Se, Mission Kashmir tried to capture the same. The economic reforms of 1991 had a profound impact on India society, especially women. Similarly, the depiction of women from 1970s as subordinate to men changed to strong and independent 1990s onwards. Recent movies like Dangal, Pink have thrown light on the issue of women empowerment – a topic issue of our times.



India is a young country not just in years but by its population as well. 50% of the population is below 25 years of age and movies like Rang De Basanti, 3 idiots have shown what impact youthful energy can have.

### **Conclusion**

Indian Cinema has not shied away from dealing with sensitive topic – be it reservation (Arakshan movie), religious dogma (PK), Peepli Live (rural distress). However, recent events such as demands for ban on movies and violence against movie actors and directors goes against the spirit of Indian Constitution which guarantees every citizen the right to freedom of speech and expression. India Cinema has been a prime candidate for exercising this fundamental right is spreading awareness and capturing the different milieus of India's national development journey.

**Best Answer: Anshuman Mathur**

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### **Q.44) EXAMINE THE MAJOR TRENDS OF INSURGENCY THAT EMERGED DURING THE 1980S.**

#### **Body:**

**Insurgency:** Insurgency is best defined as an organized movement aimed at the overthrow or destruction of a constituted government through the use of subversion, espionage, terrorism and armed conflict.

The major trends of insurgency that emerged during the 1980's in all over India, due to different reasons, from Punjab, North-East India, Central India (Maoism) and Kashmir insurgency. Many separatist movements exist with thousands of members, however, with moderate local support and high voter participation in the democratic elections. The Khalistan movement in Punjab was active in the 1980s and the 1990s, but is now largely subdued within India. Insurgency has occurred in North-East India, in the states of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam and Nagaland.

**Assam Insurgency:** The militant organisation United Liberation Front of Assam demands a separate country for the indigenous people of Assam. The Government of India had banned the ULFA in late 1980's and has officially labelled it as a terrorist group. The Assamese secessionists have protested against the illegal migration from the neighbouring regions. Since the mid-20th century, people from present-day Bangladesh (then known as East Pakistan) have been migrating to Assam.

**Nagalim:** The Nagalim is a proposed independent country for the Naga people. In the 1950s, the Naga National Council led a violent unsuccessful insurgency against the Government of India, demanding a separate country for the Nagas. The secessionist violence decreased considerably after the formation of the Naga-majority Nagaland state, and more militants surrendered after the Shillong Accord of 1975, by 1980's the change in the demand and the people aspirations have changed.

**Khalistan:** The Khalistan movement aimed to create a separate Sikh country. The territorial definition of the proposed country ranges from the Punjab state of India to the greater Punjab region, including the Indian Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Northern Districts of Rajasthan such as Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. The movement was mainly active in the Punjab state of India from the 1970s to the early 1990s. In June 1984, the Indian Government ordered a military operation, Operation Blue Star to clear Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar and thirty other Gurdwaras of armed terrorists who were desecrating Gurudwaras by using those as sanctuary

**Kashmir insurgency:** The insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir or the Kashmiri Insurgency is a conflict between various Kashmiri separatists and nationalists. After Sheikh Abdullah's death, his son Farooq Abdullah took over as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Farooq Abdullah eventually fell out of favour with the Central Government and the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi had he dismissed. A year later Farooq Abdullah announced an alliance with the ruling Congress party for the elections of 1987. The elections were allegedly rigged in favour of Farooq Abdullah.

This led to the rise of an armed insurgency movement composed, in part, of those who unfairly lost elections. Pakistan supplied these groups with logistical support, arms, recruits and training.

### **Conclusion:**

After Independence, the government of India focused on people to people contact and gave special attention to tribal policy. The sixth schedule of our constitution is exclusively for this region and it provides for self-rule, autonomy and decentralization, and art 370, 371a- 371i, given special provisions to different states and areas for their development and also to address the issues of insurgency.

**Best Answer: swathi**

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