

Dear Aspirants,

We are all engaged in some or the other activity. When there is no passion attached to the activity, we call it a 'job'. When an activity has passion behind it, it becomes 'joy'.

We have been doing one thing with great passion and dedication for the last 5 years. Yes! We love to guide civil servant aspirants. We have dedicated ourselves into creating an ecosystem that gives even a person sitting in the remotest corner to crack the prestigious civil services examination with Rank-1. In this process, we have developed, designed and dedicated a series of initiatives for civil services preparation.

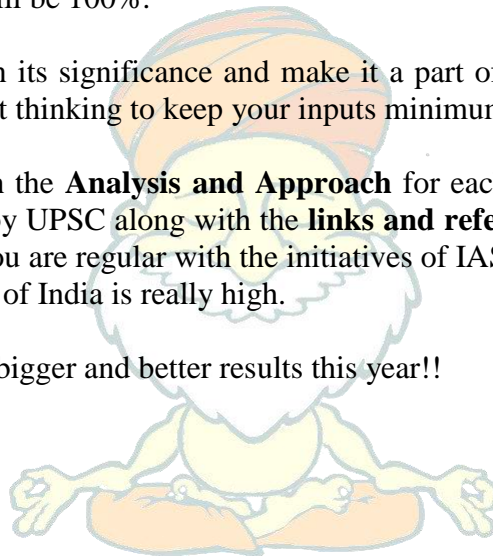
The quality of these initiatives have been proven time and again. It has become norm to have high hit ratios in Prelims and Mains from the initiatives of IASbaba, namely **Integrated Learning Programme (ILP)** and **Think Learn and Perform (TLP)**.

This article is not to boast about the HIT RATE of our initiatives in any case. It would be an injustice to say that these many questions, directly or indirectly came from our initiatives using key words of the UPSC questions. In that way if we frame questions over the year on all keywords in UPSC syllabus our hit ratio will be 100%.

Rather than numbers focus on its significance and make it a part of your preparation. You should work on smart study and smart thinking to keep your inputs minimum and maximize the output.

Below we have come up with the **Analysis and Approach** for each question of **General Studies (GS) Paper** that were asked by UPSC along with the **links and references of IASbaba questions/articles**. Needless to say- if you are regular with the initiatives of IASbaba, your chances of clearing the most coveted examination of India is really high.

We at IASbaba are expecting bigger and better results this year!!



UPSC MAINS GENERAL STUDIES PAPER 1

OVERVIEW of GENERAL STUDIES (GS) PAPER 1:

Most of the questions were of easy to moderate. However, questions were a mix of both Static and Analytical part. To fetch good marks, one must be having a comprehensive understanding of the Concepts and Historical events.

Art and Culture (Q.1): There is one question in this years paper, which is a specific question on Gandhara Art. The question is of moderate level.

Modern History (2, 3, 11, and 12): Four questions are asked which are mostly analytical in nature. The questions require a holistic understanding of each and every event. For example, the question on 1857 uprising is asking about the rebellions occurred in the preceding hundred years.

The questions are of moderate level as the themes of these questions are repetitive.

World History (13): Only one question has been asked, which is analytical in nature. The question is easy as most of the aspirants have an idea about the American and French revolution.

Geography (4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 17): Eight questions are asked from Geography. The questions are a mix of both analytical and static part of the syllabus.

The questions are from easy to moderate level. Almost all the concepts are asked by UPSC in various instances.

Indian Society (8, 9, 10, 18, 19 and 20): Six questions have been asked from this part. Most of the questions are analytical in nature which requires an integrated approach while studying. For example, in question-9 women empowerment is linked to population growth.

Q1. Highlight the Central Asian and Greco -Bactrian elements in the Gandhara art. (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a direct question. Divide the question into two parts. Influence of Central Asian elements in Gandhara art and Greek elements in Gandhara art.

Gandhara was an ancient state, a mahajanapada, in the Peshawar basin in the northwest portion of the ancient Indian subcontinent, present day Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Central Asian features: Green phyllite and gray-blue mica schist, the basic shape has been cut out of stone, this is then plastered with lime plaster to give it a finished look,

Greco- Bactrian features: Hellenistic features of Buddha, halo in the back, anthropomorphic traditions of Roman religion and represented the Buddha with a youthful Apollo-like face, dressed in garments resembling those seen on Roman imperial statues, great detailing such as curly hair, large forehead and ears, half closed eyes.

Q2. The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question demands an aspirant to mention about various rebellions during 1757-1857 which has led to a major uprising in 1857.

Some Rebellions:

Rangpur rebellion 1783: Peasants and Zamindars of Rangpur region in Bengal rebelled due to excessive revenue demands of British.

Paika Rebellion 1817: Paikas were essentially the peasant militias of the Gajapati rulers of Odisha who rendered military service to the king during times of war while taking up cultivation during times of peace. They unfurled the banner of rebellion against the British under the leadership of Baxi Jagandhu Bidyadhara as early as 1817 to throw off the British yoke.

Santhal Rebellion 1855: Santhals made a determined attempt to expel the outsiders (Dikus).

Sepoy Mutiny 1857: Immediate ground for the 1857 uprising.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Covered in ILP VAN
- <https://iasbaba.com/2019/05/rstv-ias-upsc-the-revolt-of-1857/>
- <https://iasbaba.com/2018/12/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-24th-december-2018/>

Q.13) The 1857 crisis came at first as a mere military mutiny; it speedily changed its character and became a national insurrection. Critically comment.

The revolt of 1857, which started as a mere Sepoy Mutiny due to their own grievances against the British Soldiers but it unconsciously created an atmosphere for National struggle where all Indians came together and gave it a National Colour.

How it started as Sepoy mutiny and turned into a national struggle:

- **Greased Enfield Rifle cartridges:** Mangal Pandey refused to use the greased cartridge and killed his commanding officer. He was hanged for his Act which started a chain reaction in Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly etc.

ILP-MODERN INDIA-PART 2 | 2019

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Q3. Examine the linkages between 19th centuries 'Indian renaissance' and emergence of national identity. (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Here, examine the threads of 19th Centuries 'Indian Renaissance' that lead to the creation of national identity which hitherto was missing in India.

Indian Renaissance a cultural, social, intellectual and artistic movement in pan India during the period of the British Indian Empire, from the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. India engaged strongly in social and cultural preparation for participation in the more "progressive" and "radical", political programme. This created national identity.

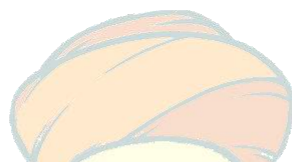
- **Bengal Renaissance:** This took place from Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775–1833) through Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) in Bengal region.
- **Socio-religious movements:** Catalyst for the emergence of nationalism. The pioneer of this movement of regeneration of India was Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833), the father of modern India who is acclaimed as the link between the fading past and dawning future,

between the deep-rooted conservatism and radical reform, and between superstitious isolationism and progressive synthesis, in short, between reaction and progress.

- **Social reforms:** voice against polygamy, child marriage, caste system, untouchability, superstitions and use of intoxicants. Raja ram Roy encouraged inter-caste marriages, women's education and widow re-marriages.
 - **Educational reforms:** Roy started many learned societies and educational institutions in Bengal. He studied English language and the western education system. He also helped Lord Macaulay in starting schools and colleges in India.
- Political reforms:** Many freedom fighters demanded independence for India and fought for civil rights of the Indians and opposed the racial superiority of Europeans.
- Other reforms:** As more Indians went abroad, they reinterpreted ancient wisdom in modern idioms and likes of Vivekanada, Mrs Arundale, LokmanyaTilak, Sarvarkar, Gandhi, KaniyalalMunshi, Tata, Birla and Bose helped spark renaissance in different fields of art, crafts, dance, music, philosophy, politics, economics, science, literature etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP VAN-** Covered in detail



ILP MAINS MOCK-5 | 2019

1. Examine the factors behind the social and cultural awakening in the first half of 19th century India. What were the different strands of this awakening? Discuss.

Indian society in early 19th century was plagued by various evils, to remove them and transform society various reformers came forward and laid the foundation for Indian Renaissance. The reform movements sought to create a social climate for modernization.

Factors responsible for Socio – Cultural awakening in the first half of 19th Century:

- **Religious:** Indian Society in the 19th century was caught in a vicious web created by religious superstitions and dogmas

Q4. Assess the impact of global warming on coral life system with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Here, illustrate and assess with examples the impact of global warming on coral life.

Negative Impact:

- Warming ocean- thermal stress
- Sea level rise- sedimentation
- Strong and more frequent storms- destruction of reef structure

- Changes in precipitation: algal bloom and muddy water, reduce light
 - Altered ocean currents- change in connectivity and temperature regime
- Example: Great Barrier Reef, Amazon reef, Miami terrace reef are under threat

Positive impact:

- Reef-building corals cannot tolerate water temperatures below 64° Fahrenheit (18° Celsius). Many grow optimally in water temperatures between 73° and 84° Fahrenheit (23°–29°Celsius).
 - Due to change of ocean currents, nutrients of the location changes in the ocean.
- Example: extended regions of bay of Japan's Tsushima Island in the Korea Strait.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Are coral reefs important to us? Examine. Also enumerate the factors that are causing coral bleaching ([C2C/TLP OFFLINE \(Phase 1\) Test13](#)).
- **ILP VALUE ADD NOTES- ENVIRONMENT**

ILP ENVIRONMENT MODULE 2019

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Q5. Discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and explain their importance in maintaining coastal ecology. (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a direct question asking you to discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and their importance in maintaining coastal ecology. Here you can conclude with suggestions to protect the depleting mangroves.

Causes for depletion of mangroves:

- Clearing: Mangrove forests have often been seen as unproductive and smelly, and so cleared to make room for agricultural land, human settlements and infrastructure (such as harbours), and industrial areas.
- Overharvesting: Mangrove trees are used for firewood, construction wood, wood chip and pulp production, charcoal production, and animal fodder.

- River changes: Dams and irrigation reduce the amount of water reaching mangrove forests, changing the salinity level of water in the forest.
- Overfishing: The global overfishing crisis facing the world's oceans has effects far beyond the directly overfished population.
- Destruction of coral reefs: Coral reefs provide the first barrier against currents and strong waves.
- Pollution: Fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxic man-made chemicals carried by river systems from sources upstream can kill animals living in mangrove forests, while oil pollution can smother mangrove roots and suffocate the trees

Importance of mangroves:

- Coastal protection: The dense root systems of mangrove forests trap sediments flowing down rivers and off the land.
- Fisheries: Mangrove forests are home to a large variety of fish, crab, shrimp, and mollusk species.
- Livelihoods: The rural communities we work with are fishers and farmers who depend on their natural environment to provide for their families.
- Water: Mangroves are essential to maintaining water quality. With their dense network of roots and surrounding vegetation, they filter and trap sediments, heavy metals, and other pollutants.
- Carbon storage: Mangroves sequester carbon at a rate two to four times greater than mature tropical forests

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Where would you find the maximum concentration of mangrove forests? What roles do mangroves play? Discuss. (TLP phase-1 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-14-q-1-where-would-you-find-the-maximum-concentration-of-mangrove-forests-what-roles-do-mangroves-play-discuss/>

- Discuss the distribution of major mangrove concentrations in the world. What roles do mangroves play in maintaining the ecological balance? What are the threats to mangroves? Discuss. (TLP phase- 2 2019)

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-45-q-1-discuss-the-distribution-of-major-mangrove-concentrations-in-the-world-what-roles-do-mangroves-play-in-maintaining-the-ecological-balance-what-are-the-threats-to-mangroves-discuss>

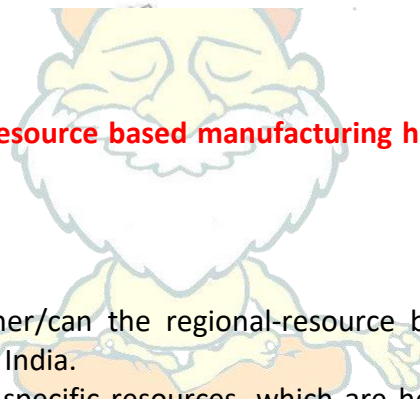
ILP ENVIRONMENT MODULE 2019

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ILP MAINS MOCK-6 2019

9. What is the significance of mangrove vegetation for India's coastal ecosystem? Describe.

Mangrove sites in India



Q6. Can the strategy of regional-resource based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India? (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is asking you whether/can the regional-resource based manufacturing generate more employment opportunities in India.

Mention some regions along with specific resources, which are helpful in manufacturing goods. Mention how employment can be generated through such manufacturing.

Examples:

- Cotton industries: Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are abundant in cotton. Many cotton textiles are seen. Promotion of employment: KVIC (khadi and Village Industries Commission) plan, promote, facilitate, organise and assist in the establishment and development of khadi and village industries in the rural areas
- Jute industries: West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya are main jute growing industries. Promotion of employment -national jute policy and national textile policy
- Silk industries: Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Assam are main areas of silk industries.Promotion of employment: KSIC (Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited) , central silk board are meant for expanding silk industries.
- Iron resources: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are the principal Indian

producers of iron ore. Promotion of employment: Jobs in Steel Plants (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), Make in India projects in various states.

Q7. Discuss the factors for localization of agro-based food processing industries of North West India. (Answer in 150 words).

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This question is specific to North West India. One must discuss about the factors which led to localization of agro-based food processing industries of North West India.

Localization means concentration of certain industries in particular areas.

Agro based food processing is defined as a set of techno-economic activities, applied to all the products, originating from agricultural farm, aqua cultural sources, livestock and forests for their conservation, handling and value- addition to make them usable as food, feed, fiber, fuel or industrial raw materials.

Some of the factors for localization of food processing industries:

- States like Punjab, Haryana have high agricultural production (Green Revolution)
- High milk production in States like Haryana.
- Agricultural crisis and price fluctuations— Price fluctuations of agricultural produce are adversely impacting the predominantly agrarian states of North West India. So, food processing sector can help bridging this void.
- Support by State Governments: Example-Punjab Government has formed a separate department of food processing industries.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- A similar question on North East in ILP 2019 mock was asked

Q.8. What makes the Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

Though India is a land of diverse culture, it is able to sustain such a huge diversity. So how is India able to sustain its multi culture society (which in itself makes our country unique) is the theme of the question.

Initially mention about the diversity of India and then bring in the unique features which have made India to sustain such wide diversity.

Examples:

- Co-existence of religions despite diversity (foreign religions and indigenous religions) from Centuries: Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism.
- Cultural tolerance: Many diverse geographical regions with various cultures co-exist even today. (Government Schemes—Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat)
- Propagation of culture through Socialization—Existence of Joint Family. Though the Joint Family Structure is disintegrating the familial relations still exist.
- Rulers like Ashoka, Akbar has patronized various religions and ensured that there is peaceful co-existence of religions.
- Principle of Sarva Dharma Samabhava is rooted in India's tradition and culture—equal respect for all religions
- Indian culture in general and Hindu religion in particular have permitted and encouraged multifaceted ways of devotion, worship approaches to the understanding of world and reality

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP VAN- Culture and Society**

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Society is perceived as a chain of social relations among groups of individuals who are held together by commonly shared institutions and processes. All processes of human life-cycle are carried out and regulated in society. Thus, there is an integral reality of the individual, culture and society. All these are mutually inter-dependent, so that any one of them cannot be adequately understood without reference to the other. Culture depends for its existence and continuity on groups of individuals whose social relations form society.

Culture exists only in human societies. There can be an animal society without culture, but no human society is found without having to own culture. Consequently, what differentiates men and women qualitatively from other species of animals is not their social nature, but their culture. Human being is essentially a cultural or symbolic animal.

Q9. “Empowering women is the key to control population growth”. Discuss (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is demanding the aspirant to establish a link between women empowerment and the control of population growth.

Firstly, one can write about the population growth rate in India and establish the need to control it.

Then data should be provided in such a way that it substantiates that, women empowerment will help to control the population growth.

The Economic Survey of 2018 mentions about son meta preference. This has resulted in 21 million "unwanted girls" in India. Such gender preferences are also contributing to the population explosion in India.

The wanted fertility rate in the country is 1.8 (NFHS-4), which means that women do not want to have more than two children. (Pressure from family)

Kerala- Female Literacy 92% Total Fertility Rate-1.8

Bihar—Female Literacy 51.5% Total Fertility Rate-3.6

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **Population Control - Daily Current Affairs Analysis-26th July 2019**

<https://iasbaba.com/2019/07/daily-current-affairs-ias-upsc-prelims-and-mains-exam-26th-july-2019/>

Q.10. What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism (Answer in 150 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH :

Here, you need to connect the concept of secularism with the challenges it brings to diverse cultural practices carried out in India.

Indian concept of Secularism: equal treatment of all religions by the state and no special rights to any religion; it has to support all religion equally.

Secularism and conflicts with cultural practices:

- Religious Morality vs Constitutional Morality (Example: Sabarimala Verdict)
- Cultural traditions vs Secular traditions (Challenging the appointment of priests on the basis of Agamas)
- Triple Talaq and polygamy which is practiced by Muslims since ages, is challenged.
- Cultural Practices in Hindu religion, existing from centuries are challenged (Made Snana in Coastal belt of Karnataka)
- Cow Slaughter law challenges the food habits of minority religion.
- In the name of Secularism, demand for Uniform Civil Code, though will bring in equality will subsume many cultural practices.

IASBABA'S REFERENCE:

- The fact remains that secularism is inherent in the Indian system, in the Indian ethos and culture. India cannot but be secular. Comment. **(TLP plus/offline test-6)**
- Do you find any contradictions in the prevalent notion, understanding and practice of secularism in India? Critically comment. **(TLP 2019-phase 2)**

- **ILP VAN**- covered in detail

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/07/day-25-q-4-do-you-find-any-contradictions-in-the-prevalent-notion-understanding-and-practice-of-secularism-in-india-critically-comment/>

Q11. Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a direct question on Gandhian phase of freedom struggle.

Many famous personalities took part in freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. Here you need to mention about the various ideologies, philosophies and various personalities who brought a change through their own way in freedom struggle during Gandhian Phase i.e. from 1914 till independence.

For instance, mention about the contributions of Madan Mohan Malviya (Nationalistic education system), Aurobindo Ghosh (Spiritualism and revolutionary movement), Subhash Chandra Bose (Socialism and extremism), Tilak's (Ganapati festival to bring masses into freedom struggle).

Also you can mention about the participations of

- Women participation: thousands of women came out of their homes and participated in salt satyagraha.
- Working class and professionals participated: lawyers, teachers, professors also joined the national movement.
- Students also boycotted class and participated in the movement in large scale.
- All religion participated: irrespective of religion and caste all people took part in mass movement.
- Business class participated: gave financial assistance and rejected imported goods.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- How did Gandhi's arrival change the discourse of the nationalist movement? Did it make the movement more inclusive and representative? Critically comment. (TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/06/day-2-q-4-how-did-gandhis-arrival-change-the-discourse-of-the-nationalist-movement-did-it-make-the-movement-more-inclusive-and-representative-critically-comment/>

- The phase of freedom struggle in India's modern history witnessed intense debates over suitability of different economic ideologies to shape the country. What were the most prominent of these ideologies? Who propounded them? Also outline the larger debates that ensued. (TLP Plus-2019 Test-1).

- **ILP VAN-** covered in detail

Q12. Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during 1940s. (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH :

This is a question which asks about how British imperial power caused various troubles and hinders in transfer of powers to Indians during the 1940's.

For example: You can talk about how in the name of transfer of power, Britisher's involved Indian princes and Muslims to create friction between various elements. Delayed announcing border commission, formed various committees to delay transfer of power like August offer, Crips mission, Wavell plan etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Do you think the transfer of power from the British to the Indians was hastily handled? Critically comment. **(TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-37-q-4-do-you-think-the-transfer-of-power-from-the-british-to-the-indians-was-hastily-handled-critically-comment/>

Q13. Explain how the foundations of modern world were laid by the American and French revolution. (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is on contribution of American (18th century- 1775) and French revolution (18th century- 1789) to the making of modern world (starting from the mid of 19th century – 1850 onwards)

Your answer should include how governance changed from monarchy to republican form of government, rule of law, Principles of equality, liberty and justice, separation of power, voting rights etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP Value Add Notes- Covered in detail (Mind Maps)**
- **ILP Mains Mock**
- Examine the democratic principles that took a concrete shape post American independence. **(TLP Phase-I 2019 GS compilations).**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-26-q-4-examine-the-democratic-principles-that-took-a-concrete-shape-post-american-independence/>

- How did different European powers respond to the French revolution? Discuss. **(TLP Plus**

2019 Test-1).

- Why did anti-monarchy sentiments spread in 18th century Europe? Examine. (TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-26-q-1-why-did-anti-monarchy-sentiments-spread-in-18th-century-europe-examine/>

- What role did thinkers and philosophers play in the awakening of the conscience of the European society? What were its consequences? (TLP Phase-I 2019 GS compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-26-q-2-what-role-did-thinkers-and-philosophers-play-in-the-awakening-of-the-conscience-of-the-european-society-what-were-its-consequences/>

WORLD HISTORY-PART 1 | ILP-2019

1) Helios-centric Theory of Copernicus stating sun is at the centre of solar system defied the pre-existing exact opposite views.

2) Telescope by Galileo expanded knowledge about space.

3) Gravitational Law of Newton

4) Kepler finding about the elliptical path of the planets that clarified different seasons.

EXAMINE THE FACTORS THAT CAUSED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. WHAT IS THE LEGACY OF THIS REVOLUTION? DISCUSS.

WHAT CAUSED THE FRENCH REVOLUTION? ALSO DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THIS REVOLUTION ON EUROPE.

Causes of French Revolution:

Political Causes:

- The French Monarchs had unlimited power and they claimed to rule by divine right.
- The State was coterminous with the king, who could change laws anytime; people could be imprisoned for no reason at all.

Q14. What is water stress? How and why does it differ regionally in India? (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This is a question which tests your knowledge about water scarcity which the world is facing and the factors which causes the scarcity in different parts of India.

In introduction define what do you mean by water stress. Then in body, you need to explain the reasons behind the water scarcity in different regions of India.

For instance, Chennai is located on Bay of Bengal but still faces water scarcity, explain how and why it faces. Same way Vidarbha region and Shimla. All three has different factors and causes. You need to identify them and explain.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP MAINS VAN- Water Stress/ Security**
- Why has water become a stressed resource in many parts of the world? Analyse. **(TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-8-q-3-why-has-water-become-a-stressed-resource-in-many-parts-of-the-world-analyse/>

- Which parts of the world are suffering from acute water scarcity? It is being feared that the situation will worsen even further? Why? Analyse. **(TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-42-q-4-which-parts-of-the-world-are-suffering-from-acute-water-scarcity-it-is-being-feared-that-the-situation-will-worsen-even-further-why-analyse/>

- How is urbanisation affecting the water bodies in the cities? What are its implications? Examine. **(TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).**

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-45-q-3-how-is-urbanisation-affecting-the-water-bodies-in-the-cities-what-are-its-implications-examine/>

- Why is Chennai facing abnormal levels of dryness? Examine. What policy measures are needed to address the problem? Discuss. **(TLP Plus/Offline 2019 test-13).**

Q15. How can the mountain ecosystem be restored from the negative impact of development initiatives and tourism? (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

This question is specific to mountain ecosystem, you need to first define mountain ecosystem in introduction then identify the issues with mountain ecosystem caused due development initiatives and tourism in the first part and then measures to restore them.

For instance, Mention the negative impacts like Landslides, Flash floods, Plastic wastes, invasion of alien species, monotype culture etc. Take examples of places around Himalayas like Kedarnath (floods), Shimla (Landslides), Mount Everest (Disposal of degradable and non-degradable wastes), Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats etc.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP MAINS MOCK**
- What are some of the most serious threats to the Himalayan ecosystem today? What is the contribution of human activities in degrading the Himalayas? Discuss. **(TLP Test-13)**

5. What are some of the most serious threats to the Himalayan ecosystem today? What is the contribution of human activities in degrading the Himalayas? Discuss.

Introduction:

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ILP MAINS Test-13 Synopsis | 2019

Q16. How is efficient and affordable urban mass transport key to the rapid economic development of India? (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is asked in the background of rising problems of traffic congestion in urban areas. The answer needs to primarily address the benefits of mass transport system in Urban areas.

The answer needs to highlight that mass transport system needs to be efficient w.r.t connecting different parts of Urban areas (including last mile connectivity); efficient w.r.t time management so that these systems can be relied upon by people; efficient w.r.t energy usage so as to reduce pollution in urban areas (push for electric buses) and efficient w.r.t safety and security of transport

operations. The answer should also highlight the need to make such transport systems affordable so that it is accessible by all sections of society in Urban areas.

These characteristics in Urban mass transport system will ensure people will not opt for personal vehicles for commuting in urban areas which in turn will reduce traffic burden on roads. Reduced traffic on roads will lead to savings in petrol and diesel (positively affecting our Current account deficit through reduced oil imports). Urban mass transport will also lead to reduction in travel time – thereby increasing time for productive work. The opportunity cost of commuting within Urban areas is thus reduced through efficient and affordable mass transport system. The answer can also give examples of Suburban rail system in Mumbai and Metro system in Delhi – the success of which has led to replication of same models of Urban mass transport in other cities across India.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Explain the concept of urban mobility with the help of at least two case studies. (TLP plus/Offline 2019 Test-6).

Q17. How do ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and coastal environment? Give suitable examples? (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The answer needs to bring out the distinction between Ocean Currents and Water masses and their impacts on marine life and coastal environment.

Water mass is a body of water which has physical properties (like temperature, salinity, density) distinct from surrounding water. Ocean currents are body of water mass which flow in a well-defined path under the influence of wind, coastal features and Coriolis force.

Ocean currents impact the temperature & humidity of coastal regions for example: Warm current increases the temperature and humidity of the coastal area through which it passes, such as the Norwegian current which increase the temperature of the coastal areas of North Sea make the port workable and climate cool and moist. Also most of the cold current are found in the western margin of the continents in lower latitude which is associated with the desert landforms in these latitudes

Example: California current in western USA, Peru current in western south America etc. Ocean currents also impacts marine life and thus fish resources: In East Asia meeting of the warm Kuroshio and the cold Oyashio current provides ideal conditions for rich fishing grounds in Japan. However, navigation becomes difficult due to thick fog.

Water masses determine the hydrological conditions of the water which influence the production and the growth of plankton and fish species. For example: the growth of and survival of Corals is largely dependent on the stable conditions of water masses in which they reside. Likewise, water masses impact the humidity and pressure of air above its surface, which in turn impacts the circulation of winds affecting coastal environment Ex: Land breeze and Sea breeze.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- ILP Value Add Notes- Covered in detail
- **ILP Mains Mock- How do ocean currents alter the climate of a place? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.**
- Ocean currents have far reaching impacts on the coastal economy. Do you agree? With the help of suitable examples, examine the ways in which ocean currents affects coastal economy. (TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/08/day-41-q-3-ocean-currents-have-far-reaching-impacts-on-the-coastal-economy-do-you-agree-with-the-help-of-suitable-examples-examine-the-ways-in-which-ocean-currents-affects-coastal-economy/>

- How do ocean currents affect global climate? Illustrate by taking suitable examples. (TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-4-q-1-how-do-ocean-currents-affect-global-climate-illustrate-by-taking-suitable-examples/>

ILP - Main Mock - 4 | 2019**2. How do ocean currents alter the climate of a place? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.**

Ocean currents are body of water mass with a slightly different thermo-physical characteristic viz temperature, density and salinity from the surrounding water body. They move in a well-defined path like a river in the ocean and are influenced by the direction of wind and the coastal features.

Types:

- Surface currents.
 - Cold water currents: Oya Siwo, Labrador etc.
 - Warm water currents. Kuro Siwo. Gulf stream etc.

Q18. Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The answer should bring out the different diversities present across India and also the underlying unity.

Tribal diversity present across India have different culture compared to mainstream culture. Example: Gonds Tribes. Bhils Tribes. Santhal Tribes. Great Andamanese Tribes. Khasi Tribes. Garo Tribes.

Linguistic diversity in India – 22 official languages in VIII schedule of the Constitution

Diversity with regard to cuisine, dressing, festivals celebrated and customs observed varies from one region of India to other region. For example: Matrilineal system is observed in certain areas of Meghalaya, whereas there is strong continuance of Patriarchy and caste reflected in Haryana's Khap Panchayats.

The can be concluded by bringing out the Cosmopolitan culture which is present Indian cities like New Delhi and Mumbai which has people from all parts of India, people belonging to all classes (billionaires and slums), all castes and all religion residing in peaceful and harmonious manner. These centres of agglomeration, in the long run have its own advantages in terms of blurring societal identity fault lines leading to better integration and acting as economic engines of the Country

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- Has Indian society become intolerant in recent years? Has its religious and cultural diversity created irreparable fissures? Give your opinion. (C2C/ TLP OFFLINE (Phase 1) Test-7 2019).
- The cultural practices of India have helped in the sustenance of the ecosystem. Do you agree? Substantiate with the help of suitable examples. (C2C/TLP OFFLINE (Phase 1) comprehensive Mock-1 2019).
- India's tribal diversity is a capital. Do you agree? Substantiate. (TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2019/07/day-21-q-2-indias-tribal-diversity-is-a-capital-do-you-agree-substantiate/>

- The tremendous tribal diversity of India is a socio-cultural asset. Elucidate. (C2C/ TLP OFFLINE (Phase 1) Test-7 2019).
- **ILP Mains Mock- Comment upon the tribal diversity of India. Also, examine the socio-economic challenges being faced by the tribal population**

11. Comment upon the tribal diversity of India. Also, examine the socio-economic challenges being faced by the tribal population.

Introduction:

Tribal people in India are called "Adivasi". They constitute 8.6 percent of total India's population. There are more than 573 communities recognized by the government as scheduled tribes in India. This is the largest population of the tribal people in the world. Majority of the Tribal population is concentrated in Central India with roughly 75% of the total tribal population residing in there.

Tribal diversity of India:

- Hill Tribes: These tribal groups live in a belt along the Himalayas stretching through Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh in the west, to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland in the northeast.

Q19. What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The answer primarily needs to bring out the problems faced by Indian Women over time (history) and space (geography)

Problems w.r.t time includes problems of Patriarchy still continuing in this modern era. The answer can expand on patriarchy present in social sector (access to education and health), in religious sector (denial of entry to temples/mosques), in economic sector (wage inequality between men and women, presence of glass ceiling) and in Political sector (low women representation in Legislatures).

The problems faced by Indian women against space can include inequality amongst women in rural and urban areas, competition in economic field from other developing countries (example of textile sector) and challenges in commuting from one place to another due to safety and security concerns.

The answer can also cite examples of recent current happenings like Sabrimala entry issue and metoo movement which highlighted the continuing challenges faced by women.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- **ILP Mains Mock- Working women in India face challenges on multiple fronts. Do you agree? Illustrate**
- Examine the implications of adverse sex ratio for India's future. (TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-38-q-5-examine-the-implications-of-adverse-sex-ratio-for-indias-future/>

- The #metoo campaign is a reflection moral decline of Indian society. Comment. (TLP Phase-I 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/11/day-10-q-5-the-metoo-campaign-is-a-reflection-moral-decline-of-indian-society-comment/>

- India has quite a progressive gender jurisprudence wherein women rights are protected by laws and institutions and women interests are furthered by a multitude of welfare schemes. Yet India performs poorly on major socio-economic and political indicators related to women. Why? Analyse the factors leading to this contradiction. (TLP plus/Offline 2019 Test-6).
- What is 'sexism'? Examine its prevalence in Indian social life. Why is it harmful? Discuss. (TLP Plus/Offline comprehensive mock-1).
- The absence of women at the level of policy making is a serious impediment to inclusive growth. Elucidate. (TLP Phase-II 2019 GS-1 compilations).

<https://tlp.iasbaba.com/2018/12/day-38-q-2-the-absence-of-women-at-the-level-of-policy-making-is-a-serious-impediment-to-inclusive-growth-elucidate/>

Q20. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

LINE OF THOUGHT/APPROACH:

The question is about the critical examination of the phenomenon of Globalisation.

Globalisation not only involves increased exchange of goods and services but also involves exchange of people, culture and Ideas. Integration and interconnectedness of economies of the world is also leading to integration of cultures. For instance: The music culture (pop music), dressing habits (western jeans wear) and value system (individualism over communitarianism) are all being impacted by globalisation.

Example of MacDonalDs impacting our food habits. Thus, there is an argument that globalisation is leading to homogenisation of culture whereby people's local identity is losing its uniqueness. The rise of protectionist measures and right wing political parties across the world can also be attributed as backlash against the rise of global identity. The referendum results of Brexit can be cited as an example of this backlash.

The answer also needs to point out the negative fallout of such protectionism especially for India which being an emergent country needs open world to expand the scope of its exports and investment source.

The answer can conclude by highlighting the phenomenon of glocalisation – Globalisation + Localisation. This can be seen in the example of Mac Donalds avoiding pork & beef in India and instead offering Panneer Burgers so as to suit local tastes & needs. Therefore, local identity is still retained while at the same time going for more open world. Such trends show that fears of imposition of foreign values leading to loss local identity are thus misplaced.

IASBABA REFERENCE:

- What do you understand by the term 'cosmopolitanism'? Does it affect the cultural diversity of a place? Critically examine. **(TLP Plus/Offline (Phase 2)2019 Test-1).**
- Examine the ways in which globalisation has affected the taste for popular culture in India. **(C2C/TLP OFFLINE (Phase 1) Test-7).**
- Do forces of globalisation affect social mores and traditions? Substantiate with the help of suitable examples. **(C2C/TLP OFFLINE (Phase 1) Test-7).**
- **ILP Mains Mock- What is glocalisation? How is it reshaping the business strategies in the 21st century? Discuss**

Q 7. What is glocalisation? How is it reshaping the business strategies in the 21st century? Discuss.

Introduction

Glocalization is a combination of the words "globalization" and "localization." The term is used to describe a product or service that is developed and distributed globally but is also adjusted to accommodate the user or consumer in a local market.

Body

Examples:

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TLP Connect 2020: Prelims + Mains+ Interview Mentorship Based Programme (OFFLINE and ONLINE)

TLP CONNECT- READ ITS DETAILS

<https://youtu.be/57pdBuBEwCw>

WATCH THIS VIDEO- ART OF ANSWER WRITING

Important timelines in the Video:

Initial 10 mins - about IASbaba and Team

13 minutes onwards - Philosophy behind TLP and Details about TLP Connect Mentorship programme

35mins, 30 Sec onwards - Art of Answer Writing

1:14:25 (hr:min:sec) onwards - Live Demo of Answer Writing

1:37:30 onwards - Ethics Strategy

2:19:45 onwards - Right Attitude for UPSC Preparation