IAS BABA

INTEGRATED LEARNING PROGRAMME (ILP) 2023

Your Road to Mussoorie...

VALUE ADD NOTES (SAMPLE)

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ILP 2023 – VALUE ADD NOTES (SAMPLE)

POLITY - SAMPLE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This topic is important for both Prelims and Mains. You will encounter this even in Modern History- Coming of Europeans- British Government and its Policies.

Points to know:

- British came to India in 1600 as traders (EAST INDIA COMPANY-EIC had purely trading functions)
- In 1765, EIC obtained 'diwani rights' -- Shah Alam granted these rights after losing the battle of Buxar against EIC This started its career as a territorial power.
- Revolt of 1857 - also known as the First War of Independence or the 'sepoy mutiny'
- In 1858 - British Crown assumes direct responsibility for the governance of India. i.e. Company rule ends and Crown rule starts.
- Crown rule continues until India was granted independence on August 15, 1947

Why we have to study this chapter?

- This chapter is highly important and favorite of UPSC. Every year there are questions from this chapter (both Prelims and Mains)
- Various features of our Indian Constitution and polity have their roots in the British rule. So, as an aspirant, it is important to know certain events that laid down the legal framework for the organization and functioning of government and administration in British India.
- Also, it is important to study these events as they have greatly influenced our constitution and polity (Have some moral responsibility to know about our nation)

Common problem faced by aspirants:

- There are so many events, how will I remember?
- There are so many features in each Act. How will I remember till long time? I get confused.
- Polity is boring. I keep forgetting. "The rate of evaporation is way too high" :P

Solution: It is always easy to remember things in story or pictures. Hence, this material is prepared on these lines. Hope it helps.

- First let us observe the above figure/time-line carefully. Can you identify two rules? – THE COMPANY RULE (1773–1858) and THE CROWN RULE (1858–1947)
- Now think – What are these rules? Even though EIC came in 1600, there were no such rules and why this Company rule started suddenly in 1773?

Try to remember 3 Acts under these two rules:

COMPANY RULE (1773–1858)	CROWN RULE (1858–1947)
1. Regulating Act	1. Government of India Acts
2. Pitt's India Act	2. Indian Council Acts
3. Charter Acts	3. Indian Independence Act

THE COMPANY RULE (1773–1858)

By 1773, the East India Company was in dire financial troubles, as they faced competition from other countries and also was facing difficulties to maintain monopoly.

The Company was important to the British Empire because it was a monopoly trading company in India and in the east and many influential people were shareholders.

Now, these shareholders (some of them were Parliamentarians) thought –

"What shall we do with this EIC? They are not able to bring enough profits and unable to meet its commitments. Let us make an Act to take over the management of the East India Company's rule in India."

"Yes, let us have some control and regulation on EIC – hmm.. let us call it Regulating Act".

REGULATING ACT OF 1773

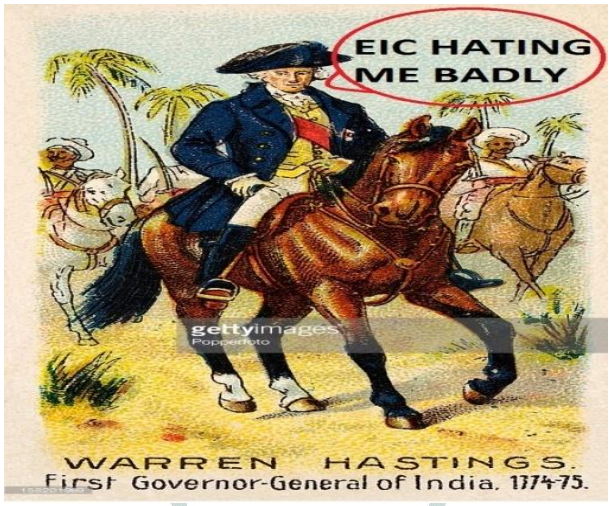
Why this Act is important?

- It was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the EIC in India.

- First time, British government recognized the political and administrative functions of the EIC.
- British government laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Features of the Act:

- The Act designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.



The first such Governor-General was **Lord Warren Hastings** (1774-1785).

How to remember? – Till this Act, EIC was enjoying in India without any control. But now an executive came to control them. So EIC started HATING him. (HATING → HASTING) → **Warren Hastings :P**

- Governor of Bengal was made 'Governor-General of Bengal' and governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies were made his subordinates. (so these governors were also "HATING" him)
- Since he was hated, there were fights throughout the year. To solve this, **the Act provided for establishment of Supreme Court (1774).**
- Real objective was to control and manage corrupt EIC → so the Act prohibited servants of EIC from engaging in any private trade or accepting bribes and gifts from native.
- The Act told the governing body of the Company i.e. Court of Directors to report all its affairs (revenue, civil, military etc.) to British Government.

Crux: (Regulating Act)
Regulating Act was passed by British Government for controlling and regulating affairs of EIC → as they enjoyed unlimited political and administrative functions → so need for central administration → Governor General of Bengal + 4 Executive Council members + 2 subordinate governors (Madras and Bombay) → HATINGS starts → need for Supreme Court → control EIC = No pvt. trade and bribes → Court of Directors should report all affairs to British government.

So did the Regulating Act help?

- No, there was some loop holes. EIC's Court of Directors (COD) was only corrupt.
- So, in 1781, British government called COD to inquire about this and tried to rectify the defects of Regulating Act.
- However, COD bribed British Government and made an Act of Settlement requesting the government to stay silent for few years.

GEOGRAPHY - SAMPLE

MONSOON

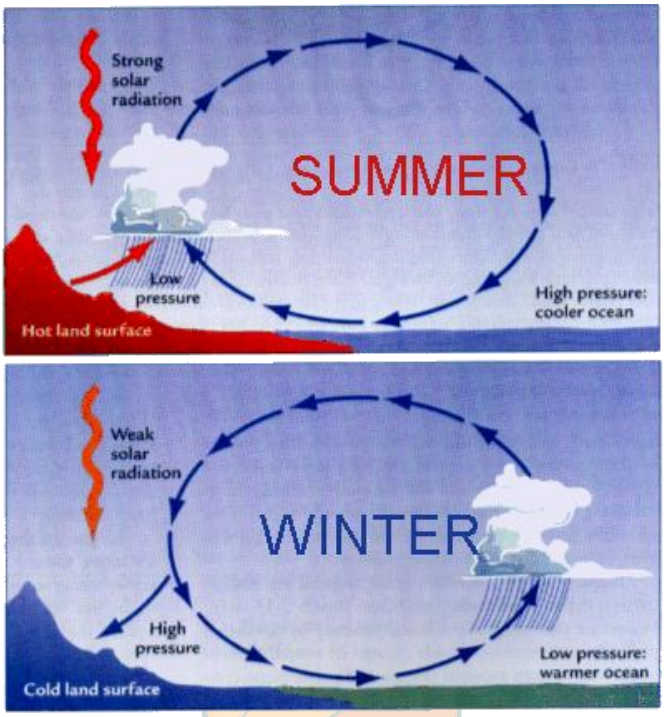
The word monsoon has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means seasonal reversal of the winds during the course of the year.

Monsoons refer to a system of winds in the tropical regions under which the direction of winds is reversed completely between the summer and the winter seasons. Under this system, the winds blow from land to sea in winter and from sea to land in summer. Therefore, most of the rainfall in the regions influenced by the monsoons is received in the summer season while winter season is generally dry. Many theories have been given to explain the phenomenon.

THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL HEATING

This was the first scientific theory given to explain the phenomenon of Monsoon. According to the traditional belief, the monsoon is caused by the differential heating of land and sea. Due to a higher temperature over the land in summer, a low-pressure area develops over the continents and the winds blow from neighboring seas towards the land. These winds are of maritime origin and hence cause ample rainfall in summer. On the other hand, the continents become colder than the neighboring oceans in winter.

As a result a high pressure area is developed over the continents. Therefore, winds blow from land to sea in winter. These winds, being of continental origin, are dry and do not cause rain. This traditional theory of monsoon has been criticized by the German meteorologist Flohn. He argues that the differential heating of land and sea is not enough to cause a seasonal reversal of winds at a global scale.



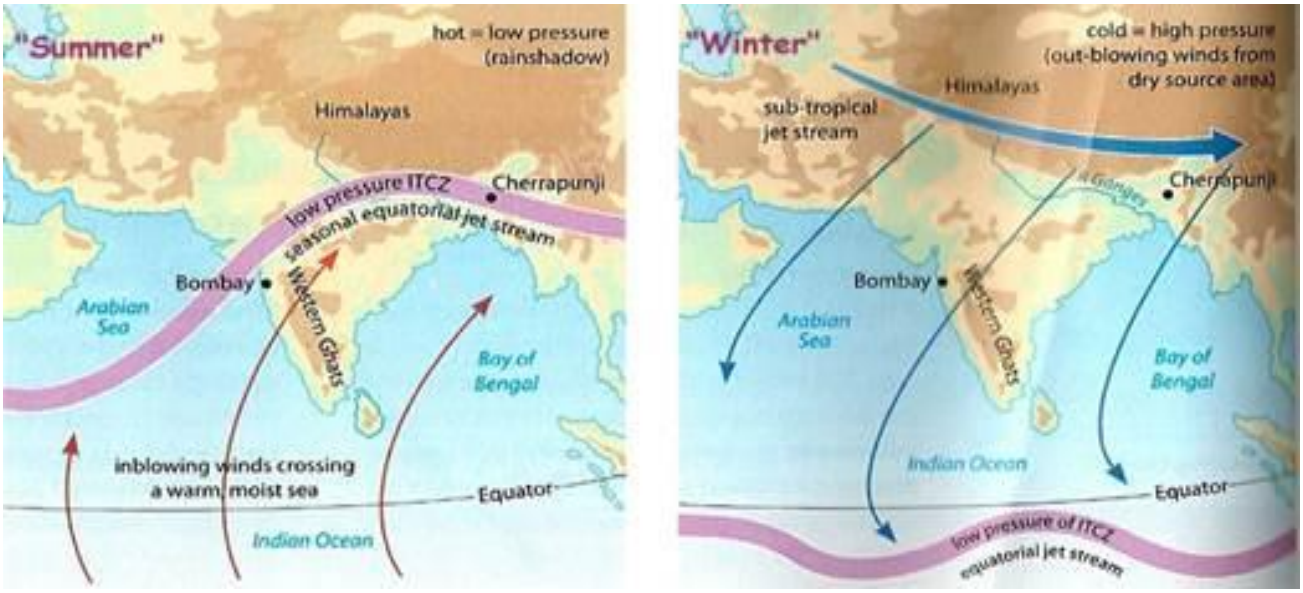
Monsoon by Differential Heating

FLOHN'S DYNAMIC CONCEPT OF MONSOON

He has explained the origin of the monsoon on the basis of seasonal shift of the pressure and wind belts under the influence of the shift of the vertical rays of the sun. According to this theory, as the vertical rays of the sun shift northwards over the Tropic of Cancer in summer season, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) also shifts to north. This results in the formation of a low pressure area over the northwestern parts of India. This low pressure is further intensified by the high temperatures in this region.

This low pressure area sucks the air from the Indian Ocean towards the Indian landmass in the form of Southwest monsoons.

In winter season, the ITCZ shifts southwards and a mild high pressure is produced over northern parts of India. This high pressure is further intensified by the equator ward shift of the subtropical high pressure belt. Due to high pressure over northern India, the winds start blowing from northeast as retreating monsoons.



The complete phenomenon can be understood by the following table.

Indian Monsoon

	SOUTH WEST MONSOON	NORTH EAST MONSOON
Occurrence	June 1st week to September	September 15th to November
ICTZ Position	In April-May – ICTZ moves towards North	In September- ICTZ moves towards South
Pressure condition	Low pressure (L.P) condition prevails at NW India	Low Pressure (L.P) condition prevails in South India
Mechanism **Stage 1**	L.P attracts Southern Hemisphere Trade winds towards NW India	South west Monsoon "Retreats" from Rajasthan, Gangetic Plain and Southern Himalayas as North east monsoon
	Trade winds after crossing Equator shifts towards West (Coriolis force) –South-West Monsoon	
Stage 2	Hits Kerala –June first week	Retreats from Punjab in second week of September
Stage 3	Bifurcated into Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal Branch	By October it reaches Bay of Bengal
Stage 4	Arabian Sea Branch : Reaches Western Ghats, Mumbai, Kachchh peninsular	Moves further Southward over Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
End of the cycle	Bay of Bengal branch : Reaches Arakan Yoma mountain of Myanmar entering India in Southwest direction, Splits into two because of Himalayas –one branch to ***Ganga*** plain, Another above ***Brahmaputra valley***	By December – It completely retreats from the Peninsula
	Monsoon reaches Garo, Khasi hills **(Mawsynram)** of Meghalaya	Retreating monsoon is associated with devastating Tropical cyclones
	Both the branches meet at **Chotanagpur Plateau**	
Tamil Nadu	T.N remains dry in this season	T.N gets copious rainfall in Retreating monsoon season

According to recent observations, the origin of Indian monsoon is influenced by a number of other factors, besides the differential heating of land and sea and the seasonal shifts of pressure and wind belts.

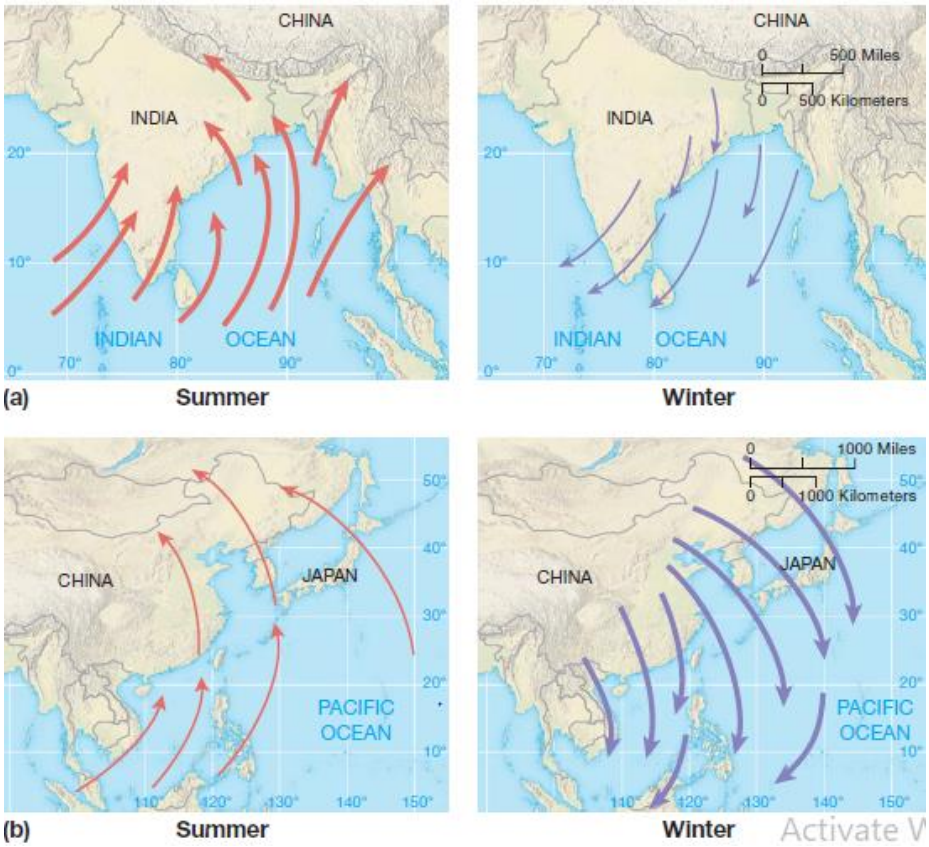
FACTORS INFLUENCING INDIAN MONSOON

Monsoon winds essentially represent unusually large latitudinal migrations of the trade winds associated with the large seasonal shifts of the ITCZ over southeastern Eurasia.

The Himalayas evidently also play a role. This significant topographic barrier allows greater winter temperature contrasts between South Asia and the interior of the continent to the north, and this in turn may influence the location and persistence of the subtropical jet stream in this region.

There are two major monsoon systems (one in South Asia and the other in East Asia), two minor systems (in Australia and West Africa), and several other regions where monsoon patterns develop (especially in Central America and the southwest United States).

South Asian Monsoon: The most notable environmental event each year in South Asia is the annual burst of the summer monsoon, illustrated in the given figure below. In this first of the two major monsoon systems, prominent onshore winds spiral in from the Indian Ocean, bringing life-giving rains to the parched subcontinent. In winter, South Asia is dominated by out-blowing dry air diverging generally from the northeast. This flow is not very different from normal northeast trades except for its low moisture content.



JET STREAMS

Jet streams are fast flowing, relatively narrow air currents found at the tropopause, the transition between the troposphere (where temperature decreases with height) and the stratosphere (where temperature increases with height), and are 10-15 kilometers above the surface of the Earth. They form near boundaries of adjacent air masses with significant differences in temperature, such as the polar region and the warmer air to the south.

The major jet streams are westerly winds (flowing west to east) in the Northern Hemisphere. During the summer, easterly jets can form in tropical regions, typically in a region where dry air encounters more humid air at high altitudes. Low level jets can form wherever low level winds are squeezed together, typically between an oncoming front and a high pressure cell.

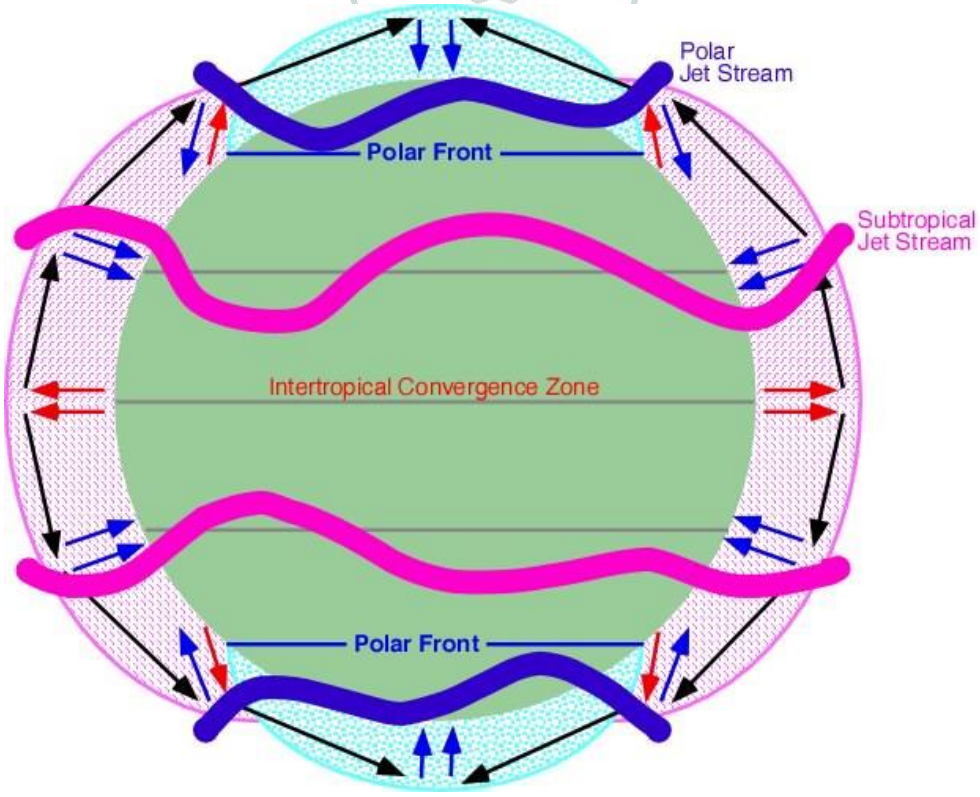
The subtropical westerly jet streams blowing over India in winter causes a high pressure over northern India. It thus intensifies the northeast monsoons. This jet stream shifts northwards beyond India in summer season and tropical easterly jets develop over India in this season. The behaviour of these jet streams is partly responsible for the variations in the time of onset of southwest monsoons over India.

The jet stream theory explains the variability in timing and strength of the monsoon.

Timing: A timely northward shift of the subtropical westerly jet at the beginning of summer is critical to the onset of the southwest monsoon over India. If the shift is delayed, so is the southwest monsoon. An early shift results in an early monsoon.

Strength: The strength of the southwest monsoon is determined by the strength of the easterly tropical jet over central India. A strong easterly tropical jet results in a strong southwest monsoon over central India, and a weak jet results in a weak monsoon.

- Jetstreams are long meandering waves moving at the upper atmosphere, Strong at 30 to 60 degree latitude
- Western Asia and Central Asia are under the influence of Jetstreams
- It moves from East to West under the influence of Westerlies
- They are high speed winds(120kmph) due to which they are also called as ***Rossby*** winds
- It is a Geostrophic wind - which balances Pressure gradient and Corriolis force
- They blow parallel to Tibetian plateau, North of Himalayas
- Tibetan highlands bifurcate the jet streams into two, one of it moves towards south of Himalayas
- The jet streams are believed to have greater influence on winter weather of India



Subtropical Jet Streams

- These jets are best developed in winter and early spring. During summer, in the Northern Hemisphere, the subtropical jet weakens considerably, and it is only identifiable in sporadic velocity streaks around the globe.
- During winter, subtropical jets intensify and can be found between 20° and 50° latitude.
- Their maximum speed approaches 300 knots, although these higher wind speeds are associated with their merger with polar-front jets.
- The core is most frequently found between 35,000 and 40,000 feet. A subsidence motion accompanies subtropical jets and gives rise to predominantly fair weather in areas they pass over.
- These jets are also remarkably persistent from time to time, but they do fluctuate daily. Sometimes they drift northward and merge with a polar-front jet. Over Asia in summer, the subtropical jet is replaced by the tropical easterly jet stream.

Tropical Easterly Jet Stream

- This jet occurs near the tropopause over Southeast Asia, India, and Africa during summer.
- The strongest winds are over southern India, but they are not as intense as the winds encountered in polar-front or subtropical jet streams.
- This jet is closely connected to the Indian and African summer monsoons. The existence of this jet implies that there is a deep layer of warm air to the north of the jet and colder air to the south over the Indian Ocean.
- This warm air is of course associated with the maximum heating taking place over India in summer, while the colder air is over the ocean.
- The difference in heating and cooling and the ensuing pressure gradient is what drives this jet.