



OFFLINE & Live

GS FOUNDATION

UPSC CSE 2029

Admission Open

Class Language - **English**

Class Timings - **3:00 -7:30 pm**

Course Validity: **September 2029**

Recording of classes will also be available and you can watch it **any number of times**



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Faculty

Teaching Experience of 185 + Yrs | 6 UPSC Interviews



Devendra Sir

Ex- Asst. Commandant | 1 UPSC Interview
1 RPSC Interview | IIT Kanpur | Ex-JMI RCA
Alumni | Ex-Vision IAS Mentor
CSAT & Current Affairs



Vinay Babu Sir

Ex-Civil Servant | 2 UPSC Interview
IIM Banglore | Ex-JMI RCA Mentor
Economy



Imam Haque Sir

PhD History | 2 UPSC Interview
Ex-JMI RCA Mentor | Ex- Vision IAS Mentor
History



Amit Narauni Sir

LLB | MA Political Science
Teaching Experience - 9+ Years
**Indian Polity and
Governance**



Mukarram Badar Sir

UPPCS Civil Servant | PhD Public
Administration | 2 UPPSC Interview | 1
HPSC Interview | Ex-JMI RCA Mentor
**Essay, Internal Security
& DM**



Tejal Khandelwal Ma'am

Ex-Unacademy | MA International
Relations
International Relations



Gulam Rabbani Sir

Ex-Chanakya IAS | Ex- JMI RCA
Teaching Experience - 18+ Years
Geography



Mithilesh K Singh Sir

JMI RCA Faculty | Ex-Dristhi IAS
Teaching Experience - 29+ Years
CSAT



Ashish K Vasishtha Sir

Ex-KSG IAS
Teaching Experience - 25+ Years
**Environment & Science-
Technology**



Dristhi Kalra Ma'am

Asst. Professor, Delhi University
**Indian Society & Social
Justice**



Dr. Swapnil Sir

Ex-Vision IAS | JMI RCA Alumni
Ethics



Yogendra K Sharma Sir

Ex-PW Only IAS
Economy

..... and more

Interview Panel



Shri. Jalaj Shrivastava
Retd. IAS



Shri. Alope Prasad
Retd. IPS



Ms. Manju Seth
Retd. IFS



Shri. S D Singh
Retd. IFoS



Ms. S Neelam
Retd. ICAS



Shri. Umar Peerzada
UPSC 2024 Topper

Mentors



Umar Peerzada
UPSC 2024 Topper



Vinay Babu Sir
Ex-Civil Servant



Devendra Sir
Ex- Asst. Commandant



Shadab Ahmad
Ex- PW & KSG IAS

Prelims

1

- GS Classes
- CSAT Classes
- Current Affairs Magazine
- Art of MCQ Analysis & Solving
- Test Series

OFFLINE/LIVE
LECTURES AND CLASS
NOTES

Mains

2

- GS Classes
- ESSAY Classes
- Test Series
- Mains Talisman

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ART OF WRITING

GS FOUNDATION
with **Daily Answer**
Writing
and
Weekly Test
Series

Interview

- Mock Interviews
- One on One Strategy Session
- Personalised DAF Questionnaire

3

1:1 Personal Mentorship

- Bi-weekly Personalised Plan
- SIGP (Special Intensive Guidance Program)

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4



Why BANO IAS?

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Daily Answer Writing & Personal Mentorship

37+ Selections in UPSC CSE 2023-25



Sample Notes

REVOLT OF 1857

→ Introduction :-

With the establishment of British rule a long drawn out process of revolt & rebellion commenced in India. 1857 revolt was one of the watershed event in Indian history that shook the foundation of British rule. At one point of time, British rule will end soon.



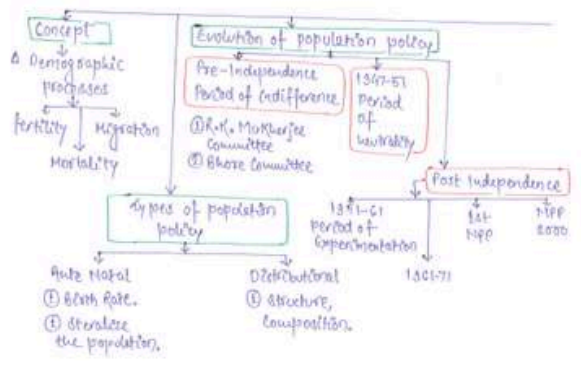
HOTSPOT OF REVOLT

→ Causes of the revolt :-

Military Dimension :-

- Discrimination & exploitation of Indian sepoy's - In 1856, New Service Rules were created which ended extra allowance.
- Racial Treatment by British commanders,
- Conspiracy theory related to activities of Christian Missions.

Population policy in India



Population policy - Deliberate changes in the demographic processes.

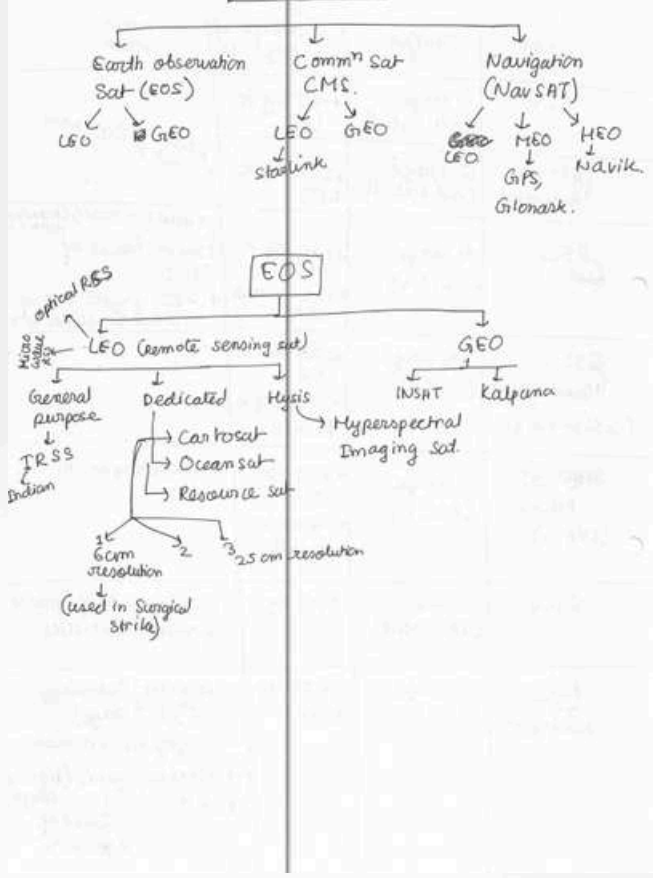
1951-61 Period of Experimentation

- 1 National family Programme 1962 launched.
- 2 Control Approach - If married couple wants to small the family planning services then govt will provide infrastructure.
- 3 Still decadal growth rate was come out 21.6%

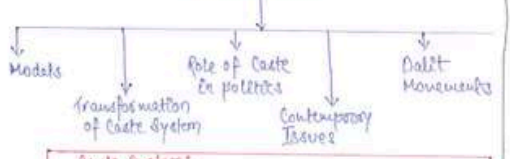
1961-71 (Aggressive steps were taken)

- 1 Attention: Provide Awareness & Education about benefits of small family.
- 2 Cafeteria: Providing different choices but ultimate decision lies with population. e.g. different

Satellites



CASTE SYSTEM



Caste System:-
System of social stratification.
(When based on hierarchy there is difference in access to resources it is stratification)

Features of Caste System :-

- 1 Inmate nature (Born in caste die in caste)
- 2 Hierarchy
- 3 Endogamy (Marriage within caste)
- 4 Commonality (Inter-caste not allowed)
- 5 Occupational Division of labours.
- 6 Disability and privileges.
- 7 Caste Council (e.g. Khap Panchayat).

Models of caste system

- varna (written in scriptures) (Not reality)
- Jatis (Based on principle of purity & pollution)
- features of Jatis:
 - Hierarchy
 - Separation of Contact
 - Occupational Division of labour

Sample Notes

1.16.3 Dhole

Context: A Wildlife Institute of India study confirmed the dhole's return to the Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong Landscape, previously considered locally extinct.

Dhole (Asiatic wild dogs): Endangered carnivore, found in South and Southeast Asia | Social, matriarchal packs: critical for prey population balance

- **Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong Landscape:** 25,000 km² in Assam, with rich biodiversity (rhinos, tigers, elephants) | Key corridor for megafauna movement



1.16.4 Indian Yak

Context: ICAR-NRC on Yak assembled the first chromosome-level genome of the Indian yak

Indian Yak (Bos grunniens): High-altitude bovine, "ship of the Himalayas," reared in Arunachal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal, J&K, Ladakh | **Vulnerable, WPA Schedule-I**

Features: Tolerates -40°C, thick coat, enlarged rumen for low-quality forage | Supports nomads with milk, meat, wool, transport, dung fuel.



1.16.5 Phayre's Langur and Western Hoolock Gibbon

Context: The Primates in April 2023-2025 report highlighted Phayre's Langur and Western Hoolock Gibbon as conservation concerns, though not listed among the 25 most endangered primates globally.

Phayre's Langur (Trachypithecus phayrei): IUCN: Endangered, Distribution: Northeast India, East Bangladesh, Western Myanmar.

- **Habitat:** Tropical evergreen, deciduous, and bamboo forests.
- **Features-Physical:** Bluish-brown coat, white eye rings, long tail, males ~7.9 kg, females ~6.9 kg | **Biological:** Arboreal, diurnal, folivorous (leaf-eating), lives in groups, territorial.
- **Significance:** Seed dispersers, critical for forest ecosystems.



Western Hoolock Gibbon (Hoolock hoolock): IUCN: Endangered, WPA: Schedule I, CITES: Appendix II.

- **Habitat:** Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests in Northeast India, Bangladesh, Myanmar.
- **Features-Physical:** Males black with white brows, females grey-brown, known for vocal duets | **Biological:** Monogamous, arboreal, frugivorous, moves by brachiation (up to 55 km/hr).
- **Significance:** Indicator species for forest health, threatened by habitat loss.



1.16.6 Narayanpatna Goat

Context: Odisha's Narayanpatna goat faces threats from unscientific crossbreeding and lack of breed recognition.

About Narayanpatna Goat: Native breed from Koraput, Odisha, reared by tribal communities.

- **Features:**
 - Medium-to-large, varied coat colors, curved horns, 30-35 kg (bucks), 25-30 kg (does).
 - High reproductive efficiency, disease-resistant, low-input system.
 - Supports meat production, rituals, and financial security.
- **Significance:** Climate-resilient, supports tribal livelihoods, needs formal recognition.

1.16.7 Ganges River Dolphins

Context: The Assam and Meghalaya governments plan a 55 MW hydropower project on the Kulsi River, a critical habitat for Ganges River Dolphin, despite environmental concerns.

Ganges River Dolphin:

- Designated India's National Aquatic Animal (2009) and Assam's State Aquatic Animal.
- WWF-India identifies the Kulsi as one of nine optimal dolphin habitats due to its deep waters and Brahmaputra confluence.
- A 2024 Wildlife Institute of India (WII) census recorded 17 dolphins in a 60-km stretch of the Kulsi.
- **IUCN Status:** Endangered



- **Threats:**
 - **Habitat Degradation:** Mechanized sand mining has reduced water levels by 70% in some areas.
 - **Pollution:** Industrial effluents and agricultural runoff (e.g., organo-phosphate pesticides) harm dolphins.
 - **Hydropower Project:** The proposed project threatens dolphin nesting sites and habitat fragmentation.

Volcanic Eruptions In News

1. **Mount Semeru, Indonesia:** Located on Java Island, Indonesia, it is the highest volcano on Java and a stratovolcano forming part of the highly seismically active Pacific Ring of Fire, with other recent eruptions in the country including Mount Lewotobi Laki Laki and Merapi Volcano.

2. **Hayli Gubbi, Ethiopia:** A recent eruption generated a massive ash cloud that spread across the Red Sea and South Asia, with thick ash reaching India and forcing the diversion of several flights.

Volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which molten rock (magma), gases, and ash escape to the surface, usually building a mountain or cone over time.

- **Causes of volcanoes:** Volcanoes form mainly due to movement of tectonic plates—at convergent boundaries where one plate subducts under another, at divergent boundaries where plates move apart and magma rises, and at hotspots where plumes of hot mantle material melt through the crust (like Hawaii).

Types of volcanoes:

- **Shield volcanoes:** Broad, gently sloping volcanoes formed by fluid lava (e.g., Mauna Loa).
- **Stratovolcanoes (composite volcanoes):** Steep-sided, explosive volcanoes built of lava and ash layers (e.g., Mount Fuji, Merapi).
- **Cinder cone volcanoes:** Small, steep cones made of ash and volcanic debris.
- **Lava dome volcanoes:** Formed by thick, viscous lava piling up near the vent.

Related FQ: Where is the volcanic mountain, Mount St. Helens located? (2008)

- Chile
- Japan
- Philippines
- USA

Q ANSWER

Afar Region

Context: Scientists have selected the Afar region to study and analyze plate tectonic theory, owing to its unique geological features.

Afar Region: Located in northeastern Ethiopia, where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden | Geologically, the region is significant as the convergence point of the Main Ethiopian Rift, Red Sea Rift, and Gulf of Aden Rift, together forming a triple junction that makes it crucial for tectonic studies.

Physical Features:

- **Afar (Danakil) Depression:** forms the northern part of the region and is characterized by desert scrubland, shallow saline lakes, and active volcanoes.
- **Awash River Valley:** Constitutes the southern part of the region

Climate and Terrain: Much of the region lies below sea level and it is considered one of the hottest places on Earth.

Anthropological Importance: Known for early hominid fossil discoveries, including "Lucy" (*Australopithecus afarensis*).

Plate Tectonic Theory explains how the Earth's outer shell behaves and why earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains, and continents exist where they do. At the surface, the Earth is broken into large rigid slabs called tectonic plates. These plates include both continental and oceanic crust and float over a semi-molten layer of the mantle called the asthenosphere. The plates are not stationary; they move very slowly—about the speed at which fingernails grow—due to heat-driven convection currents in the mantle.

Plate Tectonic Theory was proposed in its modern form in the late 1960s, evolving from Alfred Wegener's Continental Drift Theory (1912); key contributions were made by Harry Hess and Robert S. Dietz through the concept of seafloor spreading, and later confirmed by Vine and Matthews using magnetic anomaly evidence from ocean floors, leading to its global acceptance as the fundamental theory explaining plate movements and Earth's geological processes.








Why plates move: Heat from the Earth's interior causes mantle material to rise, spread, cool, and sink. This motion pushes and pulls tectonic plates. Two main forces operate:

- **Ridge push:** Plates slide away from elevated mid-ocean ridges.
- **Slab pull:** A dense, sinking plate pulls the rest of the plate with it into the mantle.










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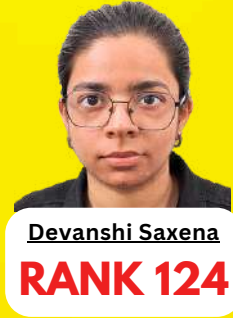
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