

Mains Q& A Test-4 (28/08/2022)

Approach for the Mains Answer Writing

- Start Your answer briefly introducing the Topic
- Discuss the Key points about the Topic with the Context in the Question
- Discuss Pro and Cons of the Topic (if applicable)
- Quote the Statistics (if there are any)
- Draw the Conclusion (Make Sure your answer doesn't support any particular view and make it look balanced)

What were the reasons for French revolution? Examine its impacts on French Society as well as the world? (250 Words)

Introduction

French revolution (1789-99) was a period of Social and Political upheaval in France which resulted in overthrowing the Monarchy and establishing the Republic

- On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm.
- The king had commanded troops to move into the city.
- Rumors spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens.
- Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition.

Reasons for French revolution

Reasons for French revolution are multi-dimensional and those are



Political:

- The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres. Lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans.
- So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone.
- To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities, the state was forced to increase taxes

Financial:

- Peasants made up about 90 per cent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated.
- About 60 per cent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate.
- The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.

Social:

- The most important of these was exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges
- The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woolen and silk textiles that **were either exported or bought by the richer members of society.**
- **Aspirations of Bourgeois class to be politically equal to clergy and Aristocratic Class**

Impacts on French Society

- Monarchy was abolished, Republic took its place
- Serfdom, slavery, Feudalism were abolished and the influence of church decreased in the Personal lives



Impact On world

- It inspired other revolutions like Independence movements in Spanish and South America
- Indian freedom Movement leaders incorporated ideals like Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

Globalisation has changed the role of a State, Critically evaluate its impact in the context of developing Countries (250 Words)

Introduction

Globalization is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries

Besides the movement of goods, services, investments and technology, there is one more way in which the countries are connected. That is through the movement of the people between countries

Factors impacted developing Countries

Technology

Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major reasons for the rapid globalization.

Like innovative technology has established in transport, even more remarkable developments happened in **Information, Communication, and Technology**

Liberalization of Foreign Trade and Foreign Policies

Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier because of the restrictions that has been put on

Government can use trade barriers to reduce or increase foreign trade and to decide what kind of goods and how much of each, should come into the country



The government decided that the time had come for Indian Producers to compete with Foreign Producers

Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as **Liberalisation**

Indian healthcare has emerged as successful player in dealing with pandemics. Highlight the government initiatives in this regard? (10M) (250 Words)

Introduction

- National Health Accounts is a tool to describe health expenditures and the flow of funds in both Government and private sector in the country.
- These estimates are derived within the framework of National Health Accounts Guidelines for India, 2016 and adhere to System of Health Accounts 2011, a global standard framework for producing health accounts provided by WHO.
- It answers important policy questions such as what are the sources of healthcare expenditures, who manages these, who provides health care services, and which services are utilised

Key Highlights of the National Health Accounts

- For 2017-18, there had been an increase in the share of Government health expenditure in the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the country.
- It has increased from 1.15% in 2013-14 to 1.35% in 2017-18
- 2.2 Total Health Expenditure (THE) as Per-Capita:
 - In per capita terms, the Government health expenditure has increased from Rs 1,042 to Rs 1,753 between 2013-14 to 2017-18.
 - Primary and secondary care accounts for more than 80% of the current Government health expenditure.
- The rise in government spending on healthcare via schemes such as Jan Aushadhi led to an increase in the share of government expenditure in the total health expenditure to 40.8% and a decline in out-of-pocket expenditure to 48.8% for 2017-18.
- 3. Challenges associated
 - India spends less percentage of GDP on health, less than Nepal, Sri Lanka.
 - According to WHO 70 percent of the overall household expenditure on health in the country is on medicines.



- WHO estimated 469 million people in India do not have regular access to essential medicines.
- Various studies (such as the first post) have shown the rising out-of-pocket expenditures on healthcare is pushing around 32-39 million Indians below the poverty line annually.
- According to the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) 55 million Indians were pushed into poverty in a single year due to unaffordable healthcare.

Government initiatives towards healthcare

- Under the National Health Mission, the government has launched several schemes like:
- **Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)** programme essentially looks to address the major causes of mortality among women and children as well as the delays in accessing and utilizing health care and services.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is an important initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram which enables all adolescents in India to realize their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being and by accessing the services and support they need to do so.
- The government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram to motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries.
- The National AIDS Control Organisation was set up so that every person living with HIV has access to quality care and is treated with dignity.
- Revised National TB Control Programme is a state-run tuberculosis control initiative of Government of India with a vision of achieving a TB free India.
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme was initiated by the government for early detection through active surveillance by the trained health workers and to provide appropriate medical rehabilitation and leprosy ulcer care services.
- The Government of India has launched Mission Indradhanush with the aim of improving coverage of immunisation in the country.
- National Mental Health Program to ensure the availability and accessibility of minimum mental healthcare for all in the foreseeable future.
- Pulse Polio is an immunisation campaign established by the government of India to eliminate polio in India by vaccinating all children under the age of five years against the polio virus.



- The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was announced with objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country by setting up of various institutions like AIIMS and upgrading government medical

College institutions

- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi which provides financial assistance to the patients that are below poverty line and are suffering from life-threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any government run super specialty hospital/ institution.
- The National Tobacco Control Programme was launched with the objective to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and about the Tobacco Control Laws and to facilitate the effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws.
- Integrated Child Development Service was launched to improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, effective coordination and implementation of policy among the various departments and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutrition needs through proper nutrition and health education.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a government-run health insurance programme for the Indian poor.
- Ayushman Bharath for better coverage of primary healthcare services and insurance coverage of 5 lakh per family per year.

Critically analyse Ambedkar's views on the local governance in India. (100 words)

Dr B.R. Ambedkar believed that the village represented regressive India as a source of oppression.

He argued that panchayats in the villages are a continuation of caste Hindus hegemony.



Ambedkar Hindu code bill was an idea to bring equality and justice to society through the emancipation of women by extending equal property rights to women.

Education, agitation and organization are the three-pronged approaches to the emancipation of Dalits in India.

Concerning the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts he viewed that the remedy lay in creating an unbiased and truly democratic Panchayati raj system in the country.

He fought for the preservation of depressed classes in rural governance.

He commented on the self-government that unless I am satisfied that every self-governing institution has provisions in it which give the depressed classes special representation to protect their rights and until that is done, I am afraid it will not be possible for me to assent to the first part of the bill.

Critically analyse Gandhi's concept of democratic decentralization.(250 Words)

Introduction

Panchayati Raj is a system and process of good governance. Villages have always been the basic units of administration in India since ancient times. The Gram Sabha can become the cornerstone of the whole Panchayat Raj institutional set-up, thereby the Indian democratic system.

Gandhi's concept of democratic decentralization

It bears the stamp of his passionate belief in non-violence, truth and individual freedom.

He calls it Panchayati Raj or village Swaraj. He wants to see each village as a little republic, self-sufficient in its vital wants, organically and non-hierarchically linked with the larger spatial bodies and enjoying the maximum freedom of deciding the affairs of the locality.



Gandhi wanted political power to be distributed among the villages in India. Gandhi preferred the term 'Swaraj' to describe what he called true democracy. This democracy is based upon freedom.

Individual freedom in Gandhi's view could be maintained only in autonomous, self-reliant communities that offer opportunities to the people for fullest participation.

Village panchayats

Mahatma Gandhi's tours all across the country reinforced his convictions that India would benefit if the villages were governed by Village Panchayats based on the principle of "simple living and high thinking".

These were village republics which were self-contained and self-reliant and had all that people want. These were the institutions where a minimum standard of living could be accorded to all human beings.

An individual had maximum freedom and opportunity to develop his personality to the greatest extent.

In these republics, there would be a diminution of the state and the roots of democracy deepened. According to him, centralization cannot be sustained as a system without adequate force.

The affairs are to be managed by Panchayats consisting of five persons elected annually. Gandhi aimed at the individual at the centre of the local administration. People are expected to take a personal interest and turn up in large numbers at the meeting to deliberate problems of common interest such as village industries, agricultural production, obligation and planning.

Village-unit of a decentralized system

Gandhi made it very dear that concentration of either economic or political power would violate all the essential principles of participatory democracy.

To check centralization, Gandhi suggested the institution of village republics both as institutions of parallel polities and as units of economic autonomy.



The village is the lowest unit of a decentralized system. Politically a village has to be small enough to permit everyone to participate directly in the decision-making process. It is the basic institution of participatory democracy.

The technical skills of the villages will be fully developed, there will be no dearth of men with a high degree of skill and artistic talent. **There will be village poets, village artists, village architects, linguists and research workers.**

Gandhian decentralization means the creation of parallel politics in which people's power is institutionalized to counter the centralizing and alienating forces of the modern state.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, utilization of the local resources is quite fundamental to the development of the Panchayat Raj system.

The Panchayats with the Gram Sabhas should be so organized as to identify the resources locally available for development in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Gandhi wrote, "Democracy becomes an impossible thing until power is shared by all, but let not democracy degenerate into mobocracy".

Each village is a little republic, self-sufficient, enjoying maximum freedom for deciding the affairs of the locality.

Gandhi also proposed a scheme of government under the Gandhian Constitution beginning from the primary unit the Village Panchayat to the level of the All-India Panchayat, with the powers being assigned to all levels of the government.

These villages should not only be self-sufficient but also capable of defending themselves, even if need be, against the whole world.

Nutrients are necessary for an organism to survive. Then why is nutrient enrichment a limiting factor in aquatic ecosystem. Explain in detail.

A nutrient is a substance used by an organism to survive, grow and reproduce. Nutrients are necessary for metabolic process and can be metabolically converted to smaller molecules in the process of releasing energy.

As we say, too much of anything is good for nothing, nutrient enrichment is also not good. It can be better explained by eutrophication.

Eutrophication is the process of accumulation of excess nutrients in an aquatic body, frequently due to run-off from the land, which causes a dense growth of plant life (250 Words)

Process

- Agricultural run off, untreated sewage, etc.,
- Transportation to the aquatic ecosystem.
- Nutrient accumulation and enrichment.
- Overgrowth of algae.
- Algal bloom.
- Algae covering the aquatic surface layer.
- Restricts the sunlight penetration, diffusion of dissolved oxygen.
- Underground aquatic algae, plants die.
- Bacterial decomposition consumes the available oxygen in the aquatic ecosystem
- Anoxia condition- devoid of oxygen
- All aquatic organisms die due to lack of dissolved oxygen.
- Degradation of aquatic ecosystem.

EFFECTS-

- Eutrophication eventually create detritus layer on the ponds, lakes and produces successively shallower depth of surface water.
- Eventually the water body is reduced into marsh whose plant community is transformed from an aquatic environment to recognizable terrestrial ecosystem.
- Algal blooms restrict the sunlight to penetrate and affects the photosynthesizing plants. It cause death of plants.
- Bacteria consumes all the oxygen on decomposition & results in devoid of oxygen. Eventually it leads to death of all living organisms in aquatic ecosystem.
- New Species Invasion- Eutrophication may cause the ecosystem competitive by transforming the normal limiting nutrient to abundant level. This cause shifting in species composition of ecosystem.
- Some algal blooms when die or eaten, release neuro & hepatotoxic which can kill aquatic organisms and pose threat to humans. (Shellfish poisoning)
- Depletion of dissolved oxygen level.
- Increased incidents of fish kills and loss of desirable fish species and reduction in harvesting.
- Loss of coral reefs.
- Decrease in water transparency and increased turbidity.
- Increased biomass of inedible toxic phytoplankton.



Because of the above mentioned effects, nutrient enrichment in aquatic ecosystem is considered as a limiting factor.

Biosphere occupies the last level of organization. Why biome is not in last level of organization. Explain with an example. (150 words)

Introduction

Biosphere and biome are two different levels of organization in an ecosystem. The increasing order of Organization is as follows :

Individual—>population—>community—>ecosystem—>biome—>biosphere.

A distinct biogeographical unit consisting of a biological community that has formed in response to a shared regional climate is considered as biome. The terrestrial part of the earth has many different climatic areas hence many different biomes, which are characterized by climate, vegetation, soil, animal life.

The climate determines the boundaries of a biome & no two biomes are alike.

Biosphere is a part of the earth where life exists. biosphere represents a highly integrated & interacting zone comprising of atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.

Living organisms are not uniformly distributed throughout the biosphere.

Example:

In polar regions, very few organisms are surviving, while the tropical rainforest has 50% of global diversity.

Biosphere is made up of the parts of earth where life exists, including all ecosystems like terrestrial, aquatic.

As mentioned earlier, biomes are terrestrial biological community.

Based on different climatic conditions, many biomes are defined.

Tundra, temperate deciduous forest, tropical rain forest, taiga, savannah, grassland, desert biomes.



All these fall under biosphere where life exists.

Hence biosphere occupied last level of organization and biomes are not.

Wind Plays a Major role in formation of different erosional and depositional landforms. In this light discuss the various types of land topography formed due to action of wind (250 words)

Introduction

Wind is the main geomorphic agent especially in the hot deserts, winds have dual role in the formation of Depositional Landforms and Erosional Landforms

The action of winds in deserts

Wind erosion carried out in the following ways

Deflation

This involves lifting and blowing away loose materials from the ground.

Deflation results in the lowering of the land surface to form large depressions called deflation hollows.

The Qattara Depression of the Sahara desert lies almost 450 feet below sea level.

Abrasion

The sandblasting of the rock surfaces by the winds that hurl sand particles against them is called abrasion.

Attrition

When wind-borne particles roll against one another in a collision they wear each other away so that their sizes are greatly reduced and grains are rounded into millet seed sand. This process is called attrition.



Landforms of wind erosion in deserts

In the combined process of abrasion, deflation and attrition, a wealth of characteristic desert landforms emerge.

Rock pedestals or mushroom rocks

The sandblasting effect of winds against any projecting rock masses wears back the softer layers so that an irregular edge is formed on the alternate bands of hard and soft rocks.

Zeugen

Tabular masses have a layer of soft rocks lying beneath a surface layer of more resistant rocks.

The erosional effect of the wind on soft and resistant rock surfaces carves them into a weird-looking ridge and furrow landscape.

Yardangs

Quite similar to Zeugen but instead of lying in horizontal strata upon one another, the hard & soft rocks of Yardangs are vertical bands

Rocks are aligned in the direction of prevailing winds.

Winds abrasion excavates the bands of softer rocks into long, narrow corridors, separating the steep-sided overhanging ridges of hard rock called Yardangs.

Mesas and buttes

Mesa is a Spanish word meaning table. It is a flat and table-like landmass with a very resistant horizontal top layer and very steep slides.

The hard stratum on the surface resists denudation by both wind and water and thus protects the underlying layers of rocks from being eroded.



Isenberg

They have isolated residual hills rising abruptly from the ground level.

They are characterized by very steep slopes & rather rounded tops

They are often composed of granite or gneiss and are probably relics of an original plateau, which has been almost entirely eroded.

Ventifacts or dreikanter

These are the pebbles faced by sand-blasting and shaped and thoroughly polished by wind abrasion to shapes resembling Brazil nuts.

Rock fragments, mechanically weathered from mountains and upstanding rocks, are moved by wind and smoothed on the windward side.

Deflation hallows

Winds lower the ground by blowing away the unconsolidated materials, and small depressions may form.

Similarly, minor faulting can also initiate depressions and the eddying action of on-coming winds will wear off the weaker rocks until the water table is reached.

Landforms of wind deposition in deserts

Materials eroded & transported by winds must come to rest somewhere.

The finest dust travels vast distances in the air sometimes as long as 2300 miles before they settle down.

The dust from the Sahara desert is sometimes blown across the Mediterranean to fall as blood rains in Italy or on the glaciers of Switzerland.



Dunes

They may be active or live dunes, constantly on the move, or inactive fixed dunes, rooted with vegetation.

Dunes are most well represented in the erg desert where a sea of sand is being continuously moved, reshaped, and re-deposited into a variety of features.

The two most common types of dunes are Barchans & Serifs.

Barchan

These are crescent or moon-shaped dunes that occur individually or in groups.

These are initiated probably by a chance accumulation of sand at an obstacle, such as a patch of grass or a heap of rocks. They occur transversely to the wind.

Seifs or longitudinal dunes

Seifs is an Arabic word meaning “Sword”. They are long, narrow ridges of sand, often over a hundred miles long lying parallel to the direction of the prevailing winds.

The high, serrated ridges may attain a height of over 200 feet.

Loess

The fine dust blown beyond the desert limits is deposited on neighbouring lands as loess.

It is a yellow, friable material and is usually very fertile.

Explain about Gandhara, Mathura, and Saranath Schools of Architecture (250 words)

Introduction

The first century CE onwards, Gandhara (now in Pakistan), Mathura in northern India and Vengi in Andhra Pradesh emerged as important centers’ of art production.

Buddha In the symbolic form got a human form in Mathura and Gandhara. The sculptural tradition in Gandhara had the Confluence of Bactria, Parthia and the local Gandhara tradition. The local sculptural tradition at Mathura became so strong that the tradition spread to other parts of northern India.

Key Points

- The best example in this regard is the *stupa* sculptures found at Sanghol in the Punjab. The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of earlier *Yaksha* images whereas in Gandhara it has Hellenistic features.
- Early Jain Teerthankar images and portraits of kings, especially the headless Kanishka are also found from Mathura. Images of Vaishnava (mainly Vishnu and his various forms) and Shaiva (mainly the *lingas* and *mukhalingas*) faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers.
- It may be noted that the images of Vishnu and Shiva are represented by their *ayudhas* (weapons). There is boldness in carving the large images, the volume of the images is projected out of the picture plane, the faces are round and smiling, heaviness in the sculptural volume is reduced to relaxed flesh.
- The garments
- Of the body are clearly visible and they cover the left shoulder. Images of the Buddha, *Yakshas*, and *Yakshinis*, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities and portrait statues are profusely sculpted.
- In the second century CE, images in Mathura get sensual, rotundity increases, they become fleshier. The trend continues in the fourth century CE but in the late fourth century CE, the massiveness and fleshiness is reduced further and the flesh becomes more tightened, the volume of the drapery also gets reduced and in the fifth and sixth centuries CE, the drapery is integrated into the sculptural mass
- In this period, two important schools of sculptures in northern India are Worth noting. The traditional centre, Mathura, remained the main art production site whereas Sarnath and Kosambi also emerged as important centers' of art production.
- Many Buddha images in Sarnath have plain transparent drapery covering both shoulders, and the halo around the head has very little ornamentation whereas the Mathura Buddha images continue to depict folds of the drapery in the Buddha
- Images and the halo around the head is profusely decorated



What are the consequences of Bengal Partition in 1905 (250 Words)

PARTITION OF BENGAL

- Calcutta was the capital of the British Raj and the Bengal Presidency and was one of the largest provinces in India, populated by more than 78 million people, encompassing present-day West Bengal, Bangladesh, Bihar, Parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Assam.
- For a long the British maintained that Bengal was too, large to efficiently manage and administer, it was also believed that with Calcutta as the nerve centre of the educated nationalist, the resistance to colonial rule would only increase.
- In July 1905, Curzon announced the partition of Bengal into two provinces East Bengal and Assam with a population of 38 million, which was predominately Muslim, while the Western province called Bengal was reduced to 55 million people, primarily Hindus.
- The protest began almost immediately after the announcement, with meetings taking place in more than 300 cities, towns, and villages across Bengal

CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION

- Popular anger against partition had been brewing since the British announced their scheme, but grew into a stronger and more organized movement after it was implemented in 1905.
- In opposition to the partition, nationalist leaders organized a campaign of a boycott of British goods and institutions and encouraged the use of local products
- After a formal resolution was passed at a meeting in Calcutta in August 1905, the Swadeshi movement began.
- There was a surge in nationalist rhetoric and the song "Bande Mataram" set to music by Rabindranath Tagore became the informal anthem of the movement.
- The Swadeshi movement and boycott were not restricted to Bengal and spread to other parts of the country
- Several secret societies such as the Anushilan Samiti of Bengal sought to overthrow British rule through violent means
- Revolutionary groups used bombs to attempt to assassinate colonial officials and engaged in armed robberies to finance their activities.
- In 1905 Curzon resigned and returned to England after losing a power struggle with the commander in chief of the British Army, Lord Kitchener.
- The protest continued after he left and the colonial government in 1911 announced the reunification of Bengal and the Capital of the Raj was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi



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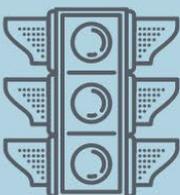
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