



Mains Q& A Test(11)- (23/10/2022)

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)**





Explain about Dravida style of architecture and discuss various dynasties contributions to it?

Introduction

The Dravidian style of temple architecture of South India was pioneered by the Pallavas who reigned in parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and northern Tamil Nadu until the ninth century.

Body

Dravida style of architecture

- The Dravida temple is enclosed within a compound wall.
- The front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre called Gopuram.
- The shape of the main temple tower known as vimana in Tamil Nadu is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically rather than the curving shikhara of North India.
- In the south India temple, the word shikhara is used only for the crowning element at the top of the temple which is usually shaped like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola this is equivalent to the amalaka and kalasha of North Indian temples
- Fierce Dvarapalas or the door-keepers guarding the temple adorn the entrance to garbhagriha.
- It is common to find a large water reservoir or a temple tank, enclosed within the complex.
- Subsidiary shrines are either incorporated within the main temple tower or located as distinct, separate small shrines beside the main temple.
- Kailshnath temple at Ellora is a famous example of a temple built in complete Dravidian style.

Pallavas Contribution

In the south the Pallavas created beautiful monuments in the 7th CE AD. Mahendravarman and his son Narasimhavarman were great patrons of art and architecture. The shore temple at Mahabalipuram was built later, probably in the reign of Narasimhavarman II also known as Rajasimha. It has shrines dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu.



Cholas Contribution

The Cholas perfected the Dravidian temple style inherited from the Pallavas. During this time, the Architecture style became more elaborate by moving away from the early cave temples of the Pallavas. Stone came to be used as the predominant material for the construction of the temples during this time. Gopurams became more prominent. They were decorated with carvings representing various Puranas. The Vimanas attained a greater grandeur during the Chola Period. The temple tower of Brihadeshwara temple is 66 meters. Greater emphasis was given for the use of sculptures in the construction of the temple.

What are the basic features of Hindu Temples? Discuss different styles of architecture?

Introduction

India has a rich culture and varied heritage which has been evolved from the Indus valley civilization. The Architecture holds the indigenous cultural traditions and social requirements, economic prosperity, the religious practice of different eras. Thus, the study of architecture discloses the cultural diversities of India. Most of Indian art is encouraged by religion.

Body

The basic features of Hindu Temples are

Garbhagriha: Literally means womb-house. It is a cave-like sanctum which houses the main icon of the temple. In earlier times, it was a small cubicle with one entrance. In later periods, it grew into a larger chamber.

Mandapa: The entrance to the temple. It could be a portico or a collonated hall where worshippers stand.

Shikara/Vimana: Noticed from 5th century CE. It is a mountain-like spire on top.

In north-India, it is called Shikara and is curving in shape. In the south, it is like a pyramidal tower and is called Vimana.

Amalaka: Stone like disc seen at the top of the temple. Mostly in north Indian temples.

Kalsha: It is the topmost part of the temple. Mainly seen in north Indian styles.



Antarla: It is a vestibule between the Garbhagriha and the Mandapa.

Jagati: This is common in north Indian temples and is a raised platform where devotees can sit and pray.

Vahana: It is the vehicle of the main deity which along with the standard pillar or Dhvaj which are placed axially.

Different styles of Architecture

They are

1. Nagara style
2. Dravida style
3. Vesara Style

Nagara style

The Nagara style is associated with the land between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas and developed regionally in Northern parts of India. In this style, the structure comprises of two buildings, the main taller shrine and an adjoining Mandapa which is short. The foremost difference between these two buildings is in the shape of the shikara. In the main shrine, a bell-shaped structure is added.

The temples are mainly formed of four chambers. They are

Garbhagriha

Jagmohan

Natyamandir

Bhogamandir



Dravida style

Dravida style advanced in the south, throughout the Chola Empire, between 9 th -12 th century AD. It is seen in the region between the Krishna and Kaveri rivers.

The two most important characteristics of Dravida temple architecture is:

Temples have more than 4 sides in the sanctum

Tower or Vimana are pyramids

In Dravida style temple is situated within an ambulatory hall and there is multiple storeys called Vimana, built above the Garbhagriha.

Vesara Style

Vesara style is at times related to the region between the Krishna River and Vindhyas emerged during the early medieval period. Many temples in Central India and Deccan have used the Vesara style with regional modifications. It is a fusion style of both Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture

Temples built but later Chalukyas of Kalyani and Hoysalas are considered as the examples of Vesara style. The height of the temple towers reduced even though the numbers of tiers are retained. This is attained by decreasing the height of individual tiers. The semi-circular erections of the Buddhist chaitya are also copied in this style. In this style structures are finely finished, figures are much decorated and well-polished.

**What do you understand by the phenomenon of the inversion of temperature?
How does it impact the atmosphere and weather?**

Introduction

Temperature inversion is a reversal of the normal behavior of temperature in the troposphere. Under this meteorological phenomenon layer of warm air lies over the cold air layer. It is



caused in static atmospheric conditions while some times, it occurs due to horizontal or vertical movement of air. Temperature inversion is usually of short duration but quite common nonetheless.

Body

Favorable conditions for temperature Inversion

Cloudless and clear sky: Loss of heat through terrestrial radiation proceeds more rapidly without any obstruction.

Snow covered ground surface: It results in maximum loss of heat through reflection of incoming solar radiation.

Long winter nights: Loss of heat by terrestrial radiation from the ground surface during night may exceed the amount of incoming solar radiation.

Slow movement of air: It results in no transfer or mixing of heat in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

Dry air near the ground surface: It limits the absorption of the radiated heat from the Earth's surface. Effect on atmosphere and weather Temperature inversion determines the precipitation, forms of clouds, and also causes frost due to condensation of warm air due to its cooling.

Less Rainfall: Convection clouds cannot move high upwards so there is less rainfall and no showers. So, it causes a problem for agricultural productivity.

Stops the movement of air: It causes the stability of the atmosphere that stops the downward and upward movement of air

Dust particles hanging in the air: Due to inversion of temperature, air pollutants such as dust particles and smoke do not disperse on the surface,

Thunderstorms and Tornadoes: Intense thunderstorms and tornadoes are also associated with inversion of temperature because of the intense energy that is released after an inversion blocks an area's normal convection patterns.

Conclusion:



Temperature inversion might be a desirable phenomenon when it comes to cooler air temperatures, and comfort after an extremely hot and oppressive day, the after-effects on air quality are certainly not desirable.

Discuss the key features of Subsidiary alliance policy also explain how the policy adopted by the Britishers to extend their role in India?(150 words)

Introduction

The policy of subsidiary Alliance was in the real sense, a document of losing sovereignty. Under this, the native state did not have the rights of self-defence of setting its disputes with its neighbours of maintaining diplomatic relations or of employing any other foreign experts.

Body

Features of Subsidiary Alliance System

It was planned and executed by Lord Wellesley to extend the company's rule in India.

The native Indian ruler who entered into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces while accepting the British forces in his territory. He also had to pay for the maintenance of the British army. If he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory was taken away and ceded to the British.

In return of this, the British would protect the native state against any foreign attack or internal revolt with the help of their army.

The Indian state that entered into subsidiary alliance with the Britishers could not enter into any alliance with any one.

Thus native ruler virtually lost all his independence and became a British protectorate.

Phases of Subsidiary Alliance system

1. A British resident was kept at the court of the native ruler
2. The native ruler was not allowed to employ any European or a Citizen of a state which was enemy of the Britishers in his service.



3. The native ruler could not maintain any friendly relations with any other ruler without the approval of the Britishers.
4. The Britishers agreed to protect the territory of the native ruler from foreign aggressions or attacks.
5. The Britishers had agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the native rulers.

What is Nationalism? Discuss the building blocks of Nationalism? (150 words)

Introduction

Nationalism is an ideology that holds that a nation is the fundamental unit for human social life, and takes precedence over any other social and political principles.

Body

Building blocks of Nationalism

The following are the Building blocks of Nationalism

Shared Belief

It is to refer to the collective identity and vision for the future of a group which aspires to have an independent political existence.

History

A sense of their own history by drawing on collective memories, legends, historical records, to outline the continuing identity of the nation

Thus nationalists in India invoked its ancient civilisation and cultural heritage and other achievements to claim that India has had a long and continuing history as a civilisation and that this civilizational continuity and unity is the basis of the Indian nation.

Territory

Sharing a common past and living together on a particular territory over a long period of time gives people a sense of their collective identity. It helps them to imagine themselves as one people.



Shared Political Ideals

Members of a nation share a vision of the kind of state they want to build. They affirm among other things a set of values and principles such as democracy, secularism and liberalism

In a democracy, it is shared commitment to a set of political values and ideals that is the most desirable basis of a political community or a nation-state. Within it, members of political community are bound by a set of obligations.

Common Political Identity

A shared cultural identity, Observing the same festivals, seeking the same holidays, and holding the same symbols valuable can bring people together, but it can also pose a threat to the values that we cherish in a democracy. Such as a common language or common descent.

There are two reasons for this.

One, all major religions in the world are internally diverse. They have survived and evolved through a dialogue within the community. As a result there exist within each religion a number of sects who differ significantly in their interpretation of the religious texts and norms.

Two, most societies are culturally diverse. They have people belonging to different religions and languages living together in the same territory. To impose a single religious or linguistic identity as a condition of belonging to a particular state would necessarily exclude some groups.

In the context of the World History discuss the achievements of the Bolshevik revolution of Russia?(150 Words)

Introduction

The October Revolution spread a new message of hope and liberation for the toiling peoples all over the world and the peoples of the colonies. It was a message of liberation from all forms of exploitation - national, social, economic and political.

Body

Achievements

1. The Declaration of Rights of the Working and Exploited People adopted in the third All Russian Congress of Soviets in January 1918, reaffirmed an inflexible determination to deliver mankind from wars and to achieve at all costs a democratic peace among nations, without annexation or indemnities, on the principle of self-determination of nation
2. Spread of Socialist Ideas in the East Under the impact of the October revolution, socialist ideas became widespread. Intensification of National Liberation Movements
3. End of World War I .The revolutionary government signed treaty of Brest –Litovsk with Germany and withdrew from war
4. Equal right of women –they had now right to vote, education, and employment.
5. Economic equality-industries were nationalized, restricted private trade.
6. Collectivisation of farms under Kalkhoj leading to the increase in production and check the growth of individual's right to property

Discuss how Ocean currents influence the local and global climate and also discuss the factors of their formation. (150 Words)

Introduction

Ocean currents are like river flow in oceans. They represent a regular volume of water in a definite path and direction.

Ocean currents are influenced by two types of forces namely:

(i) Primary forces that initiate the movement of water; (ii) secondary forces that influence the currents to flow. The primary forces that influence the currents are: (i) heating by solar energy; (ii) wind; (iii) gravity; (iv) coriolis force

Body

Regions of pronounced monsoonal flow, the monsoon winds influence the current movements. Due to the Coriolis force, the warm currents from low latitudes tend to move to the right in the northern hemisphere and to their left in the southern hemisphere. The oceanic circulation transports heat from one latitude belt to another in a manner similar to the heat



transported by the general circulation of the atmosphere. The cold waters of the Arctic and Antarctic circles move towards warmer water in tropical and equatorial regions, while the warm waters of the lower latitudes move pole ward

West coasts of the continents in tropical and subtropical latitudes (except close to the equator) are bordered by cool waters. Their average temperatures are relatively low with narrow diurnal and annual ranges. There is fog, but generally the areas are arid. West coasts of the continents in the middle and higher latitudes are bordered by warm waters which cause a distinct marine climate. They are characterized by cool summers and relatively mild winters with a narrow annual range of temperatures.

Warm currents flow parallel to the east coasts of the continents in tropical and subtropical latitudes. This results in warm and rainy climates. These areas lie in the western margins of the subtropical anti-cyclones. The mixing of warm and cold currents help to replenish the oxygen and favour the growth of planktons, the primary food for fish population. The best fishing grounds of the world exist mainly in these mixing zones.

Explain the development of Famine policy under Colonial rule. (150 Words)

Introduction

The famines were product of uneven rainfall and British economic and administrative policies.

Colonial policies include rack renting, levies for war, free trade policies, the expansion of export agriculture, neglect of agricultural investment

During viceroyalty of Lord Lytton famine occurred in 1876-78 in response to which, a famine commission was appointed under Richard Strachey, whose recommendations became the basis of Famine Code of 1883, during the viceroyalty of Lord Rippon

Body

FAMINE CODE 1883

- The establishment of a system for continuous flow of information from every local area to the provincial government.



- Bearing on the onset of scarcity or famine, the type and nature of relief works to be constructed
- The classification of relief labour and the scale of wages to be paid
- The organization of free relief and the establishment of a system of village inspection.
- Suspension of land revenue
- Grants of Taccavi loans
- Relaxation in forest laws for the duration of famine
- Protection of cattle

1896-97- Affected almost every province affected; a commission presided by Sir James Lyall who adhered to views expressed by predecessors in 1880.

1899-1900-affected an area of 189000sqmiles and a population of 28 million.

MacDonnell commission- Lord Curzon appointed this commission which submitted report in 1901.

The commission emphasized-

- Early distribution of advances for purchase of seed and cattle and sinking of temporary wells.
- It also advocated appointment of Famine Commissioner in a province where relief operations were expected to be extensive
- Also emphasized enlistment of non-official assistance on large scale
- Stressed desirability of better transport facilities, opening of agriculture banks, improvement of irrigation facilities Vigorous measures to foster improved methods of agriculture.

Discuss the evolution of layered structured of earth along with the formation of Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere? (150 Words)

Introduction

The earth was mostly in a volatile state during its primordial stage.



Due to the gradual increase in density the temperature inside has increased. As a result of the material inside started getting separated depending on their densities. This process is called differentiation.

This allowed heavier materials (like iron) to sink towards the centre of the earth and the lighter ones to move towards the surface.

Due to this earth got divided into layers like the crust (outermost), mantle, outer core and inner core (innermost).

From the crust to the core, the density of the material increases

Body

Evolution of lithosphere

Due to gradual increase in density the temperature inside has increased.

As a result the material inside started getting separated depending on their densities.

This allowed heavier materials (like iron) to sink towards the centre of the earth and the lighter ones to move towards the surface.

With passage of time it cooled further and solidified and condensed into a smaller size.

This later led to the development of the outer surface in the form of a crust.

During the formation of the moon, due to the giant impact, the earth was further heated up.

It is through the process of differentiation that the earth forming material got separated into different layers

We have layers like the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core

Evolution of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere:

The early atmosphere, with hydrogen and helium, is supposed to have been stripped off as a result of the solar winds.



Then, during the cooling of the earth, gases and water vapour were released from the interior solid earth. This started the evolution of the present atmosphere. This process is called degassing.

Continuous volcanic eruptions contributed water vapour and gases to the atmosphere.

As the earth cooled, the water vapour released started getting condensed.

The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere got dissolved in rainwater and the temperature further decreased causing more condensation and more rains.

The rainwater falling onto the surface got collected in the depressions to give rise to oceans.

What is the strategic significance of Pacific Island Countries also explain what does China seek to achieve from Pacific Island Countries? (150 Words)

Introduction

China's People's Liberation Army, especially the navy, has aimed to break the "island chains" (in particular, there are a series of military bases on islands near China and in the Pacific, which Beijing believes the US and its allies are using to encircle China

The Pacific islands sit along one of these island chains

Body

- 1) The Pacific Island Countries have extremely huge exclusive economic zones despite the smallness of their national land mass and they are one of the leading production areas for tuna, bonito, and other marine resources.
- 2) Fishing vessels are operating in the area as well.
- 3) Timber products
- 4) The Pacific region is also an important route to transport products and natural resources. Japan's imports from Australia (Australia supplies half of iron ore, coal, and raw cotton that Japan imports) and Japan's exports to Australia and New Zealand pass through this sea area.

China seeks two main things from the region –



1) Diplomatic

2) Strategic.

3) Security

Diplomatically, it needs the voting support of Pacific islands at the United Nations. These countries, most of which are small, have an equal vote at the UN.

Their support – on issues such as Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, South and East China Seas, and human rights – matters to China.

Strategically, China sees Pacific islands as a target of what's known as “South South” – partnerships between developing countries.