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# MAINS ANSWERS FOR TEST-20

18/12/2022





## Mains Q& A Test(20)- (18/12/2022)

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### 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)**

## **1. Discuss the contribution of Bengal School of Paintings in National freedom movement? (150 Words)**

### **Introduction**

Bengal school of painting is also called the Renaissance school or the Revivalist school, as it represented the first modern movement of Indian art.

It rediscovered the glories of Indian art and consciously tried to produce what it considered a truly Indian art inspired by the creations of the past.

Its leading artist was Rabindranath Tagore and its theoretician was E.B. Havell, the principal of the Calcutta school of art.

### **Body**

#### **Contribution of Bengal School of Paintings in National freedom movement**

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, a new art movement emerged which received its primary stimulus from the growing nationalism in India.

In Bengal, a new group of nationalist artists gathered around Rabindranath Tagore.

He was arguably the first major exponent of an artistic idiom that sought to modernise the Mughal and the Rajput styles in order to counter the influence of western models of art under the colonial regime.

Though many of the paintings of this new trend primarily focused on themes of Indian mythology and cultural heritage, they are important sources for studying the modern art movement in India and for the art historians.

His unique interpretation of Swadeshi themes created a new awakening and heralded a revival of Indian art.

He was the creator of the iconic 'Bharat Mata' painting.

Through the paintings of 'Bharat Mata', Rabindranath established the pattern of patriotism. Victoria Memorial Hall is the custodian of the Rabindra Bharati Society collection, the single-largest collection of works by the artist.



## Conclusion

The Bengal school's influence in India declined with the respect of modernist ideas in the 1920s. As of 2012, there has been a surge in interest in the Bengal school of art among scholars and connoisseurs.

## 2. Explain the significance of Chabahar port to India in enhancing regional connectivity. (150 Words)

### Introduction

Chabahar Port is situated in the Gulf of Oman and is 72 km away from Gwadar Port of Pakistan, the latter developed by China, serving as the only oceanic Port in Iran. The Port is divided into two separate ports, Shahid Beheshti and Shahid Kalantari, each of which has five berths.

During the Iraq-Iran War, the port's first phase was started in 1983. Chabahar Port restricted Chinese presence in the Arabian Sea. However, as the Port is close to Gwadar Port of Pakistan which China has developed, China is still a little active in the Port. As ports are being developed and operated by India, Iran can further act as a support to India.

### Body

#### Significance of Chabahar port to India

**Trade:** The Port serves as an entry point to a golden gate of opportunities for trade by three countries where Pakistan was limiting access and reduction in the shipment of India in trading

**Connectivity:** By complementing each other, Chabahar Route and INSTC will connect India to Eurasia and Russia for trade and development.

**Security:** With Chabahar Port's presence, India resists the Chinese presence and interference in the reduction of shipment in the Arabian Sea, which China is trying to counter by helping Pakistan rebuild Gwadar port.



With Chabahar Port being a trade hub, the import of rice, sugar, and iron ore to India will improve.

Iran is slowly becoming a military ally to India as India's Chabahar Port is being developed and executed.

It is of great importance to India if China moulds its naval power using Gwadar Port to dominate the Indian Ocean.

For India, the Port also acts as a private sector investment. India invites private companies to invest in equipment, such as cranes and tractors, used to develop Chabahar Port.

As an upcoming power, it is difficult for India to be restricted to South Asia; hence, in the expansion of energy security and trade, Chabahar Port is necessary. Further, all these activities will help India in becoming an upcoming superpower.

### **Conclusion**

In a trilateral agreement, India, Iran, and Afghanistan agreed to use the Port for transportation. India agreed to provide services and financing to the Iranian Rail Ministry due to a conflict. In July 2020, Iran proceeded on its own. However, in October 2017, India, for the first time, exported wheat to Afghanistan with the help of the Chabahar route. Later in 2018, India operated the Chabahar port.

Chabahar port acts as a bypass for Pakistan in trading with Afghanistan and helps India overlook the presence of China in the Arabian Sea. It acts as a place of defence in case China flexes its naval powers in the Indian Ocean. It also helps India in trade, connectivity, and the realisation of its goal of becoming a superpower.

### **3. How NITI Aayog is different from erstwhile planning commission in India. Discuss. (150 Words)**

#### **Introduction**

#### **Planning Commission**



The Planning Commission was founded in 1950 by the Indian government to manage the country's economic and social growth, primarily via the preparation of five-year plans. The commission's initial objective was to improve the standard of life of ordinary Indians by more effectively utilising the country's material and human resources, increasing productivity, and providing opportunities for all.

## **NITI Aayog**

The National Institution for Transforming India, or NITI Aayog, is an Indian government policy think tank that gives feedback on the government's many programmes and policies. The NITI Aayog provides appropriate advice to the federal government, state governments, and union territories.

The Honourable Prime Minister of India and the Chief Ministers of all states and Union territory, as well as the legislatures and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories, chair this institution, which was established in 2015 by a resolution of the Union cabinet.

### **Body**

#### **NITI Aayog is different from erstwhile planning commission in India**

##### **1. Organization:**

A deputy chairperson, a member secretary, and full-time members make up the Planning Commission. The regular procedure is used to nominate secretaries or member secretaries. New CEO and Vice-Chairperson Positions have been created at NITI Aayog. There will be five full-time and two part-time members. Ex-officio members will include four cabinet ministers. The Prime Minister appoints the CEO directly. The position of CEO is equivalent to that of a Secretary. Ex-officio members would be four Cabinet members. Two part-time members and five full-time members make up the NITI Aayog.

##### **2. Planning:**

With public sector resources, the Planning Commission favors top-down planning for government. In a market economy that is connected with the globalized globe, the NITI Aayog develops national development strategies. Recognizing the states' rising autonomy and responsibility, the NITI Aayog recognizes and allows for more engagement by states and other stakeholders (civil society). Furthermore, one of the key pillars of the NITI

Aayog is openness and e-governance, which contrasts sharply with the old Planning Commission's planning style.

### **3. Reporting and Constitution:**

The National Development Council, which included State Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors, reported to the Planning Commission. The Governing Council of NITI Aayog consists of State Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors. The Planning Commission, which is now defunct, was an Executive Body. Because it is not named in the Indian Constitution and was not constituted by an Act of Parliament, NITI Aayog is likewise an Executive Body. However, it may be turned into a Statutory Body if necessary by passing a statute in Parliament; UIDAI is one example.

### **4. Good governance principles include:**

The governance principles adopted by the two planning organizations are perhaps the most important variation between them. The modern NITI Aayog aspires to foster an open, transparent, responsible, proactive, and purposeful governing approach. In the case of the former Planning Commission, these concepts were there in theory but mostly lacking in practice. The former Planning Commission was founded as 'a staff agency', but over time it grew into a strong and directive body, deficient in good governance norms.

## **Conclusion**

Through NITI Aayog and the erstwhile planning commission has a wide variety of differences between them in their goal and objectives were similar. Both bodies worked towards national development and formulate plans for the growth and development of India. Therefore, these institutions must be vested with more powers to develop models of economic development suiting the socio-economic needs of the country.

## **4. What are the components of marine ecosystem and discuss the threats concerning Marine ecosystem. (150 Words)**

### **Introduction**

### **Marine Ecosystems**

Marine means saltwater bodies i.e., oceans and seas of the Earth's surface. The interaction between the living (plants and animals) and non-living things within the marine culture are commonly known as the marine ecosystem.

## Components of marine ecosystem

### Abiotic Components

Abiotic components of an ecosystem include all chemical and physical elements i.e. non-living components. Abiotic components can vary from region to region, from one ecosystem to another. They mainly take up the role of life supporter. They determine and restrict the population growth, number, and diversity of biotic factors in an ecosystem. Hence, they are called limiting factors.

**Light:** Solar radiation provides the energy that keeps the system running. The amount of dissolved or suspended particles in water, as well as the number of plankton, all influence light penetration. An aquatic environment can be classified into euphotic (eu=true, photic=light), mesophotic, and aphotic zones based on the extent of light penetration. In the euphotic zone, plants and animals have plenty of light. In the aphotic region, there is no light.

### Biotic Components

Biotic components are the living things that have a direct or indirect influence on other organisms in an environment. For example plants, animals, and microorganisms and their waste materials.

**Producers or autotrophs:** These synthesize food for all the heterotrophs of the aquatic ecosystem.

Floating microorganisms and plants: These are called phytoplankton ("Phyto"- plants, "plankton" –floating). They are microscopic organisms. Sometimes, they are so abundant in the water body that they make it look green in color; e.g., Spirogyra, Ultrix, Cladophora, Diatoms, Volvox.

### Threats concerning Marine ecosystem

Overfishing, habitat loss, the introduction of exotic species, ocean pollution, ocean acidification and ocean warming are all examples of anthropogenic threats in these environments.

These have an impact on marine ecosystems and food webs, and may have unintended repercussions for biodiversity and the survival of marine life forms.





Many marine species across various groups have experienced alterations in geographical range and seasonal activities in response to ocean warming, sea ice melting, and biogeochemical changes, such as oxygen loss, to their habitats.

Only about 13% of the ocean area is still considered wilderness, largely in open ocean areas rather than along the shore.

### **Conclusion**

Thus the marine ecosystem is one of the crucial components not only for humans but also for all the life forms on the planet. In view of the threats faced by the marine ecosystems, a sustainable solution and the interference of the government authorities is the need of the hour. This can partly be accomplished by having community participation in and around the marine ecosystem.

## **5. What is Artemis 1 and discuss its significance and explain how Artemis 1 different from earlier missions? (150 Words)**

### **Introduction**

#### **About Artemis-I**

Artemis I, formerly Exploration Mission-1 and it will be the first integrated flight test of NASA's Deep space exploration systems.

The Orion spacecraft, Space Launch system (SLS) rocket, with the newly upgraded Exploration Ground systems at Kennedy Space Centre in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

It is an unscrewed mission but the first step toward putting humans back on the moon since the 1972 Apollo 17 mission. It is essentially a safety test. But future missions will include people.

The Primary operating goal of the mission is to assure a safe crew module entry, descent, splashdown and recovery.

In addition to sending Orion on its journey around the Moon. SLS will carry 10 small satellites that will perform their own science and technology investigations.

### **Body**

#### **Significance**

Artemis 1 is all about laying the foundations for more complex and ambitious missions. It is carrying several payloads in the form of small satellites called Cubesats, each of which is

equipped with instruments meant for specific investigations and experiments. The focus of these investigations is clearly to explore the long-term stays of human beings in space and on the Moon. One Cubesat will search for water in all its form; another will map the availability of hydrogen that can be utilised as a source of energy. Then there are biology experiments, investigating the behaviour of small organisms like fungi and algae in outer space, and the effect of radiation, especially the reaction on their genes.

The Orion spacecraft, which is specifically designed to carry astronauts into deep space on future missions, will have three dummy 'passengers'-mannequins made of material that mimic human bones, skin, and soft tissue. These would be equipped with a host of sensors to record the various impacts of deep space atmosphere on the human body.

The rocket that is being used for the Artemis missions, called Space Launch system, or SLS, is the most powerful ever built, more powerful than the Saturn V rockets that had taken the Apollo missions to the Moon. The giant, 98-metre-tall rocket, weighing 2,500 tonnes, can help the Orion spacecraft achieve speeds of over 36,000 km per hour, and take it directly to the Moon, which is 1,000 times farther than the International Space Station that sees regular traffic of astronauts.

### **Artemis 1 different from earlier missions**

Although the objective is to ensure the return of human beings to the Moon, the Artemis missions are going to be qualitatively very different from the Apollo missions.

In many ways, the Moon landings of the 1960s and 1970s came a little too early in the space age. The man had reached the Moon just 12 years after the first-ever satellite, Sputnik, had been launched.

The Apollo missions were guided by geo-political considerations, and the desire of the United States to go one up on the Soviet Union which had taken a considerable lead in space technology, having sent the first satellite in space, the first spacecraft to crash on to the lunar surface, and the first astronaut in space.

The Artemis missions are in a position to exploit the major advancements in space technologies over the years. These technologies now make it possible to start extracting the resources found on the Moon, build from the materials available there, and harness hydrogen or helium as an energy source. Not all of that would happen with the first mission itself, but these things are distinctly possible now, making human landings on the Moon much more meaningful than earlier.

## 6. On the basis of contemporary sources evaluate the system of agriculture and irrigation of Vijayanagar kingdom. (150 Words)

### Introduction

The most striking feature of the location of Vijayanagara is the natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra flows in a north-easterly direction.

The surrounding landscape is characterised by stunning granite hills that seem to form a girdle around the city.

### Body

#### Irrigation

- One of the greatest achievements of the Vijayanagara Empire was the irrigation and water supply network, especially since the region was extremely rock.
- Hampi needed a consistent supply of water round the year.
- Deva Raya realized the importance of water for drinking and irrigation purposes and the scarcity his kingdom faced.
- The foresighted king had a barrage of big boulders built across the Tungabhadra, thereby damming the river and creating a huge water reservoir for his kingdom.
- He built a network of canals for irrigation, some of which carried water right into Hampi.
- A complex network of large and small canals was built with larger canals carrying water into the city and then spitting into smaller canals that took the water to every home, creating an advanced water supply system.

#### Agriculture

Rice was the staple crop. Both Black and white variety of rice, gram, pulses and spices (black pepper) coconut and betel-nuts were important production in Agriculture.

Abdur Razzaq, a Persian ambassador, noted that “between the first, second and the third walls there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses”.

The rulers of Vijayanagara Empire adopted an expansive and expensive strategy of protecting the agricultural belt.

## Conclusion

Deva Raya's ambitious hydraulic measures which ensured regular water supply for drinking and irrigation that Hampi rapidly developed into a flourishing centre for trade and commerce.

## 7. What is disturbed area and discuss the impact of AFSPA in dealing with insurgent groups and its impact on north eastern states? (150 Words)

### Introduction

Disturbed areas are those in which the use of military force is required in order to maintain peace.

### Any area can be declared as Disturbed areas under section 3 of the AFSPA

It might be due to differences and disputes of members or persons of different religious, social, linguistic, or regional groups, castes, or communities.

### Body

#### AFSPA

- Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance 1942 was enacted by the British to subjugate the rebels in the country during the Quit India movement, particularly in Assam and Bengal in October. The law continues to be enforced in its new format as the Armed Forces (Special Powers Act) 1958.
- The need for the law was required in the 1950s when Naga insurgents resorted to large-scale violence.
- With the Naga insurgents in 1975, the situation took an ugly turn after the breakaway group led by Isak Chishi Swu and Thuingaleng Muivah formed the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak-Muivah), better known as the NSCN (I-M) in January 1980 and resorted to large scale violence across the states of Nagaland and Manipur.
- Isak Chishi Swu died in 2016 after the Naga Framework Agreement had been signed between the Government and the NSCN (I-M) in August 2015.

- AFSPA gives sweeping powers to the security forces to shoot and kill anyone on suspicion and even search or arrest any person without a warrant; no prosecution against them is possible for any wrongdoing without the previous sanction of the central government.

### **Impact on Northeast**

The Northeast has lived under the shadow of AFSPA for nearly 60 years, creating a feeling of alienation from the rest of the country.

The move is expected to help demilitarize the region; it will lift restrictions on movements through checkpoints and frisking of residents.

## **8. Explain the types of investment models and discuss the investment models used in India. (150 Words)**

### **Introduction**

Investment Models define the methods by which funds are invested in specific assets in order to generate income.

### **Body**

#### **Types of Investment Models**

##### **Public Investment Model**

In a Public Investment Model, investment in specific goods, services is made by the government through the central or state government or with the help of the public sector by using the revenue earned through it.

##### **Private Investment Model**

There are times when the earnings from the public sector are not enough to make up for certain shortfalls that may come about.



The government invites private players to invest in some of its ventures. This investment can be domestic or foreign.

A Foreign direct investment can improve the current infrastructure and generate employment in the process.

### **Public Private Partnership Model (PPP)**

It is a cooperative arrangement between two or more public and private sectors, typically of a long-term nature.

## **Investment Models used in India**

### **Harrod-Domar Model**

It is more of a one Sector Model where the factor of economic growth is dependent on the policies that will increase savings and technological advances.

### **Solow Swan Model**

It is an extension of the Harrod-Domar Model that laid special emphasis on productivity growth.

### **Feldman-Mahalanobis Model**

It focuses on improving domestic consumption goods sector where there is a high enough capacity in the capital sector goods.

It later evolved into a Four Sector Model also known as Nehru-Mahalanobis model.

### **Rao Man Mohan Model**

It was named after Narasimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh, this model employs the policy of economic liberalization and bringing in FDI in 1999. Lewis model of economic development by unlimited labour supply.

## 9. Write a short note on Rajasthan School of paintings and explains the various themes of Rajasthani paintings (150 Words)

### Introduction

Rajasthani Schools of Painting refers to the schools of painting that flourished between the 16<sup>th</sup> and early nineteenth centuries in the princely kingdoms and thickens of what is now roughly Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Mewar, Bundi, Kota, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Jodhpur (Marwar), Malwa, Sriohi and Such Principalities.

### Body

- The Rajputs were the main ruling class at the time and patronized most of the artists.
- Rajput courts began to patronize painting in imitation of Mughal court practices. The presence of painters from the Mughal atelier in Bikaner, Jodhpur or Kishangarh sowed the roots of local Rajput schools.

These are divided into various sub-genres, each of which is named for the princely state in which they were created.

1. Mewar school
2. Kishangarh school
3. Bundi school
4. Amber-Jaipur school
5. Marwar school

### Themes

#### Divine Images

The magic of Strokes and Colours: Indian theology emphasizes the incarnation of deities and hence by such symbolism miniature paintings discovered numerous forms of the manifest. A large number of paintings also show semi-divinities such as Nandi.

#### Festivals, Devotion, Music

- Miniature paintings of Rajasthan beautifully captured the essence of festivals and the power and purity of devotion in their art.
- One can observe the prevalence of festivals like Holi, Diwali or Janmashtami being illustrated in these delicately painted textiles.
- The picturisation often revolved around the royal damsels rejoicing in the festivities, the emperors performing sacred ceremonies and so on.

### **The Fascinating Ragamala**

- As believed, the first teachers of music were lord Shiva and Krishna; hence one can mark several personifications of these Gods in the Ragamala paintings.
- The Rasa, abstract feelings and emotions were given visual forms. The artisans derived inspiration from the literary renderings of Raga and imitated them in all hues.

### **Hunting**

- ✚ It is regarded as an act of royalty and favorite activity of the Rajputs from Rajasthan; hunting was a common theme in Rajasthani miniature painting.
- ✚ Jahangir brought a fashion this pastime was considered a pleasure sport for queens. Moreover these miniature paintings provided evidence of falconry being practised as a royal sport.

### **Games**

- ❖ The Royal picturisation of the Rajputs playing polo was made en masse. It was regarded as a game for the emperors.
- ❖ Other sports like archery, hunting, swords fighting and shooting are a common theme in Rajasthani Miniature.

### **Legends**

- The legend of men and women has contributed to the shaping of heritage and culture.
- Not only bravery and heroism but love and sacrifice have also been popular themes.



- Several Rajasthani miniatures have captured the essence of the tragic ends of these love tales.

## Literature

- ✓ Hindi literature has been an important source of inspiration for the Rajasthani Folklore like Dhola Maru and the love and romance of Krishna Leela are a few of the paintings based on the texts.
- ✓ Due to the Persian influence, there are miniature paintings also based on the Persian translation of Panchatantra.
- ✓ Along with these themes, court and portraits of the emperors were also equally popular.

## 10. What is Decentralized urban employment and training (DUET) and how DUET different from MGNREA? (150 Words)

### Introduction

An urban employment scheme was the simplest and most obvious solution to the country's alarmingly growing unemployment rate. Addressing this concern, economists and academics in the country have proposed urban employment schemes both before and after the pandemic.

### Body

#### DUET

- The State government issues job stamps and distributes them to approved institutions schools, colleges, government departments, health centers, municipalities, neighbourhood associations, urban local bodies etc.
- Each job stamp can be converted into one person-day of work within a specified period with the approved institution arranging the work.
- Wages, paid by the government, would go directly to the workers accounts against job stamps certified by the employer.



- Employees are to be selected from a pool of registered workers by the approved employer or by an independent placement agency (to avoid collusion).

### **How it is different from MGNREGA**

- ✓ The difference between DUET and MGNREGA is that the rural scheme offers work during slack agricultural months.
- ✓ It is a “safety net” when crops fail or if a drought hits the area.
- ✓ Each rural worker is entitled to 100 days of work.
- ✓ The urban plan is to provide job work through a placement agency to approved institutions on a per day basis.
- ✓ Additionally, DUET is not an employee guarantee scheme nor is it legislation.
- ✓ It is a programme to provide a supplementary income in times of a slowdown

### **Conclusion**

It can help to generate employment due to participation of approved of DUET employer, assurance of timely payment to workers.