



MTS 2022 – FULL TEST GS I KEY

- 1. Discuss about the classification of musical instruments in India. Also explain the specialities of some of these instruments. (10 marks)**

According to the Natya Shastra, musical instruments have been divided into four main categories based on how sound is produced.

- **The Tata Vadya or Chordophones- Stringed instruments-** The tata vadya is a category of instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of a string or chord. **eg:** Sarangi, Violin, Sitar, Veena, Tamboora.
- **The Sushira Vadya or Aerophones- Wind instruments-** In the Sushira Vadya group, sound is produced by blowing air into an hollow column. **eg:** Bansuri, Shehnai, Pungi, Ninkirns.
- **The Avanaddha Vadya or Membranophones- Percussion instruments-** In the Avanaddha Vadya category of instruments, sound is produced by striking the animal skin which has been stretched across an earthen or metal pot or a wooden barrel or frame. **eg:** Tabla, Drum, Dhol, Congo, Mridangam.
- **The Ghana Vadya or Idiophones-** Solid instruments which do not require tuning. **eg:** Manjira, Jaltarang, Kanch-tarang, Ghungroo, Ghatam.

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Specialities of some instruments

- **Idakka** – It is considered the most revered percussion instrument in Kerala and is known as Deva Vadyam. It is used in the temple rituals, usually performed as an accompaniment to Sopanam music
- **Jal tarang-** Playing on musical glasses filled with water. It's the rhythm of water, associated with nature.
- **Bansuri-** It has association with bhakti cult of Lord Krishna. The Indian Classical flute has an extra hole, the seventh, to accommodate the entire range of traditional ragas.
- **Chanda-** his instrument is famous for its loud and rigid sound. It is greatly identified as a cultural element in Kerala and Tulu Nadu. . The chenda is used as an accompaniment for Kathakali, Koodiyattam, Kannyar Kali, Theyyam and among many forms of dances and rituals in Kerala.
- **Tambura-**It is the classical drone Instrument of Indian Music. A musical programme will not be complete without the continual accompaniment of this instrument.
- **Tabla-** it has been the principal percussion instrument in Hindustani classical music.
- **Magudi and Nedunkuzhal-**They are wind instruments in which the sruti is fixed to the instrument itself.

- 2. In what ways 16 October 1905 turned out to be an “epiphany moment” in the Indian independence Movement? (10 marks)**

On 16 October 1905, the partition of Bengal came into force. The real motive of partition was the desire to weaken Bengal which was at the center of Indian Nationalism in the early 20th century.



Significance in the Indian independence Movement.

- Realisation of the real intention behind British rule. Thus launched the first mass movement against British – ‘swadeshi’. It led to profound development in the political consciousness of the people.
- The threat behind the divide and rule policy of British was realized by the people and they expressed harmony and solidarity among each other.
Eg: Hindus and Muslims tied Rakhi to each other
- Emphasis on self-reliance or Atma-Shakti, symbolizing assertion of national dignity, honour and self-confidence.
- Calcutta session of INC, 1906 – concept of swaraj or self-government introduced, and was a landmark foundation for India’s independence in 1947.
- The Swadeshi movement gave a great deal of encouragement to Indian industries. Many textile mills, soap and match factories, handloom weaving concerns, national banks, and insurance companies were opened.
 - Eg: Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, India's first pharmaceutical company by P C Ray.
- The Swadeshi movement had several consequences in the realm of culture. There was a flowering of nationalist poetry, prose, and journalism.
 - Vanda Mataram written by Bakim Chandra Chatterjee became the prayer song for meetings
 - Songs of Rabindranath Tagore,
 - Abindranath Tagore broke the dominance of Victorian art form and took to Indian styles of painting.
- Nationalisation of education in India – National council of education setup in 1906.
- Imaginative use of religion for invoking spirit of righteousness by calling Britishers as evil and opening resistance against them through celebration of Shivaji Mahotsav, Ganesh Utsav.
- The people learnt to challenge and disobey the British government explicitly without fearing the atrocities of the police and imprisonment.
- The Surat spilt was a big jolt to the Indian National Congress which became an eye opener for the leaders about the need of unity in political methods.
- Rise of revolutionary extremism and conspiracies during the truce period
Eg: Anushilan samiti and Alipore conspiracy.

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The period left long lasting impacts in the country. The partition of Bengal got annulled in 1911 and thus Swadeshi movement may be regarded as the only movement to reach its logical culmination.

3. Was India’s involvement in “Liberation of Bangladesh” violative of some of the basic principles of our foreign policy? (10 marks)

India played a pivotal role in the success of Bangladesh in its liberation war of 1971. Even though it tested our resolve as a responsible power, it was a success of our military as well as diplomatic capabilities.



Our involvement in the war can be seen as violative of some of our foreign policy principles in the following sense:

- Our involvement can be seen as violative of *panchasheel* principles
 - Bangladesh (Eastern Pakistan) was a part of Pakistan and we interfered in their internal affairs.
 - We didn't respect Pakistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty which were core ideas of *panchasheel*.
- Our *Friendship Treaty with USSR* was a violation of Non-Alignment principle adopted in the post-independence period.

But ultimately it wasn't violative of any of our principles because

- War crimes in eastern Pakistan and the subsequent refugee crisis in India's border areas was an imminent national security threat to our sovereignty.
- We respected mutual non-aggression principle of *panchasheel* and interfered only when we were attacked by Pakistan.
- Our involvement ensured the peaceful co-existence in the region as we handled a big humanitarian crisis in the history of humankind with 10 million refugees were at the borders.
- Our *Friendship Treaty - 1971* with USSR was warranted by a situation that threatened the very existence of our nation by the then superpowers UK & US.
- Even after winning the war, we released all the Pakistani Prisoners of War and returned to LoC with *Shimla Agreement - 1972*.
- We have been historically aligned with the oppressed populations and our policies were always supportive of their plight. Eg: Palestine.

We believe in the principle of "*Vasudaiva kudumbakam*" and our actions in the Bangladeshi liberation war justified it ultimately.

4. Examine the role of capitalist class in the Indian freedom struggle. (10 marks)

The Indian capitalist class emerged in 19th century and developed its positive attitude towards national movement. Indian capitalist class was much concerned about Drain of Wealth from India to Britain.

Positive role

- Capitalists opposed the imposition of Factory Act of 1881, 1891
- Swadeshi movement witnessed a gradual increase in the role of capitalists towards organised political initiatives. It gave way to the establishment of indigenous textile mills, soap, steel, matchbox factories, banks, tanneries, etc.
 - The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company – first indigenous Indian shipping company by V O Chidambaram Pillai in 1906
 - Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, India's first pharmaceutical company by P C Ray
 - Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) by Dorabji Tata in 1907 .
- Many capitalists supported the formation of INC. Eg. Pherozshah Mehta, K T Telang etc
- A few capitalists joined congress and fully identified with national movement.
For Eg: Jammalal Bajaj, Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta etc.

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- Some gave financial support at various times.
eg. G D Birla, Ambalal Sarabhai, Walchand Hirachand etc
- Indian capitalists gave monetary assistance to Tilak Swarajya Fund which was meant to fund Non-Cooperation movement.
- They stood with INC on several matters like
 - Tariff protection
 - Lowering Rupee-Sterling ratio
 - Reducing military expenditure
 - Increasing Exports etc
- The capitalists largely supported the Civil Disobedience Movement though they were not in favour of a protracted mass movement.
- FICCI advised its members to boycott RTC since Gandhi was not attending.
- In Bombay Plan of 1944-45, capitalists argued for land reforms, co-operativization of production, finance, marketing and vouched for balanced economy.

Since they advocated constitutional methods and opposed anything hampering their position

- Several political associations were formed majorly to safeguard the interests of capitalists and landlords and aligned with the British. Eg. Landholders 'Society, British India Association, etc.
- They always side-lined HSRA, HRA and similar revolutionary, communist and socialist organizations.
- Nehru 's growing socialist attitude made few capitalists come up with the Bombay Manifesto in 1936, where they opposed preaching socialistic ideals.
- Capitalists like G D Birla, Purushottam Das Takkurdas etc made efforts to establish a national level organization to effectively lobby with colonial govt.
FICCI was formed in 1927
- Growing radicalization and leftist attitude inside congress resulted in a declining trend in the active participation from the side of capitalist in Quit India Movement.

Thus, the capitalists supported the movements when within the constitutional means and withdrew support whenever it deviated.

5. What are the impediments in doing away with the *caste-consciousness* in the Indian society? (10 marks)

Caste system is the social stratification system prevalent in India which divides the society into four varnas -Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras and each category further divided into numerous castes and subcastes.

The impediments in doing away with caste consciousness includes

- *Religious basis* for caste: Caste system is an offshoot of Varna system whose mention can be seen in scriptures like Vedas, which are treated as infallible by many people. By citing such scriptures some people go on to extent of justifying caste discrimination through claiming that one's caste is determined by actions of one's past birth.

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- *Hereditary* nature: Caste represents a rigid social order which does not allow for social mobility. Hence it becomes difficult for an individual to escape from his/her caste identity.
- High prevalence of *Endogamy*– inter caste marriage in India is less than 5%
- Increasing role of *caste-based associations* – taking up secular activities like running schools, hospitals eg: Jat Mahasabha, SNDP.
- Casteism – affinity towards one’s own caste and competition based on it often leading to caste-based violence e.g., Bhima Koregaon incident.
- Caste in *politics* - caste based political parties e.g., BSP, various caste groups acting as vote banks.
- Caste job linkage – even today occupation segregation of caste persists in certain occupations e.g., manual scavenging (Valmiki community), banking (Chettiars), business (Birlas, Damias).
- Competitive demands for backwardness – e.g., Patidars demand for OBC status
- Latent practice of untouchability: In a study conducted by NCAER, one in four admitted practising untouchability.
- Even in the globalised world caste consciousness is getting reinforced eg: caste based matrimonial websites, MNC’s like Apple, IBM etc banning caste-based discrimination in code of conduct policy.

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According to Dr Ambedkar “Annihilation of Caste” can be brought about through

- Inter-dining between castes: As it will remove the stigma of untouchability and caste discrimination.
- Inter-caste marriage: As it will challenge the hereditary nature of caste identity.
- Priests should be appointed not on the basis of caste but through an open exam
- Promoting value based education etc.

6. Has the influence of social media made Indian society more gender sensitive?

Discuss.

(10 marks)

Gender sensitivity is about recognizing biological differences between men, women and LGBTQ and ensuring that these differences will not result in discrimination based on gender. Social Media platforms are playing a role in enhancing this way of thinking that fosters respect and compassion for others.

Social Media platforms made society more gender sensitive

- **Access to mass audience**
 - which promotes individual voices and platform to share their plight, Eg: *#MeToo movement*.
 - helps highlighting issues faced by each gender especially women.
 - provide a public space for gendered social movements (Arab spring advocated for increased women rights).
- **Sensitising the other gender**
 - Medical blogs which explain women’s physical and emotional condition during menstruation helped men to understand the process more clearly.



- Videos which criticise the gender stereotypes portrayed in cinemas, advertisement etc.
- Awareness campaigns helped in changing society's outlook towards LGBTQ community. Eg: pride month celebration.
- **Express Oneself:** social media provides space to young women to carve out their own identities that might counter mainstream media stereotypes. Eg: women posting photographs of riding motorcycle or flying aircraft motivates other women and redefines what it means to be a girl
- **Changes the way of thinking:** Diverse narratives shared by women on social media platforms has challenged gender-based constraints that hindered social equity. Eg: Blogs & Posts on Dowry, Domestic violence, Marital Rape, Child marriage etc.
- **Freedom of choice:** Dating applications provide freedom of choice to select one's partner according to one's interest and building new relationships, where women have equal say.
- Raising their legitimate demands before government. eg: Lahu Ka Lagan movement for making sanitary napkins tax free.

But Social media platforms are also used to reinforce gender stereotypes and discrimination

- Advertising in social media often portrays pre-existing stereotypes of what it is to be a man or a woman, reinforcing gender norms
- Platforms are used for demeaning women who speak against existing patriarchal norms and social set up. They are often portrayed as outspoken and social media platforms are used to mobilise support to socially exclude such women.
- Objectification of women through social media platforms.
- Personal data of women like photographs shared on social media platforms are often misused. Eg: cybercrimes.
- Social media groups and discussion forums which promote regressive ideas hampers liberal gender outlook.

Though social media platforms are playing a positive role in bringing gender sensitivity and equality, it's irresponsible and immature usage has reduced its effect.

7. In what ways the concept of family in India is getting redefined as a result of influx of different ideas? (10 marks)

Traditionally Indian society has perceived family system with high sanctity. Influx of different ideas has played a role in redefining the institution by transforming some of its basic tenets.

- **Individualism:** With Globalization triggered migration the concept of joint family is disintegrating and there is an increase in number of nuclear families.
- **Single parent Family:** Legal reforms, acceptance to divorce, increased standard of living has led to formation of single parent families.
- **Liberalism - Live in relations:** The role of marriage in family formation zeroed in live in relation. Couples start to live in the same household without being formally married.

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- **Same sex Marriages:** With awareness generation, movements in support of LGBTQ community same sex marriages are getting acceptance in Indian society.
- **Minimalism - Double Income No Kids families:** Couples who are more focused on their career and aspirations carry on family relations without having children. Having children is not seen as an essential part of family.
- **Role of women in family:** Traditional Indian family were patriarchal where women have less role in decision making. With the improved education and influence of liberal ideas status of women in family improved. Women is often treated as head of family.
- Declining role of elderly in decision making Eg: marriage, employment.
- **Divorce** no more a taboo in urban life.

Though the concept of family is getting modified, basic essence of family is still seen in Indian Society

- ✓ **Functional Jointness:** Event though members of a joint family reside in different household the emotional connect still exist between them. They unite in events like marriage, death, celebrations etc.
- ✓ Family still acts as a support system in situation of emotional or financial crisis.
- ✓ Family acts as primary socializing agent, where children are trained to be part of society

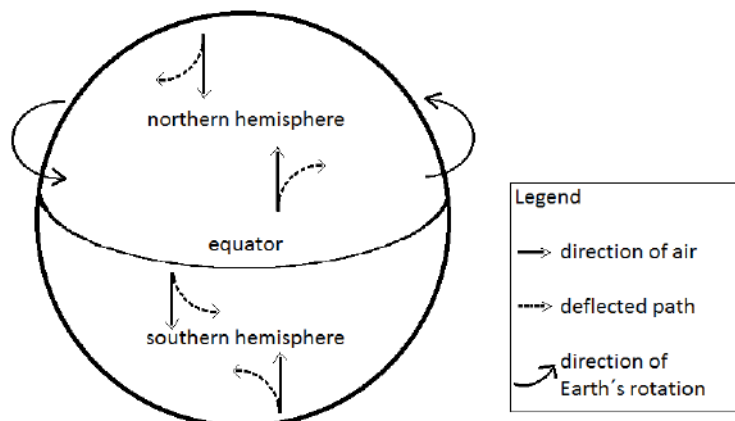
Like any other social institution, the concept of family is getting redefined in India and the scope of 'what constitutes a family' is widening.

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8. What are the various impacts of Coriolis Effect on earth? (10 marks)

The Coriolis Effect is an apparent effect that appears to deflect the objects resulting due to the rotational movement of the earth. (Features of Coriolis force may be written briefly)

- It is directly proportional to the angle of latitude.
- It deflects the wind to the left direction in the southern hemisphere and the right direction in the northern hemisphere.
- The magnitude of Coriolis force is determined by wind speed. The higher the wind speed, the greater the deflection.
- Coriolis force always acts in a direction that is perpendicular to the moving object's axis
- It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator.

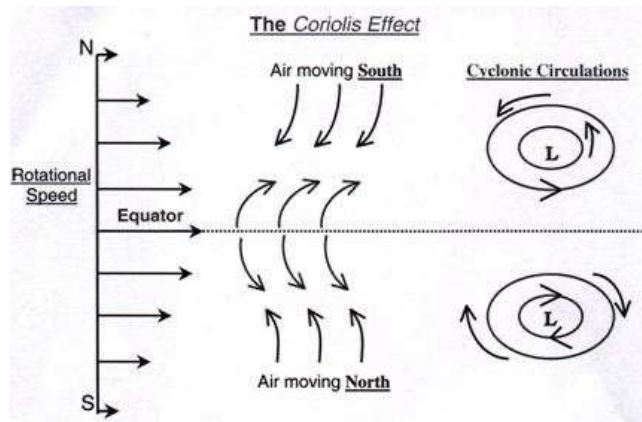


Impact of Coriolis force (primary focus of the question)

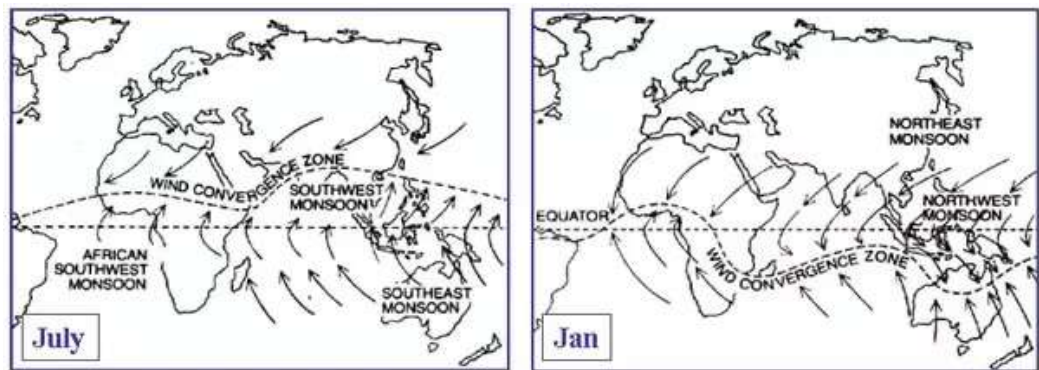
- Formation of cyclones



- The formation of cyclones and their latitudinal extent is determined to a large extent by the Coriolis force. The absence of Coriolis force makes it impossible for cyclones to occur near equator. Cyclones rotate in anticlockwise direction and clockwise direction in northern and southern hemisphere respectively.



- Winds/ Monsoon
 - All the winds are impacted by Coriolis force but it is more evident in the change in direction of monsoon winds when they cross equator as shown in figure.



- Jet streams
 - The formation of geostrophic winds and jet streams are also impacted severely by Coriolis force.
- Ocean currents/thermohaline circulation
 - Ocean currents like other moving bodies are impacted by Coriolis force. Because of the Coriolis effect, ocean currents deflect to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. E.g. The North Atlantic gyre involving Gulf stream, North Atlantic current and Canaries current etc.
- Impact on river banks
 - Due to the impact of Coriolis force, river banks in the northern hemisphere erode their right-hand banks more so than their left.
- Impact on tidal movements
 - The tidal waves move counter clockwise around the amphidromic points in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise around amphidromic points in the Southern Hemisphere.

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Thus, Coriolis force impacts the various phenomena happening on the earth at various levels and plays an important role in climatic control and heat exchange of the planet.

9. What are the reasons for the aridity of Atacama Desert? What makes it a much liked spot for the ones who explore extra-terrestrial spaces? (10 marks)

Atacama Desert

- It is a desert plateau in South America on the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains.

Reasons for aridity

The Atacama Desert is the driest desert on Earth after Antarctica and the Arctic. The main reasons are as follows:

- Rain shadow effect
 - The Andes mountains block moisture on one side and the Chilean Coast range of mountains block it on the other.
- Cold ocean current
 - Existence of constant temperature inversion due to the cool north-flowing Humboldt ocean current.
- High pressure subsidence
 - There is strong subsidence of air due to the presence of the strong Pacific anticyclones which leads to lesser cloud formation and rainfall.

Reasons why Atacama Desert is suited for exploring extra-terrestrial spaces

- The Atacama Desert is by far the driest and oldest desert on Earth, showing a unique combination of environmental extremes such as
 - extreme dryness,
 - the highest UV radiation levels on Earth and
 - highly saline and oxidizing soils
- Due to these reasons, it is the closest match we have on Earth to Mars, which makes it good for testing simulated missions to this Mars.
- The cold desert is also suited for astronomical studies due to its high altitude, less population and lack of light pollution and clouds.



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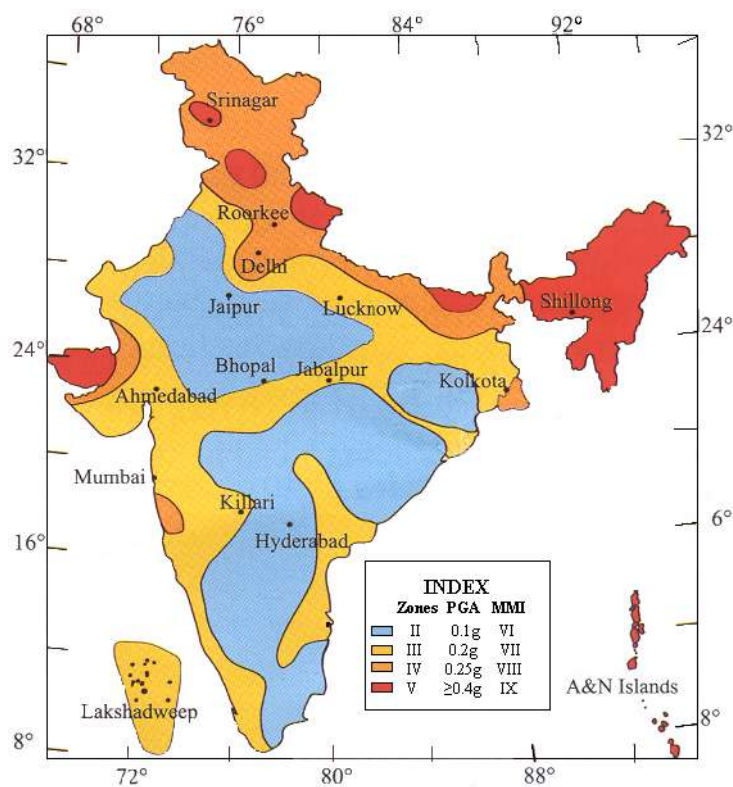
10. India is more prone to earthquakes in comparison with volcanic activities.

Discuss.

(10 marks)

Earthquake refers to a sudden shaking of earth surface and earthquake hazards can range across ground shaking, surface rupture, landslide, liquefaction, tectonic deformation, tsunami etc.

According to BIS, more than 58.6 percent of the Indian landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity. The area is classified into four seismic zones: Zone-V (Very High Risk), Zone-IV (High Risk), Zone-III (Moderate Risk), and Zone-II (Low Risk).



Source: IS 1893-2002

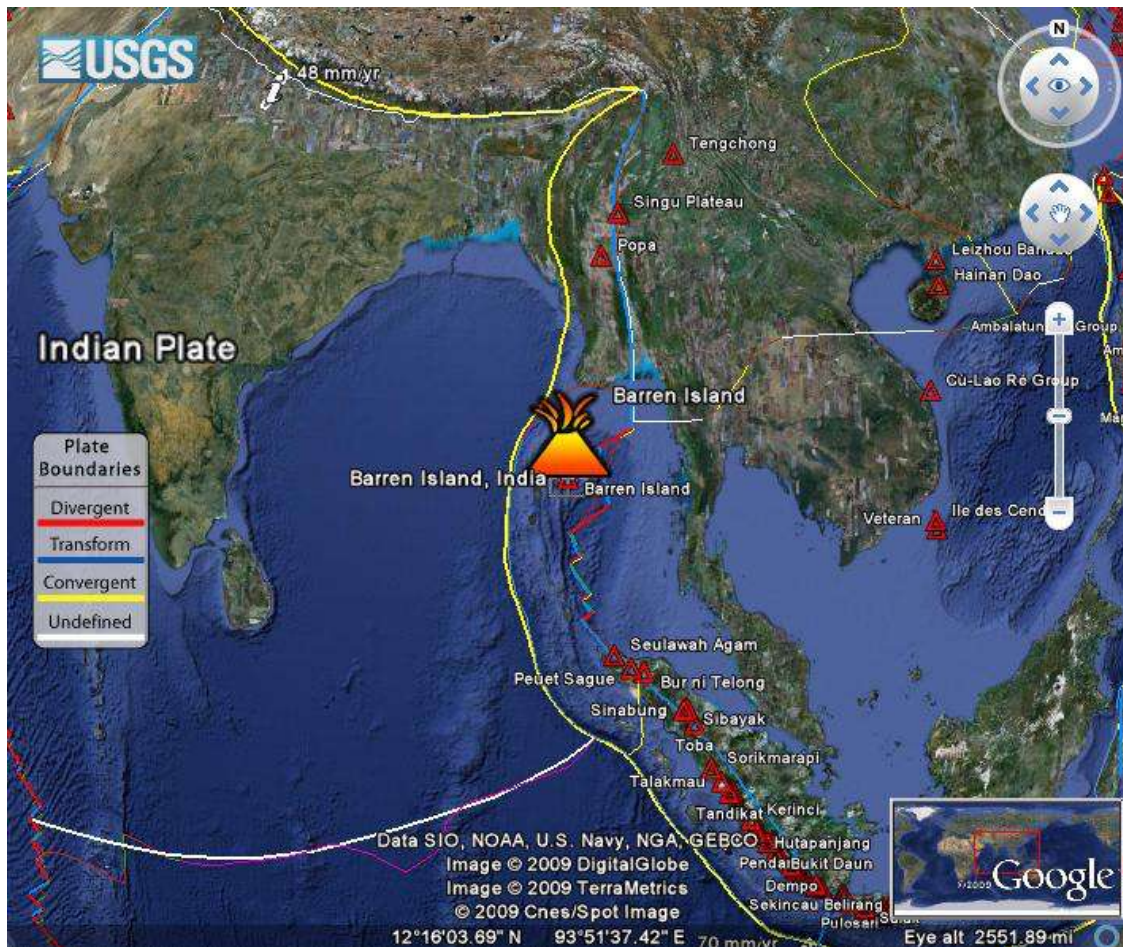
A large part of India is prone to earthquakes because of the presence of:

- Tectonic boundaries
 - Various fault zones in tectonically active Himalayan regions makes it highly vulnerable to earthquakes
- Non-tectonic fault zones
 - Various fault and rift valley regions in peninsular India E.g. Kachchh rift basin region, Narmada rift valley region etc.
- Anthropogenic factors
 - Construction of large dams that accentuate geological stress E.g. Koyna dam
 - Fracking and drilling for oil recovery
 - Geothermal operations

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Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the only active volcano in India.



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India less prone to volcanism because

- Himalayas as a continent-continent plate convergence
 - Although a convergence, Himalayas is a continent-continent convergence without any subsidence of plate (which leads to volcanism). The lack of subsidence means that there is no volcanism in the Himalayan region.
- Lack of hotspots in Indian landmass
 - There aren't any active hotspots in Indian landmass currently that can lead to volcanism. (Re-union hotspot was once over Indian landmass and led to extensive basaltic eruption forming the Deccan lava plateau)
- No diverging plate boundaries
 - India neither hosts nor is close to any diverging plate boundaries such as the mid oceanic ridges in Atlantic Ocean.



11. Recently, the sacrifices of many “unsung heroes” of Indian freedom struggle is getting some focus in the media and academic discourses. These activities are even interpreted as the “First war of Independence” even before the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857. Make a study of the movements of such “unsung heroes.”

(15 Marks)

India's independence movement was a series of historic events and sacrifices by thousands of freedom fighters whose names have been left out from the pages of Indian history.

Some movements of such unsung heroes

- **The Sanyasi-Fakir revolt:** It was a late-eighteenth-century rebellion in Bengal, under the leadership of Pandit Bhabani Charan Pathak. The immediate cause of the uprising was the British government's prohibition on people visiting holy sites. Then Sanyasis and Fakirs revolted against the British, along with farmers, evicted landlords, and disbanded troops. The uprisings were marked by equal participation by Hindus and Muslims.
- **The Paika rebellion (1817)-** Under Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, the Paika rebellion was a widespread rebellion challenging British supremacy and has even been called the first war for independence before the revolt of 1857. The East India Company administration angered the educated and rich locals, the Paikas, by taking away the hereditary rent-free estates awarded to them after the conquest of Khurda.
- **Pazhassi revolt:** The most serious and widest revolt against the British in South India was of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja. He fought two wars to resist British intervention in the domestic affairs of his kingdom and against the mistaken revenue policy of the British.
- **Vellore Mutiny-** Vellore mutiny in July 1806 was the first instance of a large-scale and violent mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. The English disregard to the religious sensitivities of the Hindu and Muslim sepoys as well as to Tipu Sultan's sons, instigated the rebellion.
- **Anglo-Mysore wars-** Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan fought against the British interference in Mysore. Tippu remained an implacable enemy of the British East India Company until he was defeated in the 4th Anglo Mysore war.
- **Ahom Revolt (1828)** led by Gomdhar Konwar, an Ahom prince against the British control of Assam. Finally, the Company adopted a conciliatory stance and gave up Upper Assam to the raja, reuniting the Assamese ruler with a portion of his realm.
- **Attungal revolt** –A handful of natives comprising Nairs, Ezhavas and Muslims were trained in Kalari by a crafty minister, Kudaman Pillai, and they went on to cunningly kill 130 - odd Englishmen. The revolt of 1721 is one of the earliest of the anti-English and anti-foreign upheavals of India, staged 36 years before the Battle of Plassey and 136 years before the 1857 struggle for freedom.
- **Revolt of Kattambomman(Polygar revolt)-** Attempts of the British to force Kattambomman to accept their suzerainty and his refusal led to the revolt.
- **Santhal rebellion- Was** led by Sidhu and Kanhu against the British interference in tribal areas. The Santhal rebellion was a blow on the British powers. It was such a fierce movement that Britishers had to implement martial law to quell the powers of Santhals.

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General Nature of these movements

- These revolutions arose from local causes and concerns, and their repercussions were also localized.
- In most cases, these revolutions reflected shared conditions, even though they occurred at different times and in different places.
- Their main goal was to return to older systems of government and social ties.
- They arose mostly as a consequence of complaints from the local community.
- The opposition was semi-feudal in origin, backward-looking, and traditional in outlook, with no viable alternatives to the prevailing social structure.
- Many of these uprisings looked to be similar in their desire to oust foreign rule, but this was not due to any 'national' impulse or concerted effort, but rather because they were fighting against conditions that were common to all of them.
- The warriors' skills and weaponry were basically antiquated.

History is the “narrative of what happened”, but it is not fixed, it continuously evolves. Many times, we do not realise how a leader impacts the masses or how the masses inspired their journeys. These unsung heroes from the past are like treasures that have not been given enough attention.

12. Examine the significance of Swami Vivekananda’s “Chicago speech” in the Indian history.

Swami Vivekananda has contributed immensely to the making of modern India by reinventing India’s cultural past and reconciling with modern values. His 1893’s Chicago speech serves as a beacon light and a 'source of truth' for the nation

Significance of Swami Vivekananda’s Chicago speech

- His speech began with the words “Sisters and Brothers of America”
 - This signifies the Indian thought of Vasudeva Kudumbakam which calls for universal brotherhood and universal acceptance
- Concept of service: Swami Vivekananda gave the message of ‘To Serve man is to Serve God’ which inculcates humanism and universalism.
 - This gave a trigger to social services and charity-based organisations.
Eg: Ramakrishna Mission
- He stressed on the Indian concept of ‘Sarvadharmā Samabhava’ that every religion offered a pathway to supreme freedom, knowledge and happiness
 - He emphasized upon the unity and harmony of all religions. He calls for a universal religion which reflects his NeoVedanta.
- Undermined the concept of whiteman’s burden: -Western attitude which says Indian culture as barbaric got repudiated. Gave thrust for Indology studies.
Eg: Theosophical society was formed to learn about Indian culture
- He re-instilled a sense of pride amongst all Indians in their cultural heritage.
- Motivated the youth - He believed that youth is the foundation of a country, and they are a great asset to any nation as they are full of energy, enthusiasm, and innovative ideas.

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Eg: The extremist leaders like Tilak, LL Rai etc preached his ideals

- Inspired the future leaders of national movement- Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, MN Roy were influenced by his ideas
- He opposed superstitions and unethical practices, thereby encouraging the socio reform movements.
- He stressed on the need for education- According to Swami Vivekananda, education is the power to comprehend the problems of life. He believed that the advancement of a nation is dependent on how much the education is spread among the masses.

Although his Chicago speech helped to motivate the people, it led to some baneful effects in the following ways:

- Some of the socio religious revivalist movements led to communalism
Eg: The Sudhi movement of Arya Samaj
- Gave a sense of false pride to Indians in their past greatness

The Chicago speech is a glimpse of what Swami Vivekananda truly stood for and the onus is on all of us to ensure that we benefit from the teachings of one of the most revered sons of India.

- 13. “The people who went from India to abroad and the ones who came to India from abroad substantially reinforced the cause of Indian independence”.
Elucidate. (15 Marks)**

Many people had gone abroad for the cause of Indian independence. Also, many came to India to fight against the colonialism and help achieve freedom.

People who went from India

- **Dadabhai Naoriji**- Formed the East India Association in London to advocate for and promote public interests and welfare of Indians. It worked towards presenting the correct information about India to the British Public and voice Indian grievances in British press.
- **Rash Behari Bose** - He founded the Indian Independence League in 1942 during a conference in Tokyo convened by him. He also wished to raise an army for the cause of India's freedom. This was the genesis of the Indian National Army.
- **Subash Chandra Bose** with his Indian national army was involved in several military operations fighting alongside the Japanese troops and against the British and Allied forces. They contributed to the battles fought in Burma, Imphal, and Kohima.
- **Shyamji Krishna Varma** founded the Indian Home Rule Society - 'India House' - in London in 1905 as a center for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India.
- The **Ghadar Party** was a political revolutionary organization founded in the United States of America by migrated Indians - Sohan Singh, Kartar Singh, Barakatullah
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama, and Ajit Singh** who had developed contacts with French socialists operated from Paris and Geneva
- **Virendranath Chattopadhyaya**- He established Berlin Committee to oust the British from India with German help.

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People who came to India

- **Annie Besant**- The establishment of the Home Rule League was Besant's most vital contribution to the Indian independence movement in 1916. She was the first woman to preside an INC session.
- **Charles Freer Andrews**- He was known as the English friend of the freedom struggle, He took Gandhi to the Second London Round Table Conference and helped him negotiate with the British government on Indian autonomy and power transfer. Due to his contribution to India's struggle, he was referred to as Dinabandhu.
- **A O Hume**- This British civil servant mobilized leading intellectuals of the time and, with their cooperation, organized the first session of the Indian National Congress
- **James Augustus Hickey**- He started the newspaper-Bengal Gazette, which was the first manifestation of Journalism in India, serving as a public watchdog against the mismanagement and wrong-doings of government and corruption in the society.
- **Madeleine Slade/Meera Ben-Became Gandhi's disciple**- Actively Participated in Civil disobedience movement
- **Samuel Stokes** -the only American to be jailed in India's struggle for Independence. Stokes worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi and took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **Philip Brat**- Spratt, today, is remembered the most for his involvement in the Meerut Conspiracy Case — where about 30 Communist Party of India members were arrested for organizing a series of worker strikes in 1929. In later years, Spratt became an ardent anti-communist, editing a pro-capitalist journal from Madras.
- **Henry Cotton**- He was an Indian civil servant sympathetic to India's struggle for freedom. He was the congress president in the year 1904 and was a fierce critic of Lord Curzon policy of partition of Bengal.
- **Catherine Mary Heilemann**- Known as Mahatma Gandhi's adopted daughter, Catherine, who later came to be known as Sarala, came to India in the early 1930s to teach in a school in Udaipur. Actively participated in the Quit India movement.

Thus, during freedom struggle, several foreigners made India their homeland and participated in various movements. Also, many Indians struggled in foreign land and coordinated activities in the fight against British.

- 14. Make a comparative study of Zamindari and Ryotwari land revenue systems introduced during the British rule in India. In what ways did the British rule impoverish the Indian peasants? (15 Marks)**

India was a self-sufficient village economy before the arrival of British. The drain of wealth from India and the British economic policies like land revenue settlements shattered the Indian economic system.

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No	Zamindari system	Ryotwari system
1	Introduced By Cornwallis	Introduced by Thomas Munro and Alexander Read
2	It was introduced in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.	Major areas of introduction include Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg provinces of British India.
3	Zamindars were recognized as the owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.	In Ryotwari System the ownership rights were handed over to the peasants. British Government collected taxes directly from the peasants.
4	The realized amount would be divided into 11 parts. 1/11 of the share belongs to Zamindars and 10/11 of the share belongs to East India Company.	The revenue rates of the Ryotwari System were 50% where the lands were dry and 60% in irrigated land.
5	Rent was fixed arbitrarily, no land survey done	Land Revenue was to be assessed through survey & measurement
6	Lots of intermediaries between state and peasant	Eliminated the intermediaries
7	Permanent, fixed in perpetuity	Temporary, company would revise it after 20-30years

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How it impoverished Indian peasants?

- The result was that the impoverishment of the peasantry continued along with an increase in the incidence of famines. People died in millions whenever droughts or floods caused failure of crops and scarcity.
- Absentee landlordism and intermediaries-Initial settlement of revenue was arbitrary and very high without any consultation with Zamindars. This shifted land ownership from traditional Zamindars to money lenders and traders.
- Exploitation of peasantry- New landlords and intermediaries exploited peasantry. By the end of 19th century, the moneylenders had become a major curse of the countryside and led to the growing poverty of rural peasants.
- Land became tradable commodity- The cultivators were reduced to mere tenants. Growth of intermediaries- The new landlords who were based in towns created series of intermediaries for land revenue collection.
- Commercialization of agriculture- Land revenue was demanded in cash. It promoted cultivation of cash crops in place of food crops. They were highly weather dependent. Series of famines and poverty in countryside.
- No improvement of cultivation- Since it is permanent settlements company lost any interest in improving the cultivation. New landlords who were city based also did not show any initiative to improve cultivation.



- Destruction of rural village community- large scale migration of artisans to agriculture reduced the productivity of agriculture. It also increased the pressure on land.
- Ruralisation- Traditional Indian cities declined and people in large scale migrated to rural areas.

Thus, the British economic policies destroyed the traditional economic fabric of the Indian society. The peasants got reduced to mere tenants at will.

15. Is the religious identity much deeply embedded in the psyche of Indian society in comparison with the national identity? Analyse. (15 Marks)

India is a multicultural society with every Indian having multiple identities based on religion, region, language, caste, etc.

Why religious identity is deeply embedded?

- Religions play a central role in Indian life - 84% regard religion as “very important” in their lives (PEW Research Survey).
- Cultural elements like family relations, celebrations, cuisine, dressing, art forms, etc. are centered around religions.
- Limited influence of secular and rational values, especially in rural areas. Eg: Khap panchayats.

Why sometimes religious identity is felt more embedded than national identity?

- Historic factors like the divide and rule policy of British, Partition, etc. resulted in much stronger religious affinity and identity.
- Recurring communal clashes like the Delhi riot of 2020 undermine the fraternity, which is a key part of national identity.
- Reluctance to interreligious marriages, religion based settlements, etc.. points to the dominance of religion over national identity.
- Often in politics, religious issues are getting more attention over national issues Eg: Vote bank politics.
- Prevalence of the caste system, untouchability, honor killing, etc. which are based on narrow religious identity.

National identity is also deeply embedded

- Celebration of national festivals with equal rigor. Eg: The all-India celebration of Azadi Ki Amrita Mahatsov.
- Secular nature of the constitution promotes national identity over narrow religious identity.
- National identity is playing a key role in the peaceful coexistence of multiple religions.
- Values of freedom struggle, and national icons like Gandhiji have greatly helped in developing a strong national identity.
- Unlike China or Korea, India doesn't need conscription as youth are willing to join armed forces due to deep association with national identity.

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- In sports events like hockey or cricket, we can see how people support India rising over religious identity.
- Religious festivals like Diwali, Christmas, etc. are celebrated irrespective of religion, showing the unity of the community.

Hence at a family or community level, one may feel religious identity is felt as more embedded than national identity, but at a larger scale, one can find national identity with equal rigor.

16. Different nations have created a national identity on the basis of dominant religion or language in their societies. Analyse whether such a scenario is possible in the Indian context. (15 Marks)

Often formation of nation-states is associated with deep identities with which people could relate to each other like religion or language. Sometimes nations too create such identities to overcome narrow sectarian tendencies.

Examples

- China's imposition of Mandarin language in Tibet
- Formation of France and Germany based on linguistic identity
- OIC countries - Islam as a unifying force

Is it possible to create such a scenario in India

- India has Hinduism as a major religion and Hindi as a widely spoken language
- In international sphere India is perceived as the land of Upanishads, land of Hindus and Hindi speaking people
- Hindi is already widely adopted in central government offices, in government gazettes, CBSE schools, etc.
- In multicultural metro cities like Delhi, Bangalore or Kolkata, Hindi is widely used in day to day life communications
- Since India has more than 120 major languages, a dominant language can aid in better integration and easier communication
- As Indians are highly religious, such identities can aid in better invoking of national feelings and sense of unity
- Gandhiji during the swadeshi campaign advocated recognizing Hindi as the national language

Limitations of creating a national identity based on religion or language

- India being a multicultural society, imposing of such identities can affect social harmony and lead to secessionist tendencies. Eg: the Dravida Nadu movement as an outcome of Hindi imposition
- It could promote regionalism and hamper national integration.
- Adoption of a particular religion violates the secular tenets enshrined in the Indian constitution.
- It can also give way to communism, religious fundamentalism, and terrorism
- Further, the Indian constitution recognizes diversity in the form of cultural and minority rights. It does not recognize any state religion or language but accepts 22 official languages
- It violates the Indian cultural heritage that stood for religious pluralism and tolerance

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- India was able to win independence based on secular and modern ideals and national identity is strong among us. Eg: The recent success of har Ghar Tiranga
- Bangladesh liberation war shows the limitations of religion as a unifying factor
- Historically too assimilation models have failed in India. Further, India's soft power credentials too lie in its unity in diversity.

Hence in a multicultural society like India creation of a national identity based on religion or language could create more problems than its merit. So, the focus should be on maintaining existing cultural harmony and promoting modern values like rationality, humanism, and gender equality so that a progressive and composite society could emerge above the narrow identities of religion or language.

17. What are the different manifestations of regionalism in the Indian society?

(15 Marks)

Regionalism can be defined as a phenomenon in which people's political loyalties become focused upon a region. In other words, it implies people's love for a particular region in preference to the country and in certain cases in preference to the state of which the region is a part.

Regionalism is bound to happen in India as it is rooted in India's diversity with respect to caste, religion, language, ethnicity, etc.

Regionalism has roots across various bases. These may range from geographical, historical, cultural, and economic to politico-administrative factors.

- **Geographical factors:** Usually people relate their regional identities to certain specific geographical boundaries. Example: People nurturing their loyalties to old princely states
- **Ethnicity:** Different ethnic origins raise demand for higher autonomy and protection of their distinct cultures. Eg: Northeast
- **Historical factors:** History provides regionalist tendencies via some ideological bases through cultural heritage, folklore, myths, and symbolism.
Eg: the demand for Dravida nadu
- **Language:** Language found acceptance as a principal criterion for demarcating the territorial boundaries of provincial units. eg: Gorkhaland.

Manifestation of Regionalism

Regionalism is expressed in Indian society in various forms

- *Demand for State Autonomy:* Regional politics manifested in the form of people in certain states or regions demanding to secede from the Indian Union and become independent sovereign states. Eg: Nagaland Socialist Conference, Khalisthan movement, Jammu & Kashmir.
- *Supra-state Regionalism:* Some states unite to take a common stand on the issues of mutual interest. The group identity is usually in relation to certain specific issues. Eg: grouping of the Northeastern States for greater access to economic development
- *Inter-state Regionalism:* It is related to state boundaries and involves conflicting interests among various states. Eg: River water disputes like Mullaperiyar, Kaveri,

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Mahanadi etc, issues like Assam –Meghalaya border dispute, Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute etc.

- *Intra-state Regional Politics* or Sub-regionalism: This refers to regionalism, which exists within a state of Indian Union. It embodies the desire of a part of a state for identity and self-development. It may also reflect a notion of deprivation or exploitation of a part of the state at the expense of another. Eg: Bodoland, Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Saurashtra in Gujarat, Telangana in Andhra Pradesh etc.
- Celebration of regional festivals across the globe. Eg. Onam, Pongal etc. being celebrated in many countries.
- Expressing literacy works and movies around the world as an element of regionalism.
 - Eg. Indian regional language movies being screened in USA, Europe, Middle East etc.
- Regionalism element is visible in collectivism by forming collective groups in other states. Eg: Tamil Sangham, Malayalee associations in Delhi, Mumbai etc.
- Alienation of outsider (Xenophobia) for protecting their local economy (sons of soil doctrine).
- Formation of regional political parties. Eg: DMK in Tamil Nadu, TRS in Telangana.
- Extreme regionalistic aspirations leading to secessionist tendencies and threat to national security. Eg: North-East insurgent groups.

In a **positive sense**, Regionalism encourages people to develop a sense of brotherhood and oneness which seeks to protect the interests of a particular region and promotes the welfare and development of the state and its people.

In the **negative sense**, it implies excessive attachment to one's region which is a great threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Regionalism is often seen as a serious threat to the development, progress and unity of the nation.

The Constitution of India has adequate provisions to address the issue of regional aspirations.

- Indian federalism provides a mechanism for addressing regionalism and reconciling of regional identities within the democratic framework.
- The 73rd and 74th Amendment acts further addressed the regional aspiration by devolving power and resources to be used as per regional needs.
- The regions under 5th and 6th Schedule enjoys certain autonomy which give them cope to maintain their own culture and develop according to their own need.

These provisions need to be implemented in true spirit and with adequate political will to address the issues engendering regionalism.

18. “Being endowed with abundant natural resources is not sufficient enough for a nation to be a prosperous one”. Discuss with concrete examples. (15 Marks)

There are various regions across the globe rich in natural resources and yet poor in socio-economic development indices.

Abundant resources and still underdeveloped– resource curse

- The resource curse is a term used to describe a paradoxical situation in which a country underperforms economically, despite being home to valuable natural resources.
- Angola and Venezuela – large reserves of oil and yet poor development

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- In India
 - regions such as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are rich in natural resources and yet have poor rankings in development measurement parameters.
 - Assam – Rich in non-renewable energy and forest resources and is yet one of the backward regions of the country.

Various factors have been offered as explanation for resource curse:

- Lack of stability or government
 - Regions lacking political stability often experience resource curse. E.g., Libya, Afghanistan etc
- Lack of human resources and technological capacities
 - Various regions have failed to develop their natural resources due to lack of capacities. E.g., Nigeria is rich in natural resources, yet is a developing country.
- Corruption
 - Large scale corruption in the state machinery doesn't aid development
- Environmental concerns
 - Amazon basin area in Brazil – Large tracts of rainforests limit resource exploitation
- Dutch disease - increase in the local currency against major currencies such as the US dollar, which makes it difficult for other sectors of the economy to compete globally.

Lack of natural resources and yet developed countries

- On the other hand, there are various countries that have very limited natural resources and yet have highly developed human resources and economies. E.g., Israel, Japan, Singapore etc.
- Factors that aid in development despite lacking in natural resources:
 - High investment in human resource E.g., Israel
 - High end manufacturing with low cost and low-tech imports e.g., Japan
 - Development as a hub of trade and service sector. E.g., Dubai and Singapore

Thus, there is no direct correlation between availability of natural resources and development in a region. In fact, the development of a region depends on a lot of factors such as natural resources, human resources, political stability etc.

19. Make an analytical study of the origin of major soils types in India. (15 Marks)

In India, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has classified soils into 8 categories.

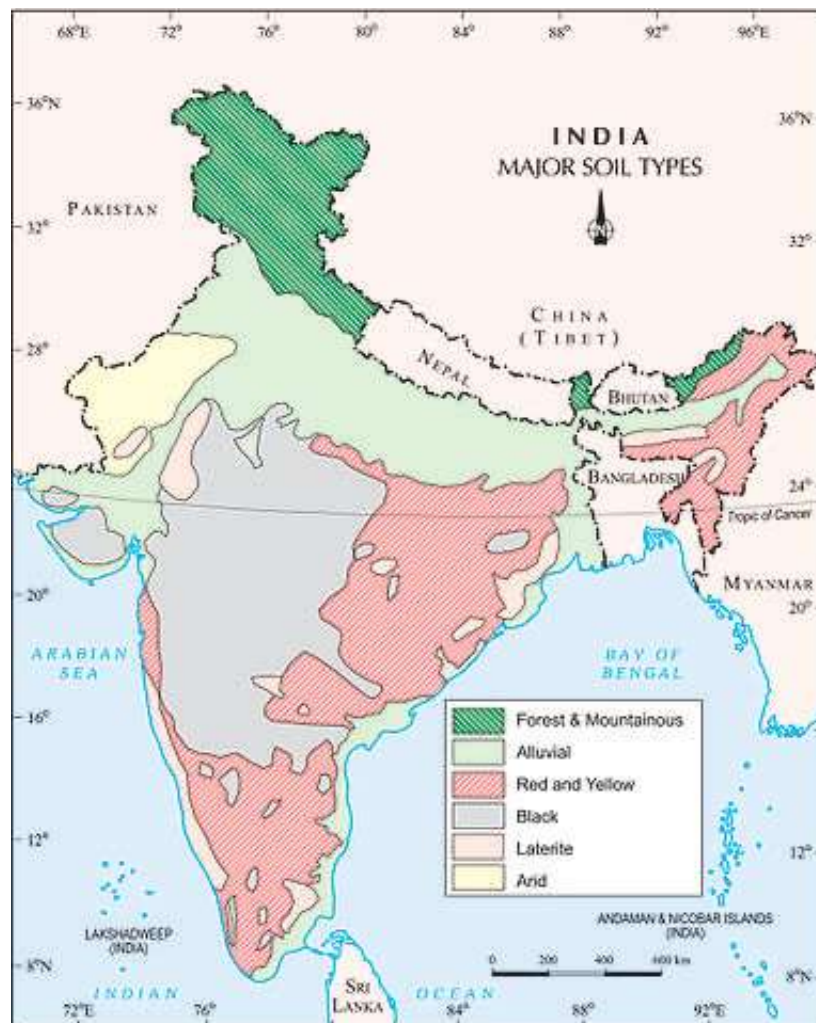
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|------------------|--------------------------|
| • Alluvial Soil. | Forest Mountain Soils |
| • Black Soil | Arid or Desert Soil |
| • Red Soil | Saline and Alkaline Soil |
| • Laterite Soil | Peaty or Marshy Soils |

Alluvial soil:

- Mostly available soil in India (about 43%) which covers an area of 143 sq.km.
- **Formation:** formed mainly due to silt deposited by rivers. In coastal regions, some alluvial deposits are formed due to wave action.

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- **Resultant characteristic:** Because of the nature of their formation, they are highly fertile and loamy in nature. Humus, lime and organic matters are present. They are rich in potash and deficient in phosphorous.
- Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed etc are cultivated mainly.



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Red soil:

- occupies the second largest area of the country.
- **Formation:** developed on Archean granite rocks and seen mainly in low rainfall area. The presence of ferric oxides makes the colour of soil red.
- **Resultant characteristic:** Rich in iron and potash but deficient in other minerals.
- mainly found in the Peninsula from Tamil Nadu in the south to Bundelkhand in the north and Raj Mahal in the east to Kathiawad in the west.

Black soil / regur soil:

- **Formation:** formed due to weathering of basaltic (volcanic) rocks which were formed in the Deccan Plateau.
- **Resultant characteristic:** High water retaining capacity and self-ploughing characteristic - develops wide cracks when dried. These soils are rich in Iron, lime, calcium, potassium,



aluminum and magnesium and are deficient in nitrogen, phosphorous and organic matter.

- best soil for cotton cultivation.

Laterite soil:

- **Formation:** emerged in those regions where laterite rocks (rich in iron and aluminium content) exist and alternating dry and wet periods happen. It is formed as a result of excessive leaching (Lime and silica will be leached away from the soil).
- **Resultant characteristic:** Its rich in iron and aluminium but poor in Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potash, Lime, and Magnesia. The organic matters of the soil will be removed fast by the bacteria as it is high temperature and humus will be taken quickly by the trees and other plants. Thus, humus content is low.
- Rice, Ragi, Sugarcane and Cashew nuts are cultivated mainly.

Forest Mountain Soil

- **Formation:** They are mainly heterogeneous soils found on the hill slopes covered by forests. The formation of these soils is mainly governed by the characteristic deposition of organic matter derived from forests and their character changes with parent rocks, ground-configuration and climate.
- **Resultant characteristic:** The forest soils are very rich in humus and are deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.
- They are suitable for plantations of tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits in peninsular forest region.

Desert / arid soil:

- **Formation:** deposited by wind action and mainly found in the arid and semi-arid areas like Rajasthan, West of the Aravallis, Northern Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kachchh, Western parts of Haryana, and southern part of Punjab.
- **Resultant characteristic:** They lack moisture content and contain high salt content. They are sandy with low organic matter.
- suitable for less water-intensive crops like Bajra, pulses, fodder, and guar.

Saline and Alkaline Soil:

- **Formation:**
 - Natural – Includes dried up lakes of Rajasthan and Rann of Kuchchh
 - Anthropogenic –It is developed in western UP and Punjab due to faulty agriculture (excessive irrigation).
- **Resultant characteristic:** These soils contain a large content of NaCl and are infertile
- These are mainly found in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Maharashtra.
- It is suitable for leguminous crops.

Peaty, and Marshy Soil

- **Formation:** This soil originates from the areas where adequate drainage is not possible.
- **Resultant characteristic:** It is rich in organic matter and has high salinity. They are deficient in potash and phosphate. These soils display a dominance of clay and mud.
- It is suitable for jute and rice cultivation.

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20. Give an account of the location and significance of major temperate grasslands of the world. (15 Marks)

Temperate grassland is a dry area of land dominated by grasses. Huge trees and shrubs are very rarely found in these regions, which is mainly because of the climatic conditions and other environmental factors, which do not withstand the plant's requirements.

Features

- Grasses are short, fresh and nutritious.
- These grasslands are practically treeless due to continentality.

Soil

- Fertile - rich black earth or chernozem soils

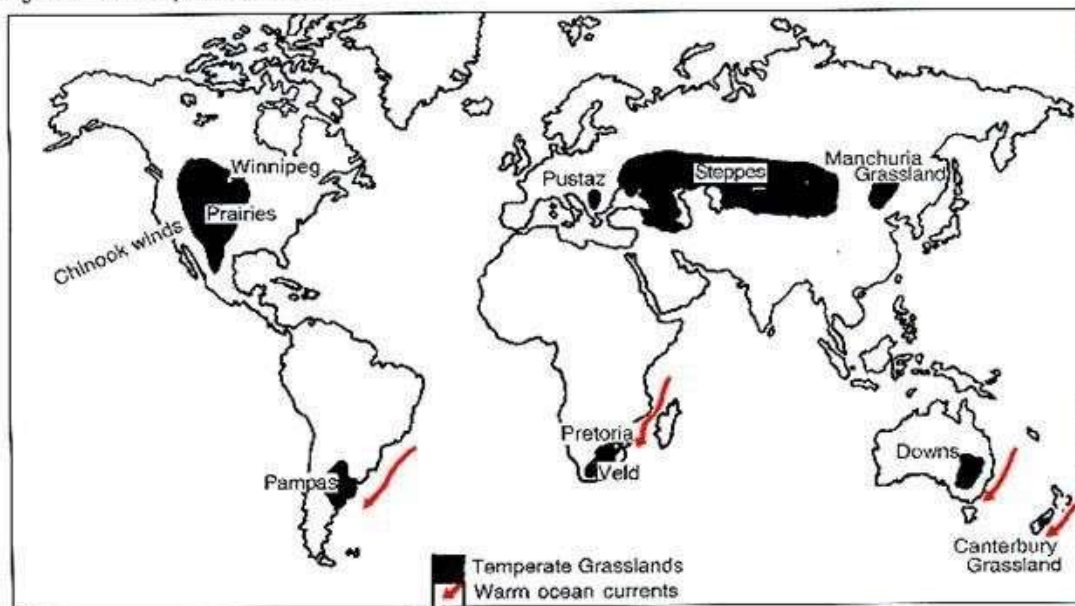
Climate

- Continental climate with extreme seasonality (summer and winter).
- Average annual rainfall is less (around 45 cm).

Location (latitude and geographic locations)

- They lie in the interiors of the continents in mid-latitude regions (Westerly wind belt).

Fig. 137 The Temperate Grasslands



Temperate grassland	Regions
Prairies	North America
Pampas	Argentina and Uruguay
Veld	South Africa
Downs	Australia: Murray-Darling basin
Canterbury	New Zealand
Pustaz	Hungary and surrounding regions

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Significance of temperate grasslands

- Granaries of the world
 - Extensive, mechanized cultivation of wheat and other crops such as maize – produces large quantities of food crops E.g. USA and Canada.
- Food industry and other allied agricultural industries
 - These regions export large quantities of beef, mutton, wool and hides etc.
 - These regions are also known for quality dairy products and exports. E.g. daily farming in the Great lakes region.
- Pastoral farming and Ranching
 - nutritious Lucerne or alfalfa grass- cattle and sheep rearing
 - These are major pastoral regions, exporting large quantities of animal
- Ecological importance
 - They play a major role in the global carbon cycle due to their high rates of productivity, enhanced carbon sequestration rates and geographical extent.
- Transportation
 - These large expanses of grasslands have aided in development of long transportation routes including road, railways and pipelines
- Mining of important minerals
 - E.g. Velddt region - Gold and diamond mining are major occupations of people of this region
- Nomadic tribes
 - Many tribes in this region live a nomadic life. E.g. Hottentots of Africa.

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