State PCS Success Program (SPS)

UPPSC (Mains) - 2022

GS Paper #1 - Solution

Instruction to Students

Answers provided in this booklet exceed the word limit so as to also act as source of good notes on the topic.

Candidates must focus on the keywords mentioned in the answers and build answers around them. Elaborate answers are given with the purpose that candidates understand the topic better.

We have also adopted a grey box approach to provide context wherever necessary, which is not to be considered a part of the answer.

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Q.1) India reached a civilization zenith with Indus Valley Civilization that can set a model for developing modern cities in 21st century. Examine.

Model Answer:
INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- Indus valley civilization was an **urban civilization**. It had two major cities-Harappa and Mohenjodaro. They were planned cities.
- It had remarkable urban planning. They had placed a **high priority** over **sanitation and drainage system**. The drainage and sewerage system were highly developed and advanced. Drains were **covered with bricks or stones**. The elaborate drainage system of the Harappan people show that they had developed a **high sense of health and sanitation**.
- The arrangements of houses were very organized. They followed a **grid system**. And, the **roads cut each other at right angles**.
- Huge walls around the cities were built to protect the cities from flooding and military conflicts.
- In almost all the houses, there was **a bathroom and a courtyard**. Many houses had their own **wells**.

Model for developing modern cities in today's time:

- In modern times, there is a need for proper planning. The urban planning during Indus Valley civilization would **act as a model for Smart cities**.
- The basic elements required for a Smart city would **be sanitation, waste management, efficient public transport, affordable housing, sustainable environment, safety of its citizens and health**. All the above elements were present in the Indus valley civilization.
- Most Indians don't have access to proper sanitation facilities at present, especially in rural India. Contrast to this, the cities in Harappa civilization had adequate sanitation facilities. This needs to be emulated.
- Houses in Indus valley civilization did not disturb the layout of the roads. They were organized. Doors in the **houses opened out into the lanes, instead of roads**. A smart city needs to be organized as far as demarcation between residential areas and public places is concerned.
- A modern city must have a proper sewage management and drainage system. India has a huge problem of inadequate waste disposal system and proper drainage. The drainage systems of Indus valley civilization would act as a model for today's cities. Drains were connected to every house. **Effective flood management** could also be emulated from the Indus civilization. Therefore, following these elements from Indus valley civilization would enable the people living in modern cities to have an improved quality of life.

Q.2) Discuss the role of peasant movements, especially the Kisan Sabhas, during the freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh.

Model Answer:
The peasant movements in India **started to resist exploitation of peasantry** by their colonial masters. The peasantry was impoverished and suffered from a variety of problems like **high rents, arbitrary evictions, illegal tax levies and unpaid labor** in zamindari regions. The **Kisan sabhas played an important role** during the freedom struggle in the following ways:

1. **Awareness among the Indians**: Though these revolts were not aimed at uprooting the British rule from India, they **created awareness among the Indians**. The peasants developed a strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.

2. **Inspired other revolt**: They felt a **need to organize and fight against exploitation** and oppression. In short, these rebellions prepared the ground for various other uprisings such as Sikh Wars in Punjab and finally the Revolt of 1857.

3. **Peasants' voices were heard**: Peasants **emerged as the main force in agrarian movements**, fighting directly for their own demands. The Government appointed an **Indigo commission** to inquire into the problem of indigo cultivation. This led to passing of '**The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879.**'

4. **Growth of nationalism**: The **Champaran Agrarian Act** was assented by the Governor-General of India on 1 May 1918. The **ideology of non-violence had given much strength to the peasants who participated in the movement**. The movement also contributed to the growth of nationalism.

Following the **annexation of Awadh in 1856, Awadh Talukdars** got back their lands and started oppressing the peasants with high rents, summary evictions, illegal levies, renewal fees or **Nazarana**. Moreover, the **food inflation and price rise due to WWI** made the situation unbearable. The Kisan Sabhas were particularly active in the **erstwhile Awadh region**, which constituted the present-day State of Uttar Pradesh. The Kisan Sabhas played an important role in freedom struggle in the region through:

1. **UP Kisan Sabha**: Due to the efforts of **home rule activists**, kisan sabhas were organized in UP. The UP kisan sabha was set up in 1918 by **Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi**.

2. **Awadh Kisan Sabha**: In **1920**, the Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence because of differences in nationalist ranks. The Awadh Kisan Sabha asked the kisans **to refuse to till bedakhali land**, not to offer **hari and beggar** (forms of unpaid labor), to **boycott those who did not accept these conditions** and to **solve their disputes through Panchayats**.

3. **Role of Panchayats**: By the end of 1919, grass root peasant activity started in the form of nai-dhobi band led by **Baba Ramchandra**. These bandhs were **organized by panchayats** to deprive landlords of services of barbers and washermen.

4. **Attracting national leaders**: By June 1919, UP kisan sabha had 450 branches and other prominent leaders joined it. Many prominent congressmen like Nehru visited and spoke at villages through efforts of Kisan Sabhas.

5. **Violent protests**: From the earlier forms of mass meetings and mobilization, the patterns of activity changed rapidly in the 1920s to the **looting of bazaars, houses, granaries and clashes with the police**. The centers of activity were primarily the districts of **Rai Bareilly, Faizabad and Sultanpur**. The movement declined soon, partly due to **government repression** and partly due to ideological differences over mode of functioning.

This movement gave rise to organized peasant movement and bought peasantry issues into mainstream national struggle. They eroded the power of the landed class, thus adding to the transformation of the agrarian structure, post-independence.

Q.3) The credit for laying down the foundation of the British administration in India squarely goes to Warren Hasting. Comment.

Approach: *Introduce by mentioning the context around appointment of Warren Hastings. In the body, mention the measures introduced by him in various fields of administration (executive, revenue, judiciary etc.) and how it led towards the foundation of English administration in India. Conclude with the view that he has been instrumental but not squarely responsible.*

Model Answer:

Warren Hastings was the **first Governor-General** (1773-85) in the East India Company, under whom the company and the British Parliament sought to **centralize the Indian affairs**.

Hastings took the reign of Company's administration when it was on brink of financial bankruptcy despite having the taxation rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the corruption among company's officials had risen to crisis proportions.

In this backdrop, Warren Hastings followed an **aggressive policy in administration, judiciary, and revenue collection** as follows:

1. **Established Direct Political Control**: Hastings abolished the Dual system of administration introduced by Robert Clive, wherein the company only practiced Diwani rights (revenue collection) while the administrative authority rested with the Nizam. Thus, the Company **directly took over the political reigns** of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

2. **Aggressive Revenue Reforms**:
   a. The first attempt at a **formal system of revenue collection** was made through farming of revenue rights to highest bidding zamindars. British collectors were appointed to oversee revenue collection in each district.
   b. **An Accountant General** was appointed under the **Board of Revenue** at Calcutta as part of a system of checks and balances.
   c. The annual tribute paid to Mughal Emperor was stopped. This also marked an indicative change in suzerainty.

3. **Europeanized the Judicial System**:
   a. The judicial powers of the Zamindars were abolished. Civil and criminal courts were established under Collectors, with assistance from maulvi/pandits and Qazis. Two appellate courts were established at Calcutta under Governor-general and Council members of the Company.
   b. The civil courts were further reformed divesting collectors of judicial duties, and creating the system of mofussil courts presided by European judges. Thus, an attempt at creating judicial independence was made.
   c. Codes of Hindu and Muslim laws were prepared and translated into English to increase acceptance of new system as well as to reduce dependence on natives in administration of justice.

4. **Reformed corrupt trade practices**:
   a. **Abolished the dastak system** due to its rampant misuse and restricted private trade by company officials.
   b. A **uniform tariff** was enforced for Indian and foreign goods.
   c. **Custom houses** were maintained only at 5 main places, eliminating duplication.

These reforms worked on trial-and-error basis and revenue reforms in particular had poor impact on agricultural economy, and caused revenue losses for the company. Many of the defects of system created by Hastings had to be improved upon by later Governor-Generals, such as Cornwallis (Judicial overhaul, and the Indian Civil Services) and Wellesley (Police reforms).

In conclusion we can say, Hastings had a foundational role in creating a formal British administration in India, which his successors continued to refine to better serve the colonial interests.

Q.4) Discuss the impact of Persian and Greek invasions on Indian art and architecture.

Demand of the Question
Introduction: Briefly discuss about Persian and Greek invasions
Body: Explain with examples impact of Persian and Greek invasion on Indian Art and Architecture.
Conclusion: In the context of the question.

Model Answer:
The **first political contact** of India with the Persians started during the reign of the Persian emperor **Cyrus** (588-530 B.C.). Cyrus established a great empire in Persia. He attacked the **north-western** part

of India and annexed to his empire the territories lying **west** of the river Indus which included the **valley of Kabul** and hilly regions of **Hindu Kush Mountains** including **Gandhara**. North-Western India including North Punjab was a part of the Persian Empire at that time and the Persians remained there till 330 B.C. In the conflict for empire between Persians and Greeks, Alexander defeated the Persians and marched towards India. The **Indian campaign of Alexander the Great** began in 326 BC and occupied by most of the north-west India. Though these invasions by Greeks and Persians does not have great political significance they have **profound impact** on Indian art and architecture.

IMPACT OF PERSIAN INVASION:
The cultural effects of the contacts with the Persians were significant. The Persian scribes brought into India a **new style of writing**. It is called **kharosthi**. It was derived from the **Aramaic script**, which was written from **right to left**.

1. Many of Ashoka's inscriptions found in north western India are written in kharosthi. This script continued to be used in north western India till about third century AD.
2. The Persian influence may also be traced in the **preamble** of Asoka edicts.
3. The Mauryan art and architecture were also greatly influenced by the Persian art. The **monolithic pillar edicts of Asoka with their bell-shaped capitals** are somewhat like the **victory pillars** of the Achaemenid emperors which have been found in Persepolis.
4. The similarity of the 4th century BCE **Lycian barrel-vaulted tombs**, such as the **tomb of Payava**, in the western part of the Achaemenid Empire, with the Indian architectural design of the **Chaityas**, like the **Lomas Rishi**, suggests that the designs of the **Lycian** rock-cut tombs travelled to India along the trade routes across the Achaemenid Empire.

Though the Persian influence on Indian architecture was limited, it had tremendous impact on **court culture** during Mauryan times. The practice of **ceremonial head bath** of the emperor, presence of fire when king consults a physician are influences of Persian culture.

IMPACT OF GREEK INVASION
Alexander's invasion brought Europe, **for the first time**, in close contact with India, as routes, by sea and by land, were opened between India and the West. A close **commercial relation** was established. This contact has also resulted in huge impact on Indian art and architecture.

1. The combination of the Greek and the Indian style formed the Gandhara School of art. **Hellenistic influence on Indian art** reflects the artistic influence of the Greeks on Indian art.
2. The **Pataliputra capital** one of the first archaeological clues suggesting **Hellenistic influence** on the arts of India, in this case sculptural palatial art.
3. Some of the earliest **free-standing temples** in India are thought to have been of a circular type, as the **Bairat Temple in Rajasthan**. It has been suggested that these circular structures with **colonnades** may have originated with the **Greek circular Tholos temple**, as in the Tholos of Delphi.
4. A few **monumental Yakshas** are considered as the earliest free-standing statues in India. The **treatment of the dress** especially, with lines of geometric folds, is considered as a Hellenistic innovation.
5. The first anthropomorphic representations of the Buddha himself are often considered a result of the **Greco-Buddhist interaction**. Before this innovation, Buddhist art was **aniconic**, Buddha was only represented through his symbols like an empty throne, the Bodhi Tree, Buddha footprints, the Dharma chakra.
6. Indians also learnt the art of making **well-shaped and beautifully designed** gold and silver coins from the Greeks.
7. The full bloom of Greco-Buddhist art occurred after the Indo-Greek Kingdom, It is apparently during the rule of the Indo-Scythian, the Indo-Parthian and Kushan that Greco-

Buddhist art evolved to become a dominant art form in the northwest of the Indian Subcontinent.

Thus, the Indian art and architecture heavily borrowed elements from Persian and Greek influences. These developments helped in evolution of a composite art and architecture.

Q.5) Explaining the reasons behind the diversity of Indian society, discuss any four cultural elements of diversity.

Approach: *Introduce by highlighting the diversity in Indian society and explain the reasons for it. Briefly define culture and discuss four cultural elements of diversity such as religion, language, caste, art and architecture. Conclude by mentioning the importance of diversity for our country.*

Model Answer:

India is a **multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi- linguistic** society. It is one of the **most diverse societies** of the world with plurality rooted in its social and cultural richness.

The **reasons** behind this multicultural society and diversity of India are:

1. Being one of the **oldest civilizations**, India had **extensive time period** to develop and evolve various social institutions and cultures resulting in diversity of society.
2. The **foreign influence** in the form of **influx** of various religions, ethnicities and cultures due **foreign invasion** (Turks, Mughals), proximity to **trade** routes to Central Asia and Europe and visit of travellers (Fa-Hien, Ibn Battuta, Hiuen Tsang) led to **cultural interaction and assimilation** of foreign features in our society.
3. **Geographical barriers** such as the Himalayas in the north, hill ranges (Vindhya and Satpura) in central India and presence of dense forests **restricted free movement** of people. It led to societies developing their **unique identity** and culture on the basis of food habits, dressing patterns, festivals and cultural activities across these divisions. **For example**- Cultural differences between the Aryan and Dravidian communities. Similarly, dense forests led to the isolation and a distinct growth of tribal culture.
4. The presence of **numerous kingdoms** since ancient times and their **distinct set of policies** led to the development of many local languages and diverse socio- cultural practices. **For example**: Bengali language developed under the patronage of the Pala kings.
5. The philosophy of **Vasudeva-Kutumbakam**, tolerance and **open outlook** of India have heavily contributed to the enrichment of India's diversity. **For example**- The persecuted communities such as Parsis and Jews were granted asylum in India and their culture influenced our social practices.

The diversity of the Indian society has led to a **vibrant Indian culture**. Culture is a way of life i.e. the general customs and beliefs of a particular group of people. The Indian **cultural mosaic** consists of various elements such as religion, castes, languages, traditions, races, art and architecture. Below are the four elements of cultural diversity of India:

1. **Religious diversity** is one the most important feature of our culture. All major religions from Hinduism, Islam to Sikhism and Jainism can be found in India. India has a **history of accepting, nurturing and influencing** different religious ideas and beliefs. For example- **Sufism** which is a broader, less conservative and transcending version of Islam has been **deeply influenced by the liberal values that were prevalent in India.**
2. India is a vibrant **multilingual** country with a variety of **languages and dialects**. Language is a **source of cultural diversity as well as unity and a collective identity** for Indians. **A. R. Desai** rightly calls India a **spectacle of Museum of tongues**. The 8th Schedule of the Constitution promotes this diversity by protecting major languages. The diversity is apparent from the

presence of many languages like Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi (**Indo-Aryan**), Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam (**Dravidian**), tribal languages of central India (**Austric**) and the tribal languages of North Eastern India (**Sino-Tibetan languages**).

3. **Caste** is a unique feature of Indian society and also an element of cultural diversity of India. There are more than **3,000 castes** in India. The caste system is also prevalent among other communities like Muslims, Christians or Sikhs.

4. There is remarkable diversity and variation in **art and architecture** shown by the **paintings** of Ajanta and Ellora to the contemporary Madhubani and Kalamkari paintings. Similarly, we have the rock-cut Kailash temple at Ellora, the intricate pietra-dura present in Taj Mahal to the contemporary Indo-Gothic **architecture** of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.

5. Observing the rich diversity of India, Thomas Berry said "**the greater the diversity, the greater the perfection**". Thus, the presence of diversity in the Indian society has **enriched our nation and made us tolerant and accommodative** in outlook. Into our polity like struggle against Vedanta in Niyamgirishowed that clearing forests for mining was not acceptable form of development to them.

6. The huge cultural diversity has implications for a successful nation building process and arousing national consciousness. There is an inherent fear that the presence of culturally diverse identities such as religion, language and ethnicity will create social cleavages and hurt the creation of a harmonious society. There is also the uphill task of accommodating differences within a democratic framework and ensuring social justice. For example:- Reservations as an instrument of uplifting the marginalized communities has caused disenchantment amongst the upper caste population.

India has done fairly well compared to other democracies in facing the challenges posed by an extremely diverse culture. The presence of federal polity, secular ethos and special safeguards for linguistic minorities (Article 30) have the potential to solve the any further challenges and assist in the process of nation-building.

Q.6) Explain the different types of corals. Also explain the challenges and threats faced by corals.

Approach: *Coral reefs are built by and made up of thousands of tiny animals—coral "polyps"—animal and have a symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae (microscopic algae), which lives on coral.*

Model Answer:
Zooxanthellae assists the coral in nutrient production through its photosynthesis activities, which provides coral with fixed carbon compounds of energy, enhance calcification and mediate elemental nutrient flux.
Coral in return provides zooxanthellae with protected environment to live within and steady supply of carbon dioxide for its photosynthesis processes.

The various types of coral reefs are grouped into three major types:

1. **Fringing Reefs**: fringing reefs, also called a shore reef, is directly attached to a shore, or borders it with an intervening narrow, shallow channel or lagoon. They are usually less than 100 metres wide, but some are hundreds of metres wide. Fringing reefs are initially formed on the shore at the low water level and expand seawards as they grow in size. However, sometimes reef beds are broken to result into irregular channels called lagoon. The fringing reefs of the Red Sea are "some of the best developed in the world"
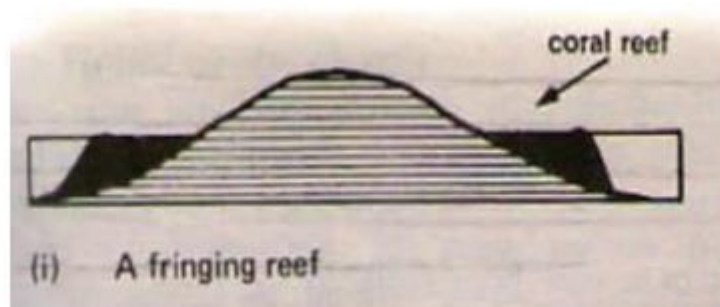
(i) A fringing reef

2. **Barrier Reef:** The barrier reefs are fringing reefs but they are situated in the sea nearly 1 km to 15 km away from the shore. Therefore, navigable channel called lagoon separates these reefs from the shore. The Great Barrier Reef on the north-east coast of Australia is 1,200 miles long, about 20-70 miles wide and situated nearly 90 miles away from the shore.

(ii) Subsidence of the land leads to a barrier reef developing.
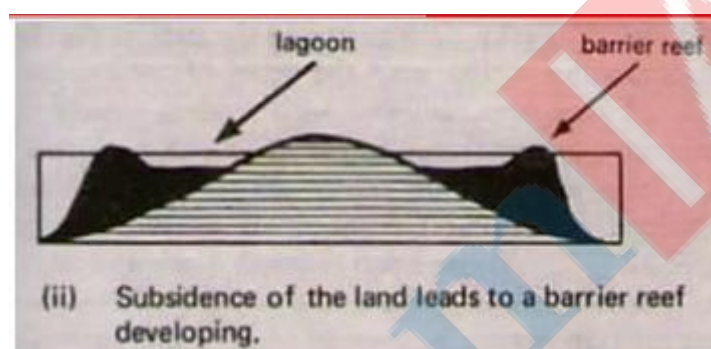
3. **Atoll Reef**: The atoll reef, also referred to as coral island or Lagoon Island, is a circular or horse-shoe-shaped reef enclosing a lagoon of water which may be small or large up to 50 miles across.

   Atoll reef may be broken to form channels; some suitable for navigation and other may not be suitable for it. An interesting atoll reef example is Aldabra in the Indian Ocean, about 260 miles northeast of the Malagasy Republic and 400 miles from the coast of Africa.

(iii) Further subsidence matched by the growth of coral leads to an atoll
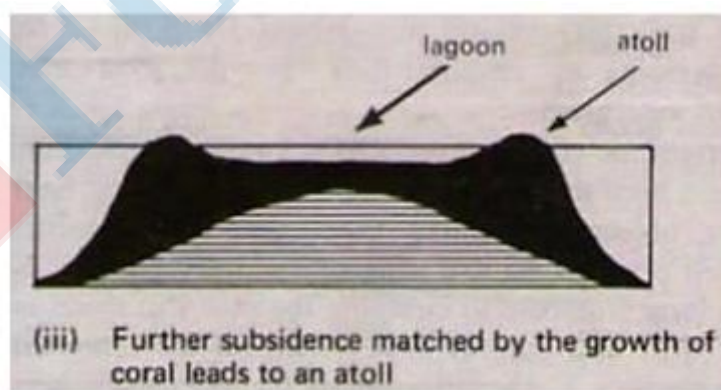
Major threats to coral reefs and their habitats include

1. **Climate change:** Corals cannot survive if the **water temperature** is too high. Global warming has already led to increased levels of coral bleaching, and this is predicted to increase in frequency and severity in the coming decades. Such bleaching events may be the final nail in the coffin for already stressed coral reefs and reef ecosystems.

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2. **Destructive fishing practices:** These include **cyanide fishing, blast or dynamite fishing, bottom trawling**, and muro-ami (banging on the reef with sticks). Bottom-trawling is one of the greatest threats to cold-water coral reefs.

3. **Overfishing :** This affects the ecological balance of coral reef communities, warping the food chain and causing effects far beyond the directly overfished population.

4. **Careless tourism: Careless boating, diving, snorkelling**, and fishing happens around the world, with people touching reefs, stirring up sediment, collecting coral, and dropping anchors on reefs.

   Some tourist resorts and **infrastructure** have been built directly on top of reefs, and some resorts empty their **sewage** or other wastes directly into water surrounding coral reefs.

5. **Pollution: Urban and industrial waste, sewage, agrochemicals, and oil pollution** are poisoning reefs. These toxins are dumped directly into the ocean or carried by river systems from sources upstream.

   Some pollutants, such as sewage and runoff from farming, increase the level of nitrogen in seawater, causing an **overgrowth of algae**, which 'smothers' reefs by cutting off their sunlight.

6. **Sedimentation: Erosion caused by construction** (both along coasts and inland), mining, logging, and farming is leading to increased sediment in rivers. This ends up in the ocean, where it can 'smother' corals by depriving them of the light needed to survive.

   The **destruction of mangrove forests**, which normally trap large amounts of sediment, is exacerbating the problem.

7. Coral mining: Live coral is removed from reefs for use as **bricks, road-fill, or cement for new buildings**. Corals are also sold as souvenirs to tourists and to exporters who don't know or don't care about the long-term damage done, and harvested for the live rock trade.

Q.7) Himalayas act as a climatic divide, giving the country distinct climatic features from its northern neighbors. Comment.

Approach: *Introduce by describing Himalayas' role as climate divide for Indian sub-continent. In body, first list distinct climate features in India affected by Himalayan wall. Along with, mention contrasting features in northern neighbours. Mention few points of continuity in climate as well. Conclude with summarized view on impact of Himalayas.*

Himalayas are a long range of fold mountains stretching **from Nanga Parbat near Kashmir** in west to **Namcha Barwa near Arunachal Pradesh** in east. Himalayas geographically separate the Indian sub-continent from the regions north of it, with **distinct effects on India's climate and weather.**

Some of **the aspects of India's climate sourced from Himalayas' role as a climate divide** are as follows:

1. **Monsoon**: Himalayas divide **low pressure** induced by **the sub-tropical westerlies** at the Tibetan plateau from high pressure conditions south of the Himalayas, **pulling in the south-west monsoon**. Himalayas provide an **orographic barrier** for the rain fall over most of India, **snowfall in eastern Himalayas** and dry conditions in Tibet.

2. **Winter Precipitation**: The **western Himalayas trap low pressure weather systems** coming in from Mediterranean region in winters, which results in **snowfall (3 inch)** in mountains and **winter rains** in the Punjab. **Eastern Himalayas see very less snow (1 inch)** during same period.

3. **Short and cold winters**: Himalayas **block frigid winds from central Asia** and Siberian plains from entering India. This **keeps Indian winters temperate and short**, compared to

neighbouring areas in the north such as **Kazakhstan, Xinjiang or Tibet**, which have **intense winters from November to April**

4. **Tropical Easterly Jet**: TEJ intensify the **spread of Monsoon over northern India** as the Himalayas shift sub-tropical jet to its north. But with **heavy snowfall in Tibet**, **poor rainfall is seen in India next season** due to poor heating and low-pressure conditions of Tibet, and weaker easterly.

5. **Rivers and Forests**: The Himalayan glaciers have historically provided for **thickly forested plains** through effects of **perennial rivers**, associated **ground water aquifers** over vast areas in **northern and eastern India**. In comparison, the areas to the **north and north-west are either dry or grassland** regions with **scarcity of water**.

6. **Diverse micro-climates**: Regional **topography, elevation and precipitation** provide for diverse climates across various regions from the **evergreen forests in western Ghats** and eastern Himalayas, to **deciduous forests in inner regions** and western Himalayas. On the other hand, the **central Asian regions are uniformly dry** except some **valley regions such as Farghana valley**.

Despite the distinct divide in climate induced by the Himalayas between India and northern neighbours, **there are many elements of continuity as well, such as:**

1. **Trans-Himalayan regions** in India such as **Ladakh show similarly dry climate** as seen in Tibet.

2. There is **continuity in flora, fauna and climate** along and across the eastern Himalayas such as in **the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot** and nearby **Yunnan region of China**.

Himalayas are **a great natural wall** which overlook India and control its **weather, climate, economy and social life**, marking a very clear **distinction between India and its geographical** neighbors in the north.

Q.8) What are the social factors responsible for crime against women in Uttar Pradesh. Suggest measures for its control.

Model Answer:

In October 2020, the Supreme Court said that crimes against women continued in a never-ending cycle in India. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in crime against women in India. The social factors responsible for crime against women in Uttar Pradesh are:

1. **Patriarchal mindset:** Honour killing, domestic violence, child abuse, female infanticide is on rise due to increasing women's voices that is challenging patriarchal mind-set.

2. **Traditional and cultural practices:**
   a. **Child marriages:** It is a factor behind, emotional and physical violence against girl child.
   b. **Dowry related violence:** Uttar Pradesh is one of the worst performing states, in incidents of dowry deaths.

3. **Casteism:** Caste based violence affects the women belonging to lower social hierarchy. For Example, Hathras Rape case, where Dalit women was gang raped by upper caste men and burned alive.

4. **Lack of Public safety:** Police apathy, lack of legal aid, insensitive criminal justice system are reasons behind lack of public safety in UP, which affects women the most. For example, UP ranks first in incidences of acid attacks.

5. **Domestic violence:** A study cites that, more than 40% men in UP consider it right to beat their wives for, disobeying in-laws etc., reasons.

6. **Victim blaming/Social taboo:** Women tend to bear the violence, due to the fear of stigmatization. For example, a study quotes that, out of 10800 victims of sexual violence, only 15% agreed to have sought any help.

Measures for reducing crime against women:
1. **Education and awareness:** Women should be made aware about their rights, schemes and laws against crimes. For Eg- "One Stop Centers".
2. **Legislative Measures:** Strict implementation of legislative provisions, to check violence against women. For example, POSCO Act, 2012.
3. **Gender sensitive policing:** Gender sensitization of the police force, increased recruitment of women police personals, to ensure higher reporting of cases.
4. **Criminal justice system:** Fast track Courts for women related crimes and availability of quality legal aid, to ensure efficient justice delivery system.
5. **Societal mindset:** NGOs, government and civil society need to work in tandem to take social initiatives, to shed the patriarchal mindset of the society.

Crime against women cannot be resolved only in the court of law alone but it needs a holistic approach & change in the entire ecosystem, to create a just and gender equal society.

Q.9) What is Ramayana Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme? Mention places of Uttar Pradesh covered under this circuit.

Model Answer:

The **Ramayana Circuit** is **one of the 15 tourist circuits** under **'Swadesh Darshan'** scheme of **Ministry of Tourism** that straddles cities across India from **Ayodhya** to **Rameshwaram** that are believed to carry the footprints of Lord Ram during his exile.

It is **a joint scheme** of Centre and State governments. It will aim to **bridge infrastructural gaps** like provision of drinking water, accommodation facilities etc., along with **providing jobs to local artisans, promote local art and trade** etc.

The 15 prominent destinations included in Ramayana Circuit are **Ayodhya, Shringverpur, Chitrakoot, Nandigram (UP)**, Sitamarhi, Buxar, Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (MP), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (TN).

Places of Uttar Pradesh under Ramayan Circuit:
1. **Ayodhya**: Ayodhya a district under Uttar Pradesh is revered as birth Place of Lord Rama. The city of Ayodhya has been made a **gateway of Ramayan Circuit**. 2. **Shringaverpur**: According to the local folklore, it was at this place that Rama crossed the river Ganges on his way to exile along with Sita and Lakshmana.
2. **Chitrakoot**: It is a small town situated in the north Vindhya range. Legends have it as the place where Lord Ram, Laxman and Sita stayed for eleven and half of their 14 years of exile making it a revered site among pilgrims.
3. **Nandigram**: Nandigram, is a village in Ayodhya. During the exile of Lord Ram, King Bharat ruled from Nandigram instead of the kingdom's capital Ayodhya.

Ramayan circuit will not only boost the tourism in Uttar Pradesh but it will also help Uttar Pradesh to become an important religious center, bring out **talent of local artisans**, develop the hospitality and service sectors, build infrastructure for tourism and hence **boost economy and employment** in the state.

Q.10) Regionalism is a serious threat to India's national unity and integrity. Discuss.

Model Answer:

Regionalism refers to expression of **strong regional identity by people of a specific geographical region, united by unique language, culture**, etc. Regionalism plays a positive role in terms of regional interests and issues. But many a times, regionalism manifests narrow outlook, which poses a threat to national unity and integrity.

Regionalism acts as a threat to India's national unity and integrity in following ways:

1. **Secessionism and separatism**: Secessionism **involve militant and radical groups advocating a separation** from India on the basis of ethnicity or any other factor. The **Islamic fundamentalist groups in J&K, ULFA** in Assam are examples of secessionist tendencies.
2. **Communal threat**: Regional aspirations can also have communal colour. For instance, **Khalistan movement of 1980s** aim to create a Sikh homeland. This not only threatened India's security but also led to communal violence in 80s.
3. **Ethnic clashes**: Many times, regional demands are based on clash between native population and migrants of a region. The **sense of 'sons of the soil'** which fundamentally implies the attachment of people of one area to such an extent that other people **particularly outsiders are not allowed** is a threat to national cohesion.
4. Bitter **contestation over territory** between states such as **Belgavi border dispute** between Maharashtra and Karnataka harms co-operative federalism, and creates tensions between people.
5. Regionalism can **undermine co-operation between state and center** due to unnecessary politicization of policy issues. For example, problems regarding implementation of Ayushman Yojana in West Bengal. Such contestation can lead to a **dysfunctional democracy** making people lose **faith in constitutional politics**.
6. Regionalism gives birth to parochial outlook and **undermines national perspective**. For example, the recent **mishandling of PM's security in Punjab**.

However, regionalism also has positive side to it:

1. **Unity with regional diversity**: States created on basis of linguistic and regional demands like **Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand** etc. have helped in meeting regional aspirations, **along with contributing to growth** of national economy, **recruitments in army etc**.
2. **Empowered Development**: Regionalism encourage 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 their state.
3. **Cultural Pride**: Regionalism is **not always anti-national** or threat to national sovereignty. Rather it helps in strengthening pride in culture of a region, and **by extension the nation**. For example, demand for separate state flag in Karnataka as a cultural expression is **devoid of any separatist sentiment**.

Regionalism can be a threat to national unity and integrity. But if handled suitably, regionalism can help deepen patriotism and national spirit.

Q.11) Along with temple architecture, Buddhist architecture too reached its climax during the Gupta age. Illustrate with examples.

Model Answer:

The Gupta period may be **described as 'classic'** in the sense of the degree of perfection it achieved something that was never achieved before and has seldom been achieved since –and in the perfect balance and harmony of otherwise stressed element in style and iconography.

The Gupta were Brahmanical by religion with special devotion to Vishnu, but they showed exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. During the Gupta empire, reached its peak and hence this period was also referred to as the 'Golden Age'. **Both Temple and Buddhist architecture reached its level best during the Gupta period**.

Temple Architecture of Gupta Age:

The Gupta Age indicated a new era in the history of temple architecture. **Free standing sculptural temple were the chief features of temple architecture during the Gupta period**. For the **first time** they initiated **permanent materials like brick and stone**, instead of perishable materials like bamboo, wood etc. Structural temples, instead of cave temples were erected during this period for the convenience of idol worship. The Gupta architects had **invented an artistic standard, which became the general rule of temple construction in the successive ages**. The stone temple in **Deogarh of Dasavatara** with its excellent carvings and panels on the walls is extant remains of Gupta architecture. The **'shikara'** or top of the temple are the chief attractions about these constructions. **The talent of Gupta architect found expression in the sculpture of the 'dome'**. The **Shiva temple at Nachana, the Parvati Temple at Ajaya Garh in Uttar Pradesh, the Vishnu Temple in Central Province, the Ekkalinga Shiva Temple at Satana**, are some of the extant remains of Gupta architectural piece.

Buddhist Architecture of Gupta Period:

Buddhist art had flourished during the Gupta period. **One of the most famous Buddhist artifacts' in the worlds is seen in Ajanta caves**. A famous rock-cut monastery in Ajanta caves consists of several **Chaitya** halls and numerous residential **Viharas**. The interiors are covered with painted murals that feature superb figures drawn with a gracefully winding line. Large stone figures, stone and terra-cotta relief and large and small bronze statuettes are made in the refined Gupta style; the level of production is uniformly high. **Several significant Buddhist pieces of art were created after 7th century, during the reign of the Pala Dynasty and Sena dynasty (730-1197). Images in bronze and hard black stone from Nalanda and elsewhere reveal a development of the Gupta style, with extensive attention towards ornamentation and fabrication**.

The Gupta architecture is revealed through the cave and temple architecture of those times, which also include two Buddhist stupas. The **"Mirpur Khas stupa"** was built in 4th century A.D., which contains a number of arches. The curve of this respective Stupa denotes that arch-making was known to the Indians before the advent of Muslims to India. The relics of the **"Dhameka Stupa"** built of bricks represent the idiom of the Gupta architecture. The caves of the Buddhist and Hindus sects denote the architectural pattern of the Guptas. **Ajanta, Ellora caves and the Bagh cave paintings denote the Buddhist outline, which was very popular during the Gupta period. Hindu caves are found in Udayagiri, Bhopal**. The cave paintings of Gupta period conspicuously differ from the others due to their artistic elegance and design.

Q.12) Explain the factors responsible for the recurrence of famines during British rule. What remedial measures were adopted by the British Indian Government?

Demand of the Question:
Introduction: Define famine (Or write in context). Examples of famine occurrence. During British Rule.
Body: Factors Responsible and Remedial Measures taken
Conclusion: As per the Context.

<u>**Model Answer**</u>:

A famine is a **widespread scarcity of food** that may apply to any faunal species. This phenomenon is usually accompanied and preceded by **regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic and increased mortality**. From 1760 CE till 1943 India was hit by terrible famines on a regular basis.

MAJOR FAMINES

1. Great Bengal Famine of 1770
2. Chalisa famine of 1782–84
3. Doji Bara famine or Skull famine of 1788–94
4. Agra famine of 1837–38
5. Upper Doab famine of 1860–61
6. Orissa famine of 1866
7. Rajasthan famine of 1869
8. Bihar famine of 1873–74
9. Southern India famine of 1876–78
10. Bengal famine of 1943.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECURRENCE OF FAMINE

1. **Food Scarcity:** The main reason for this was commercialisation of agriculture. Rather than a way of life, it has become a business enterprise.
2. **2. Economic Policies of Britishers:** The drain of wealth from India resulted in extreme poverty. India was transformed into supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials to the metropolis. Also, one-way free trade and tariff policy.
3. **3. Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture:** The cultivator had neither the means nor any incentive to invest in agriculture. Fragmentation of land due to subinfeudation made it difficult to introduce modern technology which caused a perpetual low level of productivity.
4. **Destruction of Industry:** the destruction of textile industry is a glaring example of de-industrialisation of India. A thriving shipbuilding industry was crushed, resulting in huge unemployment. No steps towards modern industrialisation.
5. **5. Ruralisation:** Decline of many cities, many left their professions and moved to village. Thus, increased pressure on land, overburdened agriculture and impoverishment of peasantry.

In the beginning the colonial rulers did not accept the responsibility of these famines though the process of the emergence of famines had started with the establishment of British rule in Bengal but for almost 100 years the British rulers never tried to understand the causes of these famines and did not formulate any policy to check the recurrence of these famines.

REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDERTAKEN

1. **Appointment of Col. Baird Committee:** When a serious famine struck Delhi –Agra region in 1860-61 the government appointed Col Baird Committee to investigate the causes of famine but this committee performed no function and did not put forward any significant recommendation.
2. **George Campbell Commission:** To investigate the causes of famine and to recommend measures to prevent recurrences in future. The Committee held government system was responsible for creating the famine like conditions and suggested that the government during famine times must organize the relief measures, steps should be taken for employment generation immediately so that the impact of famine could be mitigated.
3. **Commission After Madras Famine 1876:** The Commission recommended that,
   a. A famine code should be formulated.
   b. Irrigation facilities should be developed.

    c.   Collection of land revenue should be suspended immediately during famines and land revenue should be remitted.

    d.   Data should be collected about the conditions of Indian peasantry and agriculture.

    e.   A famine fund should be set up.

4. **Famine Code by Strachey Commission and Setting Up of Famine Fund with Amount 1 Crore Rupees:** This code had 4 parts. The first part of the code dealt with the government measures during the normal times. The second part dealt with relief campaign. The third part dealt with the duties of officials during relief measures. The fourth part dealt with the division of famine-affected areas.

5. **Improved Irrigation Facilities after Mc Donald Committee's Recommendations:** Transportation facilities and irrigation network were focussed. Steps were taken to increase agricultural production. A famine commissioner was appointed. However, the government failed to take moral responsibility of the welfare of people during famine times.

6. **Administrative Changes:** Also there were recommendations, that all Indian Food Council should be set up. The department of food and agriculture should be merged. Though British government initiated number of steps but these steps failed to improve the condition of Indian masses in any way.

Q.13) Like his rise, Napoleon's downfall was also rapid. Briefly explain. Why was he called the child of revolution?

Model Answer:

Rapid rise of Napoleon:

- As an army officer, he performed his duty courageously. He **inflicted a crushing defeat on the invading British fleet** to protect Touloun, a famous port. This attracted attention of some important members of the National convention

- He further gained attention when he **saved the National Convention** from a royalist mob

- Barras, the leader of the National convention encouraged him to marry Josephine Beauharnais, a widow and a member of the high society, through whom he came in contact with important officials of the French government.

- Napoleon was given the command of the Italian expedition. Napoleon **defeated Austria** and concluded a **treaty called Campoformio** with the Austrian emperor. When he returned to France he was hailed by the public as the **Hero of France**.

- Now, he **led an Egyptian expedition** to check the British who had a formidable trade interest in the east. Although he was not successful in this expedition, he was still welcomed as a hero on his return to France.

- In Egypt, he had heard that the directory has become unpopular and the situation would turn to his advantage if he returns to France. Therefore, he returned to France a planned a coup against the directory.

- Napoleon **overthrew the directory** in 1799, with the help of his brother and a few loyal soldiers.

Rapid decline:

- **Inefficient rulers**- He sent his brothers to rule the kingdoms he had conquered. They were mostly inefficient.

- By his great wars Napoleon generated forces of Democracy and Nationalism among the common people. People of Europe initially welcomed his rule but later revolted against him due to his tyranny. Example-Italy and Germany.

- Continental System is perhaps the greatest blunder by Napoleon. It was a monument of misdirected energy. He tried to throttle Britain's economy through continental

blockades. In retaliation Britain threatened all sea borne trade of the countries supporting Napoleon. One by one countries supporting him started deserting him. Spain and Russian revolted against him.

- Spanish ulcer-the peninsular war proved to be disastrous for him. He admitted that it was the Spanish war that ruined him.
- Britain's role in bringing about the end of Napoleon needs to be emphasised. Napoleon had huge contempt for Britain. Without her defeat Napoleon could not realise his dreams. But Britain could not be defeated by him due her able commanders and naval supremacy.
- Napoleon's treatment of Pope alienated the sympathy of the Roman Catholics everywhere.

In conclusion, forces far beyond his perception were at work and destroyed his plans of for the birth of the United States of Europe. He was over ambitious. He probably did not realise the limitations imposed by God on what a man can do.

Napoleon: the child of revolution

Before the French Revolution, France was a rigid society in which there was almost no scope of social mobility. It was set in a hierarchical order with the clergy and the nobility at the top and rest of the population form the third estate

The revolution caused anarchy and chaos and created conditions for the rise of Napoleon-a common man-to the top. -He became the carrier of the principles of the French Revolution to other parts of Europe.

- He carried with himself the forces of Nationalism and Democracy
- He saved his motherland from anarchy and chaos
- He was responsible for the unification of Germany and Italy
- Napoleon Code: codification of civil and criminal law. Thus, he separated law and judiciary from religion.
- He separated education from religion.

Therefore, it is not wrong to call Napoleon child of the French Revolution, as it was because of conditions created by the revolution that he could become the leader of his nation. And also, he took the ideals and principles of the revolution to other parts of the continent.

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Q.14) Analyse the reasons for linguistic conflicts in the years after independence. To what extent did State's reorganization on basis of language resolve these conflicts?

Approach: *Introduce with short description of language related issues and broader causes. In the main body discuss reasons for linguistic conflicts in detail. For the second part of the question, discuss how the State reorganization Act 1956 helped in addressing these issues. Then present a counterview and argue that SRA 1956 was not able to resolve all issues. Conclude with some suggestions for promoting harmony and addressing language related issues in current times.*

Model Answer:
Post independent India saw three kinds of language related conflicts: (i) issue of national language, (ii) issue of official language (iii) reorganization of states on the basis of language. **Haphazard demarcation of boundaries by British** during colonial period, **linguistic diversity** and perceived **fear of cultural homogenization** due to selection of Hindi as a official language were the root cause of these conflicts.

The **reasons** for linguistic conflicts post independence are as follows:-
1. Experience of **partition** and **competition** between different regions led to **erosion of trust**. As languages are linked to regions and have cultural significance, language became one of the **driving forces behind regionalism.**
2. **Mass leaders such as Gandhiji, Ambedkar** favoured one single national language and the constitution selected **Hindi as the official language.** It was done to create a sense of unity in India. However, non-hindi speaking areas considered it as an **assault** on their **culture** and feared **loss of their language and traditions.**
3. With the declaration of Hindi as the official language, **knowledge of Hindi** became a necessary**qualification for public offices**. This was seen as a **loss of employment and education opportunities** creating fear in the mind of non-Hindi citizens particularly in Southern India.
4. **Congress party going back on its earlier promises:** In the Nagpur**session 1920** congress recognised regional units based on language and the Nehru report 1928 promised for linguistic provinces. This was not followed in reorganization of British provinces and princely states post independence because of fear of balkanization of the country. Moreover, committees such as **S K Dhar committee** and**JVP committee in 1948** rejected language as a basis for reorganisation of states.
5. **Political aspirations of the regional leaders**- Regional parties politicized language related issues for the sake of electoral benefits.

Demand for linguistic reorganization of states increased after 1953 when the government was forced to create Andhra Pradesh after the death of**Potti Sriramulu**. **The Fazl Ali commission**was appointedand based on its State Reorganisation Act 1956 (SRA 1956) was passed. It resolved the ongoing linguistic conflict to a large extent and helped in following ways:-
1. It largely **satisfied the linguistic demands** of the people.
2. It **controlled the regionalistic and secessionist tendencies**which might have threatened India's unity.
3. Linguistic states made **administration easier** which meant better governance and service delivery for people.

However, SRA 1956 was not able to solve all the problems:
1. One language-one state principle was not followed. This meant **not all regional aspirations were fulfilled**. For example: Punjab.

2. **Anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu** during 1960's shows that language remained a contentious issue even after the linguistic reorganization of states in 1956.
3. Many political parties have used **language as a tool to create a divide** between native and non-native speakers for electoral politics. eg-Between Hindi and Marathi, Hindi and Assamese.
4. Creation of **new states** such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand (2000) and Telangana(2013) shows that **SRA 1956 was not a panacea** for all the issues.
5. The **Gorkhaland movement** presents a recent example based on linguistic, ethnic and cultural issues.

Through the **three language formula** introduced in 1968 the government tried to **promote harmony** between different languages and cultures. Thus, to a large extent India has been able to handle its linguistic conflicts, however, some issues have remained unresolved. The present challenges require more people to people interaction between different regions, adopting and learning other languages, increased tourism thorough schemes such as **Ek Bharath Shrestha Bharat.**

Q.15) Discuss the positive and negative impact of globalisation on Indian society.

Approach: *Introduce with a definition of globalization, preferably by citing an eminent sociologist. Analyse the impacts of globalization on different social categories, institutions, etc. Present the positive and negative impacts on each social entity using a table. Conclude with the measures needed for healthy globalization.*

Model Answer:

Anthony Giddens defines globalization as '**the intensification of worldwide social relations** which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa'. Thus, Globalisation is a **set of processes** that result in **greater interconnectedness and integration** of people and nations across the borders.

Globalization involves interconnectedness in **economic, political, cultural and social** spheres of society. It is a distinguishing feature of modern society. Examples of globalisation includes - **international trade (export and import) involving global supply chain, migration of people**, etc.

Globalization is characterized by following **four** types of change
1. The social, political and economic activities have been **stretched/expanded** across political frontiers, regions and continents.
2. **Intensification and rise of interconnectedness** and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc
3. Increase in **speeding up the velocity of the diffusion** of ideas, goods, information, capital, and people across nations.
4. **Blurring of boundaries** between domestic matters and global affairs. For example – local affairs can significantly impact global world.

Indian society has seen globalization **since ancient times** (silk route, foreign trade, influx of foreign culture, etc.). However, the **intensity and pace** of globalization has **increased** since the **liberalization and globalization reforms of 1991**. This has impact on Indian society too.

Social entity	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Women	**Increased opportunities** for education and jobs; **financial independence**; women are increasingly being involved in **decision making**; **promoted entrepreneurial activity** among women.	Women have to bear the **dual burden** of household as well as workplace. Further, there is gender **segregation at work** and women are involved in lowly paid jobs resulting in **Feminisation of poverty**.
Children	Better **education and health facilities**, greater awareness and **better childcare** (creche facilities) due to expansion of child facilities, **access to technology** and rise in family incomes	**Child labour, child trafficking, Child pornography** has increased. Further, **ineffective parenting** as both parents are office going for work.
Elderly	**Better healthcare** and **assisted living** along with growth in services provided by NGOs. This happens due to **investment** in geriatric health and **remittances** by children and family abroad	**Experience loneliness**; rise in **nuclear families** resulting in **adverse treatment/ abuse** to elders due to weakening of family ties.
Family	Families have become more **liberal** and members enjoy greater **equality in gender roles** in terms of employment and household works.	Traditional joint family is increasing replaced by Nuclear families. **Weakening of family relations (emotional bondage)** and **rise of individualism** due to increasing mobility of younger generation for job and education; **virtualisation of relationship** and breakdown of community sentiments; **breakdown of neighbourhood** as people are mostly confined to home and offices.
Marriage	More **independence to women** to choose their partners. Love marriages, inter caste marriages have become common. Late marriages resulting in smaller families (population control).	**Rise in Honour killings. Increased rate of divorce** as marriage is based on mutual benefit rather than emotional attachment.
Caste/Religion	**Decline of Caste/religion rigidities** due to modernization in cities and industries. **Equal opportunities** in education, employment, etc for all.	**Menial jobs** are still done by low caste people. **Rise in caste tensions** as seen in frequent protests by Dalits. **Social exclusion, widening inequalities** among the lower caste people.
Culture/Traditions and Customs	**Proliferation of cultures** due to rise in information and communication technologies resulting in **rise of sub cultures**. It has made **modern society conducive for social movements**. Eg – worldwide LGBT movement, #MeToo campaign.	**Weakening of kinship ties**. Decline in traditional folk arts, local handicrafts etc. **Threat to local culture** due to globalization is largely responsible for **rise in regionalism**. **Increase in homogenisation and cultural groups are being deprived of autonomy and identity**. Rise of consumerism, individualism, materialistic attitude.

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Settlements	Globalisation has led to rise of industries leading to **rapid urbanization**. It has **improved the standard of living** of the people.	Haphazard Urbanisation is resulting in **rise of slums** characterised by poverty, lack of sanitation etc. Rise of Urban centres has led to **distress migration** from villages; **Degradation of environment, rising pollution** etc. are other negative impact

Thus, Globalization is **not only desirable but inevitable**. It has natural advantages for economy as well as society. However, it has to be ensured that globalization is **fair, inclusive and sustainable**. Governments can do this by ensuring fair wages, poverty alleviation, universal healthcare and education, infrastructure development, etc.

Q.16) Discuss the mineral profile of Uttar Pradesh and the opportunities for regional development due to it.

Model Answer:
Uttar Pradesh is endowed with **2% of the mineral wealth of India**. Minerals of the state can be classified into **Metallic and Nonmetallic** minerals. Metallic minerals are further classified into **Ferrous and Nonferrous** minerals. This wealth plays an important part in regional development. **Mineral profile of Uttar Pradesh:**

1. Major holder of **andalusite** and **diaspore** resources of India: Possesses 78% **andalusite**, 37% **diaspore**, 17% **sillimanite** and 10% **pyrophyllite**.
2. Presence of **high-quality Silica sand** in Allahabad district.
3. **Calcite deposits** in Mirzapur, **Bauxite, china clay** and **Feldspar** in Jhansi district.
4. **Sedimentary deposits** including **Limestone, Potash and Sillamanite** in Sonbhadra district.
5. **Enormous amount** of **Granite, Iron ore** and **rock phosphates** are also present in the state.
6. **Karwi and Bauxite** in Banda district.

Significance of Mineral wealth and opportunities for the **regional development**:

1. **Industrial development**: The state primarily has **minerals-based industries** making consistent **contribution to state GDP**. For e.g.: **Hindalco** in **Renukoot based on Bauxite** deposits.
2. **Employment opportunities**: Labor intensive nature of such industries **adds up to the Job creation** steadily in last 5 years. Eg: **Construction and cement Industries** in **Sonbadhra**.
3. **Proper Forward backward linkages**: Diverse mineral wealth makes for **smooth supply chain** transmission in the state. Eg: Gypsum constitutes 4% of **Ammonia sulphate fertilizer** and widely used in **Mirzapur cement plants**.
4. **Export led growth**:
   a. Uttar Pradesh constituted **4.5 %** of country's mineral exports in 2016-2017 and expected to grow by 11% in the next decade. Eg: **Metallic raw materials especially the iron ore** of the state are **exported to USA**.
   b. Establishment of **export-oriented units** by the state government in 1981 gave further impetus.
5. **Balanced development of the state**: Widespread nature of mineral resources in the state has been major factor in **addressing the regional disparity since 1960. Unbalanced growth** in the state **post green revolution** can be tackled with the same.

6. **MSMEs development**: Minerals based enterprises have shown **phenomenal growth in the state**. According to **Udyog Aadhaar Portal**, Uttar Pradesh has 3rd highest number of MSMEs. Eg: **Glass beads of Varanasi, Scissor industry clusters** of the state etc.

Following steps can be taken to **further leverage the mineral wealth** of the state:
1. **Adoption of modern technology** in exploration, for this, **technological transfer** from friendly nations can be explored.
2. **Effective implementation** of **National mineral exploration policy** to attract private sector are the needs of the hour.
3. **Transparent and faster clearance process** a to enhance the viability of the projects.
4. **Effective usage** of **District mineral foundation fund (DMF)** to ensure a **balanced and sustainable** mineral based development of the state.

The **huge mineral wealth** of the state can be used for not only **economic growth** but also for wiser **socio-economic inclusion**, through **balanced regional growth**.

Q.17) Discuss reasons for continued dependence of Indian economy on coal. Why is it difficult to phase out coal from our energy basket?

Approach: *Introduce the answer by describing the current situation of coal power in India. Mention the reasons behind the dominance of coal in the Indian energy mix. Further, discuss the implications of such high shares of thermal power in India and the suggest if it is advisable for India to target a coal-free future. Finally, conclude with an international treaty or an analysis of the answer.*

Model Answer:

India is the **second largest producer** of coal and coal fulfills **55% of the country's energy need**. Country's dependence of coal is based on its high **availability**, economic **cost** and lack of **alternatives**. Due to its huge socio-economic commitments, India prefers a **phase down rather than phase out** coal.

Reasons for **continuing dependence** of India's economy on coal:
1. **Abundance**: India holds **107,727 million tons** (MMT) of proven coal reserves as of 2016, which is about 9% of the world's reserves. This is in contrast to other sources like Uranium for nuclear power.
2. **Ease of extraction**: Coal can be mined and easily extracted as against the difficulty in energy extraction from various other renewable sources. For example, geothermal vents.
3. **Technological Know-how**: India has augmented its capacity in thermal energy production since before independence in contrast to lack of knowledge in the new fields like Waste-to-Energy etc.
4. **Economical**: Coal provides cheap source of electricity which aides in economic growth and electricity coverage.

However, use **continued dependence** on coal has some **negative externalities** due to which a section of experts support phase out of coal:
1. **Economic**:
    a. **Balance of Payments** isn't in India's favor as we are the **third largest importer** of coal in the world.
    b. **Wastage** form thermal power plants are at the scale of about two third units per unit generated.

2. **Environmental**: The burning of fossil fuels causes release of **toxic substances** which can either leach into soil or fly as aerosols and particulate matter. This causes the increase of **global warming** due to the **green-house gases**.
3. **Health**: The **particulate matter and fly-ash** from thermal plants are one of the major reasons behind several deaths due to air pollution according to the WHO. These emissions cause **health impacts** ranging from **pulmonary issues** and **asthma** to **fatal non-communicable diseases**.
4. **Strategic**: Coal is a **limited non-renewable** resource and an **alternative is essential** for India's energy security, economic growth and socio-economic development.

Notwithstanding above negative externalities and India's committment to **'net zero emission by 2070'** at COP26, Glasgow, it is **difficult to completely phase out** coal because:
1. **Economic growth and electricity coverage**: Cheap and abundant coal is singularly important for India to **enhance its electricity coverage** to all citizens. India's need to grow into a developed economy will require **economical, reliable energy sources** like coal.
2. **Cost of shifting to renewable sources**: Setting up the infrastructure to maximize on clean energy **require huge investments**. India at COP26 have cited a **need for 1 trillion USD in climate finance.**
3. **Socio-economic commitments**: India need to **bring millions out of poverty,** for which cheap energy produced through coal is indispensable.
4. **Livelihood-Industry**: Nearly four million people across the country eke out their living from coal industry, abrupt phase out will **cause humanitarian crisis** for this section of workers.
5. **New technology**: India lacks the technology to shift to alternative renewable energy sources.

India's **huge dependence** on coal as a source of power generation has several **implications ranging from health hazards to global warming**. However, due to various **developmental priorities** and huge costs associated with renewables it will be undesirable for India to phase out coal. A **gradual shift towards renewable**, adopting clean coal technology and a **phase down** of coal should be the way forward.

Q.18) What do you mean by cultural diversity? Discuss the challenges of cultural diversity in India.

Approach: *Briefly define cultural diversity and explain that its presence in a country can create differences due to competition. Discuss the challenges posed by it such as regionalism, casteism, communalism and hindrance to nation-building. Conclude by explaining that India has managed to emerge as a vibrant democracy even after its huge diversity.*

Model Answer:
Cultural diversity means the **presence of different types of social groups and communities** defined by **cultural markers** such as **language, religion, sect, race, caste etc**. The term 'cultural diversity' is a positive concept and it emphasizes on **differences rather than inequalities**.

The **interaction** between diverse communities may lead to challenges due to **competition or conflict** between them. The challenges of cultural diversity are:
1. **Regionalism** is a dominant sentiment in India due to the huge diversity of languages, cultures, and religions. Its impact is pronounced due to the **geographical concentration** of these identities in certain regions and exacerbated by visible **regional imbalance** or a sense of regional deprivation. **For example**- Lack of development in North-east India has given rise to the feeling of discrimination fueling regionalism.

2. The presence of **numerous languages** has the potential to promote **linguistic chauvinism**. The formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 on the basis of language and the acceptance of the **principle of linguistic states** after the report of the **States Reorganization Commission (SRC) in 1956** have fueled linguistic demands. Language has been increasingly used for **political mobilization and promoting antagonism** towards other linguistic groups. **For example**: Anti-Hindi sentiment in south India.

3. There are **more than 3,000 castes and sub-castes** in India. This diversity has been negatively leveraged by exploiting **caste consciousness for narrow political gains**. For example: concept of **social engineering** to win elections and caste appeasement by using religious markers. The inequalities of the caste system is further exacerbated by the fact that the **most marginalized communities both economically and socially are the SCs and STs**. The rampant practice of untouchability despite the constitutional sanction of **Article 17** is testimony to the dominance of caste especially in rural areas. Also, the **proliferation of caste-based associations** (Brahman Sabha, Jaat Sabha) and caste symbols (Jai Bheem) have made these differences more pronounced.

4. Communalism leads to the belief that the **interests** of one religious group are not only **divergent but harmful** for the development of other religion. **Communal riots** are the **manifestations of this religious antagonism** and are a great threat to our nation's unity. **For example**- Anti-Sikh Delhi riots (1984), Godhra riots (2002) and Muzaffarnagar riots (2013).

5. There is **diversity in way of life** in terms of dietary habits, customs related to marriage, succession, family system, values system, priorities, festivals, traditions etc. This diversity creates **stereotypes and prejudices** which becomes reason for **discriminations, exclusions and deprivations**. For example: rise of left-wing extremism has been due to the alienation of the tribals from the state. It is due to their distinct culture, understanding of development and resistance towards their integration into our polity like **struggle against Vedanta in Niyamgiri** showed that clearing forests for mining was not acceptable form of development to them.

6. The huge cultural diversity has implications for a successful **nation building process** and arousing **national consciousness**. There is an inherent fear that the presence of culturally diverse identities such as religion, language and ethnicity will create **social cleavages and hurt the creation of a harmonious society**. There is also the uphill task of **accommodating differences** within a democratic framework and **ensuring social justice**. **For example**:- Reservations as an instrument of uplifting the marginalized communities has caused disenchantment amongst the upper caste population.

India has **done fairly well** compared to other democracies in facing the challenges posed by an extremely diverse culture. The presence of **federal polity, secular ethos and special safeguards for linguistic minorities** (Article 30) have the potential to solve the any further challenges and assist in the process of nation-building.

Q.19) Despite having multiple races, racism is not as big a problem as casteism in India. Discuss?

Approach: *Introduce by mentioning the various races in India to highlight the racial diversity of India. The body should contain why casteism is a bigger issue than racism and also highlight the problem of racism in the Indian society. Conclusion, should be forward-looking, focusing on the end of both casteism and racism in India.*

Model Answer:

Race refers **categorization** of human species into groups based **on biological features**. **Racism** is a belief that people belonging to **different races can be arranged in a hierarchy** solely based on their physical appearances which results in **prejudices, discriminations and antagonism**.

On the other hand, **casteism** is belief that **provides for superiority of one's caste over other** castes. It prescribes that **interest of one's own castes should be promoted even at the cost of interests of other** castes which results in **inter–caste** rivalry.

Since ancient time, several races have settled in India, which led historian **Vincent Smith** to term India as the "**Ethnological Museum**". India has diverse races which can be broadly classified into 6 types:

Negritos- This racial group is of African descent. Eg) Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands like Jarawa, Sentinelese; Irula tribe of Kerala.

Proto- Australoids- They find their origin in Aboriginals of Australia. Tribes of Central India such as Munda, Bhils, Santhals, etc belong to this racial group.

Mongoloids- People belonging to this racial group are mainly found in Ladakh and the North Eastern States of India.

Mediterranean- They came from southwest Asia into India. They constitute the major part of the population of South and North India. They are also credited for starting the Indus Valley Civilization.

The Brachycephalics- Mainly found in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, Parsis of Mumbai, the Armenian community of Kolkata also belong to this racial group

Nordic- Belong to Aryan linguistic group. They were the last to arrive. They came into India from the Baltic region and Central Asia. They constitute the major portion of the population of North India.

Discrimination based on **race** is **present** in India. **For example**– discrimination against northeast people. However, it is **not as severe as casteism**. Despite presence of several races, racism is not a big problem in India due to:

1. **Intermixing among races** has been much more than the inter mixing of caste (due to caste endogamy). **For example**- Nordic race mixed with the Mediterranean race to constitute the major portion of the population of North India. This has led to increase in inter – race tolerance and solidarity.

2. Racism in India and racial hierarchy does **not have backing of any scripture or text**. In **absence of legitimizing support** of race superiority, **race has not been the basis of power and privileges** in India. Thus, racism has not developed as big a problem in India as casteism. (the **hierarchy** engrained in **caste system** (based on purity and pollution) finds its base in **sanskritic text of Hindu religion** and thus it is sacred.)

3. Unlike **west**, which has historical burden related to racism, slavery and doctrine of white man's supremacy, **India** does **not** have a **legacy of race-based discrimination and subjugation.**

However, **casteism** is **bigger problem** than racism in India due to following reasons:

1. **Caste system** has been prevalent in India for **over two millennia** and resulted in **systematic marginalization, discrimination and exploitation** of lower caste by upper caste. It even got legitimacy of many scriptures. This has created **deep seeded resentment and a feeling of historical injustice** making casteism a serios problem of Indian society.

2. **Caste hierarchy** provides for super-ordination and subordination which has resulted in feeling of **superiority and inferiority** by members of the caste over other caste. The members of any caste are **conscious of its relative prestige in society** and tries his level best to see that his caste prestige is safeguarded and enhanced and it results in casteism. **For example** –

Upper caste show dominance over lower caste by forcing them to eat or drink obnoxious substances; dump excreta, sewage, carcasses into their homes or compounds; land grabbing; humiliation; sexual abuse etc.

3. The practice of **caste endogamy makes people narrow minded** who develop different degrees of **social distance** within and outside their own caste. **Honor killing** is a manifestation of this tendency.
4. Politics in per and post-independence India has used **caste for mobilization** of masses. It has resulted in **Politicization of Caste** and **Castization of Politics**.
5. One of the **unintended consequences of reservations** in India has been growing **caste consciousness** of people.

However, caste and race **aren't entirely mutually** exclusive and share a strong correlation. Most of the people belonging to Negritos and Proto- Australoids race also belong to the SC/ST category. So, what **looks explicitly as casteism is also implicitly racism** towards them. Also, **varna** which formed the basis of the caste system means "**colour**". So, colour (physical trait) itself became the basis of the caste system.

Thus, there is a need to **sensitize** the public about the evils of casteism and racism as both have **discrimination and exclusion** of a section of society at its core. Eradication of both the social evils will help us to achieve the goals of **equality, liberty, and fraternity** as enshrined in **Preamble** of our Constitution.
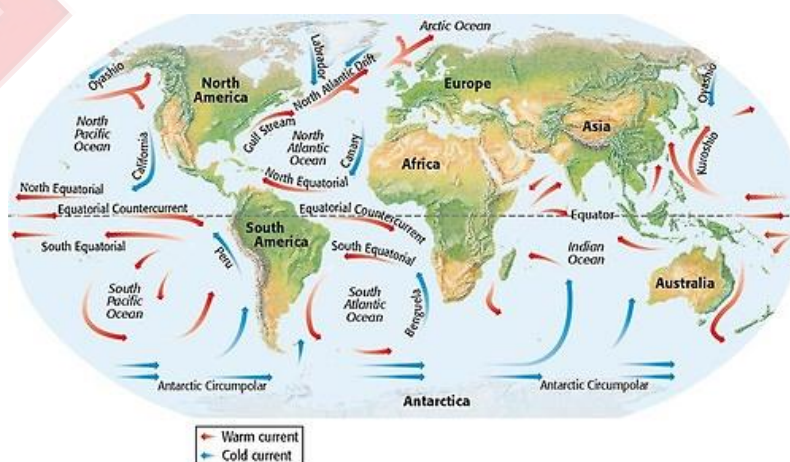
Q.20) What are ocean currents? How are they formed? Examine the significance of ocean currents for different human activities.

Approach: I*ntroduce with defining ocean current and their types. In Body enumerate factors responsible for formation of oceanic current. Then go on to discuss the significance of ocean currents for different human activities. In Conclusion mention the impacts of climate changes on ocean currents.*

Model Answer:

The ocean water is dynamic and undergoes horizontal and vertical motion. Ocean Currents and waves are horizontal motion of Ocean water. Upwelling/downwelling and Tides are vertical movement of water.

Ocean current is **continuous movement** of oceanic water in a **definite path and direction** driven under the influence of **wind, gravity, coriolis force and heating by solar energy**. Ocean currents are like river flow in oceans. They are streams of water circulating along ocean margins and circumnavigate the whole earth. Example – Gulf Stream, Labrador current etc.

Warm Currents	It brings warm water in cold water areas. They are usually observed on the east coast of continents in the low and middle latitudes. In the northern hemisphere, they are found on the west coasts of continents in high latitudes. Example – Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift.
Cold Currents	It brings cold water into warm water areas. They are usually found on the west coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes and on the east coast in the higher latitudes in the northern Hemisphere. Example – Labrador current, Falkland Current etc.

Ocean currents are **formed by the interaction of two types of forces**:
1. Primary forces (that initiate the movement of water)
2. Secondary forces (that influences the currents to flow)

Primary forces that initiates the movement of waterincludes:
1. **Incoming Insolation/Solar energy** causes the water to expand and causes a very slight gradient due to this water usually flows down the slope.
2. **Planetary Winds** provide the driving force by **friction** drag on the water surface. **For example** – The North East trade wind between equator and tropic move the North Equatorial currents in Pacific ocean to warm the eastern coast of Japan as the Kuroshio Current
3. **Gravity** tends to pull the water down to pile and create gradient variation.
4. **Coriolis force** changes the direction of water toward right in the Northern Hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere which results in formation of **gyres**.

Salinity difference and **temperature difference** are the secondary forces as they create **density difference**. Denser water (cooler or more saline) tends to sink, while relatively lighter water tends to rise. **For example**: Weak current across the Strait of Gibraltar between the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

Ocean currents are **significant** for human activities because of the **impacts** they have **on climate, navigation and economic activities**.
1. Ocean current plays an important role in **determining the climate of a region**. For **example** – The climate of Florida becomes very hot due to the Gulf Stream. Similarly, the otherwise hot climate of Peru is cooled by cold Peru current.
2. **Warm Ocean** currents **increase precipitation** whereas Cold current reduces it. For **example** – Warm currents such as North Atlantic drift and Kuroshio current bring in sufficient rainfall along the western coast of Europe and eastern coast of Japan respectively. On the other hand, Kalahari desert along the western coast of South Africa and Atacama Desert along the Western coast of South America owe their existence to some extent to Benguela and Peru Currents respectively.
3. Currents are related to **good fishing grounds** because growth of phytoplankton at place where mixing of warm and cold ocean current took places hence help in world food security.
4. On the account of influence of warm currents, **ports and harbors are kept open in winters**, thus facilitating trade throughout the year. **For example**: Hammerfest port, Norway.
5. Ocean currents help in international **navigation** and ships follow the route which is aided by ocean currents.

However, the nature and pattern of ocean currents are being affected **and modified by climate change** and in turn modified ocean currents are affecting the global climate. Increased frequency of **EL-Nino** and its consequent impact on Indian monsoon are related to change in **Peruvian current and South Equatorial Pacific current** due to climate change.