UPPSC/UPPCS MAINS 2018

GS PAPER - 1

Section - A

1. Explain the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of Princely States of India.

> ### Approach
>
> 1. Briefly introduce the national integration
> 2. Discuss the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of Princely states of India
> 3. Conclusion

Hints:

At the time of Indian independence in 1947, India was divided into two sets of territories, one under direct British rule, and the other under the suzerainty of the British Crown, with control over their internal affairs remaining in the hands of their hereditary rulers. It was Sardar Patel who played a leading role in the country's struggle for independence and guided its integration into a united, independent nation.

Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:

- India was divided into more than five hundred princely states. But, Sardarji initiative and vision helped to their integration into the Indian State.

- The Princely states were integrated through the policy of signing of Instrument of Accession, Referendum and policy of conquest.

- Jammu & Kashmir was integrated through IoA, Junagarh through referendum, and Hyderabad through conquest.

- Patel was also compelled to use coercion by launching 'Operation Polo' to liberate and integrate Hyderabad after the Nizam of Hyderabad entertained false hopes of either joining Pakistan or remaining independent.

- Displaying statesmanship of the highest order, Sardar Patel prevented the attempts to not only Balkanise India but internationalise the issue as well.

- He displayed amazing patience, tact and a steely determination in dealing with an intransigent ruler, who refused to see the writing on the wall and even wanted to take the issue to the United Nations.

- Patel's wisdom, foresight, patriotism, tact, persuasive powers and abiding commitment to fair play enabled him to untangle a highly complex political and social problem without triggering any kind of revolt or civil unrest.

- His initiatives helped in the transformation from monarchy to Democracy in the various states.

Conclusion:

His persona and vision helped to satisfy the rulers of the state to integrate into the state for a better future of the citizens. Thus, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a critical role in the integration of the princely states development of the Indian states and promotion of the democratic values in throughout the length and breadth of the country.

2. *Describe the role of Buddhist literature in the creation of world peace.*

Approach

1. *Briefly introduce with concept of peace as central to Buddhist literature*
2. *Discuss the role of Buddhist literature in the creation of world peace*
3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

What the Buddha said about peace, justice, and freedom - is important to learn, especially in the context of our much plagued modern world. The concept of peace is central to Buddhist literature. Therefore, the Buddha is called the "Santiraja" 'king of peace. The Buddhist literature in form of Tripitakas, Jataka stories and other pitakas played critical part in creation of world peace.

Role of Buddhist literature

• Leading a Buddhist way of life, is to maintain harmonious, untroubled good life, which consists of "samacariya", which literally means, a harmonious life or a peaceful way of living with one's fellow beings. It is this doctrine, which gives 'inward peace' that allows externally to lead a harmonious or a righteous living' (Dhammacariya).

• The Buddha, with great compassion for the world, required his followers to practice the four boundless states (appamanna) of loving kindness (metta), of compassion (karuna), of sympathetic joy (mudita), and of equanimity (upekkha).

• This practice of 'metta' or universal love, begins by suffusing ones own mind with universal love (metta) and then pervading it to one's family, then to the neighbors, then to the village, country and the four corners of the Universe.

• In Tripitaka, the ideal ruler should govern his country with modern policies and maintain peace without invading other countries.

• The same Tripitaka gives additional information concerning the Cakravartin or Universal monarch and how one should conduct his policy visa-vis neighbouring countries and rulers. The text says that Cakravartin, does not threaten people with force, gives up weapons and does not hurt people.

• His vision for society, which existed in the 6th century BCE, is still valid to our modern society in the modern world. Whether deliberately or unknowingly, the United Nations is forging ahead with its noble mission to work for the betterment of humanity, with the same theme and same solutions that the Compassionate Buddha thought out during his time, 2500 years ago.

• The literature also led to the creation of fraternity and brotherhood among the citizens of the country.

• The stories results in the creation of the values, ethics which focuses on the humanitarian aspects.

• The literature led to the creation of a world family based upon religious principles.

• The literature focuses on the changing the thinking and mind set of the people. This renewed thinking has resulted in the creation of peaceful world order.

Conclusion:

According to Buddhist literature, conflict, intolerance and disharmony arise out of desires, hatred and ignorance. To develop confidence, tolerance, and harmony it is extremely important to cultivate common

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values or universal ethics. Therefore, promotion of education, dialogue, social and economic development would lead for sustainable development of peace in the world.

3. Mahatma Gandhi represents the middle path approach in Indian Politics. Give logical explanation.

Approach

1. Briefly introduce the middle path approach
2. Discuss the Gandhian form of middle path
3. Conclusion

Hints:

The Middle path refers to the Buddha's enlightened view of life and also the actions or attitudes that will create happiness for oneself and others; it is found in the ongoing, dynamic effort to apply Buddhist wisdom to the questions and challenges of life and society. These Buddhist values also reflected the Gandhian ideology and philosophy. Gandhi used this middle path approach in Indian politics from time to time.

- Middle Path approach depicts the way of polity which is in between moderate and extremist principles.

- Non-violence is depicted by the approach which is used to deepen the democratic fibre in the country.

- Gandhi's system of Satyagraha was based on nonviolence, non-cooperation, truth and honesty.

- Truth is also constituent of this middle way which leads to ethical conduct in Indian politics

- Sarvodaya, universal upliftment of all, also leads to the development of all, also lead to the development and inclusive growth.

- The denounce of the extreme, radical ideologies for the development of polity is reflected by Gandhi approach

- Peaceful protests, participation of all including the people from lower strata in the democracy is a way of middle path.

- Constructive programme based on rural development, women empowerment and education and social development of backward classes reflects Gandhi ji values.

Conclusion:

Hence Gandhiji has played a significant role in the creation of a middle path with focusing on the principles which we inherit from our constitution.

4. "Communal violence is instigated by religious fanatics, initiated by anti-social elements, supported by political activists, financed by vested interests". Comment.

Approach

1. Briefly introduce the communal violence
2. How Communal violence affects the unity and integrity of the nation
3. Conclusion

Hints:

Introduction:

Communal violence is the violence based upon the communal interests. The communal interests signify that interests of various communities are different and polar opposite to each other.

How Communal violence is instigated by religious fanatics

- Religious fanaticism is uncritical zeal or with an obsessive enthusiasm related to one's own, or one's group's, devotion to a religion - a form of human fanaticism which could otherwise be expressed in one's other involvements and participation, including employment, role, and partisan affinities.

- A fanatic person denies all logic, science, and common sense in order to find comfort in faith.

- They believe that particular religious text is fact and that all other views are wrong and misinterpret a book of faith in order to cause hatred and ignorance towards people of other faith.

- Through all the above means the religious fanatics instigate the communal violence.

Communal violence initiated by anti-social elements

- Anti-social behaviours are actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others. It has also been defined as any type of conduct that violates the basic rights of another person and any behaviour that is considered to be disruptive to others in society.

- These people do not have personal enmity or hatred with anyone. They just have vested interest for creating violence .So they initiate the violence to gain materially by harming the society.

Communal violence supported by political activists

- Political support is process of helping the violence to spread into the various parts. The political activists support the violence to serve their own purpose.

- Politicians also have played a villainous role in creating serious communal situations in India.

- Even after paying a heavy price in the form of partition, many riots provoked thereafter, we can find the involvement directly or indirectly, of political parties or their supporters.

- Along with this for the sake of vote bank, the policy of appeasement, selection of candidates on the basis of community, sect, sub-sect and caste, and flaring up religious sentiments at the time of elections, led to the rise of communalism.

- These practices are still continued and the country is bearing heavy loss because of it. We can witness many adverse results of these practices.

Communal violence Financed by vested interests

- Finance is the monetary support given to the anti social elements. It is given by the various stakeholders who use violence for political, economical, and social gains.

Conclusion:

Communal violence badly affects the fraternity, brotherhood and dignity of the individuals in the society. India is still a nation in the making; hence, response to communal violence need to be based on civic and constitutional lines, involving the active participation of civil society and the development of a culture of negotiation, tolerance and accommodation.

5. *Evaluate the changing status of women in India.*

> ### *Approach*
>
> 1. *Briefly introduce the changing status of women in India*
> 2. *Discuss the factors which affected the women's status with example*
> 3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

The status of women-social, economic, political, and general-in India today is much higher than in ancient and medieval periods. Women today enjoy many more rights-social and legal-and have greater

freedom and voice, and participate more freely in public affairs. However, it is also true that they are still discriminated, harassed, humiliated, dominated and even exploited.

- Factors which affected women's status:

- Effect of education, leadership provided by educated elite women, increasing op-portunities of employment, change in the rigidity of the caste system, and so on.

- The need for linkage between programmes oriented to women and national policy towards weaker sections has come to be increasingly realised.

- In the 1990s, grants from foreign donor agencies enabled the formation of new women oriented NGOS. Self help groups and NGOS such as self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have played a major role in the advancement of women's status in India.

Some notable positive changes which took place during this period are as follows:

- In the field of politics, women like Indira Gandhi, Jayalalitha, Mayawati, Vasundhra Raje, Uma Bharti, Shiela Dixit, Mamta Banerjee etc. proved themselves and make Indian women feel proud.

- Woman writers emerged in India like Arundhati Roy, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri etc.

- Kiran Bedi, Mother Teresa, Bachendri Pal, Kiran Majumdar, Kalpana Chawala, Meira Kumar, Pratibha Patil etc. are those names from different fields which set examples for others.

- Many Women have emerged as leaders of local movements, for example, Medha Patkar of the Narmada Bachan Andolan.

- Indian women of India like Sania Mirza, Sania Nehwal, Deepika Kumari, PV Sindhu are no less of a powerhouse when it comes to winning medals and championships for the country.

- Along with being achievers, women of modern India are fulfilling their roles as wives and mothers.

- Women are now regularly performing duties that are traditionally assigned to males. The income of one man is no longer enough in the modern expensive culture, so fluctuations in the economy have made it necessary for a woman to obtain a career, in order to provide the essential funds to support and maintain the family.

Conclusion:

Women of India have served in various senior official positions in the Indian government, including that of the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. However, many women in India continue to face significant difficulties. The rates of malnutrition are exceptionally high among adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women in India, with repercussions for children's health. Violence against women, especially sexual violence, has been on the rise in India.

6. *Discuss the solutions to urban problems.*

> ### Approach
>
> 1. *Briefly introduce the urbanisation*
> 2. *Discuss the solution to urban problems*
> 3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Urbanization has been an instrument of economic, social and political progress; it has also led to serious socio-economic problems. Due to unplanned urbanization, India is facing too much problem such as environmental damage, unemployment, electricity problem, pollution, social problems like increasing slums, decrease in standard of life, etc. The rapid growth of urban population both natural and through migration, has put heavy pressure on public utilities.

Solutions to urbanization challenges

- Sustainable urbanization: Central government should play a more prominent role in promoting sustainable urbanization creating a nationwide urbanization strategy that includes urban planning, institutional reforms and financing. It also needs to see that urbanization proceeds in a systematic and smooth manner.

- Land utilization and inter governmental transfers should be undertaken in line with the number of migrant workers moving into cities. Local governments should be encouraged to reform household-registration policies in favour of urbanization.

- Environmentally sound cities: Laws should be passed to build sustainable and environmentally sound cities along with smart growth techniques so that people should reside in safe habitats and unpolluted areas of urban regions. Conserving natural ecosystems, private investments should be encouraged so as to utilize natural resources and create more job opportunities.

- Tourism promotion and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources can create more jobs for the urban populations.

- Public health: Key stakeholders in urban areas must provide campaigns and counseling for effective health clinics and family planning to help reduce the high rates of population growth. Medical health clinics oriented towards family planning options must be made accessible across the entire urban area with the objective of controlling diseases and population growth.

- Stakeholders from urban regions must ensure that people of urban areas have access to adequate essential social services like food, clean water, health, education, electricity and sanitation.

- All the populations should be provided employment opportunities and wealth creation activities so that people can earn a good living to pay for the maintenance of these services.

- Governance: social management as well as public governance should be improved in the process of urbanization.

Conclusion:

In recent years there has been an increasing realisation that urbanisation is set to accelerate with India's transition to faster economic growth. Although India has undertaken several measures to address the urban problem like AMRUT, Smart city mission, Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM - U), etc. But there is still an inadequate understanding about the need to plan for urbanisation and for translating these plans into action. Conditions need to be created on ground which foster agglomeration economies, encourage employment and enterprise, and support the growth momentum in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

7. *Give an account of the minerals found in Uttar Pradesh.*

Approach

1. *Briefly introduce the mineral resources of Uttar Pradesh*
2. *Highlight the distribution of minerals found in Uttar Pradesh*
3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Uttar Pradesh is endowed with natural wealth in abundance. This wealth lies hidden below a variety of rocks of different ages found in lofty mountain ranges of the Himalayas in the North and Vindhyan ranges in the South. The diversity of flora and fauna displayed here due to vast area, big and small rivers, varieties of climatic conditions, and different kinds of soil are hard to find elsewhere.

Minerals distribution in Uttar Pradesh

- limestone which is found in Guruma-Kanach-Bapuhari in Mirzapur district and Kajrahat in Sonebhadra district

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- dolomite in Mirzapur, Sonebhadra and Banda

- glass-sand in Karchhana of Allahabad district,

- Karwi in Banda district and Mau district

- marble in Mirzapur and Sonebhadra

- bauxite in Rajhgewan in Banda district

- non-plastic fireclay in Bansi and Makri-Khoh area of Mirzapur district

- and Uranium in Lalitpur district

- Besides, Barytes and Edalusite are found in the districts of Mirzapur and Sonebhadra.

- Sand-stone, pebbles, reh, salt punter, maurang, sand and other minor minerals are also found in the State.

Conclusion:

If we compare minerals found in the whole of Uttar Pradesh to the minerals found in the entire country, then this state has only 2% of the total value of the resources found the country. Minerals in this state are found mainly in the southern plateau parts of the state.

8. Enumerate the core infrastructure elements for Smart City development.

Approach

1. Briefly introduce the smart city development
2. Highlight the core infrastructure elements for Smart City development
3. Conclusion

Hints:

The Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015. The objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.

Some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include :

- adequate water supply

- assured electricity supply

- sanitation, including solid waste management

- efficient urban mobility and public transport

- affordable housing, especially for the poor

- robust IT connectivity and digitalization

- good governance especially e-Governance and citizen participation

- sustainable environment

- Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education.

Conclusion:

The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

Comprehensive development in this way will improve quality of life, create employment and enhance incomes for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive cities.

9. Write a note on the Global Warming.

Approach

1. *Briefly introduce the global warming*
2. *Highlight the Causes and effects of global warming*
3. *Discuss the responses to global warming*
4. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Global warming is the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system. Since heat remains trapped within the earth s atmosphere, temperatures begin to rise. Both land and sea temperatures have witnessed a steady increase since 1880 when record-keeping began. It is a major aspect of current climate change, and has been demonstrated by direct temperature measurements and by measurements of various effects of the warming.

Causes of global warming:

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report concluded, "It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century." The largest human influence has been the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Global warming as a result of accumulation of GHGs (Green House Gases)

- The increased volumes of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. These gases collect in the atmosphere and prevent terrestrial radiations to escape the earth s atmosphere, thereby causing global temperatures to rise. Major This is caused by

  o   Burning of Fossil Fuels for generation of electricity or transportation

  o   Forest fires, deliberate clearing of forests for plantation

  o   Agriculture and animal husbandry a major source of methane.

  o   Download Global Warming And Greenhouse Effect PDF

Elimination of Carbon sinks from the atmosphere

- Destruction of natural carbon sinks aids in the build-up of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere. Major causes behind the removal of carbon sinks are

  o   Encroachment into wetlands

  o   Deforestation

  o   Eutrophication of lakes and water bodies resulting in dead zones.

- Variations in earth's orbit and changes in the solar cycle also attribute to global warming.

- Deposition of soot, black carbon etc. acts as positive radiative forcings and also contributes to the warming of temperatures.

The effects of global warming

- The effects of global warming include rising sea levels, regional changes in precipitation, more frequent extreme weather events such as heat waves, and expansion of deserts.

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- Surface temperature increases are greatest in the Arctic, which has contributed to the retreat of glaciers, permafrost, and sea ice.

- Overall, higher temperatures bring more rain and snowfall, but for some regions droughts and wildfires increase instead.

- Climate change threatens to diminish crop yields, harming food security, and rising sea levels may flood coastal infrastructure and force the abandonment of many coastal cities.

- Environmental impacts include the extinction or relocation of many species as their ecosystems change, most immediately the environments of coral reefs, mountains, and the Arctic.

- Generally, impacts on public health will be more negative .Impacts include the direct effects of extreme weather, leading to injury and loss of life.

- In small islands and mega deltas, inundation from sea level rise is expected to threaten vital infrastructure and human settlements. This could lead to homelessness in countries with low-lying areas such as Bangladesh, as well as statelessness for populations in island nations, such as the Maldives and Tuvalu. Climate change can be an important driver of migration, both within and between countries.

- Due to the persistence of CO_2 in the atmosphere and the inertia of the climate system, climatic changes and their effects will continue for millennia even if carbon emissions are stopped.

Response to global warming

- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change are two complementary responses to global warming. Successful adaptation is easier if there are substantial emission reductions.

- Climate change can be mitigated through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or the enhancement of the capacity of carbon sinks to absorb greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

- There is a large potential for future reductions in emissions by a combination of activities, including energy conservation and increased energy efficiency; the use of low-carbon energy technologies, such as renewable energy, nuclear energy, and carbon capture and storage; decarbonising buildings and transport; and enhancing carbon sinks through, for example, reforestation and preventing deforestation.

- As of 2019 nearly all countries in the world are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The objective of the Convention is to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

- In 2015 all UN countries negotiated the Paris Agreement, which aims to keep climate change well below 2 °C.

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the UNFCCC that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- In Kigali, an amendment to Montreal protocol was signed between countries to gradually phase out HFCs that have high global warming potential.

- India has taken commendable efforts to combat the global warming which include National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), National Green Highway Mission, National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME),etc.

Conclusion:

Thus, global warming is a major environmental concern that results in severe consequences. Efforts toward reduction of global warming should be everyone's responsibility because it affects us all.

10. Give a geographical account of Bundelkhand as a cultural region.

> ### Approach
>
> 1. Briefly introduce by giving the geographical account of Bundelkhand
> 2. Discuss the cultural aspects of the Bundelkhand Region
> 3. Conclusion

Hints:

Bundelkhand is a geographical and cultural region and also a mountain range in central and North India. The hilly region is now divided between the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, with the larger portion lying in the latter state.

Bundelkhand as a cultural region

- Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand have a rich cultural background. Chandelas and Bundelas rulers of Bundelkhand were great builders and created numerous forts, palaces and temples. The region is full of temples, particularly that of Lord Shiva.

- A famous place of tourist and religious attraction, Orchha, is situated in the district of Tikamgarh. It was the capital of Bundelas before it got shifted to Tikamgarh due to vulnerable strategic position of Orchha in later days.

- In the background of river Betwa, the fort and numerous temples of Orchha provide a picturesque view. The buildings of Orchha and Datia are magnificent and tell the tales of the creativity of Bundela rulers.

- Tikamgarh is also religiously famous for its temples of Lord Rama in the Orchha, and the one named Kundeshwar Mahadeo Mandir, near Tikamgarh township.

- Datia is known for its buildings and palaces built by Bundelas, particularly that of Virsinghdeo. Some of them are unique. Datia also has a famous 'Saktipeeth' which attracts a lot of people for religious worship. It also has a famous Jain Temple.

- Panna, too, has a rich cultural base. The famous Bundela chief, Chhatrashal, had made Panna his capital. District Chhatarpur is named after him. Panna, is known as 'town of temples'.

- Khajuraho, the famous tourist attraction in India, is situated in the district of Chhatarpur. Khajuraho has a range of temples with erotic love-making stonecarved scenes on the outer walls. They were created by the Chandela kings who ruled Bundelkhand, before the rise of Bundela in the region.

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- Satna has a ancient temple of Goddess Bhawani at a place called Maihar. During Durgapuja, thousands of pilgrims from all over the country gather there for worshipping the Goddess.

- Due to the geographic proximity and cultural similarities, Jhansi identifies itself with the Bundeli customs, traditions and cultural norms. For all these reasons, Jhansi is known as the "Gateway to Bundelkhand".

- Jhansi occupies a significant role in Indian history. The monuments found across Jhasi city are a witness to the rich cultural heritage and history.

- Chitrakoot, is a charismatic land of cultural, spiritual and historical significance to the folks traveling from every nook and corner of the world. It is a town where the past is pleasingly treasured in its colorful divine centers, while the serene rivers, peaceful woods and miraculous sights together make it a highly visited place.

In spite of suffering with extreme weather conditions, like droughts, poor soil, low productivity, short-term rain and flooding in fields, etc. Bundelkhand is blessed with rich, prosperous and thriving cultural background and has high potential to become hotspots of tourism.

Section - B

11. *"The spine of Indian Economy was badly injured during the 200 years of British Rule". Explain.*

Approach
1. *Briefly introduce the economic exploitation during British rule*
2. *Discuss the ruin of Indian economy during 200 years of British rule*
3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

With the advent of British in India, the economic structure in India had to face a lot of change. Self-sufficient economy of the villages in India had to face a ruin and economic exploitation of the country was initiated with it. Dadabhai Naoroji and RC Dutt, the distinguished economists of India exposed the exploitative nature of British.

Ruin of Indian economy during 200 years of British rule

- India remained primarily an agricultural country throughout the British period and its **agricultural sector totally remained backward** with its little bit of commercialisation just to serve the interests of Great Britain.

- British rulers never permitted to modernise the prevailing industrial structure of India during the 18th and 19th century leading to large scale **destruction of world famous handicrafts and cottage industries** of the country.

- By following the policy of discriminating protection, Britishers gained complete control over the entire Indian markets.

- British rulers gradually transformed the Indian economy into a primary producing country **exporting only agricultural products and raw materials** necessary for industries in Britain and importing only British manufactures.

- To promote foreign trade and to exploit natural resources of India to their advantage, British rulers built up economic infrastructure which includes roads and railway network, ports and shipping, irrigation and electricity etc.

- The Managing agency system promoted by the British systematically appropriated about 50 per cent of the gross profit of the consumer goods industries developed by the Britishers as their managerial remuneration.

- The British rulers thoroughly exploited the Indian economy through economic drain in the form of **home charges** and huge amount of family remittances.

The aforesaid nature of exploitative policies of the British rulers during 200 years of rule bad resulted in large scale poverty, stagnation and backwardness of the Indian economy along-with a huge drain of economic resources of the country to Great Britain.

12. Discuss the role of Hitler in bringing about the Second World War.

Approach
1. *Briefly introduce the world war-2*
2. *Discuss the role of Hitler in bringing about Second World War.*
3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Among the causes of World War II were, to a greater extent, the political takeover in 1933 of Germany by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party which adopted an aggressive foreign policy. Germany under the leadership of Hitler played significant role in bringing about Second World War.

- Adolf Hitler served as the Chancellor of Germany while simultaneously holding the title of Leader of the Nazi Party. In 1934, he assumed the role of German President and merged all three of his positions into the single title "Leader and Reich Chancellor". Under the Enabling Act of 1934, Hitler was also the legal dictator of Germany and could introduce laws at will by verbal decree.

- Hitler ideology created the nationalism in Germany and in turn resulted in the fascist tendencies.

- Hitler led to the monopolisation of the trade and regulated the trade of other countries with the Germany.

- Hitler's policies also led to the restrictions on the relation development and the foreign policy of the neighbouring countries.

- The political authority vested in Hitler and the support be various sectious of society of Germany, resulted in the over-confidence of Hitler.

- This over confidence was to not only to make Germany super power and to expand the areas of Germany to the historical areas of territory, but also to take of the loss of WWI.

- During the Second World War, Hitler further served as Supreme Commander of the German Armed Forces. In 1941, he also assumed the operational roll as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army. Throughout it all, Hitler held the ceremonial title as "First Soldier of the Reich".

- Within the Nazi Party, in addition to serving as its leader, Hitler was the default commander of every Nazi paramilitary group. He held title as the Supreme Commander of the Stormtroopers (SA) and as Supreme Commander of the SS, which was a special rank held only by him above the rank of Reich Leader of the SS held by Heinrich Himmler.

The Second World War was the most deadly and consequential war in history .Hitler's political, economic, social, foreign and cultural propaganda of revival of Germany's lost pride resulted in the WWII led to mass suffering on global level and created unprecedented *levels* of hardship, carnage and *destruction.*

13. "Revolt of 1857 was a turning point in Indian History". Analyse.

> ### Approach
>
> 1. Briefly introduce the revolt of 1857
> 2. Discuss how revolt of 1857 was turning point in Indian history
> 3. Conclusion

Hints:

The Revolt of 1857 is termed as the first national struggle for freedom from the chains of the Britishers. It proved to be a turning point in the Indian History in the following ways-

(i) It was the first collaborative effort at a mass level, though having some restrictions, of the struggle to free from the Britishers.

(ii) The people from various sections of the society united for the cause of freedom from exploitation of Britishers.

(iii) It led to the arousal of national consciousness at a mass level for the first time.

(iv) It resulted in the creation of the Indian Identity through the struggle for common interest against the Britishers.

(v) For the first time the people were mobilised on the basis of one people were mobilised on the basis of one ideology i.e, to fight against Britisher's.

(vi) It led to rise in social awareness about British exploitaive system.

(vii) It also paved way for the coming together of people without caste, creed, race, religion obstructing their way

(viii) It led to the creation of the intellectuals who could guide freedom struggle from 1857 on wards.

Hence 1875 was termed as the first war of independence, with the mobilisation of people from various parts of the country against British Rule.

14. "Secularism as an orientation and a set of practices in indispensable to India's future as a liberal democracy". Discuss.

> ### Approach
>
> 1. Give introduction by providing a brief overview about secularism in India
> 2. Explain why secularism is important for India
> 3. Discuss in detail how constitution protects the secular structure of India
> 4. Conclusion

Hints:

Secular traditions are very deep rooted in the history of India. Indian culture is based on the blending of various spiritual traditions and social and religious structure. Although the recent minor incidents like mob lynching is a blot to Indian secularism still ethos secularism thrives in India.

Secularism in Indian philosophical sense can be described as –

(i) Separation and Distance of Religion from State

(ii) Respect and tolerance for all the religions.

Why secularism is important for India?

- In order to hold together a diverse nation as India, which is a democracy, there is no alternative but to further nurture and strengthen the principles of secularism, tolerance, empathy and compassion.

- Communal incidents bring religious disharmony, disturb the course of life of citizens, hurts the economy and drives away investors from the country. India cannot afford to indulge in such inanities of "ghar wapsi", manufactured notions of "communal hatred" because India has an onerous responsibility of constantly progressing on the path of development to enable the eradication of poverty and malnutrition that affects a considerable section of the population.

- India is a multiethnic, multicultural, multi-lingual society. If India does not maintain its tolerant culture, then the unity and integrity of the nation will be in great danger.

How the Constitution of India protects the secularism nature of India

- It is this plurality that the Constitution endowed with a democratic polity and a secular state structure. Pluralism as a moral value seeks to 'transpose social plurality to the level of politics, and to suggest arrangements which articulate plurality with a single political order in which all duly constituted groups and all individuals are actors on an equal footing, reflected in the uniformity of legal capacity.

- Indian constitution allows the right of establishment and administration of educational institutions along communal lines and even encouraged to be communally divided, and under it every religious denomination enjoys the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.

- Our democratic polity is pluralist because it recognizes and endorses this plurality in (a) its federal structure, (b) linguistic and religious rights to minorities, and (c) a set of individual rights.

The People of India gave themselves a Republic that is Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic and a constitutional system with its focus on Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. These have been embodied in a set of institutions and laws, conventions and practices and has become indispensable to India's future as a liberal democracy.

15. Discuss the impact of globalization on the status of women in Indian society by citing suitable examples.

Approach

1. *Briefly introduce the globalisation*
2. *Discuss its impact on the status of women in Indian society*
3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Globalization is the process of the integration of Indian economy with the world's economy. It has a significant impact on the status of women in Indian society. No doubt, globalization offers women great opportunities but equally new and unique challenges which are as follow:

Positive impact of globalization on women

- With globalization, women's employment opportunities have increase, and now they are also contributing in family expenses which support the creation of new resources and raise the level of income of family.

- Along with increase in family income, with the help of globalization, social choices of women has increased

10POINTER *Hints: UPPSC/UPPCS MAINS 2018*

- The increase of profitability of cash crops in the international markets increases the independence of women.

- Multinational companies offer job without discriminating between men and women because they work in competitive environment and choose the best employees regardless of their gender. It motivates more women to get the jobs.

- With globalization women are getting higher wages, which raises self- confidence and independency among them

- Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional views towards women so they can take an equal stance in society.

- Impact on women's education through Internet, social media, access to higher education.

- Better working conditions due to ILO's directives, various international NGOs and multilateral treaties.

- Women's transportation capability increased due to presence of Ola and Uber.

- Women's contribution in the economy has increased because of their participation in share market, their access to foreign products and accessories.

- Women's security has increased with acculturation, better kitchen electronic related gadgets.

Negative impact of globalization on women

- Women work two full time jobs. As they moved to work places but their household responsibilities have not been decreased.

- Women's been at the disadvantage because of glass ceiling impact prevalent in all MNCs.

- Commodification of women,pornography, vulgar reality shows have led to increasing gender violence, molestation, harrasment, rapes and dowry deaths

- Increasing globalisation has led to increased competition leading to feminization of poverty and less hold over resources.eg- in agriculture in India.

- Gender discrimination still exists in economic sector, with women being payed lesser then their male counterparts for similar work.

Conclusion:

Thus, the current wave of globalization has greatly improved the lives of women worldwide, particularly the lives of those women in the developing world. Nevertheless, women remain disadvantaged in many areas of life including education, employment, health and civil rights.

16. What is globalization? Discuss its impact on the social structure of India.

> ### *Approach*
>
> 1. *Briefly introduce the globalisation*
> 2. *Discuss its impact on the social structure of India*
> 3. *Conclusion*

Hints:

Globalization is the process of integration of India's economy, society, culture with that of the world. Globlaization has resulted in the political, economic, social and technological changes in the Indian society and leading to the rational transformation of social structure.

Positive impact of globalization on the social structure of India

- The infiltration of the modern, rational outlook in the various social institutions.

- The caste system is getting changed with decrease in discrimination, especially in Urban areas.

- The tribals are setting modernised with the education, political and economic processes.

- The women are able to enjoy more freedom, liberty and their participation has increased due to better education, employment.

- The Rural transformation is taking place with the development of the rural institutions and the move from Agrarian society to knowledge based society.

- The Religion as an institution is setting less prominent in the society.

- The technological developments are taking place which is affecting the lifestyle and the people's choices.

- The economy is moving is moving from the primary to tertiary with technical jobs becoming prominent.

- The change have resulted in increased participation of the people in democracy with development of media, social media, internet, civil society etc.

Negative impact of globalization on Indian social structure

- **Old Age Vulnerability** – The rise of nuclear families has reduced the social security that the joint family provided. This has led to greater economic, health and emotional vulnerability of old age individuals.

- **Walmartization** – A term referring to profound transformations in regional and global economies through the sheer size, influence, and power of the big-box department store Wal-Mart. It can be seen with the rise of big businesses which have nearly killed the small traditional businesses in our society.

- **Increasing Health-Care costs** – The greater connectedness of the world has also led to the increasing susceptibility to diseases. Whether it is the bird-flu virus or Ebola greater investment in health-care system is required to increase its capacity to withstand such epidemics. It has also led to increasing cost of healthcare for individuals.

- **Shrinking Agricultural Sector** – Agriculture now contributes only about 15% to GDP. The international norms imposed by WTO and other multilateral organizations has reduced government support to agriculture.

- Commodification of women, pornography, vulgar reality shows have led to increasing gender violence, molestation, harrasment, rapes and dowry deaths.

Conclusion:

Globalization is an age old phenomenon which has been taking place for centuries now. We can experience it so profoundly these days because of its increased pace. The penetration of technology and new economic structures are leading to an increased interaction between people. As with other things there have been both positive and negative impacts on India due to it.

17. Give an account of the primary targets of Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy (2018).

Approach
1. *Briefly introduce the tourism industry in Uttar Pradesh*
2. *Discuss the primary targets of Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy (2018).*
3. *Conclusion*

10POINTER *Hints: UPPSC/UPPCS MAINS 2018*

Uttar Pradesh is one of the most favored states for tourists in India, with consistent ranking among the top states in terms of tourists arrivals. The tourism industry in Uttar Pradesh has a significant contribution to the state's economic growth. The contribution of tourism to employment generation, both direct and indirect, is one of immense importance to the state.

The Department of Tourism, through implementation of tourism policy, aims to achieve the following targets:

1. To become the most preferred tourist destination in the country by 2023.

2. To achieve an annual increase of 15% domestic tourist arrival and 10% foreign tourist arrival, consistently over the next five years.

3. To attract investments with a target of INR 5,00,000 people per year.

4. To provide employment to approximately 5,00,000 people per year.

5. To impart training to 10,000 tourism service providers, over the next five years.

6. To convert 10 heritage buildings (Buildings with heritage value) to heritage hotels per year.

7. To attract 1,00,000 tourists to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh per year.

8. To improve regional connectivity of all religious and cultural attractions within the state, through road, rail and air.

9. To promote the state as a leading MICE destination in the country.

10. To elevate the standards of public service facilities across the state and provide high quality visitor experience.

11. To improve local entrepreneurship avenues, through execution of tourism events and festivals like Deepotsav, International Literature Festival, International Ramayana Conclave, Geeta Mahotsav, Ganga Mahotsav, Gorakhpur Mahotsav, Luckow Mahotsav, Rangotsav Barsana, Taj Mahotsav, Shipotsav Noida, UP Divas and other city based mahotsavs.

    To promote city-wise events and festivals with a predefined calendar, and promoting the same nationally and internationally.

Conclusion:

This policy will help Uttar Pradesh in creating a sustainable, pro-growth, and pro-poor ecosystem. The policy envisages a dynamic and long term approach to achieve the true growth potential of the tourism sector in the state. The policy propose aggressive initiatives, attractive incentives and requisite regulatory reforms, that will help ensure large scale investment support, through efficient management and private participation. This policy will help Uttar Pradesh to establish a perfect synergy and supporting for establishing valuable partnerships between the public and the private sector and among various sectors for an improved environment necessary for achieving viable and tangible growth in the tourism sector.

18. What is an air mass? Describe its chief characteristics.

Approach

1. *Briefly introduce the air mass*
2. *Discuss types of air masses*
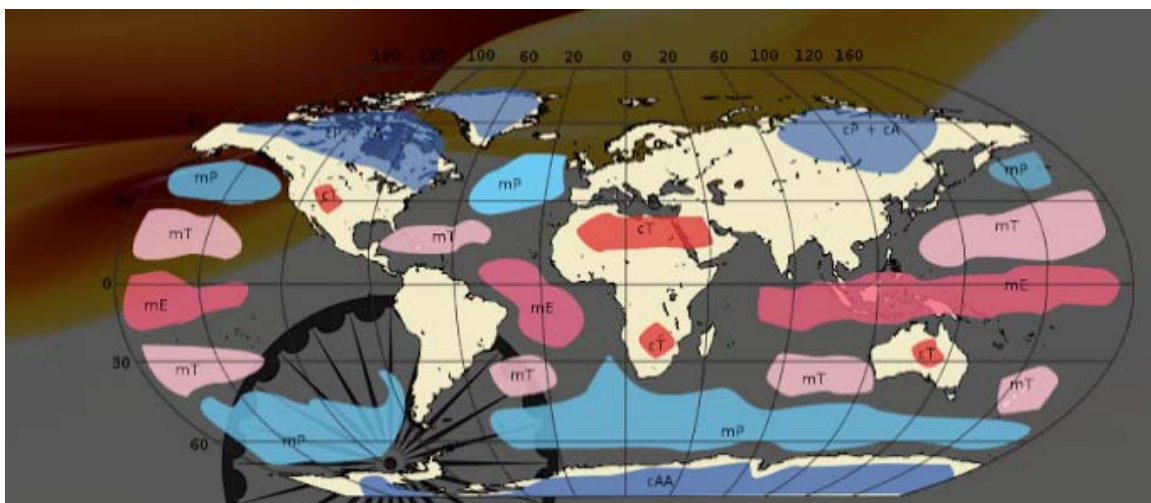3. *Discuss chief charecteristics of air mass*

Hints:

An air mass is a large volume of air in the atmosphere that is mostly uniform in temperature and moisture. Air masses can extend thousands of kilometers across the surface of the Earth, and can reach from ground level to the stratosphere—16 kilometers (10 miles) into the atmosphere.

Air masses form over large surfaces with uniform temperatures and humidity, called source regions. Low wind speeds let air remain stationary long enough to take on the features of the source region, such as heat or cold. When winds move air masses, they carry their weather conditions (heat or cold, dry or moist) from the source region to a new region. When the air mass reaches a new region, it might clash with another air mass that has a different temperature and humidity. This can create a severe storm.

Chief characteristics of air mass

Meteorologists identify air masses according to where they form over the Earth. There are four categories for air masses: arctic, tropical, polar and equatorial

1. Continental Polar Air Masses (CP)

2. Maritime Polar Air Masses (MP)

3. Continental Tropical Air Masses (CT)

4. Maritime Tropical Air Masses (MT)

Continental Polar Air Masses (CP)

• Source regions of these air masses are the Arctic basin, northern North America, Eurasia and Antarctica.

• These air masses are characterized by dry, cold and stable conditions.

• The weather during winter is frigid, clear and stable.

• During summer, the weather is less stable with lesser prevalence of anticyclonic winds, warmer landmasses and lesser snow.

Maritime Polar Air Masses (MP)

• The source region of these air masses are the oceans between 40° and 60° latitudes.

• These are actually those continental polar air masses which have moved over the warmer oceans, got heated up and have collected moisture.

• The conditions over the source regions are cool, moist and unstable. These are the regions which cannot lie stagnant for long.

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- The weather during winters is characterized by high humidity, overcast skies and occasional fog and precipitation. During summer, the weather is clear, fair and stable.

Continental Tropical Air Masses (CT)

- The source-regions of the air masses include tropical and sub-tropical deserts of Sahara in Africa, and of West Asia and Australia.

- These air masses are dry, hot and stable and do not extend beyond the source.

- They are dry throughout the year.

Maritime Tropical Air Masses (MT)

- The source regions of these air masses include the oceans in tropics and sub-tropics such as Mexican Gulf, the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

- These air masses are warm, humid and unstable.

- The weather during winter has mild temperatures, overcast skies with fog.

- During summer, the weather is characterized by high temperatures, high humidity, cumulous clouds and convectional rainfall.

19. How are volcano, earthquake and tsunami related to each other? Highlight all the possible causes for volcanic eruptions.
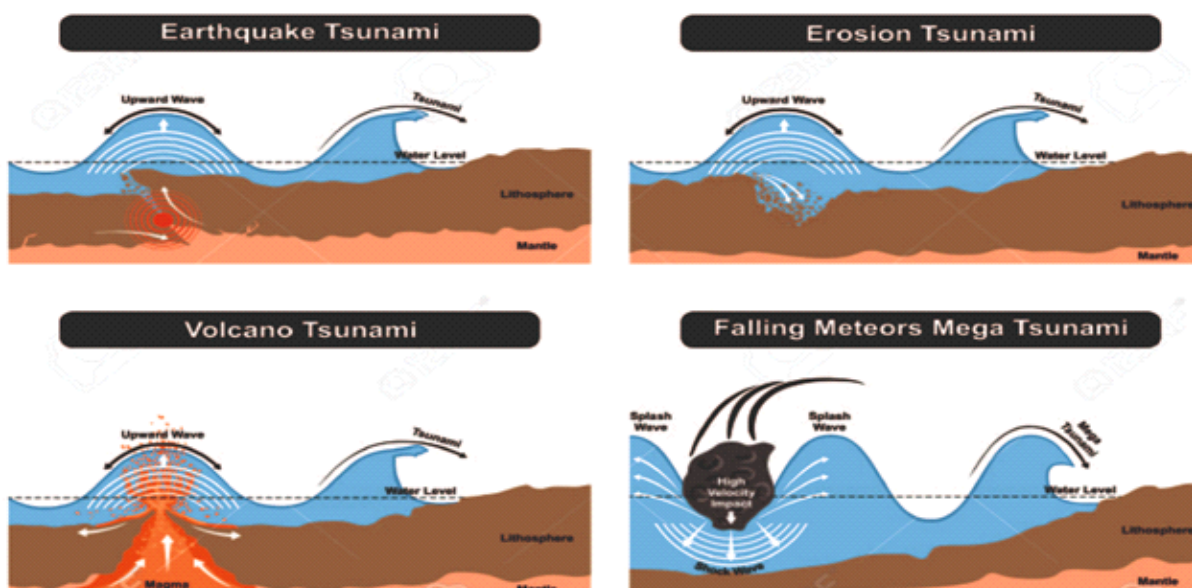
Approach

1. Briefly introduce volcano, earthquake and tsunami
2. The relationship between volcano, earthquakes and tsunami
3. Conclusion

Hints:

A volcano is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. And an earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. Whereas, tsunami is a series of large ocean waves generated by either large earthquakes which deform the ocean floor or landslides within or falling into the ocean.

The relationship between volcano, earthquakes and tsunami:

- Most earthquakes directly beneath a volcano are caused by the movement of magma. The magma exerts pressure on the rocks until it cracks the rock. Then the magma squirts into the crack and starts building pressure again. Every time the rock cracks it makes a small earthquake.

- Tsunamis are usually triggered by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and underwater explosions, landslides and other mass movements. Undersea earthquakes have generated nearly all the major tsunamis in history.

- Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water. Tectonic earthquakes and volcanoes are a particular kind of temblor associated with the earth's crustal deformation.

- When these earthquakes occur beneath the sea, the water above the deformed area is displaced from its equilibrium position. However, undersea earthquakes do not necessarily lead to tsunamis.

- Statistics from the China Earthquake Administration show that of the past 15,000 undersea tectonic earthquakes, only about 100 generated tsunamis. Some experts hold that only earthquakes of above 6.5 magnitude and with a focal depth of less than 25 km underground can cause tsunamis.

- Sometimes even strong earthquakes, such as the 8.5-magnitude quake that occurred near Sumatra in 2005, do not trigger tsunamis because the quake intensity can be largely compromised by the great focal depth, experts say.

- In addition to the earthquake magnitude, global climate change may also have a bearing on the occurrence of tsunamis.

- According to experts from the China Meteorological Administration, the 2004 tsunami that struck Southeast Asia was partially linked to the rising sea level caused by global climate change.

On global scale, the significance of the earthquake, volcanic, and tsunami hazards is emphasized by the fact that approximately 70 % of world's 100 largest cities, accommodating 10% of the population are exposed to potentially damaging intensities of one or more of these hazard types.

20. Mention the factors responsible for the origins of ocean currents and name the currents of the Atlantic Ocean.

Approach

1. Briefly introduce the ocean currents
2. Mention the factors responsible for the origins of ocean currents
3. Name the currents of the Atlantic Ocean.

Hints:

Ocean currents are streams made up of horizontal and vertical components of the circulation system of ocean waters. Ocean currents are continuous, directed movement of sea water generated by a number of forces acting upon the water. An ocean current flows for great distances and together they create the global conveyor belt, which plays a dominant role in determining the climate of many of Earth's regions.

The causes and factors affecting the ocean currents may be divided into two classes:

1. Primary causes

2. Secondary causes

Primary factors are responsible for the origin whereas the secondary factors determine the direction of flow of ocean currents.
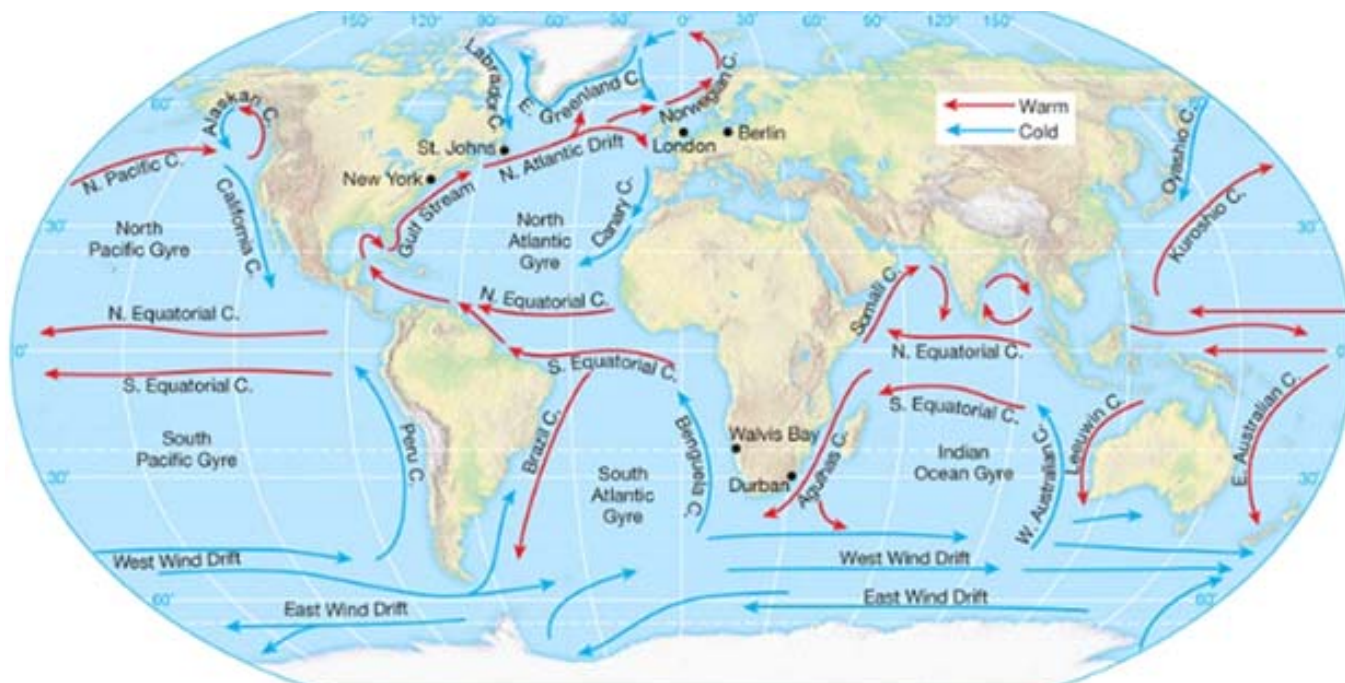
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Primary causes:

• **Planetary winds**: Planetary winds are the principal cause of the origin of ocean currents. Such winds drive surface water along with them.

• **Difference of density and salinity**: Difference of density and salinity in ocean water motivates denser waters to sink and move as undercurrents; whereas lighter waters move towards the denser water as surface currents. Such density differences are mainly the result of differences in temperature and salinity of ocean waters.

Secondary causes:

• **The rotation of the Earth**: The rotation of the Earth, which affects the direction of movement, deflects pole ward current eastwards, equator wards currents westwards. It may be pointed out here that the wind induced surface current deflects 45° or less from the wind direction so that the deflection of ocean currents are much more than the deflection of wind caused by Earth's rotation

• **The shape of the coastline:** The shape of the coastline of the ocean basins often deflects currents from their direct courses Ocean currents act much like a conveyer belt, transporting warm water and precipitation from the equator toward the poles and cold water from the poles back to the tropics.

• **Frictional force:** Movement of water through the oceans is slowed by friction, with surrounding fluid moving at a different velocity which leads to a difference in the speed of water and generates current.

Thus, currents regulate global climate, helping to counteract the uneven distribution of solar radiation reaching Earth's surface. Without currents, regional temperatures would be more extreme—super hot at the equator and frigid toward the poles—and much less of Earth's land would be habitable.

Ocean currents in the Atlantic Ocean

• North Equatorial Current (warm)

• South Equatorial Current (warm)

• Equatorial Counter Current

• Gulf Stream (warm)

- Florida Current (Warm)

- Canaries Current (Cold)

- Labrador Current (Cold)

- Brazilian Current (Warm)

- Falkland Current (Cold)

- South Atlantic Drift (Cold)

- Benguela Current (Cold)

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