

सम-सामयिक घटना चक्र

परीक्षा संवाद के 29 वर्ष



- G.S. 1st Paper
- G.S. 2nd Paper
- G.S. 3rd Paper
- G.S. 4th Paper

Specification

- Introduction, main body and conclusion are as per demand of the question
- Answer with strict adherence to the demand of the question
- A simple and lucid language
- Pictographic representation wherever required
- Point-wise presentation as per requirement

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2022

UPPCS MAINS

G S

SOLVED PAPER 2018-2019-2020

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Preface

'Look Back' strategy is key to success for every exam whether it is prelims or mains. On the line of this strategy we are providing here solved papers of UPPCS GS Mains for the year 2018-2019-2020. 'Look Back' works on answering effectively. The aim of the look back is to introduce, hone, consolidate, skim and scan and identify keywords in a question and then find these keywords in your next exams.

After a thorough reading of this book, an aspirant will be able to develop an extensive approach to sprinkle massive content with the consolidated approach in a very little time so that they could write all answers in a very short time as per the demand of the commission. The real purpose of the book is to provide immense help in the MAINS Examination.

Mains questions contain certain key terms called directional words in them which are a clue to figuring out how they are to be answered. While writing this book, it has been kept in mind that it should be helpful in securing more marks. The reason is that the answers are written in such a manner that is **precise, clear, enriched with contents, illustrative, and beautiful pictographic.**

The model answers have incorporated the techniques of writing the answer that is given by the toppers of the civil services examination. Thus this book will play a major role to guide the aspirants. We sincerely hope that the civil services aspirants will get benefitted from its contents and approach while answering the questions.

An exam is not only a test of your academic knowledge, it is a test of your calmness, stability and courage.

*Best of luck for your
forthcoming examination !*

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सम-सामयिक
**घटना
चक्र**

परिक्षा संवाद के 28 वर्ष

According to
CSAT
Syllabus

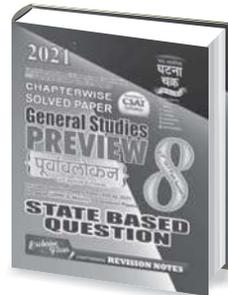
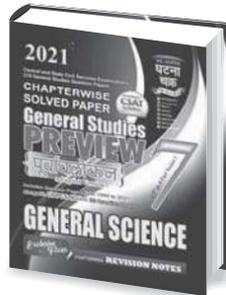
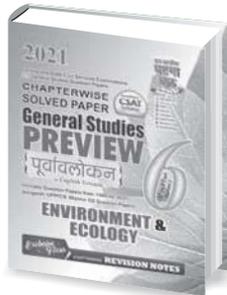
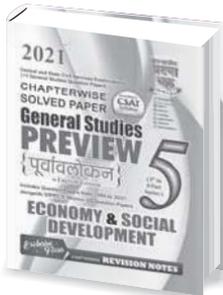
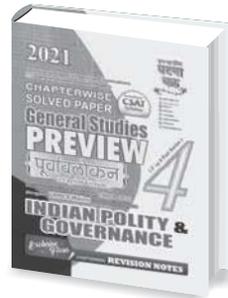
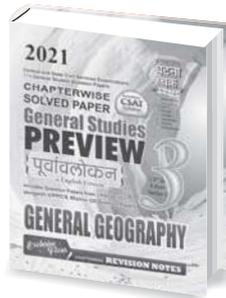
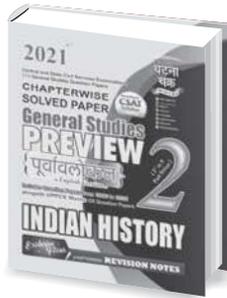
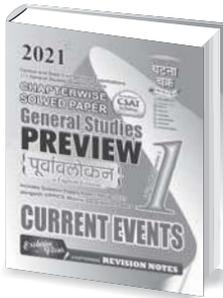
GENERAL STUDIES PREVIEW

English
Version of **पूर्वावलोकन**

Central and State Civil Services Examinations
219 General Studies Question Papers

8 Part Series

*Chapterwise
Solved Papers*



U.P.P.C.S. SYLLABUS

COMBINED STATE / UPPER SUBORDINATE SERVICE (PCS) EXAMINATION

AND

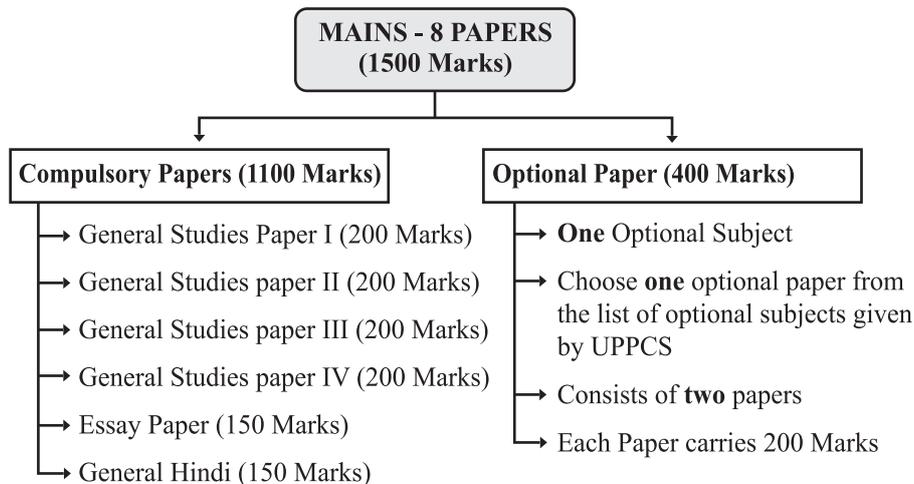
Assistant Conservator of Forest (A.C.F.) / Range Forest Officer (R.F.O)

The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) conducts the PCS and ACF / RFO. Through the UPPSC PCS and ACF / RFO, Group A and Group B Officers are selected for the administrative services of the state government. The exam is conducted in three stages:

The UPPSC PCS Exam comprises three stages namely.

1. Prelims: 2 Papers (Objective)
2. Mains: 8 Papers (Descriptive)
3. Interview (100 Marks)

The UPPSC Mains Exam Pattern is given below:



GENERAL STUDIES

General Studies-I

History of Indian Culture– Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times

Modern Indian History (from A.D 1757 to A.D 1947)– Significant events, personalities and issues, etc.

Freedom Struggle– Its various stages and

MAIN SYALLABUS

The marks of the mains exam will be considered for the final selection of the candidates. The UPPSC Mains Exam comprises of eight papers(descriptive in nature) viz. four General Studies papers, Essay, General Hindi, that are compulsory in nature and one optional subject that you have to choose from the prescribed subjects by the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Civil Service Commission. The UPPSC Mains Exam is a merit deciding round; it holds a great weightage as it is of 1500 marks.

important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country

Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country (till 1965A.D.)

History of the world– will include events from 18th century to middle of the 20th century such as French Revolution of 1789, Industrial Revolution, World Wars, redraw of national boundaries, Socialism, Nazism, Fascism, etc. their forms and effects on the society

Salient features of Indian Society and culture
Role of Women in society and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies
Meaning of liberalization, privatization and globalization and their effects on economy, polity and social structure
Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism
Distribution of major natural resources of World- Water, Soils, Forests in reference to South and South-East Asia with special reference to India.
Factors responsible for the location of industries (with special reference to India)
Salient features of Physical Geography- Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, Cyclone, Ocean Currents, winds and glaciers
Oceanic resources of India and their potential
Human migration- refugee problem of the World with focus on India
Frontiers and boundaries with reference to Indian sub-continent
Population and Settlements- Types and Patterns, Urbanization, Smart Cities and Smart Villages
Specific Knowledge of Uttar Pradesh- History, Culture, Art, Architecture, Festival, Folk dance, Literature, Regional languages, Heritage, Social Customs and Tourism
Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh Geography- Human and Natural Resources, Climate, Soils, Forest, Wild-Life, Mines and Minerals, Sources of Irrigation

General Studies-II

Indian Constitution- Historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure, Role of Supreme Court in evolution of basic provisions of Constitution
Functions and responsibilities of the Union and States- Issues and challenges pertaining to

the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein
Role of Finance Commission in Centre-State financial relations
Separation of powers, dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions, Emergence and use of alternative dispute redressal mechanisms
Comparison of the Indian Constitutional scheme with that of other major democratic countries
Parliament and State Legislatures- Structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers and privileges and concerned issues
Structure, organisation and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary- Ministries and Departments of the Government, Pressure Groups, and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity, Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Salient features of the Representation of People's Act
Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and their responsibilities
Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies including NITI Aayog, their features and functioning
Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design, implementations and Information Communications Technology (ICT)
Development processes- The role of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders
Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes, mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections
Issues relating to development and management

of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources
 Issues relating to poverty and hunger, their implication on body politic
 Important aspects of governance– Transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations and potential, citizens, charters and institutional measures
 Role of Civil Services in democracy in the context of emerging trends
 India and its relationship with neighbouring Countries;
 Bilateral, Regional and Global groupings and agreements involving India and / or affecting India's interest
 Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests- Indian diaspora
 Important International Institutions, Agencies their structure, mandate and functioning
 Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh regarding Political, Administrative, Revenue and Judicial System
 Current affairs and events of Regional, State, National and International importance

General Studies-III

Economic planning in India, objectives and achievements, Role of NITI Aayog, Pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 Issues of Poverty, Unemployment, Social Justice and Inclusive growth
 Components of Government Budgets and Financial System
 Major Crops, Different types of irrigation and irrigation systems, storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce, e-technology in the aid of farmers
 Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices, Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, Limitations, revamping, Issues of buffer stocks

and food security, Technology missions in agriculture
 Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management
 Land reforms in India since independence
 Effects of liberalization and globalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth
 Infrastructure– Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways, etc.
 Science and Technology– Developments and applications in everyday life and in National Security, India's Science and Technology policy
 Achievements of Indians in science & technology, indigenization of technology. Developments of New technologies, transfer of technology, dual and critical use of technologies
 Awareness in the fields of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Space Technology, Computers, Energy resources, nano-technology, microbiology, biotechnology
 Issues relating to intellectual property rights (IPR), and digital rights
 Environmental security and Ecosystems, Conservation of Wild life, Biodiversity, Environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment
 Disaster as a Non-traditional security and safety challenge, disaster mitigation and management
 Challenges of International Security– Issues of Nuclear proliferation, Causes and spread of extremism, Communication networks, role of media and social networking, Basics of cyber security, money laundering and human trafficking
 India's internal security challenges– Terrorism, corruption, insurgency and organized crimes
 Role, kind and mandate of security forces, Higher defence organizations in India

Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh Economy– State Budgets, Importance of Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure and physical resources, Human Resources and Skill Development, Government Programmes and Welfare Schemes. Issues in State's Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry
Law and Order and Civil Defence with special reference to Uttar Pradesh

General Studies-IV

Ethics and Human Interface– Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human action, dimensions of ethics, Ethics in private and public relationship, Human Values
Lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators, role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values

Attitude– Content, structure, function, its influence and relation with thought and behaviour, moral and political attitudes, social influence and persuasion

Aptitude and Foundational Values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public services, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections

Emotional Intelligence– concept and dimensions, its utility and application in administration and governance

Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world

Public/Civil Service values and ethics in Public Administration– status and problems, ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions, laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance, accountability and ethical governance, strengthening of moral values in governance, ethical issues in international relations and funding, corporate governance

Probity in Governance– concept of public

service, philosophical basis of governance and probity, information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, codes of ethics, codes of conduct, citizen's charter, work culture, quality of service delivery, utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption

Case studies on above issues

ESSAY (150 Marks)

There will be three sections in the question paper of Essay, Candidates will have to select one topic from each section and they are required to write an essay in 700 words on each topic. In the three sections, topics of essay will be based on following sphere:

- ◆ **Section A** – (1) Literature and Culture (2) Social sphere (3) Political sphere
- ◆ **Section B** – (1) Science, Environment and Technology (2) Economic Sphere (3) Agriculture, Industry and Trade
- ◆ **Section C** – (1) National and International Events (2) Natural Calamities, Landslide, Earthquake, Deluge, Drought etc. (3) National Development programmes and projects

सामान्य हिंदी (150 Marks)

1. दिये गए गद्य खण्ड का अवबोध एवं प्रश्नोत्तर।
2. संक्षेपण।
3. सरकारी एवं अर्धसरकारी पत्र लेखन, तार लेखन, कार्यालय आदेश, अधिसूचना, परिपत्र।
4. शब्द ज्ञान एवं प्रयोग।
(अ) उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय प्रयोग
(ब) विलोम शब्द
(स) वाक्यांश के लिए एकशब्द
(द) वर्तनी एवं वाक्य शुद्धि
5. लोकोक्ति एवं मुहावरे।

OPTIONAL SUBJECT

- ▲ The candidates have to select **anyone subject** from the list of optional subjects given by UPPSC for main examination which consists of **two papers**.
- ▲ **Two hundred maximum marks** has been allotted for each optional paper.

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER - I (2020)

Specific Instructions : (i) There are total **20** questions. Section - **A** consists of **10** short answer questions with word limit of **125 each** and Section - **B** consists of **10** long answer questions with word limit of **200** each. The questions are printed both in **Hindi** and in **English**.

- (ii) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) The number of marks carried by **each** question/ part is indicated against it.
- (iv) Keep the **word limit** indicated in the questions in mind.
- (v) **Any** page or portion of the page **left blank** in the answer booklet must be **clearly struck off**.

SECTION-A

Q.1. Write a note on the town planning of Harappan Civilization period.

Ans: The Harappan Civilization with its high level of town planning offers a benchmark for the present day urbanization. It followed a system of distinct features of town planning as given below :

- (a) **Grid Planning** Almost all the cities, i.e. Harappa, Mohenjodro-and others had grid type planning, where the roads cut one another perpendicular and houses were in rectangular shape.
- (b) **Drainage/Sewage System:** Harappan civilization had an advanced drainage/sewage system. It had underground drains for the streets and these drains were shielded by stone slabs.
- (c) **Material used:** Burnt bricks and sun-dried bricks.
- (d) **Building Materials:** There were no stone - built houses in the Indus cities. Houses had stair cases in the Indus cities. Stair cases in large buildings were solid, the roofs were made of wood.
- (d) **Great Bath:** It signifies a ritualistic portion of citadel finds place in today's pattern as ghats or holy ponds.

The town planning of Harappan period has become a landmark for the contemporary

civilization. **One remarkable feature of Harappan civilization was the absence of encroachment of houses and public building on the road.**

Although the level of perfection has certainly being diluted in today's times due to unplanned civilization but the town planning of Harappan period has left a considerable influence.

Overall the Harappan town planning was very scientific and indicates that the Harappans were chiefly urban people.

Q.2. Evaluate the views of Gandhi on the Varna System.

Ans: Gandhiji was a proponent of the Varna System and belief in the Varna-ashrama system was a cardinal qualification to be a Hindu according to Gandhi. However, Gandhi's Varna system had internal flexibility and the Varnas were mutually tradeable in the Hindu society.

In Gandhi's Varna System, a shudra must perform his hereditary duty and if he is capable of performing priestly duties, he must perform them without sacrificing or rejecting his ancestral duties. This flexibility is true for all the varnas in Gandhi's scheme of the Varnashrama system.

For Gandhiji the varna's system was not hierarchical. All the four Varnas were equal in

status and functional to the society. The four varnas were placed horizontally and mutually replaceable. However in reality 'the varna system was 'hierarchical' and there were religious and social disabilities imposed on all the varnas. There was a four fold division of society- Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Shudra.

Gandhi at a personal level rejected anything that is not appealing to his sense of justice or anything that is reasonable. To Gandhiji, the rigid varna system and the social and religious disabilities imposed by Manusmriti were not acceptable.

Hence, Gandhi believed that the Varna System based on occupational distribution was functional to the society although the occupations were not hierarchical. Therefore, Gandhi's varna system was open to all.

Q.3. Write a critical note on the Foreign Policy of Mussolini, the leader of Fascism in Italy.

Ans: Mussolini considered foreign policy to be so important that he acted as his own Foreign Minister. After 1936, he gave it to his son in law Count Ciano. However Mussolini still retained control. His foreign policy was expansionist and was also used to sort out domestic problems.

He planned further expansion into Africa and did this. He wanted to establish control over Ethiopia because in 1896, Italy was defeated by Ethiopia in Adwa.

- ❖ By May 1936, Italy had conquered Ethiopia. Italy also invaded Albania in April 1939.

The main foreign policy aims of Mussolini were to

- ❖ Achieve Great power status for fascists Italy and equality with its former allies Britain and France.
- ❖ Pursue an aggressive and adventurous foreign policy to boost Mussolini's personal prestige and public support.

In May, 1939 Italy and Germany entered into a military alliance known as the "Pact of Steel". According to the pact each country had to take support the other involved in a conflict.

Therefore it can be concluded that Mussolini

wanted to expand Italian Fascism's sphere of influence. He pursued his goals relentlessly and recklessly which led to disastrous war and resulted in the collapse of fascism.

Q.4. Describe the advantages of India being a composite culture society.

Ans: The composite culture of India has captive nature. It has a magnetic aura which attracts a lot of people. Our Country has immense diversity in **lifestyle, traditions, customs, outlook, region caste and much more**. This is the beauty of the composite culture of India.

Advantages

- ❖ **Religious diversity:** Country with unity in diversity, where people of several religions [Hindu, Muslim, Sikh Christian, Parsi,...] live together. This diversity is the part of Indian value system, and it provide direction to the way of living .
- ❖ **Vast existence of joint families** where new generation takes care of the old generation and the elders spend time with their grand-children helping them grow with knowledge of the value and ethics of past.
- ❖ **Evidence of dignity in outlook:** Indian way of clothing is to cover your body sufficient to not show off which is not considered decent in public. It does have a charm to it.
- ❖ **The diverse taste & flavor:** Several states/ regions has a different flavour which is delightful in its own way. **Ex. Mumbai bhell puri and batata paw, Hyderabad's biryani, Rajasthan's daal baati choorma** etc.
- ❖ **Dialect :** There are as many or more languages than the number of states in the nation **Ex. Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bodo, Dogri** etc.

Music & Art :

Indian states have their own dance patterns which is unique to the state **viz** Kuchipudi, Bhangra, Bharatnatyam etc. People have respect and liking for all forms of music forms.

Heritage Festivals & celebrations :

India is a country with several religions and regions. India has an advantage of celebrating all the different festivals for each of these. Our heritage is the evidence of our culture and civilization even prior to the era of kings.

Though we do have many issues coming up every now and then, still our hearts speak united the rhythm, of composite culture and this term in itself binds us with an invisible chord.

Q.5. Critically examine the contributions of major women's organization in contemporary India.

Ans: Many women's organizations like National Federation of Indian Women (1954), the Samajwadi Mahila Sabha were formed to champion the cause of Indian women.

Contributions :

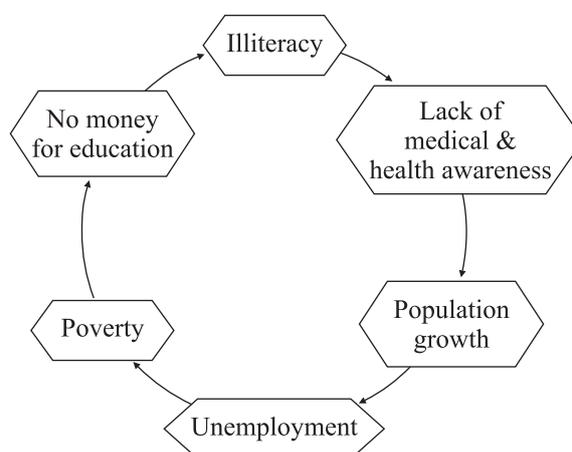
- ❖ The New Delhi-gang rape in 2012 has become a landmark in the fight for women's rights and feminism in India, leading to legislative changes and moving gender to the center stage of political debates. Due to this, many states lowered the age of juvenile age.
- ❖ The earliest campaigns, the 2003 Blank Noise Project against eve-teasing, the 2009 Pink Chaddi (underwear) movement against moral policing and the 2011 Slutwalk protest against victim blaming were limited in their scope but set the tone for this new mode of project.
- ❖ Campaigns such as the 2015 Pinjra Tod (Break the cage) movement against sexist curfew rules in student halls and the 2017 Bekhauf Azadi March resonated with a much larger number of women, turning the social media led movement into a true feminist movement.
- ❖ The famous Chipko Movement was basically an ecological movement but it was also of the right of self determination.
- ❖ Recently women organizations led **Me Too Movement** to raise voice against sexuality. Hence women have come out from the parda

to raise voice against atrocities done by the societies and but is still battling with many of the old problems like increased social and economic inequality that give rise to new problem like sexual harassment at the work place. Government should help to such women's organizations who are the champion of rights of the women in letter and spirit.

Q.6. Critically examine whether 'growing population is the main cause of poverty or poverty is the main cause of population increase in India'.

Ans: While poverty is caused by many factors, growing population is certainly one of them. Especially in India's case, where nearly 18% of the world's population resides in 2.4% of world's landmass, an increase in population puts immense pressure on the existing resources.

Further, poverty leads to illiteracy. Poor family planning due to economic barrier thus lead to increase in population. **For example-** the countries with some of the highest population growth in the world like **Nigeria, South Sudan** are also **among the poorest countries in the world.**



Hence poverty and population increase form a vicious circle which is very important to escape from. Due to lack of resources the poor are unable to access education and healthcare.

In India's case we have been making good strides on poverty alleviation but there is a lot to be done. In fact the total population of India as per 1951 census

was 36 crore and in 2011 these were nearly 27 crore people below poverty. This shows how an increase in population can have a big impact on poverty.

Thus policies should be made keeping the poorest person in mind to alleviate poverty and focus should be on overall human development to take the initiative of family planning.

Q.7. Divide Uttar Pradesh into major physical regions and describe the geographical features of Bhabhar and Terai regions.

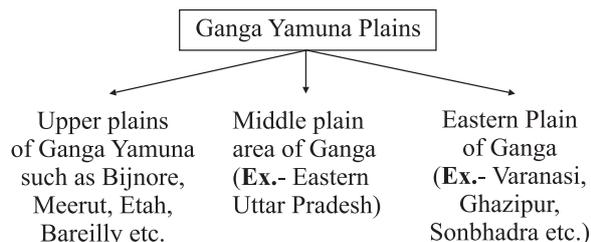
Ans: Prior to the formation of Uttarakhand, there were three regions :- **Mountainous, Plain and Deccan Plateau region**, but with the formation of Uttarakhand, the entire mountainous region got separated and became the part of Uttarakhand. Now UP is currently divided into three natural regions-

- (1) **Bhabhar and Tarai Region**
- (2) **Ganga - Yamuna Plains**
- (3) **Deccan Plateau region in the south.**

Bhabhar and Terai Region.

- ❖ From Saharanpur in the west to Deoria and Kushi Nagar (Padrauna) in the east, there is a thin strip which is called as Bhabhar and Terai Region.
- ❖ Bhabhar area encompasses Bijnor, Saharanpur Pilibhit, Shahjahanapur and Lakhimpuri Kheri districts of UP.
- ❖ This Bhabhar region is made up of stones and boulders of various shapes and size and make landforms like alluvial fans & alluvial cones.
- ❖ Terai region extends to in the south of the Bhabhar region. It is made up of alluvial sediments as rivers reemerge from this region. This region is marshy in nature.

Ganga Yamuna Plains:-



Deccan Plateau Region :-

- ❖ It is an extension of peninsular plateau and is surrounded by Ganga and Yamuna river in the north, Vindhyan range in the south, Ken river in the east and Betwa and Pahuj river in the west.
- ❖ Bundelkhand, the Southern most part of UP is made up of old Genesis rocks. This area is deposited by river sediments.
- ❖ Due to scanty rainfall, this area is suitable for cultivation of Millets, Gram, Wheat, Maize etc. Therefore, Uttar Pradesh is a state in northern India having vibrant geographical locations and regions.

Q.8. What is 'Smart City Mission'? Discuss the main characteristics of cities of Eastern Uttar Pradesh selected under this scheme.

Ans: Smart city mission is a step taken by the Indian government to provide better lifestyle and amenities to the people. It is a key player in developing physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure of the cities. It was launched on June 25, 2015.

11 cities of Uttar Pradesh have been shortlisted under Smart city mission but only 4 districts of U.P. such as Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and Prayagraj is under Smart City Mission.

Main characteristic of cities of eastern U.P. under Smart city mission are give below :

Lucknow- It is considered as the Golden city of the east famous for Chikan and Laknavi Zardozi, is capital of Uttar Pradesh known as Nawabs city, and home to school of for dance, music, drama and literature.

Therefore smart city mission would develop the old aged hegemony such as complete sophistication, warmth and fine taste in standard of living.

Varanasi- City of cultural and spiritual beliefs termed as the city of music by UNESCO. Smart City Mission would rejuvenate one of the oldest Indian city of Varanasi as a great place to conserve and showcase its rich heritage, culture

spiritualistic tradition through innovative social and financial inclusion solutions.

Kanpur- Famous as an industrial centre with predominantly, leather textile industry, historical religions and commercial importance. SCM will pave the way of pilgrim and tourist facilitation and increase income and life of the people.

Prayagraj- Famous for sacred confluence of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the mystical Saraswati. Smart city mission enable Prayagraj to improve quality of life, and major attraction of tourist during Kumbh and enhance income for all.

Thus the smart city mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life. Hence, the most populous state would attract tourists and lead to smart outcomes in eastern selected districts of U.P. under this scheme.

Q.9. Describe the location of major tourist places of Bundelkhand Tourist Circuit of Uttar Pradesh.

Ans: Bundelkhand circuit is flooded with monuments which hold stories of great kings and warriors, rivers, majestic forts, sacred temples, pilgrimage sites and many other historic tourist places.

The circuit consists of five major cities which are as follows :

- (1) Bithoor
 - (2) Chitrakoot
 - (3) Jhansi
 - (4) Kalinjar
 - (5) Mahoba
- (1) **Jhansi**, a town known for the quality of valour and courage, is located in the state of UP at a distance of 104 kms from Bundelkhand. It is well known for its places of historic importance. Some places of interest are Jhansi Fort, Ravi Mahal, Maharaj Gangadhar Rao Ki Chatri.
- (2) **Bithoor** is a town in Kanpur located at a distance of 260 kms Bundelkhand. Being one of the five cities in the Bundelkhand circuit, it is a place of religious and historic importance like Valmiki Ashram, Nane Saheb's Place are located here.

(3) **Chitrakoot**, a divine place located in Uttar Pradesh attracts people from all over the state during auspicious festivals Ramnavami, Deepawali,

(4) **Kalinjar** is a place of U.P. It is of ancient and pious importance. Some interesting places to visit are **Kalinjar Fort, Neelkhand**.

(5) **Mahoba** is another city in the Bundelkhand circuit which is known for bravery. Alha and Udal were two brothers who sacrificed for their land. It is a city of beauty, to visit such as Sun temple, Sharda Temple etc.

However Bundelkhand Circuit is divided between Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Uttar Pradesh. Each of these (places) cities has their own unique significance for tourism.

Q.10. Explain the difference between the frontier and the boundary with special reference to India.

Ans : A frontier is a wide tract of border land which by virtue of its ruggedness or other difficult terrain serves as a buffer between two states.

A boundary is a clearly defined line expressed either as verbal description or a series of physical marks on the ground.

There are certain differences between the frontier and boundary as given below.

Frontier	Boundary
A frontier is a fact of life and exists physically on ground as a dynamic entity.	A boundary is created and maintained by the will of the government.
A frontier is a phenomenon of history and uniqueness.	It is well defined and regulated by law.
A frontier provides scope for mutual interaction and exchange.	A boundary is a separating factor.
Frontiers are transitional between geographical regions.	It is purely political in origin.

A frontier whether physical, linguistic, religious or ethnic cannot be moved.	Boundaries are by no means immovable.
Example : India has frontier of about 15,200 Km.	Example : The Line of Actual Control (LAC) with Tibet and Line of Control with Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir.

SECTION-B

Q.11. Critically examine the impacts of West on the field of Indian education.

Ans: Today educated Indians read about the American Revolution and the French Revolution, which filled the hearts of Indians with the ideas of liberty, equality and justice. Also it was the impact of the west that the educated Indians became acquainted with the concept of self rule and democracy.

Impacts of West in the field of Indian Education:

- ❖ Ideas of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau inspired the Indians to strive for political and social freedom. Therefore Indians started to demand independence from the British rule in order to establish democratic rule in India.
- ❖ English became a common language of different regions of India. It helped in breaking the differences and unified the country.
- ❖ The western philosophy widened the mental horizon and knowledge of Indians.
- ❖ Untouchability which was a problem that was faced by the people in India, the British took the advantage of this weakness of India but also eradicated it by education. Education by the British was equally provided without any discrimination, even Dalits were educated. This made the Dalits revolt and fight for their rights.
- ❖ It is evident, Raja Ram Mohan Rao and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, the rights of widows to marry were given due to the influence of western Education.

- ❖ The teaching of modern science and mathematics led to more development in education quality as compared to the religion based teaching done before.
- ❖ One of the most significant things, the British did to westernise India was to introduce a modified version of English education. **Macaulay's, 1835 Minute on Education** had a decisive impact on British educational policy, a classic example of the Western rationalist approach to Indian civilization.
- ❖ The East India Company gave some financial support to a Calcutta Madrasa and a Sanskrit College of Benares.

Although Education system brought in by the Britishers can be seen **to have a certain positive impact on the Indian society** that helped to **modernize the mindset** and **bring reason** but British educational system tried to make Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, in opinion, in morals, and in intellect.

Q.12. Discuss the expansion of British rule in India during Governor Generalship of Lord Wellesley.

Ans: The expansion of British rule in India during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley who came to India in 1798.

To achieve his political aims, Wellesley relied on three methods given below.

- (1) The system of Subsidiary Alliances.
- (2) Outright War
- (3) The assumption of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.

Under his subsidiary alliance system, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

Lord Wellesley signed his subsidiary treaties with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1798 and 1800. In lieu of cash payment for the subsidiary forces, the Nizam ceded part of his territories to the company. **The Nawab of Awadh was forced to**

sign a subsidiary Treaty in 1801.

He dealt with Mysore, Carnatic, Tanjore and Surat even more sternly. As he knew that Tipu of Mysore would never agree to subsidiary Treaty. On the contrary, he was not reconciled to the loss of half of his territory in 1792. He worked incessantly to strengthen his forces for the inevitable struggle with the British.

The British Army attacked and defeated Tipu in a brief but fierce war in 1799, before French help could reach him.

In 1801, Lord Wellesley forced a new treaty upon the puppet Nawab of Carnatic compelling him to cede his kingdom to the company in return for a pension.

Wellesley had repeatedly offered a subsidiary alliance to the Peshwa and Scindia but Nana Fadanvis had refused to fall into the trap.

However, on 25th October, 1802, Holkar defeated the combined armies of the Peshwa and Scindia.

In the south, the British armies led by Arthur Wellesley defeated the combined armies of Scindia and Bhonsle at Assaye in September 1803 and at Argaon in November.

Wellesley turned his attention towards Holkar but Yeshwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British and brought British armies to a standstill.

The policy of Subsidiary Alliance was in reality, a document of losing sovereignty.

Therefore Lord Wellesley effectively institutionalized the policy of “non-intervention” which made the Nawab and Nizams subsidiary allies to his expansionist policy.

Q.13. Who were Jacobins? What were their role in the French Revolution?

Ans: Jacobins were member of the Jacobin Club, a revolutionary political movement during the French Revolution (1789-1799). The Club got its name from meeting at the Dominican rue saint-honore monastery of the Jacobins.

Although the Jacobins (left-wing) were known for creating a strong movement that could deal with the needs of war, economic chaos and internal rebellion but they supported the rights of property thus representing a much more middle-class position.

Role played by Jacobins in the French Revolution :

- (1) They were directly involved in the French Revolution.
- (2) They enjoyed much support among the French working class although they were primarily a left-wing political organization.
- (3) The Jacobin faction had a significant influence in the National Convention, the government that came to power following the French Revolution.
- (4) They held most of the seats located in the uppermost part of the chamber in the French Parliament. Eventually the Jacobins seized power during a series of insurrections by the working class, they supported.
- (5) They established revolutionary dictatorships in the form of joint insurrection of the Committees of Public safety and Committee of General security headed by Robespierre, an ardent member of the Jacobin club.
- (6) The Jacobins encouraged the sentiments of patriotism and liberty among the general populace of France.
- (7) They set up new religions, cults replacing Catholicism and advocated deliberate government organized terror as a substitute for both the rule of law and the more arbitrary terms of mob violence.

Jacobinism was an ideology which was developed and propagated during the French Revolution of 1789. Once in power the Jacobins completed the destruction of old order and defended the revolution from military feat.

However to do so Jacobins brought the French Revolution to its bloodiest phase and contributed greatly to the secularism and the sense of nationhood.