

EXCLUSIVE

XIAS

1<sup>st</sup>

EDITION

# UPPCS MAINS X-NOTES

# GS5

UP SPECIAL

- Highly Exam-Oriented
- Topic Wise Enriched Coverage
- Top Notch Quality
- Integrated Current Affairs

## Special Additions

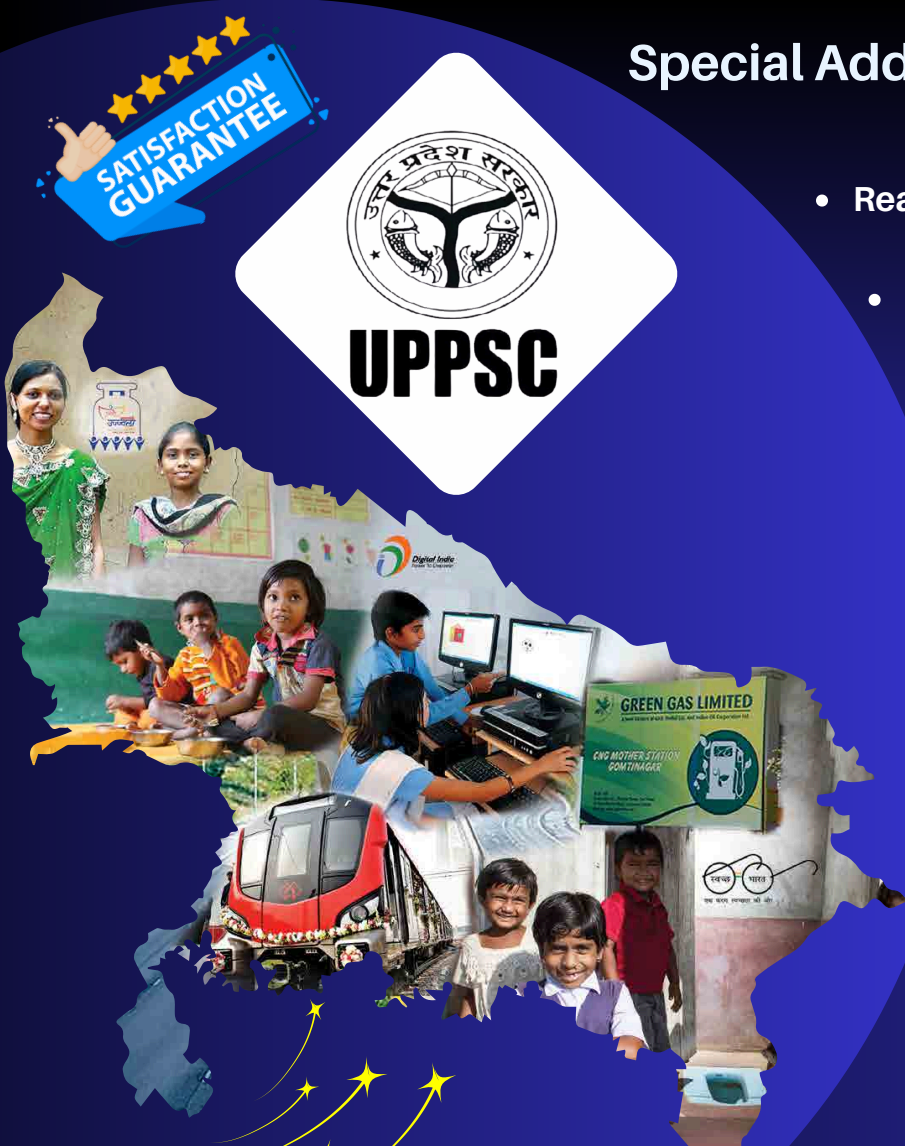


- Ready To Use Mains Keywords
- Case Studies/Examples
- Committees/ Reports
- Judgements
- Answer Writing Tips
- Model Answers

# 2025



## UPPSC



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## About the Book

X IAS exclusive edition "UPPCS MAINS X-NOTES – GS PAPER 5" is a strategically designed, topic-wise resource tailored to meet the unique demands of the **Uttar Pradesh PCS Mains General Studies Paper 5**. The book is built to empower aspirants with:

- **Precise and keyword-rich content**, enabling impactful answer writing and fetching extra marks.
- **Concise summaries**, Tables, Quotes etc. saving valuable time during coverage & revision.
- **Systematic topic wise segregation** of all topics as per the **official UPPCS syllabus**, including Current Developments.
- **Best-in-class examples, diagrams, and committee reports** integrated within every topic.
- Inclusion of **case studies from Uttar Pradesh**, aligned with, Good Governance Index, Aspirational Districts framework, and schemes like Mission Karmyogi and ODOP.

The book is not merely a compilation—it is a **strategic tool** to enhance your analytical capability, conceptual clarity, and answer enrichment.

### About the X IAS Expert Team

The content has been conceptualized, curated, and refined by the **X IAS Core Content & Strategy Team**, comprising:

- **UPPCS toppers and interview candidates.**
- **UPSC toppers, interview candidates and GS mentors** with vast experience in subjects.
- Content researchers and content developers who ensure district-specific innovations are highlighted.

Our team has worked extensively to ensure the notes are **UPPCS-specific, crisp, and yet comprehensive**—blending factual precision with analytical insight.

### Utility of the Book

- Ideal for **GS Paper 5 answer writing**, essay references, and even interview enrichment.
- **One-stop solution** for revision, value addition, and strategy mapping.
- Can be used **alongside the official UPPCS syllabus** to track topic coverage and PYQ trend-mapping.
- Equally useful for **UPSC Ethics GS4**, particularly for Indian governance models and ethical case studies.

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## Why One Should Master GS-5 and GS-6 (UP Special) in UPPCS Mains?

In this exclusive content of X IAS, We will cover UPPCS MAINS Uttar Pradesh Special Subjects (GS-5 & GS-6) comprehensively including PYQ analysis. These papers contribute **26.67%** of the total score in UPPCS Mains, making them **crucial for securing a high rank**. Mastering these papers is essential for the following reasons:

### 1. High Weightage in Final Selection

- **UP Special contributes over one-fourth (26.67%) of the total marks**, significantly impacting overall merit.
- Strong performance in these papers can **compensate for lower scores in other GS papers**.

### 2. Edge Over Other Candidates

- These papers are **state-specific**, limiting competition from those who focus only on general studies.

### 3. Strong Relevance to Personality Test (Interview)

- Questions in the interview often revolve around **UP's history, governance, socio-economic issues, and policies**.
- A solid grip on UP's issues ensures a **confident and well-informed response**.

### 4. Overlap with Other Papers

- Topics like **history, governance, economy, and development** have overlaps with **GS-1, GS-2, and GS-3**, making preparation **more efficient**.
- Local self-governance, land reforms, law & order, and security issues are also **relevant to GS-2 and GS-3**.

### 5. Boosts Essay and Ethics Paper (GS-4) Performance

- **UP's socio-economic and cultural aspects provide real-life examples** that can be used in essays.
- Governance-related topics help in answering **case studies in the Ethics paper**.

### 6. Helps in Current Affairs-Based Questions

- Many **policy decisions, developmental schemes, and governance models** in UP are **directly asked in Mains**.
- Understanding **UP's Jal Shakti Mission, law and order, Panchayati Raj, tourism, and innovation** makes answers more dynamic.

### Book Strategy Highlights

- **Complete coverage of UPPCS GS Paper 5 syllabus line-by-line**, exactly as prescribed.
- **PYQ-mapped content structure** with Model answer integration where needed.
- Most chapters end with **Keywords • Diagrams • Data • Model Answer Frameworks**.
- Use of **IBC (Intro-Body-Conclusion)** + flowcharts, tables to simplify retention.
- Emphasis on **district-specific examples, schemes, innovations, and case studies from UP**.
- Targeting maximum marks with precision and enrichment.
- **Best-in-class examples, diagrams, and committee reports** integrated within every topic.
- Inclusion of **case studies from Uttar Pradesh**, aligned with SDGs, Good Governance Index, Aspirational Districts framework, and schemes like Mission Karmayogi and ODOP.

The book is not merely a compilation—it is a **strategic tool** to enhance your analytical capability, conceptual clarity, and answer enrichment.

**SYLLABUS GENERAL STUDIES- V**

- 1- History, Civilization, Culture and Ancient Cities of UP.
- 2- Architecture, their significance and maintainability, museum, archive and archaeology of UP.
- 3- Contributions of UP in Pre and post 1857 freedom struggles of India.
- 4- Eminent freedom fighters and personalities of UP.
- 5- Rural, Urban and Tribal issues: social structure, festivals, fairs, music, folk dances, literature and languages/dialects, social customs of UP.
- 6- Political System of UP: Governance, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Assembly and State Council, Center-State Relation.
- 7- Public Service, Public Service Commission, Auditing, Advocate General, High Court and its jurisdiction in UP.
- 8- Special State Selection Criteria, Official Language, Consolidated Fund and Contingency fund, Political Parties and State Election Commission of UP.
- 9- Local Self Government: Urban and Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Right related issues in UP.
- 10- Good Governance, Eradication of Corruption, Lokayukta, Citizen Charters, E-Governance, Right to Information, Redressal Policy.
- 11- Land Reforms and its impact in UP.
- 12- Issues Related to Security in UP.
  - (i) Linkage between development and spread of extremism.
  - (ii) Role of External, State and Interstate actors in creating challenges to internal security through communication networks, media and social networking sites.
  - (iii) Basic rules of cyber security, money-laundering and its prevention.
  - (iv) Various security forces and agencies and their mandate.
  - (v) Security challenges and their management in border areas, linkage of organized crimes with terrorism.
- 13- Law and Order and Civil Defense in UP.
- 14- Medical and Health issues in UP.
- 15- State Education System of UP.
- 16- Contribution of UP in development of India.
- 17- Current Affairs of UP.
- 18- Implementation of Jal Shakti Mission and other central welfare schemes in UP.
- 19- NGOs in UP: Issues, Contribution and Impact.
- 20- Tourism in UP: Issues and prospects.
- 21- Emphasis on Innovation in various fields in UP: Issues and its impact on employment and socio-economic development of the society.

Topic 1- HISTORY, CIVILIZATION, CULTURE, AND ANCIENT CITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH



## MAP OUTLINE OF UP (USEFUL FOR PRACTICE)



CANDIDATES ARE ADVISED TO PRINT THIS MAP & PRACTICE DRAWING AND MARKING VARIOUS THINGS ON IT. HIGHLY USEFUL PRACTICE FOR PAPER 5 & PAPER6.

## Topic 1: History, Civilization, Culture, And Ancient Cities Of Uttar Pradesh

### 1.1 Introduction: Uttar Pradesh – A Timeless Civilizational Hub

Situated in Northern part of India, Uttar Pradesh is one of the most populous states in the country. Blessed with a variety of geographical land and many cultural diversities, Uttar Pradesh, has been the area of activity of historical heroes like - **Rama, Krishna, Buddha, Mahavira, Ashoka, Harsha, Akbar and Mahatma Gandhi**. Under British Rule, the state was named as United Province but after independence, the state was renamed as Uttar Pradesh.

The state constitutes of 75 districts with Lucknow as the capital city. The state is drained by two major rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Due to presence of these rivers, Uttar Pradesh is blessed with fertile and mineral-rich soil. The

state of Uttar Pradesh has great importance in

**Hindu mythology. The Hindu religious figures**

**like Lord Rama and Lord Krishna both had a**

**connection with the UP.** Lord Rama was born

in Ayodhya and Lord Krishna was born in Mathura

in Uttar Pradesh. During the medieval period, the

region of Uttar Pradesh was ruled by various

**kings like Guptas, Mauryans, Kushans etc.** During

the 16th century, the region was ruled by Mughal

emperors until British East Indian Company defeated

the Mughal Empire to establish its rule. In 1947 after

independence, the state was renamed and declared to be part of the Indian Republic.



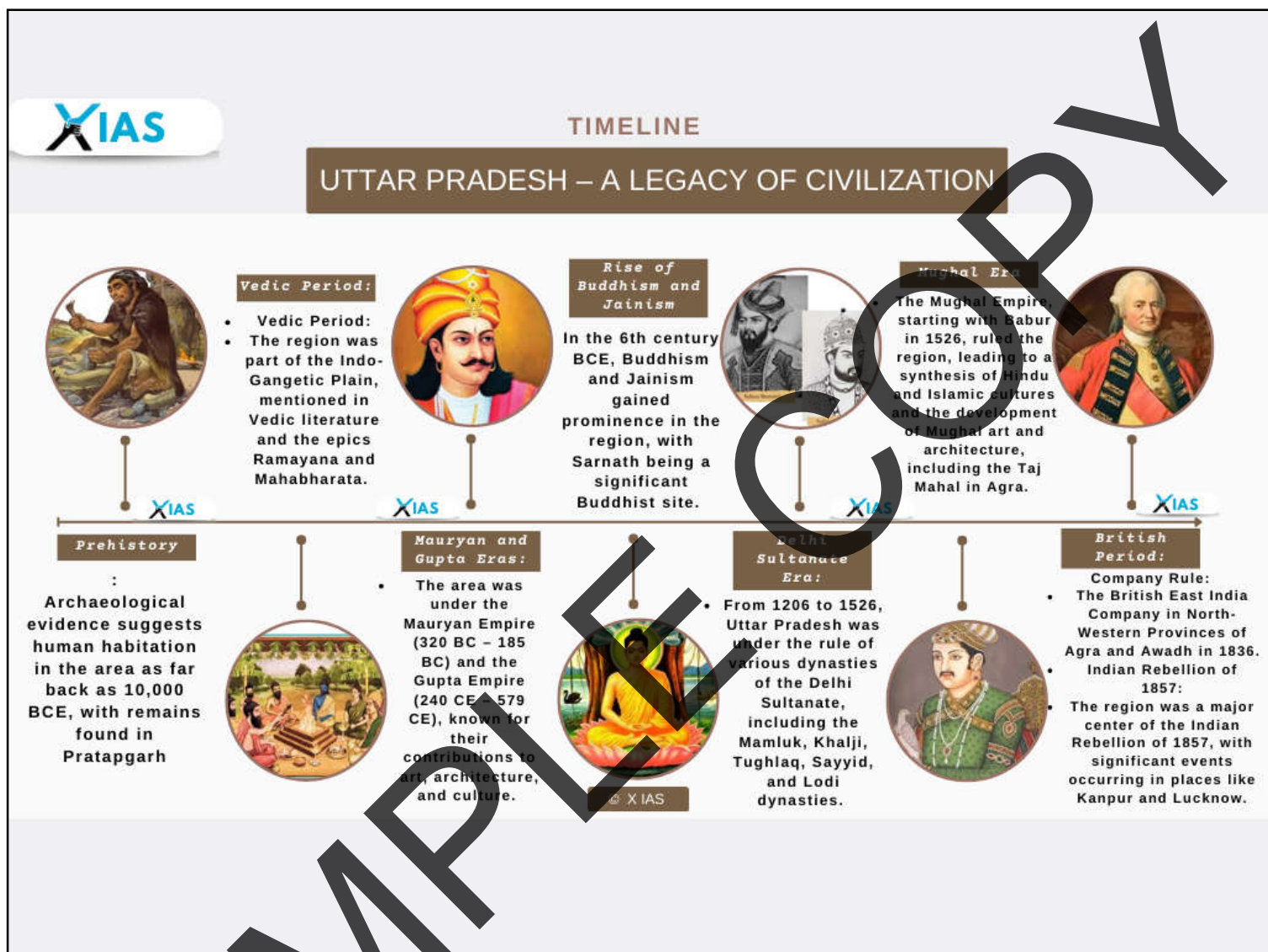
***“Uttar Pradesh (UP) has been a historical, cultural, and spiritual nucleus of India for over 5,000 years. It has witnessed the rise and fall of great dynasties, the evolution of major religions like Buddhism & Jainism, and the flourishing of art, literature, and architecture.***

***From Ayodhya and Varanasi, two of the oldest cities in the world, to the modern revival of cultural heritage projects, UP remains at the forefront of India’s history and development. With recent Kashi Vishwanath Corridor, Ram Mandir, Buddhist tourism initiatives, and archaeological discoveries, UP is redefining its historical identity in contemporary times.”***

***“Uttar Pradesh is not just a state—it is a living museum of India’s soul, where every stone whispers the legacy of gods, sages, kings, and revolutionaries.” — X IAS (Inspired by UP’s Civilizational Ethos.)***

## Historical Legacy of Ancient Uttar Pradesh: The Dawn of Civilization.

### A Brief Timeline of UP History :



### Prehistoric and Vedic Period (up to 600 BC) of Uttar Pradesh)

The state has a **continuous human habitation record** dating back to the Paleolithic period. The transition from **hunter-gatherer societies** to **agrarian and urban settlements** and the **composition of the Vedic texts** played a crucial role in shaping Indian civilization.

- **Prehistoric phases:** Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods.
- **Early agricultural sites**, cultural transitions, and their impact.
- **Vedic period**, the emergence of Aryan settlements, and its influence.

### Prehistoric Period of Uttar Pradesh

**Pre-history** is the period of time before written records. The Prehistoric era is divided into three major periods:

#### 1. Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)

## 2. Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)

## 3. Neolithic (New Stone Age)

### 1. Paleolithic Period (2.5 million years ago – 10,000 BC)

This period is marked by **nomadic hunter-gatherers** using crude stone tools and living in caves.

#### Major Paleolithic Sites in Uttar Pradesh:

##### Belan Valley (Prayagraj region)

- Discovered by **Prof. G.R. Sharma (Allahabad University)**.
- Evidence of lower, middle, and upper Paleolithic cultures.
- **Quartzite tools and bone artifacts**, including a Mother Goddess idol found in Lohdanala site (Belan Valley).
- Considered one of the oldest inhabited sites in India.

##### Sonbhadra and Mirzapur

- Important caves and rock shelters with prehistoric rock paintings in Bhimbetka-style.
- Stone tools found in Chakia (Chandauli) and Singrauli Valley (Sonbhadra).

##### Chopanimando (Meja tehsil, Prayagraj)

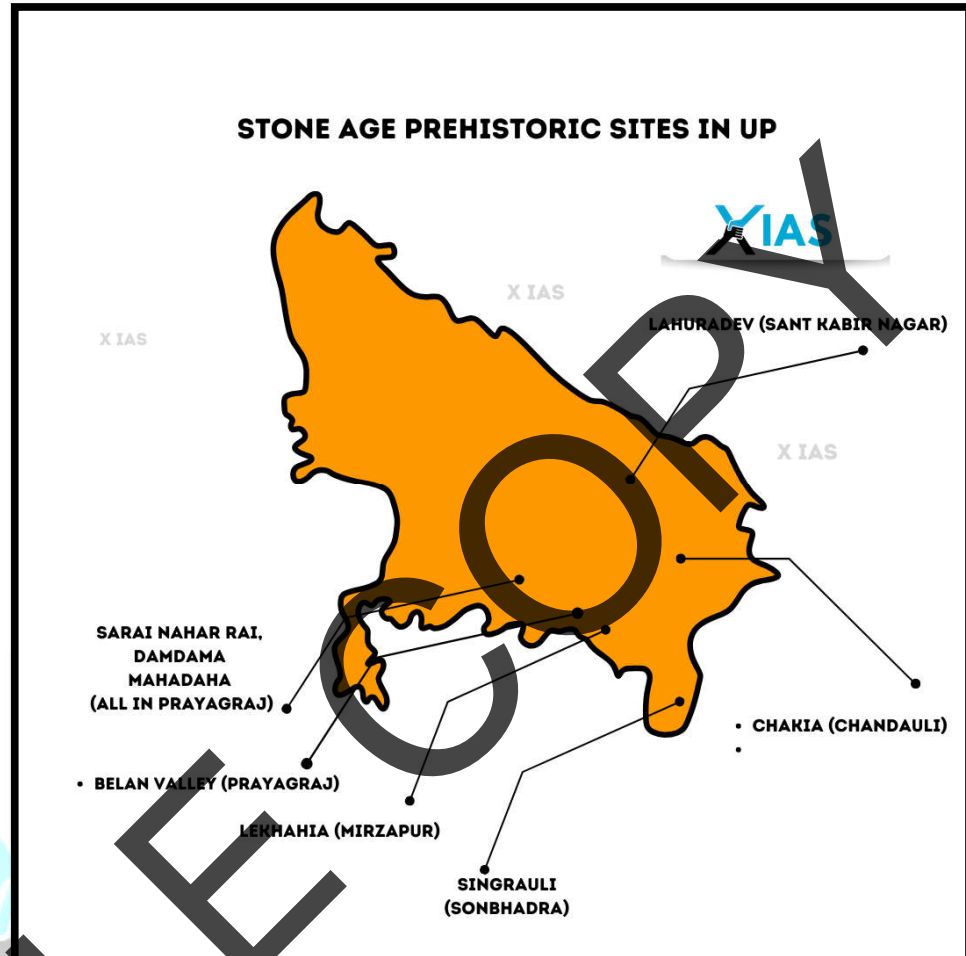
- Evidence of human settlement, hut remnants, and pottery.
- Advanced tool-making techniques indicate evolving lifestyles.

##### Sarai Nahar Rai (Pratapgarh district)

- 14 burials discovered with heads facing westward, suggesting ritualistic burial practices.
- Pit hearths (fireplaces) indicate cooking or communal living.

##### Damdama (Pratapgarh district)

- 41 burials with double tombs found.
- Discovery of horn and bone tools, ornaments, and trough stoves.



**Key Features of the Paleolithic Period:**

- ✓ **Nomadic lifestyle** – People lived in **caves and rock shelters**.
- ✓ **Stone tools** – Made of **quartzite and chert**, used for **hunting and butchering**.
- ✓ **No permanent settlements** – Food was obtained by **hunting and gathering**.
- ✓ **Cultural evidence** – Rock paintings and figurines, showing early artistic expressions.

**2. Mesolithic Period (10,000 BC – 5000 BC)**

The Mesolithic period saw microlithic tool usage, burial practices, and early domestication of animals.

**Major Mesolithic Sites in Uttar Pradesh**✓ **Sarai Nahar Rai (Pratapgarh)**

- Arrowheads and microliths found, suggesting hunting advancements.
- Earliest evidence of warfare – wounds on skeletons indicate conflicts.

✓ **Damdama (Pratapgarh)**

- Earliest evidence of animal domestication – cattle, goats, and deer bones.
- Burials indicate social stratification.

✓ **Mahadaha (Uttar Pradesh)**

- Permanent huts found – Indicating early sedentary lifestyles.
- Tools include microlithic blades, stone axes.

✓ **Lekhhiya (Mirzapur)**

- **17 human skeletons** found with **grave goods**, indicating **ritualistic burials**.
- **Pit dwellings and food storage units** discovered.

Period	Key Features	Important Sites in Uttar Pradesh
<b>Paleolithic</b> (Old Stone Age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Humans lived in <b>caves and riverbanks</b>.</li> <li>- Dependent on <b>hunting and food gathering</b>.</li> <li>- Use of <b>Quartzite tools</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Belan Valley</b> (Important site).</li> <li>- <b>Chakia (Chandauli)</b> – Tool findings.</li> </ul>
<b>Mesolithic</b> (Middle Stone Age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transition to <b>early agriculture and domestication</b>.</li> <li>- Use of <b>bone tools</b> and <b>microliths</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Koldihwa</b> – Early evidence of <b>paddy cultivation</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Panchoh, Mahgada</b> – Mesolithic settlements.</li> </ul>
<b>Neolithic</b> (New Stone Age)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shift to <b>agriculture-based lifestyle</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Permanent settlements</b> with burial practices.</li> <li>- Use of <b>polished stone tools</b> and pottery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lahuradev</b> – Ancient agricultural evidence.</li> <li>- <b>Sarai Nahar Rai</b> – <b>15 burial sites</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Damdama</b> – <b>Double tomb burial system</b>.</li> <li>- <b>Lekhhiya</b> – <b>Human skeleton discovery</b>.</li> </ul>

**Key Features of the Mesolithic Period**

- ✓ **Microlithic tools** – Small, sharp stone tools for hunting.
- ✓ **Early agriculture** – Some cereal grains found.
- ✓ **Domestication of animals** – Cattle, sheep, and goats domesticated.
- ✓ **Burial customs** – Organized cemeteries and ritualistic burials.
- ✓ **Semi-permanent settlements** – Huts found at multiple sites.

**3. Neolithic Period (5000 BC – 2500 BC):** This period marks the, **domestication of animals..**

**Major Neolithic Sites in Uttar Pradesh:**

- Koldihwa (Belan Valley, Prayagraj):** It has oldest evidence of rice cultivation in India (*Oryza sativa*).
  - Handmade pottery, grain storage facilities.
- Mahagara (Belan Valley, Prayagraj):** Has Evidence of irrigation and grain storage.
  - Gaushala (cattle shelter) found, indicating dairy farming.
- Panchoh (Belan Valley, Prayagraj) :** Here Artifacts indicate **advancement in agriculture.**
- Lahuradev (Sant Kabir Nagar):** It is earliest Neolithic agriculture site in India.
  - Mud houses found, indicating permanent settlements.

**Key Features of the Neolithic Period**

- ✓ **Agriculture-based economy** – Crops like rice, barley, wheat.
- ✓ **Domestication of animals** – Cattle, goats, sheep, dogs.
- ✓ **Pottery-making** – Red and black ware pottery found.
- ✓ **Settled communities** – Evidence of houses and granaries.

**Keywords for answer writing :**

**Cradle of Indian Civilization** – UP as the birthplace of key civilizations, cultures, and traditions, **Sapt Sindhu Legacy** – The historical connection of UP with the Vedic land of seven rivers, **Ganga-Yamuna Doab Nexus** – The fertile land between Ganga and Yamuna, shaping socio-cultural evolution, **Cultural Confluence Corridor** – UP as a melting pot of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, and Islamic traditions, **Madhya Desh – Epicenter of History** – The ancient name for the central region of India, covering UP, **Temple Towns of Antiquity** – Historic cities of UP known for their temple architecture and spiritual significance, **Sufi-Sant Synthesis** – The harmonious blend of Sufi and Bhakti movements in UP, **Prayagraj – Cosmic Confluence** – The significance of Triveni Sangam and Kumbh Mela, , **Dharmic Tapestry** – The rich religious and spiritual heritage of UP across multiple faiths, **Vedantic Nucleus** – The region's association with Vedantic philosophy and spiritual discourses, **Buddhist Pilgrim Trail** – The network of Buddhist heritage sites like Sarnath and Kushinagar, **Kumbh Mela – Timeless Tradition** – The world's largest religious gathering held at Prayagraj, **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb** – The unique syncretic culture blending Hindu and Islamic influences, , **Mughal-Awadh Splendor** – The artistic and architectural brilliance of the Mughal and Nawabi eras.

## Harappan Civilization(Indus Valley Civilization) in Uttar Pradesh

### Introduction:

The Harappan Civilization, often hailed as the **cradle of urbanization in the Indian subcontinent**, was a beacon of advanced culture, trade, and technology. While its heartland thrived in the Indus Valley, its **easternmost echoes** can be traced to present-day Uttar Pradesh, where remarkable archaeological findings have reshaped our understanding of its reach. The discovery of **well-planned settlements, intricate artifacts, and burial sites** suggests that the Harappan influence extended beyond its traditional domain, integrating with the emerging cultures of the Gangetic plains. With ongoing excavations, particularly at Sanauli, the story of ancient India is being rewritten, revealing new layers of history hidden beneath the soil of Uttar Pradesh.

### Key Harappan Sites in Uttar Pradesh:

#### 1. Sanauli (Baghpat) – A Game-Changing Discovery (2018 Excavation)

- One of the most significant recent findings in India.
- Identified as a burial site with evidence of weapons, copper swords, and luxury items.
- Discovery of **three chariots** buried alongside animals and birds—suggesting an advanced warrior class and early use of chariots in Indian history.
- The findings have sparked debates on whether Sanauli represents a late Harappan site or an entirely distinct civilization with sophisticated warfare techniques.
- Recognized for reshaping discussions on the **origins of chariot warfare in the subcontinent**.

#### 2. Alamgirpur (Meerut) – Easternmost Harappan Site

- Discovered in 1958 by **Yagya Dutt Sharma**.
- Located on the banks of the Hindon River (a tributary of Yamuna), marking the civilization's eastern boundary.
- Notable findings include:
  - Beads, bread-rolling posts, bowls.
  - Pottery fragments depicting **peacocks, triangles, and squirrels**.
  - Presence of script, indicating literacy among the inhabitants.
  - Evidence of **brick houses** with standardized dimensions (30 cm x 15 cm bricks), revealing urban planning.

#### 3. Hulas (Saharanpur) – A Hub of Craftsmanship

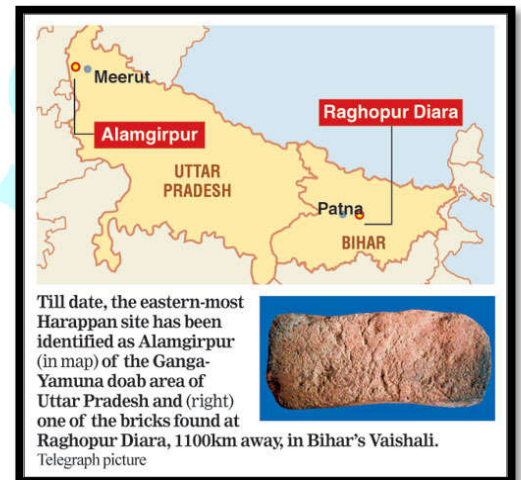
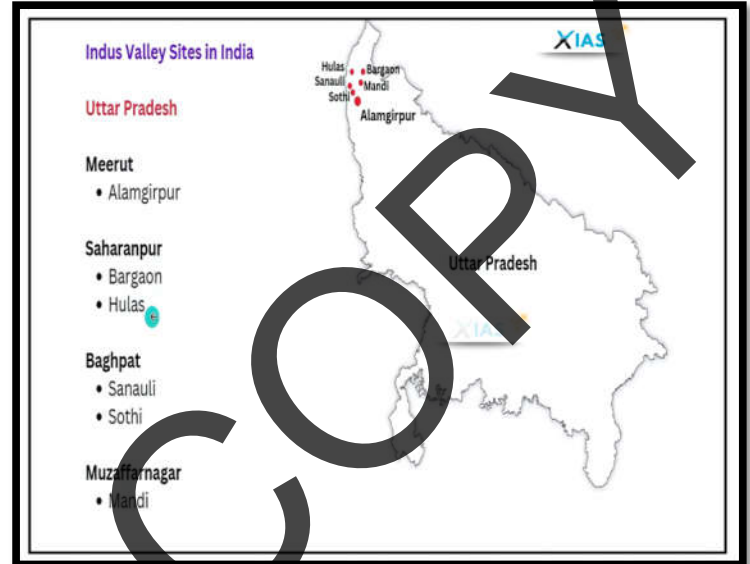
- Excavations have revealed **earthen beads, bangles, and toy carts**.
- Houses built with solid bricks and mortar, showcasing early architectural advancements.
- Findings indicate a **flourishing artisanal industry**.

#### 4. Bargaon (Saharanpur) – Insights into Daily Life

- Artifacts such as **pottery, beads, and utensils** discovered, pointing to a well-established domestic lifestyle.
- Provides a glimpse into the everyday lives of Harappan settlers in the eastern region.

#### 5. Mandi (Muzaffarnagar) – Unraveling Economic Activities

- Findings include **gold coins, pottery fragments, and bricks**.



- Many discoveries were made during farming activities, highlighting how agricultural landscapes often conceal ancient heritage.

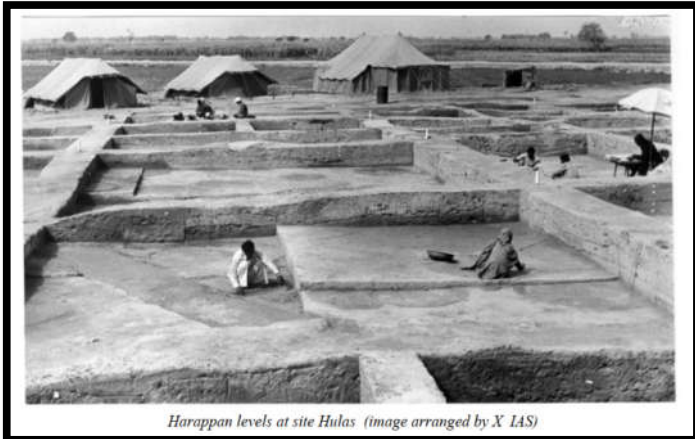
#### 6. Manpura (Bulandshahr) – Thriving Craftsmanship

- Excavations uncovered **beads, toys, and bangles**, suggesting a **rich tradition of craftsmanship**.
- The presence of decorative items indicates trade or local production of ornaments and luxury goods.

#### 7. Chandpur (Bijnor) – Advanced Metallurgical Practices

- Notable for its discovery of **copper utensils**, demonstrating advanced metalworking techniques.
- Suggests a transition from stone to metal tools in the region, influencing later cultural developments.

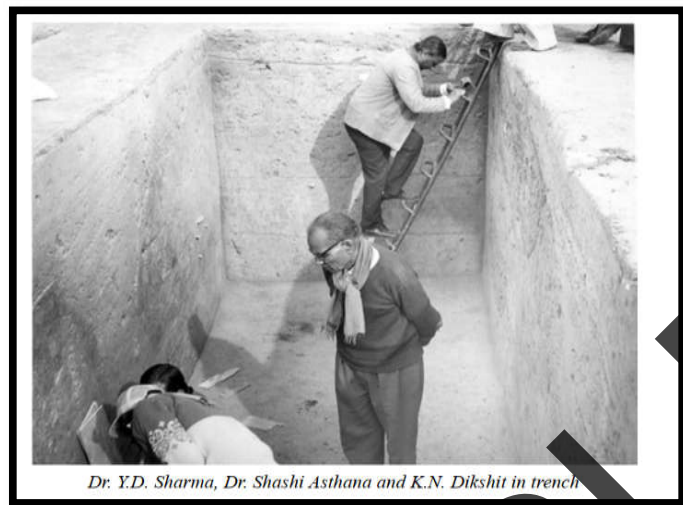
**Hulas Site (Saharanpur) – An Overview**



Harappan levels at site Hulas (image arranged by X IAS)



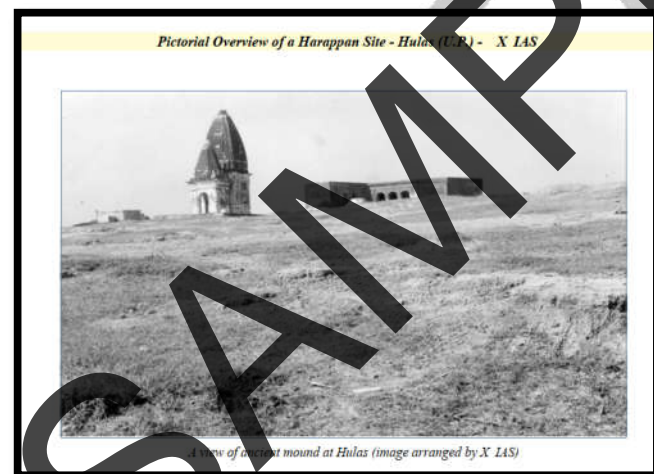
Pottery yard at the site Hulas (image arranged by X IAS)



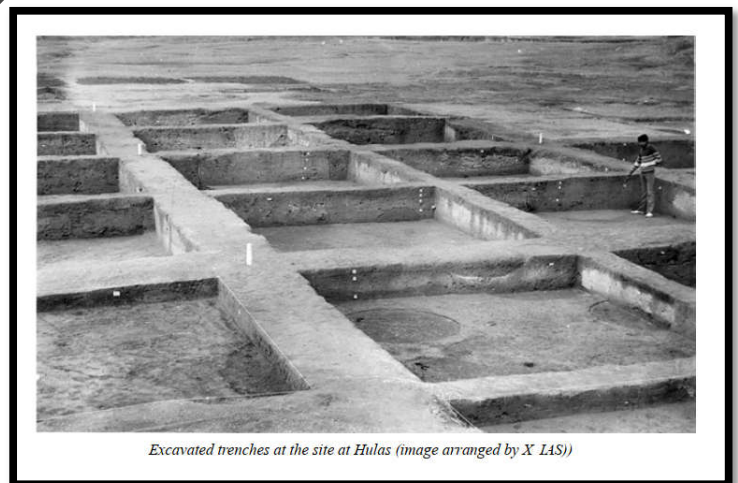
Dr. Y.D. Sharma, Dr. Shashi Asthana and K.N. Dikshit in trench



Smt. Debala Mitra, Shri B.K. Thapar, K.N. Dikshit and H. Sarkar during excavation



A view of a street mound at Hulas (image arranged by X IAS)



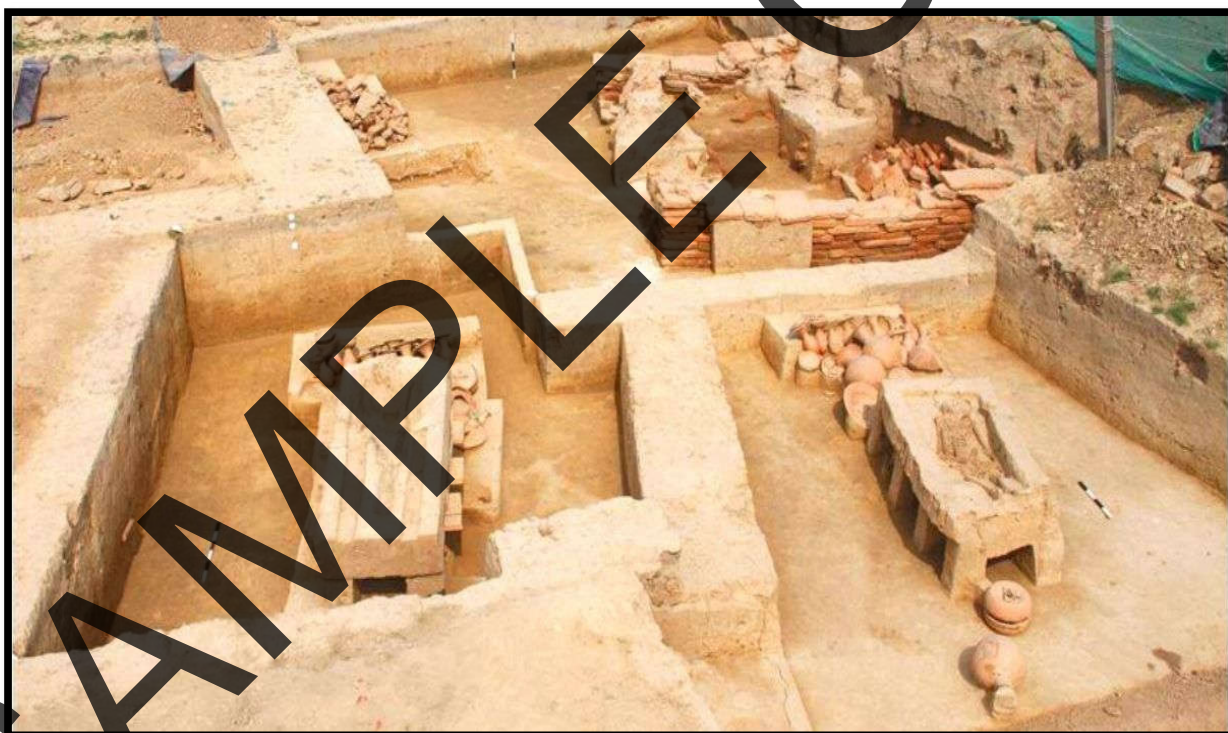
Excavated trenches at the site at Hulas (image arranged by X IAS)

**Significance of Harappan Sites in Uttar Pradesh:**

- **Cultural Continuity & Exchange:** These sites illustrate the **gradual eastward expansion** of Harappan culture and its interaction with **Gangetic societies**.
- **Urban Spread:** The findings in UP reinforce the notion that the Harappan urban model extended beyond its traditional core, influencing later civilizations.
- **Trade and Connectivity:** The artifacts suggest **strong trade networks** between the **Indus Valley, the Indo-Gangetic plains, and possibly Eastern India**.
- **Integration with Local Cultures:** The presence of Harappan elements alongside regional influences hints at **complex cultural assimilation**, paving the way for later settlements.
- **Current Relevance:**
  - Recent excavations, particularly in **Sanauli(image below)**, have triggered discussions about **early warfare, social stratification, and urban planning**

**Description:** An aerial view of the Sanauli excavation site, where archaeologists uncovered ancient burial sites with chariots and artifacts, suggesting a warrior class in the region. The discoveries have been linked to India's broader **civilizational heritage**, with debates on its influence on later Vedic traditions.

- The findings provide a **critical archaeological basis for rewriting aspects of ancient Indian history**, especially concerning technological advancements and social structures.

**Conclusion:**

The Harappan Civilization's presence in Uttar Pradesh is more than just an extension of an ancient culture—it is a testament to the dynamism and adaptability of India's earliest urban society. These sites bridge the gap between the Indus and the Ganges, revealing a **continuum of civilization that defies conventional boundaries**. The discovery of **early chariots, advanced metallurgy, and structured settlements** paints a picture of a society far more complex than previously imagined. As new excavations continue to unearth hidden secrets, Uttar Pradesh is emerging as a **crucial epicenter of ancient Indian history**, reshaping our understanding of the roots of civilization in the subcontinent.

**Keywords for Answer Writing**

**Chariots of Time** – The discovery of ancient chariots in Sanauli, redefining early Indian warfare, **Echoes of Indus** – The easternmost presence of Harappan culture in Uttar Pradesh, **Buried Narratives** – The hidden stories unearthed from Harappan sites in UP, revealing social and economic structures, **Indus' Last Frontier** – Uttar Pradesh as the final stronghold of Harappan civilization beyond its core region, **Artisans of Antiquity** – The thriving bead-making, pottery, and craft industries in Harappan settlements, **Urban Relics of the Indus** – The remnants of Harappan settlements reflecting an advanced urban culture, **Ephemeral Empires** – The short-lived yet influential presence of Harappan civilization in Uttar Pradesh, **Harappan Silk Route** – The trade networks connecting Harappan settlements in UP with the Indo-Gangetic and Eastern regions, **Vedic Vistas & Harappan Horizons** – The overlap and interaction between Harappan culture and early Vedic traditions, **The Scripted Void** – The enigmatic Harappan script found in UP, still awaiting decipherment, **The Brick Legacy** – The use of standardized burnt bricks in Harappan architecture, influencing later construction styles, **Warriors Beneath the Dust** – The Sanauli burial sites indicating militarization and social stratification, **Indus' Lost Cartographers** – The evidence of Harappan grid planning, influencing future urban designs, **The Silent Citadel** – The ruins of Harappan settlements speaking of a lost civilization, **From Indus to Ganga** – The continuity of trade and cultural exchange between the Harappan and later Gangetic civilizations, **The Harappan Enclave** – Uttar Pradesh as a significant outpost of the Harappan Civilization, preserving its last traces.

**PYQ ANALYSIS**

**Q: Identify the sites related to Harappan Civilization in Uttar Pradesh. ? (UPPCS MAINS 2023 PAPER 5)**

**How to Attempt This Question Effectively:****1. Understand the Demand of the Question:**

- The question asks you to **identify** Harappan sites in Uttar Pradesh.
- Focus on **listing major sites** with brief descriptions of their significance.
- No need for deep analysis—keep it **fact-based and structured**.

**2. Structure Your Answer:**

- **Introduction (2-3 lines):** Define the Harappan Civilization and its **eastern expansion into Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Main Body (Bullet Points Recommended):** List and briefly describe **important Harappan sites** in UP (Sanauli, Alamgirpur, Hulas, etc.).
- **Significance (Optional - 2-3 lines):** Mention cultural exchange, trade routes, and urban influence.
- **Conclusion (1-2 lines):** State the importance of these sites in **understanding Harappan expansion and continuity**.

**3. Presentation Tips:**

- Use **headings and bullet points** for clarity.
- Underline or highlight **important site names**.
- Keep descriptions **concise** (1-2 lines per site).
- Avoid unnecessary elaboration—stick to **relevant facts**.

## Vedic Period (1500 BC – 600 BC)

The Vedic period saw the Aryan migration, composition of Vedas, and formation of early kingdoms (Mahajanapadas).

### Uttar Pradesh in the Vedic Period

- ✓ Aryavarta – The region of Uttar Pradesh was part of Aryavarta, the land of the Aryans.
- ✓ Rigvedic mentions – Uttar Pradesh finds mention in Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda.
- ✓ Agricultural expansion – Use of iron plows led to agricultural prosperity.
- ✓ Urbanization begins – Cities like Kosala (Ayodhya), Kashi (Varanasi), and Kaushambi emerged.
- ✓ Ganga-Yamuna Doab – Became a hub for trade and commerce.

## Mahajanapadas (600 BCE) of Uttar Pradesh

### Introduction

The **Mahajanapada Period (600 BCE – 300 BCE)** is a crucial phase in the **second urbanization of India**, particularly impacting Uttar Pradesh. As the center of **politics, economy, and culture** shifted from the **northwest to the Gangetic plains**, sixteen **Mahajanapadas** (great kingdoms) emerged. **Uttar Pradesh** was home to **eight** of these major Mahajanapadas, which played a vital role in shaping Indian civilization, politics, and culture.

This era saw the **emergence of large territorial states**, the **use of iron tools**, the **rise of Buddhism and Jainism**, and the **expansion of urban settlements**. The presence of fertile **alluvial land**, **iron ore reserves**, and the **Ganga-Yamuna river system** fueled their growth.

### List of Mahajanapadas in Uttar Pradesh:

Out of the **16 Mahajanapadas**, **eight** were located in the **present-day Uttar Pradesh** region:

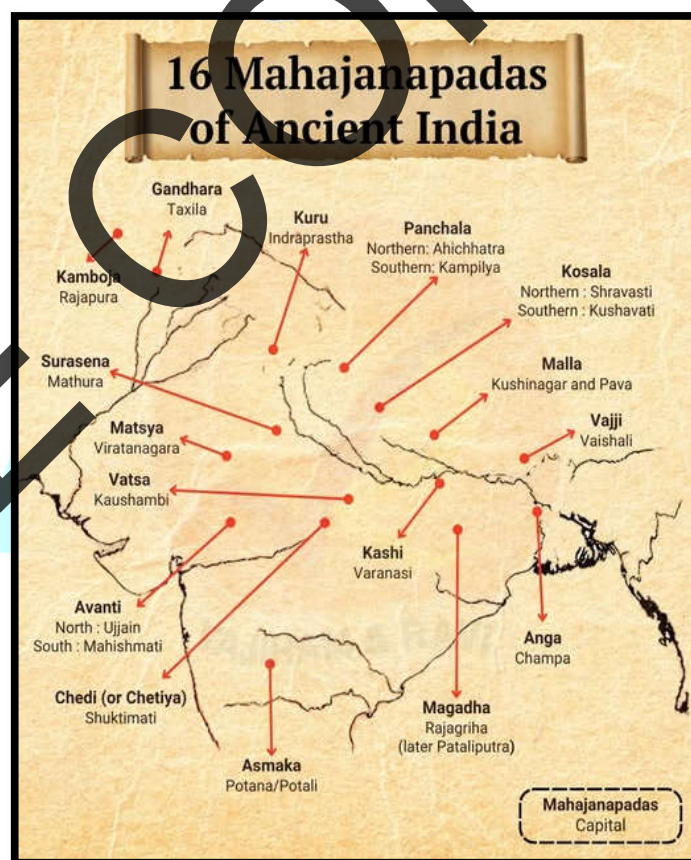
#### 1. Kuru Mahajanapada

Located between **Meerut and Delhi**, Kuru was one of the earliest **Vedic kingdoms** with **Indraprastha and Hastinapura** as its capitals. It played a crucial role in shaping **Vedic literature** and **Hindu traditions**, being the epicenter of the Mahabharata, where the political and military struggles of the **Kuru dynasty** unfolded. The region saw a transition from monarchy to **republican governance**, reflecting an evolving political structure in ancient India.

#### 2. Kosala Mahajanapada

Centered in the **Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh**, Kosala had **Ayodhya and Shravasti** as its capitals. It was a dominant **economic and political power**, with King **Prasenjit** as a notable ruler. The kingdom incorporated the **Sakya Republic**, where **Gautama Buddha** was born in Lumbini (Kapilavastu). Kosala played a key role in **promoting Buddhism and Jainism**, making it an important hub of religious transformations in ancient India.

**Recent Excavations at Rajghat (Varanasi) (2023)**  
The ASI unearthed **pottery, inscriptions, and ancient drains** dating back to **1000 BCE**, reaffirming Varanasi's antiquity as a continuously inhabited city



### 3. Panchala Mahajanapada

Spread across **Bareilly, Badaun, and Farrukhabad**, Panchala had **Ahichhatra and Kampilya** as its capitals. Over time, it transitioned from monarchy to a **republican system**. The region was historically significant as **Kannauj**, a major political and cultural center, was once part of Panchala. **Draupada**, the father of **Draupadi** from the Mahabharata, ruled here, further solidifying its historical prominence.

### 4. Surasena Mahajanapada

With **Mathura** as its capital, Surasena was a significant kingdom in ancient India. **Mathura** became a major center of **Krishna worship** and later emerged as an important **Buddhist site**. The Greek ambassador **Megasthenes** mentioned Surasena as a powerful state. **King Avantiputra**, a noted ruler, was a follower of **Buddha**, showcasing the kingdom's cultural and religious diversity.

### 5. Vatsa Mahajanapada

Located in **Prayagraj (Allahabad)**, Vatsa, also known as **Vansh**, was a **monarchical Mahajanapada** with **Kaushambi** as its capital. It flourished as a **trade and commerce center**, facilitating economic prosperity. **King Udayana**, a celebrated ruler, played an essential role in early Indian history, strengthening Vatsa's position in political and economic affairs.

### 6. Malla Mahajanapada

Situated in **Deoria, Gorakhpur, and Kushinagar**, the **Malla state** was a **republican Mahajanapada** governed by elected rulers. It holds immense **Buddhist significance**, as **Lord Buddha took his last meal in Pava** and attained **Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar**. The region became a hub of **Buddhist stupas and monasteries**, preserving and propagating Buddhist teachings.

### 7. Kashi Mahajanapada

One of the oldest and holiest cities in Hinduism, **Varanasi** served as the capital of **Kashi Mahajanapada**. Revered as a **spiritual and cultural epicenter**, it was initially a **powerful kingdom** but was later absorbed into **Kosala**. The city remained a **sacred pilgrimage site**, deeply influencing Hindu traditions, rituals, and learning.

### 8. Chedi Mahajanapada

Located in **Banda (Bundelkhand)**, **Suktimati** was the capital of Chedi Mahajanapada. The **Rigveda** mentions this kingdom, highlighting its ancient roots. **King Shishupala**, a key figure in the **Mahabharata**, ruled Chedi and later met his end at the hands of **Vasudeva Krishna** during **Yudhishtira's Rajasuya Yagya**, marking a pivotal moment in the epic.

### Key Features of Mahajanapada Era in Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Political Developments:

- Shift from **monarchies to republics** (e.g., Kuru and Panchala).
- The emergence of **large, organized states**.
- Influence of **Brahmanical traditions and new philosophies (Buddhism & Jainism)**.

#### 2. Economic Growth:

- **Agriculture flourished due to fertile Gangetic plains.**
- **Iron tools and weapons** led to advanced warfare and farming techniques.
- **Trade and commerce thrived**, with **Kaushambi and Varanasi** as major centers.

#### 3. Religious Influence:

- **Buddhism and Jainism** found strong footholds in Uttar Pradesh.

- Kosala, Malla, and Vatsa became **Buddhist strongholds.**
- Jainism was prevalent in **Kashi and Ayodhya.**

#### 4. Urbanization & Infrastructure:

- **Rise of cities and towns** as administrative and economic hubs.

- **Road networks and river-based trade** expanded.

#### 5. Cultural Contributions:

- **Mahabharata and Ramayana** stories originate from this region.
- **Art, literature, and philosophy** flourished.

### Conclusion

The Mahajanapada period (600 BCE – 300 BCE) was a transformative era in the history of Uttar Pradesh. The rise of powerful kingdoms, economic prosperity, the spread of Buddhism and Jainism, and urban expansion shaped the future course of Indian civilization. The strategic location of these Mahajanapadas on fertile lands, riverbanks, and trade routes ensured their prominence in early Indian history.

#### ➤ The Age of Empires

The **Mauryan and Gupta Empires** further established UP as a political and cultural powerhouse:

- **Mauryan Influence (321–185 BCE)**
  - **Ashoka's pillar edicts** at Kausambi and Sarnath indicate the spread of Buddhism.
  - Sarnath became a major center of Buddhist learning.
- **Gupta Dynasty (319–550 CE): The Golden Age of India**
  - The **Mathura School of Art** created exquisite Buddhist and Jain sculptures.
  - **Famous mathematician Aryabhata** studied in UP's centers of learning.

#### Current Affairs Connection:

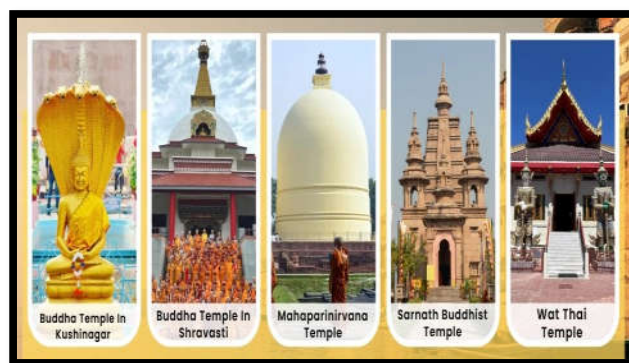
- **Excavations at Sarnath and Kausambi (2022–2023)** revealed new inscriptions supporting Ashoka's missionary activities and the role of Buddhist monks in UP.

### ➤ BUDDHISM IN UTTAR PRADESH

#### Introduction: The Cradle of Buddhism

Uttar Pradesh holds a prominent place in the history of **Buddhism**, as most of **Gautam Buddha's ascetic life was spent here**. Due to this, it is often called the "**Cradle of Buddhism**". Several sites in UP have been integral to **Buddha's teachings, sermons, and Mahaparinirvana**, making the state a pivotal region for Buddhist culture, art, and architecture. **The Life of Gautam Buddha in Uttar Pradesh Birth and Early Life (623 BCE)**

- Gautam Buddha, born as **Siddhartha Gautama**, hailed from



- **Lumbini (Nepal)** but spent significant time in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Kapilavastu** (located near Siddharthnagar in UP) was the capital of the **Shakya clan**, where Prince Siddhartha spent his childhood.

### Renunciation and Enlightenment

- At the age of 29, he left **Kapilavastu**, renouncing his princely life.
- He traveled through **Varanasi, Prayagraj, and Gorakhpur**, seeking enlightenment.
- **He attained Nirvana (Enlightenment) in Bodh Gaya, Bihar.**

### Major Buddhist Sites in Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Sarnath

##### (Varanasi) – The First Sermon

- After attaining enlightenment, Buddha delivered his **first sermon at Sarnath.**
- This event is called **Dharmachakrapravartana (Turning of the Wheel of Dharma).**
- **Important Structures in Sarnath:**
  - **Dhamek Stupa:** Built by **Ashoka**, where Buddha gave his first sermon.
  - **Chaukhandi Stupa:** Marks the site where Buddha met his first disciples.
  - **Ashoka Pillar:** The **Lion Capital**, now India's national emblem.



#### 2. Shravasti (Srayasti, Kosala) – The Monastic Abode

- Shravasti, the capital of **Kosala**, is where Buddha spent **25 rainy seasons.**
- It was the place where Buddha **performed numerous miracles.**
- **Key Monasteries:**

- **Jetavana Monastery:** Gifted by **Anathapindika**, a wealthy merchant.
- **Pubbarama Monastery:** A site of many discourses.

- **Importance in Buddhist Texts:** Many Jataka tales reference Shravasti.

#### 3. Kushinagar – The Mahaparinirvana Site

- **Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana (final salvation) here.**
- Located in **Gorakhpur district**, Kushinagar is a prime pilgrimage site.
- **Important Monuments:**
  - **Mahaparinirvana Temple:** Houses a **6.1-meter-long reclining Buddha statue.**
  - **Ramabhar Stupa:** Buddha's cremation site.
  - **Matha Kuar Shrine:** Enshrines a colossal Buddha statue.

- **Ashoka also contributed to the development of Kushinagar.**

#### 4. Kaushambi – Spread of Buddhism

- **Kaushambi**, near Prayagraj, was a prominent Buddhist center.
- **Ashoka built a monolithic pillar here**, spreading Dhamma teachings.

- Buddhist monks resided in **Ghositaram Monastery**.

### 5. Sankissa (Farrukhabad) – The Divine Descent

- It is believed that Buddha **descended from heaven at Sankissa**, accompanied by **Brahma and Indra**.
- **Ashoka built a stupa and monolithic pillar here.**

### Role of Ashoka in Buddhist Expansion in Uttar Pradesh

- **Emperor Ashoka** played a vital role in spreading Buddhism in Uttar Pradesh.
- **His Contributions:**
  - Erected **pillars and stupas** across UP.
  - Sent **Buddhist missionaries to Central Asia and Sri Lanka**.
  - Built **Viharas (monasteries) in Sarnath, Kaushambi, and Shravasti**.
- **Major Ashokan Inscriptions in UP:**
  - **Sarnath Ashoka Pillar** (National Emblem of India).
  - **Sohgaura Copper Plate Inscription** (related to famine relief).
  - **Kaushambi Pillar Edict** (mentions Queen Karuvaki's donations).

### Buddhist Architecture in Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Stupas – Commemorating Buddha's Life

- **Dhamek Stupa (Sarnath)** – Marks Buddha's first sermon.
- **Ramabhar Stupa (Kushinagar)** – Cremation site of Buddha.
- **Piprahwa Stupa (Siddharthnagar)** – Contains relics of Buddha.



- **Jetavana Monastery (Shravasti)** – Hosted Buddha for 19 rainy seasons.
- **Ghositaram Monastery (Kaushambi)** – Flourishing monastic hub.

#### 3. Ashokan Pillars – Spreading Dhamma

- **Sarnath Ashoka Pillar** – Features the **Lion Capital of Ashoka**.
- **Kaushambi Pillar** – Contains inscriptions about Ashoka's Buddhist policies.

#### 2. Monasteries – Hubs of Buddhist Learning

#### Spread and Decline of Buddhism in Uttar Pradesh:

##### Spread of Buddhism:

- Buddhist philosophy attracted **merchants, kings, and scholars**.
- **Buddhist universities and monasteries flourished in UP.**

- **Trade routes** helped in spreading Buddhism to Central Asia and China.

##### Decline of Buddhism:

- **Revival of Hinduism** through the **Bhakti Movement**.

- **Muslim invasions** destroyed many Buddhist structures.

- **Shankaracharya's Advaita Vedanta** led to Buddhist assimilation into Hinduism

#### Significance of Buddhism in Uttar Pradesh Today:

- Uttar Pradesh remains a **major Buddhist pilgrimage destination**.
- The **government and international organizations** have worked on restoring Buddhist sites.
- **Tourism and cultural exchange** with Buddhist-majority nations like **Japan, China, Sri Lanka, and Thailand**.

#### Conclusion

Uttar Pradesh played a pivotal role in shaping Buddhism, housing some of its most significant sites. From Buddha's first sermon at Sarnath to his Mahaparinirvana in Kushinagar, the state remains the heartland of Buddhist heritage. The numerous stupas, monasteries, and Ashokan inscriptions make Uttar Pradesh a vital center for Buddhist history, art, and architecture.

### JAINISM IN UTTAR PRADESH

#### INTRODUCTION

- **Jainism**, one of the oldest religions in India, emphasizes **non-violence (Ahimsa), truth (Satya), non-possessiveness (Aparigraha), and self-discipline**.
- It is a **Shramanic religion** that emerged in **ancient India around the 6th century BCE**, contemporaneous with Buddhism.
- Uttar Pradesh played a crucial role in the development and spread of Jainism, being the birthplace of several Tirthankaras (spiritual teachers).
- The state is home to **important Jain pilgrimage sites**, temples, inscriptions, and historic connections.
- **Jainism in Uttar Pradesh flourished under various dynasties**, including **Mauryas, Guptas, and Rajputs**, and its influence is evident in its architecture, literature, and economic history.

#### ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF JAINISM IN UTTAR PRADESH:

- Jainism originated with **Rishabhanatha (Adinatha)**, believed to be the first Tirthankara.
- Uttar Pradesh has been home to multiple Jain Tirthankaras, making it one of the most significant regions for Jainism.
- **The 24th Tirthankara, Mahavira (599–527 BCE), was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, though he was born in Bihar.**

- Early Jain communities thrived in major urban centers such as Kaushambi, Varanasi, Shravasti, and Ayodhya.

#### JAIN SITES IN UTTAR PRADESH

**1. Ayodhya** - Ayodhya is considered the birthplace of multiple Jain Tirthankaras.

- **Tirthankaras born in Ayodhya:**
  - Rishabhanatha (Adinatha) – 1st Tirthankara (Founder of Jainism)
  - Ajitnatha – 2nd Tirthankara

- Abhinandannath – 4th Tirthankara
- Sumatinath – 5th Tirthankara
- Anantnath – 14th Tirthankara

• **Famous Jain Temples in Ayodhya:**

- Shri Digambar Jain Mandir, Swargadwar
- Shri Digambar Jain Temple, Badi Murti
- Shri Digambar Jain Temple, Rishabhdev

**2. Varanasi (Kashi) – The City of Tirthankaras**

- Birthplace of the 23rd Tirthankara, Parshvanatha (872 BCE).
- Other Tirthankaras from Varanasi:
  - Suparshvanath – 7th Tirthankara
  - Chandraprabha – 8th Tirthankara
  - Shreyansanath – 11th Tirthankara
- Key Jain Temples in Varanasi:
  - Shri Parshvanath Digambar Jain Temple
  - Shri Suparshvanath Jain Mandir
  - Chandraprabhu Jain Temple

**3. Shravasti – The Land of Jain Enlightenment**

- Also known as Chandrapuri or Chandrikapuri.
- Birthplace of two Tirthankaras:
  - Sambhavnath – 3rd Tirthankara
  - Chandraprabhanath – 8th Tirthankara

**CONCLUSION:**

Jainism in Uttar Pradesh is deeply rooted in history, philosophy, and cultural development. The state witnessed the birth of many Jain Tirthankaras and became a hub for trade, education, and spiritual enlightenment. Despite historical challenges, Jainism remains an integral part of Uttar Pradesh's heritage. **Jain temples, pilgrimage sites, and cultural traditions continue to thrive, reflecting its enduring legacy.**

• Major Jain Sites:

- Chandrapuri Jain Temple
- Ancient Jain Stupas and Caves
- Shravasti Jain Tirtha Kshetra

**4. Kaushambi – An Ancient Jain Center**

- A significant Jain center during the Mauryan era.
- Contains Jain caves, inscriptions, and remains of ancient Jain temples.
- Udayagiri-Khandagiri Jain caves are associated with Jain monks.

**5. Deogarh (Lalitpur) – The Jain Heritage Site**

- Houses the famous Jain temples of the Gupta period.
- Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh, though primarily Hindu, contains Jain sculptures.
- Major Jain sculptures dating back to 8th-9th century AD are found here.

**6. Hastinapur – The Legendary Jain Site**

- Hastinapur is an important Jain pilgrimage center.
- Famous Jain temples:
  - Ashtapad Teerth (believed to be linked with the first Jain Tirthankara, Rishabhanatha)

## MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF UP

### Condition of Uttar Pradesh Before Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate

#### Historical Background and Strategic Importance

Before the establishment of the **Delhi Sultanate** by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** in **1206**, Uttar Pradesh witnessed a state of political fragmentation and intense regional rivalries. This period was marked by small kingdoms and dynasties such as the **Gahadavala dynasty** in Kannauj and the **Chandellas** in Bundelkhand, each competing for political hegemony. The **Ganga-Yamuna Doab region**, known for its **fertility and economic prosperity**, was strategically significant and became the prime target of invasions by external powers.

#### Political Condition and Regional Dynasties

- The region of modern Uttar Pradesh was politically unstable with kingdoms like the **Gahadavalas of Kannauj**, **Chandelas of Bundelkhand**, and smaller Rajput states dominating the political landscape.
- The **Gahadavalas**, under the reign of **Jayachandra**, were prominent rulers whose capital was Kannauj. Their administration was characterized by a decentralized feudal structure, often making them vulnerable to external invasions.
- Uttar Pradesh before the Delhi Sultanate period had become a battleground, especially after the defeat and death of **Jayachandra** in the crucial **Battle of Chandawar (1194)** against Muhammad Ghori. This battle was fought near modern-day **Firozabad** and had a decisive impact on regional stability.
- **Varanasi**, under Gahadavala rule, was known for its religious and cultural significance. After the defeat in Chandawar, it faced extensive devastation, including the destruction of temples.
- **Buddhist centres like Sarnath** were also targeted, leading to their plundering and gradual decline.

#### Battle of Chandawar (1194)

- Fought between **Muhammad Ghori** and **Jayachandra** (Gahadavala ruler).
- The defeat and death of Jayachandra significantly weakened the Hindu kingdoms of the region, facilitating the establishment of Turkish rule.

#### Qutb-ud-din Aibak and Early Turkish Incursions

- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, a trusted slave general of **Muhammad Ghori**, began his expeditions in Uttar Pradesh after Ghori returned to Ghazni post the **Second Battle of Tarain (1192)**.
- He targeted the strategically crucial **Ganga-Yamuna Doab region**. In **1192**, he captured important towns like **Meerut** and **Baran (modern Bulandshahr)**.
- **Koil (modern Aligarh)** was conquered from the **Dor Rajputs** in 1194, highlighting strategic expansions into the Doab region.

#### Expansion and Consolidation

- In **1197-98**, Aibak conquered **Badaun** and recaptured **Varanasi**, the former Garhwal capital, further expanding Turkish dominance.
- Aibak's conquest of **Kalinjar (1202)** from the **Chandellas** (Banda district) was crucial in undermining the regional power of the **Chandellas**.

#### Key Battles and their Significance

- **Battle of Tarain (1191 & 1192):**
  - These battles initiated Turkish incursions into Northern India and set the stage for subsequent invasions of Uttar Pradesh.
- **Battle of Chandawar (1194):**
  - Defeat of **Jayachandra** marked the fall of the Gahadavala kingdom.
- **Siege of Kalinjar (1202):**

- Kalinjar fort, in **Banda district**, was critical to controlling Bundelkhand, showcasing the military and political ambition of the Turks.

### Religious and Cultural Impacts

- Pre-Delhi Sultanate Uttar Pradesh was a vibrant region showcasing **Ganga-Jamuni culture**, with Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism coexisting.
- Post-invasions saw religious persecutions, temple destructions (especially in **Varanasi**), and significant demographic shifts. The destruction at the **Buddhist site of Sarnath** in 1198 symbolized the decline of Buddhism in the region.

### Economic Condition

- Before Turkish control, Uttar Pradesh was agriculturally prosperous due to fertile **Ganga-Yamuna Doab**, making it economically significant.
- The instability caused by invasions severely disrupted trade and agriculture, impacting regional prosperity.

### Prominent Cities & Their Historical Context

City	Historical Context (Pre-Sultanate Period)
Kannauj	Capital of Gahadavala Dynasty; famous for cultural prosperity; became a focal point of political rivalries.
Varanasi	Spiritual and religious centre, suffered extensive destruction post-1194.
Aligarh (Koil)	Important strategic stronghold captured by Aibak in 1194.
Kalinjar	Vital fortress of Chandella Kingdom besieged by Aibak in 1202.
Badaun	Became a strategic base under Aibak's control post-1198.
Varanasi	Religious-cultural centre, suffered devastation in 1194.

### Conclusion

The period preceding the establishment of the **Delhi Sultanate** in Uttar Pradesh was one of political turbulence and significant cultural shifts. The conquest and devastation carried out by **Muhammad Ghori** and his general, **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, laid the foundation for centuries of Islamic rule in the region. This era deeply influenced Uttar Pradesh's socio-cultural and political fabric, reflecting an enduring legacy still evident in contemporary social, religious, and architectural traditions.

### Delhi Sultanate (1206 - 1526) in Uttar Pradesh:

#### Introduction

The period of the **Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 CE)** was a significant era that shaped the **cultural, political, and socio-economic fabric** of Uttar Pradesh. It was marked by the establishment of Muslim rule in India, extending its influence deeply into the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region, influencing culture, architecture, governance, and religious practices.

#### Establishment and Initial Expansion (1206-1290 CE)

The Delhi Sultanate began with the establishment of the **Slave or Mamluk Dynasty (1206-1290 CE)** by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**, a general of Muhammad Ghori. Uttar Pradesh prominently entered the Sultanate's domain with the Sultanate's expansion into North India:

- **Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210 CE)** established initial control over parts of western UP.
- His successor, **Ilutmish (1211-1236 CE)**, significantly extended the Sultanate's boundaries, securing key cities like **Meerut, Badaun, Kannauj, Varanasi, and Prayagraj**.
- **Ilutmish issued coins from Badaun and Meerut**, reflecting their strategic importance.
- Sultan **Balban (1266-1287 CE)** fortified the Sultanate's rule through strict governance, notably suppressing rebellions in Meerut and Doab region.

### Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 CE)

The **Khilji rulers** further consolidated power in Uttar Pradesh:

- **Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 CE)**, famed for market reforms and military prowess, annexed significant territories of UP, strengthening control over strategic trade routes.
- His conquest included prominent towns such as **Prayagraj, Varanasi, and Awadh region**, making them administrative centers.
- Alauddin's market reforms, intended to control prices, were implemented prominently in cities of UP, reflecting the economic significance of the region.

### Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414 CE)

Under the **Tughlaq rulers**, Uttar Pradesh became central to ambitious yet controversial administrative experiments:

- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (1320-1325 CE)** stabilized northern UP post-Khilji dynasty's decline.
- **Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-1351 CE)** infamously shifted his capital from **Delhi to Daulatabad**, causing economic disruptions impacting UP's prosperity. Later he re-established control and shifted back to Delhi, again emphasizing UP's importance.
- **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388 CE)** constructed numerous canals and wells, especially in the fertile Ganga-Yamuna Doab, fostering agricultural development.
- He also founded towns and built **mosques and madrasas** extensively in regions like Meerut, Saharanpur, and Badaun.

### Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 CE)

This short-lived dynasty witnessed limited but notable impacts:

- The Sayyids administered regions of UP with relative stability but failed to significantly expand the Sultanate's boundaries.
- Their period is noted for continued cultural interactions and establishment of religious and educational institutions.

### Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 CE)

The **Lodi dynasty**, being Afghan in origin, further influenced the socio-cultural landscape of UP:

- **Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489 CE)** focused on consolidating territories across western UP.
- **Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517 CE)** established the city of **Agra** as a major capital in 1504, thus shifting the administrative and political focus towards southern Uttar Pradesh.
- Sikandar Lodi also promoted agricultural reforms, expanded markets, and initiated several architectural projects, including the **Lodi Gardens and numerous tombs**.
- **Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 CE)** saw increased conflicts and decentralization, weakening the Sultanate, eventually leading to defeat by Babur at Panipat (1526), marking the end of Delhi Sultanate.

### Cultural and Religious Impact

The Delhi Sultanate significantly influenced the cultural milieu of Uttar Pradesh:

- **Indo-Islamic architecture flourished**, visible through monuments like Atala Masjid (Jaunpur), Jama Masjid (Fatehpur Sikri), and various tombs and madrasas.

- Uttar Pradesh witnessed **syncretism and the emergence of Sufi-Bhakti traditions**. Saints like **Kabir and Amir Khusrau** exemplified Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb.
- Languages and literature saw a fusion of Persian, Arabic, and local dialects, notably **Hindi, Urdu, and Awadhi**, shaping the region's linguistic heritage.

### Administration and Economy

The Sultanate era significantly reshaped administrative practices:

- Territories were divided into **iqtas**, managed by **Iqtadars** responsible for collecting revenues, which increased agricultural output.
- Cities like **Agra, Prayagraj, Jaunpur, and Kannauj** became prominent trade hubs.
- Economic reforms, especially under Alauddin Khilji and Sikandar Lodi, stabilized market prices and improved agricultural productivity through canal irrigation and improved agrarian policies.

### Important Sites and Monuments

City/District	Important Monument/Site	Built By/Under	Remarks/Features
Jaunpur	Atala Masjid, Jama Masjid	Sharqi Dynasty (Tughlaq era)	Exemplifies Indo-Islamic architecture
Agra	City and fortifications	Sikandar Lodi	Capital city, strategic importance
Prayagraj	Khusro Bagh	Jahangir (linked legacy)	Reflects Sultanate to Mughal transition
Meerut	Tombs and Mosques	Firoz Shah Tughlaq	Architectural & administrative legacy

### Mughal Dynasty in Uttar Pradesh

**Introduction:** Uttar Pradesh witnessed **prosperity and cultural zenith** under the **Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857)**. The region became the nucleus of Mughal power, especially due to strategic positioning in the **Ganga-Yamuna Doab**.

#### **Babur (1526-1530): Foundation of Mughal Rule**

- Founder of Mughal Empire after the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)**.
- Limited direct intervention in UP; introduced Persian culture, laying foundations of Indo-Persian synthesis.

#### **Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556): Transitional Period**

- Limited influence, overshadowed by Sher Shah Suri's administrative reforms.
- Sher Shah's Grand Trunk Road** passed significantly through UP.

#### **Akbar (1556-1605): Era of Consolidation and Glory**

- Mughal Empire reached its zenith, especially in **Agra and Fatehpur Sikri**.
- Administrative reforms:
  - Mansabdari System**
  - Revenue reforms (Zabt system)** by Todar Mal.
- Religious harmony** promoted through **Din-i-Ilahi and Sulh-i-Kul**.
- Key monuments: **Allahabad Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza**.
- Current Affairs Link:** Restoration of Mughal monuments under "Adopt a Heritage" scheme promoting tourism.

#### **Jahangir (1605-1627): Cultural Patronage**

- Artistic flourishment, particularly paintings.
- **Nur Jahan** significantly influenced administration.
- Continued patronage of Mughal architecture in **Agra** and surroundings.

#### Shah Jahan (1627-1658): Architectural Pinnacle

- **Taj Mahal** (Agra), symbol of love, UNESCO World Heritage, Seven Wonders of the World.
- Capital initially Agra, later shifted to **Shahjahanabad (Delhi)**.
- Contributions: **Red Fort, Jama Masjid**.
- **Current Affairs Link:** Supreme Court actively involved in Taj Mahal's preservation and pollution control measures.

#### Aurangzeb (1658-1707): Decline Begins

- Orthodox religious policies, caused revolts, notably **Jat and Bundela revolts**.
- Intensified religious policies led to weakening of Mughal central authority.
- Uttar Pradesh experienced internal fragmentation, paving way for regional autonomy, notably **Awadh** under **Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk**.

#### Post-Aurangzeb Decline

- Emergence of autonomous states: **Awadh (Lucknow), Rohilkhand, Benaras**.
- **Nawabi Culture** flourished independently, especially in Lucknow.
- UP witnessed decentralization, marked by weakened Mughal authority.

#### Administrative Contributions

- **Mansabdari & Jagirdari System** (Akbar's time): Structured military and revenue administration.
- **Todar Mal's Zabt system:** improved agricultural productivity and revenue collection.

#### Art and Cultural Achievements

- **Kathak dance** evolved in Mughal courts.
- Flourishment of **Urdu literature** with poets like **Mir Taqi Mir** and **Mirza Ghalib**.
- Architectural legacy includes monuments in **Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Allahabad, Lucknow**.

#### Socio-economic Impact

- **Zabt (revenue) System** increased agricultural productivity.
- **Jagirdari and Mansabdari** created administrative framework across UP.
- Trade flourished due to improved infrastructure and administration.

#### Legacy and Contemporary Relevance

- Mughal architecture crucial for UP's tourism economy, generating employment and revenue.
- **Global Investors Summit (GIS-2023)** highlighted heritage tourism opportunities linked to Mughal monuments.
- Mughal cultural heritage is foundational to UP's **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb**.

## MODERN HISTORY OF UP

### Modern History of Uttar Pradesh

**Uttar Pradesh** has witnessed a remarkable transformation from medieval fragmentation to a hub of nationalistic fervor, pivotal in shaping India's freedom struggle. The **modern history** of Uttar Pradesh is characterized by significant socio-political upheavals, cultural advancements, and substantial contributions towards India's freedom struggle.

### Advent of British Rule and Colonial Expansion

The **British East India Company** entered Uttar Pradesh during the reign of the **third Nawab of Awadh**. Their **commercial ambitions** swiftly transformed into territorial domination, particularly after **Battle of Buxar (1764)**. UP, then known as **United Provinces**, became the epicenter of the Company's northern administration, setting the foundation for British colonial control.

#### Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Fought on **October 22, 1764**, near Buxar, present-day Bihar, between the British East India Company led by **Major Hector Munro**, and Indian allies: **Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh), and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II**.
- Result: **Decisive victory** for the British, marking the **end of Mughal dominance** in North India.
- Impact: British secured control over Bengal, Bihar, and significant parts of **Uttar Pradesh**. The defeated rulers were forced to accept humiliating terms and ceded major territories and **revenues**.

#### Treaty of Allahabad (1765):

- **Shah Alam II** ceded **Diwani rights** (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha to British East India Company.
- This granted British the authority over **revenue collection and administration**, leading to economic exploitation.

#### Removal of Maratha Hegemony

- After Mughal decline, **Maratha Empire** rose in UP, invading regions such as **Rohilkhand**, defeating the **Rohillas** under **Raghunath Rao and Malharao Holkar**.
- **Najib-ud-Daulah's grandson Ghulam Qadir** was captured and defeated by Maratha general **Mahadji Scindia (1788)**.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803)**: British defeated Marathas, bringing most UP regions under British suzerainty.

#### British Hegemony Over Lucknow and Awadh

- **Asaf-ud-Daula (1775)** ceded Banaras to British under pressure from Governor-General **Warren Hastings** via **Treaty of Faizabad (1775)**, increasing payments to British army stationed in Awadh.
- **Annexation of Awadh (1856)**: Nawab **Wajid Ali Shah** accused of misrule, leading to annexation. Lucknow and Awadh came under **direct British rule**, stirring resentment culminating in the Revolt of 1857.
- **Doctrine of Lapse** by **Lord Dalhousie** justified annexation, fostering resentment.
- **Exploitative revenue policies** under **Zamindari system** led to agrarian distress, rural indebtedness, and widespread resentment.

#### 1857 Revolt: The First War of Independence-(discussed in topic-3)

##### Zamindari System

- Introduced by British as intermediary system of land revenue collection, recognizing **Zamindars** as hereditary landlords.
- Impact: Increased burden on peasants, economic exploitation, rural poverty.
- Long-term effect: It shaped agrarian struggles and social tensions that persist in contemporary agrarian issues, evident in ongoing debates around land reforms.

#### Peasant Movements During British Rule

- **Awadh Kisan Sabha (1920s)**
  - Led by **Baba Ramchandra**, mobilized peasants against oppressive Zamindari practices.

- Objectives: **Rent reduction, abolition of Zamindari**, demand for economic-political empowerment.
- Methods: Mass meetings, demonstrations, organized protests.
- British repression: Arrested leaders; however, movements gained momentum contributing to **land reforms post-independence**.
- Legacy: Influences contemporary **farmer movements**, notably recent **farmers' protests** (2020-21) demonstrating its lasting relevance in current agrarian issues.

#### **Eka Movement (Eka Andolan) 1921-1922**

- Spread in **Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao**.
- Leader: **Madari Pasi**.
- Protested against the **exploitative Talukdari system**, high rents, forced labor (**begar**), and refusal to pay **nazrana**.
- Lasting impact: Highlighted socio-economic inequalities and exploitation by feudal landlords.

#### **All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS)**

- Founded in **Lucknow (1936)**.
- Objectives: Advocated **land reforms, fair agricultural prices**, reduction of **farm debts**, protection of farmer rights.
- Major historical contribution: **Telangana peasant armed struggle (1940s)**.

#### **Tribal Movements under British Rule**

- **Koya Rebellion**: Mirzapur, Allahabad; opposed British restrictive forest laws, forced labor, and economic exploitation.
- **Bhil Rebellion**: Responded against oppressive British land revenue settlements.

#### **Educational Reforms during British Rule**

- Introduction of **English-medium schools** along with **vernacular education** in Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit.
- Prominent educational institutions:
  - **Allahabad University (1887)**: Centre for intellectual growth.
  - **Banaras Hindu University (BHU, 1916)**: Founded by **Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya**, blending Hindu traditions with modern education.
  - **Lucknow University (1921)**: Hub for higher education, research excellence

#### **Ancient Cities of Uttar Pradesh: A Glimpse into History and Heritage**

Uttar Pradesh is home to several ancient cities that played a crucial role in India's **culture, knowledge, tradition, and commerce**. These cities provide insights into India's **glorious past and architectural brilliance**.

##### **1. Varanasi- The City of Lights (Kashi)**

One of India's **oldest continuously inhabited cities**, Varanasi has been a center of **Vedic culture** for over **3000 years**. Situated on the **banks of the Ganges**, it is known for **Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Manikarnika Ghat, Chaukhandi&Dhamekh stupas**.

##### **Significance of Varanasi:**

- **Geographical Significance**: Located along the **Ganga**, contributing to **agriculture and economic prosperity**.
- **Economic Significance**: A hub for **Banarasi silk sarees, brassware, wooden toys, and stone carvings**.
- **Cultural Heritage**: Known for **music, art, and literature**; **Bharat Kala Bhavan Museum** houses ancient artefacts.
- **Tourism**: Includes **Sarnath**, where **Buddha gave his first sermon**, and **over 80 ghats** along the river.

- **Do You Know?:**

- **Banarasi Paan and Langda Aam** have GI tags.
- **Varanasi** became the first **Cultural & Tourism Capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**.

## 2. Ayodhya - The Birthplace of Lord Rama

Known as **Saketa** in ancient texts, Ayodhya is one of the **seven Mokshdayini (liberating) cities**. It is the birthplace of **Lord Rama** and is situated on the **Sarayu River**.

### **Significance of Ayodhya:**

- **Cultural & Historical Significance:** Referred to in the **Atharvaveda** as a city built by **gods**.
- **Geographical Significance:** Located on the **Sarayu River**, contributing to its **natural beauty** and **historical importance**.
- **Pilgrimage Destination:** One of the **most important Hindu pilgrimage sites**.
- **Do You Know?**
  - **Jainism, Buddhism, and Islam** also thrived here.
  - **Five out of 24 Jain Tirthankars** were born here.

## 3. Mathura (Vrindavan) - The Land of Krishna

One of the **holiest cities**, Mathura is the **birthplace of Lord Krishna** and is located on the **banks of the Yamuna River**.

### **Significance of Mathura:**

- **Geographical Importance:** Strategically located on an **ancient trade route**.
- **Economic Significance:** Famous for **handicrafts, dairy industry (peda, barfi, ghee)**.
- **Tourism:** Houses **Krishna Janmabhoomi Temple, ISKCON Temple**, and celebrates **Janmashtami & Holi** with grandeur.

## 4. Kannauj - The Perfume Capital of India

Kannauj, originally **Kanya Kubja**, has a history dating back to the **Gupta period** and was the **capital of King Harsha**.

### **Significance of Kannauj:**

- **Historical Importance:** Mentioned in ancient texts; involved in the **Tripartite Struggle**.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Known for **ancient temples and historical monuments**.
- **Economic Significance:** Famous for **perfume (attar) industry**, agriculture, and handicrafts.
- **Do You Know?:**
  - Kannauj was visited by **Chinese traveler Fa Hien (399-414 AD)**.

## 5. Sankisa - A Buddhist Pilgrimage Site

Identified as **Basantpur village (Farrukhabad district)**, Sankisa is the place where **Lord Buddha descended after preaching in heaven**.

### **Significance of Sankisa:**

- **Geographical Importance:** Located in **fertile Gangetic plains**, connected to major cities.
- **Historical & Cultural Significance:** Famous for **Ashoka's Pillar with Elephant Capital** and **Gupta Vishnu Temple**.
- **Tourism & Spiritual Exchange:** Attracts **Buddhist scholars and tourists**.

## 6. Shravasti - The City of Buddha's Miracles

Located near **Bahraich**, Shravasti was the **capital of the ancient Kosala kingdom** and a significant **Buddhist site**.

### **Significance of Shravasti:**

- **Geographical Importance:** Situated in **Ganga plains** with scenic beauty.

- **Historical & Cultural Importance:** Buddha spent **24 monsoons here**, and **Jetavana Monastery** was a center for Buddhist teachings.
- **Tourism:** Features **World Peace Bell** (installed with Japan's help).

### **7. Prayagraj - The Land of Triveni Sangam**

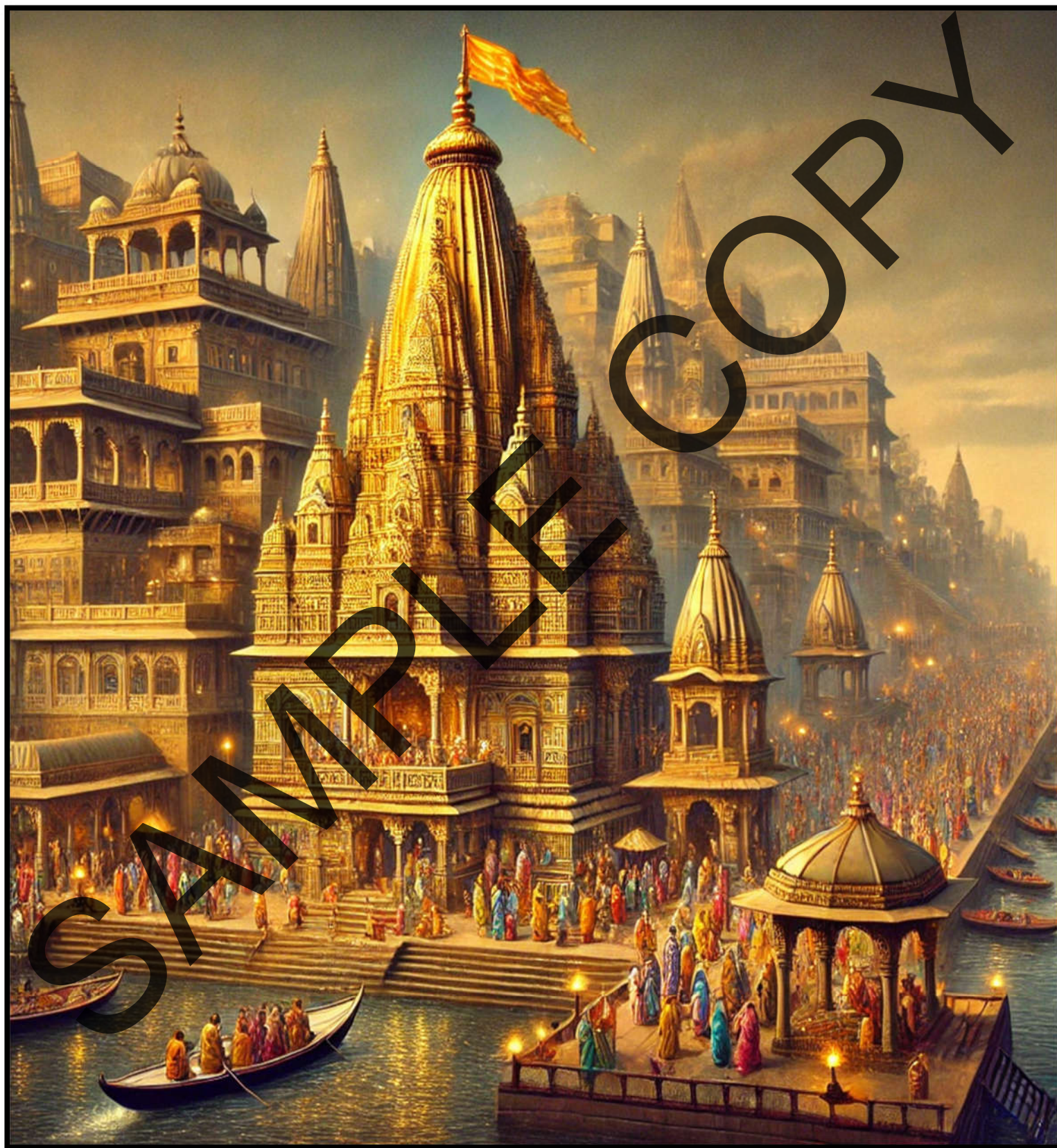
Situated at the confluence of **three rivers – Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati**, Prayagraj is an **important pilgrimage and historical city**.

#### **Significance of Prayagraj:**

- **Historical & Cultural Significance:** Mentions in **Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Puranas**.
- **Tourism:** Hosts the **Kumbh Mela**, the **largest religious gathering** in the world.
- **Administrative & Educational Hub:** Home to **Allahabad University, Allahabad High Court**.
- **Do You Know?:**
  - **Prayagraj was the center of India's Freedom Movement.**

**It has given India the highest number of Prime Ministers, including Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Rajiv Gandhi.**

## Topic 2- Architecture, Their Significance And Maintainability, Museum, Archive And Archaeology Of Up



## Architecture, Their Significance And Maintainability, Museum, Archive And Archaeology Of Up:

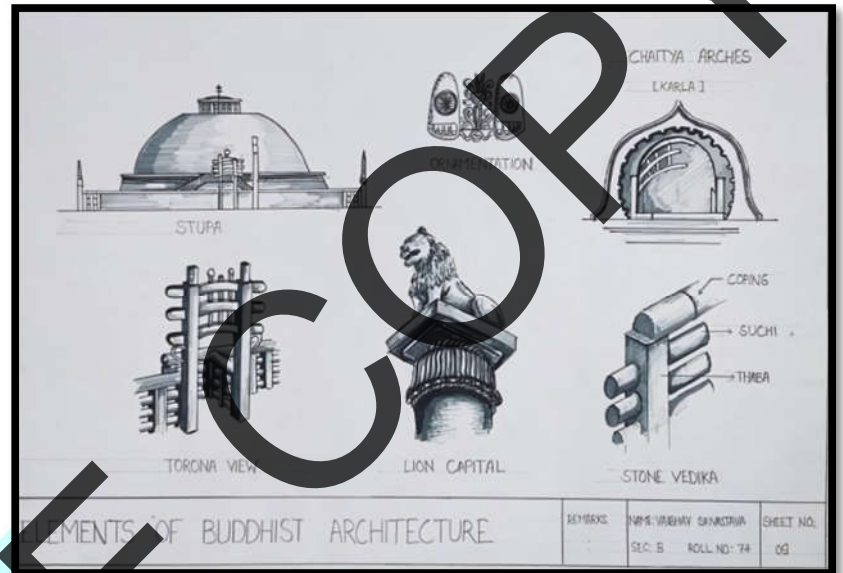
### Architecture, their Significance in Uttar Pradesh

#### Introduction

Uttar Pradesh exhibits a unique **confluence of diverse cultures** characterized by the prominent **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb**, a fusion of Hindu and Muslim traditions. Its rich heritage is vividly represented through remarkable structures such as **Buddhist stupas**, **Hindu temples**, grand **Indo-Islamic architecture**, and elegant examples of **colonial architecture**. Architectural marvels from this region not only narrate tales of historical grandeur but also contribute significantly to the state's cultural and economic prosperity through tourism.

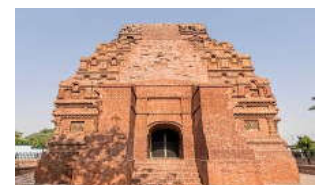
#### Buddhist Architecture

- **Mauryan Influence:** Uttar Pradesh prominently reflects Buddhist architectural brilliance dating back to Emperor **Ashoka**. Ashoka's contributions include:
  - **Ashoka Pillars**, notably at **Sarnath, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Meerut, Kaushambi, and Sankisa**, constructed from distinctive **Chunar sandstone**.
  - **Lion Capital at Sarnath**, India's **National Emblem**, representing unmatched artistic excellence described by historian **Vincent Smith** as a perfect blend of realism and idealism.
- **Dhamek Stupa** (Sarnath, Varanasi):
  - Built by Gupta rulers in **500 CE**, replacing Ashoka's earlier structure (249 BCE).
  - Marks **Deer Park (Rishipattana)**, where the **Buddha delivered his first sermon** (Dharmachakrapravartana).
  - Features: Diameter **28 m**, height **43.6 m**, adorned with floral carvings and **Brahmi inscriptions**.
- **Dharmarajika Stupa**, Sarnath:
  - Constructed initially under **Mauryan rule**, underwent five construction phases, originally **13.5 meters diameter**.
  - Significantly damaged in the 18th century; relic casket discarded in the Ganges, stone box preserved in **Indian Museum, Kolkata**.
- **Chaukhandi Stupa**, Varanasi:
  - Built during **Gupta period (4th-6th century CE)**, marking the site of the Buddha's meeting with his first disciples.
  - Notable for its massive earthen mound topped by an **octagonal brick tower**.



#### Temple Architecture in Uttar Pradesh:

- **Dashavatara Temple**, Deogarh:
  - Built around **500 AD**, one of the earliest **Gupta temples**, dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
  - First to introduce **Shikhara architecture**, adorned with exquisite carvings depicting **Ganga and Yamuna** and scenes from **Vaishnava mythology**.
- **Bhitargaon Temple**, Kanpur:
  - Oldest surviving **terracotta Hindu temple** with distinctive Gupta artistry; pyramidal **Shikhara**, adorned with panels of aquatic demons, Shiva and



- Vishnu.
- Reveals Gupta architectural innovation with terracotta material.

- **Ram Janmabhoomi Temple, Ayodhya:**

- Ancient religious significance; believed as the **birthplace of Lord Rama**.
- Represents the religious and cultural sentiments of the Hindu community, historically called **Kosaladesh**.

### Indo-Islamic Architecture in Uttar Pradesh:

- Flourished post **12th-century Islamic invasions**, showcasing an architectural synthesis of Hindu and Islamic styles (**Indo-Islamic or Mughal architecture**).
- Features: Use of bricks, lime mortar, arches (**arcuate style**), domes, vaults, geometric patterns (**arabesques**), and extensive gardens.
- **Taj Mahal, Agra:**
  - Architectural epitome of Indo-Islamic architecture built by **Shah Jahan** commemorating **Mumtaz Mahal**.
  - Features: White marble, extensive use of **Pietra Dura** inlay, Persian calligraphy, and intricate craftsmanship.
- **Agra Fort:**
  - Constructed by **Emperor Akbar in 1565 AD**.
  - Houses monuments like **Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Musamman Burj, Jahangir's Palace, Khas Mahal, and Sheesh Mahal**.
- **Fatehpur Sikri:**
  - Built by Akbar in gratitude for **Sufi saint Salim Chishti**.
  - Architectural highlights: **Diwan-i-Khas, Panch Mahal, Buland Darwaza, Tomb of Salim Chishti**.
- **AsafImambara (Bara Imambara), Lucknow:**
  - Built by **Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784**, famous for **world's largest vaulted hall and Bhool Bhulaiya (labyrinth)**.
- **Khusru Bagh, Prayagraj:**
  - Tombs of Jahangir's family; associated historically with India's **freedom struggle**.



### Mughal Architecture in Uttar Pradesh

With the establishment of the Mughal Empire in 1526, Indo-Islamic architecture underwent a transformation. The Mughal architectural style reached its peak from Babur to Shah Jahan, showcasing exquisite craftsmanship and innovative construction techniques.

#### **Key Architectural Contributions:**

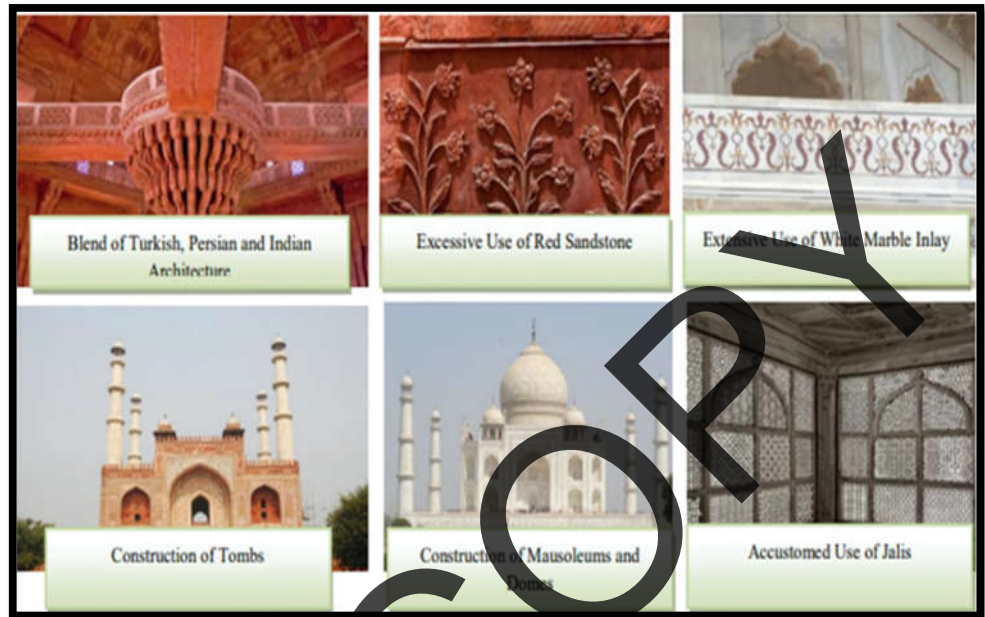
- **Babur:** Jama Masjid (Sambhal), Arambagh (Agra), and mosques in Agra.
- **Akbar:** Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Prayagraj Fort.
- **Jahangir:** Akbar's Tomb, Tomb of Aitmad-ud-Daulah.
- **Shah Jahan:** Taj Mahal, Moti Masjid (Agra).

### Features of Mughal Architecture in Uttar Pradesh:

- Fusion of Indo-Islamic architectural elements.
- Use of Pietradura (marble inlay) technique, particularly in the Taj Mahal and Aitmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb.
- Large domes, tall minarets, and intricate arches.
- Extensive use of red sandstone in Akbar's era.
- Artistic excellence in structures like Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, Panch Mahal, and Jodha Bai's Mahal.

### Conclusion:

Mughal architecture in Uttar Pradesh is renowned for its grandeur and artistic beauty. Historians have praised these structures, with the Taj Mahal being a symbol of elegance and Fatehpur Sikri standing as a unique architectural marvel.



### Awadh Architecture in Uttar Pradesh

Following the decline of the Mughal Empire, the Nawabs of Awadh developed a unique architectural style blending Mughal traditions with modern elements.

### Key Architectural Contributions:

- **Saadat Ali Khan:** Built the observatory at Tarunvelli Kothi.
- **Asaf-ud-Daulah:** Bara Imambara, Rumi Darwaza.
- **Wajid Ali Shah:** Kesar Bagh Palace, Badshah Mahal.
- **Muhammad Ali Shah:** Moti Mahal, Chhota Imambara.
- **Other Structures:** Alam Bagh, Bibiyapur Kothi, Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daulah.

### Features of Awadh Architecture:

- Integration of Mughal and British architectural styles.
- Use of brick bonding techniques to construct large roofs without beams (e.g., Bara Imambara).
- Lucknow as the hub of architectural development.
- Red sandstone usage and incorporation of lush gardens.
- Nawabs, especially Wajid Ali Shah, included Hindu and Buddhist elements in their designs.
- Creation of employment through construction projects (e.g., Rumi Darwaza).

### Colonial Architecture:

- British colonizers integrated European (**neo-classical and Gothic**) styles with indigenous (**Indo-Islamic**) architecture creating **Indo-Saracenic** style.
- Important buildings:
  - **Mayo Memorial Hall (1879)** in Prayagraj, featuring neo-classical style with Gothic elements.
  - **All Saints Cathedral**, a 19th-century Gothic masterpiece by **Sir William Emerson**.
  - **Sanskrit College, Varanasi** built in Gothic architectural style.
  - **Raj Bhavan, Lucknow (formerly Kothi Hyatt Baksh)**, designed by **Major General Claude Martin**.
  - **Vidhan Bhavan (Lucknow)** and **Lucknow GPO** reflecting Indo-Saracenic fusion.

### Significance of Architecture in Current Context:

- **Symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity:**
  - Taj Mahal and Agra Fort exemplify communal harmony in architecture amidst current socio-political contexts of communal tension.

- **Cultural Promotion:**
  - Buddhist stupas (**Dhamek, Dharmarajika, Chaukhandi**) and Hindu temples (**Dashavatara**) symbolize cultural heritage and religious history.
- **Colonial Influence and Historical Mindset:**
  - Structures such as **Raj Bhavan, Vidhan Bhavan, and Begum Samru Church (Sardhana, Meerut)** represent the colonial mindset, blending Eastern tradition with Western influence (**Indo-Saracenic style**).
- **Economic and Tourism Promotion:**
  - Monumental architecture significantly boosts tourism, notably Agra (**Taj Mahal**) being India's most **visited site, directly impacting the local and state economy**.
- **Environmental Awareness:**
  - Dashavatara Temple with river goddess carvings (Ganga-Yamuna) highlights the **ancient respect for environmental conservation**.
- **Patriotism and Historical Remembrance:**
  - Monuments like **Jhansi Fort and Khusru Bagh** resonate historical patriotism and freedom **struggle memories**.

### Government Initiatives for Maintainability of Architecture in Uttar Pradesh

#### Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 49** imposes an **obligation on the State** to protect every monument, place, or object of **artistic or historical interest**. This provision mandates the government to safeguard such monuments from **plunder, defacement, destruction, removal, disposal, or export**.
- Under **Article 51A(f)**, every Indian citizen is duty-bound to **value and preserve** India's rich composite cultural heritage.

#### Legal Framework: AMASR Act, 1958

- The **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958** provides **legal protection** to monuments of national significance, declaring them as **protected heritage sites** and prohibiting unauthorized activities in their vicinity.

#### Institutional Initiatives

- **Indian Heritage Institute, Noida** has been established by the government to encourage research, documentation, and conservation of India's tangible heritage.

#### Adopt a Heritage: ApniDharohar, ApniPehchan

- Launched in **September 2017** to involve **private and public sector participation** in heritage conservation.
- Entities adopting sites are titled **Monument Mitras**.
- Sites in Uttar Pradesh adopted under this scheme include:
  - **Samadhi at Mahavan (Mathura), Kusumavan Sarovar (Govardhan, Mathura), and Kardameshwar Mahadev Temple (Varanasi)**.
- Recently, the Directorate of UP State Archeology (**DUPSA**) decided to convert heritage sites like **Chunar Fort, Kothi Gulistan-e-Aram in Chunar, Darshan Vilas Kothi, Chhatar Manzil (Lucknow), and Barua Sagar Fort (Jhansi)** into **heritage hotels**, managed by the tourism department.

#### Protected Monuments Notification, 2023

- On **March 23, 2023**, UP Government officially declared **18 ancient and historical sites as protected**. These include:
  - **Shivalaya in Jhansi, Kolhu Kush Madiya, Champatrai's Palace, Banjaro's Fort, Temple Ber, Pisanari Dayi Mud, DigaraGarhi, and various Ram Janki Temples**.
  - Ancient temples like **Shiva Temple (Farrukhabad & Etawah), ancient Vishnu Temple by Ishtika, Gangola Shivala, Shiv Tandav (Mahoba), and Khankra Math** were declared protected.

#### Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ)

- The Supreme Court demarcated a **10,400 km<sup>2</sup>** area around the **Taj Mahal** as the **Taj Trapezium Zone**.
- **Objective:** Protect Taj Mahal from **environmental pollution**.
- It encompasses over **40 protected monuments**, including three **UNESCO World Heritage Sites**:

- **Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri.**
- Commercial activities within **500 meters** of Taj Mahal have been strictly prohibited by the Supreme Court's directive to the **Agra Development Authority**.

### Kashi Vishwanath Temple Corridor

- An ambitious government project, aiming to enhance pilgrim experiences in **Varanasi**, the city of temples.
- Connects the historic **Kashi Vishwanath Temple** directly with the famous Ghats of Varanasi, creating a unified spiritual corridor.
- Addressing issues of **overcrowding and narrow lanes**, the corridor fosters heritage tourism, cleanliness, and boosts local economy.

### Cultural and Historical Context

- UP's architecture reflects a diverse cultural amalgamation. From **Buddhist stupas and temples** to the stunning **Indo-Islamic structures** and impressive **colonial-era architecture**, each structure narrates stories of historical transitions and cultural synthesis.
- **Buddhist architecture** in UP features prominently in sites like **Sarnath (Dhamek Stupa)**, associated with Buddha's first sermon (**Dharmachakrapravartana**).
- **Temple architecture** flourished with masterpieces like the **Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh, Lalitpur)**, exemplifying Gupta architectural elegance and religious significance.
- **Indo-Islamic architecture** under Mughal patronage, particularly during **Emperor Akbar's reign**, enriched Uttar Pradesh with globally acclaimed UNESCO heritage sites—**Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort**.

## Museums and Archives of Uttar Pradesh:

### Introduction

Museums and archives serve as **custodians of history, culture, and heritage**. They play a crucial role in **preserving, collecting, interpreting, and displaying** objects of artistic, cultural, or scientific significance. **Uttar Pradesh (UP)** has a rich history and a vast collection of museums that showcase its **archaeological**,

### Importance of Museums & Archives

- **Preservation of Heritage:** Safeguards invaluable **historical artifacts, manuscripts, and cultural symbols**.
- **Educational Significance:** Aids in **research and academic studies** related to art, history, and culture.
- **Tourism & Economy:** Promotes **cultural tourism**, boosting the local economy.
- **Scientific & Artistic Value:** Displays **artistic achievements and scientific progress** from ancient times.
- **Documentation of Social Evolution:** Museums help in tracing **societal transformations** over time.

### Major Museums of Uttar Pradesh

UP is home to **several state-run and private museums**, each highlighting different aspects of history, culture, and society.

#### 1. State Museum, Lucknow

- Established in **1863**, it is the **oldest and largest multipurpose museum in UP**.
- Collections include **art, archaeology, paintings, manuscripts, numismatics, and anthropology**.
- Houses rare **Buddhist and Jain sculptures, medieval arms, terracotta figurines, and coins from different dynasties**.

#### 2. Allahabad Museum, Prayagraj

- One of the **largest museums in North India**, established in **1931**.
- Became a **Central Government Museum** due to its rich collection.
- Exhibits:
  - **Archaeological artifacts**, including **stone, bronze, wood, and metal sculptures**.
  - Collections of **national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru**.
  - **Rare manuscripts and historical coins**.

#### 3. Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi

- Located at **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)**.



- Displays artifacts from **Indus Valley Civilization to modern India.**
- Special exhibits:
  - **Maurya, Shunga, and Gupta period sculptures.**
  - **Rare palm-leaf manuscripts and ancient textile collections.**

#### 4. Jhansi Museum

- Highlights the **history and valor of Rani Lakshmibai and the 1857 revolt.**
- Collections include:
  - **Weapons, sculptures, costumes, and photographs from the Chandela dynasty.**
  - **Terracotta artifacts, bronzes, manuscripts, paintings, and coins.**

#### 5. 1857 Memorial Museum, Lucknow

- Located at **the British Residency, where the 1857 Revolt** took place.
- Exhibits include:
  - **Guns, swords, shields, cannons, rank badges, and medals from the revolt.**
  - **Old photographs, lithographs, and paintings documenting the event.**

#### 6. Rashtriya Dalit Smarak, Noida

- A **National Dalit Memorial**, dedicated to leaders who contributed to **social justice.**
- Includes **statues of Gautam Buddha, Kabir, Birsa Munda, Ambedkar, and Kanshi Ram.**

#### 7. Government Buddhist Museum, Gorakhpur

- Established in **1987**, focusing on **Buddhist heritage in UP.**
- Collections from **Lumbini, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu, and Piprahwa.**
- Displays **artifacts related to Tirthankara Mahavira, Lord Buddha, Guru Gorakhnath, and Kabir.**

#### 8. Tharu Janjati Museum, Balrampur

- **First tribal museum of UP**, dedicated to the **Tharu tribe.**
- Exhibits cover **traditions, lifestyle, religion, and customs** of the Tharu community.
- **Unique feature:** Tharu people **celebrate Diwali as a mourning festival.**

### Archives in Uttar Pradesh

Archives serve as **repositories of historical documents**, including **legal records, manuscripts, official correspondences, and ancient texts.**

#### 1. Law Museum and Archives, Allahabad

- Part of **Allahabad High Court.**
- Established in **1966**, showcasing **historical legal records and landmark judgments.**
- Exhibits include:
  - **Documents from the Chauri-Chaura Case of Gorakhpur.**
  - **Election case files of Indira Gandhi.**
  - **Rare manuscripts from the Mithila Dynasty.**

#### 2. Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Lucknow

- Houses **government records from the British and post-independence period.**
- **Digitization initiatives** are making historical documents more accessible.



### Current Affairs & Government Initiatives

#### 1. Digital Museum Initiatives

- Many UP museums are being **digitized**, enabling **virtual tours** and **online access** to collections.
- Example: **Allahabad Museum's online archive project.**

#### 2. Government Schemes for Heritage Conservation

- **HRIDAY Scheme (Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana):**
  - Focuses on **preserving heritage cities like Varanasi and Mathura.**
  - Budget allocation for **restoration of heritage buildings.**
- **Swadesh Darshan Scheme:**

- Promotes **theme-based tourism circuits**.
- Includes **Buddhist Circuit covering Sarnath, Kushinagar, and Shravasti**.
- **Adopt a Heritage Scheme:**
  - Encourages **corporate sector involvement** in museum conservation.
  - Example: **Taj Mahal under Tata Group's heritage adoption initiative**.

**Table: Major Museums and Their Highlights**

Museum Name	Location	Key Exhibits
State Museum	Lucknow	Archaeology, Paintings, Numismatics
Allahabad Museum	Prayagraj	Gandhian Artifacts, Rare Coins, Manuscripts
Bharat Kala Bhavan	Varanasi	Indus Valley Artifacts, Palm-leaf Manuscripts
Jhansi Museum	Jhansi	Rani Lakshmbai's Weapons, Gupta Sculptures
1857 Memorial Museum	Lucknow	Guns, Swords, Revolt Documents
Rashtriya Dalit Smarak	Noida	Statues of Dalit Leaders
Buddhist Museum	Gorakhpur	Buddhist Relics, Kushinagar Artifacts
Tharu Janjati Museum	Balrampur	Tribal Traditions, Cultural Displays

### Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Persian Manuscripts of Uttar Pradesh -

Uttar Pradesh has been a **historical and cultural epicenter** of India, preserving a **vast collection of manuscripts** in **Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, and Persian**. These manuscripts cover **literature, philosophy, religion, history, and sciences**, reflecting the **rich intellectual tradition** of the region.

#### **1. Sanskrit Manuscripts**

Sanskrit, regarded as the **classical language of India**, has been the medium for **Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, and philosophical texts**. The **State Archives of Uttar Pradesh** hold a **vast collection** of Sanskrit manuscripts covering a **wide range of disciplines**:

##### **A. Cultural Texts**

1. **Stotra (Hymns)** – Devotional compositions dedicated to gods and goddesses.
2. **Kamasutra** – The ancient Indian treatise on relationships and human desires.
3. **Purana** – Mythological and historical texts describing the **genealogy of deities, kings, and sages**.
4. **Dharmashastra** – Texts on **law, ethics, and social order**.
5. **Mantra & Tantra** – Writings on **ritualistic practices, meditation, and mystical energies**.
6. **Vedas** – The **four foundational texts** of Hindu philosophy and religious beliefs.
7. **Vedanta & Upanishads** – Philosophical treatises exploring the **nature of reality and consciousness**.
8. **Vyakarana (Grammar)** – Sanskrit linguistic studies, including **Panini's Ashtadhyayi**.
9. **Nyaya (Logic)** – Texts dealing with **logical reasoning and epistemology**.
10. **Nitisastra** – Works on **political ethics and governance**, like **Chanakya's Arthashastra**.
11. **Yoga** – Ancient texts on **meditation, spirituality, and health**, such as **Patanjali's Yoga Sutras**.
12. **Mimamsa** – Analysis of **ritualistic and theological aspects of the Vedas**.

##### **B. Scientific Texts**

1. **Astrology (Jyotish)** – Celestial studies and **horoscopic predictions**.
2. **Vaidyaka (Medicine)** – Ayurvedic texts, including **Charaka Samhita** and **Sushruta Samhita**.
3. **Dhanurvedya (Warfare Science)** – Manuals on **archery and military strategy**.
4. **Ganita (Mathematics)** – Works of **Aryabhata** and **Brahmagupta** on algebra and astronomy.
5. **Silpasastra (Architecture & Sculpture)** – Texts on **temple and iconography designs**.

6. **Veterinary Science – Writings on animal care and medicine.****Major Sanskrit Manuscripts in UP**

Discipline	Text Name	Author
Philosophy	Upanishads	Various Rishis
Ethics	Arthashastra	Kautilya
Astronomy	Surya Siddhanta	Aryabhata
Ayurveda	Charaka Samhita	Charaka
Grammar	Ashtadhyayi	Panini
Religion	Bhagavad Gita	Ved Vyasa

**Current Affairs Link**

- **Digitization of Sanskrit Manuscripts:** The **National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM)** is working with **Uttar Pradesh archives** to digitize ancient texts.
- **NEP 2020 and Sanskrit:** The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** promotes Sanskrit as an optional subject across schools.

**2. Hindi Manuscripts**

- **Hindi manuscripts** in **Devanagari script** focus on **Bhakti poetry, moral tales, and historical accounts.**
- **Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas, Kabir's Dohas, and Surdas' Sursagar** are **well-preserved** in archives.
- These works influenced **religious, cultural, and literary traditions** across India.

**Key Manuscripts**

1. **Ramcharitmanas** (Tulsidas) – A Hindi retelling of the Ramayana.
2. **Vinay Patrika** (Tulsidas) – Collection of devotional hymns.
3. **Sur Sagar** (Surdas) – Krishna Bhakti poetry.
4. **Dohavali** (Kabir) – Mystical couplets on spirituality.

**3. Urdu Manuscripts**

Urdu manuscripts, particularly **preserved in Prayagraj's Manuscript Library**, document **social, cultural, and historical aspects** of medieval and modern India.

**A. Literary Works**

1. **Poetry & Ghazals** – Compositions of **Mir, Ghalib, and Iqbal.**
2. **Fables & Stories** – Persian and Arabic-inspired **Dastan literature.**
3. **Tawarikh-i-Buland Shah** – **The first historical book in Urdu.**

**B. Social & Legal Texts**

1. **Risala-e-Nikah** – **Muslim marriage laws.**
2. **Risala-e-Baji** – Military history focusing on **The Battle of Morni.**
3. **Hizrul Muslimin** – Manuscript on **wrestling traditions** in India.
4. **Zafar Namah (Ghulam Haider Sagheer)** – A historical account of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh.**

**Current Affairs Link**

- **Urdu Archives Preservation:** The **Uttar Pradesh government** has initiated **digital conservation of Urdu texts.**
- **Urdu in Education:** **National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL)** is working on **preserving ancient Urdu literary works.**

**4. Persian Manuscripts**

Persian was the **administrative and literary language** of medieval India, particularly during the **Mughal period.** Many **historical, theological, and literary works** were composed in Persian.

**A. Theological Works**

1. **Quranic Manuscripts** – Copies of the **Holy Quran.**

## 2. Sir-i-Akbar (Dara Shikoh) – A Persian translation of the Upanishads.

### B. Historical & Political Texts

1. **Nasab Namah** – Genealogical records of the **Mughal emperors**.
2. **Zafar Namah** – Historical accounts of **Mughal and Nawabi rule**.

### C. Literature & Fiction

1. **Masnavis Majmua-i-Ma'naviyat** – Collection of **124 Persian fables**.
2. **Persian translations of Indian Epics:**
  - **Ramayana**
  - **Mahabharata**
  - **Puranas**
  - **Dashavatara and Kathagyanamala**

### Current Affairs

- **Translation & Digitization of Persian Texts:** The **Ministry of Culture** is working on translating **Persian manuscripts** into **Hindi and English**.
- **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb Initiative:** The **UP government** has launched programs to **preserve the shared heritage** of **Hindi, Urdu, and Persian manuscripts**.

## Archaeology of Uttar Pradesh -

### Introduction

The archaeology of Uttar Pradesh is **rich, diverse, and historically significant**, spanning from the **Paleolithic era to the medieval period**. The responsibility for the **conservation and protection** of archaeological heritage lies primarily with the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** and the **State Directorate of Archaeology**. The **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958**, and the **UP Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Protection Act, 1956**, provide legal frameworks for safeguarding ancient sites.

### Major Archaeological Sites of Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Ahichhatra, Bareilly

- Ancient capital of **North Panchal**, mentioned in the **Mahabharata**.
- Excavations reveal a **brick fortification** with a **continuity of occupation from 600 BCE to 1100 CE**.
- **Alexander Cunningham** first excavated it, followed by **K.N. Dikshit (1940-44)** and **N.R. Banerjee (1963-65)**.
- Key discoveries:
  - **Ocher Colored Ware (OCW)**
  - **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)**
  - **Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)**
  - **Earliest cast coins and Panchala coins (1st century BCE)**.



#### 2. Hastinapur, Meerut

- Identified as the **capital of the Kauravas** from the **Mahabharata**.
- Excavated by **B.B. Lal (1950-52)**.
- Finds include:
  - **Agricultural and pastoral economy** with crops like **rice**.
  - **Domesticated animals:** cattle, sheep, buffalo, pig, and horse.
  - **Mud and mud-brick walls** (size unknown).
  - **Terracotta figurines**, glass bangles, beads, and metal objects.
  - **Punch-marked and copper coins** indicating an **advanced economy and trade**.
  - **Evidence of massive floods** destroying the settlement.



#### 3. Kannauj, Farrukhabad

- Historically known as **Kanyakubja, Mahodaya, and Kusumpura**.
- Excavated in **1955 by ASI** at **Qila mound**.
- Major finds:

- **Stone sculptures from the 7th-8th century CE** (Chaturmukha Lingas, Varaha, Surya, Ganesha).
- **Terracotta figurines from 3rd century BCE to 12th century CE.**
- Artifacts include **Gaja-Lakshmi plaques, Mithuna Naigamesha figures, Mother-and-child figurines.**

#### 4. Mathura

- An important **political and cultural center in ancient India.**
- Excavated by **Cunningham, Vogel, Fuhrer, Radha Krishna, and M.C. Joshi (1973-77).**
- **Famous for Kushan-era sculptures.**
- **Discovered artifacts:**
  - Buddhist stupas and viharas.
  - **Yaksha and Yakshini sculptures.**
  - **Gandhara and Mathura art styles.**

#### 5. Sarnath, Varanasi

- **Buddha delivered his first sermon here.**
- Rich in **Buddhist antiquities from Ashoka's reign (3rd century BCE) to the 12th century CE.**
- **Excavations by John Marshall (1907) and ASI unearthed:**
  - **Dharmarajika Stupa: Built by Ashoka.**
  - **Lion Capital of Ashoka** (now the national emblem of India).
  - **Dhamekh Stupa** (Gupta period).
  - **Mulagandha Kuti temple ruins.**

#### 6. Sravasti, Gonda-Bahraich

- Capital of **ancient Kosala** and linked to **Buddha and Mahavira.**
- **Excavations by Vogel, John Marshall, and Daya Ram Sahni (1907-1911) revealed:**
  - **Jetavana Vihara** (Buddha's monastic residence).
  - **Ashokan pillars near the vihara gates.**
  - **Numerous stupas, monasteries, and temples.**
  - **City remains from the time of Buddha.**
  - **Maheth excavations (1959) showed city fortifications.**

#### 2. Harappan Influence in Uttar Pradesh

- **Alamgirpur (Meerut)** – Easternmost **Harappan site**, beads, pottery, script evidence.
- **Hulas (Saharanpur)** – **Solid brick houses** and pottery.
- **Sanauli (Baghpat)** – **Chariot burials with weapons**, indicating **warfare culture.**

#### 3. Mauryan Period

- **Pillars and inscriptions of Ashoka at:**
  - **Sarnath** – Lion Capital.
  - **Kaushambi** – Mention of **Queen Karuvaki's donations.**
  - **Songaura (Gorakhpur)** – **One of the earliest Brahmi inscriptions.**

#### 4. Gupta Period – Golden Age of Art

- **Mathura and Sarnath Schools of Art** flourished.
- **Bhitargaon Temple (Kanpur)** – **Earliest brick temple in India.**
- **Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh, Lalitpur)** – **Iconic Gupta-period temple.**

#### Current Affairs

##### 1. Conservation Initiatives

- **National Mission on Monuments & Antiquities** by ASI.
- **Adopt a Heritage Scheme** (UP sites like Sarnath and Mathura are included).
- **Recent Discovery of Chariots at Sanauli (2020)** linking UP's **ancient warrior culture.**

##### 2. Role in Indian Cultural Diplomacy

- **Mathura and Sarnath sculptures** showcased in **G20 summits and international exhibitions.**
- **Buddhist tourism circuit development** in **Sarnath, Sravasti, and Kushinagar.**



**Conclusion**

Uttar Pradesh stands as a **treasure trove of archaeological heritage**, showcasing evidence of **prehistoric human settlements, Mahajanapadas, Mauryan, and Gupta period advancements**. Continuous excavations and **modern conservation initiatives** ensure that the rich legacy of **Uttar Pradesh's archaeology** remains well-preserved for future generations.

Free Space for Class Notes

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XIAS

## Topic 3- Contributions Of Up In Pre And Post 1857 Freedom Struggles Of India



## Topic 3- Contributions Of UP In Pre And Post 1857 Freedom Struggles Of India

### 1857 Revolt and the Role of Uttar Pradesh:

#### Introduction

The revolt of 1857, also called **india's first war of independence**, was caused by **economic, political, social, and military grievances** against **british rule**. **Uttarpradesh (then the united provinces)** played a **major role**, with key battle sites like **meerut, kanpur, lucknow, jhansi, and bareilly**. Despite its **failure**, the revolt **planted the seeds of indian nationalism**.



Figure 1857 Revolt- UP centers

#### Causes of the revolt:

##### 1. Economic exploitation

- Heavy taxation: high land revenue under permanent settlement, ryotwari, and mahalwari systems.
- Decline of traditional industries: destruction of handicrafts in cities like varanasi and lucknow.
- Forced indigo farming: peasants in azamgarh exploited by the british indigo planters.
- Unemployment & poverty: economic hardships for zamindars, artisans, and farmers.

##### 2. Political and administrative discontent

- Doctrine of lapse: annexation of jhansi, satara, awadh, depriving native rulers.
- Annexation of awadh (1856): wajidali shah was deposed, angering the nobility and sepoys.
- Corrupt administration: widespread bureaucratic inefficiency and racial discrimination.

##### 3. Social and religious causes

- Missionary activities: british interference in religious customs increased fears of forced conversions.
- Imposition of reforms: acts like widow remarriage act (1856) viewed as threats to traditions.

##### 4. Military discontent

- Discrimination: indian sepoys received lower salaries, fewer promotions, and racial bias.
- Abolition of foreign service allowance: soldiers from awadh and bihar lost extra pay allowances.
- Enfield rifle controversy: new cartridges greased with cow and pig fat angered hindu and muslim sepoys.

##### 5. Immediate cause

- Mangal pandey's rebellion (march 29, 1857) in barrackpore.

- Meerut mutiny (may 10, 1857): sepoys killed officers, marched to delhi, and declared bahadur shah zafar as emperor.

### Role of UttarPradesh in the revolt

#### 1. Meerut: the epicenter of the revolt

- The revolt started in meerut (may 10, 1857).
- Sepoys freed imprisoned soldiers, killed british officers, and marched to delhi.

#### 2. Kanpur: leadership of nana saheb

- Nana saheb, denied the pension of peshwa bajirao ii, led the kanpur revolt.
- Tantia tope, his commander, fought but was later captured and executed.
- Massacre of bibighar (july 1857) led to severe british retaliation.

#### 3. Jhansi: rani lakshmibai's resistance

- Jhansi was annexed under the doctrine of lapse.
- Rani lakshmi bai fought bravely but was martyred in gwalior (june 1858).

#### 4. Lucknow: begum hazrat mahal and awadh rebellion

- Begum hazrat mahal led the awadh revolt, declaring her son as nawab.
- British recaptured lucknow (march 1858) after fierce resistance.

#### 5. Bareilly: khan bahadur khan's resistance

- Khan bahadur khan led the bareilly revolt, declaring himself ruler.
- He was later captured and hanged.

#### 6. Doab region (agra, allahabad, and banaras)

- zamindars and peasants refused to pay taxes.
- British suppression was harsh and brutal.

Key Events Of The Revolt		
Date	Event	Leader
March 29, 1857	Mangal pandey's rebellion at barrackpore	Mangal pandey
May 10, 1857	Revolt starts in meerut	Sepoys
May 11, 1857	Delhi captured; bahadur shah declared emperor	Sepoys & civilians
June 4, 1857	Kanpur revolt begins	Nana saheb
June 5, 1857	Jhansi joins the rebellion	Rani lakshmi bai
June 30, 1857	Lucknow revolt begins	Begum hazrat mahal
March 1858	British recapture lucknow	Colin campbell
June 17, 1858	Rani lakshmi bai martyred in gwalior	Rani lakshmi bai
April 1859	Tantia tope captured and executed	Tantia tope

### Impact of the revolt

#### 1. Political changes

- End of company rule: queen victoria's proclamation (1858)** placed india under british crown.
- British raj established:** the governor-general became the viceroy of india.

#### 2. Military reforms

- Increase in european troops:** ratio changed to 1:2 (british to indian soldiers).
- Preference for loyal groups:** recruitment from punjab and gurkhas, reducing reliance on awadhis.

#### ★ Keywords for Impact of Revolt

- Reorganized Army** – Increased British-to-Indian soldier ratio
- Suppressive Governance** – Stricter laws against revolts
- Bureaucratic Exclusivity** – ICS dominated by British officers
- Landlord-Favored Policies** – Reinstatement of loyal zamindars

### 3. Social and religious policy

- **End of expansionist policies: doctrine of lapse abolished.**
- **Respect for traditions: limited british interference in social customs.**

### 4. Economic consequences

- **Higher taxation: regions like awadh faced severe penalties.**
- **Land confiscation: zamindars lost property due to british reprisals.**

### 5. Long-term impact

- **Rise of nationalism: inspired later movements like non-cooperation (1920) & quit india (1942).**
- **Formation of indian national congress (1885).**

#### Keywords for Answer writing

- *"Epicenter of Uprising" – To emphasize UP's role*
- *"Cradle of Rebellion" – Highlighting UP's contribution*
- *"Unyielding Spirit" – For describing leaders' bravery*
- *"Turning Point in Indian History" – For Revolt's significance*
- *"British Shock and Retaliation" – On colonial response*
- *"Dawn of Nationalism" – Impact of the revolt*
- *"Unity in Diversity" – Role of various communities*
- *"Seeds of Swaraj" – How it laid the foundation for independence*

#### Conclusion:

The 1857 revolt was india's first major armed challenge to british rule, showcasing **unity among soldiers, peasants, and rulers. Uttarpradesh played a crucial role**, with leaders like **rani lakshmi bai, nana saheb, begum hazrat mahal, and tantia tope** leading the resistance. Although it **failed militarily**, the revolt **sowed the seeds of future independence movements**, shaping india's struggle for **freedom**.

#### Revolutionary Activities During the Freedom Movement in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh, known as the **heartland of India**, played a crucial role in the Indian **freedom struggle**. It became a **hotbed of revolutionary activities**, with numerous **young patriots and radical thinkers** spearheading the fight against **British colonial rule**. The **failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** and growing frustration with **British oppression** led many revolutionaries to adopt **armed resistance and underground activities**.

This period saw a **mix of ideological influences**, from **socialism and communism** to **nationalist extremism**, all converging towards a single goal—**India's independence**.

#### The Rise of Revolutionary Organizations

##### Formation of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) - 1924

- **Founded by: Shachindranath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Yogesh Chandra Chatterjee**
- **Objective: Establish a federated republic of India through armed revolution.**

- **Influence:** Inspired by **Irish revolutionaries** and **Russian socialist movements**.
- The HRA later evolved into the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)**, shifting towards **socialist ideology** under the leadership of **Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad**.

### Major Revolutionary Incidents in Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. The Kakori Train Action (1925) – The Spark of Armed Revolution

- **Date:** August 9, 1925
- **Location:** Kakori, near Lucknow
- **Plan:** To rob a British government train carrying treasury money to fund the revolutionary movement.
- **Key Personalities Involved:**
  - **Ram Prasad Bismil** – The mastermind
  - **Ashfaqulla Khan** – Key strategist
  - **Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh, Manmathnath Gupta** – Executioners of the plan
- **Outcome:**
  - The British conducted a **nationwide crackdown** on revolutionaries.
  - **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, and Roshan Singh** were sentenced to death in 1927.

#### 2. Kanpur Conspiracy Case (1924) – The Communist Crackdown

- **Accusation:** British authorities arrested **M.N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, and Ghulam Hussain** for spreading **communist ideology** and inciting **worker uprisings**.
- **Impact:** Marked the **first major trial against communists in India**, creating awareness about **Marxist ideologies** among Indian revolutionaries.

#### 3. Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) – The Worker's Revolution

- **Date:** March 1929
- **Incident:** **31 trade union leaders and communist revolutionaries** were arrested for attempting to **destabilize British rule through labor strikes**.
- **Notable Figures Arrested:**

### Kakori Martyrs



*Evaluate the contribution of revolutionaries of Uttar Pradesh in the Indian Freedom struggle. (2021, 8 marks)- Answer-Contribution of Revolutionaries of Uttar Pradesh in the Indian Freedom Struggle (Keywords)*

#### 1. Revolt of 1857

- **Mangal Pandey** – First spark, Barrackpore, Ballia
- **Rani Lakshmbai** – Jhansi, fierce resistance
- **Nana Sahib** – Kanpur rebellion
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** – Lucknow revolt
- **Kunwar Singh** – Guerrilla warfare

#### 2. Early 20th Century Revolutionary Movements

- **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** – Armed struggle
- **Ram Prasad Bismil** – Kakori Conspiracy, poet
- **Ashfaqulla Khan** – Kakori, martyrdom
- **Rajendra Nath Lahiri** – Bomb-making, execution
- **Roshan Singh** – Kakori, hanging

#### 3. Chandrashekhar Azad & HSRA

- **Unnao-born** – Brave leader
- **Alfred Park encounter** – Allahabad martyrdom
- **Reorganized HSRA** – Socialist vision

#### 4. Quit India Movement (1942)

- **Chittu Pandey** – Ballia, temporary independence
- **Sabotage movements** – Railway strikes, underground resistance

#### 5. Other Key Revolutionaries

- **Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi** – Journalism, martyr for harmony
- **Master Rudra Narayan, Shyam Narayan Pandey** – Local resistance
- **Hemu Kalani** – Freedom fighter

#### Conclusion

- **Sacrifices & Armed Struggles** – Independence foundation
- **Legacy of Bravery** – Inspiration for future generations

- Shiv Verma, Surendra Pandey, Vijay Kumar Sinha, Jaidev Sahay

- **Significance:** Strengthened the **worker's movement**, linking India's freedom struggle with **socialist and labor rights movements**.

#### 4. Saharanpur Bomb Factory (1929) – The Secret Arsenal

- **Incident:** British authorities discovered a **secret bomb-making unit** in Saharanpur.
- **Arrested Revolutionaries:** Shiv Verma, Gaya Prasad, Jaidev Kapoor.
- **Relevance:** Highlighted the **technical and tactical advancements of revolutionaries** in preparing for armed rebellion.

#### 5. Chandrashekhar Azad's Martyrdom at Alfred Park (1931)

- **Date:** February 27, 1931
- **Location:** Alfred Park, Allahabad (now Chandrashekhar Azad Park)
- **Incident:** Azad, the **mentor of Bhagat Singh**, engaged in a **gun battle with British police**.
- **Outcome:** Rather than being captured, he **shot himself** with his last bullet, becoming a symbol of **ultimate sacrifice** for India's freedom.

#### Role of Women Revolutionaries in Uttar Pradesh's Freedom Movement

Women were not just passive participants but actively **fought, strategized, and led** battles against British rule, both in **1857 and the later revolutionary movements**.

#### Women in 20th Century Revolutionary Movements:

- **Durga Bhabhi** – Assisted **Bhagat Singh's escape from Lahore** after the **killing of John Saunders**.
- **Kalpana Dutt & Suniti Choudhury** – Inspired by the **Chittagong Armory Raid**, many women took part in the **armed struggle** in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan** – A poetess who **immortalized Rani Lakshmi Bai** through her famous poem **"Jhansi ki Rani"**.

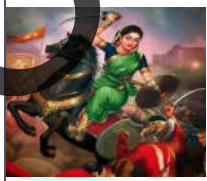



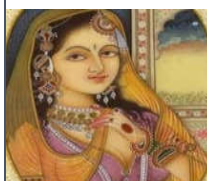
#### Impact of Revolutionary Activities:

The revolutionary movements in Uttar Pradesh left a **lasting legacy on India's freedom struggle**.

#### 1. Strengthening Nationalism

- The sacrifices of revolutionaries **inspired future generations** and shaped India's **nationalist consciousness**.
- **Kakori Martyrs** became **national heroes**,

#### Women Warriors of the Revolt of 1857:

Revolutionary Women	Contributions
Rani Lakshmi Bai	 <p>Led Jhansi's defense against the British, fought bravely till her martyrdom on <b>June 17, 1858</b>.</p>
Jhalkari Bai	 <p>Disguised herself as <b>Lakshmi Bai</b> to mislead British troops, later executed in <b>April 1858</b>.</p>
Begum Hazrat Mahal	 <p>Led the uprising in <b>Lucknow</b>, organizing <b>local forces against the British</b>.</p>
Uda Devi	 <p>Commanded an all-women regiment under <b>Nawab Wajid Ali Shah</b>.</p>
Ajijan Bai	 <p>Fought alongside <b>Nana Saheb and Taty Tope</b> in Kanpur, coordinating <b>guerrilla warfare</b>.</p>

influencing future resistance strategies.

## 2. Shift Towards Socialist Ideology

- **HSRA's transformation from nationalist extremism to socialist revolutionaries influenced worker movements, peasant uprisings, and trade unions.**
- Laid the groundwork for **post-independence socialist policies** in India.

## 3. British Repression and Legal Crackdowns

- Stricter colonial laws, such as the **Public Safety Bill (1929)** and **Trade Disputes Act**, were implemented to curb **worker and communist uprisings**.
- **Meerut and Kanpur cases** showed how **British authorities feared mass uprisings**.

## 4. Legacy in Modern India

- **Alfred Park was renamed Chandrashekhar Azad Park**, honoring his sacrifice.
- **August 9 is commemorated as Kakori Conspiracy Day.**
- Women revolutionaries paved the way for **modern feminist and political movements** in India.

### Conclusion:

The **revolutionary movement in Uttar Pradesh** was not just a **series of violent attacks** but a **strategically organized resistance** against British rule. **Young revolutionaries sacrificed their lives**, not for personal gain, but for the **larger cause of an independent and socialist India**. Their efforts **kept the fire of resistance alive** and played a crucial role in shaping the **freedom movement and post-independence India**.

### Indian National Congress Sessions in Uttar Pradesh:

#### Introduction: Uttar Pradesh's Role in the Freedom Struggle.

Uttar Pradesh has been a **crucial center** in India's freedom movement, hosting **nine important sessions** of the **Indian National Congress (INC)**. These sessions **shaped the course of national politics**, bringing together **leaders, movements, and ideologies** that played a decisive role in India's independence. The INC, founded in **1885**, conducted its **third session in 1888 at Prayagraj**, marking the beginning of **Uttar Pradesh's political significance** in the national movement. The state remained at the **forefront of nationalist activities**, witnessing historic **resolutions, pacts, and ideological shifts**.



#### List of INC Sessions Held in Uttar Pradesh

City	Year	President	Significance
Prayagraj	1888	<b>George Yule</b> (First foreign president)	Despite British suppression, 1,284 delegates attended.
Prayagraj	1892	<b>W.C. Banerjee</b>	Congress emphasized constitutional reforms.

City	Year	President	Significance
Prayagraj	1910	William Wedderburn	Marked a decline in Congress activities post-Surat split.
Lucknow	1899	Ramesh Chandra Dutt	Congress constitution accepted, regional committees formed.
Lucknow	1916	Ambika Charan Mazumdar	Congress-Muslim League Pact; Merger of Moderates & Extremists.
Lucknow	1936	Jawaharlal Nehru	Introduced <b>socialism</b> as Congress' main goal.
Banaras	1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Strong criticism of <b>Partition of Bengal</b> , support for <b>Swadeshi Movement</b> .
Kanpur	1925	Sarojini Naidu	First <b>Indian woman to preside</b> over an INC session.
Meerut	1946	J.B. Kripalani	First session after 1940, last before independence.

### Key Highlights of Major Sessions:

#### Prayagraj (Allahabad) Sessions:

##### 1888 – The Third INC Session

- **President: George Yule** (First foreign president of INC).
- **Significance:**
  - The British **attempted to suppress the session**, yet **1,284 delegates participated**.
  - Focus on **constitutional reforms** and **civil rights** for Indians.

##### 1892 – W.C. Banerjee's Session

- Furthered **constitutional reform discussions**.
- Strengthened **Congress' presence in North India**.

##### 1910 – William Wedderburn's Leadership

- **Congress weakened** post **Surat Split (1907)**.
- **Internal division between Moderates and Extremists** slowed down Congress activities.

#### Lucknow Sessions:

##### 1899 – Ramesh Chandra Dutt's Session

- **Congress' constitution was formally accepted**.
- **Regional committees were formed**, leading to opposition from **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.

##### 1916 – The Historic Lucknow Pact

- **President: Ambika Charan Mazumdar**.
- **Key Developments:**

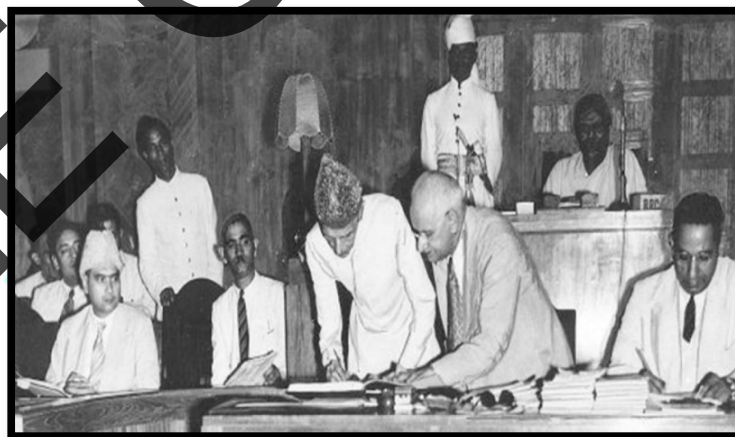


Figure - Lucknow Pact

- **Congress-Muslim League Pact (1916)** → Unity between **Hindus & Muslims** in the national movement.
- **Merger of Moderates and Extremists** in Congress.
- **Paved the way for the 1919 Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.**

### 1936 – Nehru’s Socialist Vision

- **President:**Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Significance:**
  - **Socialism officially introduced as Congress’ primary goal.**
  - Emphasis on **removing feudalism & capitalist domination** in the freedom movement.

### Banaras (Varanasi) Session (1905) – Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- **Key Resolutions:**
  - **Strong criticism of Partition of Bengal (1905).**
  - Support for **Swadeshi & Boycott Movement** against British goods.
  - Encouraged **self-rule & economic self-reliance.**
  - **Laid the foundation for Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).**

### Kanpur Session (1925) – A Milestone for Women Leadership

- **President:**Sarojini Naidu.
- **Significance:**
  - **First Indian woman to preside over an INC session.**
  - **Encouraged women’s active participation** in the freedom struggle.
  - Strengthened **Civil Disobedience Movement strategies.**

### Meerut Session (1946) – The Final Push for Independence

- **President:**J.B. Kripalani.
- **Key Features:**
  - **First session after 1940** (last session before independence).
  - **Congress formulated its strategy for post-independence governance.**

### Impact of These Sessions on the Freedom Struggle

Aspect	Impact
Political	Strengthened <b>self-rule demands</b> , helped form <b>alliances (Lucknow Pact).</b>
Economic	Encouraged <b>Swadeshi</b> , economic boycotts, and self-reliance.
Social	<b>Women’s empowerment, Hindu-Muslim unity, and socialism</b> were promoted.
Administrative	Raised demand for <b>constitutional representation &amp; governance reforms.</b>

### Current Affairs Linkages

#### 1. Women’s Leadership in Politics

- **Sarojini Naidu (1925)** → Symbolized **women’s empowerment in Indian politics.**

### Keywords for Developments in INC Sessions

"1888 Prayagraj: When Congress Stood Tall Against British Suppression."

"1916 Lucknow Pact: A Rare Political Handshake that Changed India’s Future."

"1936 Lucknow: Socialism Found Its Voice in the Congress Framework."

"1925 Kanpur: The Moment When Women Took Center Stage in National Politics."

"1905 Banaras: The Call for Swadeshi Roared Across the Nation"

- **Women's Reservation Bill (2023)** → Modern political move emphasizing **women's participation**, inspired by past struggles.

## 2. Communal Harmony & Hindu-Muslim Unity

- **1916 Lucknow Pact** → Example of Hindu-Muslim unity in political struggles.
- **Relevance today:** Need for communal harmony in **Indian political discourse**.

## 3. Rise of Socialist Ideals in Governance

- **1936 Nehru's Socialist Push** → Influenced **Planning Commission (1950)**, **welfare schemes & economic policies**.
- **Relevance today:** Ongoing debates on **welfare vs. capitalist models** in governance.

## Conclusion

The **Indian National Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh** were **milestones in India's freedom struggle**. They were **platforms for political reforms, mass movements, and leadership transitions**. Uttar Pradesh's contribution to the freedom movement was **monumental**, and these sessions played a **decisive role in shaping national policies**. Their legacy continues to **influence India's governance, economic policies, and social movements even today**.

## Role of Uttar Pradesh in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920s)

The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)** was a pivotal phase in India's freedom struggle led by **Mahatma Gandhi** and the **Indian National Congress (INC)**. The movement aimed at **resisting British rule through nonviolent means**, boycotting colonial institutions, and promoting **Swadeshi**. Uttar Pradesh (then known as **United Provinces**) played a **significant role in mass mobilization, leadership, and grassroots participation**. The state became a **center of nationalist activities**, witnessing **strikes, boycotts, and agitations** against British rule.

### 1. Leadership & Mobilization in Uttar Pradesh

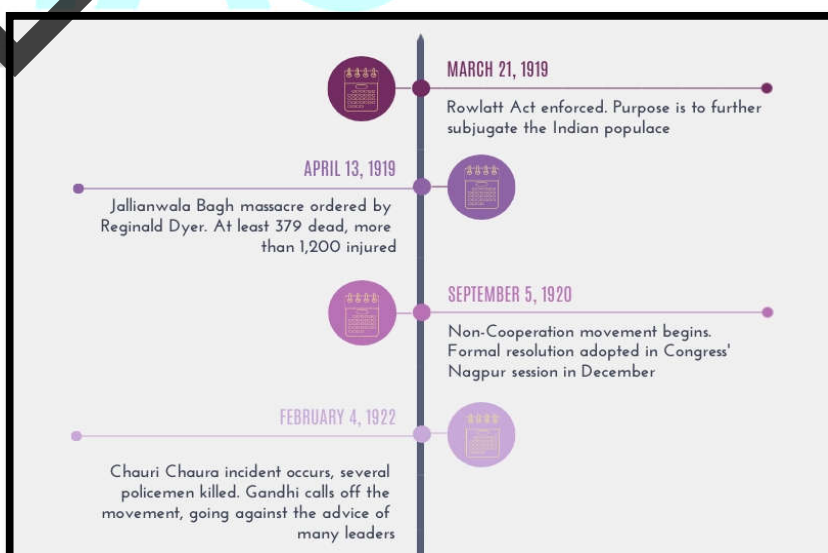
Uttar Pradesh had a **strong nationalist leadership**, which actively participated in mobilizing people across different sections of society.

#### Key Leaders from Uttar Pradesh

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** – Played a crucial role in organizing protests and mobilizing youth.
- **Motilal Nehru** – Boycotted British courts and played an active role in the Congress.
- **Govind Ballabh Pant** – Mobilized peasants and organized resistance movements.
- **Madan Mohan Malaviya** – Advocated education and spread nationalist ideas through **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)**.
- **Baba Raghav Das** – Worked among the rural masses, motivating them for participation.

#### Political Centers of the Movement in UP

- **Allahabad** – A major Congress stronghold and center of political activities.
- **Lucknow** – Witnessed large-scale protests, student movements, and boycotts.



- **Varanasi (Banaras)** – Students and traders actively boycotted British institutions.
- **Kanpur & Gorakhpur** – Faced intense worker and peasant protests.

## 2. Mass Participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement

Uttar Pradesh saw an **unprecedented level of public participation** from **all sections of society**.

- **Students:** Left **government schools & colleges**, joining Swadeshi institutions like **Kashi Vidyapith**.
- **Lawyers:** Renounced **British courts**, including prominent figures like **Motilal Nehru**.
- **Farmers:** Engaged in **tax resistance movements** against landlords and colonial authorities.
- **Workers & Traders:** Organized **strikes in textile mills and boycotted British goods**.
- **Women:** Played a significant role in **picketing foreign goods and participating in protests**.

## 3. Key Features of the Movement in Uttar Pradesh

### (A) Boycott of British Institutions & Foreign Goods

- Government-run **schools, colleges, and law courts were boycotted**.
- Establishment of **Swadeshi institutions** like **Kashi Vidyapith, National Muslim University, and Jamia Millia Islamia**.
- Boycott of **British-made cloth, liquor, and salt**.
- Promotion of **Khadi & indigenous handicrafts**.

### (B) Protests, Picketing & Demonstrations

- Mass rallies, strikes, and picketing of government institutions.
- Demonstrations in major cities like Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, and Allahabad.
- Shops selling foreign goods were targeted, urging people to use Swadeshi products.

### (C) Peasant & Worker Movements

- **Peasants in Awadh, Gorakhpur, and Rae Bareilly** resisted high taxes and revenue collection.
- **Kanpur Textile Workers** organized strikes against British mill owners.
- **Farmers refused to pay unjust land revenues**, leading to several clashes with British authorities.

### (D) Chauri Chaura Incident (1922) & its Impact

- On February 5, 1922, in Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur district, UP), protesters attacked a police station, setting it on fire, leading to the death of 22 policemen.
- Mahatma Gandhi, emphasizing non-violence, suspended the movement.
- The incident exposed the challenge of controlling mass movements and the potential for violent uprisings.

## 4. British Repression & Public Sacrifices

The British administration **responded harshly** to the movement in Uttar Pradesh:

- Mass arrests of leaders like Nehru, Pant, and other activists.
- Police brutality, including lathi charges, imprisonment, and public floggings.
- Raids on nationalist presses and Congress offices.
- Thousands of protesters jailed under the Sedition Act and Rowlatt Act.

### Keywords for Answer Writing

- *"Uttar Pradesh – The Cradle of Mass Resistance"*
- *"Swadeshi Wave in the Heart of India"*
- *"Lawyers to Laborers – A Unified Front"*
- *"From Courts to Streets – A Boycott Revolution"*
- *"Chauri Chaura: A Turning Point in Nationalism"*
- *"Swadeshi, Satyagraha & Strikes – The Triad of Resistance"*
- *"Pillars of Protest – Nehru, Pant & Malaviya"*
- *"Non-Cooperation: The Foundation of Self-Rule"*
- *"British Repression, Indian Resurgence"*
- *"UP – The Torchbearer of the Freedom Struggle"*

Despite the **heavy crackdown**, the movement instilled **nationalist consciousness** and strengthened **mass resistance against British rule**.

### 5. Impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement in Uttar Pradesh

Impact Area	Details
Rise of Political Consciousness	Strengthened nationalist sentiment among the masses.
Strengthening of Congress	Uttar Pradesh became a <b>Congress stronghold</b> , leading to future movements.
Economic Self-Reliance	Encouraged <b>Khadi production and Swadeshi enterprises</b> .
Future Movements	Inspired <b>Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) &amp; Quit India Movement (1942)</b> .
Peasant & Worker Awakening	Strengthened <b>Kisan Sabhas &amp; labor unions</b> for future struggles.

### 6. Connection to Current Affairs

The **legacy of the Non-Cooperation Movement** continues to influence **modern India's socio-political landscape**:

- **Farmers' Protests (2020-21)**: Echoes of peasant resistance similar to **Awadh Peasant Movement**.
- **Boycott of Foreign Goods**: Seen in **'Make in India' & 'Vocal for Local'** campaigns.
- **Political Mobilization**: Uttar Pradesh remains **politically significant**, shaped by its history of nationalist movements.

### 7. Conclusion

Uttar Pradesh's role in the **Non-Cooperation Movement** was **pivotal in shaping the Indian independence struggle**. The **mass participation, political mobilization, and sacrifices made by the people** contributed significantly to **challenging British rule**. Despite the **movement's suspension post-Chauri Chaura incident**, it left a **lasting impact on Indian politics**, inspiring **future nationalist movements like the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement**. The **legacy of this movement in Uttar Pradesh** continues to shape **India's socio-political and economic fabric**, reaffirming the **power of mass resistance and nonviolent struggle** in achieving **self-rule and sovereignty**.

### Uttar Pradesh's Pivotal Role in the Civil Disobedience Movement

*"From the Land of Revolts to the epicentre of Freedom"*

#### **Introduction: The Battle for Salt and Swaraj**

The **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)** was a **turning point** in India's struggle against British rule. Spearheaded by **Mahatma Gandhi**, it was an act of **nonviolent defiance**, demanding the abolition of **oppressive British laws**—particularly the **salt tax**. Uttar Pradesh, a **political powerhouse**, emerged as a **key battleground**, where **leaders, students, women, and commoners** joined hands to challenge colonial rule.

Uttar Pradesh, the **nerve center of the nationalist struggle**, not only provided **leadership and resistance** but also served as the **land where India's destiny was rewritten**.

### **Salt Satyagraha: A Wave of Defiance in UP**

While Gandhi's **Dandi March (March 12, 1930)** was the defining moment of the movement, Uttar Pradesh witnessed its own **salt revolts** in cities like **Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, and Gorakhpur**. Inspired by Gandhi, **local satyagrahis**:

- **Illegally produced salt**, challenging British salt laws.
- **Organized mass protests** and **boycotted foreign goods**.
- **Faced brutal police repression** but remained resolute.



Figure Salt satyagraha

The **salt** became a **symbol** of defiance, and Uttar Pradesh became a crucial **frontline of resistance**.

### **Torchbearers of the Movement: Leaders from UP**

Uttar Pradesh was home to some of **India's greatest freedom fighters**, who shaped the movement:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** – The young leader from **Allahabad**, arrested multiple times for leading protests and instigating **civil disobedience**.
- **Govind Ballabh Pant** – A fearless organizer, he **mobilized peasants and workers** to rise against British oppression.
- **Purushottam Das Tandon** – A staunch advocate of **Swadeshi**, he played a key role in the **boycott of British goods**.
- **Acharya Narendra Dev** – A **socialist visionary**, he encouraged **students and youth** to join the fight for **Swaraj**.

These leaders **transformed Uttar Pradesh into the heartland of the resistance**, ensuring **maximum participation from all sections of society**.

### **Purna Swaraj: The Roar of Revolution in Uttar Pradesh**

Following the **Lahore Session of 1929**, the **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution** ignited **nationalist fervor**. Uttar Pradesh responded with:

- **Protests, rallies, and mass mobilizations** demanding an end to British rule.
- **A surge in anti-colonial sentiments** across cities like **Lucknow, Kanpur, and Allahabad**.
- **Mass defiance against British policies**, marking the **rise of grassroots activism**.

The **call for independence** resonated deeply in Uttar Pradesh, making it a **bastion of resistance**.

### **The Youth and Women: Unsung Heroes of the Movement**

#### **Students as the Vanguard**

Uttar Pradesh's **students** played an **electrifying role**, turning schools and colleges into **hubs of revolution**:

- **Boycotting British-run educational institutions**.
- **Forming student unions** dedicated to the **cause of Swaraj**.
- **Organizing protests** in cities like **Allahabad and Varanasi**, despite police crackdowns.

#### **Women: The Backbone of Satyagraha**

Breaking societal barriers, **women** in Uttar Pradesh **fearlessly stepped into the movement**:

- **Picketed liquor shops**, reinforcing the **Gandhian vision** of self-control.
- **Led marches and processions**, inspiring mass participation.
- **Endured police brutality and imprisonment**, yet remained **undaunted**.

The **women and youth of UP** became the **lifeblood** of the movement, ensuring its **unrelenting momentum**.

### British Repression in UP:

The **British Raj retaliated** with **brutal force** to crush the movement in Uttar Pradesh:

- **Mass arrests** of leaders like Nehru, Pant, and Tandon.
- **Lathi charges and firings** on peaceful protestors.
- **Seizures of property**, economic penalties, and house arrests.

Despite the **harshest measures**, the **spirit of defiance remained unbroken**, setting the stage for **further resistance**.

### Uttar Pradesh's Pivotal Role in the Quit India Movement (1942)

While the Civil Disobedience Movement had set the stage for resistance, the Quit India Movement (1942) became the final decisive strike against British rule. Uttar Pradesh, being a center of nationalist fervor and mass mobilization, witnessed some of the most significant events of this movement.

#### 1. Sparks of Revolution: The Jaunpur Protests

- The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in August 1942 sent shockwaves across India, and Jaunpur became a focal point of defiance.
- Markets were shut down, students boycotted institutions, and government offices ceased functioning.



Figure- Quit India movement

- The protests paralyzed the British administration, signaling the people's rejection of colonial rule.

#### 2. The Dhanapur Uprising: When Resistance Turned Fierce

- In Dhanapur (Chandauli District), nationalists boldly hoisted the tricolor at a police station, defying British authority.
- The British retaliated with gunfire, leading to multiple casualties, but this only intensified the people's resolve.
- News of the brutal crackdown fueled further uprisings across the state, turning local resistance into a full-fledged mass movement.

#### 3. Ballia's Moment of Glory: The Parallel Government

- The most extraordinary event of the Quit India Movement in Uttar Pradesh occurred in Ballia.
- Chittu Pandey, a revolutionary leader, took charge of local governance and forced British officials to surrender control.
- For a brief yet symbolic period, Ballia became free from British rule, showcasing the potential for self-governance.

#### Keywords for Quit India Movement (1942): UP's Final Showdown

- "Uttar Pradesh's Last Roar for Freedom"
- "The 1942 Rebellion: UP's Unyielding Spirit"
- "UP's Revolutionary Fire in Quit India Movement"
- "Defiance in Uttar Pradesh: The 1942 Showdown"
- "UP's Thunderous Revolt Against British Rule"

- Though the British eventually crushed the parallel government, it stood as a testament to UP's unwavering fight for independence.

These acts of courage and defiance turned Uttar Pradesh into a battlefield of resistance, further crippling British rule and accelerating India's path to freedom in 1947.

**Conclusion: UP – The Powerhouse of Revolution:**

The **Civil Disobedience Movement** transformed Uttar Pradesh into the **epicenter of India's fight for freedom**. It was here that **mass defiance, fearless leadership, and unyielding determination** coalesced into a force that **shook the British Empire**.

**Topic 4. EMINENT FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND PERSONALITIES OF UP**



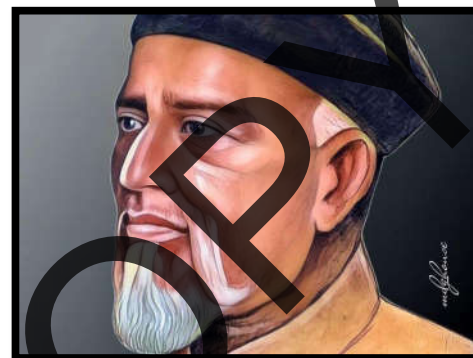
## Topic 4. EMINENT FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND PERSONALITIES OF UP

### Freedom Fighters from Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh was home to some of the most **influential freedom fighters** who left an indelible mark on India's independence movement. Below are some of the prominent personalities:

#### Bakht Khan:

- **Born:** Bijnor, Rohilkhand (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Role in 1857 Revolt:**
  - **Subedar in the British East India Company** and later **Commander-in-Chief** of rebel forces in Delhi.
  - Led the **Bareilly Brigade**, which consisted of **four regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, one cavalry unit, and artillery.**
  - Declared **general by sepoys** during the rebellion in Meerut.
  - Fought alongside **Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.**
  - Later moved to **Lucknow and Shahjahanpur** to continue the rebellion.

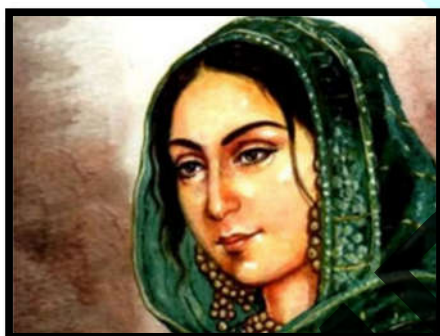


#### Aftermath:

- Following the fall of Delhi, he continued fighting in Lucknow.
- **Bahadur Shah Zafar was later exiled to Burma (Myanmar).**

#### Begum Hazrat Mahal:

- **Second wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** (ruler of Awadh).
- Played a key role in the **1857 Revolt**, leading the rebellion in **Lucknow.**
- Declared her son **Birjis Qadr** as the ruler of Awadh and fought against the British.
- **Supported by Raja Jailal Singh**, she resisted British forces but was forced to flee.
- Took refuge in **Nepal**, where she died in **1879.**



#### Legacy:

- Honored with a **memorial in Lucknow.**
- Recognized as a **symbol of resistance against colonial rule.**

#### Mangal Pandey:

- **Born:** Nagwa village, Ballia district (Uttar Pradesh).
- **Role in 1857 Revolt:**
  - **Sepoy in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry.**
  - Sparked the **Indian Rebellion of 1857** by attacking British officers.
  - The **use of Enfield rifles with greased cartridges** (suspected to contain cow and pig fat) led to **widespread resentment among sepoys.**
  - **Executed on April 8, 1857**, at Barrackpore.



#### Impact:

- His actions inspired **future revolutionaries.**

- Regarded as **the first martyr of India's freedom struggle.**

#### Maulvi Liaqat Ali:

- **Born:** Mahgaon, Prayagraj (Allahabad).
- **Leader of 1857 Rebellion in Allahabad.**
- **Trained common people for war** with support from **Zamindars and urban class.**
- **Held Allahabad for 10 days**, preventing British forces from entering the city.
- **Evaded capture for 14 years**, later captured and **sentenced to life imprisonment in Andaman Islands.**
- **Died on May 17, 1892.**



#### Rao Kadam Singh:

- **Leader of Gurjar rebels** in Meerut during the 1857 Revolt.
- Led **violent attacks against the British East India Company.**
- Remembered for his **resistance against British oppression.**



#### Acharya Narendra Dev:

- A **leading theorist of the Congress Socialist Party.**
- Advocate of **democratic socialism**, rejecting **violent means.**
- **Satyagraha** was his **primary tool** for revolutionary action.
- Emphasized **abolition of poverty on moral and humanistic grounds.**
- Played a vital role in the **Hindi language movement.**
- Served as **Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University (1947-1951)** and **Banaras Hindu University (1951-1954).**
- Associated with **Praja Socialist Party** till his death.
- **Current Affairs Connection:** The **Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology (1975)** continues to carry forward his legacy.
- **Quote by Rajiv Gandhi:** "Acharya Narendra Dev was one of the greatest sons of



*India and the nation owes a great debt to him."*

#### Asaf Ali:

- **Freedom fighter and diplomat.**
- **First Indian Ambassador to the United States.**
- **Governor of Odisha** post-Independence.
- Elected to the **Central Legislative Assembly (1935)** as a **Muslim Nationalist Party** member.
- Later became an influential **Congress leader and Deputy Leader.**
- **Railways & Transport Minister (1946)** under Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Defended Batukeshwar Dutt** as a lawyer in the **Kakori Conspiracy Trial.**
- **Current Affairs Link:** His contributions to **judiciary and governance** are often cited in modern **constitutional debates.**



**Ashfaqullah Khan:**

- **Co-founder of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).**
- **Kakori Conspiracy (1925)** mastermind.
- **Evaded capture** after Kakori robbery but later arrested.
- **Executed on December 19, 1927, at Faizabad Jail.**
- Considered a **martyr** for India's independence.
- **Current Relevance:** Honored in **UP's educational curriculum and memorial events.**

**Chandra Shekhar Azad:**

- Born **Chandra Shekhar Tiwari** in **Unnao district.**
- Joined **Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)** but later adopted revolutionary methods.
- **Reorganized HRA into Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA).**
- **Involved in:**
  - **Kakori Train Robbery (1925)**
  - **Revenge of Lala Lajpat Rai's Death (1928)**
  - **Bomb attempt on British Viceroy's Train (1929)**
- **Died in 1931 in Alfred Park, Allahabad, after a last stand against British police.**
- **Current Affairs Connection:** **Alfred Park renamed Chandrasekhar Azad Park** in his honor.

**Chittu Pandey:**

- **Sher-e-Ballia (Lion of Ballia).**
- **Led a parallel government in Ballia (Quit India Movement, 1942).**
- Forced the **British Collector to surrender and release Congress leaders.**
- British suppressed the government within a week.
- **Current Link:** Ballia remains an important **political and historical center in UP.**

**Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi:**

- **Journalist and nationalist leader.**
- **Founder-editor of Pratap (Hindi newspaper).**
- **Leader in Non-Cooperation Movement.**
- **Elected to UP Legislative Council (1925-1929).**
- **Killed in 1931 while controlling communal riots in Kanpur.**
- **Current Affairs Connection:** Remembered in **media ethics and journalism.**



**Govind Ballabh Pant:**

- Defended Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan in Kakori Trial.
- First Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1937-1939).
- Union Home Minister (1955-1961).
- Architect of post-independence India's governance.
- Pantnagar University and Pant Hospital named in his honor.

**Hasrat Mohani:**

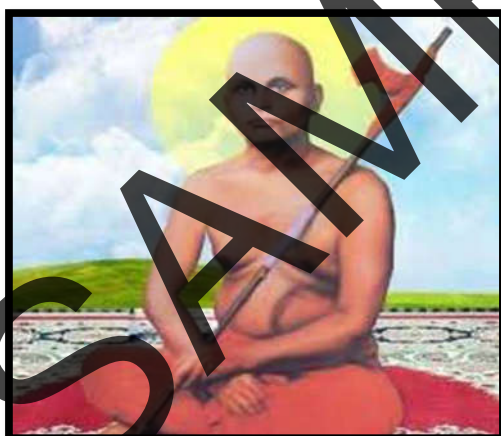
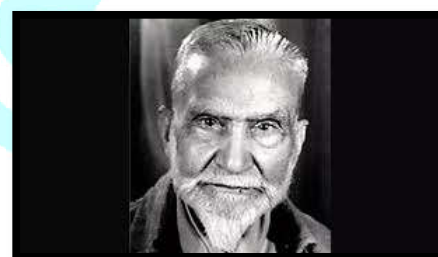
- Urdu poet and freedom fighter.
- Coined the famous slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long live the revolution!).
- First leader to demand complete independence in 1921.
- Born in Unnao district.

**Rafi Ahmed Kidwai:**

- First Minister for Communications in independent India.
- Socialist leader from Barabanki.
- Implemented Land Reforms in UP.
- Laid foundations of public distribution system.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh:**

- President of the first Provisional Government of India (1915, Afghanistan).
- Advocated Marxist socialism.
- Journalist, reformer, and revolutionary.
- Born in Mursan, Hathras.

**Swami Sahajanand Saraswati:**

- Born in Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh, he was a social reformer, historian, philosopher, writer, ascetic, revolutionary, Marxist, and politician.
  - Initially focused on Bihar, but his influence expanded with the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) in 1936.
  - A fierce advocate for farmers' rights, he led peasant movements and played a crucial role in land reform policies.
  - His Marxist ideology led him to oppose Zamindari oppression, and he was imprisoned multiple times for his resistance.
- **Current Relevance:** His ideas on agrarian reforms and farmers' rights remain crucial, particularly amid contemporary farmer protests in India.

**Dhan Singh Gurjar:**

- Kotwal (police chief) of Meerut, played a pivotal role in the 1857 Rebellion.

- **Led the first attack** against British forces in Meerut, initiating the larger **Indian Revolt of 1857**.
- Encouraged **local sepoys** and civilians to **rise against British rule**, capturing the **British treasury** and freeing prisoners.
- Was later **captured and hanged by the British**, but remains a **symbol of grassroots resistance**.
- **Current Relevance:** His role highlights **regional resistance** and the **involvement of local leaders** in India's first war of independence.

#### Vijay Singh Pathik (Rashtriya Pathik):

- **Real name: Bhoop Singh**, known for his **anti-British resistance**.
- Organized the **Bijolia Movement (Rajasthan)** against excessive land revenue demands by the British.
- His writings and speeches **ignited nationalist sentiments** among the masses.
- **Inspired revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh**.
- **Current Relevance:** His efforts in **agrarian movements and anti-colonial resistance** resonate with today's **farmer-led movements**.

#### Uda Devi (Dalit Veerangana of 1857):

- **A fierce female warrior of the 1857 Rebellion**, associated with the **Dalit resistance against British rule**.
- Member of the **women's squad of Wajid Ali Shah**, the Nawab of Awadh.
- After **losing her husband in battle**, she **fought disguised as a man** and **killed numerous British soldiers** before being martyred.
- **Symbol of Dalit and female empowerment**, commemorated as a "**Dalit Veerangana**" (Dalit Warrior Queen).
- **Current Relevance:** Her role is highlighted in **Dalit history and women's participation in armed resistance**.

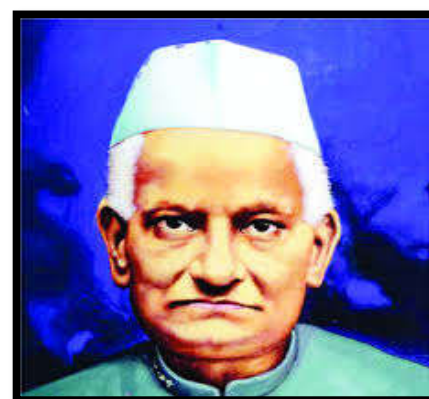
#### Kamala Kaul Nehru:

- **Wife of Jawaharlal Nehru**, actively participated in the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1921)**.
- Led **women's protests against foreign goods and liquor shops** in Allahabad.
- Established the **Swaraj Bhawan dispensary** to treat injured revolutionaries.
- **Close associate of Sarojini Naidu and Kasturba Gandhi**, influenced by Gandhi's ideology.
- **Current Relevance:** Role in **women's mobilization in freedom struggles** is linked to **modern-day feminist movements**.



#### Motilal Nehru:

- A **veteran Congress leader**, served as **Congress President in 1919 and 1928**.
- Supported the **Non-Cooperation Movement** but later criticized Gandhi's decision to **suspend civil resistance**.
- **Founder of the Swaraj Party**, advocating for **Indian representation in British councils**.
- **Drafted the Nehru Report (1928)**, India's first attempt at a **self-drafted constitution**.
- **Current Relevance:** His ideas on **constitutional governance**



influenced **India's democratic framework**.

#### Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ("Mahamana"):



- Born in **Prayagraj**, a **four-time Congress President** and **proponent of Hindu nationalism**.
- Established **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)** in **1916**, a premier institution of learning.
- Opposed **Muslim separate electorates** under the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**.
- **Resigned from Congress in protest against appeasement politics** and founded the **Congress Nationalist Party**.
- **Current Relevance:** His **educational contributions**

continue to impact India's **academic landscape**.

#### Subhadra Kumari Chauhan:

- **Poet and freedom fighter**, born in **Prayagraj District**.
- **First woman Satyagrahi** to court arrest in Nagpur.
- Best known for her poem "**Jhansi ki Rani**", which immortalized **Rani Lakshmi Bai**:

"Khoobladimardani, wohtoh Jhansi wali Rani thi..."

- **Current Relevance:** Her poetry continues to inspire **nationalistic literature and women's empowerment**.

#### Kamala Chaudhary:

- **Born in Lucknow**, played an active role in the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**.
- Elected **Vice-Chairperson of the All India Congress Committee**.
- **Member of India's Constituent Assembly**, helping draft **India's Constitution**.
- **Current Relevance:** Contributions to **women's political empowerment and constitution-making**.



#### Nana Sahib (Peshwa II):

- **Led the 1857 Rebellion in Kanpur**, challenging British control.
- **Initially posed as a British ally**, later declared himself a **vassal of Bahadur Shah II**.
- His general **Tatya Tope continued guerrilla warfare** even after his

disappearance.

- **Current Relevance:** His legacy continues in **discussions on revolutionary resistance**.



### Keywords For Answer Writing

**Epicenter of Revolt** – UP was the heart of the 1857 Revolt, with leaders like Mangal Pandey leading the charge, **Architects of Freedom** – Visionaries like Nehru and Azad laid the foundation for an independent India, **Beacon of Sacrifice** – Martyrs like Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqullah Khan gave their lives for the nation, **Torchbearers of Liberty** – Leaders like Govind Ballabh Pant played a crucial role in shaping post-independence governance, **Cradle of Nationalism** – UP played a pivotal role in shaping India's nationalist movement, producing leaders like Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, **Flames of Rebellion** – Revolutionaries like Mangal Pandey and Bismil ignited the fire of freedom through armed resistance, **Satyagraha Stronghold** – UP was at the forefront of Gandhian movements like the Non-Cooperation and Quit India movements, **Martyrs of Independence** – Bravehearts like Ashfaqullah Khan and Rani Lakshmbai sacrificed their lives for the nation's freedom. **Frontline Warriors** – Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Madan Mohan Malaviya spearheaded the national movement, **Icons of Valor** – Martyrs like Rani Lakshmbai and Mangal Pandey exemplified unparalleled bravery in the fight for independence, **Unsung Patriots** – Many lesser-known freedom fighters from UP, such as Raja Mahendra Pratap and Shiv Verma, played vital roles in the struggle, **Harbingers of Change** – Reformers like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Swami Vivekananda influenced social and political consciousness in UP, **Stalwarts of Swadeshi** – UP saw strong participation in the Swadeshi Movement, with leaders promoting indigenous industries and self-reliance, **Champions of Civil Disobedience** – The region was a key center for Gandhian movements, with mass participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement, **Vanguards of Justice** – Legal and social reformers from UP, like Dr. Sampurnanand, advocated for justice and equality, **Custodians of Heritage** – The state preserved the legacy of the freedom movement through institutions, memorials, and continued democratic values, **Guardians of Democratic Ethos** – Leaders from UP played an instrumental role in shaping India's democratic foundation post-independence.

#### Model Question:

"Discuss the contributions of eminent freedom fighters and personalities of Uttar Pradesh in India's independence movement. How did their efforts shape the socio-political landscape of the country?" (Long Answer)

#### Introduction (30-40 words)

#### How to Approach?

- Always **start with a general statement** that sets the context for the topic.
- Use **historical relevance** to introduce Uttar Pradesh as a major contributor to the independence movement.
- Mention that **freedom fighters from UP played a pivotal role in both armed and non-violent struggles**.

#### Example Opening Statement:

"Uttar Pradesh, known as the 'epicentre of revolution,' played a crucial role in India's freedom struggle. From the First War of Independence in 1857 to the Quit India Movement of 1942, the state gave birth to several stalwart leaders who shaped the nationalist movement."

#### Main Body (150-180 words)

#### How to Approach?

- **Divide the body into two sections –**
  - (1) **Key freedom fighters and their contributions**
  - (2) **Impact on socio-political development**

#### **(A) Key Freedom Fighters from Uttar Pradesh and Their Contributions**

- **Mangal Pandey (1857 Revolt)** – Sparked the First War of Independence.
- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** – Led the Awadh resistance, opposed British rule.
- **Ram Prasad Bismil & Ashfaqulla Khan** – *Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)*, revolutionaries from Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
- **Chandrashekhra Azad** – Founded **HSRA**, aimed for an armed revolution.
- **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru** – Led **Non-Cooperation and Quit India Movements**, first Prime Minister of India.
- **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan** – Inspired nationalist sentiments through poetry (*Jhansi ki Rani*).
- **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai** – Key strategist, later contributed to **agrarian and food security reforms** post-independence.

**Tip:** Use **bullet points** or **subheadings** to enhance clarity.

#### **(B) Impact on the Socio-Political Landscape**

##### **How to Approach?**

- Explain **how these contributions changed the trajectory of India's freedom movement**.
- Discuss their **influence on revolutionary ideologies, mass movements, and the rise of political institutions**.

##### **Example Points:**

- **Strengthened Nationalism** – Inspired youth to join the movement.
- **Revolutionary and Gandhian Influence** – A balance of **armed and non-violent resistance** emerged.
- **Political Consciousness** – UP became a **hotbed for Congress and socialist activities**.
- **Empowerment of Women** – Leaders like **Hazrat Mahal, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan** encouraged women's participation.
- **Post-Independence Influence** – Leaders like **Nehru and Kidwai** shaped India's governance and policies.

**Tip:** Use linking words like "*As a result, Consequently, This led to...*" to **connect ideas logically**.

#### **Step 3: Conclusion (30-40 words)**

##### **How to Approach?**

- Summarize the **role of UP's freedom fighters**.
- Highlight their **long-term impact on independent India**.

##### **Example Conclusion:**

*"The contributions of Uttar Pradesh's freedom fighters were instrumental in India's struggle for independence. Their sacrifices laid the foundation for democratic governance, socio-economic reforms, and national unity, leaving an indelible mark on the country's history."*

**Tip:** Always end with a **strong, forward-looking statement** to emphasize **their lasting legacy**.

## Topic 5. Rural, Urban and Tribal Issues: Social Structure, Festivals, Fairs, Music, Folk Dances, Literature and Languages/Dialects, Social Customs of Uttar Pradesh



### The Sociocultural Canvas of Uttar Pradesh – Introduction and Detailed Overview: Uttar Pradesh: Where Rural Heritage Meets Urban Aspirations

*"As goes Uttar Pradesh, so goes India's development story." – NITI Aayog*

Uttar Pradesh, the nerve center of India's demographic and cultural fabric, is a tale of contrasts—age-old rural traditions, expanding urban landscapes, and the overlooked tribal pockets. With over 24 crore people (Census projections 2023) and an urbanization rate of just 22.27% (far below the national average of 31.6%), UP's development hinges on rural empowerment, sustainable urbanization, and targeted tribal welfare. The state's governance challenge is not just about economic growth but ensuring equitable development. From its agrarian strongholds to bustling metropolises, UP remains the bellwether of India's progress.

*"UP is not just a state; it is the scale on which India's growth is measured." – Economic Survey*

#### General Sociological Layout of Population (Census 2011):

- Rural population: 77.7%
- Urban population: 22.27%
- ST population: ~0.6% (Approx. 11.34 lakh)
- Urban growth (2001–2011): 28.75%

#### General Issues and Challenges – With Real Examples

##### 1. Unbalanced Development and Regional Disparity

- Example: Purvanchal and Bundelkhand lag behind Western UP in terms of per capita income and infrastructure.
- Lack of targeted planning has widened intra-state inequalities.

##### 2. Urban Exclusion Zones

- Rapid urbanization without planned infrastructure in towns like Barabanki and Budaun has led to unregulated slums, unemployment, and poor sanitation.

##### 3. Neglect of Tribal Cultural Identity

- Example: Tharu tribe in Pilibhit face land alienation despite PESA safeguards.

#### 4. Decline of Traditional Occupations

- Weaving in Mubarakpur and pottery in Khurja are under threat due to industrial competition and lack of credit access.

#### 5. Language-Dialect Gap in Public Policy

- Most schemes are communicated in standard Hindi or Urdu; dialectal diversity (like **Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Bundeli**) is often ignored, limiting outreach.

#### Committee Insights

- **Sundarlal Bahuguna Committee on Rural Development (GoI)** recommended *integrated rural-urban planning* in UP's growth corridors to balance spatial inequality.
- **High-Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) on Urban Infrastructure** emphasized the need to upgrade urban facilities in smaller towns like Saharanpur and Faizabad which have shown negative growth trends.

#### General Way Forward: Suggestions Rooted in UP's Reality

- **Revival of Traditional Rural Industries:** Promote ODOP (One District One Product) with tribal inclusion – e.g., marketing Bhadohi carpets made by tribal artisans.
- **Balanced Urban Planning:** State Urban Development Authority should prioritize infrastructure in Class III & IV towns.
- **Tribal Development Boards:** Need for a dedicated Tribal Cultural Protection Authority in UP to document and safeguard intangible tribal heritage.
- **Linguistic Policy for Inclusivity:** Use of dialects in IEC (Information, Education, Communication) material for schemes like Mission Shakti and PM Awas Yojana.
- **Integrating Cultural Elements into Livelihoods:** Use fairs, folk festivals, and tribal dance forms for rural tourism circuits (e.g., "Tharu Eco-Tourism Corridor" along the India-Nepal border in Lakhimpur and Bahraich).

#### Keywords For Answer Writing

**Sociocultural kaleidoscope** – UP's diverse mix of traditions, languages, and communities, **Rural rootedness** – Strong agrarian base shaping economy and lifestyle, **Urban dynamism** – Rapid industrial growth in cities like Noida and Lucknow, **Tribal distinctiveness** – Unique challenges faced by Tharus and Bhoksa communities, **Demographic density** – Over 24 crore people influencing policy and governance, **Agrarian hinterlands** – Rural economy dependent on farming and allied sectors, **Economic nerve centers** – Key cities driving industrial, IT, and tourism growth, **Development aspirations** – Need for inclusive growth and modern infrastructure, **Governance complexities** – Managing diverse social, economic, and political challenges, **Rural resilience** – Self-reliant communities adapting to challenges, **Agro-based livelihoods** – Farming, dairy, and handicrafts needing policy support, **Caste dynamics** – Social hierarchy influencing mobility and politics, **Folk traditions** – Rich art, music, and dance like Kathak and Bamlila, **Urban expansion** – Growing cities and migration reshaping UP, **Industrial clustering** – Hubs for manufacturing, MSMEs, and defense production, **Migratory influx** – Large rural-to-urban migration straining resources, **Infrastructure bottlenecks** – Congestion and inadequate public services, **Tribal marginalization** – Socio-economic exclusion of indigenous groups, **Social invisibility** – Lack of representation for marginalized communities, **Resource alienation** – Displacement due to land acquisition and deforestation, **Policy neglect** – Inadequate focus on tribal and rural welfare, **Developmental asymmetries** – Unequal progress between rural and urban areas, **Balanced governance approach** – Integrating rural, urban, and tribal development, **Rural transformation** – Agricultural modernization and digital empowerment, **Sustainable urbanization** – Eco-friendly and inclusive city planning, **Tribal mainstreaming** – Education and skill programs for indigenous inclusion.

## Sector Wise Sociocultural Analysis of Uttar Pradesh:

### 1- Rural Uttar Pradesh – Structural Issues, Culture, and Challenges:-

#### Rural UP: Heart of Indian Agrarian Civilization

With over 77.7% of its population residing in villages, Uttar Pradesh's identity is deeply entrenched in rural ethos, customs, and community networks. From joint family systems to gram sabhas, rural UP showcases the continuity of traditional India alongside the challenges of modernization.

#### Key Cultural Elements of Rural UP

##### Festivals and Fairs

- **Kajari Teej** in Bundelkhand and **Jalvihar** in Eastern UP celebrate monsoon and agrarian fertility.
- **Mela Barsana (Mathura)** honors Radha's birth with Lathmar Holi; draws national tourists.
- **Nag Panchami** observed in villages of Mirzapur and Pratapgarh reflects traditional beliefs linked to snake worship and monsoon.

##### Folk Music and Dances

- **Birha** (Awadhi-Bhojpuri border): Songs of separation and longing sung by migrant communities.
- **Rasiya**: Celebrated in Braj region; narrates tales of Radha-Krishna.
- **Baredi** dance during Holi in Bundelkhand.

##### Literature and Oral Traditions

- Ballads of **Alha-Udal** from Mahoba still sung in rural gatherings.
- Local poets like **Nathuram Premi** and **Seth Govind Das** promoted Hindi prose in the early 20th century.

##### Languages/Dialects

- Rural UP houses dialect diversity: **Awadhi** (Central UP), **Bhojpuri** (Eastern), **Bundeli** (Bundelkhand), **Braj** (Western), and **Kannauji**.
- Yet state policy and schooling often privilege standard Hindi, creating educational disconnect.

#### Issues and Challenges – With Real Examples

1. **Caste-based Discrimination and Land Inequality**
  - Example: In rural Azamgarh and Jaunpur, Dalits face restrictions on temple entry and water access.
  - Agricultural land remains concentrated with a few upper-caste families.
2. **Decline of Agrarian Culture**
  - Example: Folk festivals in Kannauj are seeing declining participation due to youth migration and urban aspirations.
3. **Inadequate Representation in PRIs**
  - Despite reservations, women and SC/STs in Gram Panchayats often act as proxies for dominant caste males.
4. **Erosion of Oral Traditions**

#### *Social Mobility and Social Conflict in Rural Uttar Pradesh*

N. RAM

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

A considerable amount of change has occurred among the Scheduled Castes. People belonging to these castes have more facilities and avail of better social status in cities than they can in villages. The Scheduled Castes in villages are definitely influenced by their changing surroundings and they also get inspiration from their caste fellows who are in a better position. In such a situation, there is a great urge among these people to improve their status in the social hierarchy in villages. But in spite of the changes occurring in villages, the social structure in rural India has not changed accordingly. There is a greater amount of resistance to the changes as well as an urge for changes among the Scheduled Castes from people of all castes in the villages.



**Seth Govind Das**  
(16 October 1896 – 18 June 1974)

**Nathuram Premi**

- Example: In Lalitpur and Chitrakoot, younger generations are unaware of local folk epics like *Virsingh Dev* due to lack of documentation.

#### 5. Neglect of Dialectical Diversity

- Schemes like PM-KISAN or Swachh Bharat are not effectively communicated in local dialects, reducing penetration and participation.

#### Keywords to Remember

- **Jajmani System:** A traditional socio-economic system of service exchange based on caste roles (e.g., barbers, potters serving landowners).
- **Panchayati Raj System (PRIs):** Three-tier local governance system—Gram Panchayat, Kshetra Panchayat, and Zila Parishad—empowered under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- **Cultural Persistence:** Continuation of festivals like *Kajari Teej*, *Basant Panchami*, and *Nag Panchami* that mark agrarian cycles.
- **Caste Stratification:** Hierarchical dominance of landholding castes, with marginalization of Dalits and OBCs in many regions.

#### Suggestions and Way Forward

- **Community Media Platforms:** Use community radio in dialects like **Bhojpuri Radio FM** in Ballia to promote welfare awareness.
- **Cultural Literacy Missions:** Encourage schools to include local folklore and oral traditions in curriculum (as per **National Education Policy 2020**).
- **Women-led Cultural Federations:** Inspired by **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**, form rural women's collectives to revive folk dances and weaving.
- **Digital Archiving of Folk Heritage:** In collaboration with universities like BHU or Allahabad University, digitally document *Alha*, *Birha*, *Kajari* songs.
- **Grassroots Empowerment:** Ensure real participation of Dalits, tribals, and women in *Gram Sabha* decision-making through **social audits** and **capacity-building workshops**.

## 2- Urban Uttar Pradesh – Cultural Transitions, Festive Dynamics, and Identity Challenges

### Urban UP: The Crossroad of Tradition and Modern Aspirations

With over **22.3% urban population**, Uttar Pradesh's cities are not only administrative and economic hubs but also **melting pots of cultures**, languages, and evolving social structures. Cities like **Lucknow**, **Varanasi**, **Kanpur**, **Agra**, and **Ghaziabad** represent a mix of **royal heritage**, **religious diversity**, **migrant cultures**, and **emerging cosmopolitan values**.

#### Keywords to Remember

- **Cultural Urbanization:** The process of rural migrants adapting to urban norms while preserving local customs.
- **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb:** Composite culture of communal harmony, especially strong in **Lucknow** and **Varanasi**.
- **Slum Festivities:** Despite poverty, urban poor communities maintain vibrant cultural practices (e.g., *Chhath Puja* in Kanpur slums).
- **Diaspora Traditions:** Rural rituals being maintained in urban peripheries by migrant groups (e.g., *Purvanchali* communities in Noida).

## Major Urban Cultural Elements

### Festivals and Celebrations

- **Deepotsav in Ayodhya:** Holds Guinness World Record for largest number of diyas; state-sponsored cultural event.
- **Taj Mahotsav in Agra:** Annual fair celebrating crafts, cuisine, and folk arts.
- **Lucknow Mahotsav:** Focuses on Awadhi nawabi traditions—kathak, qawwali, tunday kebabs.

### Folk Performances in Urban Settings

- **Nautanki troupes** perform in **urban parks of Ghaziabad**, blending satire and mythology.
- **Street NukkadNataks** on social issues (sanitation, dowry) by student groups and NGOs in urban Lucknow and Prayagraj.

### Urban Languages and Slang

- Emergence of **'Hinglish' and localised urban slang** in cities like Kanpur and Bareilly.
- Decline in everyday use of dialects like **Awadhi or Braj** due to influence of Hindi cinema and English education.

## Issues and Challenges in Urban Cultural Life

1. **Cultural Homogenization**
  - *Example:* In metro-linked areas like Noida and Ghaziabad, traditional festivals like *Basant Panchami* or *Rangbhari Ekadashi* are being replaced by western celebrations like Valentine's Day.
2. **Displacement of Artisans**
  - *Example:* Potter colonies in urban outskirts of **Meerut and Agra** face eviction due to real estate pressure, threatening traditions like terracotta making and idol crafting.
3. **Neglect of Urban Folk Heritage**
  - *Example:* Folk musicians from Varanasi's Assi Ghat complain of being sidelined by commercial tourism events focusing on classical performances only.
4. **Youth Alienation from Local Culture**
  - The younger urban generation lacks awareness of cultural customs, as **school curricula and social media** increasingly reflect urban mainstream or Western influences.
5. **Migrant Marginalization**
  - Purvanchal migrants in NCR cities live in slums with limited cultural representation in urban policy frameworks.

## Suggestions and Reforms

- **Urban Cultural Zones:** Establish local culture hubs in each municipal zone under **AMRUT Plus**, offering spaces for folk performances, language workshops, and dialect-based drama.
- **Heritage Inclusion in Smart City Projects:** Ensure *Smart City Masterplans* include conservation of traditional **nautanki stages, ghats, and bazaar theatre spaces**.
- **Festival Subsidy Scheme for Folk Artists:** Provide honorariums and platform access during city fairs to struggling performers (similar to **State Folk Artist Welfare Board** in Rajasthan).
- **School-Level Cultural Immersion:** Urban government schools to organize monthly *local culture day* showcasing local food, dialects, and folk games.
- **Digital Urban Culture Portal:** Create a city-wise portal to list festivals, folk art workshops, community events to bridge youth with their roots.

## 3- Tribal Uttar Pradesh – Identity, Rituals, and Social Customs

### Cultural Mosaic of the Tribal Heartlands

Although **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** form only **0.56% of UP's population**, their unique customs, rituals, and socio-cultural identities deeply enrich the **cultural diversity** of the state. Concentrated in **Sonbhadra, Chitrakoot, Mirzapur, Balrampur, Shrawasti, and Lakhimpur Kheri**, tribes such as **Tharu, Kol, Sahariya, Bhoksa, and Chero** maintain **distinct social structures, spiritual practices, art forms, and language variants**.

### Keywords to Highlight

- **Ethnic Continuum:** Tribal societies of UP represent a living bridge between forest-based traditions and agrarian economies.
- **Tharu Culture Conservation:** A state-driven initiative to promote Tharu cuisine, music, tourism (e.g., *Tharu homestays*).
- **Kol-Adivasi Assertion:** Rising tribal consciousness among Kols demanding better recognition and forest rights.
- **Vanvasi Festivals:** Rituals based on **nature worship, lunar calendars, and ancestor veneration**.



Figure—Tharu tribe

### Social Structures and Community Dynamics

- **Matrilineal Traditions** among **Tharus**, with women playing active roles in decision-making, unlike dominant rural patriarchy.
- **Extended family or “Kutumb” system** still intact among Kols and Sahariyas, offering collective support during farming, marriage, and festivals.
- Absence of rigid caste hierarchies within tribes, although **external pressures** are leading to **caste surname adoption** among younger generations.

### Festivals, Fairs, and Rituals

- **Tharu Mahotsav (Lakhimpur Kheri):** Celebrates traditional music, tribal cuisine, medicinal plant exhibitions, and group dances.
- **Kol Tribal Wedding Rites:** Involve pre-wedding worship of *Gram Devta* (village deity), local liquor sharing, and bamboo-based gifts.
- **Karma and Sarhul Festivals:** Celebrated by Sahariyas and Bhuiyas, emphasizing nature's cycles and community unity.
- **Ancestor Worship (Pitrapuja):** Unique among Kols and Cheros—offering *sattu, rice beer*, and performing songs of lineage.



### Folk Music and Dances

- **Jhoomar and Karma Nach:** Group dances performed during monsoons and harvest by Kols and Sahariyas.
- **Lahangi & Raikhiya Songs:** Tharu women's folk songs, rich in mythology and daily struggles.
- Use of **traditional instruments** like *madar, dholki, been, thali*, made from forest produce and animal skin.

### Languages and Dialects

- **Tharu Bhojpuri, Sahariya Hindi, Kol Bhili-inflected Awadhi** are dialects blending tribal identity with regional language groups.
- Lack of formal recognition and absence in school education are leading to **language erosion**.
- Tribal dialects are rich in oral storytelling—many myths related to rivers, forests, and local gods remain **undocumented**.

### Customs and Social Norms

- **Early marriage and child naming** based on lunar events and natural occurrences (e.g., *Lalmani*, *Purnima*, *Badal*).
- Use of **tribal tattoos (Godna)** by Kol and Sahariya women for both identity and spiritual protection.
- **Shifting cultivation rituals** (bewar) involving **animal sacrifice and collective sowing** in Sonbhadra hills.
- **Informal community justice** by elders under a Banyan tree—no police or courts involved for internal disputes.

### Issues and Challenges

1. **Loss of Cultural Identity**
  - *Example:* In Shrawasti, younger Tharu children now speak standard Hindi, abandoning their native dialects entirely.
  - *Challenge:* No official language or curriculum support for preserving tribal tongues or customs.
2. **Commercialization without Representation**
  - *Example:* Tharu homestays promoted by the government in Dudhwa are managed by outsiders; locals often remain underpaid.
  - *Suggestion:* Community-led tourism with **profit-sharing model**.
3. **Migration and Cultural Erosion**
  - Male migration to cities like Lucknow and Delhi leads to breakdown of festivals and ritual continuity.
  - Urban pull factors causing **cultural displacement** without adequate assimilation support.
4. **Religious Conversion and Conflict**
  - Reports of conversion among tribal groups in Sonbhadra leading to **inter-community tensions** and **loss of ancestral practices**.
5. **Inadequate Cultural Documentation**
  - No tribal-specific cultural atlas or university course offering insight into UP's tribal culture.

### Suggestions and Recommendations

- **Tribal Language Boards:** Similar to Maharashtra's model for Gondi and Bhili, UP can form dialect documentation and promotion bodies.
- **Cultural Literacy in Schools:** Include *Tharu legends* and *Kol myths* in textbooks in tribal districts.
- **Revival through Technology:** Use radio and mobile apps to archive and circulate tribal songs and rituals (e.g., *Kol Radio Hour* initiative).
- **Cultural Quotas in Fair Committees:** Ensure tribal representation in district-level fair and tourism planning boards.
- **State-Funded Tribal Culture Academy:** Proposed for Mirzapur to promote research, preservation, and performance training in tribal arts.

### Synthesizing the Socio-Cultural Legacy of Rural, Urban, and Tribal Uttar Pradesh

#### A Living Tapestry: Blending Tradition and Modernity

Uttar Pradesh is not merely a geographic unit; it is a civilizational space where **Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb**, tribal forest legacies, and vibrant rural-urban customs coexist. From the **Ramlilas of Ramnagar** to the **Kol dance of Sonbhadra**, and from **Dussehra melas in villages** to **Awadhi theatre in Lucknow**, the state exhibits unmatched **cultural pluralism**.

The state's **rural, urban, and tribal communities** maintain distinct identities, yet their social institutions, festivals, customs, and languages reflect **mutual borrowing, fusion, and resilience**.

#### Keywords

- **Cultural Syncretism:** Harmonious blending of Hindu-Muslim, urban-tribal, and traditional-modern practices across UP.
- **Dialectal Rainbow:** Presence of diverse languages like Awadhi, Braj, Bundeli, Bhojpuri, and Tharu Bhojpuri, reflecting regional pride and identity.
- **Festivalscape of Diversity:** From urban Lucknow's Lucknow Mahotsav to tribal Tharu Mahotsav – UP's cultural calendar is year-round and inclusive.
- **Living Intangible Heritage:** Oral traditions, folk beliefs, rituals, and music forms passed intergenerationally without written scripts.

#### Multidimensional Summary of Key Issues

1. **Language Extinction Risk**
  - Many dialects (like Bangru, Bhoksa Hindi) are not officially recognized or included in educational curricula.
  - *Example:* In Sonbhadra, Tharu students are taught only in Hindi, ignoring native speech.
2. **Commercialization of Culture**
  - Over-tourism and branding of festivals (e.g. Kumbh or Deepotsav) risk eroding community-centric essence.
  - *Example:* Local folk artists often sidelined in favour of commercial performers.
3. **Neglect of Tribal Art Forms**
  - Sahariya and Kol woodcraft, tattoo artistry, and rituals are undocumented.
  - *Challenge:* Absence of institutions for tribal cultural documentation and training.
4. **Urban Dislocation**
  - Migration to NCR cities has broken rural and tribal generational transmission of customs.
  - *Example:* Youth in Ghaziabad and Noida no longer celebrate traditional rural festivals like *Amla Navami* or *Phooldei*.
5. **Caste and Gender Biases**
  - Patriarchal norms persist in rural rituals; women's songs and dances often ignored in mainstream narratives.
  - Dalit folk traditions face marginalization despite richness—e.g. **Dalit Bhakti literature in Bundelkhand**.

#### Way Forward: Preserving and Revitalizing Socio-Cultural Ecosystems

1. **Tribal Cultural Mapping Mission**
  - Initiate a **state-level digital mapping** of all tribal and rural folk customs, festivals, and oral literatures.
2. **Cultural Empowerment Grants**
  - Introduce **micro-grants** for tribal/rural performers and dialect scholars through district cultural departments.
3. **Village Culture Hubs**
  - Modelled on the "**Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat**", set up *Gram Sanskritik Kendra* to teach local music, language, and rituals.
4. **Integration in Tourism and Education**

- Add **folk dances, dialect songs, and rural-tribal heritage** in school curricula and tourist circuits.
- *Example:* Introduce **Kol-Tales storytelling** in primary education in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.

#### 5. Cultural Representation Quotas

- Ensure tribal and rural folk artists get **guaranteed slots** in state festivals like Lucknow Mahotsav or Varanasi Dev Deepawali.

#### Concluding Insight:

Uttar Pradesh stands as a **living civilization** where **ritual meets modernity**, and **folklore meets governance**. The **rural fields, urban alleys, and tribal forests** of UP are not just economic spaces but rich **cultural theaters** that shape identities, politics, and daily life.

Preserving this cultural pluralism is not merely a heritage task—it is critical for inclusive development, identity assertion, and **decolonizing policy perspectives**. Festivals and dialects are not peripheral—they are **vehicles of dignity and empowerment**.

Hence, for UP to truly lead India's development story, it must **nurture the cultural soul** of its people—rural, tribal, and urban alike.

#### SOCIAL STRUCTURE: Traditions and Transitions in Uttar Pradesh

##### Caste and Community Hierarchies

- The **caste system**, though legally abolished, still structures social interactions. Communities like **Brahmins, Rajputs, Kayasthas, and Banias** hold influence due to their historic land ownership, literacy, and access to power.
- **OBCs** (e.g., **Yadavs, Kurmis, Jats**) form a politically and numerically significant group, but still face socio-educational gaps.
- **Dalits (SCs)** like **Jatavs, Chamars, Valmiki**s continue to face exclusion in rural belts despite affirmative action.
- **Muslims** (~19.3% of the population) are diverse, including **Ashrafs (elite), Ansaris (weavers), and Pasmanda groups** (backward Muslims), often facing double marginalization.
- **Tribal communities** like **Tharus, Sahariyas, Baigas, and Agariyas** are concentrated in districts like **Sonbhadra, Lakhimpur Kheri, and Chitrakoot**, and face social invisibility.

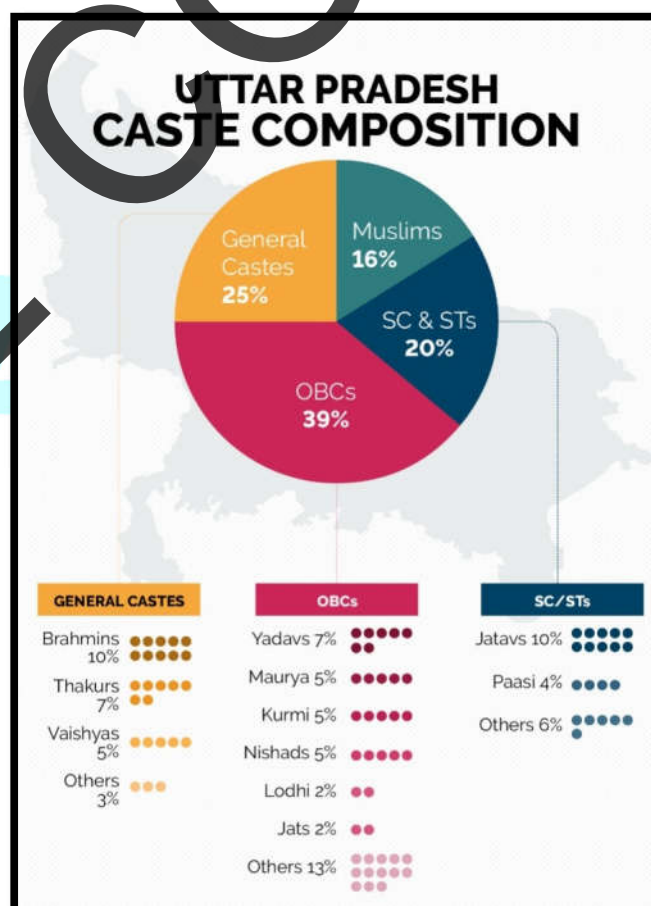
**Current Affairs Note:** The UP government is working on digitizing caste and economic census data to better deliver welfare schemes.

#### 2. FESTIVALS OF UTTAR PRADESH: A Cultural Tapestry of Celebrations

Uttar Pradesh hosts **40 major festivals and 2,250+ fairs**, blending religious, seasonal, and community traditions.

##### Major Festivals

- **Holi (Barsana, Mathura):** Lathmar Holi, known for vibrant community play and cultural expression.



- **Diwali (Ayodhya Deepotsav):** Temple city Ayodhya is lit with over 15 lakh diyas (2023 world record).
- **Eid-ul-Fitr, Muharram:** Celebrated widely by Muslim communities in cities like **Lucknow, Bareilly, Amroha**.
- **Navratri, Ram Navami & Dussehra:** Ramlila performances are a socio-religious spectacle in Varanasi, Kanpur, and Prayagraj.
- **Makar Sankranti & Teej:** Regional importance in rural women's culture and rituals.

**Significance:** Festivals reflect agrarian cycles, religious faiths, and caste-community identities, promoting **social cohesion** and **inter-generational cultural transfer**.

### 3. FAIRS IN UTTAR PRADESH: Socio-Economic and Cultural Focal Points

#### Iconic Fairs

- **Kumbh & Ardh Kumbh (Prayagraj):** UNESCO-listed, world's largest religious gathering.
- **Ganga Mahotsav (Varanasi):** Showcases river worship, crafts, and cultural performances.
- **Taj Mahotsav (Agra):** Promotes local artisans, music, and cuisine.
- **Bateshwar Fair (Agra):** Annual cattle and cultural fair with religious undertones.
- **Deva Mela (Barabanki):** Prominent Sufi fair highlighting syncretic traditions.

**Cultural Tourism Push:** These fairs are leveraged for **handicraft exports, rural tourism, and communal harmony**.

### 4. MUSIC: The Soul of Uttar Pradesh's Civilizational Identity

#### Classical and Devotional Traditions

- **Hindustani Classical Music** thrives in UP. Cities like **Varanasi, Lucknow, and Ayodhya** are seats of **Thumri, Dadra, Kajri**.
- **Bhajans and Kirtans** dominate in temple towns; **Qawwalis** echo in Sufi shrines (e.g., Dewa Sharif).
- **Bhojpuri and Awadhi folk songs** are integral to seasonal cycles, weddings, and harvest festivals.

#### Folk Music Traditions

- **Rasiya** (Braj), **Kajri** (Purvanchal), **Sohar** (birth songs), **Marsiya** (Shia traditions in Lucknow), and **Ragini** (Western UP).

**Institutional Note:** **National Kathak Institute** in Lucknow promotes classical arts, while local Mahotsavs spotlight regional folk traditions.

### 5. FOLK DANCES: Expressions of Faith, Festivity, and Folklore

#### Classical Dance

- **Kathak:** Originated in **temples of Mathura and Banaras**, later patronized in **Awadh courts** (Lucknow Gharana). Combines storytelling, rhythm, and expression.

#### Folk Dances by Region

- **Braj Region:**
  - **Charkula:** Women dance with 108 lamps on their heads.
  - **Rasiya:** Associated with Holi and Krishna legends.
- **Bundelkhand:**
  - **Rai, Phag, Sohar, Kajri** – seasonal and celebratory.

Figure - KATHAK



- **Purvanchal:**
  - **Dhobia, Natwari** – caste-based and performative.
- **Awadh:**
  - **Jogini, Kalabazi, Dhediya** – unique ceremonial dance forms.

**Contemporary relevance:** Folk dances are revived through **tourism festivals, school curriculums, and state-sponsored events.**

Figure -Charkula



Figure -Dhediya

## 6. LITERATURE OF UTTAR PRADESH: Language of the Soul, Voice of the Masses

### Sanskrit and Ancient Literature

- Varanasi has been a seat of **Vedic and Puranic scholarship.**
- Sanskrit philosophers like **Vyas, Banabhatta, Bhavbhuti** flourished here.

### Bhakti and Medieval Poets

- **Tulsidas** (Ramcharitmanas – Awadhi)
- **Surdas** (Sursagar – Braj)
- **Kabir, Jayasi, Rahim:** Spiritual and socio-critical thought.

### Modern Literature

- **Munshi Premchand:** Stories on caste, rural poverty, social realism.
- **Mahadevi Verma, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Jaishankar Prasad:** Shaped Hindi literature.
- **Urdu Literature:** Grown in Lucknow-Allahabad—**Firaq, Akbar Allahabadi, Kaifi Azmi.**

### Institutions:

- **UP Hindi Sansthan, Hindustani Academy, Urdu Academy, and Nagari Pracharini Sabha** promote literary preservation and publication.

## 7. LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: The Many Voices of Uttar Pradesh

### Official Languages

- **Hindi:** Dominant in administration and education.
- **Urdu:** Official second language since 1989. Dominant in **Lucknow, Rampur, Aligarh.**

### Major Dialects

- **Awadhi:** Spoken in Ayodhya, Faizabad, Lucknow. Rich in Ram literature.
- **Bhojपुरi:** Eastern UP (Ghazipur, Deoria, Ballia). Vibrant in folk theatre, music.
- **Braj Bhasha:** Mathura-Vrindavan; lyrical and spiritual (linked with Krishna bhakti).
- **Bundeli:** Used in Bundelkhand (Jhansi, Hamirpur).
- **Kannauji:** Spoken in Kannauj and surrounding regions.

**Literary Note:** Dialects preserve **oral traditions, regional identity, and folk wisdom.**

## 8. SOCIAL CUSTOMS: Continuity, Change, and Diversity

### Customs Across Social Groups

- **Greetings:** “Namaste”, “Pranam”, and touching feet for blessings are universal.
- **Family System:** **Joint families** dominate in rural and semi-urban belts.
- **Marriage Traditions:**
  - Arranged marriages with **Mehndi, Sangeet, Haldi** rituals.
  - **Inter-caste marriages** slowly rising, but still socially resisted in rural pockets.

### Cultural Norms and Gender

- Gender roles are traditional, but **Mission Shakti**, SHGs, and **rural entrepreneurship** have begun challenging these roles.

### Hospitality and Festivals

- The phrase “Atithi Devo Bhava” (guest is god) drives rural and urban hospitality.
- Religious pluralism is respected through **Sufi-Bhakti cross-cultural exchanges**.

### 9. TRIBAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CULTURE

- **Tharu**: Matrilineal traces, forest-based livelihoods, famous for **tattoo art and rituals**.
- **Kol, Bhuiya, Agariya**: Marginalized SCs with tribal roots in **Sonbhadra, Chitrakoot**.
- **Bhoksa, Baiga, Korwa**: Hold distinct festivals, languages, and spiritual beliefs.

**Unique Practices: Baiga tattoos, Tharu cuisine, forest festivals, and clan deities.**

### 10. Conclusion: A Cultural Mosaic in Motion

Uttar Pradesh’s cultural landscape is as **diverse as its geography** — from the snowy ghats of Varanasi to the forest settlements of Balrampur. Its **rural, urban, and tribal identities** are stitched together through **festivals, languages, music, literature, and dance**.

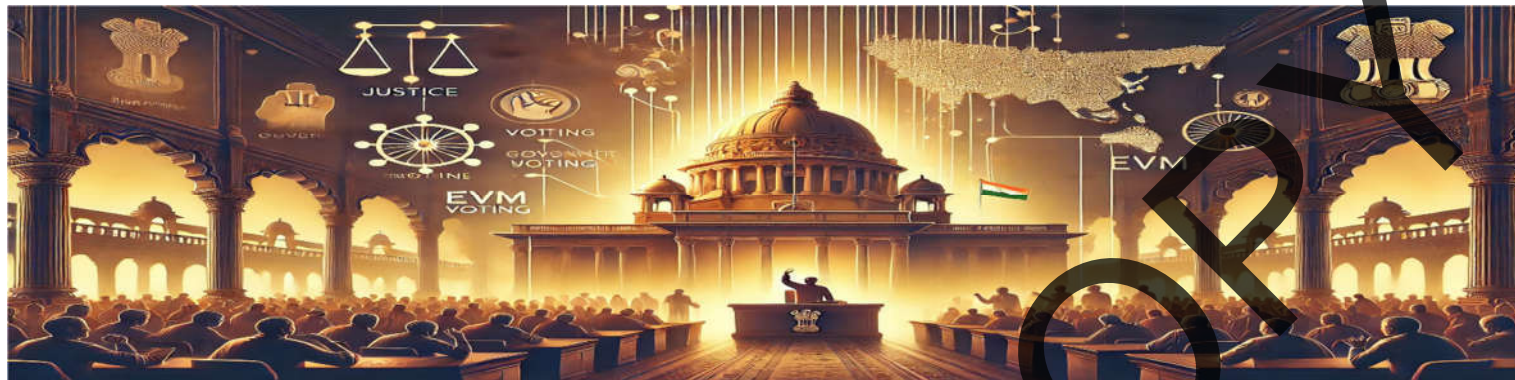
As modernization and globalization reshape cultural identities, the **core traditions remain resilient** — not as relics, but as living, evolving expressions of society. For UPPCS aspirants, understanding these cultural dimensions is not only vital for exam success but also essential for meaningful civil service in the state.

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## Topic 6: Political System of Uttar Pradesh: Governance, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Assembly and State Council, Centre-State Relations



### Governance Structure and Framework of Governance in Uttar Pradesh:

#### The Federal Backbone: Constitutional Foundation of UP's Political System

Uttar Pradesh's political system is rooted in **Part VI of the Indian Constitution**, which governs the **structure, powers, and functioning of state governments**. It follows the **Westminster parliamentary model** comprising:

- **Governor** (nominal executive, constitutional head)
- **Chief Minister and Council of Ministers** (real executive authority)
- **Bicameral Legislature** (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad)
- **State Judiciary** (Allahabad High Court and subordinate courts)
- **District and Local Self Governance** (75 districts and elected Panchayati Raj/Urban Local Bodies)

This framework is intertwined with **Centre-State relations** under India's federal setup, making governance a shared responsibility with complex dynamics.

#### Functional Distribution

Organs of Governance	Composition	Key Constitutional Role
<b>Governor</b>	Appointed by President for 5 years	Ceremonial head; assents bills, dissolves Assembly, appoints CM and others
<b>Chief Minister</b>	Leader of majority in Vidhan Sabha	Heads executive, policy implementation, coordination, cabinet decisions
<b>Council of Ministers</b>	≤15% of Assembly (i.e. 60 max in UP)	Collective decision-making, execution of schemes, ministerial leadership
<b>Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)</b>	403 elected MLAs	Primary legislative body, makes laws, controls finances
<b>Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)</b>	100 MLCs, indirectly elected	Advisory/revisory chamber, review bills, suggests amendments

#### Key Constitutional Provisions

- **Articles 153-167:** Define the state executive powers (Governor, CM, Council of Ministers)
- **Articles 168-212:** Define state legislature, legislative procedure, privileges

- **Article 233-237:** Define judiciary's structure at the state level
- **Article 256-263:** Discuss **Centre-State obligations**, cooperation, and conflicts

### UP's Administrative Machinery and Political Setup:

Uttar Pradesh is India's largest state by population, making governance uniquely challenging and diverse.

- **75 Districts** headed by **District Magistrates (IAS)**
- **826 Urban Local Bodies** (17 Nagar Nigams, 200+ Nagar Palikas)
- **58,000+ Gram Panchayats** empowered through the **73rd and 74th Amendments**
- **Home to largest Vidhan Sabha** with 403 seats, giving UP massive legislative heft

### Keywords for Mains Enrichment

**Demographic Heft, Administrative Gigantism** – UP's massive population creates both economic opportunities and governance challenges. *Example:* "With over 240 million people, UP's demographic heft demands strong administrative mechanisms."

**Bicameralism in Action** – UP has both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, ensuring legislative scrutiny. *Example:* "UP's Vidhan Parishad reviews laws passed by the Vidhan Sabha, showcasing bicameralism in action."

**Mini-Union within the Union** – UP's cultural, linguistic, and economic diversity reflects India's pluralism. *Example:* "From Awadh to Bundelkhand, UP is a mini-union within the union."

**Federal Hotbed** – Frequent center-state and inter-state issues make UP a key player in federalism. *Example:* "UP's river disputes with Bihar and MP make it a federal hotbed."

**Governance at Scale** – UP's large population demands efficient policy implementation. *Example:* "The success of the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme shows UP's governance at scale."

### Issues in Structural Governance of UP:-

#### 1. Over-centralization of CM's Office

- Decision-making is increasingly concentrated at the CM level.
- Cabinet ministers often lack autonomy.
- IAS officers report directly to the CM on flagship schemes, bypassing ministers.

#### Case Study:

During the COVID-19 crisis, the CM Office led real-time decision-making using the 'Jan Sunwai Portal', minimizing delays but limiting ministerial involvement

#### 2. Inadequate Legislative Oversight

- **Bills passed without detailed committee review**
- **Low average sitting days** (21 per year vs required 90)
- Minimal discussion on budget bills (passed in <11 hours in some years)

**PRS India Report:** Between 2017-22, **45% of bills in UP Assembly were passed the same day** they were introduced

#### Recommendations for Structural Reform

- **Constitute Standing Committees** to scrutinize bills before passage
- **Increase number of legislative sittings** to ensure accountability
- **Empower Ministers of State** with clearer portfolio roles
- **Mandate public disclosure** of attendance, performance of MLAs

**Suggestion:**

Introduce '**District Innovation Index**' to track job creation, tech adoption, and startup outcomes at district level—enabling targeted policy responses.

**2. Innovation and Rural Livelihood Transformation****Keyword – Techno-Rural Convergence**

The fusion of technology with rural crafts, farming, and enterprises to create new value chains and employment in the hinterlands.

**Positive Outcomes:**

- **Solar Looms in Barabanki** empowered weavers to increase productivity by **30%**, reducing dependence on erratic electricity supply.
- **Drone-as-a-service in Bundelkhand:** Trained youth now provide **pest-monitoring and irrigation advice to farmers**, leading to better yield and farm-based income diversification.
- **SHG Product Design Innovations:** In Sitapur, SHGs producing herbal products received design mentorship under **UNDP-supported YASHASVINI Project**, boosting their marketability and income.

**Suggestion:**

Launch a "**Rural Tech Fellows Programme**" to deploy young innovators in gram panchayats for 1 year to solve local challenges via frugal innovations.

**3. Social Innovation and Empowerment of Marginalised Groups****Keyword – Inclusive Innovation**

Innovation that addresses the needs of underserved communities, improving **access, equity, and empowerment**.

**Transformative Examples:**

- **Digital Sanitation Tracker App** by Dalit women in Azamgarh, developed under **Mission Shakti & UNICEF**, used for real-time toilet use monitoring.
- **Speech-to-Text tool for regional dialects** (Bhojपुरi, Awadhi) developed by BHU students, enabling elderly access to online health services.
- **Innovation Hubs in Madrasas** under NEP pilot in Saharanpur integrating coding and STEM education.

**Case Study:**

In **Bhadohi**, a social enterprise integrated disabled weavers into the carpet value chain through **custom-designed looms and voice-command tools**, blending social justice with innovation.

**Suggestion:**

- Introduce **Innovation Equity Grants** for women-led, SC/ST/OBC-owned microenterprises in remote areas.

**4. Education, Skilling, and Innovation – A Vicious or Virtuous Cycle?****Keyword – Innovation-Led Skilling**

The use of **problem-solving, design thinking, and technology exposure** to equip youth with future-ready skills.

**Achievements:**

- **Skill Development Mission 2.0** introduced **3D printing, cloud computing, EV repair modules** in districts like **Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Bijnor**.
- **DigiShakti tablets** used by students in **rural Ghazipur** to learn coding via **BharatCode.org**, leading to local-level freelancing jobs.
- **Polytechnic Colleges in Hardoi and Sitapur** started **Maker Labs** – encouraging students to build working prototypes like solar lanterns for village use.

**Challenge Example:**

Only **12% of students from rural backgrounds in Eastern UP** enroll in innovation-related vocational courses due to lack of awareness.

**Suggestion:**

- Make **'Innovation Exposure Week'** mandatory in Class 10–12 in all UP government schools.

**5. Innovation's Impact on Social Development and Governance****Keyword – Civic Tech**

Use of innovation to improve **public service delivery, accountability, and transparency**.

**Successes:**

- **Jan Sunwai App 2.0** integrated AI-powered complaint sorting in 2022, leading to **25% faster redressal** in districts like Rae Bareilly and Baghpat.
- **Agri-market forecast model** developed by Lucknow University startup helps mandi traders and farmers in **predicting price trends**, minimizing losses.
- **UP Police's AI Facial Recognition System** installed in **Prayagraj Kumbh 2019** traced over 1,500 missing persons in 2 days.

**Suggestion:**

- Promote **Citizen Innovation Labs** in Smart Cities like Kanpur, Agra, and Varanasi for co-creating civic solutions with citizens.

**Conclusion**

The **multi-dimensional impact of innovation**—from employment generation and rural transformation to governance and education—is reshaping **Uttar Pradesh's socio-economic fabric**. While pockets of excellence exist, scaling these requires **systemic thinking**, continuous monitoring, and **equity-centric frameworks**.

**Challenges, Gaps, and Future Roadmap for Innovation Ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh**

*"From Potential to Performance: Bridging the Innovation Divide in UP"*

**1. Major Challenges in Expanding Innovation in UP****A. Lack of Ecosystemic Infrastructure**

- **Startup deserts in rural and semi-urban UP:** Except cities like **Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur**, most districts lack incubation centers, maker labs, or innovation hubs.
- **No dedicated innovation parks** outside the NCR zone; e.g., **Gorakhpur, Bahraich, and Fatehpur** have negligible patent filings or institutional support.
- **Low R&D investment:** UP's **state R&D spend is less than 0.05% of GSDP**, compared to Karnataka (0.34%).

**Example:**

In **Azamgarh**, a solar mini-grid startup failed due to lack of prototyping facility and mentorship, despite proven demand.

**B. Education–Innovation Disconnect**

- Most schools and colleges focus on rote learning. **NEP 2020's emphasis on creative thinking is yet to be implemented at scale** in UP government institutions.
- **Teacher training in design thinking and digital pedagogy is minimal**, especially in districts like **Sonbhadra, Amethi, and Shahjahanpur**.

**Committee Recommendation:**

**Dr. Kasturirangan Committee (NEP 2020)** stresses on developing *21st-century cognitive and problem-solving skills*—UP needs tailored state guidelines for this.

**2. Socio-Economic Barriers in Inclusive Innovation**

- **Low women participation** in tech startups—only **8% of UP's DPIIT-registered start-ups** are women-led (2023).
- **SC/ST entrepreneurs face funding and network deficits**—leading to lower participation in MSME innovation grants.

**Example:**

A Scheduled Tribe youth's agritech drone project in **Lakhimpur Kheri** failed due to denial of collateral-free loan from banks unfamiliar with the business model.

**Case Study:**

*Dalit Camera Project* in Aligarh – An innovative social media platform to record caste atrocities was initially ignored by the state media but gained traction through civil society, showing how social innovations face systemic resistance.

**3. Fragmented Policy Coordination and Monitoring**

- **Multiplicity of departments:** Industries Dept, MSME, IT & Electronics, Skill Mission all work on innovation without integrated dashboard or convergence.
- **Delayed disbursal of grants under Start-In-UP policy** affects momentum. Many start-ups from **2018 cohort still await funding tranches.**

**Suggestion:**

- Create a **UP Innovation Mission (on lines of Atal Innovation Mission)** with a single-window platform for grants, incubation, patents, and mentorship.

**4. Limited Public Awareness and Cultural Barriers**

- **Innovation is still seen as elite or urban activity.** In rural UP, especially among **girls and first-generation learners**, fear of failure and social ridicule persist.
- Cultural biases against entrepreneurship: Preference for government jobs over risk-taking.

**Example:**

A girl-led microstartup in **Mirzapur** creating eco-tiles from fly ash was shut down after local landlord accused it of "polluting" tradition—highlighting perception gaps.

**5. Inadequate Linkages Between Research Institutions and Industry**

- **BHU, IIT Kanpur, AMU, IIIT Allahabad** produce high-quality research, but tech transfer to local industries is poor.
- Lack of platforms for **startups and traditional MSMEs to collaborate**—limiting scaling of rural innovations.

**Committee Recommendation:**

**Prof. Anil Gupta (Honey Bee Network)** emphasized in his NIF Report (2021) that *grassroots innovations must be linked to formal R&D labs for scaling and protection.*

**6. Suggestions and Future Roadmap****A. Strengthen Innovation Infrastructure**

- **District Innovation Labs** in every division of UP by 2027.
- Set up **Zonal R&D Clusters** in Bundelkhand, Purvanchal, and Western UP, aligned with regional industries (e.g., Foodtech in Saharanpur, Biotech in Unnao).

#### B. Empower Inclusive Innovators

- Launch “**Ambedkar Innovation Fellowships**” for SC/ST and rural youth to incubate ideas with equity grants.
- **Women Tech Founders Mission – UDYAMINI 2.0** to support 5,000 women-led startups by 2027.

#### C. Skilling and Awareness Campaigns

- Mandatory **Innovation Literacy Hours in schools** from Class 8 onward.
- District-wide **Innovation Yatras** (like Startup Yatras) to showcase successful ideas in local languages.

#### D. Policy Integration and Monitoring

- Launch a “**Jan Kranti Innovation Index**” to rank UP districts on innovation inputs and outcomes.
- Annual **UP Innovation Conclave** with CM as chairperson to recognize best district administrations supporting innovators.

#### Conclusion

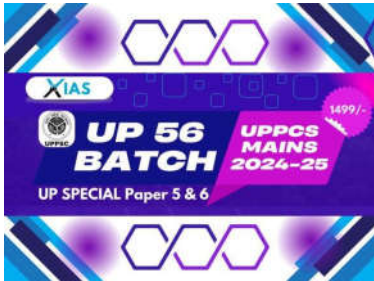
Uttar Pradesh stands at a **historic juncture**—with both the **innovation potential** and **demographic dividend** to lead India’s socio-economic transformation. While progress is evident, **innovation must be democratized, decentralized, and institutionalized** for sustained impact.

Bridging the **rural-urban, gender, and class divides** in innovation, and linking **grassroots creativity with global scalability**, is the next big leap UP must take. With the right policy vision, committed leadership, and community participation, **innovation can become UP’s most powerful engine of empowerment and employment.**

Course links : (Click on links to watch demo)

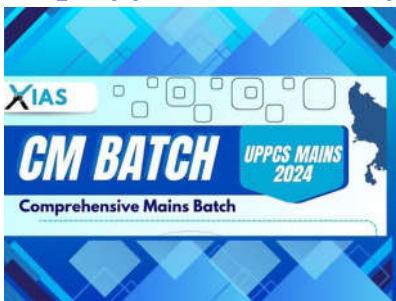
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All The Best For UPPCS Mains ! 😊

**Conclusion & Publisher's Note:**

"UPPCS MAINS X-NOTES – GS PAPER 5" is more than just a compilation of syllabus content—it is a strategically designed toolkit for aspirants preparing for one of the most dynamic and state-specific papers in the UPPCS Mains examination.

Curated by X-IAS Content Experts, this book provides a topic-wise, concise, and exam-focused approach to mastering GS Paper 5, which covers Uttar Pradesh-specific governance, policies, economy, law and order, disaster management, health, education, agriculture, environment, and more.

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In the journey of public service, knowledge backed with perspective becomes your most powerful asset. As you walk the path of preparation, may this book become your reliable companion—helping you write answers that reflect clarity, conviction, and administrative maturity.

Let this be your step toward becoming not just a successful aspirant, but a transformative officer in service of the people of Uttar Pradesh.

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