

UTTAR PRADESH – MAINS SYLLABUS – PAPER 5 – PART 3



Syllabus Covered

11- Land Reforms and its impact in UP.

12- Issues Related to Security in UP.

- Linkage between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of External, State and Interstate actors in creating challenges to internal security through communication networks, media and social networking sites.
- Basic rules of cyber security, money- laundering and its prevention.
- Various security forces and agencies and their mandate.
- 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 scheme in UP.

19- NGOs in UP: Issues, Contribution and Impact.

20- Tourism in U P: Issues and prospects.



Land Reforms and its impact in UP

The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act 1950, was signed by the President on 24th January 1951. The vesting order for the Act was issued on 1st July 1952. From the date of vesting, all the titles, rights and interests of all intermediaries were terminated and ceased. But an intermediary who cultivated his land as a share-cropped or self-cultivated the land was given the ownership of the land. The Zamindari Abolition Act neither gave the right of resumption nor did it provide a ceiling on the area a zamindar can use for personal cultivation. Therefore, all the occupants of land, zamindars and secured or unsecured tenants, were to continue in possession of the land they were cultivating at the time the reforms were enacted.

Salient Features of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act,1950

1. Abolishment of Zamindari System

- The Act abolishes the zamindari system by removing the zamindars or intermediaries between the government and peasantry starting coming into force from July 1, 1952, i.e. the date of vesting.
- All the rights, interests and titles of the zamindars now shifted from zamindars to the government of Uttar Pradesh.
- Zamindars were not only deprived of their rights in the upper portion of the land but in the sub-soils as well.

2. Compensation

- The Act gave all the Zamindars who were deprived of their rights, title interest in any estate, the right to acquire a fair compensation from the state. The compensation is eight times the value of the net assets of the zamindar.
- No distinction is to be made between the bigger zamindars and the smaller ones, or between the main intermediary and the Thekedar and between an artificial person like waqfs, trust and endowments and a natural person.

3. Rehabilitation Grant

- Furthermore, a compensation rehabilitation grant is also given. Only the zamindars are entitled to this grant. The zamindars who are entitled to both compensation and rehabilitation grant, are those who are paying annual land revenue up to Rs.10,000.
- Rehabilitation grant is given at graded rates ranging between one to twenty times of the net income, whereas compensation is given at a uniform rate of eight times of the net assets.
- The grant is proportional to the income of the zamindar; it is highest for those with low incomes and lowest for those who have comparatively larger incomes.

4. Cultivating Rights are Protected

Issues Related to Security in UP

Challenges of Internal Security in Uttar Pradesh

Internal security, within any country or state, is a safety of material or human resources. Serial bomb blasts in Varanasi in 2006 and 2010 and continuous communal violence in Saharanpur and other west districts sprouts some challenges in internal security of Uttar Pradesh.

At present, There are many challenges regarding internal security of Uttar Pradesh –

- Militant invasion, drugs paddling, trading of fake currency, human trafficking is very serious challenge due to international border with Nepal.
- Caste conflicts and religious enmity.
- Propaganda of the views of the fanatic and extremist.
- Left extremism in backward region.
- Increasing organised crime network in eastern UP.
- Problem of sleeper cell, etc.

Above challenges intensifies because of extreme use of social media as facebook, whatsapp, instagram etc. In above prospect, UP government has Uttar Pradesh Control of Organized Crime, 2018 to strengthen police department. Some main provisions of the bill are as follows-

- According to this law, arresting would be done, if offender has done at least two syndicate crime.
- The accused will not be granted bail for six months after the arrest.
- There would be 180 days for charge sheet filing, before this law only 60-90 days are provided.
- Offenders can be taken to remand for 30 days, before this law it was 15 days.
- Minimum punishment is 5 years or capital punishment.
- Properties acquired through illegal activities and organised crime would also be seized. Apart from this, there are provisions to prevent misuse of the law.
- Home secretary will monitor regarding this case.
- After the approval of IG rank officer of Mandal level, action will be taken according to this law.
- Special court will be built to justice of the court case under this law.

So, it is clear that UPCOCA will play very important role to tackle organised crime, this law become active after the crime, to stop the crime some pro-active steps should be taken, as-

- Intelligence agencies should be strengthened, so important information can be collected.
- There should be enough and trained security forces.
- Village volunteer forces might be very helpful in tackling of border management.
- Border with Nepal can be managed with some advance technology as CCTV camera, thermal image device, surveillance radar, night vision device, grounded monitoring system, laser wall etc.
- A better conversation with the people around border can motivate them not to engage with anti-national activity.

Security Challenges in the Border Areas of Uttar Pradesh

The border areas of Uttar Pradesh face various security challenges which require concerted efforts to be addressed and controlled. These challenges arise due to geographical location, cross-border movements, internal conflicts and socio-economic conditions. Here are some of the major security challenges in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh:

- **Infiltration and illegal migration:** Uttar Pradesh's borders, especially the borders with Nepal and Bihar, make the region vulnerable to infiltration and illegal migration. It poses a security threat as it can enable the entry of individuals involved in criminal activities, smuggling, and even terrorist networks. To meet this challenge, strengthening border control measures, increasing surveillance and sharing of intelligence is critical.
- **International Crime:** The border areas of Uttar Pradesh serve as transit routes for various international crimes, including drug smuggling, arms smuggling, human trafficking and circulation of fake currency. Organised criminal networks take advantage of the porosity of borders and engage in these illegal activities. Effective law enforcement coordination, intelligence sharing and international cooperation are essential to combating transnational crime in these areas.
- **Insurgency and Naxalism:** Some parts of the border areas of Uttar Pradesh, especially those adjoining Bihar and Jharkhand, have seen Naxalite groups and insurgent movements. These

14

groups indulge in violence, sabotage and intimidation, posing a threat to law and order in the area. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive counter-insurgency strategies, including targeted development programmes, intelligence-led operations and community mobilisation.

- **Inter-Communal Tension:** Uttar Pradesh shares a border with several states with diverse socio-religious demography. In some instances, inter-communal tensions driven by political, religious, or socio-economic factors have led to conflicts and sectarian violence in border areas. Ensuring effective law enforcement and promoting inter-religious dialogue and communal harmony through community engagement is key to addressing these challenges.
- **Socio-economic development:** The border areas of Uttar Pradesh often face socio-economic inequalities, inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services. These conditions can create grounds for dissent, marginalisation and recruitment for extremist ideologies or criminal activities. Focusing on inclusive growth, improving infrastructure, providing better education and employment opportunities, and addressing socio-economic disparities are key to promoting stability and mitigating security challenges in these regions.

Addressing the security challenges in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh requires a comprehensive approach that combines law enforcement measures, intelligence gathering, inter-agency coordination, community mobilisation and socio-economic development initiatives. Cooperation between central and state authorities and neighbouring states and countries is important to effectively manage and mitigate these challenges and ensure the safety and well-being of border areas.

Border Management Efforts by the Government of Uttar Pradesh

The Government of Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with the Central Government, has taken several steps to address the security challenges in the State's border areas. These measures aim to enhance border security, combat transnational crime, address extremist activities, and promote socio-economic development.

State Education System of UP

Education is fundamental to achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. The new education policies and initiatives launched by the government from time to time have strengthened the education system of Uttar Pradesh.

- There are thousands of schools in UP, divided into primary, secondary and higher/senior secondary levels. Most of the schools are affiliated to the Uttar Pradesh Board of Secondary Education (UPMSP), the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE).
- Uttar Pradesh also includes premier institutes such as IITs in Kanpur and Varanasi, IIMs in Lucknow, an NIT and IIITs in Prayagraj. The state has various educational departments, each with a different role.

Educational Regulatory Authorities

- Basic Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad
- Department of Medical Education, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Higher Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Joint Entrance Examination Council, Uttar Pradesh
- Scholarship Management System
- Secondary Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- State Entrance Examination, UP Technical University
- Technical Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Uttar Pradesh Combined Pre Medical Test Counselling
- Uttar Pradesh Education for All Project (UPEFA)

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

The progress of any nation depends on its cultured and skilled human resources. Basic education is important for building cultured and skilled citizens and for their proper all-around development and growth.

- The state government's Basic Education Department provides primary education in Uttar Pradesh. Under the Right to Education Act (RTE) of 2009, the state government must provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14.
- According to the latest Annual Education Report (ASER), the enrollment of children in the age group of 6-14 years in schools in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 95.2% in 2018 to 97.1% in 2022. It is the highest school enrollment rate in 15 years in the history of UP.
- However, the state still lags behind the national average of 98.4%.

Contribution of UP in development of India (Including Current Affairs)

Development refers to a comprehensive and multidimensional process of positive change and progress in various aspects of human life. It includes economic, social, political and environmental dimensions and aims to improve individuals' and societies' overall well-being and quality of life. Development is not limited to economic growth but also focuses on addressing social inequalities, promoting human rights and ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth.

In the context of Uttar Pradesh, it is the most populous state of India and the fourth state in terms of area. The state has played an important role in the development of India in various fields, these dimensions can be kept in some important points:-

Contribution of Uttar Pradesh to the historical development of India

- **Ancient and Medieval Period:** Uttar Pradesh has been the cradle of ancient Indian civilisation and witnessed the rise and fall of many mighty empires. The region was integral to historical empires such as the Maurya Empire, the Gupta Empire and the Harsha Empire. It also played an important role in the spread of Buddhism during the reign of Emperor Ashoka.
- **Mughal Period:** Uttar Pradesh was a major centre of the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries. The city of Agra, in Uttar Pradesh, became the empire's capital under Emperor Akbar. The iconic Taj Mahal, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, was built in Agra during this period. The Mughal rulers also left behind many other architectural marvels in the state, including Fatehpur Sikri and Agra Fort.

- **Freedom Struggle:** Uttar Pradesh played an important role in India's freedom struggle against the British colonial rule. Several prominent leaders emerged from the state, including Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, who fought valiantly against the British during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Other notable freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh include Mangal Pandey, Ashfaqulla Khan and Chandrashekhar Azad.
- **Educational and Literary Contribution:** Uttar Pradesh has been a centre of education and learning throughout history. The city of Nalanda, located in present-day Bihar but historically a part of the region, was a famous ancient learning centre. Uttar Pradesh has also been home to many renowned scholars, poets and writers, such as Tulsidas, Kabir Das and Munshi Premchand, who significantly contributed to Indian literature and culture.

Contribution to the infrastructure development of India

- **Transport Infrastructure:** Uttar Pradesh has a vast network of roads, railways and airports, which contribute to the overall transport infrastructure of the country. The state is well connected through an extensive road network, which includes major national and state highways. It is an important part of the Golden Quadrilateral project, which aims to connect four major metropolitan cities of India with highways. Uttar Pradesh also has an extensive railway network, with major railway junctions and stations facilitating both passenger and freight transport. The state has several airports, including the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow and the Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport in Varanasi, contributing to regional air connectivity.

Contribution to the Development of Science and Technology

- **Educational Institutions:** Uttar Pradesh is home to several prestigious educational institutions that have significantly contributed to science and technology. Institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Allahabad, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT) Allahabad, and Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Lucknow have been instrumental in nurturing talent and promoting research and development.
- **Research and Development:** The state government of Uttar Pradesh has established research institutions and laboratories to promote scientific research and technological innovation. For example, the Council of Science and Technology (CSTUP) works towards fostering scientific research, promoting technology transfer, and supporting entrepreneurial ventures in the state.
- **Biotechnology and Pharmaceuticals:** Uttar Pradesh has significantly advanced biotechnology and pharmaceuticals. Institutions like the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow have been at the forefront of drug discovery and development. The state government has also established the Biotech Park in Lucknow to encourage research and development in biotechnology.
- **Information Technology:** Uttar Pradesh has witnessed growth in the information technology (IT) sector, particularly in cities like Noida and Lucknow. The establishment of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has attracted IT companies and encouraged technological innovation. The state government has also launched initiatives like the Uttar Pradesh IT Policy to promote the growth of the IT industry.
- **Space Research:** The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has a major presence in Uttar Pradesh. The Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR, located in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, relies on several critical components manufactured in the state. These components are produced by organisations like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Lucknow and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in Jhansi.
- **Renewable Energy:** Uttar Pradesh has been focusing on renewable energy sources to meet its power requirements. The state has implemented various solar power projects, including solar parks and rooftop solar installations. Initiatives like the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy and the Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) have been introduced to promote the use of solar energy in the state.

Contribution to the Defence Sector

- **Defense Manufacturing:** Uttar Pradesh is one of India's major defence manufacturing hubs. It has several defence production units, ordnance factories, and defence-related establishments. Some of the prominent defence manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh include Hindustan

Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Lucknow, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) in Ghaziabad, and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) in Jhansi. These units contribute to producing aircraft, electronic systems, armoured vehicles, artillery, and other defence equipment.

- **Research and Development:** Uttar Pradesh houses several research and development organizations focused on defence technologies. For instance, the Defense Research and