

TEST CODE 7 7 1 6 0 6

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200  
अधिकतम अंक : 200

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ananya Trivedi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134472	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	3 May 2025

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 6:46 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 10 p.m
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.



## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

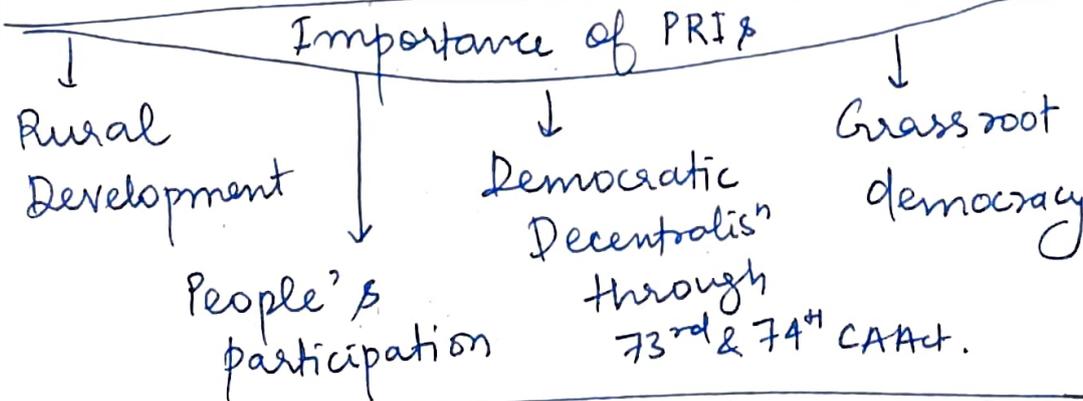
Section-A / खण्ड-अ

125

**Q.1)** Explain about the schemes run by the Uttar Pradesh government in relation to rural development and Panchayati Raj in the budget 2024-25?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बजट **2024-25** में ग्राम्य विकास एवं पंचायतीराज के सम्बंध में संचालित योजनाओं के बारे में समझाइए? (8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh allocated a lion's share of more than 23,000 Cr to Panchayati Raj bodies in the budget of 2024-25 which is one of the highest in country.



Schemes Run by UP Government

① Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

② Ummat Gram Abhiyan  
utilisation of resources & prior skills to boost local economy.

③ MNREGA (implementation and its social Audit by Gram Sabha).

④ Schemes like :

- Swachcha Bharat Mission
- Paani Panchayat (under JJM) Jal Jeevan Mission
- PESA, 1996
- FRA, 2006 (safeguarding land rights for tribal)
- KVIC's clusters

are implemented through local bodies.

Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj has been a success story of women empowerment and good governance (e) Pali Khas gram Panchayat of Gorakhpur is a case point in effective scheme implement<sup>n</sup>

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) What do you understand by handicraft industry? Give details of the handicraft industry of Uttar Pradesh.

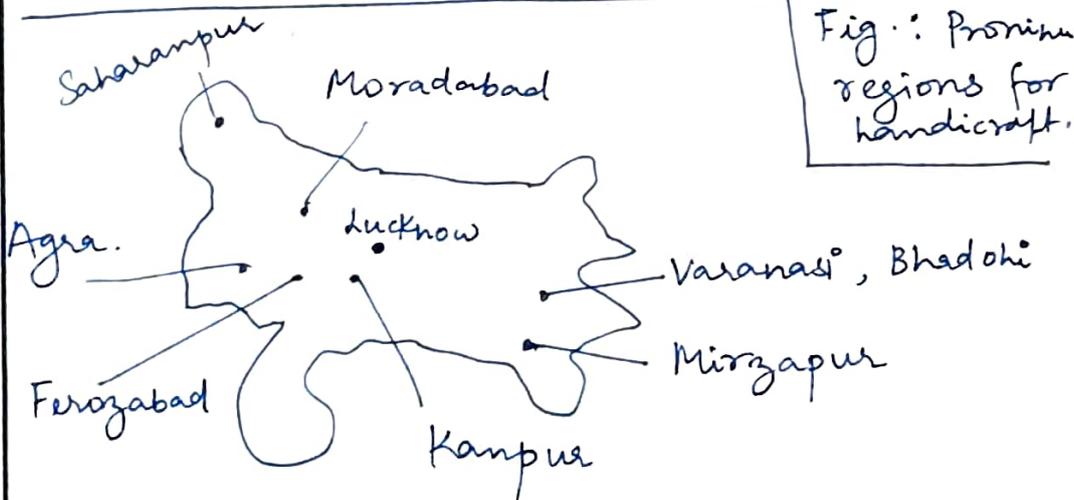
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग से आप क्या समझते हैं? उ.प्र. के हस्तशिल्प उद्योग का विवरण प्रस्तुत करें।  
(8 Marks)

Handicraft industry refers to goods created primarily by HAND often employing traditional techniques.

It is important for :

- Cultural and Artistic preservation
- Fostering traditional skills
- Boosting local economy.

Since ancient times U.P has been home to handicraft industry.



## Detail Account of UP's handicraft industry

- ① Lucknow's Chickankari & brocade work.  
Varanasi's silk.
- ② Mirzapur and Bhadohi's carpet account for 30% of India's exports.
- ③ Glassware of Moradabad and Ferozabad  
Brassware of Moradabad are famous alongwith Khurja's ceramic
- ④ Woodcraft of Saharanpur is known for its intricate design.
- ⑤ Terracotta of Gorakhpur and stonecraft of Agra is renowned.

Schemes like ODOP (One District One Product) support in skill & finances for their conservation.

9-20 guests were gifted these GI-tagged handicraft. showcasing their importance.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) "Uttar Pradesh is a state rich in human resources." In the light of this statement, comment on the efficient use of human resources.

"उत्तर प्रदेश मानव संसाधन से समृद्ध राज्य है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, मानव संसाधन के कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग करने के सन्दर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh is a unique State with almost 56% workforce in WORKING AGE GROUP (15-59) years of age as per PLFS-2022.

A state rich in demographic dividend offers immense potential to help boost India's economy achieving its goal of \$7 trillion by 2030.

Efficient Use of Human Resource

① UP produces 2<sup>nd</sup> largest number of engineers in India.

Training under Skill Development Mission will lead to

market absorption in sectors like IT, electronics, defence, aerospace and emerging technology.

② UP start up policy 2022 provides interest subsidy to young entrepreneurs which can provide INNOVATIVE solutions

③ with only 2% of UP's youth trained in formal vocational courses (NSDC) → need for schemes like UP Apprenticeship Promotion will recognize prior learning.

④ Industry-academia linkage

Upgrading ITIs, partnership with IIT-Kanpur and set up of data centres, patent reimbursement for research etc.

These step will put human resource to efficient usage.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Highlighting the issues of investment in Uttar Pradesh, mention the major areas of investment in the state.

उत्तर प्रदेश में निवेश के मुद्दों को चिन्हित करते हुए प्रदेश में निवेश के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख करें।

(8 Marks)

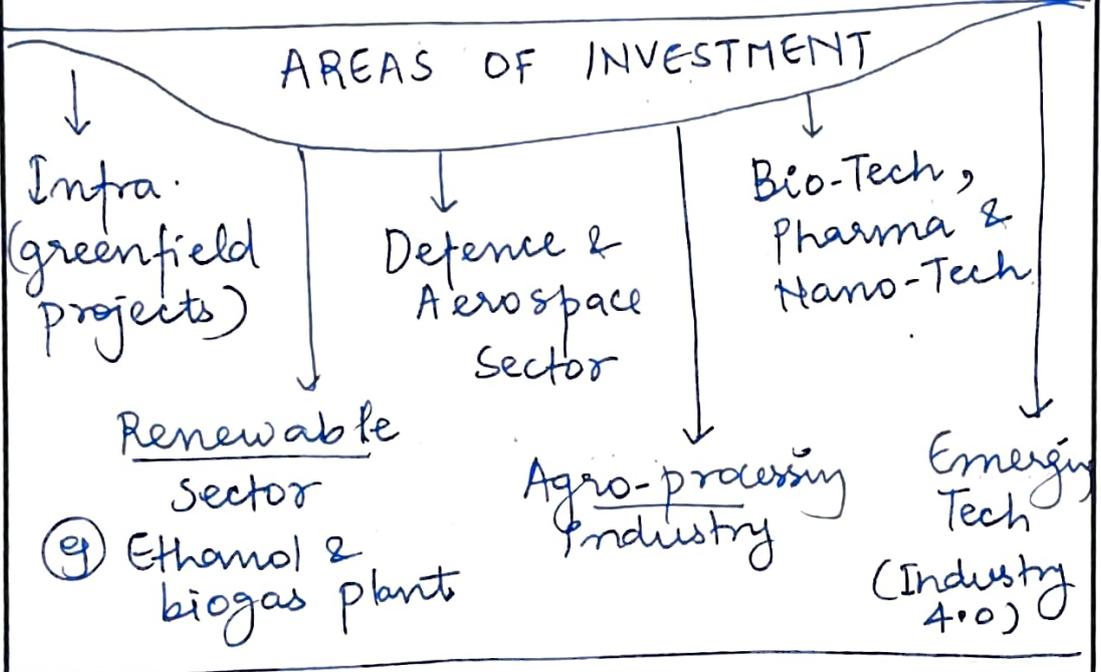
Uttar Pradesh Investment Promotion Policy 2023 aims to establish UP as hub for country's most preferred destination, bringing expertise, efficiency, capital, tech-transfer and regional development.

Despite 2<sup>nd</sup> Rank in BRAP Reforms (DPIIT), UP still lags behind in competition to states like Gujarat & T.Nadu.

Challenges/Issues in Investment

- ① Regulatory Cholesterol & Bureaucratic Red Tapism.
- ② lack of skilled workforce (only 2% NSDC data)
- ③ lack of policy consistency

- ④ High land Transition charges
- ⑤ land Acquisition Issues (eg Jewar airport faced)
- ⑥ law & Order situation deters investment
- ⑦ Infrastructural support and low taxation is lacking.



UP has taken strides in infrastructural & policy support alongwith measure to address Skills Mismatch. Portals like Nāvesh Bandhu provide single window clearance — moving from RED TAPE to RED CARPET cut.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Comment on the profile of public finance of Uttar Pradesh?

उत्तर प्रदेश के लोक वित्त की रूपरेखा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए?

(8 Marks)

Public Finance refers to management of revenue, expenditure and debt through government and quasi-govt institutions and various tools.

It addresses priority of govt., macro-economic stability & public debt management for overall States' financial health.

Profile of Public Finance  
of UP - 2024-25

① UP's Debt to GDP Ratio is 32%  
way below FRBM limit of 40%.  
Fiscal Deficit of 3.45%  
is also within limits.

② States' social sector spending  
is suboptimal.

✓ 13% of budget to healthcare  
 ✓ 6% " " to education centre

③ States' capex is 1.54 lakh crore  
 whose viability is a little risky  
 due to project delays.

④ A record high SGST revenue collection  
 of ₹1000 cr (2024-25) & 2.18 lakh cr  
 of Central Transfer have led  
 to REDUCTION IN BORROWING.

⑤ Digitisation (e-tendering, Vivad Se  
 Vishwas etc.)  
 has increased transparency.

⑥ Innovative methods of financing  
 like MUNICIPAL BONDS &  
 investment in GBC@4 have  
 led to increase in finances.

While challenges of  
broadening tax base, corruption & leakages  
loan waiver etc. remain, UP's  
state finances are largely sustainable  
balancing eco. develop

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) What schemes are being run by the state government for the installation of solar power in renewable energy sources in Uttar Pradesh?

उत्तर प्रदेश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों में सौर ऊर्जा की स्थापना के लिए प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कौन-सी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं? (8 Marks)

Solar Energy is a sunrise sector, with UP's 60% power production being coal dependent, state needs to diversify its ENERGY MIX to meet India's Panchamrit Target of 500 GW Renewable Energy generation by 2050.

Schemes Run by UP govt.

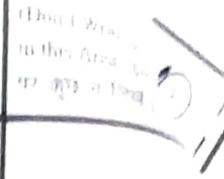
① UP Solar Energy Policy 2022

⇒ Target of 2200 ~~GW~~ GW by 2030 through sources like:

(a) Solar Parks (Jalaun, Ayodhya)

(b) Rooftop solar power projects

(Schools, residential buildings et.)



② "Surya Mitras" - Announced in Budget 2024-25 to be trained in PV modules, ACC batteries etc.

③ Solar Pumps under PM-KUSUM distributed by UP government.

Surplus electricity generation from infertile land can be sold to DISCOMs.

④ Jewar Airport is solar powered.

⑤ Ayodhya as Model Solar City alongwith 10 other Municipal Corporations.

⑥ PLI schemes for indigenous manufacturing of solar panels.

Grid Upgradation, advanced battery storage and training is required to change UP's energy landscape. It will reduce GHG emission, import dependence and Centralised LOAD on grid infrastructure.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) To what extent has the large population of Uttar Pradesh proved helpful in the development of the state? Mention its positive and negative effects.

उत्तर प्रदेश की वृहद जनसंख्या राज्य के विकास में कहां तक सहायक सिद्ध है? इसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh accounts for 16.5% of India's population (2011 census) & with approximately 20 crore people making it the state with highest population in India.

### Positive Impacts of large Population

- ① Leverage Demographic Dividend. (56% population in working age group would lead to economic development)
- ② Provide labour (skilled, semi-skilled) to other states who have higher dependency ratio)
- ③ Huge consumer market for investment and infra development

(Don't write in this Area)  
पर कुछ न लिखें

④ Powerhouse for innovation, higher output and economic growth.

Negative Impact

- ① Huge strain on Resources;
- ② Poor Unemployment Issue  
(9.2% in UP as per CMIE)
- ③ Lack of finances for public welfare spending i.e health & edu"
- ④ Poverty due to viscious cycle  
(37% as per HTI's MPI)
- ⑤ Demographic disaster
- ⑥ Uneven urbanisation, growth of slums, congestion and problem in resource allocation.
- ⑦ Governance Deficit due to limited administrative capacity.

UP Population Policy, 2020

sets target of 2.1 TFR by 2027 to achieve replacement rate. Schemes for development of human resource also exist

**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) What are the reasons for the regional disparity in the production of agricultural crops in Uttar Pradesh? Suggest its solution.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन में क्षेत्रीय असमानता के क्या कारण हैं? इसके समाधान सुझाइए।

(8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh being the "GRANARY OF INDIA" accounts for almost 20% of total foodgrain production in the country. However regional disparities in form of choice of crop, productivity, cropping intensity etc. is discreet.

REASONS for regional disparity in production

① Impact of green Revolution

Western U.P benefitted from HYV, farm mechanization, use of fertilizers & pesticides due to being pilot project region for GR.

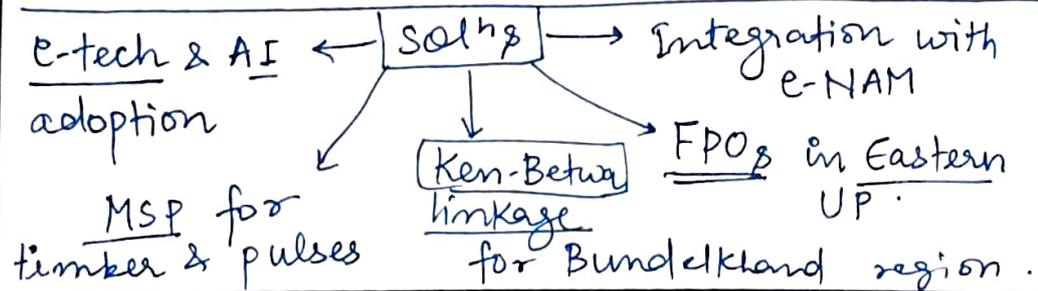
② Water Availability for irrigation while Eastern Uttar Pradesh

(Don't Write in this Area)

and is largely dependent on monsoon  
Western UP has extensive network of canals (East Ganga, Upper Ganga etc) and maximum percentage of TUBEWELLS  
Bundelkhand region suffers from drought and mostly produces rainfed crops.

③ Mid-Gangetic plains has Kachhar soil which is extremely fertile leading to high production of wheat and Rice!

④ Impact of schemes like JaiVK Kheti Yojana, Agro-Forestry, shift towards horticulture due to initiatives like IMDH has led to well distributed increase in production.



**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Write a note on New Forestry Policy of Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश की नवीन वानिकी नीति पर टिप्पणी लिखें।

(8 Marks)

UP's New Forest Policy, — aims  
to achieve SDG-13 by ensuring  
economic development alongwith  
ecological conservation.

### Main Features

① It aims to increase Tree and  
Forest Cover of U.P from 9% to  
15% by 2030.

It aligns with India's  
national target of 33% forest cover

② Green credit to companies for  
tree plantation in exchange of  
similar proportion of forest land  
use. It can also be used to  
meet ESG standards of comp

③ Boost in livelihood through Social forestry and Agro-forestry

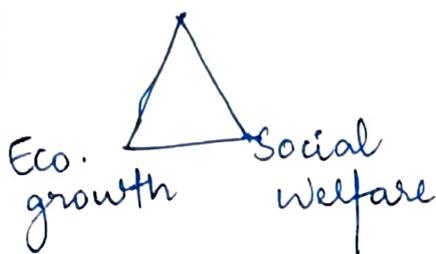
↳ Commercial cultivation of neem and babool.

- Food, fodder, fuel and other ecosystem services.

④ Joint Forest Management (JFM) and local participation to mitigate impact of climate change.

Benefits of Polig

Env't. Conserv<sup>n</sup>



However, challenges like weak monitoring 92% SMF averse to participate, lack of MSP for timber also exists

GIS based mapping, Cumulative support of NAO, civil society change in MSP policies and R&D by roping in institutes like BHU will lead to its success.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

**Q.10)** What is social forestry? Mention the goals and components of social forestry with special reference to Uttar Pradesh.

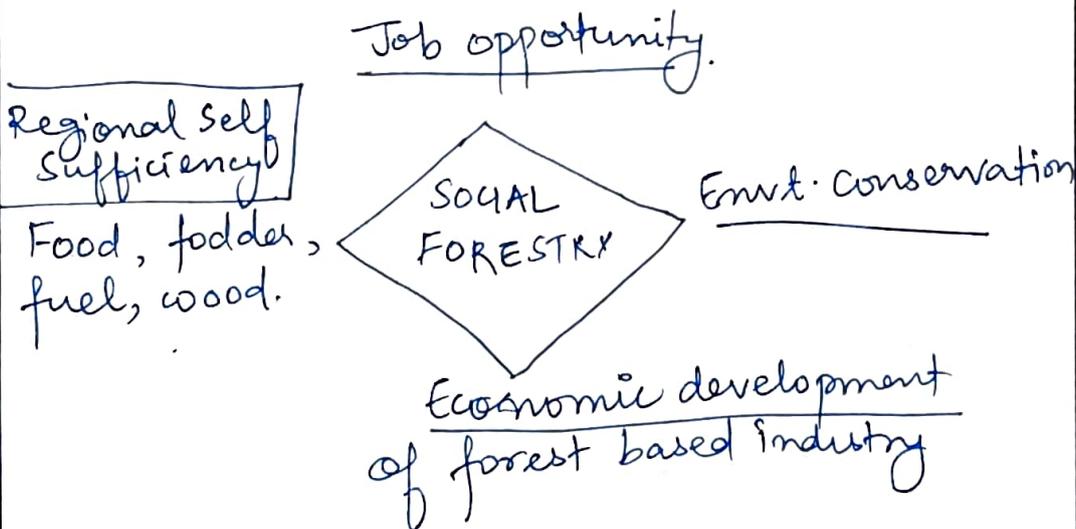
सामाजिक वानिकी क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में सामाजिक वानिकी के लक्ष्य एवं संघटकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

JC Westboy defines social forestry as "forestry of the people, for the people, by the people"

Propounded by World Bank and National Commission for Agriculture in 1980s it aimed at achieve wholesome target.

GOALS of SOCIAL FORESTRY



## Components of Social Forestry

- ① large scale tree plantation in barren land, roadsides, pastures, empty land public spaces etc.  
UP's Van Mahotsav fulfills it.
- ② Agro-forestry → leading to rise in yield, income & fertility.
- ③ Community participation
- ④ livelihood support by using trees for economic, medicinal etc. purposes
- ⑤ leads to Biodiversity conservation, awareness and Capacity Building.

Social Forestry requires close monitoring, suitable species choice land use and policy measures to address numerous challenges.

UP's agro-intensive economy looks for DIVERSIFICATION through social forestry.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) What are the current challenges before the agriculture sector in Uttar Pradesh? Briefly describe the efforts of the state government to solve these challenges.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि क्षेत्र के समक्ष मौजूदा चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों का संक्षिप्त वर्णन करें।

(12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh's agriculture  
contributes 25% to States' GSDP  
and employs 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the population.  
Historically, state has been an  
agrarian economy which faces  
multi-fold challenges and growth  
prospects.

Challenges in UP's agriculture sector

① low or stagnant productivity

⚠ Dominance of Monocropping

→ Wheat & Paddy (Central & Eastern  
UP)

→ Sugarcane (Terai region.)

## ② Fragmented landholding

It lacks creation of Economies of Scale and growth in crop yield.

Average size of land holding	0.76 hectares
------------------------------	---------------

③ Small & Marginal Farmers constitute (> 90%) of them.

④ Averse to use of emerging tech (AI based sensor, drone based irrigation)

⑤ lack of Digital literacy, soil health and weather predictability.

⑤ Still 80% of Net Sown Area is Monsoon dependent.

⑥ Skill gap & Poor training.

Thus, VP's Agri: faces multi fold challenges.

## State Govt. initiatives

- ① Conservation Agriculture  
(Mulching, Precision agriculture,  
Minimum/Zero Tillage)
- ② Integrated Watershed Dev. Programme
- ③ e-KCC. (digitisation)
- ④ Kisan Suvidha portal (Knowledge  
dissemination)
- ⑤ Smart Ganna Kisan App (Early  
Warning Syst<sup>m</sup>)
- ⑥ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana  
(Organic farming Promotion)
- ⑦ Khet Talab Yojana (Bundelkhand  
Income diversific<sup>n</sup>)
- ⑧ CM Khet Suraksha Yojana (solar fencing)
- ⑨ CM Farmer's Accident Compensation  
Scheme
- ⑩ Market linkages (200 UP Mandis  
integrated  
to e-NAM)

Agriculture has potential to diversify  
economic landscape via FOOD PROCESSING  
& Agro-based industries

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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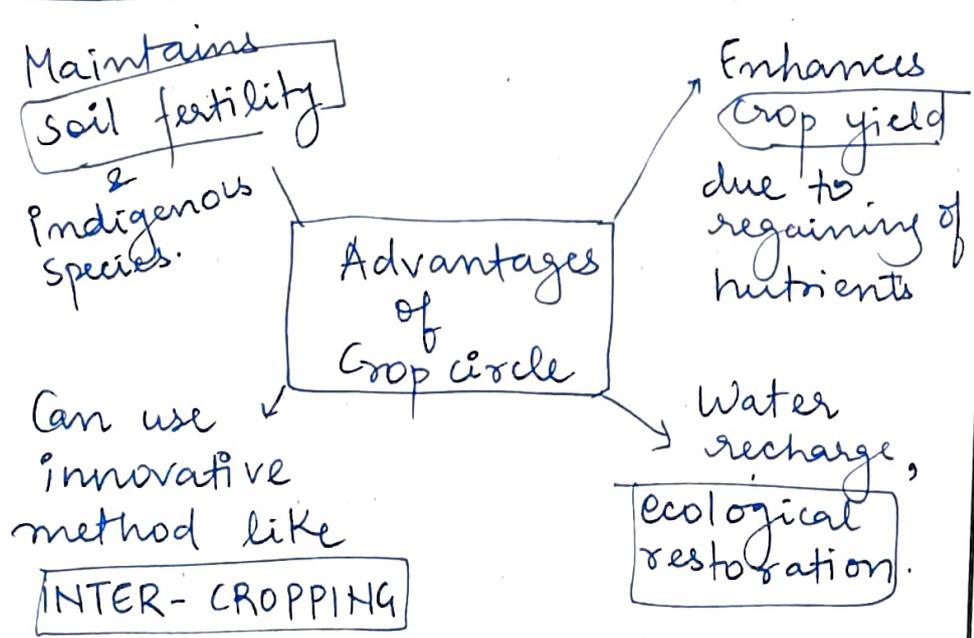
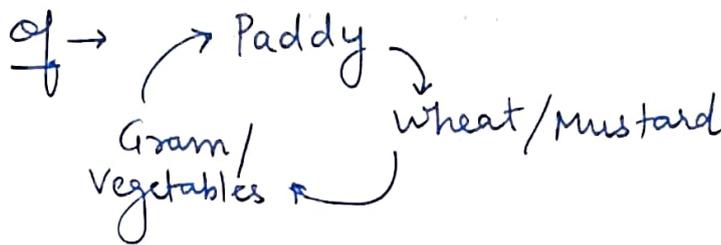
Q.12) What is crop circle? Describe the crop cycle of Uttar Pradesh.

फसल चक्र क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश के फसल चक्र का वर्णन कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Crop circle refers to the cycle of crop groupings grown after one season leading to crop rotation.

Central UP follows crop circle.



Crop cycle of UP varies from  
Region to Region based on various  
factors :

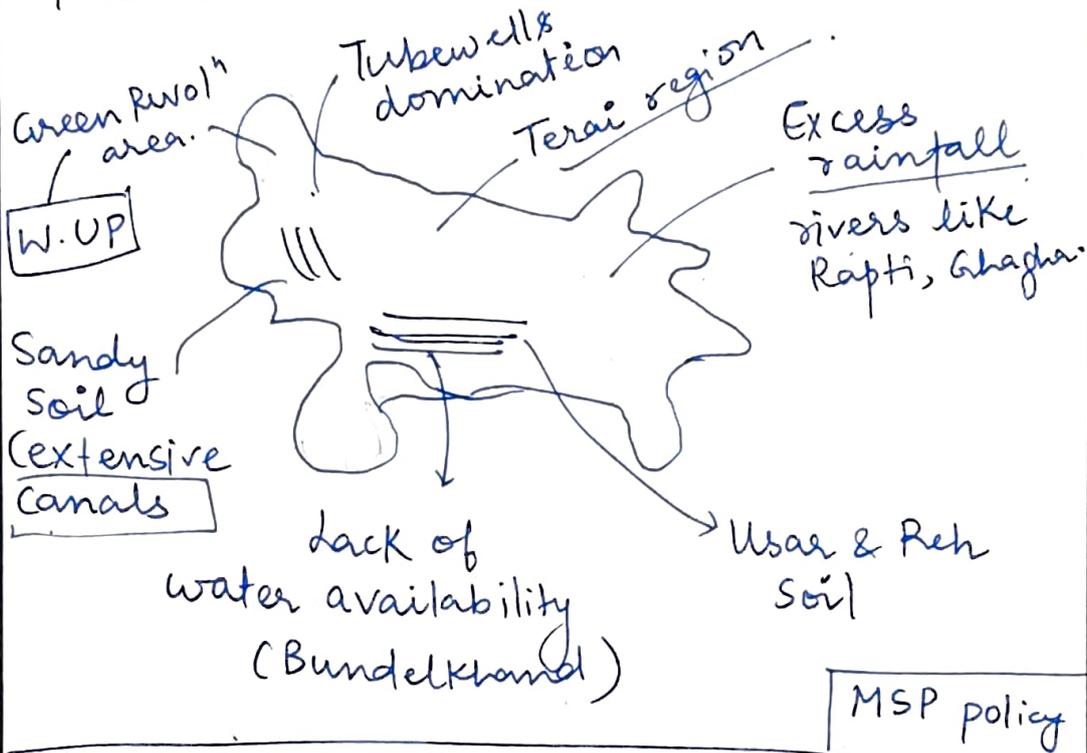


Fig. Factors affecting crop cycle.

① Western UP.

wheat and Paddy is grown due  
to presence of large number  
of tubewells & submersibles

② Terai region → AGRO FORESTRY  
can be seen

along with growth of conventional crops.

③ Agra Region

Potatoes are grown extensively due to infra. support.

④ Bundelkhand Region

Cycle of Pulses → Tur, Arhar, Urad, Masoor

⑤ Eastern UP

Receives above 100 cm rainfall.

Dominance of paddy can be seen throughout the year.

⑥ Awadh Region

(Horticulture - Wheat - Paddy - Coarse grains) etc.

IIVR (Varanasi), IISR (Lucknow) in collab with ICAR are producing crop-varieties for a more sustainable cycle of CROPS.

**Feedback**

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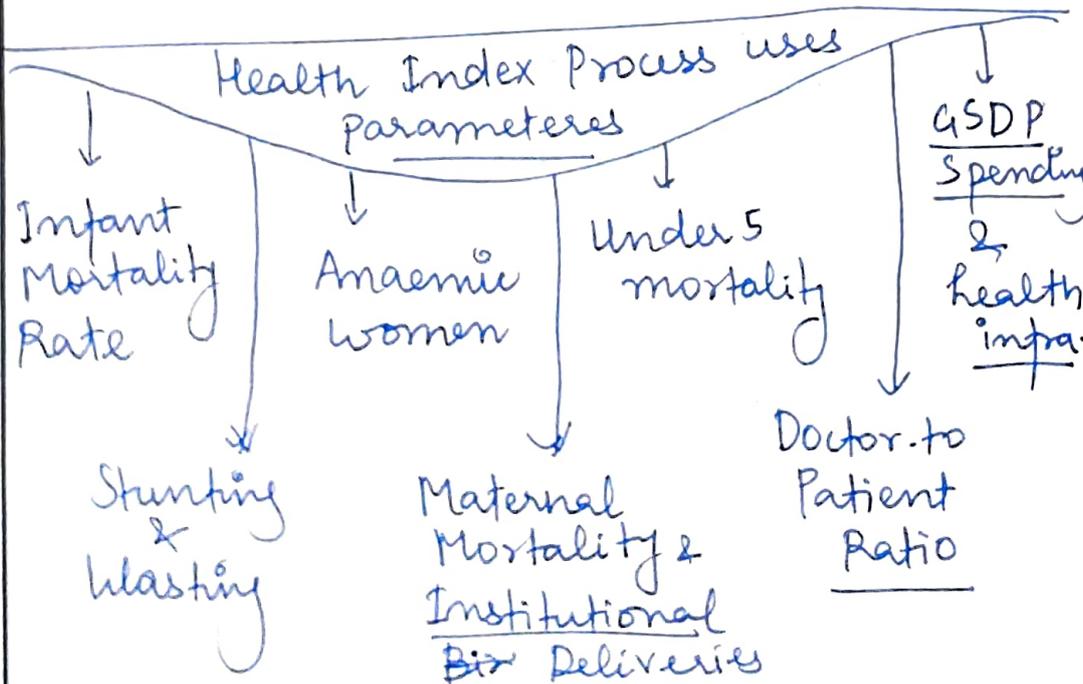
**Q.13)** Analyzing the health index process released by NITI Aayog, analyze the situation of Uttar Pradesh.

नीति आयोग द्वारा जारी स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक प्रक्रिया को विश्लेषित करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

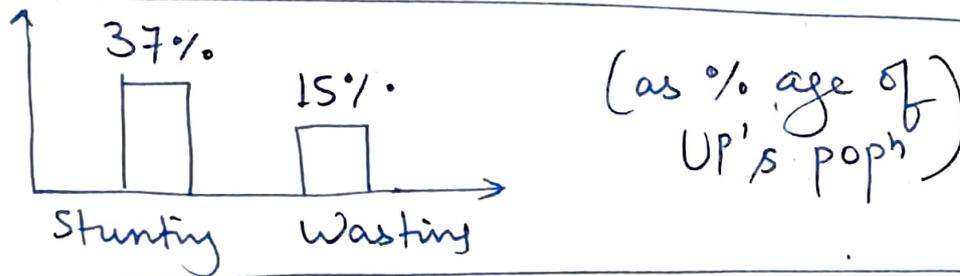
NITI Aayog's State Health Index, is a comprehensive ranking framework giving insight about the state's healthcare status.

UP with approx 20 crore population (2011 census) suffers from several issues in its healthcare sector.



## Situation of Uttar Pradesh in NITI's Health Index.

- ① UP has highest MMR in the Country. i.e. 198/10000 live births
- ② Stunting and Wasting percentage as per NFHS-5 are alarming.



- ③ 55% women are anaemic reflecting poor nutrition provisions and deep rooted patriarchy.
- ④ With huge population Doctor to Patient Ratio is not satisfactory and lags Below National Average which already achieved WHO stand.

	UP	WHO Recomm
Doctor : Patient Ratio	1 : 3189	1 : 1000

⑤ GDP spending of less than 1%  
(way below recommended by National Health Policy 2017 .)

⑥ 50% PHCs do not operate 24x7

⑦ Steps taken by State Govt. to address challenges

① 6% of budget allocation in 2024-25

② Health ATMs, expansion of existing colleges & health facilities.  
(22KPHCs converted to Health & Wellness Centres)

③ CM Jan Arogya Abhiyan — for specific group like Home Guards etc

④ ICDS, MDM (POSHAN), Telemedicine services (e-sanjeevani).

NITI Aayog highlighted UP to be one of the lowest performing districts efforts are needed seriously

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS	
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**Q.14)** State the economic importance of Terai region and to what extent this region can be helpful in the conservation of biodiversity, give your views.

तराई क्षेत्र के आर्थिक महत्व को बताइये तथा जैव विविधता के संरक्षण में यह क्षेत्र कहा तक सहायक हो सकता है, अपने विचार दीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Terai region is an **ECOTONE** lying between the Shivalik Foothills and the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

Features

① Marshes, Bog, Fen, swamp and streams dominate the area.

② Home to many National Parks

(Dudhwa) & wildlife sanctuaries

(Katarniaghat) and (Pilibhit Tiger Reserve)

Broader Terai region

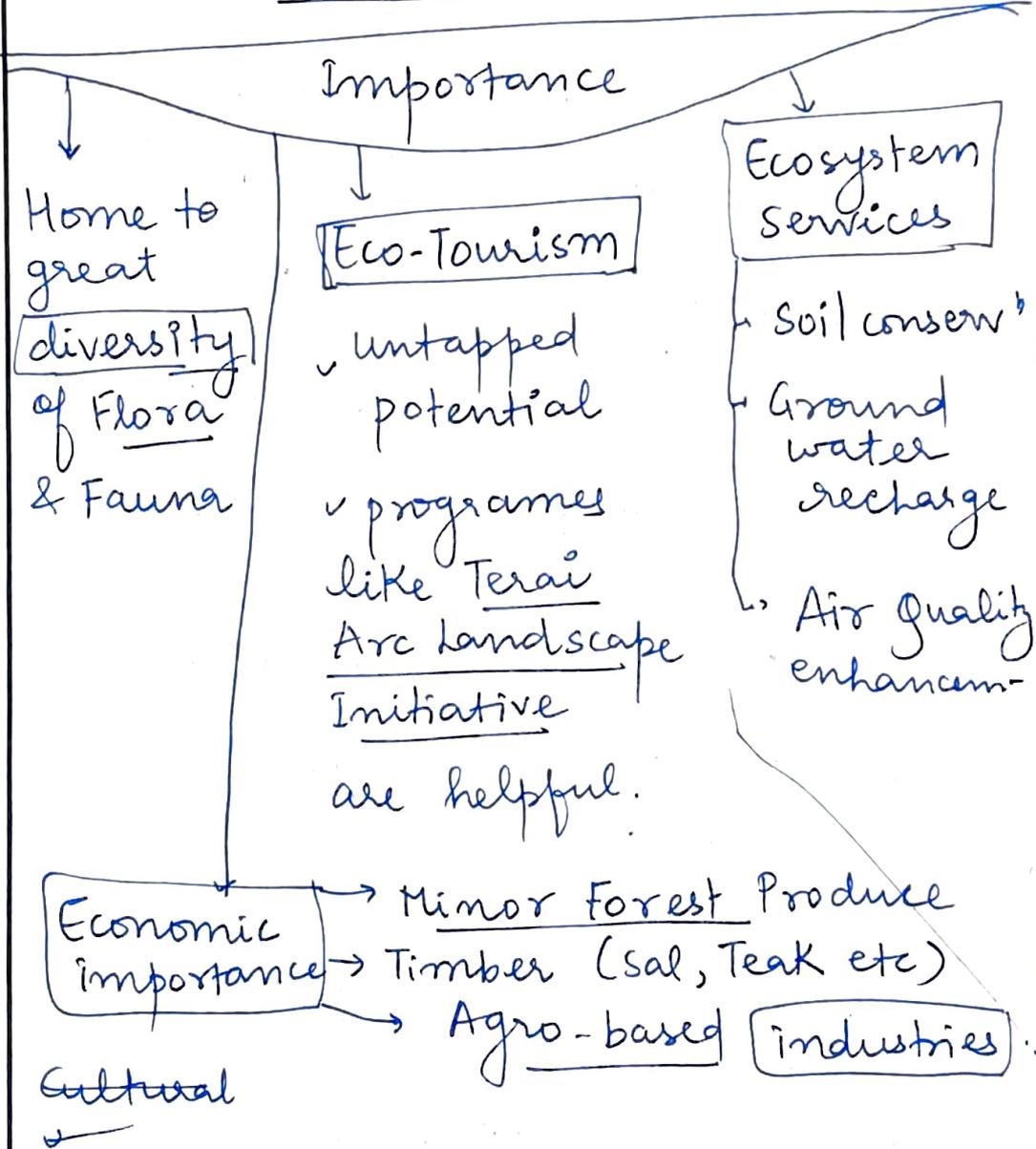


Districts of Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Khiri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur etc.

Fig. TERAI REGION

③ Contributes maximum portion to UP's forest area of 6.3%

④ Under Threat due to change in land use, agriculture extension and encroachment.



(Don't Write in this Area)

Cultural Importance

Home to Tharu tribe → heritage of sacred groves, Karma dance and local handicrafts :

Helpful in Biodiversity Conservation

- ① Grassland of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary → habitat of Swamp Deer
- ② HABITAT of → one horned Rhino  
 → Bengal Tiger  
 → Bar-headed crane.
- ③ Forest conservation - Plays imp. role in Green UP initiative and states' ecological restoration
- ④ Home to Chir, Pine, Sal, Teak, Amaltas etc. all important tree species.
- ⑤ Home to Dudhwa, Kishanpur, Katarniaghat WS & Amangarh Tiger Reserve as BUFFER ZONE

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) While classifying the major rocks found in Uttar Pradesh from geological point of view, tell the expansion area of Bundelkhand Plateau.

भूगर्भिक दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में पायी जाने वाली प्रमुख चट्टानों का वर्गीकरण करते हुए बुंदेलखण्ड पठार के विस्तार क्षेत्र को बताइये। (12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh showcases a huge diversity in its geological formation leading to troops from different eras.

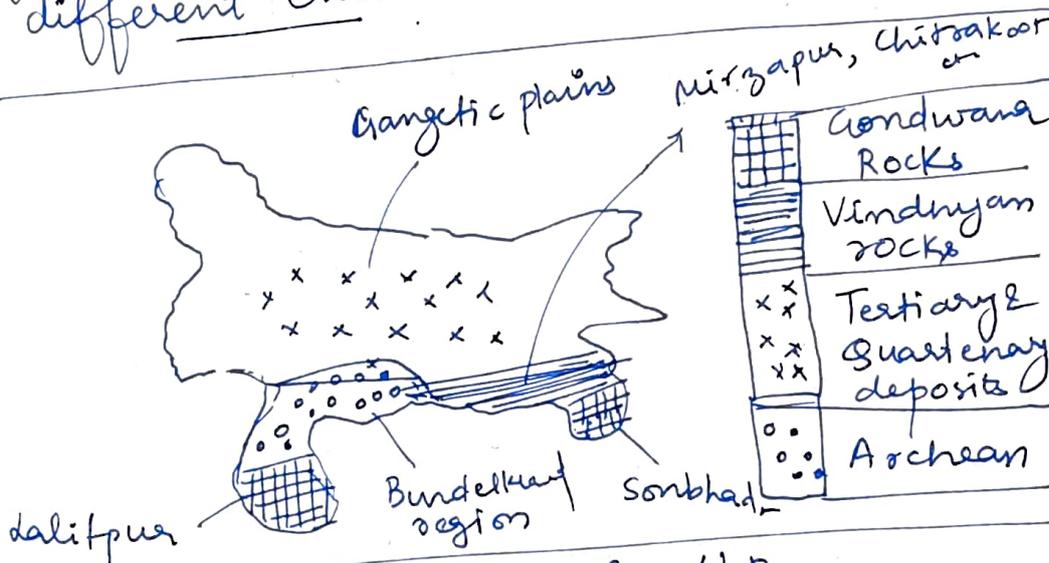


Fig. Rock classification in U.P

① Archean are the oldest group of rocks (pre-cambrian era) found mainly in Bundelkhand region.

△ Granite, gneiss, quartzite. etc.

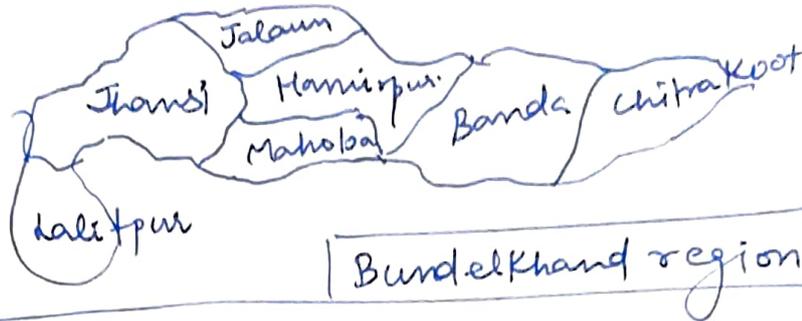
② Vindhyan rocks found in district of Mirzapur, Chitrakoot, Prayagraj etc. are rich in limestone & sandstone.

③ Coal-bearing Gondwana rocks are found in small area of halitpur & Sonbhadra.

④ Bundelkhand & Sonbhadra also consist of Dharwar rocks which are rich in Gold and Copper.

⑤ Plains of Ganga-Yamuna were formed ~~in~~ by deposits during Tertiary & Quaternary period some 70 million years ago.  
They consist of pebbles, sand, silt and clay.

Bundelkhand plateau extends from Betwa (in West) to Ken (in East) with an average height of 300m.



- ① Geological formation involves composition from Aocharn and Dhanwar rock system.
- ② Rich in mineral sources like granite, limestone, iron ore etc
- ③ Semi arid (with rainfall below 100 cm)
- ④ Consist tropical thorny forests.

⑤ The complex geography of Uttar Pradesh and constraints for life and livelihood need to be addressed by UP govt.

Steps like Solar Park in Jalaun, Ken-Betwa linkage & Khet Talab Xojana for water availability are a welcome step.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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Q.16) "Despite being endowed with river systems, some parts of Uttar Pradesh are still dependent on seasonal irrigation." Examine it.

"नदी प्रणालियों से सम्पन्न होने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भाग आज भी मौसमी सिंचाई पर निर्भर हैं।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh is home to several perennial and seasonal rivers alongwith other sources of irrigation. Despite that 80% of Net sown Area is Monsoon dependent.

Bundelkhand and Eastern UP in 2023 faced drought situation even leading to large scale migration in agriculture dependent regions.

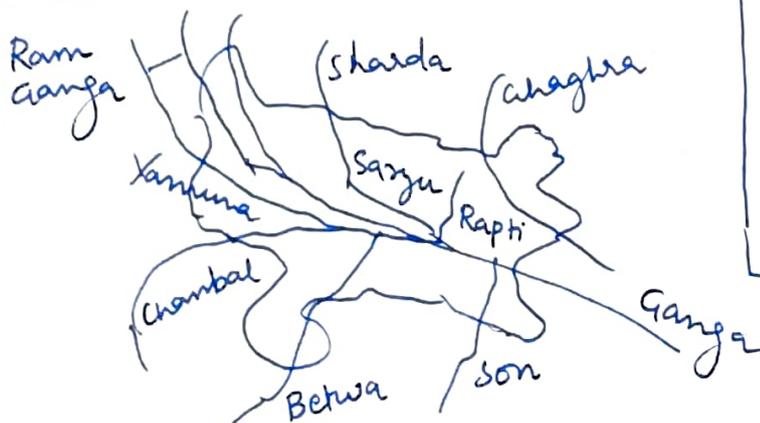


Fig Rivers of Uttar Pradesh

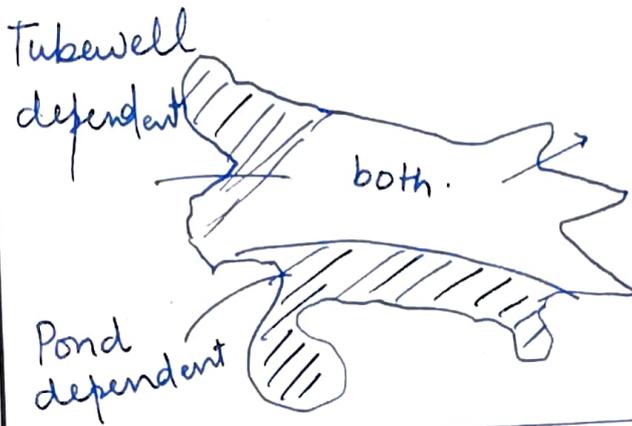


Fig.

Drought  
Prone  
region of  
Uttar  
Pradesh.

- ① Western U.P and Southern U.P  
receives less monsoon rainfall  
dominated by sandy & rocky  
terrains respectively.
- ② Lack of Awareness regarding
  - PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
  - Lack of Weather Forecast readings
- ③ Climate Change & erratic rainfall
- ④ Depletion of groundwater table,  
drying aquifers and ponds
- ⑤ Flooding in Ghaghra and Rapti  
in Eastern UP

⑥ Over-exploitation of groundwater in Western UP

eg) Ghaziabad declared Red Zone

⑦ Siltation problem in canal networks

eg) Upper Ganga Canal.

⑧ lack of investment in drip & sprinkler or AI based self-propelled sprayers.

Steps taken by Govt.

↓  
Atal Bhujal  
Yojana  
(recharging aquifers)

Ken-Betwa  
river linkage

↓  
PM-KUSUM  
C-1 & C-2

↓  
Solar pumps

↓  
PMKSY

Per Drop More Crop

IWMP (Integrated Watershed Manag. Prog.)

↓  
Khet Talab  
Yojana  
(ponds rejuvination)

Thus, efforts have reaped result in providing solutions to gaps in irrigation of U.P.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) What are the challenges before the established wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh? Share your thoughts on how these challenges can be addressed.

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियां कौन सी हैं? इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है, अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें?

(12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh with 6.33% of forest cover is home to numerous wildlife sanctuaries established for purpose of responsible tourism alongwith biodiversity protection.

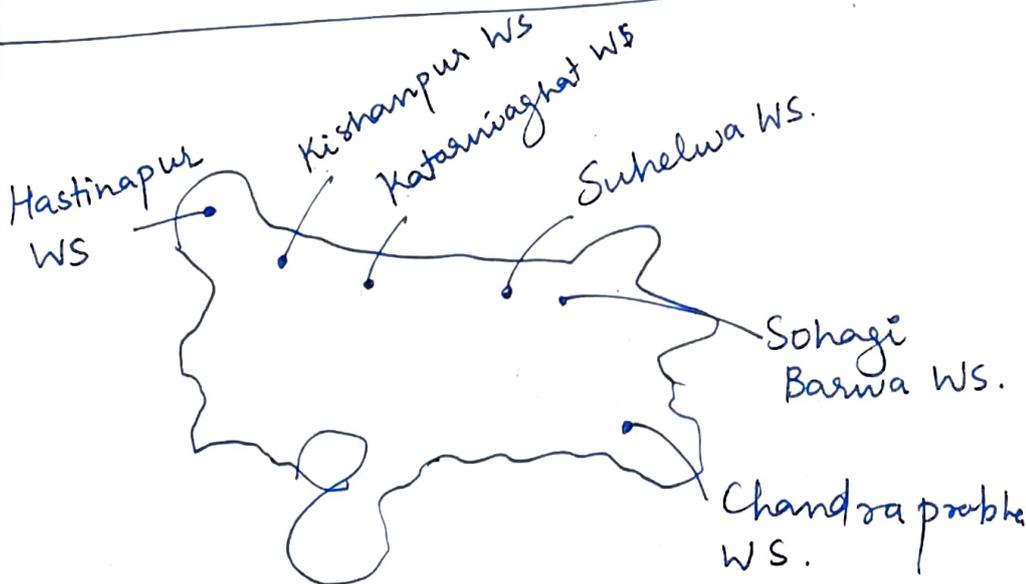


Fig: Wildlife Sanctuaries of U.P

## Challenges before Wildlife Sanctuaries

### ① Habitat Fragmentation

△ eg Swamp deer losing its home due to disappearance of grassland in Hastinapur W.S

[Study by WII]

### ② Man-Wildlife conflict

△ Destruction of wildlife corridors

△ eg Operation Bhediya was launched in Bahraich district

### ③ Encroachment for agriculture use

△ eg Sugarcane prod<sup>n</sup> leading to deforestation

### ④ Lack of sustainable Tourism Models

⑤ Illegal use of timber for application in furniture industry.

⑥ Neglect of local communities in knowing strategies traditional co-existence.

Steps to address Challenges.

① UP Tourism Policy 2023 asks for sustainable Tourism with local involvement.

Nepal Model  
Can be replicated in their management

② Joint Forest Movement, Social & Agro Forestry.

③ "VAN MAHOTSAV" organised for plantation drive.

④ GIS based mapping (change in land use)

⑤ Use of AI detection for illegal poaching trackdown.

⑥ "Van Mitraas" can be trained to implement "Van Samvardhan Yojana".

These steps will protect Wildlife Sanctuaries & their longevity

**Feedback**

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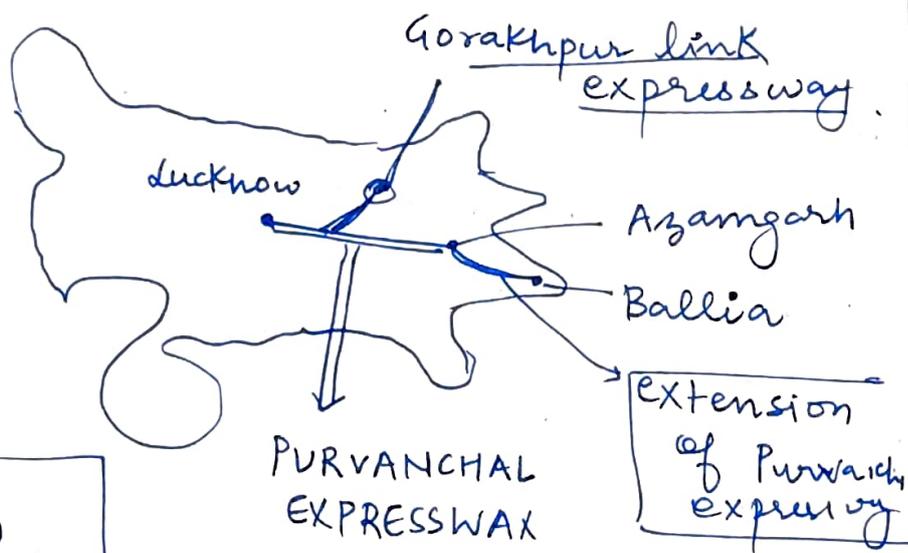
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**Q.18)** The 'Purvanchal Expressway' can prove to be helpful in the development of Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र के विकास में 'पूर्वांचल एक्सप्रेस-वे' सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Purvanchal expressway is a Public-Private-Partnership based construction which is a serious effort in enhancing connectivity to UP's far east region thus providing avenues of growth and prosperity.



Map of Expressway

## Role in Development of Purvanchal Region

① Connect to industrial nodes of Small Scale Industries

→ helping in export & import

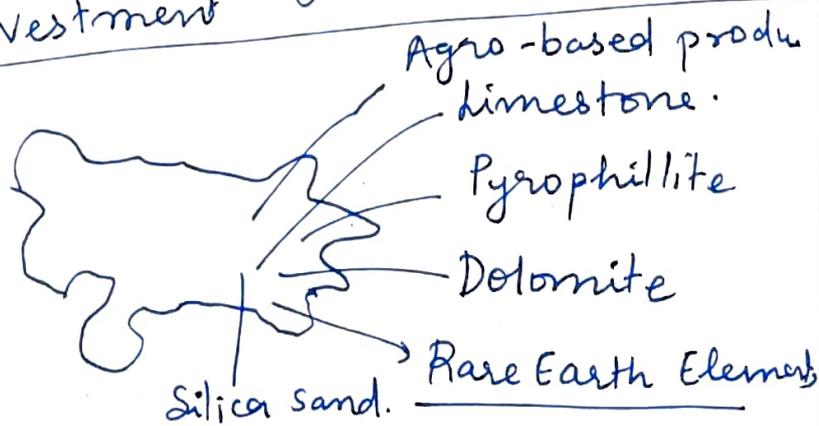
→ marketing & sale of products

like Terracotta of Gorakhpur giving boost to ODOP scheme

② Increase in employment and investment opportunities.

③ Despite being RESOURCE RICH region has lagged in attracting investment

Potential for Investment



- ③ Boost in Agro-Processing clusters,  
FPOs and SHGs - providing  
additional source to farmers'  
INCOME.
- ④ Rise in Real Estate Prices along  
the expressway.
- ⑤ Can be used as an AIR STRIP  
for emergency landing of IAF.
- ⑥ Sectoral policies will be benefited.
- ⑥ ✓ UP Solar Policy 2022  
✓ MSME promotion Policy 2022  
✓ Start Up Policy 2020
- ⑦ Increase in HDI Indicators  
linking AllMS Gorakhpur,  
Kasturba Balika Vidyalayas et.
- ⑧ Efficiency and reduction in  
logistics cost will lead to  
overall growth of Purvanchal  
Region

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Evaluate the infrastructure development being carried out in the state by the Uttar Pradesh government.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रदेश में किये जा रहे अधोसंरचना विकास का मूल्यांकन करें।  
(12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh in recent years has seen a significant boost in infrastructure to enhance innovation, sectoral growth, sustainability and financial viability. Investment in infrastructure is aligned with larger goal of \$ 1 trillion economy by 2030.

Infrastructure Development  
Carried out in various Areas

### ① Transport Network

① Expressways (Bundelkhand, Exp. Ganga Expressway)

② Metro projects (Kampur Metro) - use U-Girder Technology

① 13 operational ports including  
Jewar and Ayodhya airport  
under construction.

① Rail Network → Sahibabad-Meerut  
RRTS

① Water Ways - NW-1 (Prayagraj  
to Haldia)  
↳ Exploration of other navigable  
waterways.  
↳ MV Ganga Vilas Guise

② IT and Electronics

- ① EMZs (clusters, Film City Noida)
- ① AI city → Lucknow.

③ Multi Model Logistics Parks  
(Boraki, Varanasi etc.)

① Confluence of Eastern & Western  
Dedicated Freight Corridor at  
Meerut

④ Pharmaceutical Park (Dalitpur)

- ⑤ Biotech Park (Lucknow, Agra)
- ⑥ Defence & Aerospace Manufacturing Unit in Aligarh & Lucknow
- ⑦ Ayodhya (as MODEL SOLAR CITY)  
 ✓ Solar Park in Jalaun  
 ✓ Renewable policy incentives for CBG plant and Gaushalas.
- ⑧ New Universities (AIIMS Raebareli)  
 → Ma Shakhambhari Devi University  
 → Sampurnanand Sanskrit University  
 → Baba Goraknath Ayush University.
- ⑨ Incubation Centres in IIT Kanpur and GIMS, Noida.

Infrastructurel developm.  
 constituted 1.5 lakh of Capex in  
Budget 2024-25 → leading to overall  
employment, innovation, exports  
 and growth opportunities.

**Feedback**

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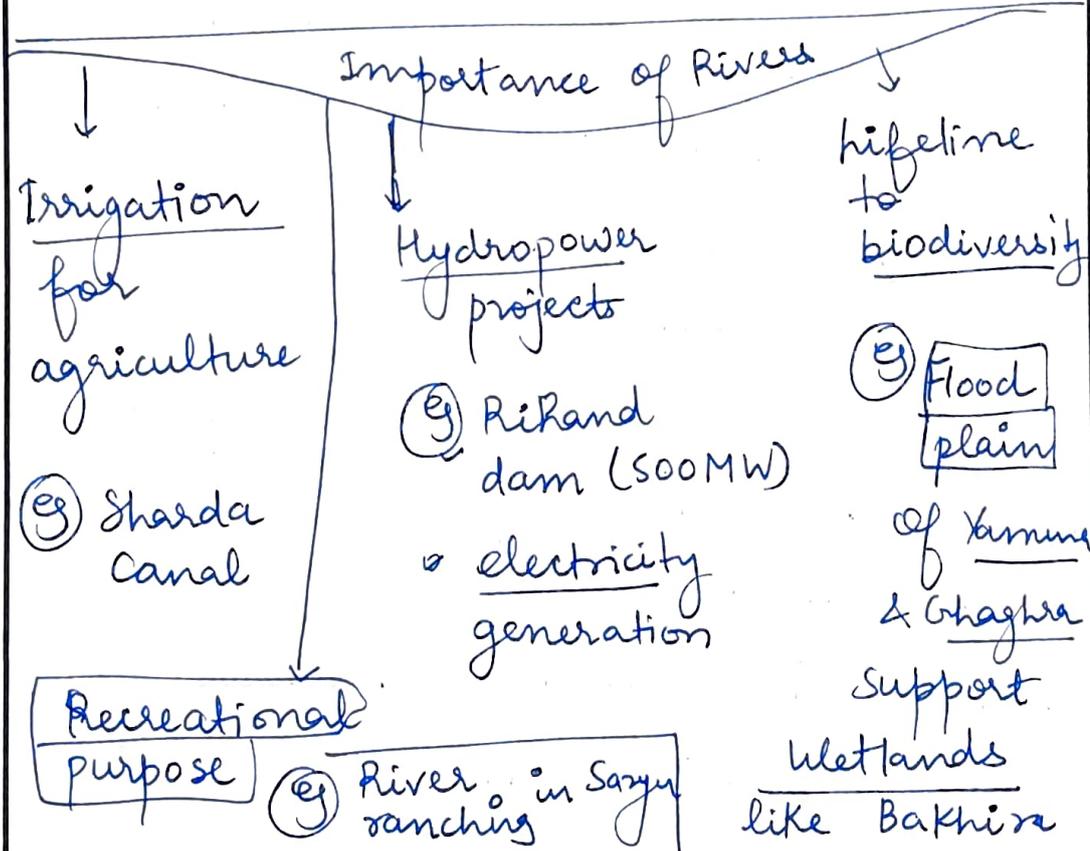


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**Q.20)** Mention the factors responsible for river pollution in Uttar Pradesh and its remedies.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नदी प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक और उसके उपाय का उल्लेख कीजिए  
(12 Marks)

Rivers are the elixir of life and Uttar Pradesh is blessed with numerous large and small river systems. They are the lifeline of states' economy and their protection is essential for healthy life.



## Factors responsible for River Pollution in Uttar Pradesh

### ① Industrial effluent discharge

↳ Tanneries of Kanpur cause  
severe water pollution in Ganges

### ② Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides leads to nutrient run off causing

EUTROPHICATION.

### ③ Sewage discharge due to poor Waste Management Ecosystem in Urban Areas.

### ④ Sand Mining in districts like Jalaun leads to embankment degradation and increase in water salinity.

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⑤ Acid Rain and excess carbon Sequestration leads to warming of river water — THREAT to aquatic species.

⊕ Gangetic Dolphins are rarely seen in Ganges now.

Steps taken by govt. to prevent poll'n

Namami Gange Programme

Waste-to-Energy plant in Lucknow

Promotion of ORGANIC Farming and ZBNF

Strict measures by SPCB

Afforestation drive (Clean UP, Green UP)

⊕ Mandatory installation of Bag filtration in industries

Integrated Watershed Dev. Programme

Thus, efforts need to be taken to avert impact of river pollution for States' well being.

**Feedback**

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