

TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 5 1 3

UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Neha Panchal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910038614	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Delhi	Date/दिनांक	

*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 TWENTY 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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			10:00	1:00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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

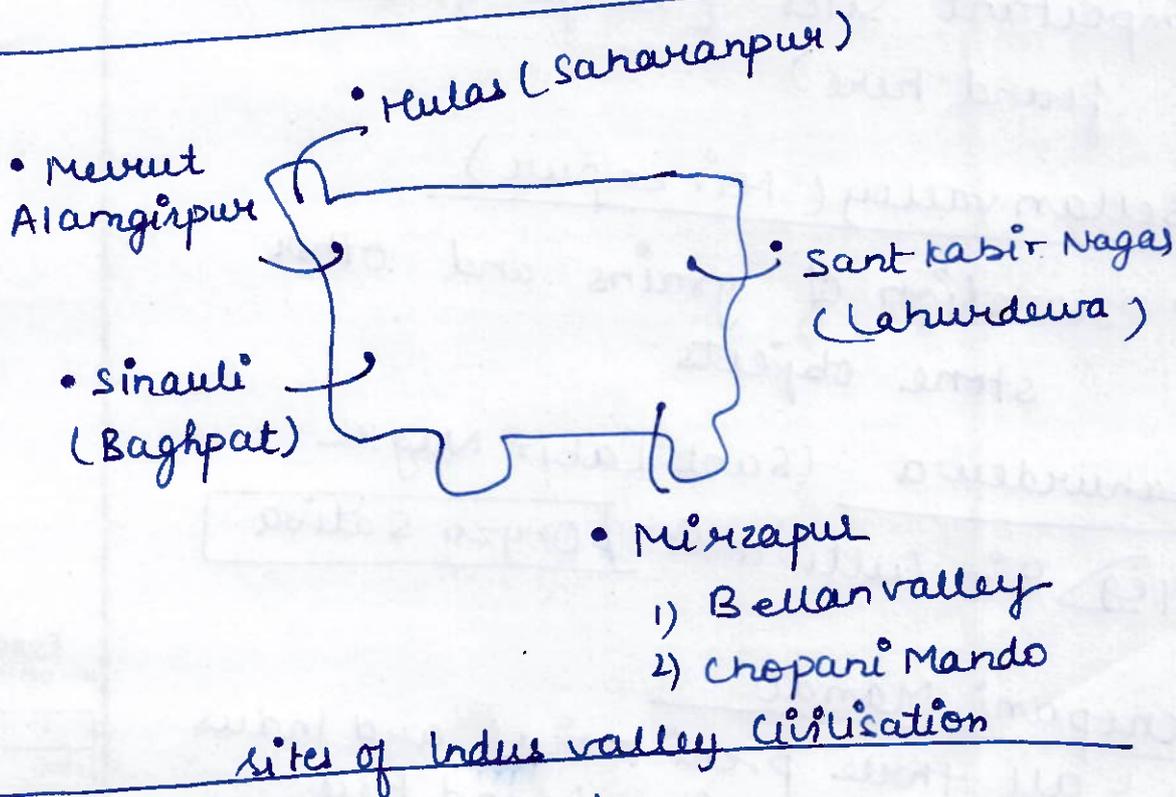
Section-A / खण्ड -क

Q.1) Throw light on sites of Indus Valley Civilization in Uttar Pradesh.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के स्थलों पर प्रकाश डालें।

Uttar Pradesh has been microcosm of Cultural civilisation starting from Indus Valley civilisation to modern Civilisation.



① Sirauli (Baghpat)

Recently excavated sites [remains of

'Necropolis' excavation]

② Alamgirpur (Meerut)

↳ excavated by B.B. Lal → Bronze and Copper Sulpture Remains.

③ Hulas (Sahasrampur)

↳ mentioned in Shatapath Brahmana also.

④ Alamgirpur (Meerut)

↳ Important sites [large granaries found here]

⑤ Behan valley (Mirzapur)

↳ excavation of grains and other stone objects.

⑥ Lahurdewa (Sant Kabir Nagal)

↳ Rice Cultivation / Oryza sativa

⑦ Chopani Mando

↳ all three prehistorical and Indus valley sites found here

Indus valley civilisation was the foundational pillar of today's Sustainable Urban development model.

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 was the role of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in Uttar Pradesh freedom struggle? 8

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में स्वामी सहजानंद सरस्वती की क्या भूमिका थी?

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was a reformer, educationist, philosopher who works for the agriculture sector immensely.

Role of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati

① All India Kisan Sabha 1920

↳ founded by Sahajanand Saraswati for land consolidation.

② Land Reforms policies

↳ rise the consciousness of farmers of Northern India for their rights.

③ Inclusion of landless in the freedom movement

④ Rise of agrarian class in the leadership movement

- 5) Raise the voice of tenants and small farmers through the organisation of farmers units
- 6) Integration with ~~the~~ India, National Congress
 [Cg] participation of All India Kisan Sabha in the Civil Disobedience movement.
- 7) Decentralisation of power reforms to the local people in the rural areas
- 8) Land consolidation in the eastern U.P
- 9) Encourage participation of farmers in the freedom movement

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was a man of action who works for the upliftment of agrarian class and enhance their participation in the national movement.

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.3) Discuss the role of Uttar Pradesh during quit India Movement.

8

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Quit India Movement in 1940's was a ~~was~~ final nail in the coffin to attain the freedom from British, and it was a spontaneous movement.

Role of UP in Quit India movement

① Sarojini Naidu - Kanpur

↳ enhance the women participation.

② Parallel government formation

eg: Chittu pardey [Ballia] → government against British control

③ Youth participation

↳ from mirzapur, prayagraj, Allahabad

④ Intense peasant uprisings

eg: Acharya Narendra Dev role in central ukhnow.
Head of Quami Seva Dal.

⑤ Ram Manohar Lohiya

↳ active participation in Quit India movement.

⑥ Sucheta Kripalani

↳ advocating women's participation

⑦ Vijaya Laxmi Pandit

faced imprisonment charges during Quit India movement.

UP has been an epicentre of 1942 characterised by widespread mass participation of people

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.4) What are the steps taken by the State government to boost the educational infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh? . 8

उत्तर प्रदेश में शैक्षिक अवसंरचना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

UP has the 56% of population is less than 30 years of age and the literacy rate of UP is 67.68% which needs investment and innovation to reap this dividend.

Steps by government :-

- ① Operation Kayakalp → to built infrastructure in school.
- ② Project praveen for class 9th to 12th boys and girls in enhancing skill.
- ③ B Women's hostel
↳ mentioned in budget 2025-2026 in all 75 district
- ④ UP higher education policy 2024
↳ increasing Gross enrollment Ratio 25% to 50%

⑤ Project Alankar

↳ for robust lab infrastructure in school

⑥ PM SHRI Schools

↳ Central sectoral scheme → to innovate the infrastructure in school.

⑦ UP Skill development mission

↳ skilling of 10 lakh students annually.

⑧ UP AI mission 2025

↳ integration of Artificial intelligence labs in the schools.

Way forward

→ 1. Integration of state policy with NEP 2020

→ 2. Focus on skill development through skill mapping

↳ 3. Increase girl child enrollment

↳ 4. private universities numbers should increase.

Education is the silver lining in achieving 1 trillion goal by 2029.

Feedback

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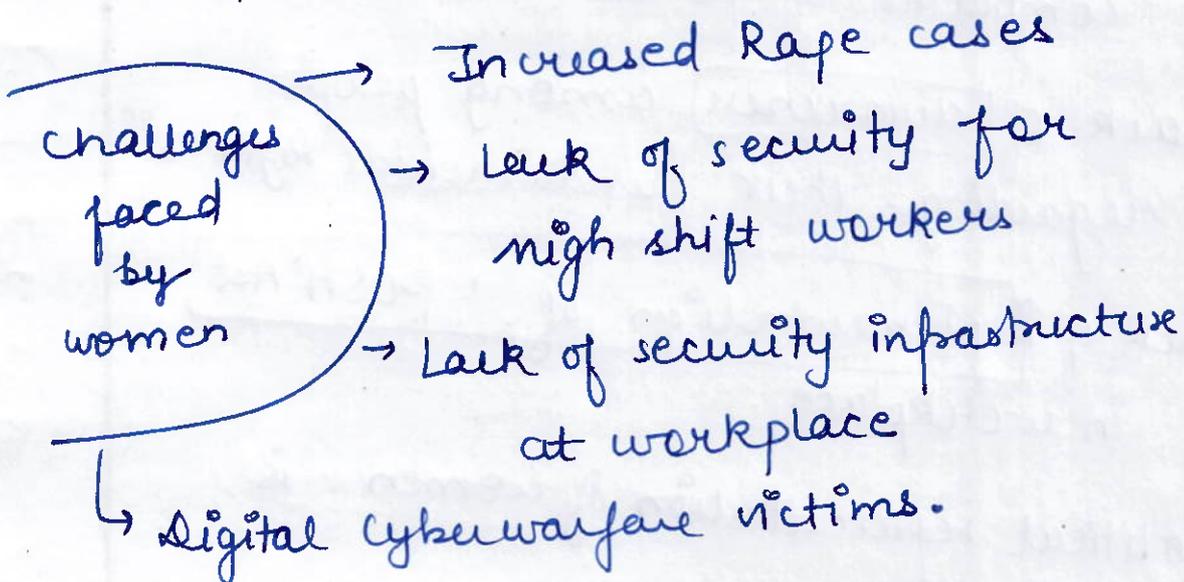
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Critically analyse the challenges faced by state government in ensuring women safety in Uttar Pradesh. 8

उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Women are the lightning conductor in the path of Inclusive development. Current, UP has ~32% of female labour force participation rate.



Challenges by state government

① Lack of financial expenditure on infrastructure.

eg: CCTV's camera's installation,
women's marshalls in Buses.

② Declining labour force participation

rate in the workforce.

③ Lack of women's police force to ensure better safety

eg: Beat officers are largely male members.

④ Bureaucratic Apathy in filling the complaint of female members

⑤ Lack of awareness among people regarding their fundamental rights

⑥ Lack of implementation of 'POSH' Act in workplace.

⑦ Political representation of women is meagre

eg: Panchayat Rati's concept.

- 1. Pink police booths in all district
- 2. Mission Shakti 2.0 in all 75 district

Govt. Measures

- 3. 1698 Anti Rape Squads
- 4. Sumangla Yojna for their development

→ Nari Shakti se Viksit UP, Viksit UP se Viksit Bharat.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Analyse the problems related to civil Defence Uttar Pradesh.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश में नागरिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित समस्याओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Uttar Pradesh Civil defence unit is working ~~against~~ in the UP Home security department worked as an ancillary force for maintaining law and order in the U.P.

Problems related to Civil Defence Uttar Pradesh

- ① Lack of formal recognition
↳ like NSS, NCC
- ② Integration of Technology is not upto the mark.
↳ during Mahakumbh, they donot have proper metal detectors with them.
- ③ Lack of decision making power
↳ in case of emergency decision
- ④ Reduced Man power
↳ unable to manage the crowd control situation.

5. Absence of Proper Training modules
in any specific organisation.

6. financial incentivisation is low
↳ to attract young generation.

7. Safety equipments
↳ to ensure their protection

8. No procedure of training to work
with police forces

Way forward

- ↳ 1. financial incentivisation to encourage people
- ↳ 2. Technological advancement
- ↳ 3. Proper formal training of

↳ 4. Formal Recognition and job
incentivisation in future

Thus, Civil Defence units can act like a pillar of our forces to maintain peace and tranquility in society.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Evaluate the necessity of a State Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य विधान परिषद की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Article 169 → State legislative Councils in the state for the term of 6 years.

Currently 6 states have UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Necessity of State Legislative Council

① Act as 'check and balance' mechanism

eg: No - confidence motion or as a second chamber

② Bring 'Permanency' in the democracy

↳ State legislative councils are of permanent nature

③ Diverse Representation

eg: $\frac{1}{3}$ → local bodies
 $\frac{1}{3}$ → state legislative assembly

$\frac{1}{12}$ → Teachers

$\frac{1}{12}$ → graduates

$\frac{1}{6}$ → ^{to} nominated by governor.

④ Check 'Hasty Authoritarianism' of majority government
 eg: ordinary Bill passed by both the houses.

⑤ Voice of the people
 ↳ Important debate, discussion and dialogue took place.

However, there are some loopholes

① Unnecessary delay in implementation of policies by the Council.

② Act as a retirement chamber for those not elected in state legislative Assembly

③ 1/3rd representation is from state Assembly
 ↳ which is not required

④ Lack of representation from Local Panchayats

↳ 1. 'Money Bill' passed through both houses. [special majority in Council also]

↳ 2. Political training of MP's & MLA's

State legislative Council is required to maintain the balance of federalism in States.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) What are the key features of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Component Manufacturing Policy-2025.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स घटक विनिर्माण नीति-2025 की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

Uttar Pradesh Electronics Component manufacturing policy 2025 aims to double the manufacturing capacity of state to achieve 1 trillion dollar economy by 2029

Key features :-

① 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'

↳ by self-sufficiency in production-
Assembly and manufacturing the final product.

eg: 60% of mobile production in U. Pradesh.

② Supply chain Resilient mechanism

eg: semicon chip industry inaugurated near Jewar International Airport.

③ Doubling the export Competitiveness

↳ currently ~30% of total export in India from Uttar Pradesh.

4) Attracting Investment

eg) Foxconn Apple plant in Noida.

5) Creation of Multi Modal logistic parks

↳ for ease of doing business and build investor's confidence.

6) Attracting FDI

↳ through FDI magnet district like Gautam Buddha Nagar Noida.

7) Quality Lab checking units

↳ to increase export.

challenges → 1. Intermittent electricity in Bundelkhand and

Purvanchal.

↳ 2. Unbalanced Regional development

↳ 3. Lack of skilled labour workforce for Semiconductor industry

↳ 4. Research and development [0.6% only of India's GDP.]

Thus, Connectivity, Commitment and Competitiveness is required for VIKSI T

UTTAR PRADESH is a # through electronics component Manufacturing policy-2025

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Discuss the composition and jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court in Uttar Pradesh. 8
 उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की संरचना और क्षेत्राधिकार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Allahabad High Court, were formed in 1916 under the high court Act 1858., earlier the court was in Agra. High Courts were formed through GOI Act 1935 in all the states.

Composition of High Court

↳ Currently ~76 judges are working under Allahabad High Court, while the sanctioned strength is nearly 180. with one chief justice of High Court.

Jurisdiction of High Court

1) Original jurisdiction

↳ to hear the dispute between Centre and state, state and state.

2) Advisory jurisdiction (Article 227)

↳ to governor in case of election defection by any member.

3) Issue of 'writs' (Article 226) -

↳ 'prohibition', 'Certiorari' etc.

4) Appellate jurisdiction

↳ in civil and criminal matter. from

↳ district and session courts

5) Judicial Review

↳ Authority to declare state / or central laws if they violate the constitution.

6) Transfer of Cases

↳ from subordinate courts to high courts.

Hence high courts are the protector of fundamental Right and act as a guardian of constitutional morality.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Examine the initiatives taken by the Uttar Pradesh government to promote and preserve regional languages. 8

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने और संरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण करें।

Uttar Pradesh is land of multicultural diversity where it is said 'ghat-ghat par pari Badle, kos-kos par Vari'.
preserving the linguistic diversity of state.

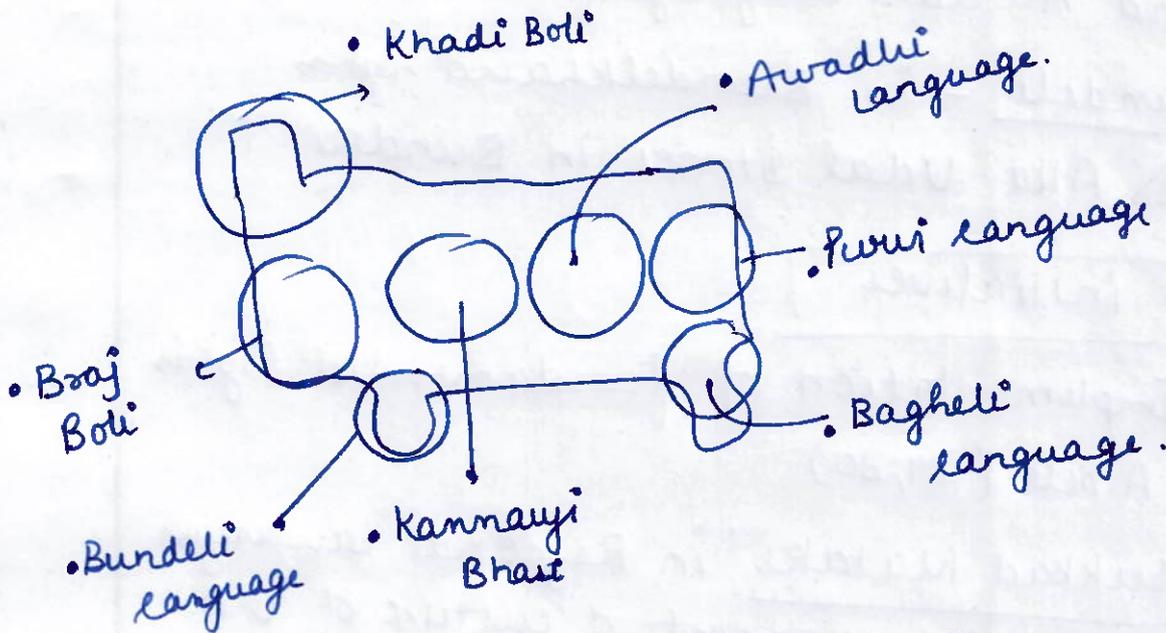


fig. Language diversification in UP.

① Khadi Boli

↳ preponent Amir Khusrao and the name given by Rahul Sankitayan

Gov. effort → National education policy
 ↳ Promotion of

regional languages.

② Braj language

↳ called as the love language of people of UP

Govt. → Implementation of Article 29,

Right to preserve linguistic diversity

③ Kannauji → a bridge between Braj and Awadhi language.

④ Bundeli - in Bundelkhand region

↳ Ala-Udal stories in Bundeli

Govt. initiatives

① Implementation of fundamental Rights Article (29, 30)

② Mukhad Matsak in Regional languages by department of culture of U.P.

③ 'Cultural exchanges' programmes with 'Trinidad', 'Tobago' [in puriya and Awadhi language]

Language is a medium of individual as well as collective growth of society.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ख

Q.11) Write a short note on the structure of society in Uttar Pradesh during 6th century BC.

12

ईसा पूर्व छठी शताब्दी के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में समाज की संरचना पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

6th Century B.C marked a transition in society from rural society of Vedic age to Mauryan period and Buddhism and Jainism philosophy took a rise.

Structure of society during 6th Century BC:-

- ① Rise of Tools
↳ 'Iron' developed during Maurya's period → transitioning the development in agriculture sector
- ② Increasing Trade and Commerce
↳ with west Asia [eg] lapis lazuli trade
- ③ Rise of 'Mahajampads'
↳ territorial powers emerges

in different regions

eg Kuru Mahajanpad, Panchal Mahajanpads etc [UP has 8

Mahajanpads mentioned in Anguttar Nikaya

④ Rise of 'Buddhism' and 'Jainism' as a reformer against Hinduism

eg Bindusara → follow Buddhism

⑤ Position of 'women' degraded

↳ earlier in Sabha, Samiti's they were allowed.

⑥ from 'Cattle wealth' to territorial wealth.

⑦ Rise of 'territorial army' by the king.

⑧ Development of architecture

eg Sarnath pillar

Sohagawa inscription Gwalior.

- 9) Chaturvarna system deeply ingrained in the society.
- 10) Trade and urbanisation
eg) coins 'Nishanka', 'Satmanah' for exchange of goods
- 11) Centralisation of power by the 'king' as he is the 'Karta' for all his praja.
- 12) Development of literature and philosophy in Takshila and Nalanda university.

6th century BC presents an indelible mark on the political, social and economic structure of our society.

Feedback

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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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Q.12) What was the policy of the British Government towards the Taluqdars of Awadh after the Revolt of 1857?

12

1857 के विद्रोह के बाद अवध के तालुकदारों के प्रति ब्रिटिश सरकार की क्या नीति थी?

Revolt of 1857 was a watershed movement in the process of India's freedom struggle movement.

Policy of British government towards Taluqdars of Awadh :- (Before 1857)

- ① Implementation of Permanent Settlement Act on Awadh Taluqdars for revenue generation.
- ② Exploitative land Revenue policies in the name of land reforms.
- ③ Marginalisation of Taluqdars by holding lands through force.
- ④ Military and legal action against the farmers to exploit

their rights -

- ⑤ Over estimation of their land productivity to increase their land revenue.
 - ↳ later leads to Awadh Revolt.
- ⑥ After 1857 Revolt.
 - ↳ British reversed their policy
 - ① Talugdars - as essential allies
 - ↳ to maintain stability
 - ② Awadh Act of 1869
 - ↳ to protect their rights of land.
 - ③ Reduce Suppression
 - ↳ to reduce the risk of revolt again.
 - ④ Reduction in militarisation of area also
 - ⑤ Land Assessment → in a right manner with the use of technology.

However, later Awadh was imposed under ~~the~~ Subsidiary Alliance policy to capture Awadh political, social and economic power.

Feedback

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#	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.13) Critically analyse the role of women from Uttar Pradesh in the Indian Freedom Movement.

12

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में उत्तर प्रदेश की महिलाओं की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Women were the lightning conductor in the Indian freedom movement to lit the light of 'Freedom' from the shackles of 'British'.

Role of women

① Rani Lakshmi Bai

↳ 'Khub Ladi Mardani' → belong to Bundelkhand region. fought in 1857 revolt [General Huger Rose].

② Begum Hazrat Mahal

↳ on behalf of her died son from Lucknow in Revolt of 1857.

③ Uda devi [Lucknow]

↳ in the Non cooperation and Quit India movement.

④ 'Sarojini Naidu'

↳ from Kanpur → increasing women's participation in movement

↳ 'Nightingale of India'

⑤ 'Kamala Devi Nehru'

↳ the voice of 'marginalised women and took active participation

⑥ 'Jhalkari Bai'

↳ during Revolt of 1857 against Britishers.

However, there are some challenges

① Upper class women participation majorly in the movement

↳ left behind All Inclusivity

② Regional challenges were the main vision rather than India's Independence.

- ③ Lack of political Representation to raise their voice
- ④ Literacy level is low - as British thought women education is a wasteful resource for them.
- ⑤ Mostly women's rights raised by men's.
- ⑥ Rural women doesn't actively participate in the Independence movement.

Hence, we can conclude that women's participation is another hand in achieving 'swaraj' but the All India participation is lacking.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Creating smart villages is closely tied to building self-sustaining infrastructure, fostering responsible citizens, and promoting behavioral change. Comment. 12

स्मार्ट गांवों का निर्माण आत्मनिर्भर बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण, जिम्मेदार नागरिकों को बढ़ावा देने और व्यवहार में बदलाव को प्रोत्साहित करने से गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। टिप्पणी करें।

⇒ U.P's 23.24% population only lives in urban areas and 77% majority population is a part of villages or rural economy.

⇒ Smart villages tied to self-sustaining infrastructure

① To reduce migration

↳ food processing in industries
↳ more than 50% women participation eg: Dairy sector.

② Employment generation

eg: Farmer's producer organisation for land consolidations.

③ Human Resource development

eg: BharatNet - connecting Panchayats of UP with Internet.

109: Operation Kayakalp for school Infrastructure.

110 (4) Rise of self-employment

109 ODOP [One district one Product] to attain self sufficiency

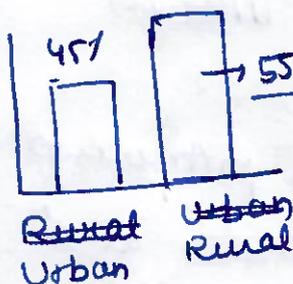
5 Health infrastructure

↳ to reduce out of pocket expenditure
currently 2 AIIMS ↳ Baramilly
↳ Gerakhpur.

⇒ Smart villages fostering responsible citizens.

1 SVEP - Startup village enterprises to boost Village economies.

2 MSME → force multiplier



↳ mostly MSME in rural areas related to Handicraft industries. to boost local economies

Smart villages → promotes behavioural change

① Open defecation free village (ODF++)

↳ through Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

② Digital Infrastructure

↳ eg Cyber Swachta Pakhwada Kendras in panchayat's

③ Utilisation of Resources

↳ eg 'Jal Sahelis' or using Tankla System [with the help of NGOs]

④ Use of Non-Renewable energy sources

↳ eg Bio energy gas plant [waste to wealth in Gorakhpur].

Way forward → 1. Bridging the digital divide between rural and urban areas

→ 2. Smart city in the villages or 'Smart villages'

↳ 3. Increase public-private partnership
Villages are the backbone of India and making them smart is bringing affluence in the backbone of economy.

Feedback

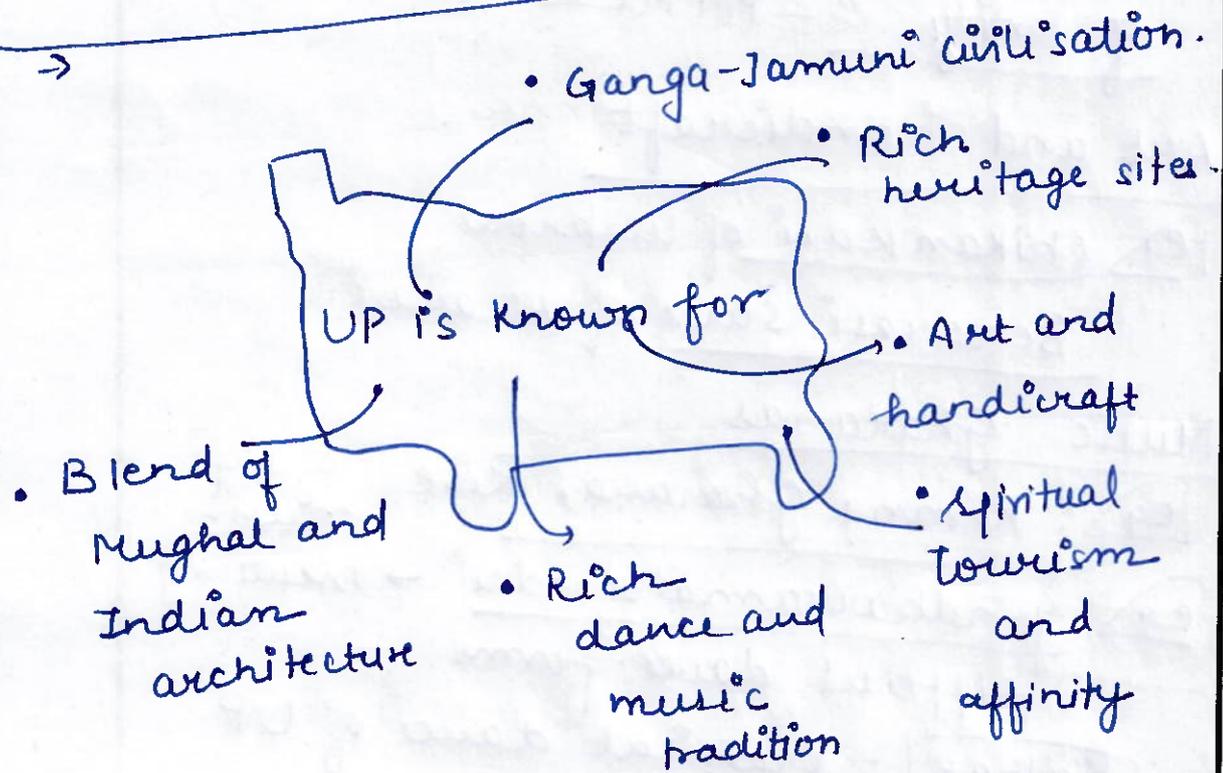
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Evaluate the role of the Uttar Pradesh government in preserving and maintaining its rich cultural heritage. 12

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण और रखरखाव में निभाई गई भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

UP is known for its rich legacy from ancient to modern, Buddha to Ambedkar maintaining its rich cultural heritage.



① Art and architecture

leg! Gupta architecture ← Dashavata Temple
Bhittai Pillar (known)

② Blend of Mughal and regional architecture

eg Mathura art and sculptures

eg Agra fort

③ Spiritual Tourism

eg: "Matiakumbh is a Mahayagna of unity." - PM Modi

④ Art and handicraft

eg chikankari of Lucknow
Benarasi saree of Varanasi

⑤ Music Gharanas

eg: Kiara Gharana, Rise of Sufi music.

eg Gandharvamahaveedi → mentioned different dance forms.

Kathak - classical dance of U.P.

Role of Uttar Pradesh government in preservation

① 12 tourist sites under cultural heritage.

→ Buddhist circuit, Ramayan circuit, wildlife sanctuaries circuit etc.

② Adopt a heritage scheme for the preservation of cultural heritage

③ ODOP and ODOC

↳ ODOP for handicraft promotion

↳ ODOC (one district one cuisine)

for promotion of cuisine heritage.

↳ eg. hydrabadi Biryani

④ Museums and Archives centres

↳ eg. Allahabad museum, Rani Thani Museum.

④ PLI in tourism (production linked incentives).

⑤ promotion of GI Tag goods in G20.

Way forward

1. EK Bharat, Shretha Bharat in UP [EK UP Shretha UP]

2. preservation of UNESCO sites

UP's rich cultural heritage is a blessing for India's journey of 'Vishwagami'

Feedback

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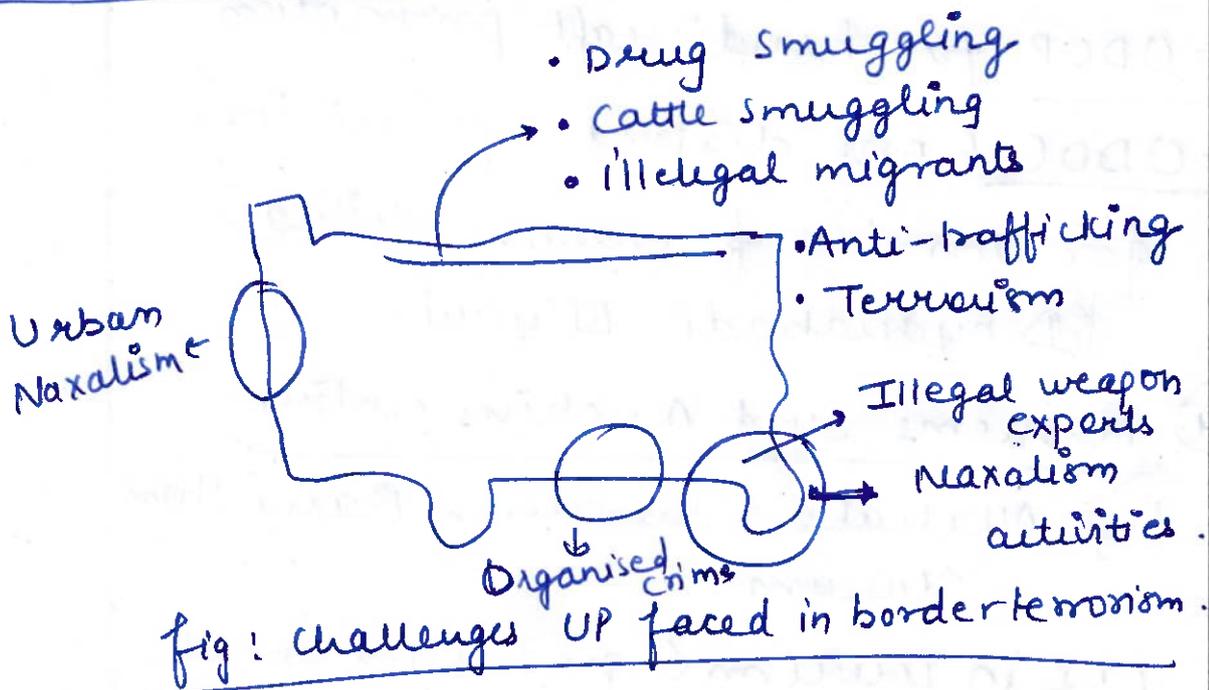
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Examine the challenges of cross-border terrorism in Uttar Pradesh's border areas. 12

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सीमा पार आतंकवाद की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करें।

Uttar Pradesh ~~to~~ boundaries is with Nepal in the North and with 7 other states and 1 Union territory, required a robust security infrastructure



Challenges :-

① Security of India's largest population.

② New Digital warfare

↳ difficult to encrypt

③ Use of 'Chinese' Thuremma App by terrorist during 'Red fort attack'

③ Illegal entry from Nepal border

↳ especially in Terai region

eg) Recently UPATS busted terrorist activities near Bahraich area.

④ Lack of Technological advancement of border forces

eg) SSB in Nepal and Bhutan Border

⑤ Illegal weapon sized along border area

⑥ Rise of money laundering cases

eg) 'Hawala Racket in Mirzapur district'

⑦ Rise of urban Naxalism

↳ give rise to unorganised crimes such as women trafficking etc.

⑧ Youth Radicalisation in the border areas

eg 1. Sitapur → ISIS Radicalisation drive.

⑨ Pakistan based terrorist group along Indo-Nepal border.

Way forward

- 1. fencing of border areas
- 2. Integration of technology along border areas
- 3. Digital Physical infrastructure for border as well as ancillary force (STF, ATSetc)

4. Digital education on use of social media especially to women

5. Strengthening of reforms in Police departments [Prakash Badal judgement.]

6. Increase police! population Ratio-in UP.

UP's border security is integral to the India's security

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Analyze the challenges faced by Uttar Pradesh in preventing radicalization and its impact on internal security. 12

उत्तर प्रदेश में कट्टरपंथ को रोकने में आने वाली चुनौतियों और आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें।

UP is the most populous district of India and can be more prone to radicalization due to its multi-diverse culture. and impacts on its national security.

Challenges: in preventing radicalization

① Digital warfare is the new tool.
↳ difficult to detect the origin of source.

② Illiterate population
67-68% · literate population → easy target for Radicalizers.

③ Community clashes
↳ increasing lynching cases further give rise to radicalization.

- ④ Lack of Surveillance integration with digital technology;
- ⑤ Changing demographic conditions due to increasing illegal refugees in U.P eastern region.

Impact on social security:

- ① Increasing organised crimes such as women trafficking and money laundering activities.
- ② Rise in cross border terrorism activities
eg) ISIS activities in Indo-Nepal border.
- ③ Youth Radicalisation
give rise to 'Naxalim' and urban 'Naxalim'
- ④ Instability make us prone to

foreign intervention through proxy war situations.

5) Vulnerable forces

↳ because of delay in detection of terrorist activity due to lack of technological advancement.

- ↳ delay forward
- 1. WHAMS [winning hearts and Minds approach of government
 - 2. provide employment to the young generation.
 - ↳ 3. Inclusive upliftment of all section of society
 - ↳ 4. Strengthening of Border forces
 - ↳ to tackle cross border activities.

Increasing digital Radicalisation acts like a monster in the development path of VIKSIT UP, VISIT BHARAT.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Highlight the role of innovation in bridging the socio-economic disparity in Uttar Pradesh. 12

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानता को पाटने में नवाचार की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालें।

Innovation is the beginning of development its bring inclusivity, Investment and infrastructure in any economy - WIPO.

Role of innovation

① Bridging Unbalanced Regional differences

eg! Bundelkhand push through dry-land farming, Millet production

② Agricultural Innovation

eg AGRINET, E-NAM, UP-Agri farm [connecting farmers directly to the market.

③ Provide employment

eg food processing industries →

Innovation through integration of
Agroforestry and Sericulture, Oleiculture

↳ Vertical farming, Miyawaki forestry in urban areas.

④ Hightech-expressways

↳ Ganga expressways connecting UP rural India with market easily.

⑤ Digital education

↳ MOOCs, PMU-Disha, Project Alankar of UP → Education for all.

⑥ Health

↳ Tele medicines in AIIMS-Bareilly to reduce out of pocket expenditure

⑦ AI city Lucknow

↳ to make it a smart city connectivity with rural areas.

⑧ DBT (direct Benefit Transfers)

↳ easy and early payment of Kanya Sumangla yojna

⑨ Jan sunwai soochna portal of UP

↳ for easy grievance of people

⑩ Mukhyamantri Kausal sabang yojna

↳ eg: 10 lakh people will get skill education.

However, challenges currently faced by UP

① lack of skilled workforce to bring Innovation

② digital divide between rural and urban areas.

③ lack of public private partnership to bring innovation.

Innovation is the oil to run the engine of fast economic development.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Discuss the key pillars that contribute to Uttar Pradesh's tourism potential.

12

उत्तर प्रदेश की पर्यटन क्षमता में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख स्तंभों पर चर्चा करें।

UP in 2025 year welcomed 13 crore tourist, out of which 14 lakh are foreign tourist showing the vast tourism potential in U.P.

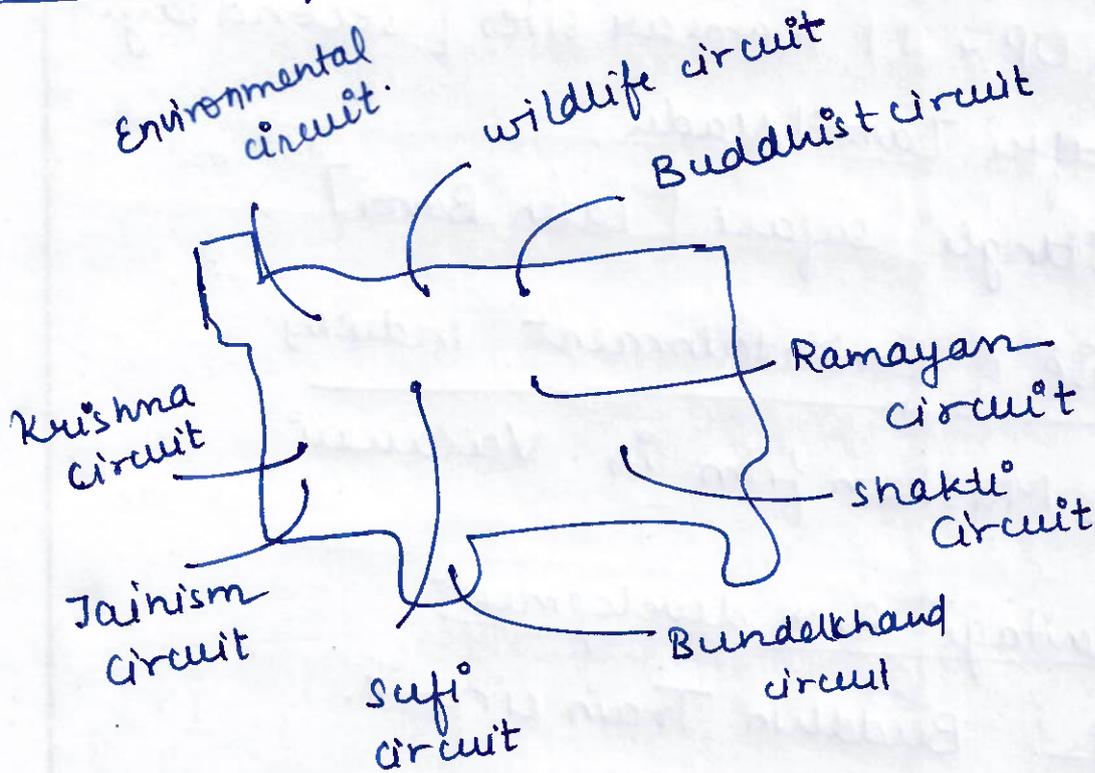


fig: Circuits of Tourism in UP

① Key pillars

① Heritage architecture

eg. Agra - Taj Mahal,

Fatehpur Sikri etc.

② Religious and spiritual tourism

eg: Ramayana, Buddha, Jain Circuit.

③ Wildlife circuit

eg: UP → 11 Ramsar sites [second largest after Tamil Nadu]

↳ Jungle safari [Lakh Baroi]

④ Rise of Entertainment Industry

eg: Masham film in Varanasi

⑤ Heritage Arch development

eg: Buddhi Train circuit.

⑥ Large population base

↳ Largest domestic tourist arrival in 2024.

⑦ Ganga-Jamuna Culture

↳ attracts the people from

every community.

8) World UNESCO heritage site

eg) Taj Mahal agra attract foreign tourists

9) Rise of Air Aviation

eg) 5 international and 7 domestic airport

10) UP - 'expressway pradesh'

↳ Connectivity to people through easy road connectivity.

11) '~~Safar me~~ Buffer me Safer' in Terai landscape

↳ Large biodiversity - Gangetic dolphin, swamp deer, Rhinoceros in Dudhwa National park

Govt measures → 1) PLI in tourism sector

→ 2) promotion of home stays through Mudra loans

↳ 3) Renovation of Architecture [Adopt a heritage school]

UP Nahi Dekha to Bharat Nahi Dekha is the manifestation of UP's tourism industry

Feedback

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

Q.20) Assess the impact of the Right to Information (RTI) on corruption reduction in Uttar Pradesh. How can the state government further improve the enforcement of this law?

उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रष्टाचार कम करने पर सूचना के अधिकार (आरटीआई) के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। राज्य सरकार इस कानून के प्रवर्तन को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या कर सकती है?

RTI is the second dawn in the Constitutional reforms through RTE Act 2005, helps in increasing transparency in the administration.

Impact of RTI on corruption reduction

- ① Increase people's participation in the governance
- ② Enhanced Transparency in the working of civil servants.
- ③ Reduce corruption
 ⚠️: filing of RTI by people within 30 days (PIO) public information officer has to reply.

④ Build trust between government and
governance

⑤ Enhance the accountability of the
officials

⑥ act as balancing wheel to
reduce the authoritarian character
of government.

⑦ public disclosures by department
↳ further enhanced Transparency.

State government ! what can do

① Increase awareness among people about the RTI Act.

② Mandatory public suo-moto
disclosures by department

③ feedback mechanism strengthened

- ④ Reply should be come ~~is~~ on time to provide faster resolution of cases
- ⑤ Reduce exemption under section 8 in the name of official secrecy and national security.
- ⑥ Increase the number of public information officers.

RTI Act is a silverlining to achieve the goal of good governance by enhancing transparency and reducing corruption.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

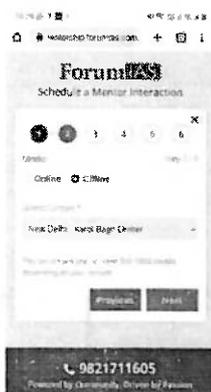
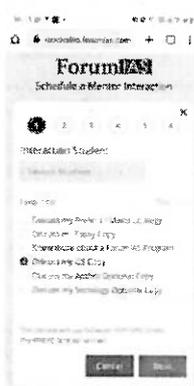
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