

TEST CODE 7 7 1 6 0 6

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Amit Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910119555	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	offline	Date/दिनांक	23/06/2025

*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		
2		
3		
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9		
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11		
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19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	200	

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।

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।

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।

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।

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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

*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, तालिकाएँ, तथ्याँ और आंकड़ों या सम्पूर्ण रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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

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)

Democratic decentralization and economic decentralization involves allocating resources for development of Panchayati Raj.

Schemes run by UP government

- 1- Svmitra Scheme for giving ownership rights to rural people to avoid any property dispute.
2. Swarojgar Gram Yojana - for self-employment for rural people. Incentives and loans to start small businesses.
3. e-Panchayat & e-Grame initiative for digitization of services rendered to rural people.

4. Boost to MNREGA scheme for constructive development of people and infrastructure

Challenges → Monetary crunch
 ↳ Not enough allotment
 ↳ Corruption and Red Tapism
 ↳ No Fiscal discipline
 ↳ People are unaware about schemes
 ↳ No grievance redressal and Social Audit

Way forward

- 1- Transparency & Accountability through mechanisms like RTI, Social Audit etc
2. Proper DBT Mechanisms to avoid leakage, corruption
3. Check on Bureaucracy Apathy by Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct

Gram Swaraj or Village Republic is the realization of our vibrant country + Mahatma Gandhi

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.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 the local and traditional craftsmanship which work by weaving by hands and making products by hands like Embroidery, pottery etc.

Handicrafts Industry of OP

1- Handicrafts industry is the ancient art of making things by bare hands. It got first big blow during britishers when they brought machines.

2. Handicrafts like Embroidery patterns i.e. Chikankari of Lucknow, Silk saree (Benarasi saree), Pottery, Wooden Toys of Meerut, Lock of Aligarh etc.

Importance

1- Give self-employment.

2. Increase in GDP of OP.

3. promote vibrant culture and tradition of our state -

4. promote exports of OP.

Initiatives & programmes by OP to promote Handicrafts

1. O DOP scheme (One district one product scheme).

aligned with handicrafts like Brassware of Moradabad, Knife of Rampur.

2. Hastshilp Gram Yojana to increase and promote handicrafts -

3. PM Vishwakarma Yojana to train the traditional weavers and handicraft workers.

Gandhi used handicrafts/weaving as part of constructive programme of National Movement

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	+	⊙	A	Ⓟ
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CD & VA				
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F & R				

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 has a population of 24 crore and around 60% are of between 15 to 29 years forming vast demographic dividend

Ways for efficient use of human resources.

UP in order to efficiently use of its human resources, have to develop skill, education, health indicators

1- Schemes like Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana to provide skill development.

2. Education schemes like Right to Education Act, Sab Padhe, Sab Badhe, Tablets (Abhydaya Yojana), Scooty for girls in intermediate etc

3. Health initiatives like PM Ayushman Yojana (insurance of 5 lakh per family), Indradhanush Scheme (immunization scheme)
4. Digital services like e-Sanjeevani (Telemedicine), ODOP to increase self-employment and income
5. PM Shree Model Schools, Operation Kayakalp (transformation of primary & secondary schools into Model Schools).

Challenges

- literacy gap $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Men } 77\% \\ \text{Women } 57\% \end{array} \right.$
- Gender gap Index.
- MMR, EMR is increased

Way forward

- focus on Skill development, Education Infrastructure, and Health services;
- e-governance

Human Resource is the most important facet of development

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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।

UP is getting ^{boost in} investment in last

(8 Marks)

decades through initiatives like Investment

Summit 2010, MOU with countries like Japan

FDI inflows and Ease of doing business.

Major Areas of Investment

1- Food Processing is sunrise industry - ~~India~~ UP

is a hub of food production like Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers (Horticulture).

2. Dairy (Milk products) : UP is 1st in

Milk production. Investment can make it ready made products of Milk like Butter, Ghee etc

3. Items like Pickles, Preservatives, Biscuits

need investment (Bakery goods).

Issues of Investment

1. Crimes, ^{rates} and Threat perception in certain area of UP. like Kanpur, Moradabad.
2. Bureaucratic delays
3. No Ease of doing business,
4. Late permission of License, Land Allocation etc

Way forward

1. Nivesh Mitra Portal for fast licenses
2. Rationalization of Bureaucratic delays with more focus on Ease of doing business mechanisms.
3. Fast government services like e-registration, license distribution, property land allotment

Mega investment is necessary for growth & development of UP.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.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

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Feedback

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F & R			
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 चलायी जा रही हैं?

(8 Marks)

Solar power is the need of UP to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels. Target is 22000 MW by 2027

Schemes for Installation of Solar Power

1. Solar Power Policy of 2022 to augment solar by giving tax benefits, concessions in solar use, solar credits. etc.
2. Solar parks to be set in Jhansi
3. Solar panels and rooftop solar energy installations under SHRISHTI scheme.
4. PM KUSUM scheme - Solar pumps for farmers to power irrigation facilities.
5. Solar Parks in Bundelkhand area

(Bundelkhand Corridor)

Challenges

- 1- High cost of initiating solar based energy
2. Solar Infrastructure is complex.

Way forward

- 1- Use solar energy to feed pipes and sell excess energy.
2. Harness the power of tropical zone.
3. Private investment in solar energy like WAAREE, Tata Solar, Adani Renewables, etc
4. Tax incentives to rooftop solar panels

Solar energy will make UP Energy Secure

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
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F & R			
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)

UP has population of 24 crore (16% of India) and it is 4th largest state of UP area wise.

Population
UP helpful in development of state

Positives -

- 1- Large population gives more workforce (more working hands)
2. More workforce in Agriculture leads to crop productivity increased.
3. Give working people to other states like Tamil Nadu, Delhi, get remittances back.
4. Large demographic dividend provides for big market.
- 5 - Skill and Education rich population have good opportunities in Service sector.

Negatives

- 1-~~st~~ Huge stress on limited resources of the state
2. Low health and Education Indicators like Doctor Patient ratio is 1:3270
3. Unemployment due to less jobs
4. Disguised unemployment in Agriculture
- 5- Quality of education suffers like ASER report: Basic numeracy and reading skills/outcomes not good.

Large population boosts the development patterns if it is developed to Capacity otherwise it can act as liability.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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F & R			
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)

Regional disparity in UP is prevalent as Terai and Central (Ganga) Plain is rich in crop productivity but Bundelkhand and Vindhya region is poor in crops.

Reason for regional disparity

- 1- Soil conditions : soil rich in Alluvium helps good crop productivity in Terai region.
2. Middle Plain of Awadh and Purvanchal also receive vibrant rivers and rainfall.
3. Bundelkhand area has soil erosion and rainfed crops soil due to which crops like Pulses, Maize are grown in Bundelkhand.

4. Green Revolution more focussed on Western UP (Meerut, Bulandshahar) and Awadh region created regional disparity

↳ Farmers are poor in Bundelkhand and use traditional methods for crops.

Solutions

1. More government intervention in Bundelkhand region
2. Soil Health Card use in less productivity areas.
3. More credit / Mechanization to boost productivity.
4. Region specific crops to be grown like Millets to be grown in Bundelkhand
5. Proper Irrigation Facility to be ensured.

We need to minimize the regional disparity To realize food security of India.

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.
2017

उत्तर प्रदेश की नवीन वानिकी नीति पर टिप्पणी लिखें।

New Forest Policy of UP was brought (8 Marks)
in UP. to increase the forest cover (Now 63%)
to 15% by 2030 and 33% by 2040

Forest Policy of UP

1. This policy was an update to the Forest policy of 1988.
2. Focus on Afforestation and increasing forest cover.
3. Use method of Social Forestry on Community Land and Agro Forestry on Private Land.
4. Focus on Community-led development of forests.
5. Protect protected forest and Tribals living there and their right of

keeping ^{forest} produce. like Timber, Tender leaves etc.

6. Alignment with various schemes to increase forest cover -

(i) Van Mahotsav.

(ii) Social Forestry scheme increase tree cover.

(iii) Protection of Ecology & Wildlife within Wildlife sanctuary & National Parks

(iv) Bamboo Mission.

(v)

7. Horticulture like Fruits, Vegetables, should be increased.

New Forest Policy 2017 need to be updated to co-align with the ^{India} Forest Report of 2023.

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

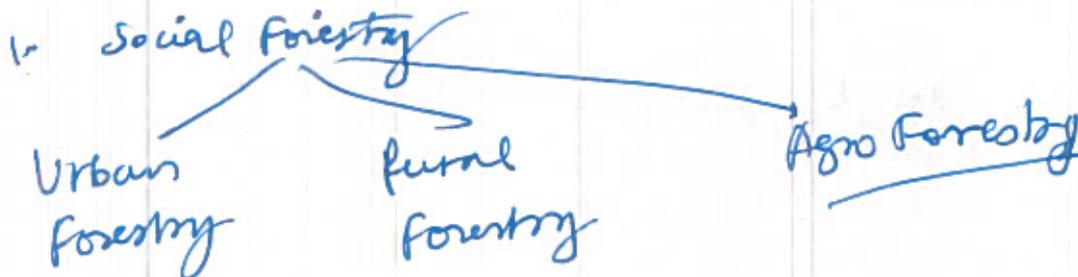
सामाजिक वानिकी क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में सामाजिक वानिकी के लक्ष्य एवं संघटकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social Forestry is plantation of trees on community land. (8 Marks)

Goals

1. to increase forest cover / afforestation outside traditional forest
2. to grow trees along with crops (Agro-forestry).
3. Use common land for Agriculture and Forestry.
4. Use land which is not in use for plantation.

Components



2. Urban forestry - to plant trees along highways, roads, local parks and Community places.
3. Rural forestry → to plant trees in gardens, fields, in home like Tulsi plant, Money plant etc
4. Agro-forestry is planting trees along with Agriculture to boost farmers income.
5. Green Orchard Scheme and Social Forestry scheme focus on this initiative.

Protection of Sacred Groves is important
 step in Social Forestry initiatives

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			

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)

UP has around 60% population dependent
on Agriculture and output of Agriculture
to GSDP is (27-28)%.

Current Challenges

- 1- Declining productivity due to
soil erosion, excessive use of fertilizers,
and flood irrigation.
2. Use of traditional practices like sowing
seeds, thrashers, outdated techniques
- 3 - Use of Flood Irrigation methods which
leads to leaching of soil, washing of

fertilizers and water wastage

4. Mono-cropping methods-

5- Subsistence Agriculture

Efforts by state government

- 1- MSP for crops such as wheat, rice, pulses which are staple crops.
2. Stable Prices for Sugarcane which is main crop of UP.
3. Use of PM Kaishiki Sinchayi Yojana to use drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation methods.
4. Soil Health card scheme to use crops according to soil.
5. Neem coated Area and Nano-urea to reduce loss of urea and use-efficiency.

6. Use of PM-KISAN → money to buy seeds, initial inputs for crops.

7. C-NAM Mandis to sell crops in Mandis at good MSP.

8. Export oriented schemes like Agriculture Export Policy 2020.

Efforts in Agriculture is needed to double farmer income.

Feedback

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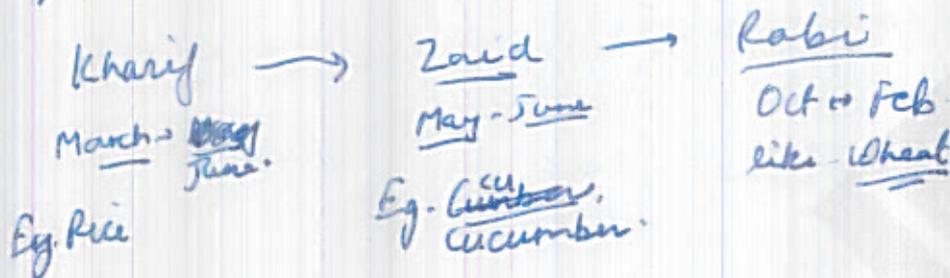
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 cycle is the chronology of crops grown in particular season.



Crop cycle of Uttar Pradesh

- 1- Crop cycle of Uttar Pradesh refers to season-wise growing of crops.
2. In the start of Monsoon - Summers,
Kharij crops are grown
3. In summer of May, ^{Kharij} crops such as Rice, Mustard, Cucumbers are grown/down
4. They are harvested after Monsoon
which is necessary for their growth
(Rain ~~the~~ crops)

5. Between Kharif and Rabi crop season there is a short duration of Zaid crops in May-June like cucumber.

6. After Monsoon, in Oct-Nov, Rabi Crops are grown (known as winter Crops) - get water mainly through irrigation and Western Disturbances Rainfall.

8. Rabi crops like Wheat are harvested in Feb-March.

9. January - February is known as the ^{starting} month of cropping patterns -

10. Crop cycle of UP is same as that of whole India with

little changes according regional variations of temperature, rainfall patterns.

Following crop cycles is important for getting good crop productivity.

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.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।

Health Index Process, released by (12 Marks)

Niti Aayog giving the various indicators of human health

in UP.

Analyzing Health Index Process

FORUMIAS

FORUM IAS

Feedback

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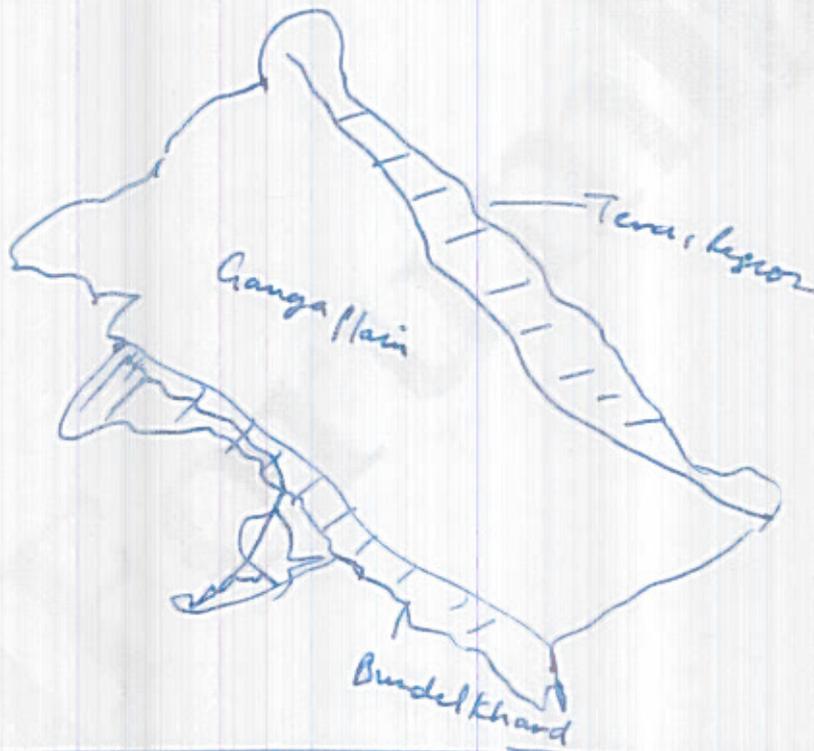
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 found on the foothills of Shivalik. Terai Region consists of Bhabhar and Khadar.



Economic Importance of Terai Region

- 1- Terai region is rich in ^{commercial} crops like Sugarcane, Wheat, Rice
2. It has vast connection of river

for irrigation purposes and hydel-power potential.

3. Terai region is good for industries which are raw-material based

4. Good demographic dividend which provides impetus to GSDP growth of UP.

5. Soil rich in minerals help in crop productivity.

9m Conservation of biodiversity

1- Terai region is home to vast biodiversity.

2. It has Pudwa National Park which protect large flora and fauna

3. It has wildlife sanctuary like

Pilibhit, and Tiger Reserve to protect the endangered species.

4. It has Sambal Deer, Foxes and large biodiversity which is protected.

5. Terai region is one of the rich forest reserves / areas in UP.

Terai region is a rich economic potential zone, equally crucial for wildlife.

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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)

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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)

There is large regional variations in UP in terms of Canal Distribution, Irrigation Facilities and Monsoon.

Why some part still dependent on seasonal irrigation

1. Canal System

is well-developed in Western UP.

(Meerut, Bulandshahr)

which has

90% Irrigation from

Canal



2. Awadh Region is dependent on Canal Irrigation 58-60% and rest Monsoon Rainfall

3. Drought prone Bundelkhand Region
dependent on mostly Pond irrigation
and have only 20-22% Canal irrigation
system.

4. Eastern UP (Purvanchal has around
(40-50%) Canal Irrigation system and
mostly dependent on Irrigation by
Rainfall. (Monsoon)

5. River system are well connected
in Western UP and Awadh Region
but in Bundelkhand and Vindhyas
river do not provide enough water
due to siltation.

Solutions

1- Proper Canal system should be
more strengthened to connect to

Rivers:

2. Watershed Management & Water Harvesting

Mechanisms should be strengthened.

3. Interlinking of rivers like Ken - Betwa river interlinking projects should be promoted etc.

Proper Irrigation facility is pre-requisite for good crop production.

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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)

UP has more than 10 wildlife sanctuaries & they are for protection of flora and fauna i.e., endangered species.

Challenges before WLS

- 1- Reducing Habitat of Endangered species due to encroachment for development
2. Cutting of forests / Deforestation for human expansion and need for houses and resources.
3. Man-Animal conflicts increasing
4. Threat to Forest Jewellers for their livelihood and food.

5. More interference by people in
wilds such as for medicinal plants.

Solutions

- 1- Proper designation of protected areas.
2. No trade in wildlife products.
- 3- Elephant and Tigers Corridors
should not be interfered
to avoid Man-Animal Conflict.
4. Rights of forests dwellers should
be conserved.
5. Proper Rehabilitation of Forest
People if they are displaced.
6. Wild Animals should be counted
and measures to protect them
should be ensured.

7. The Chief Wildlife Warden should be given power to take major decisions related to wildlife conservation.

Conservation of Ecology and Wildlife is important of all-around development of humans.

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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 356 km
Expressway from Lucknow to connected
Eastern UP cities like Allahabad, Benaras
It is 6 lane expressway.

Development of Purvanchal region

- 1- Purvanchal expressway → lead to
Spillover effect in Purvanchal region.
2. Boosts employment activity in the
region.
3. Hotel, Transport, sector boom in
Purvanchal region.
4. Connecting Highways, Roads, Railway
lines to be constructed to

boost infrastructure.

5. Economic freight Corridor for
goods transport.

6. Connectivity and Airports strip
development on the Purnanchal
expressway

7. Link to ODOP programme
(One district - One product) due to
better connectivity in export of
products.

8. Defence Economic Corridor to
be helpful in boosting economy
alongside

9. Chain of Restaurants alongside, Hospitals, Buildings to be constructed -

10. Tourism boost to the region like in Benaras, Mahakumbha in Prayagraj

11. Per capita GDP increase.

Purvanchal Expressway is the panacea for development of people and region

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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)

In UP Budget 2025-26, UP government
allotted 22% of budget to
Infrastructure sector.

Infrastructure development in UP

- 1- Expressway Web - Bebe Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, Lucknow - Meerut Link, Ganga Expressway
- 2- Defence Corridor - in Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow along with Freight Corridors to boost economy.
- 3- Airports - UP govt boost to Airports - Jewar International Airports (Noida) - 6th International Airport in UP

4. Noida Film City . .
5. SEZs like Moradabad and Solar Parks in Varanasi.
6. A large network of Road State Highways
7. Metro projects in Kanpur, Agra, Prayagraj.
8. AI city in lucknow and Cyber-industrial city in lucknow
9. Food Parks and Textile Parks.

Challenges

1. Financial crunch - pressure on fiscal discipline of govt.
2. Brownfield infrastructure
3. Viability gap funding
4. government policies which are are not pro-industries
5. Lack of Infra Facility

Way forward

- 1- PPP (Public-Private Partnership) to fill viability gap funding
2. Govt promotion of its e-governance schemes - like e-postal e-mesh postal. Ease of doing Business initiative
3. MoU with Foreign govt to increase funding.

Infrastructure is the fastest way for development of all sectors

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India is infested by river pollution at key areas like Kapur and Varanasi (Ganga River) due to factories and industries.

Factors responsible for river pollution in UP

1. Point sources → like Factories and Industries like Paper Factory, Leather Factory which put ^{untreated} water directly into Rivers.
2. Non-point sources like Garbage dumping, near Ganga basin.
3. Foam water from factories which leave it untreated and it mixes with water of river in Agra (Yamuna River)

4. Eutrophication.

↳ less oxygen which lead to death river microorganism leading to the poor condition

5. Pollution at spiritual places like Benaras and Prayagraj due to throwing of polluted plastics and waste material

Remedies

1- Ganga Action Plan for ecological restoration of Ganga river at Benaras, Prayagraj and Kanpur

↳ it later Namami Gange Mission

2. Yamuna Restoration Plan at Agra and Delhi by cleaning its shores and

doing Agriculture

3. Treat the Industrial Water before leaving into rivers.

9. Clean the Shores of the rivers and promote tourism at Ghats.

eg- Yamuna - Ghat restoration in Lucknow.

3- Abating river pollution is necessary for increasing development of river towns.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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