

15 JUN 2025

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

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

AAKASH CHAUDHARY

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910074286

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

Date/दिनांक

14/6/25

*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		
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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

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

3:05 pm

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

8:25 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 परसंद आर्य के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

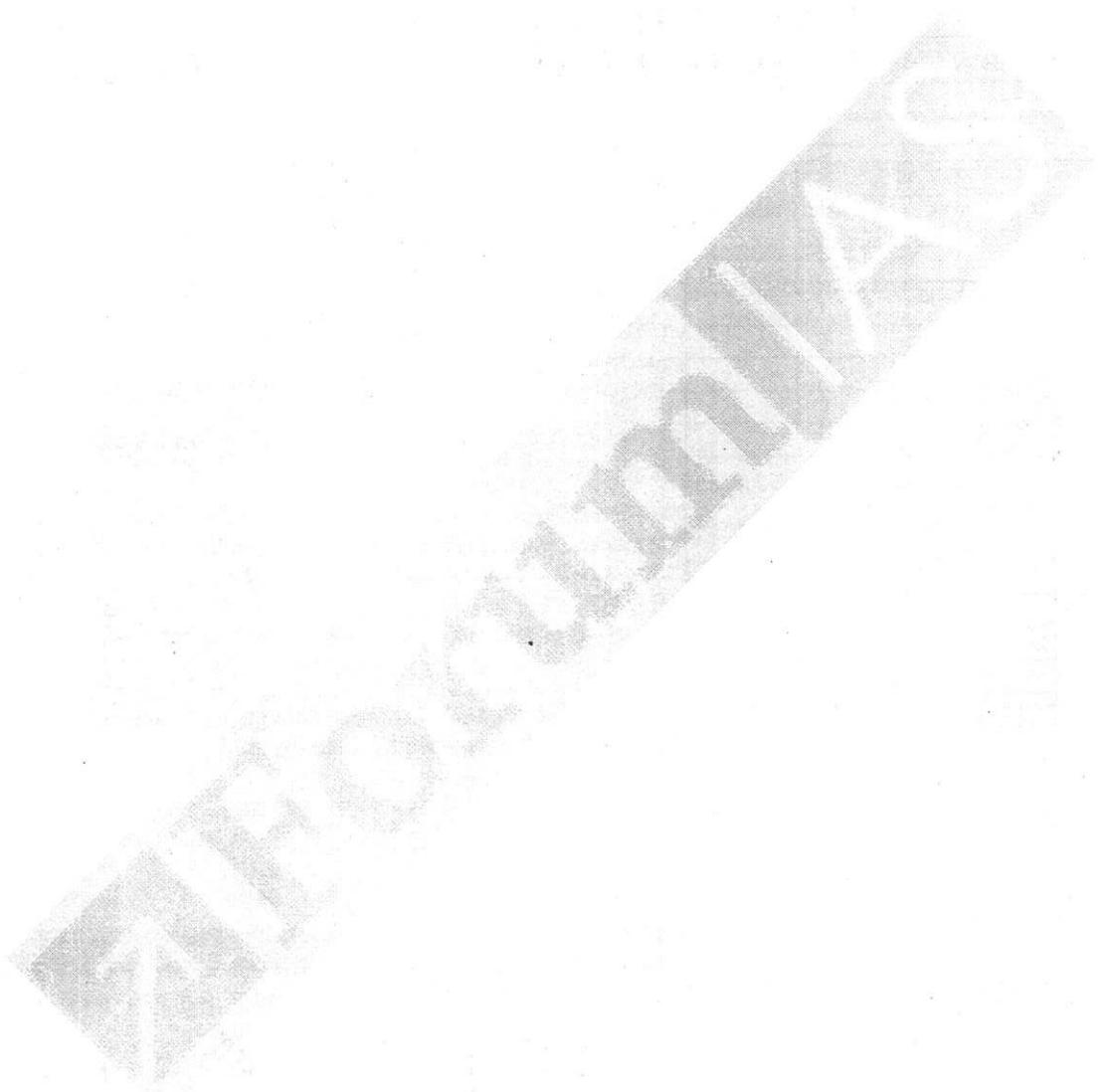
EG/ईजो :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

The development of rural Uttar Pradesh and empowerment of Panchayati Raj system are inter-twined, for attaining overall growth and prosperity.

* Schemes by UP Government in relation to Rural Development

① Mukhya Mantri Gram Swarajgar Yojana

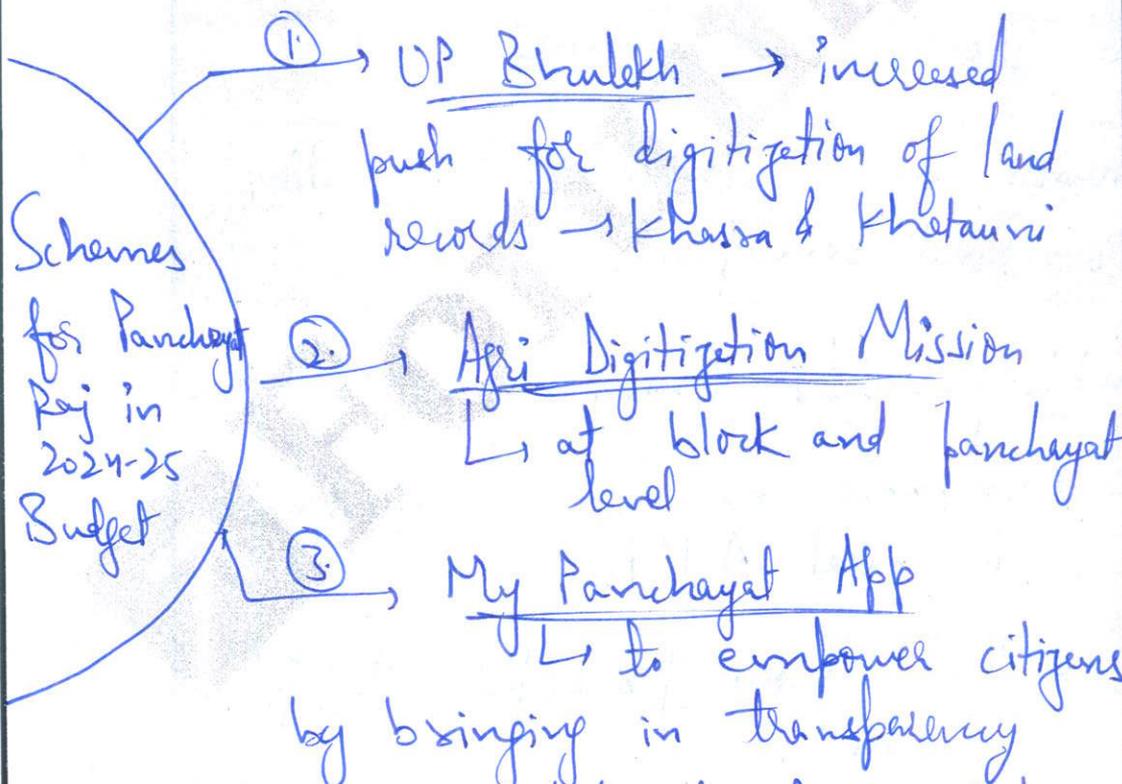
↳ enhances employment opportunities in rural UP.

↳ push from job seekers to job creators.

② SVAMITVA scheme allocation in Budget 2024-25
↳ results in surveying &

& mapping of rural areas; more than 1.5 lakh property cards distributed (2024)

③. Allocations for Krishak Vikash Shan Shrenya Yojana → development of agricultural districts on lines of Aspirational districts.



Thus 2024-25 Budget of UP sensitises the lifeline of UP by increased allocation towards rural development schemes

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			

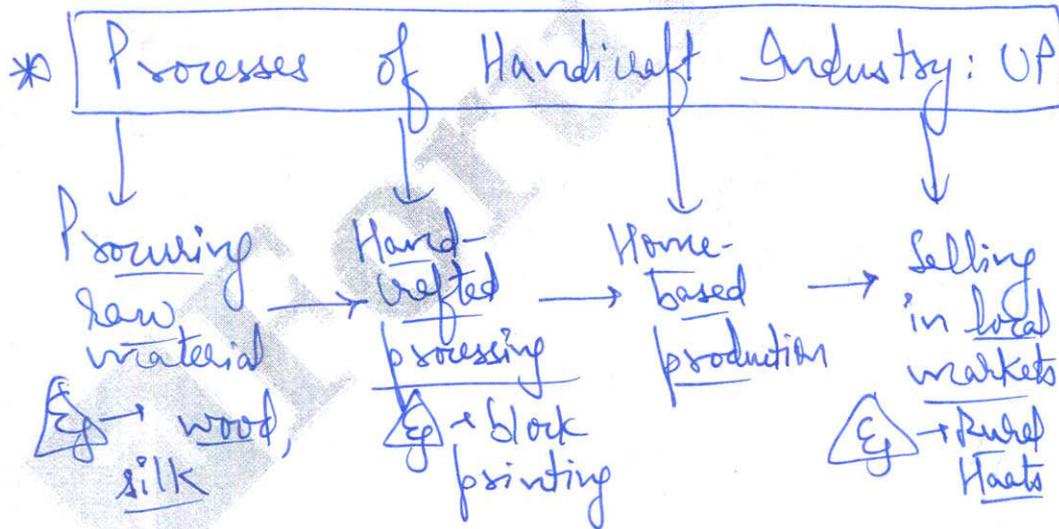


Q.2) What do you understand by handicraft industry? Give details of the handicraft industry of Uttar Pradesh.

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

(8 Marks)

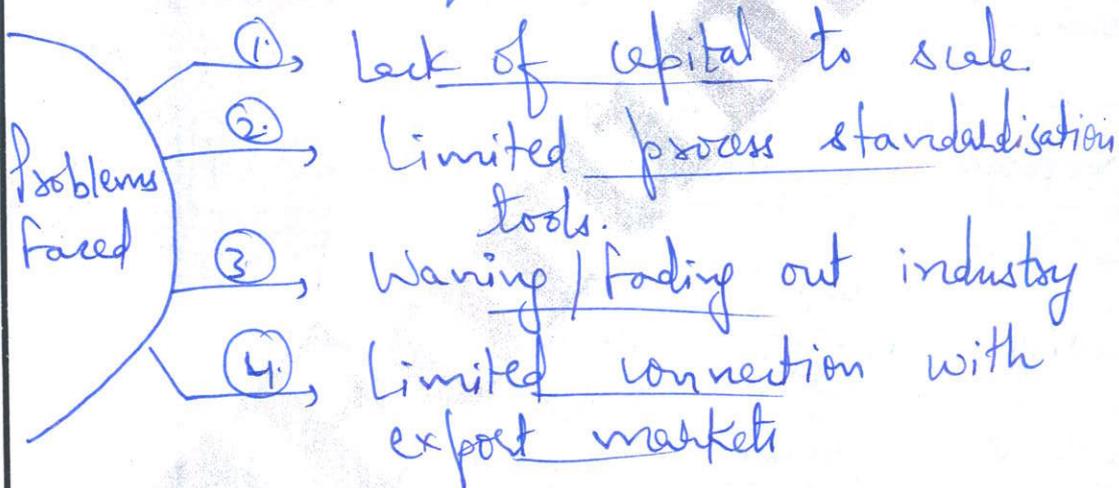
Handicrafts industry refers to the traditional artisan-led, local, small scale industry. It produces indigenous goods, which are authentic or original by unmechanized processes.



* Major Handicraft industries: UP

- ① Moradabad: Known as 'Pital Nagri'
↳ famous for its brass ware

- ② Saharanpur : wood carving, as a means of adding value to furniture
- ③ Varanasi : glass-making and silk sarees production.
- ④ Mirzapur & Bhaddi : hand-woven carpets → made by traditional artisan-craftsmen.



Thus, One District One Product, UP Skill Development and Swadhaar Yojana empower the masses engaged in handicraft sector, to turn Uttar Pradesh into "Handicrafts Capital of India".

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.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।

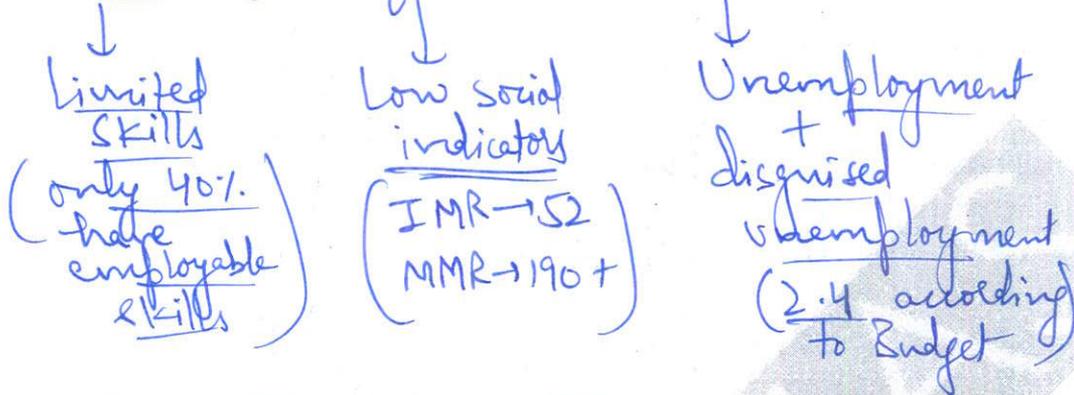
(8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India with a population of 24 + crores, as per Population Department of UP; highlighting rich human resource base.

* Uttar Pradesh: Rich Human Resources

- ① Largest population → 24 + crores
↳ base for consumption and expansion.
- ② Literacy Rate → Census 2011 puts literacy at 67% (overall); but recent (budget 24-25) claims 81% literacy.
- ③ Massive Agricultural Base → More than 60% of its population is engaged in agriculture.

Challenges of Human Resource



Need for Efficient Use of HR

1. To reap the demographic dividend
 - ↳ by increasing literacy.
2. Improve employability → (↑) skills training. Eg → UP Skill Development Mission
3. Improve quality of Life
 - ↳ Targets for IMR & MMR
4. Avail the advantage of big market
 - ↳ Increase digitization & internet penetration.

Thus, turning demographic disaster to demographic dividend can actualise the dream of reaching/creating an "Uttam Pradesh"

Feedback

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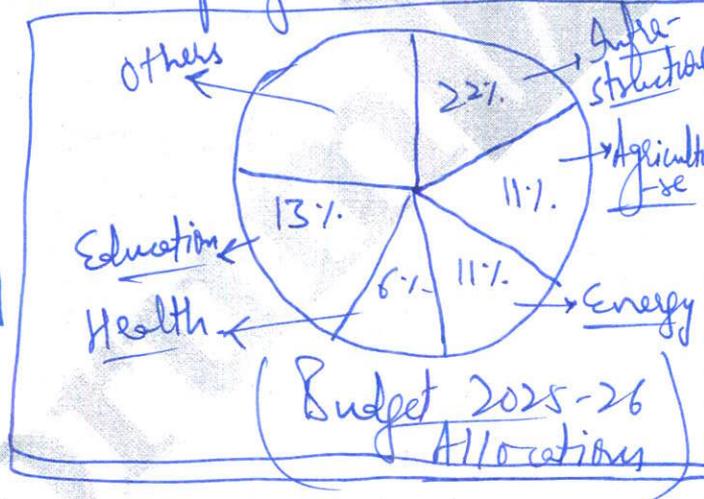
Q.4) Highlighting the issues of investment in Uttar Pradesh, mention the major areas of investment in the state.

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

(8 Marks)

The recent budget of UP (2025-26) emphasises the re-emphasised, re-viewed & re-energised focus on role of investments in a progressive state

* Issues of investment in Uttar Pradesh



① Law & order problem

↳ deters investment sentiment (NCRB) → Highest crime rate in UP.

② Imbalanced regional distribution

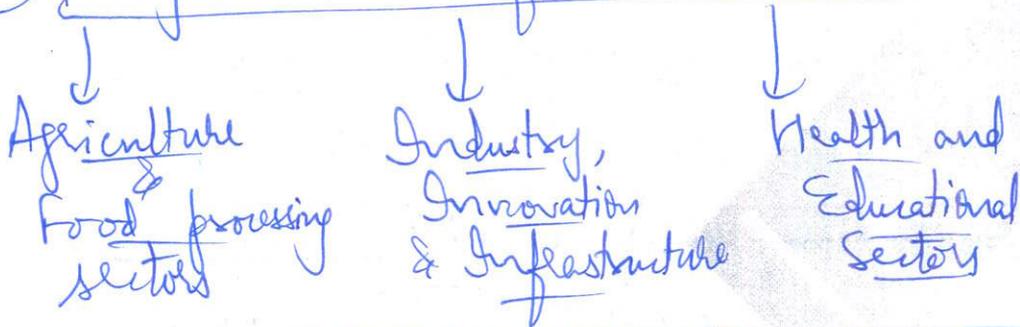
↳ Western UP has over 85% road connectivity compared to 35% in Purvanchal.

③ Sectoral Imbalance of investments

↳ Health sectors lagging behind.

4. Unactualised projects of Investors
 ↳ Eg) Purvanchal Expressway extension

* Major Areas of Investment



* Government Initiatives for investment

1. Agriculture: UP Agricultural Digitization Scheme; Mega Food Parks in Gorakhpur (100 crore)
2. Industry and Infrastructure: Dedicated Freight Corridors and UPEIDA-led expressway extensions + Defence Corridors (6 nodes)
3. Health and Education: Mukhamantsri Arogya Yojana (5 lakh) + UP Parilaxmi Bai free Scooty Scheme for girls.
 Thus, relevant interventions are fuelling the desired economic growth for UP at 9% of CAGR.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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 the overall utilization of public funds for government expenditure, borrowings and investments, alongside maintaining fiscal stability and economic growth.

* Profile of Public finance of UP

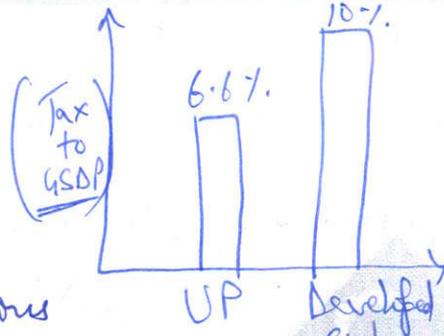
Public Finance

→ Fiscal policy

- ① Government borrowings are within the decided limit.
- ② Revenue Deficit → 2.15% of the GSDP
- ③ fiscal Deficit → 2.95% of GSDP
↳ FRBM mandated limit → 3%
- ④ Capital expenditure: grown by 21%
↳ leads to ripple effect in economy.

5) Tax to GDP ratio

↳ at 6.6%



6) Investments in various sectors

↳ Education → 1.13 lakh crore
 ↳ Health → 50,550 Crore

7) Overall budget → 8.08 lakh crore

However, these indicators are coupled with problems like

↳ low tax-to-GDP ratio

↳ limited Health spending

↳ over-leveraged PSUs

⇒ Thus, due emphasis needs to be given to indicators to enhance the growth efficiency alongside fiscal workmanship & prudent use of resources

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)

The target of UP government in solar power is set at 22000 MW of electricity by 2026-27, indicating its commitment to clean energy (SDG-7)

* Schemes Run by UP government for installation of solar power

① UP Solar Energy Policy

↳ massive investments in Solar Parks (Gorakhpur)

↳ subsidy on capital investments (upto ₹ crore to plant & machinery)

↳ exemption of fees on land charges and electricity.

② Kisan Usha Suraksha Evam Uthan Mahabhayan — UP State Component

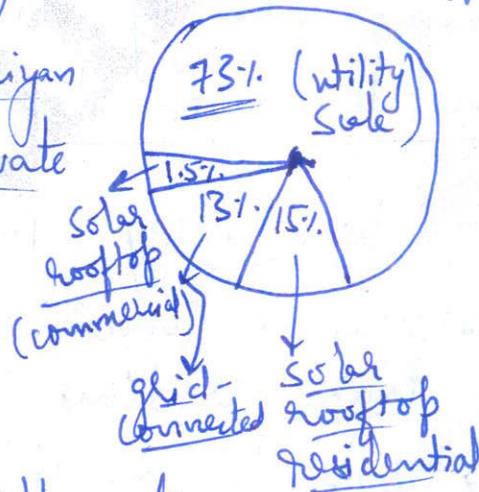
- ↳ Installation of 22000 solar grid-connected pumps.
- ↳ solarisation of existing pumps

3. Infrastructure Projects

- ↳ Ayodhya as 'model solar city'
- ↳ Bundelkhand expressway as solar expressway

4. Promotion of utility scale solar energy

5. Har Ghar Solar Abhiyan
 ↳ alongwith private sector participation (Tata)



Thus, UP's commitment to solar energy is reflected in continuous efforts towards clean energy thereby adding to the Net Zero by 2070 & SDG-13 & 7.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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	
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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)

A population of 24+ crores making UP as the most populous state highlights both opportunity and crisis for the state.

* Role of UP's population in development of State

- ① UP has the highest working age population in country → 56%.
- ② UP is visibly the largest consumer market of goods: increasing GSDP.
- ③ UP is engaging almost 60% of population in agriculture contributing over 20% of GSDP.
- ④ Largest working class for upcoming infrastructure projects. Eg → Bundelkhand - Rewa

Positive Effects

- ① Has great demographic advantage
- ② Can turn UP into growth engine of India
↳ with upskilling
- ③ Can lead India various sectors.
Eg → UP largest producer of grains, dairy, mango etc

Negative Effects

- ① Limited skilled youth → 62% unemployable
- ② Can result into demograph disaster
↳ Rising unemployment ↳ Highest ageing population
- ③ Limited opportunities for growth
↳ low per capita income (92000 rupees)

Thus, large population of UP needs to be managed and channelled towards growth by utilising PMKVY and NRLM alongside state government initiatives to reap demographic dividend

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
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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.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)

Agriculture disparity in UP is a historical seed sown by British, water by green revolution and nurtured until the 21st century by inadequate government interventions.

* Reasons for Regional Disparity

- ① Historical ⇒ British exacted higher revenues in Eastern UP region.
↳ Ineffectiveness of land reforms for tenant population of Purvanchal.

- ② Green Revolution: Being the growth promoter in Western UP
↳ created regional disparity



③ Soil Profile : Geographic - factors too Climate play their part.

← Purvanchal & Bundelkhand

↓
flood & drought affected respectively, limited mechanization, pond-based irrigation, black & red soil

→ Paschimanchal & Ganga Basin

↓
Alluvial fertile soil; mechanised farming, prosperity of farmers

⇒ Thus government interventions such as :

- ① Atal Bhujal Yojana & Per Drop More Crop
- ② PM & CM Food Processing Schemes
- ③ PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana extension.
- ④ UP Mission on Organic Farming

These interventions coupled with an evergreen revolution and balanced growth can turn UP into a prosperous food bowl of India.

Feedback

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S & F			
P & R			
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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)

The New Forestry Policy of UP is a testament to environment conservation, forest growth and sustainable environment.

* Aim of New Forest Policy

1. To increase the forest cover to 15% by 2030
2. To plant 175 crore trees by 2026

* Vision and Objective of Policy

1. To enhance the forest cover & the green of the state
2. To ensure regenerative practices such as Agro-Forestry.
3. Conservation of soil and protection

of environment.

④ Community-led development in planting trees

* Features of the policy

① Encouraging sustainable trees plantation → eg → Medicinal & aromatic etc.

② Enhance the productivity and income of farmers.

③ Created grass-root changes in forest conservation approach.

* Impact of the policy

- ① → Conservation as a Mass Movement
- ② → Increase in forest cover (9.6%)
- ③ → Conservation of environment

Thus, New Forest Policy of UP is a beacon of hope to balance environmental and development in this race to progress.

Feedback

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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

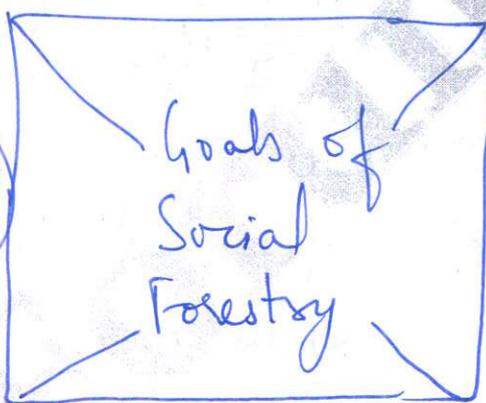
सामाजिक वानिकी क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में सामाजिक वानिकी के लक्ष्य एवं संघटकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Social forestry refers to management of forests in a sustainable manner by planting trees apt for the environment as well as people.

Increase the income of farmers
(Ashok Dalwai Committee)

Enhance community participation



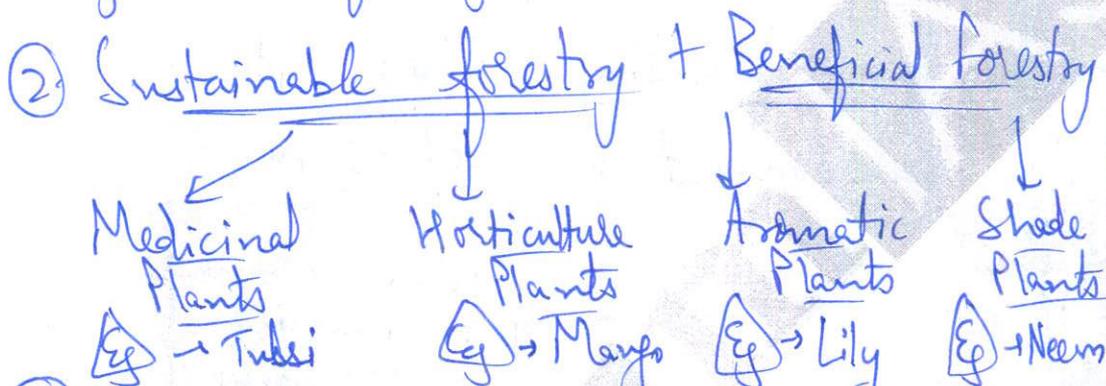
Community-led growth & preservation of forests

Sustainable forestry practices

Social Forestry = Conservation of forests + Sustainable Planting of trees + Increased Economic Capacity of Farmers

* Components of social forestry vis-a-vis UP

① Nar Medh Par Ped → ensuring growth of regenerative practices



③ Nursery Extension Scheme
 ↳ growth of 10-12 feet trees to be used in transplantation

④ Efforts to double farmer income by Krishak Vaishk Dhan Yojana.

Thus, social forestry is the panacea to the developmental evils that can fulfil our environmental targets.

Feedback

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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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.

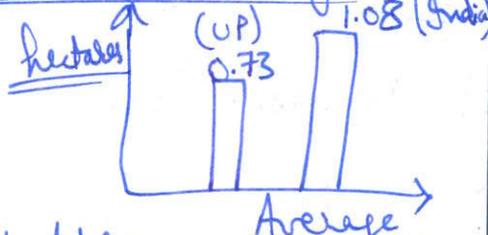
उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि क्षेत्र के समक्ष मौजूदा चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों का संक्षिप्त वर्णन करें।

(12 Marks)

UP is known as the "Food Bowl of India", producing 36% of the wheat and 12% of the rice in India and yet facing scarcity of food, reflecting its paradox.

* Challenges before Agricultural Sector of UP

① Handkerchief sized land holdings
↳ declining land holding size.



② Lack of technological Adoption
↳ most of Purvanchal and Bundelkhand following traditional farming

③ Declining Agriculture Incomes:

↳ The average income of a farmer in UP is less than 60000/annum

④ Declining Land Productivity: green revolution posed mono-cropping as a major threat to soil fertility.

↳ Eg → Western UP growing sugarcane, potato and wheat only.

⑤ Disconnect between fork-to-farm

⑥ Inadequate agricultural markets.

↳ NABARD: UP has only 12000 agri-markets, but requirement is 70000

⑦ Post harvest losses and inadequate infrastructure:

* Efforts by State Government

① Budgetary Allocation of 11% to agriculture

in 2025-26 Budget.

- ② Mukhyamantri Agro Processing Policies
Creation of mega food parks in Mathura & Gorakhpur
- ③ Extension of central schemes like PMKSY, PM-KISAN (highest beneficiaries in UP)
- ④ Focus on Organic Farming with UP National Organic Mission
- ⑤ Technological Interventions: Ganna Kisan App for better price information
- ⑥ Extension of E-NAM and 85000 Agri-heats

Thus, 'fork-to-farm' and 'farmgate-to-firm gate-to-housegate' approaches can alleviate the problems of UP's agricultural sector and turn "farmers into agripreneurs".

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.			
TOTAL MARKS			



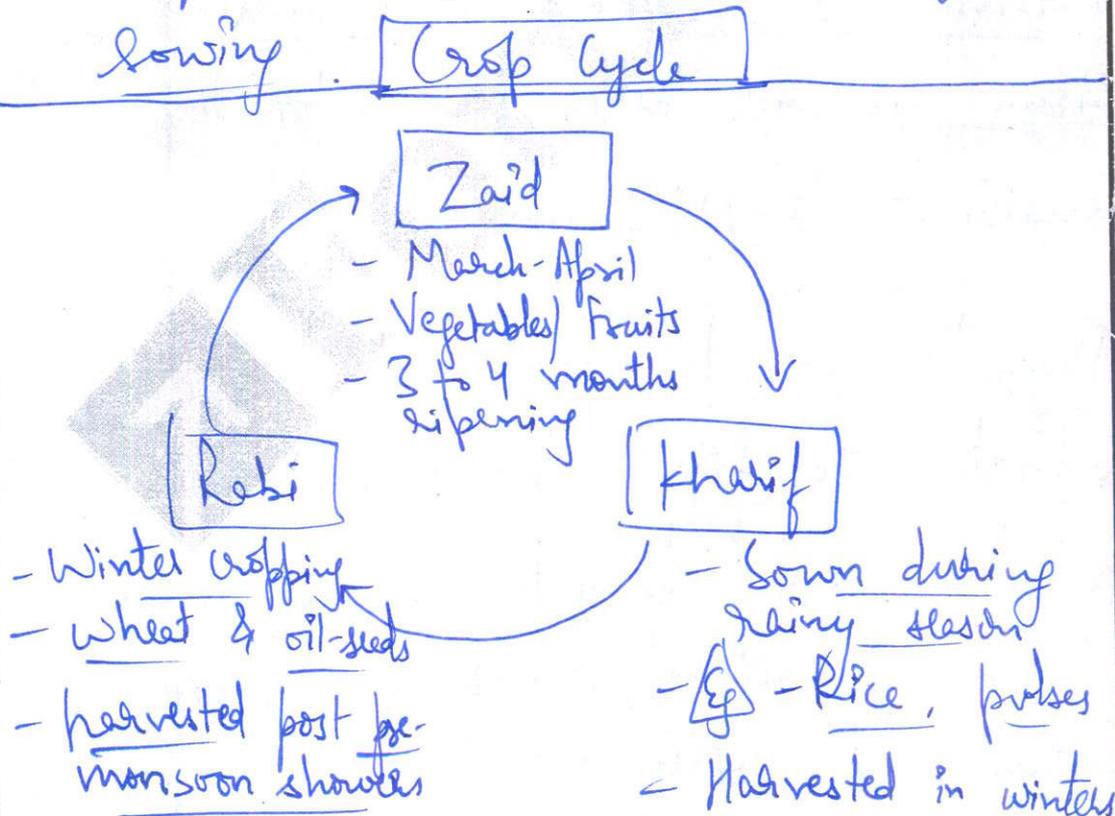
Q.12) What is crop circle? Describe the crop cycle of Uttar Pradesh.

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

(12 Marks)

Crop circle refers to the area or zone of cropping wherein the yield / acre of land is the highest.

It also reflects the changing pattern of sowing of crops as per the seasonality of sowing.



* Crop cycle of Uttar Pradesh

① Kharif crops: UP being largest producer of grains divides its crops into various seasons. Ex Rice

↳ It ensures food security.

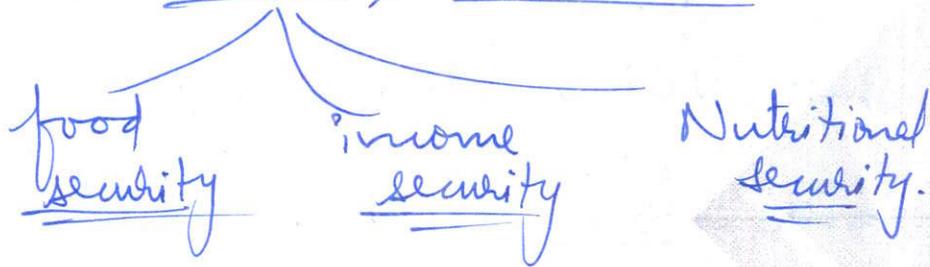
↳ Increases income of farmers

② Rabi Crops: largest producer of wheat and 4th largest of pulses

↳ This season of growth is dependent upon light rains and winter sun

③ Zaid Crops: vegetables, horticulture add. to increased income for the farmers.

Thus, cropping circle and cropping cycle of UP provide it a safety net, that enhances



⇒ It is in consonance with SDG-2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG-3 (Good Health & well-being).

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.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)

The health index process of NITI Aayog is indicative of the "hits-and-misses" of the UP government vis-a-vis social security of its populace.

* Analysis of Health Index Process

① NITI takes into account multiple variables

- (Holistic perspective of health)
- Infant Mortality Rate
 - Maternal Mortality Rate
 - Life Expectancy
 - Stunting, Wasting etc
 - Obesity in Adults & children

② Health Index Ranks UP low in most of the parameters →

indicating little social development in the state.

- ③ Its ranking methodology takes into account achievers and aspirational states (Race-to-the-Top)
 ↳ reinforcing Cooperative & Competitive Federalism

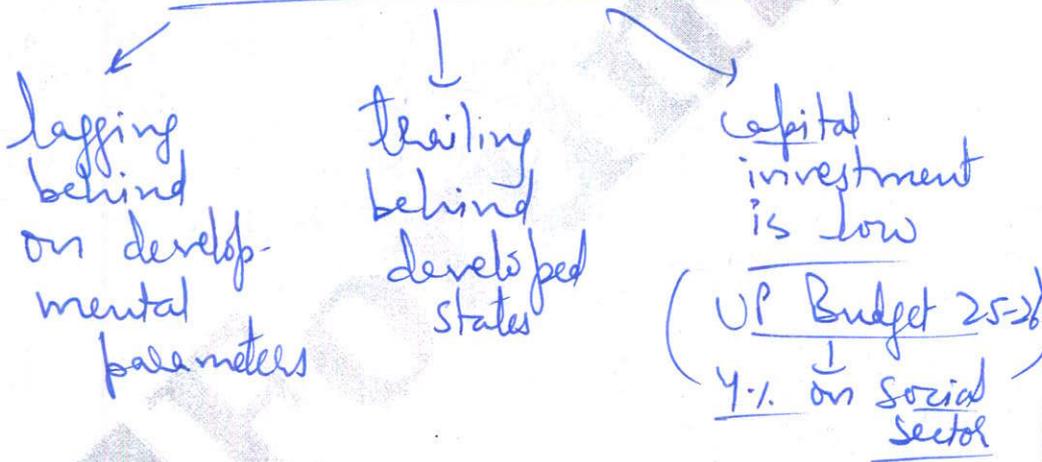
* Analysis of situation of UP

- ① Infant Mortality Rate → 52/1000 live births (higher than national average)
- ② Maternal Mortality Rate → 193/100000 births (again higher than national average)
- ③ Obesity → 36-38% children are over-weight in UP.

4. Use of contraceptives → less than 80% are aware of contraceptives

5. Life expectancy of UP is less than the national average at 69 years

Thus, overall picture of UP on NITI's Health Index Proves



Therefore, UP government needs to overhaul its spending mechanisms & social needs of population to create a "Seshekt, Samiddh and Swasth Uttar Pradesh"

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.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 refers to the northern part of Uttar Pradesh bordering Shivaliks, extending along the Indo-Nepal border of 579 kilometres



* Economic Importance of Terai Region

① Fertile Belt: agro climatic zone of Terai and fertile alluvial soil (Bhangar and khadar) → paves way for

? increased horticulture production

△ Eg → Saharanpur - Oranges

② Scope for power generation

↳ rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara and Grandak come through this belt.

③ Handicraft support → wooden carving
in Saharanpur → due to locally available wood

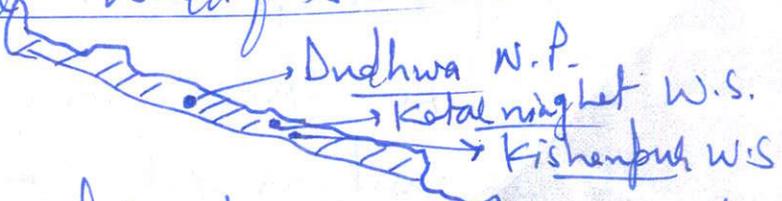
④ Densely populated zone → increases productivity and growth

⑤ Presence of National Parks & Wildlife sanctuaries → scope for eco-tourism
△ Eg → Lakhimpur (Budhwa National Park)

* Role of Terai in conservation of biodiversity

① Home to flora and fauna → over

450 species in Dudhwa National Park

- ② Multiple wildlife sanctuaries in the region.

- ③ Zone of transition in weather and climate → preferred by migratory birds
- ④ Requires ~~extra~~ ecological conservation for balanced life cycle.
- ⑤ Jatayu Breeding & Conservation Centre for Jatayu's conservation (40 in pairs)

Thus, Terai region unlocks ecological, economic, social as well as cultural richness of the UP's landscape, necessitating its conservation & development.

Feedback

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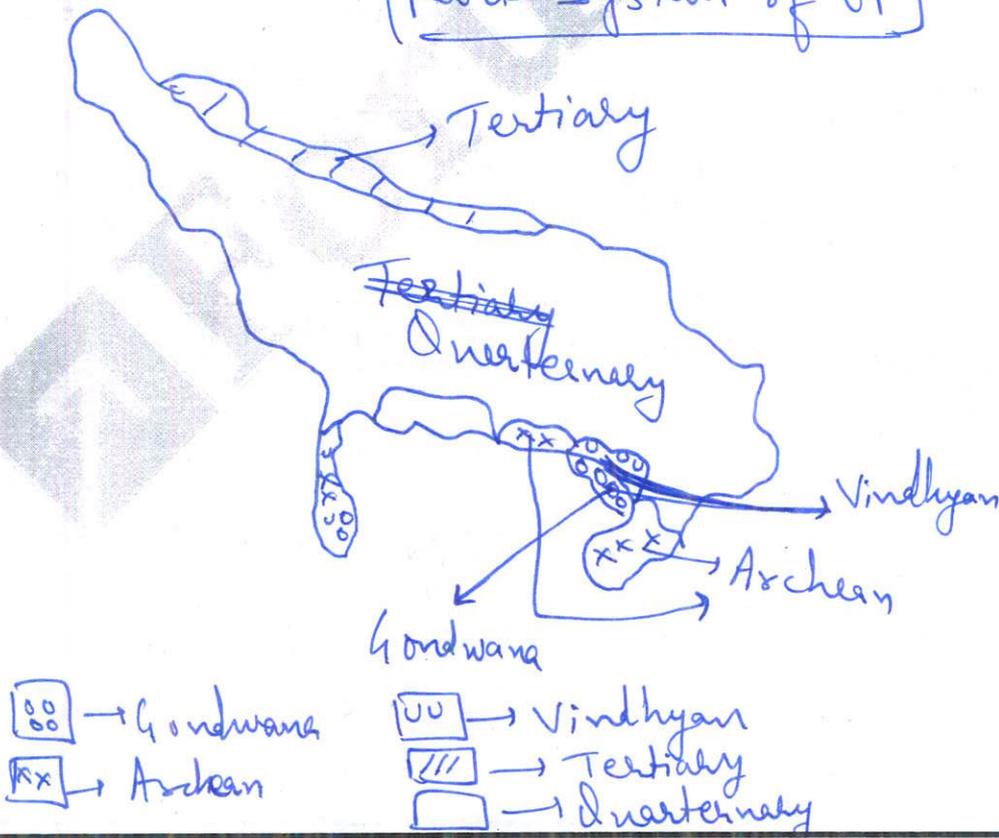
Q.15) While classifying the major rocks found in Uttar Pradesh from geological point of view, tell the expansion area of Bundelkhand Plateau.

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

(12 Marks)

The rock system of UP is largely composed of Gondwana land from the pre-cambrian era, majorly being Shalwad regional rocks in UP.

Rock System of UP



- ① Tertiary Rocks system → found in Terai belt, give major rivers their shape & course.
- ② Quaternary → part of Gondwana land; from pre-cambrian era
- ③ Archaen → formed as a result of upliftment of Tethys sea. Has minerals like gneiss, schist etc
- ④ Vindhyan → part of Dharwar rock structure. Has coal deposit.
- ⑤ Gondwana → formed due to plate movements. Has dolomite, silica etc

* Expansion Area of Bundelkhand Plateau

① Contains wide variety of rock systems → eg → Archaen, Vindhyan & Gondwana

② Has major deposits of minerals in UP → Jhansi; Lalitpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot, Banda etc

③ Minerals found are
 ↓ ↓ ↓
Uranium Lithium Silica-sand

④ Coarse-grained soil (Energy security)
 ↳ drought-prone land
 ↳ suitable for growth of pulses
 (50% pulses of UP in Bundelkhand)

Thus, rock system in UP influence the nature and character of soil, which in turn paves way of differentiated agricultural economy of UP, amidst its varied cultures.

Feedback

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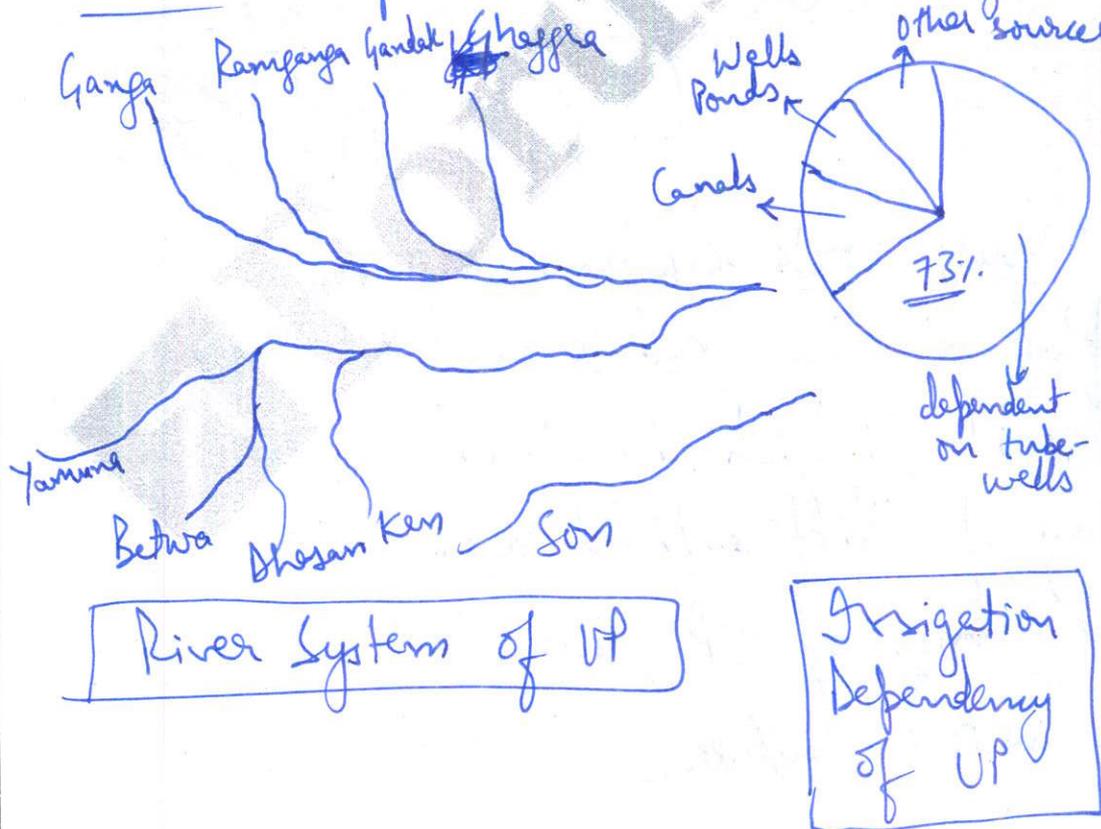
Q.16) "Despite being endowed with river systems, some parts of Uttar Pradesh are still dependent on seasonal irrigation." Examine it.

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

(12 Marks)

UP has a vast network of river system (Ganga river system) and Yamuna river system that provide water security to state.

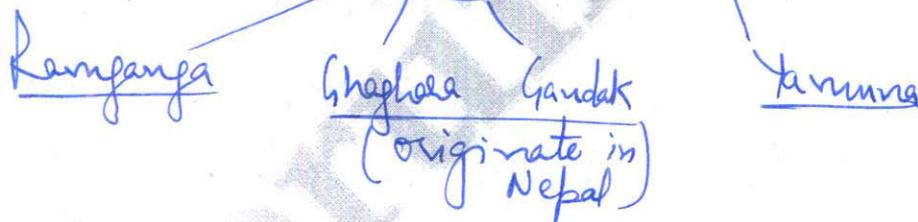
Yet, over 65% of its agriculture depends on seasonal irrigation.



* Richness of river system of UP

① Ganga River System → the longest river of India; originates at Gangotri; catchment area 1.3 lakh km square area

↳ It is joined by numerous rivers on its left & right bank



② Yamuna River System → originates from Yamunotri glacier; catchment area is 69000 square kilometre.

* Parts of UP dependent on seasonal irrigation

① Bundelkhand → drought-prone land
↳ depends almost entirely on

Ponds and wells - based irrigation.

② Vindhya region → Mirzapur, Chandanli too lack sufficient water & requires rainfall as well as other irrigation methods like canal system.

③ Western UP: Ghaziabad, Noida, Agra have although local rivers like Hindon, Krishna, Yamuna.

↳ Still depend heavily on canal-based & tube-well based irrigation.

④ Eastern UP: Sharda canal is the longest canal of UP providing water to Central & Eastern UP.

Thus, dependency on seasonal irrigation needs to be reduced with organic farming and cluster-based agricultural practices such as subsistence farming.

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)

Wildlife Sanctuaries are designated areas for protection of animals as per the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

They are designated as per Section - 34 by the Central Government

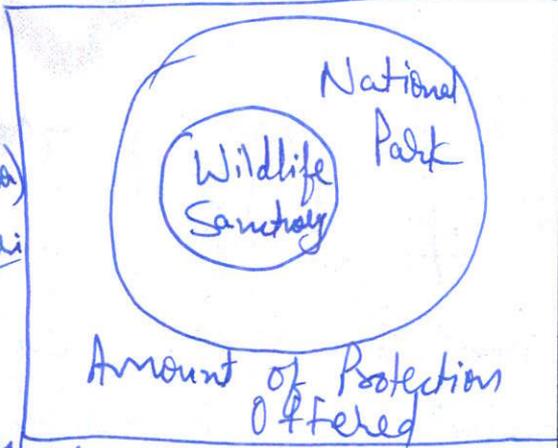


Figure: Various Wildlife Sanctuaries of UP

Challenges Faced by Wildlife Sanctuaries

- ① Lack of restoration and conservation efforts. Eg → encroachment & illegal poaching
- ② Lack of infrastructural development for tourism generation.
- ③ Man-Animal Conflicts : increased
due to deforestation
- ④ Bureaucratic inactivity : loss of wildlife
- ⑤ Infrastructure projects breaching wildlife habitat
- ⑥ Limited fund devolution for maintenance & upkeep.

* Measures to overcome challenges of Wildlife Sanctuary

- ① Amendments in Wildlife Protection Act

to accord greater protection.

- ② Creating no man corridors → such as core territory of Tiger Reserve
- ③ Increasing tourism of wildlife & eco-tourism. Ex → Creation of 12 Wildlife circuits like Terai & Bundelkhand Adventure Circuit.
- ④ Responsible and Green Infrastructure
Ex → Delhi - Dehradun expressway in Mohand region with animal passage.
- ⑤ Ropeway and cableways programmes extension
- ⑥ Greater fund devolution by state.

Thus, wildlife conservation requires committed efforts of people as well as government to ensure 'Pro planet Approach'.

Feedback

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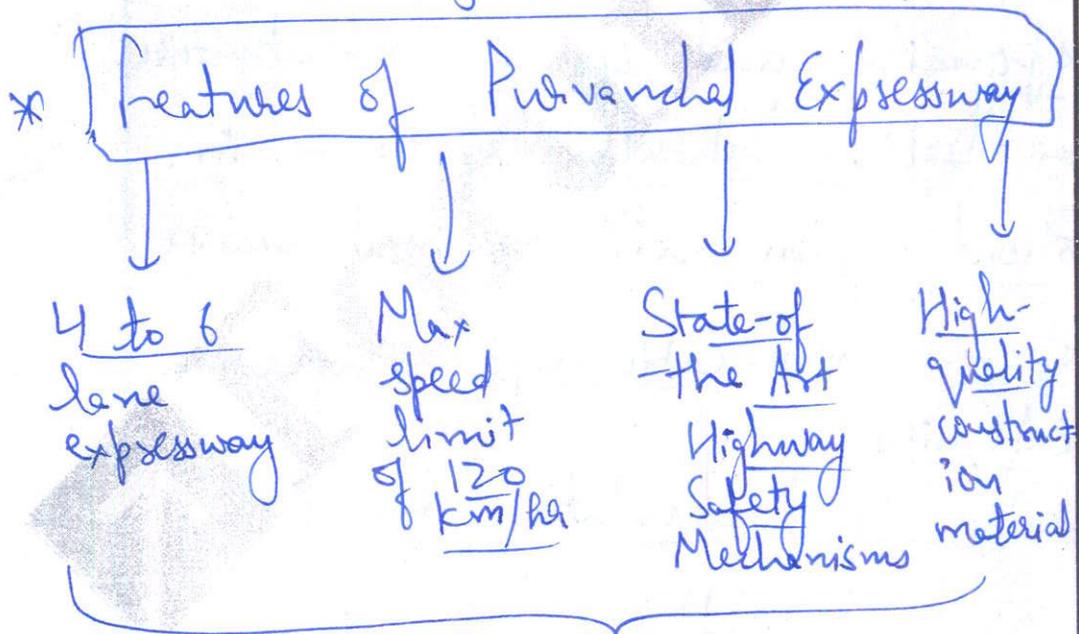


Q.18) The 'Purvanchal Expressway' can prove to be helpful in the development of Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh.

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

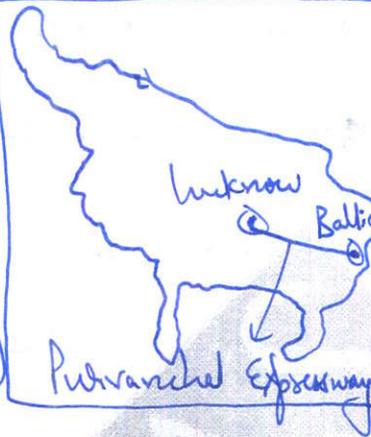
(12 Marks)

Purvanchal Expressway is the easternmost expressway of UP from Lucknow to Ballia covering a length of almost 350 kms + to enhance regional connectivity.

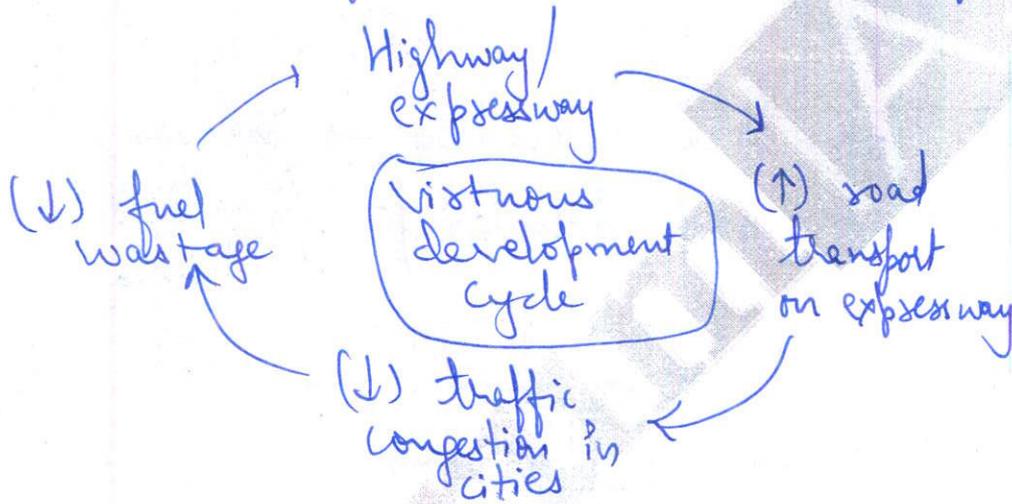


- Provides enhanced connectivity
- Creates developmental opportunities

* Purvanchal Expressway as developer of Purvanchal region



① Increases Regional Connectivity (ripple effect)



② Multiplier Effect on economy

- ↳ i) Increases employment opportunities
- ↳ ii) Results in development projects along the expressway

③ Helps reduce logistics cost (14%)
due to landlock nature of state

- ④ Cultural Preservation : 'Job-to-People' approach reduces migration to cities.
- ⑤ Environmental Benefits : reduces green house gases emissions alongside CO₂ emissions.
- ⑥ Boost for local economy → increased export for local handicrafts of Miszapur (Carpets) $\Delta \rightarrow$ ODDP
- ⑦ In-line with green development
↳ solarisation of highways

Thus, Purvanchal expressway is a force-multiplier, which needs to be coupled with extension of infrastructure projects, to act as holy grail of UP's 1 trillion dollar target by 2029.

Feedback

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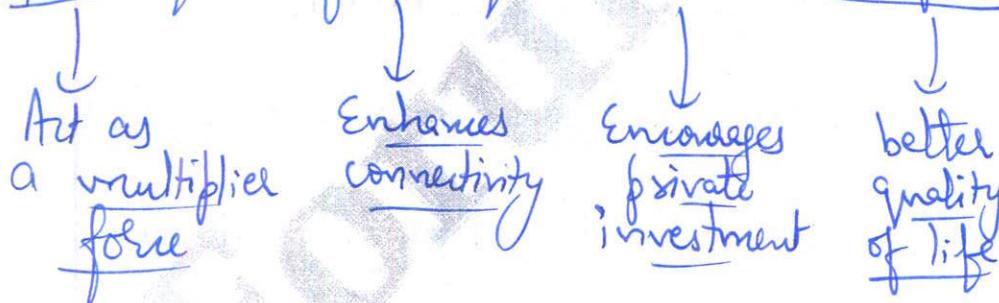


Q.19) Evaluate the infrastructure development being carried out in the state by the Uttar Pradesh government.

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

Infrastructure is the backbone of any economy, as reflected in UP Budget 2025-26 allocation of 22% for the sector.

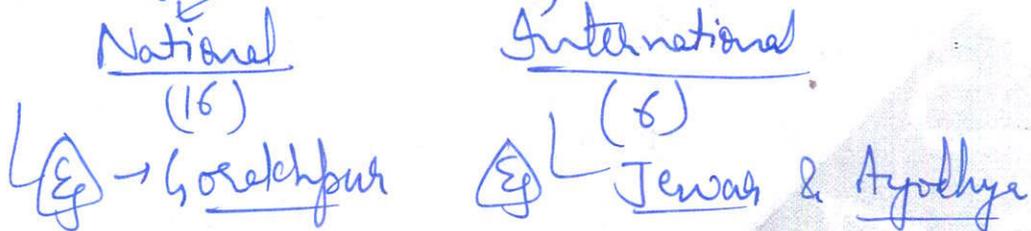
* Benefits of Infrastructure Development



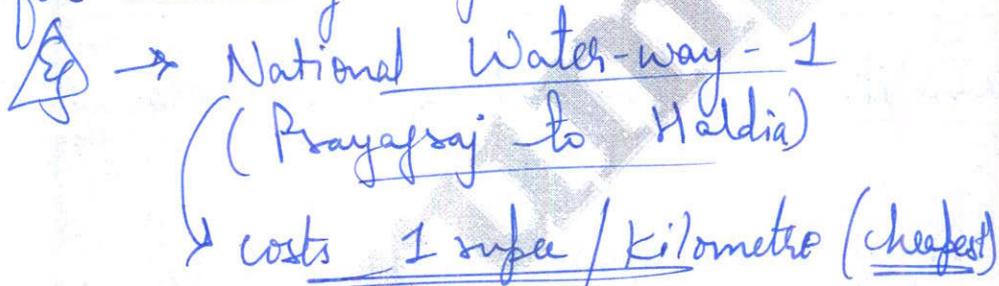
* Infrastructure Projects by UP government

- ① Creating a network of 13 expressways (highest in country)
 - ↳ 6 out of 13 operational
 - ↳ Upcoming Bundelkhand-Kerwa & Vindhya expressway

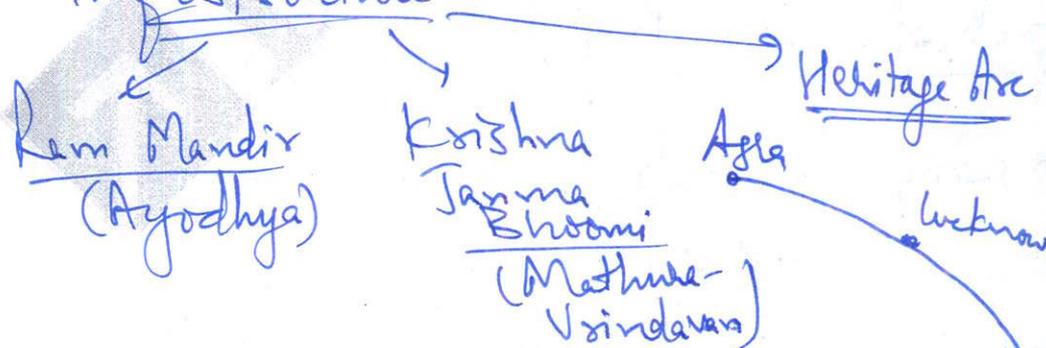
② UP has distinction of having largest number of airports



③ Development of Inland Waterways for reducing logistics cost.



④ Development of Heritage & spiritual infrastructure



⑤ Mega Food Parks & Processing units
↳ Gorakhpur, Bareilly etc

* Impact of Infrastructure Projects

1) Enhances connectivity + development benefits.

2) Crowds-in private sector investment.

Ex) ₹40000 crore worth MoUs on Defence Industrial Corridor



3) Development of hard + soft infrastructure

Ex) → Semicon UP Mission (6 nodes)

4) Leads to quantum jumps in social infrastructure → Ex) better connectivity of hospitals & schools

↳ 22 New Medical Colleges

Thus, Infrastructure growth fulfils SDG-8 and 9 alongside creating UP as the 'Industrial Hub of India'

Feedback

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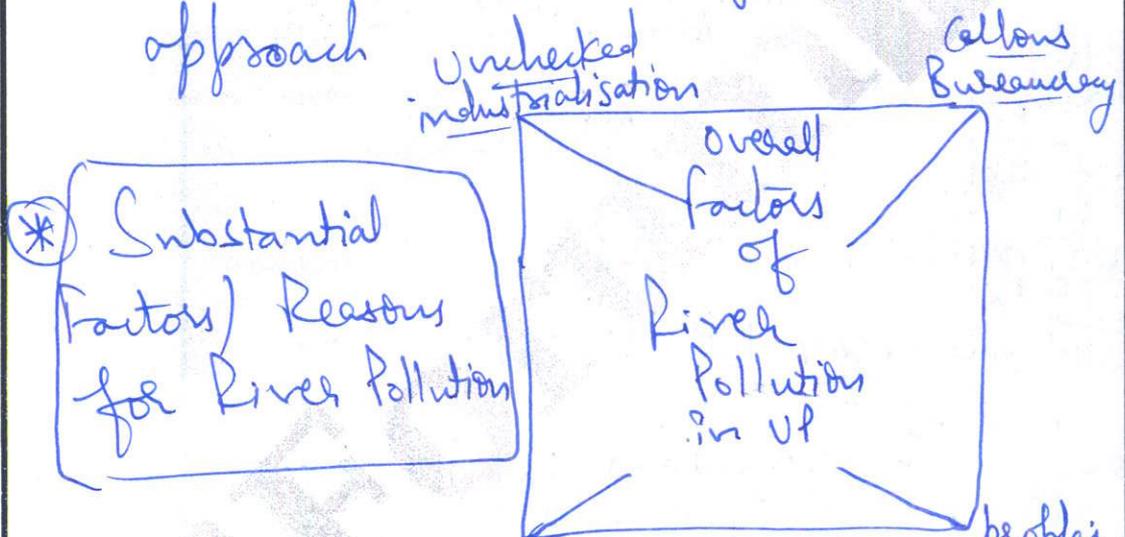
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

River pollution in Uttar Pradesh is a pertinent issue, owing to unchecked developmental activities as well as collous government approach



① Taj Trapezium Case (1986)

Corruption & inefficiency (Political ill-will)

people's indifference

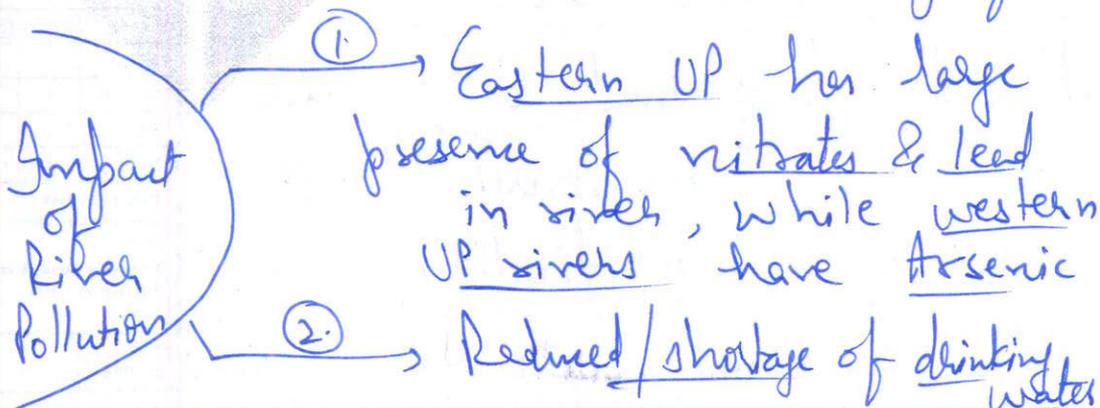
↳ highlighted the role of industrial effluents & discharges in pollution of Yamuna & yellowing of Taj.

② Over-use of fertilisers & grey-water mixing → fertilizers run-off in rivers pollute the drinkable water.

③ Open-Defecation Practices: rivers end up taking most of human waste.

④ Cultural/Spiritual Practices: merging & flowing of ashes, flowers and Visarjans in rivers like Ganga

⑤ Increase salinity of soil
↳ resulting in salinity of river



* Remedies of River Pollution

- ① Strict enforcement of recommendations of MC Mehta Case → creation of an independent river authority
- ② Behavioural Changes → to create 'Sanskathan to Samvardhan' approach
- ③ Increasing river-water front development under Namami Gange
- ④ Creating a dedicated force of Nigmal Volunteers to check pollution of rivers at source

Thus, rivers are lifeline of agriculturally dependant UP, which necessitate a behavioural change to create river purification as a "Mass movement with Jan Bhajidehi"

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		

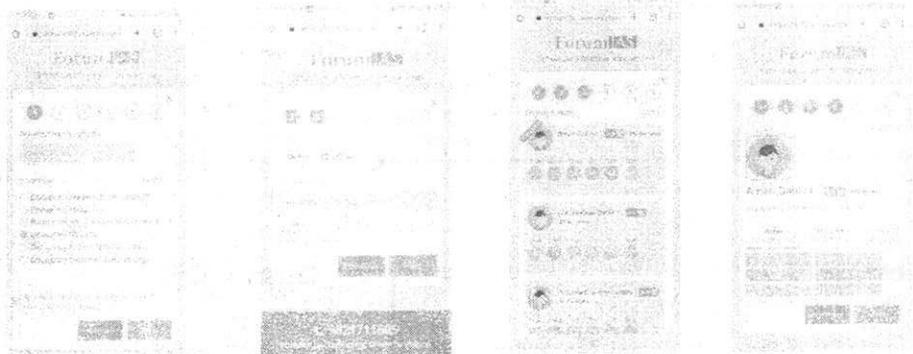
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