

TEST CODE 7 7 1 6 1 4

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

Avantika Singh

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910186525

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1910

Date/दिनांक

07-06-2025

*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		
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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 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 :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

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.

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट तथ्यों और अंकों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में प्रसन्न 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) Presenting details of the major schemes run by the Uttar Pradesh government in the context of women and child development, underline their financial allocation made in the budget 2025-26?

महिला एवं बाल विकास के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए बजट 2025-26 में किए गये उनके वित्तीय आवंटन को रेखांकित करें? (8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh government has been focused on improving the living conditions for the vulnerable sections of the society with launching of new schemes and allocating sufficient funds to the older ones.

Budgetary allocation to schemes related to women and child development

1.) Integrated child development scheme -

With security provided to lacting and pregnant mothers ₹ 6000 per annum for securing the health of the infant.

~~1.) Anti Ramesh~~

2.) Matrutva Suraksha Yojna - Insuring the benefits essential for child's health, with free consultation of doctor in government hospitals.

3.) Indradanush Scheme - Vaccination drive carried out to safely provide regular check ups and vaccines to the child.

4.) Food security - Ensuring the health of the mother and child through food subsidy provided by government.

Thus, UP government has been on an up front to help the women and children survive the harsh condition with proper safety nets.

Feedback

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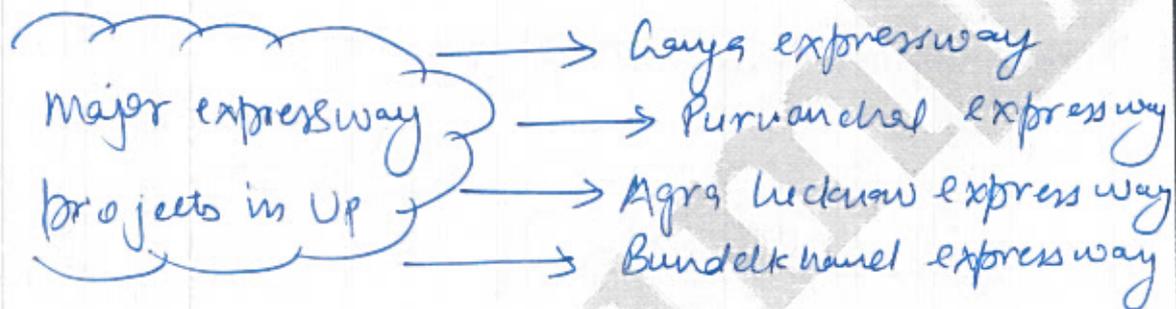
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Critically examine the growing expressway network in the state.

प्रदेश में बढ़ते एक्सप्रेस-वे नेटवर्क का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

(8 Marks)

UP has been the top state in terms of infrastructure development according to the rankings of the NITI Aayog.



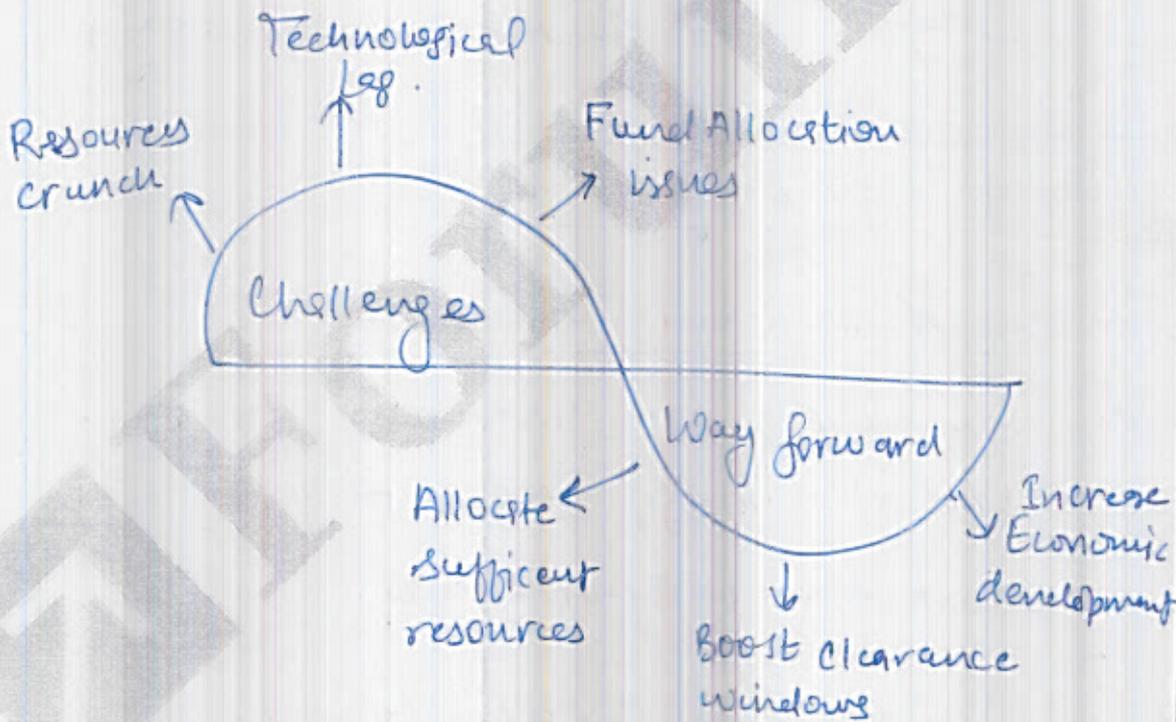
Benefits of expressways in UP

- 1) Connecting eastern and western areas - With wide lengths and unanimity, road construction will bridge the gap between purvanchal and pashchimanchal.
- 2) Bridging rural-urban divide - Connecting urban areas (lucknow) to Rural areas (Chazipur) to equidate production benefits.

3.) Seamless connectivity for transportation of raw materials, boosting industrial growth.

(Eg) Kanpur Ghaziabad expressway links Kanpur industries to NCR Region

4.) Export Potential - With smooth movement of goods through expressways. (Eg) SEZs connectivity to products from DDOP areas



Thus, with seventeen expressways operational in UP, the state will soon be able to realise its dream of \$1 trillion economy.

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) Discuss the ongoing schemes related to industrial development in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास से संबंधित संचलित योजनाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

State of Uttar Pradesh has been increasing its extent for inviting industrial development investment, with foreign investment of around ₹ 80,000 cr raised through UP Investors Summit'24.

Ongoing schemes related to industrial Development

- 1.) Food Processing Industry - State has focused upon improving its food processing industrial units
 - ₹ 2,500 crore allotted
 - 15 Agro and food processing parks
 - 2.9 lakh employment generation.
- 2.) One district One product scheme - With the state focusing on the growth of production of handicrafts and artisans.

2) UP Skill development scheme, PM Vishwakarma scheme, MUVVA scheme

3) metal industries - Boost to electronics manufacturing policy of state, Special Economic zones

4) Health industry - Developing one district one medical college to improve health services in state
Other schemes → UP Digital Doctor clinic

5) Status holder scheme - to boost performance of export dealers.

6) Mudra scheme - To incentivize small and medium business owners.

Thus the state has been making a forward leap with increased industrial development and better morale for economic opportunities.

Feedback

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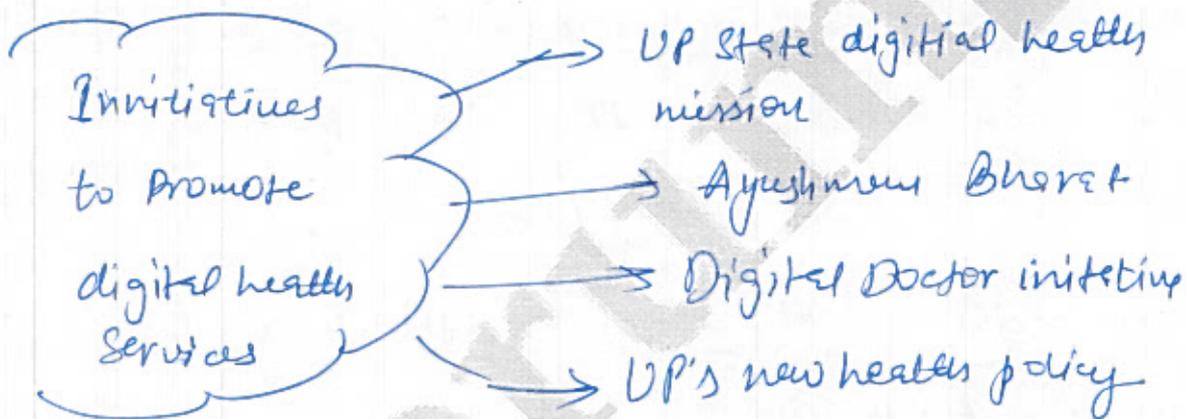
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Evaluate the initiatives launched to promote digital health services in Uttar Pradesh in 2025.

2025 में उत्तर प्रदेश में डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों का मूल्यांकन करें।

(8 Marks)

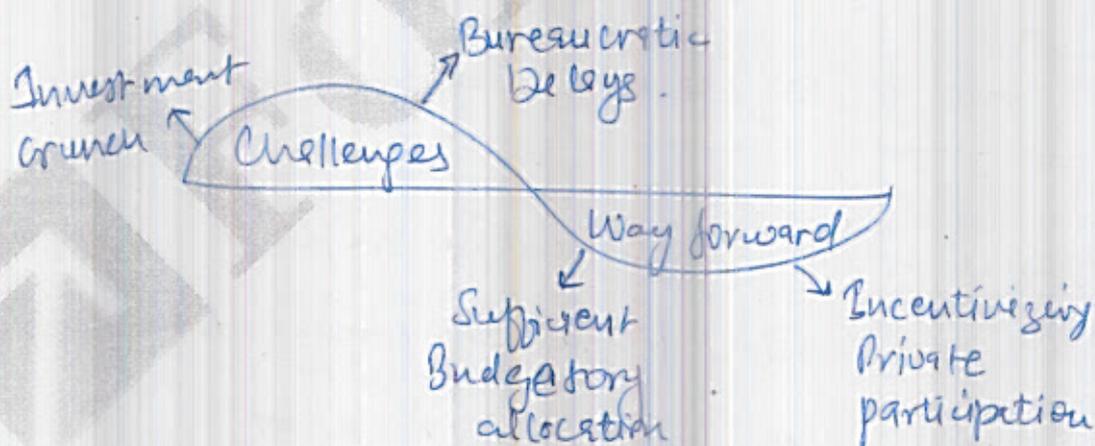
In the recent budget announced by the government of UP, main focus has been on essential service providing, one of the main focus includes on health services.



Provisions of Digital health services of UP

1) Tele consultation - With online or phone services the rural people can connect to an MBBS doctor and seek medical consultation.

- 2.) Diagnostic services - Like Blood test, Body checkup, LFT Profile etc will be made accessible in every village
- 3.) PPP mode of hospital infrastructure - New Digital health policy focuses on providing enhanced services through private participation
- 4.) Connect to rural areas - Better accessibility and basic facilities of PHCs, SHCs. Tertiary healthcare to rural areas. Patient care norms
- 5.) Super speciality hospitals with Mode A, B, C classification of districts.



Thus, UP can improve its health services by going digital and leading super specialising in handling healthcare.

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.5) What efforts are being made by the Uttar Pradesh government to attract investment?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

(8 Marks)

Recently, UP government has organised an event named "UP Investors Summit" in city of Lucknow to attract foreign investors by showing the works completed by the state.

Efforts made by government to attract investment

- 1.) Air connectivity - With around 16 domestic airports and 5 international airports, UP has been attracting investment to become a circular economy.
- 2.) Tourism Economy - Developing heritage sites, making them accessible (eg) Shrawasti and Kushinagar airport to support Buddhist tourism, Ayodhya airport for Ram mandir devotees.

- 3.) Semiconductor policy - UP being the second state after Gujarat to publicize its own semiconductor policy. → Investing of foreign.
- 4.) Mineral policy - State has framed its own rules aligned with centres for critical mineral policy and production @ mine nitra, mineral tag, etc.
- 5.) Expressway networks - with 17 expressways proposed, the state is underway to attract new investments.
- 6.) Export Policy of UP - State has issued the export guidelines incentivizing exports from state.

Thus, the efforts are clear and the results will be clearer for UP to transform from Uttar Pradesh to Udyog Pradesh and Udyami Pradesh.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) What steps were taken by the government for tax and economic reforms in Uttar Pradesh and also tell its importance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कर एवं आर्थिक सुधारों के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये एवं इसके महत्व को भी बताइये।

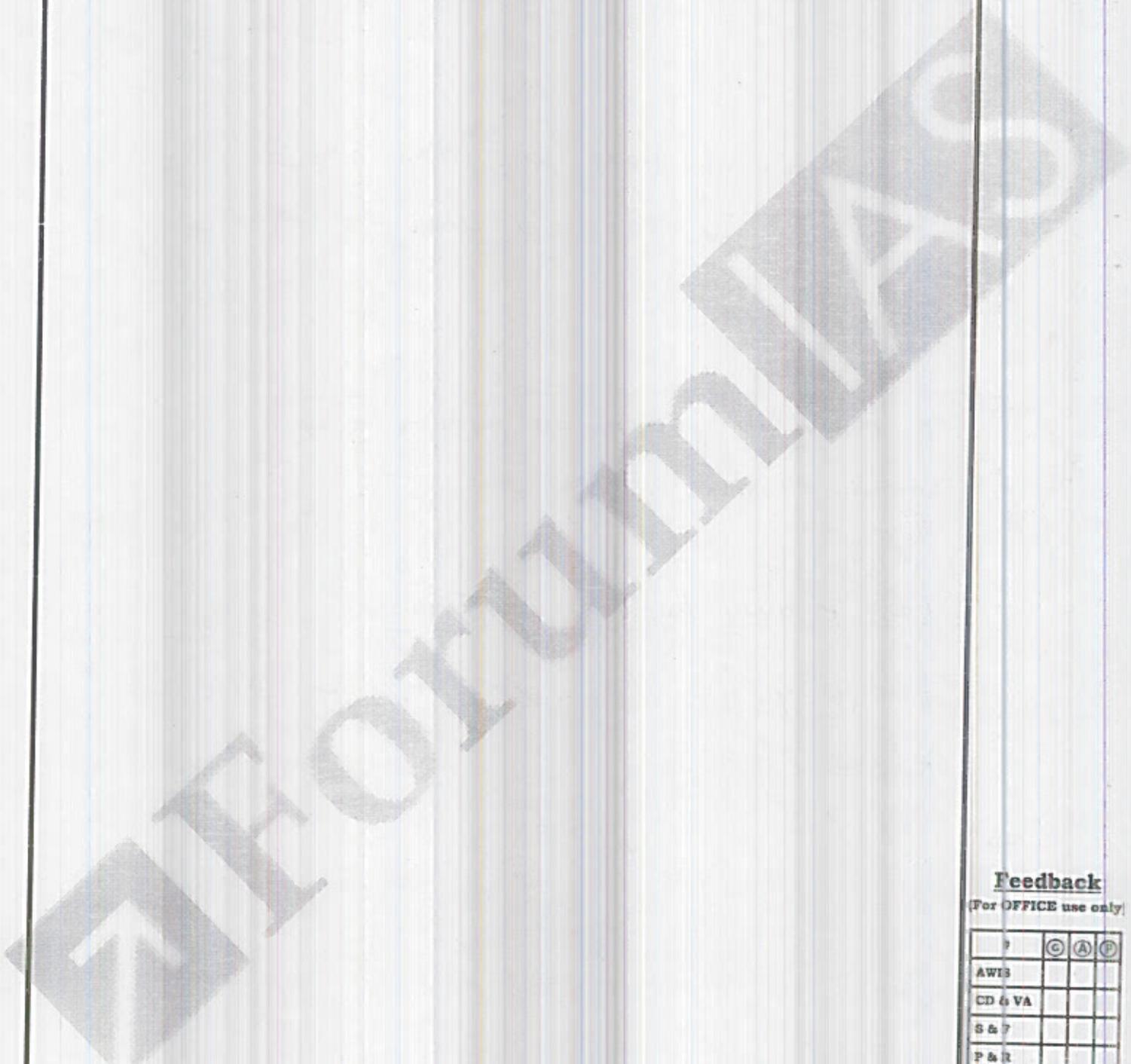
(8 Marks)

The government has announced some relaxation in the tax and economic reforms policy of the UP state.

Steps taken by government for tax and economic reforms in UP

1) Ease of doing business is promoted - with State being the 6th most performing state of the nation.

2)



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.7) What is Bio Energy Enterprise Promotion Program? Explain biomass-based power projects.

जैव ऊर्जा उद्यम प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम क्या है? बायोमास आधारित विद्युत परियोजनाओं को बताइए तथा इसके क्या लाभ हैं। (8 Marks)

In the budget FY 25-26, government has been focused on improving the production of bioenergy by fueling the Compressed Biogas Plants, Biodiesel plants and Bio coal plants production.

Bio energy Enterprise Promotion Program —

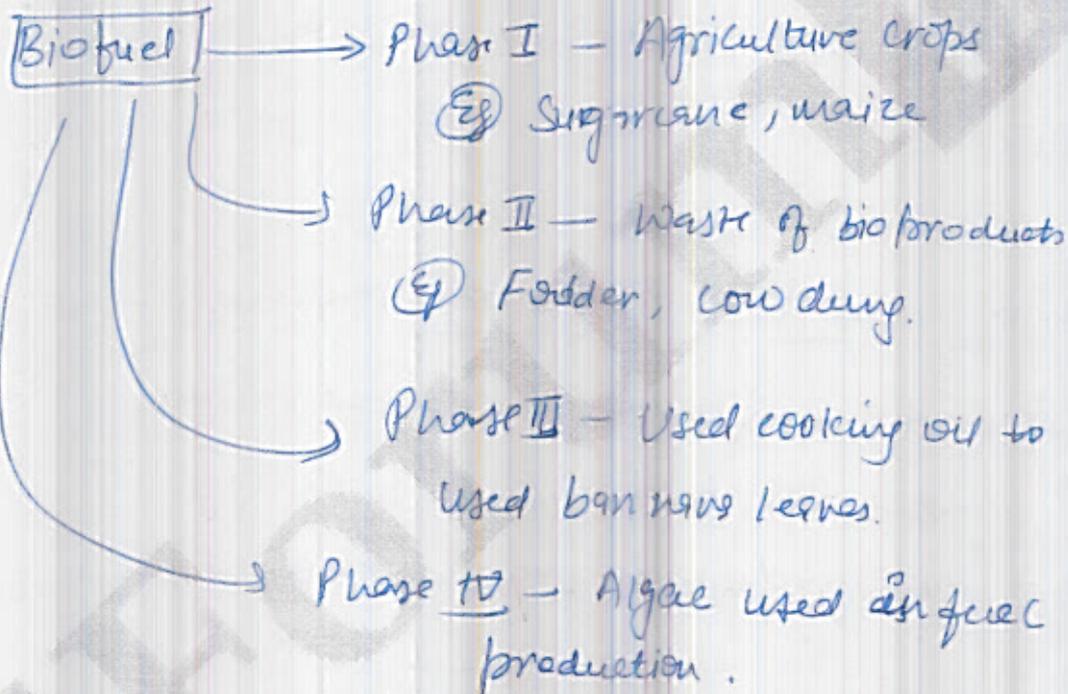
It refers to the building of infrastructure that promotes the production of bioenergy through biodegradable or organic resources.

Biomass based power projects

- 1) Compressed Biogas plant - Used the biowaste products like cow dung, etc to create CNG or compressed Biogas.

3.) Biogas Plant - Utilise the organic manure and promotes the production of Biogas.

4.) Bio Coal Plant - mostly made from the waste products of biodegradable sources.



Thus, UP has to make continued efforts to improve its Biomass waste to energy production from currently generating 2.63 kW of energy to improving production to meet its 22,000 MW Ren. energy target by 2026-27.

Feedback

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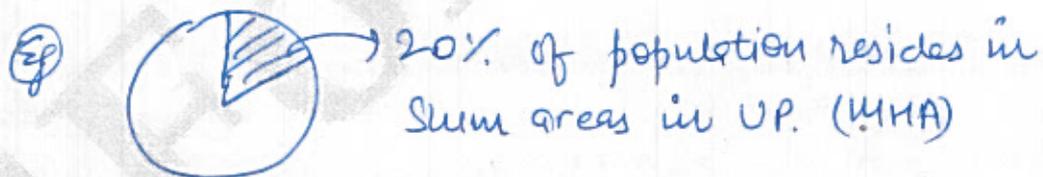
Q.8) Examine the impact of population growth on the urban socio-spatial pattern in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी सामाजिक स्थानिक प्रतिरूप पर जनसंख्या वृद्धि के प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें। (8 Marks)

With ^{one of} the most densely populated state in India, UP has faced a lot of challenges as well as being a profit margin with respect to the population's impact on state.

Impact of population growth on urban socio-spatial pattern in UP

1.) Unplanned urbanisation - Leading to urban sprawl, slum population.



2.) Burden on Resources - Already stressed resources face overburdened.

eg Housing issues in cities, Population crisis → River and water pollution.

3) Lack of Basic Amenities - 30% of population lacks access to clean drinking water in urban areas (CWC), 60% don't have storm water management.

4) Inflation increasing Inequality - Poor getting poorer due to unaffordable
 Education
 Health services
 Employment.

5) Caste based society to "class based society" -
 The caste regimes are taking form of Rich and Poor class regimes.

6) Individual family structures - Joint family structure changing to Nuclear families in urban areas → Changing Psychological factors.

⊕ Feeling Seculuded Depression etc due to high competition

With growing population, state faces a disparity among the urban pattern of living and the rural social fabric pattern.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) What are the main reasons for lack of commercialization of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh? Suggest ways to promote commercialization of agriculture in the state.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि का व्यवसायीकरण न होने के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? प्रदेश में कृषि के व्यवसायीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के उपाय सुझाइए। (8 Marks)

With farmers putting in the maximum amount of investment (around 96%) on the fields, the output from Agriculture sector remains stagnated.

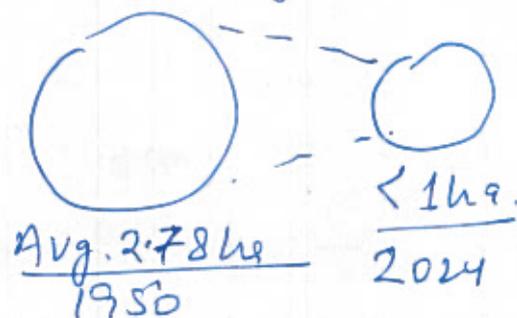
Main reasons of lack of commercialization of Agriculture

1.) Farmer's emotional connect with land -

The farmer unwilling to invest with private players due to its fear of usurping the ancestral property

2.) Handkerchief size of Land holdings -

Decreased size of Land holdings per farmer defeats farm commercial activities



3.) Poor investment due to poor returns - Commercialization is restricted to to poor predictability of rainfall, crops, etc.

4.) Promoting commercialization of Agriculture

1.) Integrated farming techniques - To diversify the use of fields and improve farmers income.

2.) e-market Access to be promoted - To allow private players and farmers to interact directly on single platform.

3.) Better farm mechanization → Better crop Productivity

Better Price
realisation for farmers

Thus, commercialization is favorable in agriculture if proper steps are taken to take care of the interest of farmers as well as of the private companies.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) How many types of forests are found in Uttar Pradesh? What is the main reason behind the decrease in forest percentage in the state? What efforts have been made by the state government in this direction?

उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने प्रकार के वन पाये जाते हैं। राज्य में वन प्रतिशत कम होने के पीछे प्रमुख कारण क्या है? राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा क्या प्रयास किया गया है? (8 Marks)

UP has a diverse culture of forest classification, owing to its different agro climatic zones.

Types of forests found in UP

- 1.) Dry and deciduous forest - Maximum percentage with presence in central low lands.
- 2.) Moist and deciduous forest - Found near the fringes of south east UP in districts of Sambhadr and Meerapur.
- 3.) Coniferous forests - found on the foot hills of Shivalik in Saharanpur, Shamli.

4) Thorny bushes and trees - mainly located in the Bundelkhand and Agra, Malwa areas.

Reason behind decrease in forest cover

- 1.) Economic Activities - Provide housing facilities to growing population, Industrial development, etc.
- 2.) Infrastructure development - with construction of expressways, Airports large tracts of land is purchased.
- 3.) Agriculture expansion - To boost Agri sector with horticulture, Apiculture, etc practices.

Thus, forest percentage though is aimed at 18%, we are around 9% in IFSR report, there has been a consecutive growth in forest area.

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) Analyse the government's preparedness to deal with natural disasters like floods and droughts in Uttar Pradesh in 2024.

2024 में उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ और सूखे जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए सरकार की तैयारियों का विश्लेषण करें। (12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh has a wide geographical extent that encompasses the Shivalik foothills and the wide Ganga river basin, making it vulnerable to ~~both~~ natural disasters.

Frequent Natural disasters in UP	→ Floods
	→ Droughts
	→ Landslides
	→ Earthquakes

Area affected by floods and Droughts

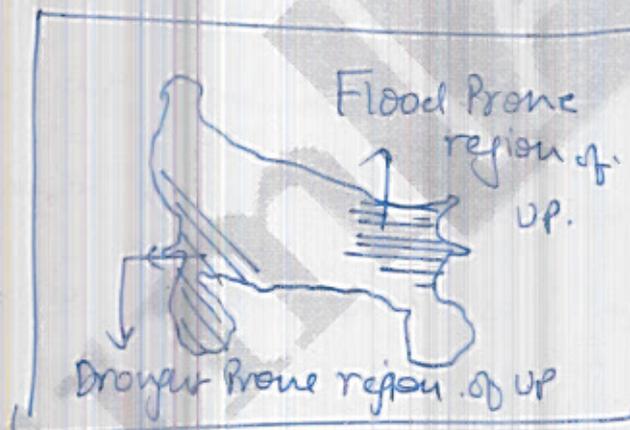
1.) The Khetwar and Buzhagar belt - On Eastern South of the river Ganga, the flood plain rise the water level during the monsoon season.

2.) Drought prone Area - The Southern

West area of the UP comprising of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand region, experience drought conditions due to low rainfall.

→ Low ground water recharge

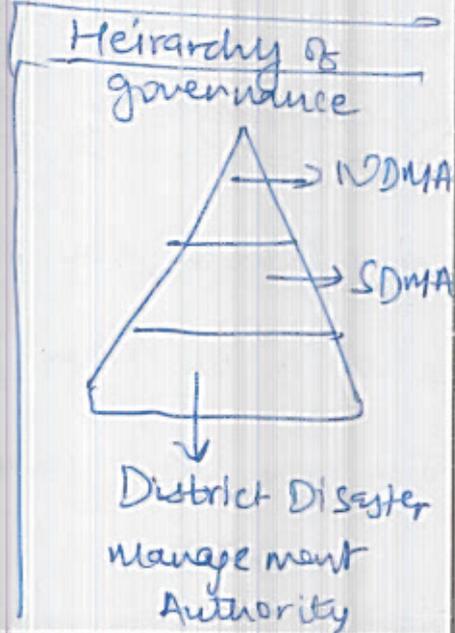
→ Poor rainfall during monsoon.



Government's preparedness during natural disasters

1.) Mitigation Strategies -

The District disaster management Authority carries out the mitigation strategies



2) Awareness and Alerting Situation :

During Floods

During Drought

(i) Government's district response team alerts the local level administration to carry out Evacuation Drill

eg) Recent Kosi river water crossing danger level alerted the district authority

(ii) Rehabilitation Program - The district provides a safe rehabilitation before the danger worsens. eg) Villages are to be emptied before the danger or disaster.

(iii) Basic Amenities to be provided to the rehabilitated people.

Thus the government can try to reduce the effect as measures are taken.

Feedback

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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.12) Mention the agricultural diversity in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विविधता का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh is a rich state with around 9 agro-climatic zones, classifying the nature of agriculture activities suited region wise.

Some Agro-climatic zones classified are mentioned as

- Terai belt
- Central lowlands
- Bundelkhand area
- Eastern belt

Agricultural Diversity of UP

- 1.) Cold and moist climate - The foothills of Shivalik comprising of Saharanpur district is mostly suited for wheat cultivation or rabi crops. Due to difficult terrain much of the area is unsuitable for farming.

2.) Alluvial Plains - The central area consists of the most fertile plains and hence is cereal-centric for cultivation

(eg) Rice - wheat - Sugarcane cultivation

3.) Terai Belt - It is the most densely forested area of the state, mostly experiencing soil erosion hence is not agriculturally fit without fertilizer use. Some crops grown are → Sugarcane - Wheat with use of chemical fertilizer.

4.) Bundelkhand and Agra Region - It is mostly semi arid region with minimum rainfall hence the crops suitable are coarse grains

{	Soils →	<u>Red and Black soil</u>
	Crops →	<u>Millet, jawar, Bajra, ragi, etc</u>

5.) Eastern UP - The most water logged region due to fresh alluvium called khadar and old alluvium deposits.

mostly suitable for rice and jute cultivation

Thus, UP has a wide variety of agricultural diversity with recent government steps

-The state government has shifted its focus expanding to Food Processing Industries and

Allied services like Dairy sector and fishing

to increase the income of the farmers.

Feedback

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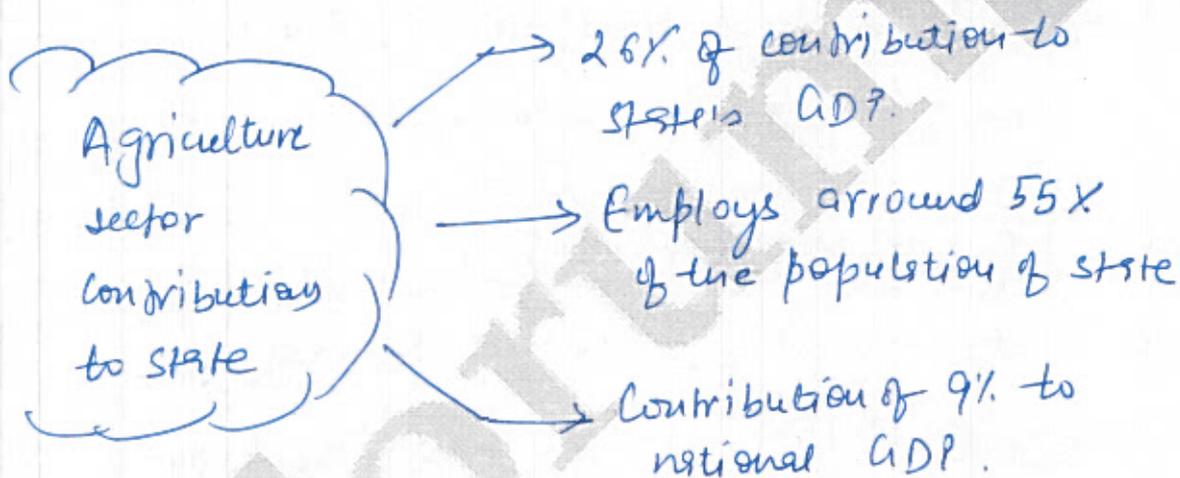
#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Briefly mention the provisions made for agriculture and farmers of Uttar Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh Budget 2025-25.

उत्तर प्रदेश बजट 2025-25 में उत्तर प्रदेश की कृषि एवं किसानों के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों का संक्षिप्त उल्लेख करें।

(12 Marks)

Recently the government of Uttar Pradesh has announced various scheme supporting the farmers and providing a boost to Agriculture sector of state.



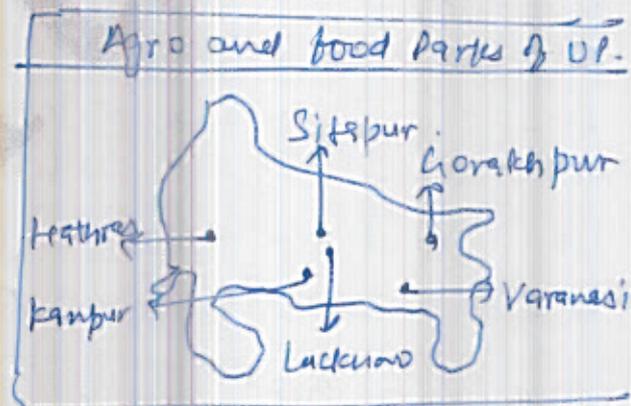
Provisions made for Agriculture and farmers of UP in Budget

1.) Food Processing Industrial Units - The budget allocation of amount ₹2,500 crore for enhancing the food processing units of state.

- 2) Horticulture Boost - Around 93% of small farmers are engaged in horticulture sector, government allocated funds to boost →
- ↳ Medicinal plants cultivation
 - ↳ Aromatic plants and orchards
 - (eg) Mango, Guava orchards in Lucknow
 - ↳ Fruits and vegetables production to be boosted → UP 1st in the nation

- 3) Agro and food processing Parks - State

government proposed to built around 15 Agro and food parks in the state.



- 4) Irrigation Schemes - The government has proposed two schemes aligned with central government schemes. (eg) Pur Krishi Sichi Yojna,

State government's Micro Irrigation scheme, PM-KUSUM scheme to incentivize the farmers for shifting to Renewable energy in irrigating fields and switch to being "Urjads"

5.) Plantation Drive - Focusing on Agroforestry the government plans to allocate funds for increasing community participation & incentivizing farmers to use funds for Agroforestry

Thus, UP government has been engaged to improve the conditions of the farmers of the state because the farmers are the backbone of state's agricultural economy with contribution of around 26%.

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) Evaluate the Multidimensional Poverty Index with reference to Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Recently the NITI Aayog released its Multi dimensional poverty index indicating UP state taking out the highest number out of poverty that is around 4.32 crore

Multi Dimensional Poverty Indicators	→ Standard of living
	→ No. of school days attended
	→ Child sex ratio.
	→ Cooking oil used at home.

Multi dimensional Poverty Index of UP.

- 1) Improved hunger issues - The state has worked upon providing food to maximum population lying below poverty line.
- 2) Decreased Stunting and wasting - With better

nutrition provided to the children under PDS scheme, Child development growth.

3.) School Education - Increase the GER

Ratio of primary school children focusing on their overall development.

4.) Clean fuel for cooking - With the

constant efforts of the government, Pras
Ujjwale scheme was able to distribute
around 8 crore cylinders to rural women

5.) Iron supplements - Provided through the

fortified rice distribution in PDS shops

and Folic acid tablets distributed to

school going children

Challenges

- 1.) Exclusion errors - Not all the children are under the scrutiny of the state hence regular updation is needed.
- 2.) Better economic opportunities are lacking
 (eg) 2.4% of people (youth) is unemployed in UP.
- 3.) Gig economy - Fails to provide a security net hence vulnerable crowd of working people.
- 4.) Out of pocket expenditure - If hospital charges apply the family becomes prone to get economically weak.

Competitive measures by state

Way forward

Special help to the marginalised is expected.

Thus the state needs to focus on the well-being of its rural population for overall development.

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.15) Depicting the mineral belts in Uttar Pradesh, what is the contribution of Uttar Pradesh in the country in the production of major minerals?

उत्तर प्रदेश में खनिज पेटियों को दर्शाते हुए प्रमुख खनिजों के उत्पादन में उत्तर प्रदेश का देश में क्या योगदान है? (12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh has a rich mineral deposit around the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand region with maximum deposition around the districts Lalitpur and Sambhadr.

Contribution of minerals of UP in major production in country

1.) Limestone — mostly found near the Ganga and Yamuna river basin helps in the production of glass ware products

eg) Firozabad - glass industry accounts for around 70% of India's glass production.

- 2.) Iron ore - found mostly around the region of Sambhadrā and Banda district helps in the production of steel.
- 3.) Dolomite - Around the region of Lalitpur and Sambhadrā district useful in the construction of stainless steel in the Nation.
- 4.) Sand mining - Around the region of Mirzapur and Prayagraj is helpful in the production of cement.
 (eg) Leading cement industry of UP.
- 5.) Uranium - Some traces of uranium are there in the Sambhadrā as the mines are not fully excavated so not extracted.

⇒ Benefits of mineral production

- 1.) Improves the economic importance - With raw material availability boosting the manufacturing sector of economy.
- 2.) Self Reliant Economy - Reduces dependency on the ~~export~~ import of minerals.
- 3.) Local economy improves - With activities like mining, quarrying, etc.

Thus, the mineral sector has a scope of making the economy of UP from being a bimaru state to the Booster of Economy state in 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.16) On what grounds the Ganga drainage system is called the lifeline of Uttar Pradesh? Explain.

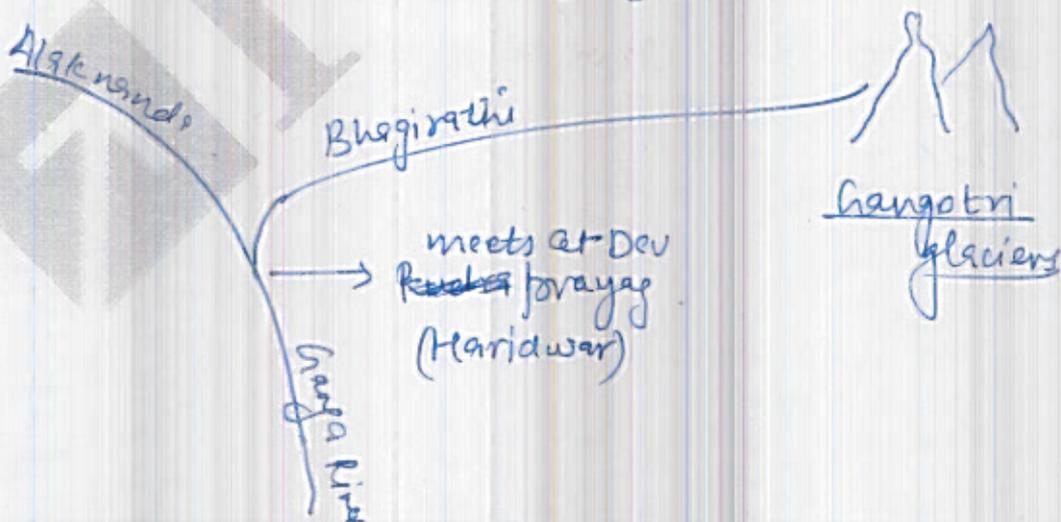
किन आधारों पर गंगा अपवाह तंत्र उत्तर प्रदेश की जीवन रेखा कहलाता है? व्याख्या करें। (12 Marks)

Ganga river is the lifeline of the UP, it has various streams and rivers flowing from different regions and merging into the River Ganga.



Ganga Drainage System

1.) Origin of River Ganga



2.) Right Bank Tributaries →

Yamuna, Chambal, Betwa, Son, Punpun

3.) Left Bank Tributaries →

Ranganga, Kosi, Mahananda, Gomti,
Hindon, Ahagra

Ganga drainage system as lifeline of UP

1.) Covers around 30 districts - Main ganga is
said to follow through 33 districts.

2.) Made up of hundred streams following in
the terai region and central lowlands.

⊕ Rivers and streams disappear in
Bhar area.

Reemerge into various streams in
terai region of UP.

3.) Alluvial plain - Due to the ganga drainage system many fertile plains develop with the deposits brought along from Himalays.

Challenges

1.) Water and River pollution -

Due to indiscriminate drainage of sewage and industrial effluents.

2.) Toxic chemicals increased in river - (Eg) Toxic ~~are~~ arsenic and lead levels in ghansi and mahoba district.

Way forward

- ↳ Namami Ganga Mission
- ↳ Clear river Ganga drive
- ↳ Establishing STP and treated discharge in river water
- ↳ Sewage treatment plant

Thus, Ganga is the lifeline of UP and needs to be protected for sustainable use and lifeline of people.

Feedback

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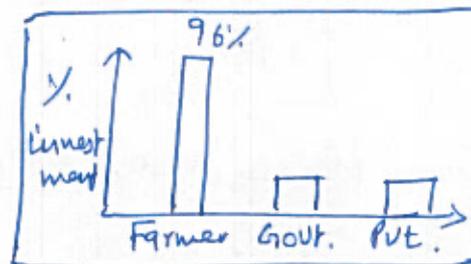
Q.17) What do you understand by Public Private Partnership (PPP)? Explain its utility in the field of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh.

सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPP) से क्या समझते हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में इसकी उपयोगिता को बताइए। (12 Marks)

Public Private partnership refers to the joint efforts of public sector and private sector to boost the economic development in any sector.

Public Private Partnership in Agriculture Sector of UP

1) Boost investments - currently only farmers are the ones who heavily invest in the agricultural fields.



2) Bring expertise for max benefit in Agriculture -

Improving the crop productivity and enhancing output cum outcome from fields.

3.) Farm mechanization - With heavy investment in machinery and farm equipments increase the overall production of farms.

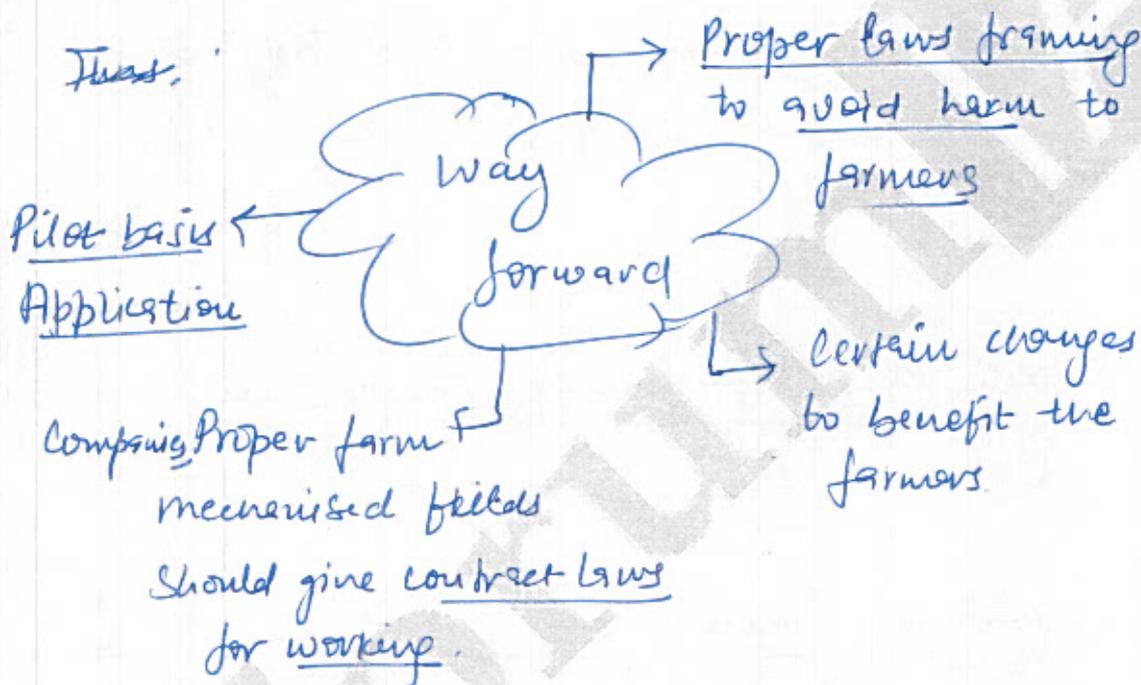
4.) Fragmented fields to Consolidated fields - The private sectors can take farms on lease and produce the greater benefit for Agricultural economy.

Impediments in PPP model for Agriculture

1.) Poor farmers might suffer - The private players may tend to focus only on their profit, neglecting farmers' livelihood.

2.) Farm health may deteriorate - Profit focused private companies may not be interested to take care of soil nutrition, water efficiency etc.

3) Agricultural population - more than half of the State's population (55%) depend on Agriculture, PPP model might sideline them, rendering them to search for different means of livelihood.



Thus, the government can benefit from the PPP model only if it is restricted in its usage and not exploited as the helm of the farmers.

Feedback

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*	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.18) Analyse the progress made in the field of food security and biotechnology in Uttar Pradesh in 2024.

2024 में उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्य सुरक्षा और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति का विश्लेषण करें।

(12 Marks)

UP government has been consistent in framing laws for benefiting the farmers as well as ensure the food security, biotechnology is one of the advance tech helping to bridge this gap.

Food Security and Biotechnology progress in UP

- 1-) Agriculture and Allied Services - Farmers are provided with two safety net to increase or expand their spheres in Dairy sector, farming sector, horticulture.
- 2) UP largest milk production state - With around 16% contribution to gdp, government launched state gokul mission empowering to

increase the target from 6% to 20% dairy sector contribution employing 1.25 lakh people.

3) Fisheries sector - UP's third largest in the production of fishes and is consistently improving with scheme support like PM Matsya Sampada Yojna, etc.

4) Biotech fertilizer - With increasing harm from chemical fertilizer, Nano DAP, neem urea, etc are put to use.

5) GM crops - Disease resistant, drought-prone crops are now favoured (eg) Mustard crop MHT 11, Bt Cotton, etc.

6) Climate smart Agriculture - With increased production, Biotech favours the use of climate smart crops that are resistant to temperature and rainfall change.

Challenges

1.) Threat to natural species - The biotech crops might hamper the growth of natural crops.

(Eg) Invasive species

2.) Effect on human health - Long term effect on human health is unknown.

3.) Biotech crops - will decrease the crop productivity (Eg) Bt cotton shows high results at first, but now lacks productivity.

Better methods than biotechnology

(Eg) Organic farming, ZBNF

Way forward

Restrict use to plantation crops instead of food crops.

Thus the food security is favoured with biotechnology but a cautious use is always advisable taking in notes the future aspect.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Describe the efforts being made in the field of science and technology in the context of Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सन्दर्भ में विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे प्रयासों का वर्णन करें। (12 Marks)

State government of UP has been consistently improving the field of science and technology to yield better future results.

Efforts by UP in S&T

- 1.) Council of Science and Technology - Was established with statutory backing and formed under Societies Registration Act 1960.
- 2.) Incentivizing the innovator - with modes of prizes and rewards.
- 3.) Encourage innovation in school education - through schemes like Atal - Linking Lab, ICT Lab installation in schools.

↳ 780 labs installed in government schools

↳ Multi purposed halls for govt. school.

↳ Smart classes in PwI school schools.

4.) Farming methods - Kendra Vidyan centres open in state's various district supporting Research and development in the Agriculture (Eg) Kisan Sanchay Limited helps connect farmers directly to scientists, incentivize Lab-to Land Approach.

5.) Higher education institutes - provided with the freedom to opt for research and development benefits and installation of labs for students to gain practical knowledge.

6.) Inspire Manak Award - Award prize for selected models of students innovative writing.

Thus, the US government has been framing better science and technology rules to favour development and innovation in the state.

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.20) What are the challenges related to weather forecasting in the state and suggest measures to solve it.

राज्य में मौसम पूर्वानुमान से सम्बंधित चुनौतिया कौन सी है तथा इसके निराकरण हेतु उपाय बताइए।

(12 Marks)

Weather forecasting plays an important role in the understanding of future climate patterns and predict any misfortunes like less rainfall, drought condition, etc.

The state government's main focus is to understand and predict the rainfall in the state.

Challenges related to weather forecasting in the state

1) Unpredictable rains - many times unexpected rainfall leads to destruction of crops.

eg) Rainfall in february is bad for wheat crops.

2) Slow or poor intensity monsoon - can lead to

drought like conditions in some regions of India.

(Eg) Bundelkhand soil
 { Red soil
 Black soil

Develops cake like structure with less water availability → not suitable for Agriculture

3) ENSO circulation - with La Nina condition bringing good amount of rainfall and El Nino worsening the heatwave situation and droughts in the India.

4) Western disturbance rainfall - Beneficial for the rabi crops are difficult to predict as they come from Mediterranean region and depends on their climatic pattern.

Steps to tackle the situation

1) Installation of smart and super computers

- that predict the arrival, the intensity of monsoons as well as drought like conditions.

2) Decide the cropping culture - Drought resistant crops to be planted in semi arid region to check crop failure.

Thus, the weather forecast plays an important role in deciding the Agricultural conditions of a state, the technology update is a must to keep up with the advancing of unpredictable climate changes.

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			

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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