

TEST CCDE 7 7 1 5 1 3

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	Avantika Singh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910186525	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1910	Date/दिनांक	04-06-2025

*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. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यासीएमए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	200		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 <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : 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

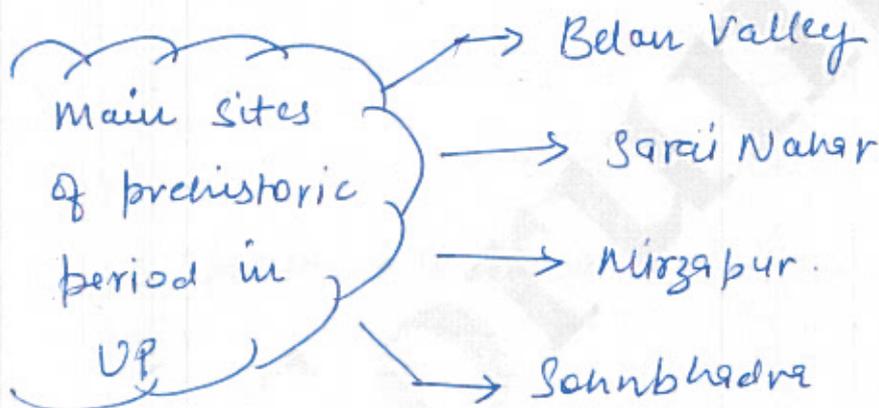
Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) Describe the main sites of the prehistoric period of ancient Uttar Pradesh.

प्राचीन उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रगैतिहासिक काल के प्रमुख स्थलों का विवरण कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh has a prominent ancient history that is prevailing from the pre-historic ~~period~~ period till the modern history times.



1.) Allahbad - The first evidence of rice cultivation was found in a place near Allahbad called as Koldiwaha around 6000 BC.

2.) Pre historic Rock paintings - found in

the place near mirzapur called as Lakhuri where many cave paintings are found.

3.) Beltan valley - The burials of two humans has been found together here.

4.) Sarai Nahar valley - Famous for the cultivation of cereals and human burials found.

5.) Manda and Alangirpur - famous cities in UP during the Harappan civilization, with Alangirpur as the easternmost cities during Harappan.

6.) Sambhadra - many excavations revealed that people used to live during ~~stone~~ stone age times.

Thus, UP has a rich past that is confirmed with the excavations found there in

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Describe the development of Gupta architecture with reference to Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में गुप्तकालीन वास्तुकला के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Gupta period is known as the "golden age" of the Indian Art and culture, with special reference to the temples built during their time in UP.

Gupta Architectures in UP

1.) Deogarh temple - One of the most prominent example built during the 4th century AD. Features of the temples are →

(i) Nagara style - with main deity in the garbhagriha, highest shikhar and amalak present.

(ii) Panchayatna Architecture - Four smaller temples built on the ~~corner~~ corner and main temple at the centre.

- (iii) Raised platform - Temples are built on a high plinth with the god residing and can be seen directly.
- (iv) No mandaps present - The whole platform is sky open and has distinct features.
- 2.) Nalanda University - Built by Kumar Gupta holds importance till today, many scholars came from far away to study here the Buddhist literature. (eg) Hsien Tsang, Chinese traveller learnt Vajrayana and Mahayana sects here.

Thus, Gupta holds immense importance for its religious tolerance where he built Hindu temples along with Buddhist stupas, showing the greatness it holds towards Art and Architecture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Comment on the contribution of Acharya Narendra Dev in the National Movement.

राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव का योगदान पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Acharya Narendra Dev has been a prominent figure in the struggle for national freedom. He belonged to Uttar Pradesh and gave himself for the national struggle.

Contributions of Acharya Narendra Dev

- 1) Non cooperation movement - He was a part of the movement extending his full support to the leadership of Gandhiji.
- 2) Member of the legislative council - He had performed many acts that shows his dedication towards serving the nation.
- 3) Civil Disobedience movement - Extending the national movement along with Jawahar Lal Nehru to the United Province

especially in Prayagraj / Allahabad.

4.) No tax campaign - He was a part of the movement, repelling the heavy rents demanded by Britishers.

Thus, his contribution and service towards the nation cannot be ignored. After independence he served as a national leader and was a member of the Uttar Pradesh government.

Feedback

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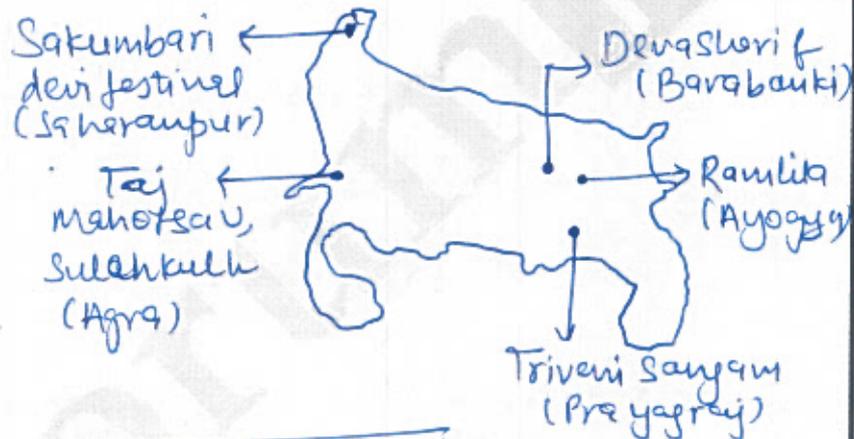
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Q.4) Describing the main fairs organized in Uttar Pradesh, show their importance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आयोजित किये जाने वाले मुख्य मेलों का वर्णन करते हुए, उनकी महत्ता को दर्शाइये। (8 Marks)

With the diversity and extend of the state of UP, many fairs and festivals are celebrated in different regions owing to the presence of all religions in the state.

Prominent
festivals
Celebrated
in the state



Main fairs organised in UP

- 1.) Taj Mahotsav → Celebrated in Agra showcasing the cultural, social, artifacts, etc of the mughal period during Taj mahal era
- 2.) Sul-e-Kulh → Celebrated in Agra, was started by Akbar to improve the cultural bonds between people of different religions

- 3.) Maa Shakumbhari devi festival - Celebrated in Saharanpur to pay homage to the local deity and symbol of Shakti sect of Hinduism
- 4.) Deva Sharif Mela - Celebrated in Barabanki to mark the birth of the subi saint Hazi Abdul Subi, prominent muslim festival of the district.
- 5.) Triveni Sangam - Celebrated on the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati river in Prayagraj, annual fair and community gathering.
- 6.) Kumbh Mela - Large gathering of the people from all over India at the triveni sangam to take holy dip and wash away sins.
- 7.) Ganga Mahotsav - Celebrated in two months of November around cities with Ganga flowing, holds religious significance especially in Bulandshahr and garhmukteshwar.

Thus, UP has a rich cultural significance of celebrating fairs and festivals important for state's tourism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Describe the classical dance of Uttar Pradesh 'Kathak' and discuss the characteristics of the gharanas related to it.

उत्तर प्रदेश के शास्त्रीय नृत्य 'कथक' का वर्णन कीजिए तथा इससे संबंधित घरानों की विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

The national classical dance Kathak of UP has its origin since the Nawab of Awadh Najid-Ali Shah reign. He was very fond of music and dance, the reason why lucknow holds its roots of iconic singers and Kathak performers.

Features of classical dance Kathak

- ↳ Intricate use of hands and feet
- ↳ Beautiful and bold face expressions
- ↳ Dance performed on the beats on tarang - classical hindustani music.
- ↳ Women are mostly dancing with different hand gestures, swirls, feet matching the beats.

Characteristics of gharanas related to Kathak

- 1) Lucknow gharana - The most famous example from this gharana is of Pankaj Birju Maharaj → Flawless expression of face, Hands and feet, matching beats, use of ghungroos.
- 2) Sahasraur gharana - With a mix of the Kumaoni style of dancing.
- 3) Rampur gharana - Currently the famous singers Suman, Sonu Nigum belonged to this.
- 4) Sahaswan gharana - Ustad Rashid Ali Khan was the most famous personality of this gharana.

Thus, UP has been amazingly diverse with the vastness of its geographical extent and the vastness of the art and historical heritage.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Discuss the role of various committees in the performance of the functions of the State Legislature?

राज्य विधानमंडल के कार्यों के निष्पादन में विभिन्न समितियों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए? (8 Marks)

UP is one of the state in India that has both houses and functions as a Bicameral legislature.

Members in Legislative Assembly → 403.

Members in Legislative Council → 100.

Role of committees in State legislature

- 1.) Scrutinise the bill - Under the guidance of expertise, proper guidelines can be suggested to the legislative assembly.
- 2.) Accuracy and efficiency - Better governance is ensured.
- 3.) Impactful decision making - With the

bill given to committees, the stances taken on the bill provides a neutral report before the assembly.

Challenges

1.) Less bills are referred to the committees -

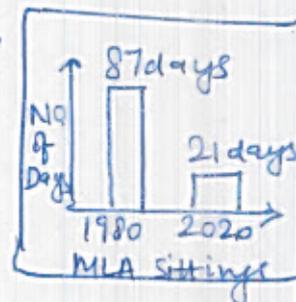
As many as 20% of the bills are only sent to committees for scrutiny.

2.) Bills are passed hastily -

Within two day of introduction around 45% bills are passed on the same day.

3.) Decreased number of house sittings

The state assemblies are not sitting and discussing bills.



To improve the working of the state government the bills must be passed for further investigation of the committees and citizens must take part to frame bills for enhancing participatory governance

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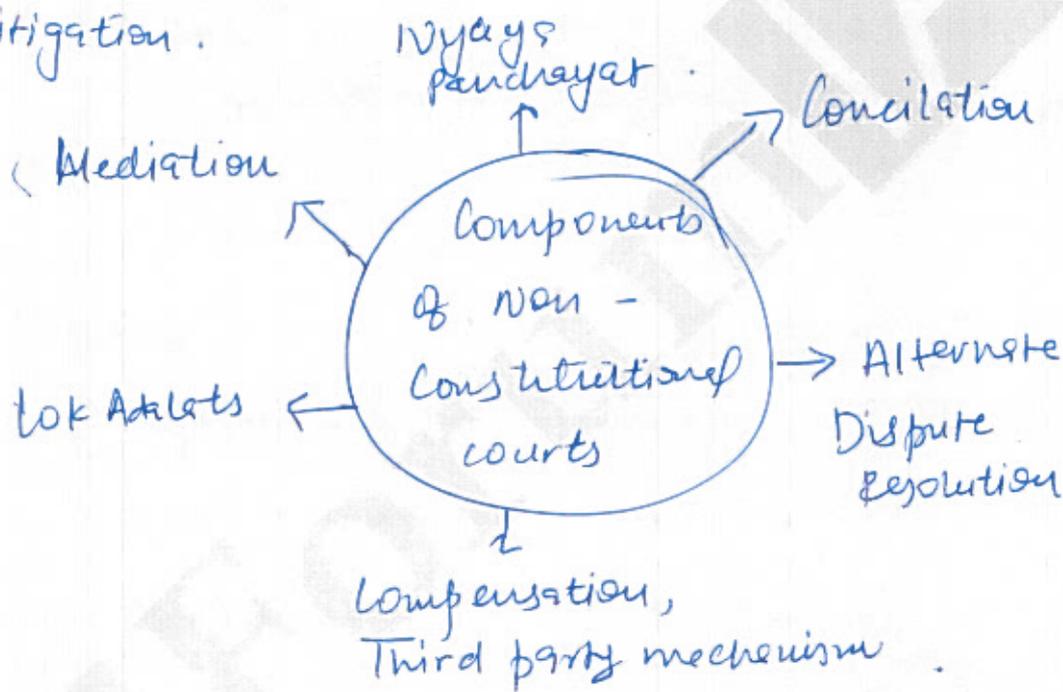
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Q.7) Comment on non-constitutional courts of Uttar Pradesh?

उत्तर प्रदेश के गैर-संवैधानिक न्यायालयों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए?

(8 Marks)

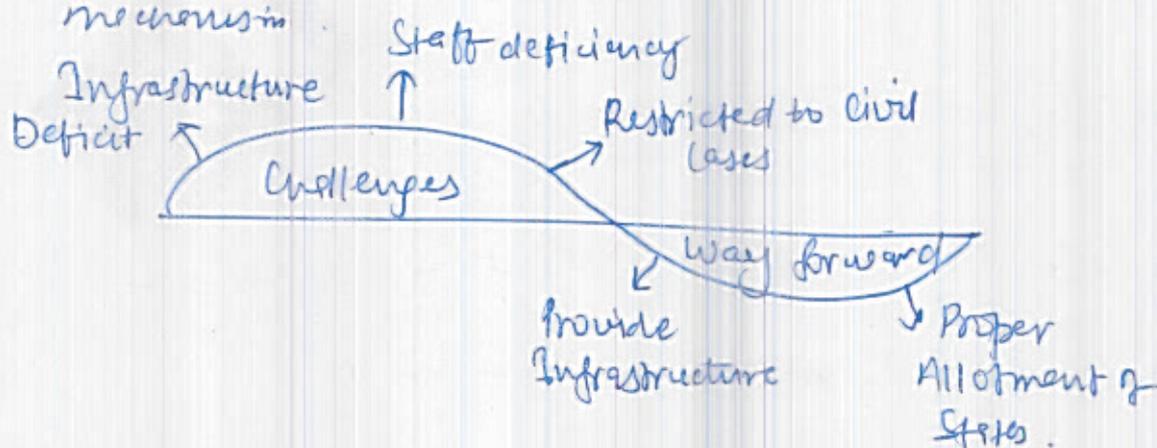
Non constitutional courts refers to those institutions that provide speedy justice to the aggrieved parties without formal litigation.



Benefits of non constitutional courts of UP

1.) Speedy Judgement - without the headache of trial and dating mechanisms.

- 2.) Affordable - People can be freed from the heavy court fees and litigation charges.
- 3.) Third Party Neutrality - The dispute can be solved with neutral party involvement.
- 4.) Mediation and conciliation - The judgement provided is based on both party consent.
- 5.) Real time judge availability - The parties can directly mediate problem to judge, feature not available in normal court proceedings.
- 6.) Legal Backing - Conciliation and mediation Act of 1996 provides for the backing to ADR mechanism.



Non constitutional courts can prove to be of greater public help due to greater poor population in state.

Feedback

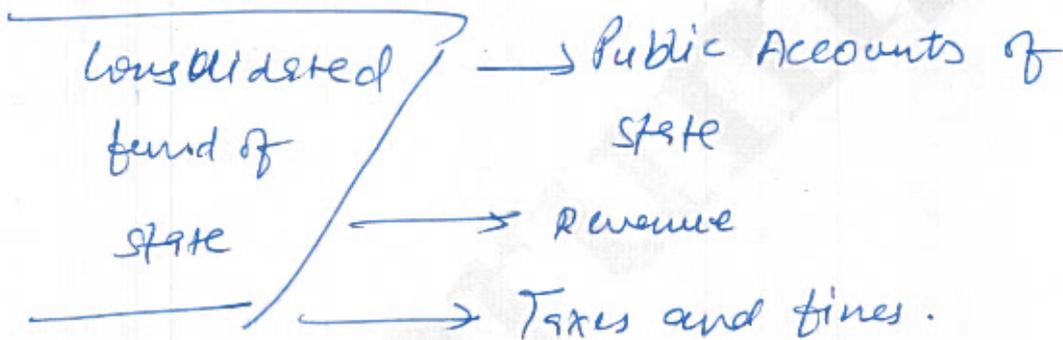
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Q.8) What is the Consolidated Fund of the State? What is the constitutional provision for withdrawal of money from it? Discuss with special reference to Uttar Pradesh.

राज्य की संचित निधि क्या होती है? इससे धन निकासी का संवैधानिक प्रावधान क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा करें। (8 Marks)

Consolidated fund of state refers to the total revenue earned by the state and is utilized at the expense of the state Legislative Assembly.



Constitutional provision for withdrawal of money

1.) Bill substantive to withdraw money -
 money bill or Substantive motion
 introduced

2.) Motion or Bill is put to vote -

The money is provided if the motion is passed or the resolution is adopted by special majority (absolute).

3)

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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Q.9) Discussing the problems of Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj system, evaluate the measures and possibilities.

उत्तर प्रदेश पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की समस्याओं की विवेचना करते हुए उपाय एवं संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
(8 Marks)

The three tier government of the state got legal backing from the 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment with the provision of providing power to local governance.

Problems with UP'S PRI

- 1.) Lack of Enthusiasm - The gram Sabha meetings have high absenteeism
- 2.) No proper devolution of power - The local authorities, ULBs depend on the state for passing of bills and projects.
- 3.) Funds dependency - Local people don't get authority to levy taxes and hence completely depend on state for funds.

4.) Property and Land Reforms - The most important subjects are with the state government.

Feedback

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Q.10) Analyze the constitution, work and powers of Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta.

उत्तर प्रदेश लोकायुक्त के गठन कार्य एवं शक्तियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

The lokayukta of state of UP has been one of the most important position of the state with



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TOTAL MARKS

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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

- Q.11) In recent years, the Uttar Pradesh government has set a target of providing tap water to every household under the Jal Jeevan Mission. Analyze the successes, challenges and impact of this scheme on rural areas.

हाल के वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत हर घर तक नल पहुँचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस योजना की सफलताओं, चुनौतियों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें। (12 Marks)

Uttar Pradesh government has been focusing on providing tap water connection at every household under "Har ghar Jal" campaign with the help of Jal Shakti Ministry.

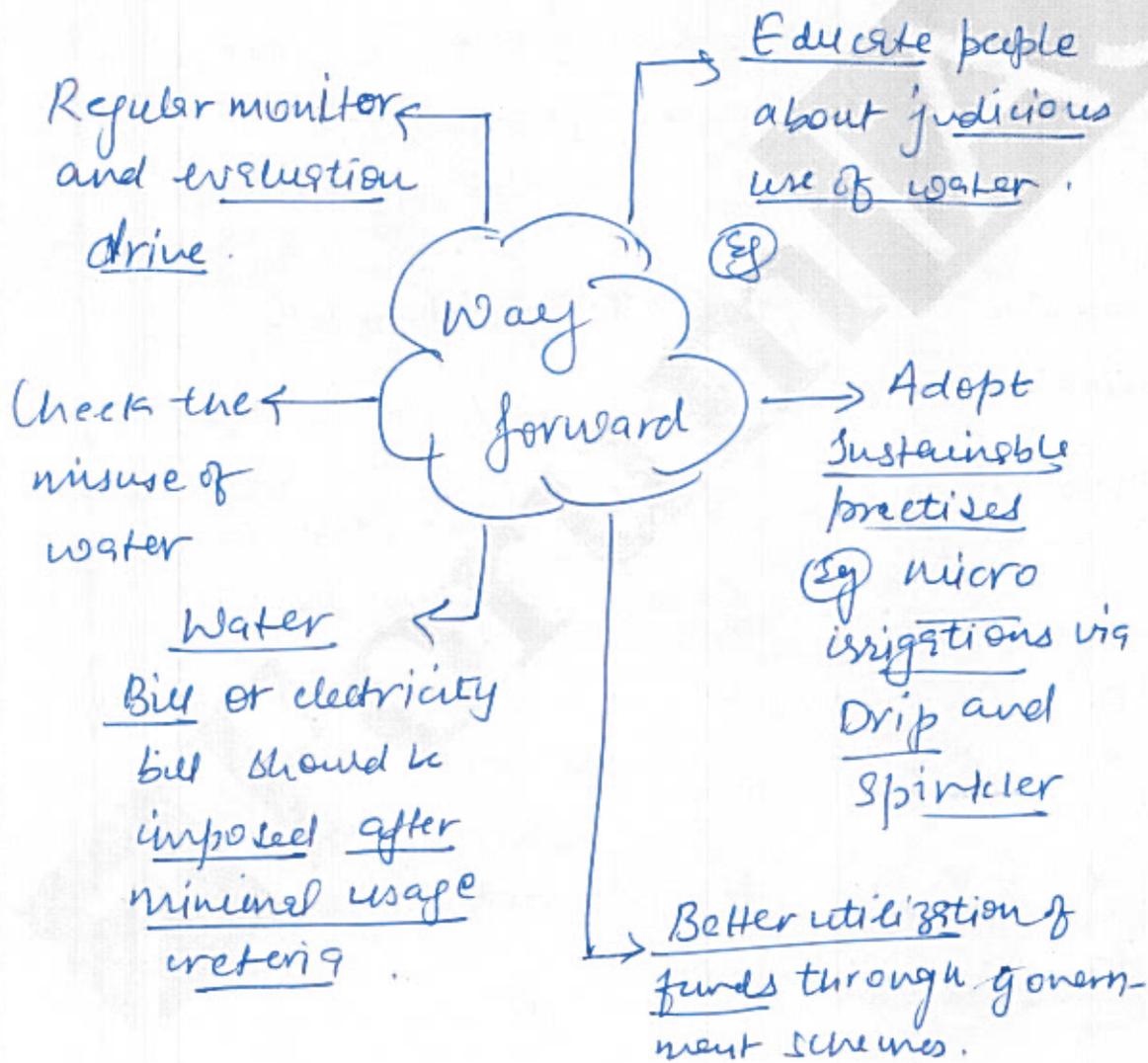
Successes achieved by the Har Ghar Jal Campaign

- 1.) 5 crore house holds with tap water connection - Har ghar jal
- 2.) Ambitious target - Recent Budget has announced 2.83 crore more of tap connections to be provided.

Challenges faced | Impact on Areas

- 1.) Infrastructure gap - Not enough investment proposed in the recent budgetary allocation.
- 2.) Lack of Proper data - Some households are left under the scheme due to poor data maintenance.
- 3.) Water Availability crisis - Areas that are water deficient (Eg) Bundelkhand region, faces immense challenge.
- 4.) Unefficient use of water resources - Many areas in surplus water availability misx water (Eg) 1.3 million cubic tons of water is wasted each year in recent report of Central water commission

5.) Rural Urban divide - Due to inequality gaps in income, the poor or slum areas tend to receive lower water than with tap connections.



Thus, UP government's aim to provide tap water to every household can be realized if every household use water efficiently.

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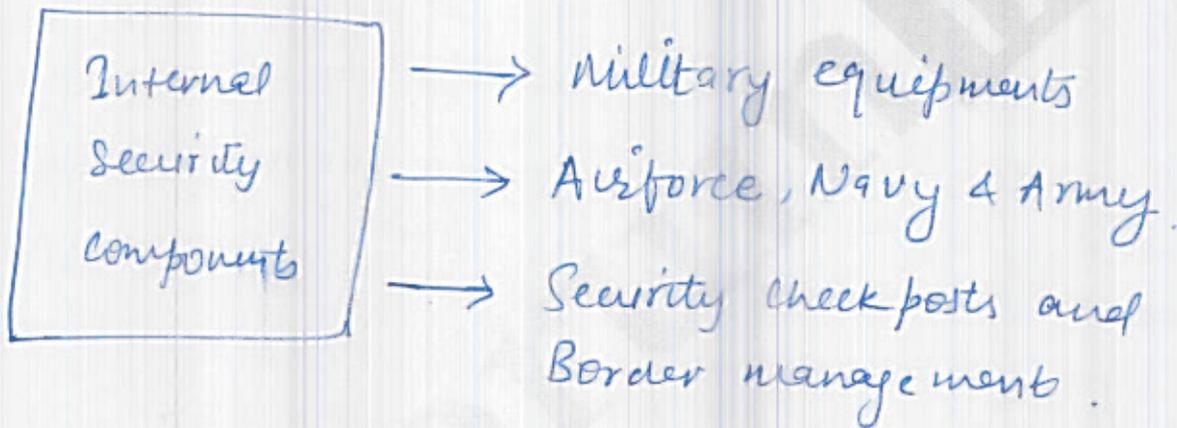
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Q.12) The role of media in internal security is important. Analyze

आन्तरिक सुरक्षा में मीडिया की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

Internal Security refers to the actions or steps taken to protect the nation's boundary and maintain peace, harmony from the outside or internal rebellion.



Role of media in Internal security

- 1.) 'Eyes and ears' of the current happenings
 - ⊕ Doklam issue media kept reporting ground-level real time situations
- 2.) Enemy operations - Certain drilling

Exercises by brave journalists report the operations and tactics of enemy.

3.) Makes the general public aware of the situation with regular updates.

Benefits of Media reporting Internal Security

1.) Curbs lone wolf Attacks - Suspicion on someone is exposed through media channels.

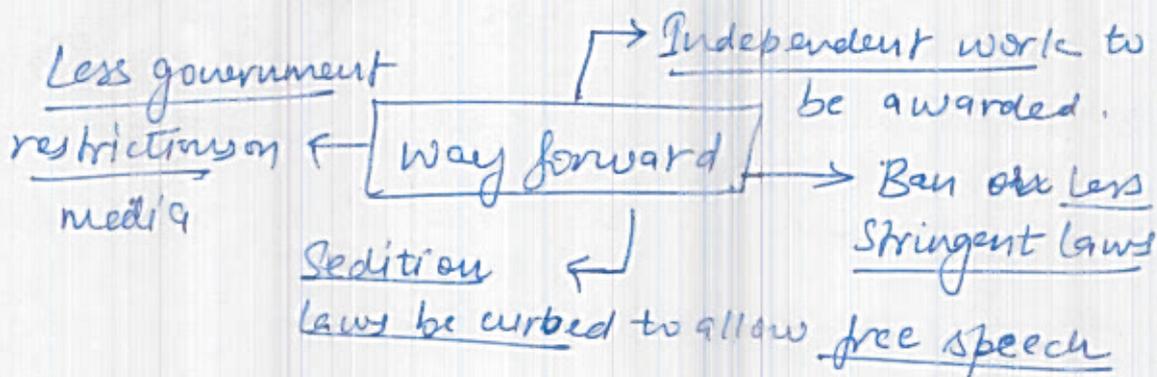
(eg) Republic day planning for blast was escaped with the criminals caught in bellis.

2.) Keeps hold of the Anxious citizens -

Any mishapening is reported live through media. (eg) Currently, Operation Web-Spider crushed Russia's military resources by Ukraine

Challenges

- 1.) Over exaggeration - By media could disrupt the real facts. (eg) operation Sindoor media fake news of Nuclear bases destruction in Pakistan, panicked people.
- 2.) Alteration of facts - Certain media channels alter facts to hide real picture for monetary benefits.
- 3.) Real journalism took back seat - The Press freedom Index of India Ranks 151 out of 181 countries (Reporters without borders)



Thus, media needs to be kept a free bird to allow proper journalism to survive.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) What legal steps have been taken by the state government for increasing crimes against women in Uttar Pradesh and for their prevention?

उत्तर प्रदेश में महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ रहे अपराध एवं उनके निवारण हेतु प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कौन से कानूनी कदम उठाये गये हैं? (12 Marks)

Crimes for the state of UP has been increasing especially for women with ~~around~~ maximum FIR reported in UP. (NCRB report)

Steps taken by state government for curbing crime against women

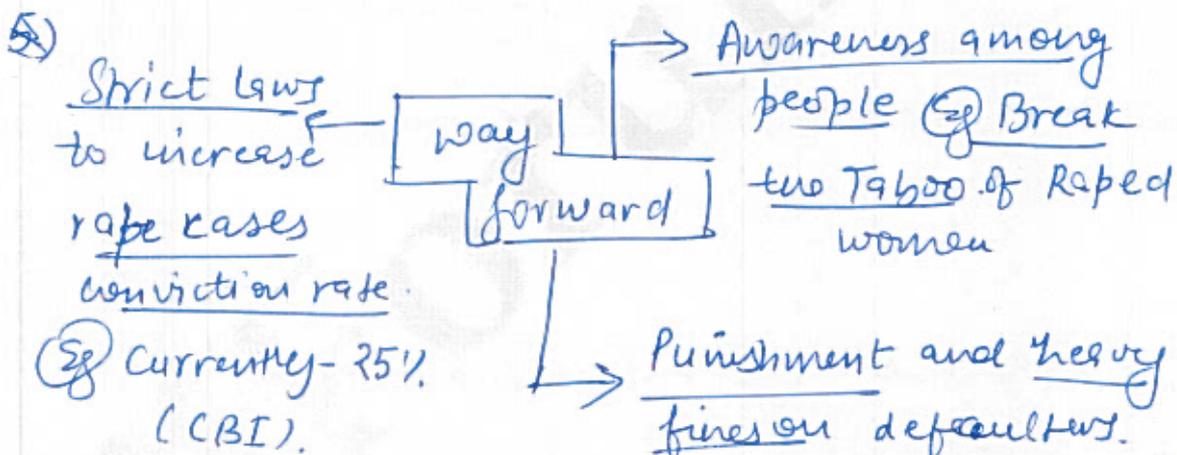
- 1.) Zero Tolerance policy - To not tolerate crimes against women.
- 2.) Anti Romeo Squad - To curb the male from stalking, harassing women.
- 3.) Online women helpline - Online FIR registration and helpline number for immediate help (Sj) 181 toll free number

- 4.) Cybercrime Cells - Every district in UP has now an established cyber cell to report cases of pornography, sexual online abuse etc.
- 5.) Pink Police Stations - Especially formulated to help women report without hesitancy.
- (Eg) Female crime reports and the disputes resolved - UP ranks 1st in country (NCRB)

Challenges

- 1.) Hesitancy in reporting - Many women fear to report cases, in maximum case the culprit is related to the victim.
- (Eg) 93% rape victims have relation in family with the rapists.

- 2.) Bureaucratic hurdles - many times the reports are not registered by officials.
- 3.) Family pressure - Due to societal norms, Rape victims face problems to face society.
- 4.) Moral Depression - The unsympathetic behaviour of treating the women, disregarding her to ask for help.



Thus, UP has been working effortlessly to make the women feel safe in the state, it will be the duty of every person to uplift the other half population of the state.

Feedback

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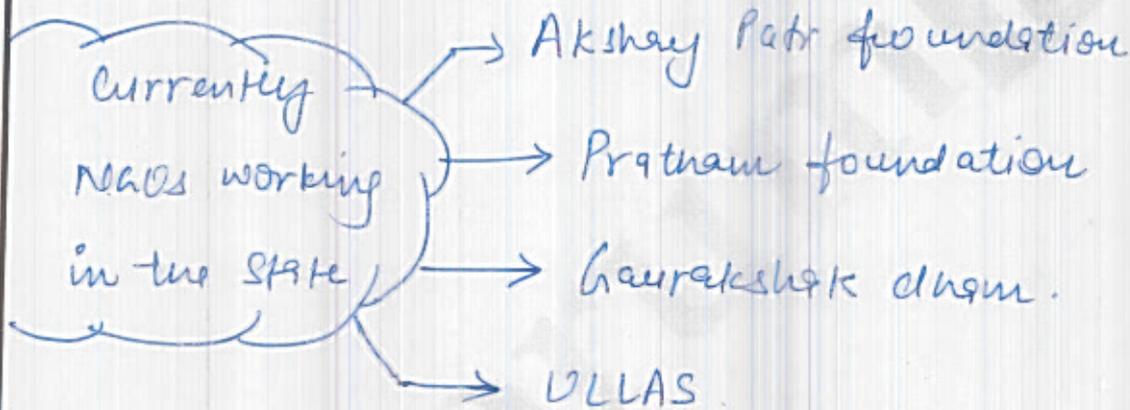
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Critically evaluate the role of NGOs in the socio-economic development of poor and illiterate people in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब एवं अशिक्षित लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में गैर सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

NGOs refer to the voluntary groups or organisations formed for a particular cause that work towards the welfare of the society.



Role of NGOs in socio economic development of poor and illiterate

- 1.) Bridges the gap - Between government and citizen to provide the needed help.
- 2.) Volunteerism - Helps with human resources and, food and other needy materials.

(Eg) During disasters like floods, earthquakes.

3.) "Extended arm of the government" -

Works towards providing services to poor

(Eg) Kulkari foundation NAO delivers help to the infant care along with ICDS of govt.

4.) Financial Inclusion - Provide socio economic security to the needy with fund raising, crowd funding campaigns, etc.

(Eg) Crowd funds to help Kerala flood in 2018

Challenges

1.) Unclear funding - Some funds are raised through means unspecified by NGOs.

2.) Channelizing funds - To help some illegal activities. (Eg) Human trafficking, Drug smuggling, wildlife trade.

3.) Advertising to gain fame - Many NGOs have been blamed to divert more than half of their funds on advertising and socializing (eg) Online fund raising through Youtube -

How to tackle the challenges?

- 1.) Independent Body - To check the working of NGOs (eg) Darpan Portal
- 2.) Regular record keeping - should be formalized and ~~not~~ should be made mandatory
- 3.) Government regulations - On regularly following the rules and regulations.
- 4.) Funds allotted - should be kept open for social auditing.

Thus, NGOs could prove to be a boon for the society if proper checks and balances are maintained

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	
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Q.15) The construction of Noida International Airport (Jewar) is progressing rapidly. Comment on the economic and strategic benefits of this project.

नोएडा अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे (जेवर) का निर्माण तेजी से चल रहा है। इस परियोजना के आर्थिक और सामरिक लाभों पर टिप्पणी करें।

(12 Marks)

The government of UP has announced the construction of Jewar Airport in Noida, it will be the fifth international airport of the state.

Economic benefits of Jewar Airport

- 1.) Investment boost - With foreign companies investing in the state \rightarrow \uparrow FDI of nation.
- 2.) Employment opportunities - Many sectors will get jobs from the construction sector to the management and service providing sectors.
- 3.) Multi modal connectivity - Jewar airport will provide Noida and indirectly the

Whole state with seamless connectivity.

(Eg) Suburban area development → Greater Noida
Transit oriented Development → RRTS in
Sahibabad

4.) Boost overall economy - with UP growing
as the fastest economy of India.

Strategic Benefits of Jewar Airport

- 1.) Globally places ^{U.P.} ~~India~~ in elite country club
with five international airports.
- 2.) Seamless Deployment of military equipments
Noida, Lucknow will share common route
for immediate deploying forces anywhere.
- 3.) Industrial Growth - Connecting other parts
to NCR Region boosting flow of goods.
- 4.) Export potential - with UP excelling in

'One District One Product', special economic zones for exporting goods will become smooth.

Challenges

- 1.) Bureaucratic hurdles - Complexity in obtaining clearances led to delaying of project completion. (P) Red Tapism in EIA
- 2.) Financial crunch - Due to the high coverage of the project the funds needed are huge.
- 3.) Investment deficit - many companies refrain from investment due to uncertainty and project delays.

Confidence ← Way Forward → More Summits like Invest UP Summit
gaining through Speedy clearances for Project.

Thus, Jewar Airport will be an iconic move for UP to transform to a "Uttam Pradesh".

Feedback

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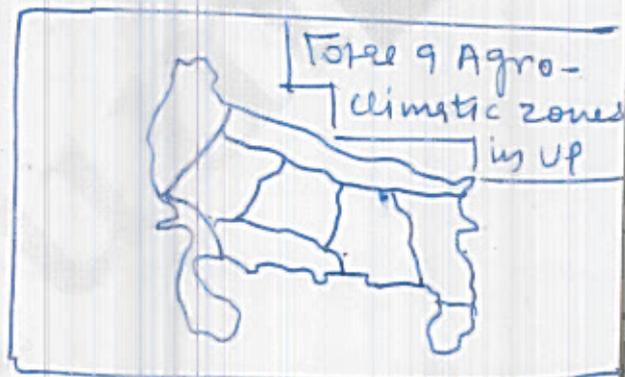
Q.16) There are immense possibilities of agriculture and rural tourism in Uttar Pradesh, give a brief description of them.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि एवं ग्रामीण पर्यटन की असीम संभावनाएँ हैं, इनका संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (12 Marks)

Geographical position of UP favours the possibilities of both Agriculture and rural tourism due to presence of Fertile alluvial plains and more than 65% population living in rural areas. (Census 2011)

Agriculture zones in UP state.

9 →



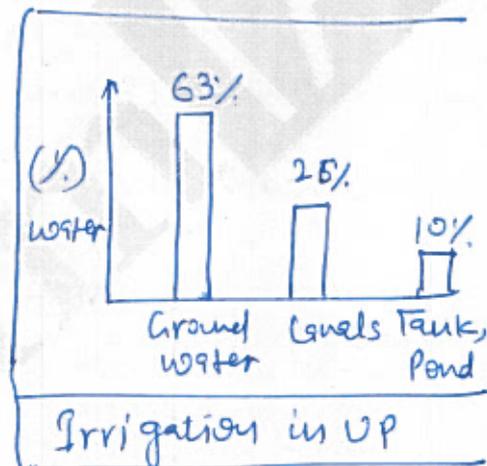
Agriculture possibilities in UP

1) Fertile Alluvial Plains - consisting of Khadar and Bhangar, holds mostly cereal-centric cropping patterns.

(eg) Rice-Wheat-Sugarcane → "Water logging crops"

2.) Millet Production favoured - In the semi dry regions of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand (eg) Mahoba, Chitrakoot have high production of Jowar and Bajra.

3.) High water Availability - Being the most fertile plains, UP has the highest water resources like ground water, canals, ponds.



4.) High soil productivity -

Various soils like Padua and Kedar variety of Red soil, Mad and Regur variety of Black soil found in UP \rightarrow \uparrow crop diversity

Rural tourism possibilities in UP

1.) Rural heritage - UP is known as a rural population state hence follow orthodox heritage

2.) Traditional handicrafts - Pottery making, terracotta figurines, Hand made embroidery, Carpet weaving are some of the classical rural economy examples.

3.) Classical music and instruments - Lucknow being the most famous along with other gheranas example - Rampur gherana, Kanpur gherana, Agra gherana.

Thus, UP has a rich culture that thrives in the rural areas of the state. UP has been doing a commendable job in preserving its roots and also moving forward with advancing world.

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.17) What are the importance and characteristics of innovation, explain the major challenges related to innovation in the context of Uttar Pradesh.

नवाचार का महत्व तथा विशेषताएँ क्या हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में नवाचार से संबंधित प्रमुख चुनौतियों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(12 Marks)

Innovation refers to the act of developing something new out of the old and outdated methods or technology.

Characteristics of Innovation

- Through research in certain sectors
- Through self hit and trial.

Innovation in UP State

1) Research and Development focused -

IIT Kanpur is one of the pioneer institute along with IIT BHU, Allahbad University, Aligarh University etc. that encourages

its students to make innovative researches in engineering field.

2.) Rural and Agricultural Innovation -

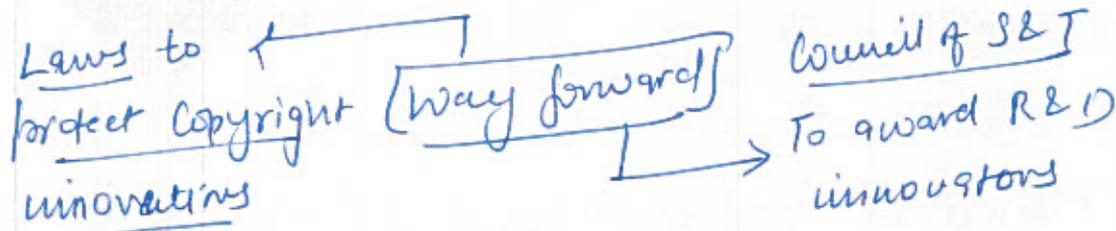
With the provision of Awarding the innovators (Eg New ways to increase crop yield obtained via ZBNF methods).

3.) Innovative Awards and Digital Data Centre Policy 2024 - UP government has been working to involve the social influencers on social platforms to improve working for people's welfare and get rewards in return.

4.) In field of literature - UP has been giving Bhartendu Awards, Sahitya Academy Awards, etc to the innovative writers of the state
(Eg) Bal Sahitya Awards, Sanskrit awards

Challenges

- 1.) Decreasing interest of people - Due to too modernization, many scholars are old and new people don't take interest.
- 2.) Lack of incentives to popularize innovation
 UP government must focus on tapping the youth to involve in innovative methods
 (eg) UP Skill Development mission
MVVA scheme
- 3.) Recognition deficit - Many innovators are left unrecognized and their innovation is stolen due to lack of protection measures.



Thus, UP could go from stagnant innovation to prominent innovation with proper measures.

Feedback

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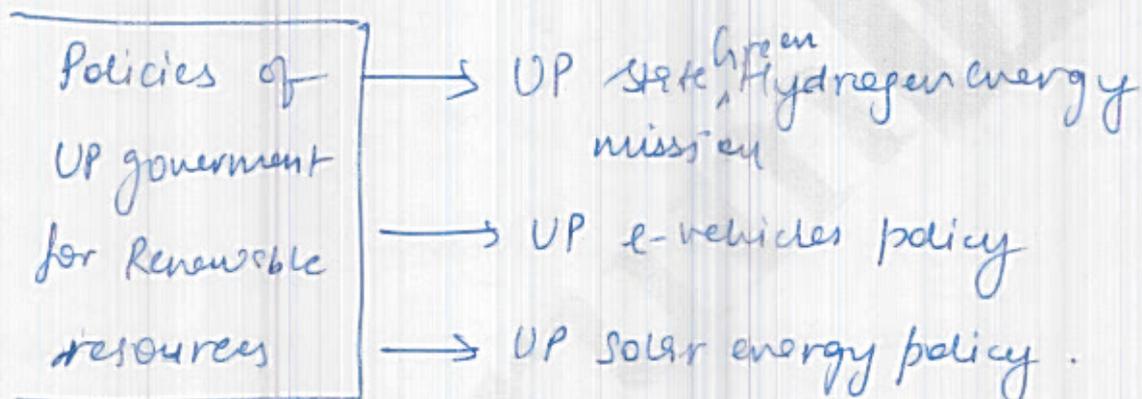
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Discuss the objectives of the new policy to promote electric vehicles and its chances of success.

इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को प्रोत्साहन देने की नई नीति के लक्ष्यों और इसकी सफलता की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

(12 Marks)

Recently UP government has announced a new set of policies to focus on promoting electric vehicles and Renewable energy.



Objective of new e-vehicles policy

1.) Promote the purchase - e-vehicles are to be purchased with incentives to customers.

⊕ NO stamp duty on e-vehicles, tax relaxation on first purchase.

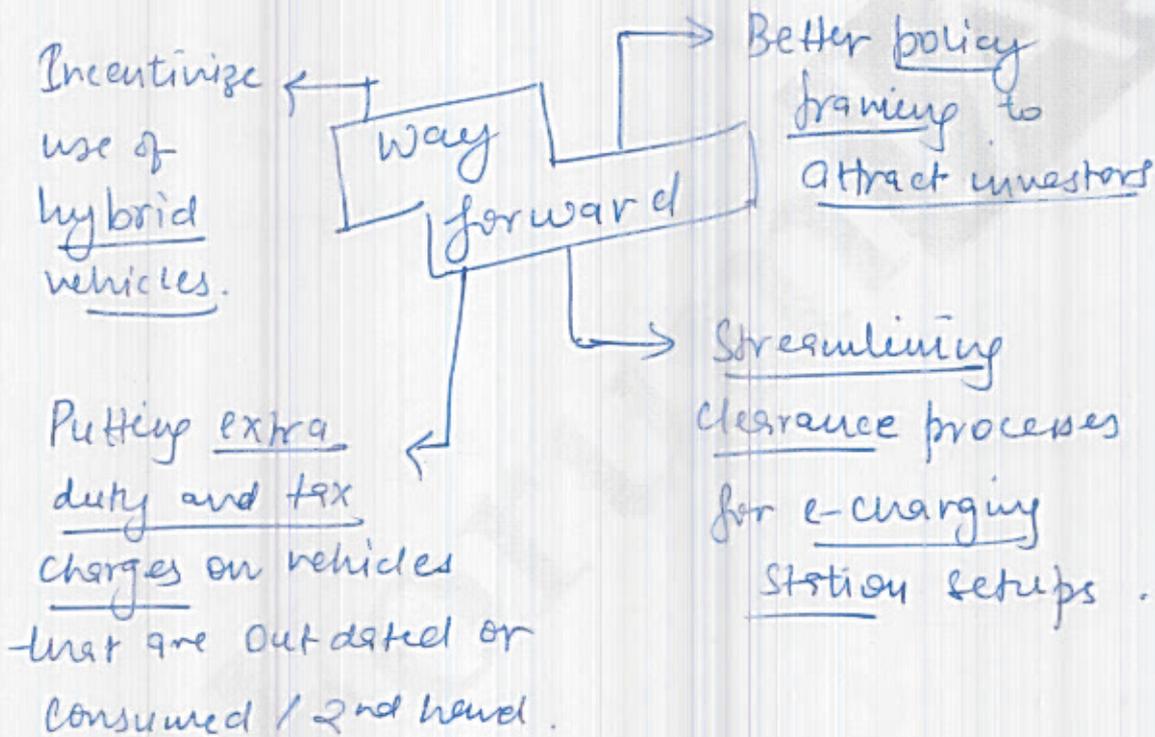
⊕

- 2.) Installing charging stations - Across the state to boost the selling of e-vehicles.
- 3.) Clean fuel to be promoted - With the state working towards the production of green hydrogen.
 - ⊗ 1MMT of year on year production targeted by 2028. under green hydrogen mission.

Challenges

- 1.) Financial Deficiency - e-vehicles and the fuel are highly costly for first time installations.
- 2.) Lack of Resources - For promoting electronic charging stations, huge batteries made from semiconductors are required.

3) Unwillingness of consumers - to purchase e-vehicles due to issues like lack of charging stations at every corner of state, 1 time charge only covers around 300 kms.



Thus, the e-vehicle policy of UP government could prove to be successful if implemented with quality measures and regular monitoring.

Feedback

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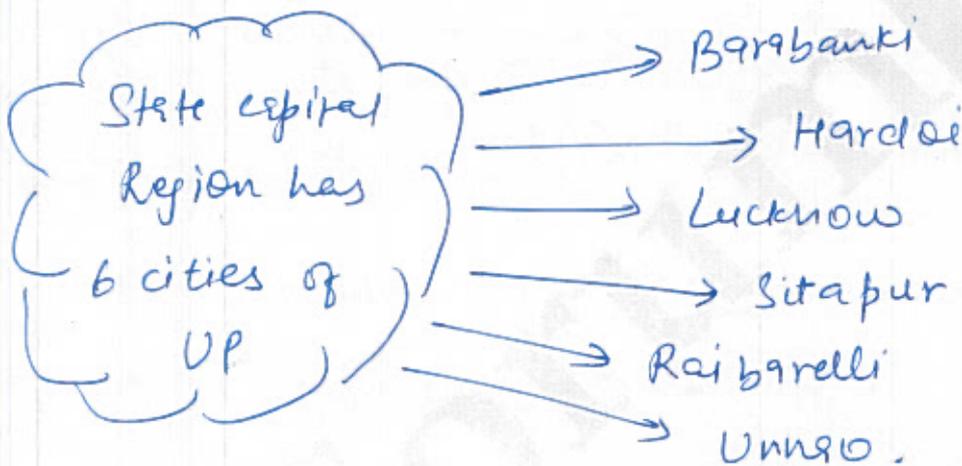
TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) Briefly describe the "State Capital Region (SCR)" proposed by Uttar Pradesh?

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित "स्टेट कैपिटल रीजन (SCR)" के बारे में संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए?

(12 Marks)

State Capital Region refers to the area around the capital of UP state, to be developed on the same lines as the NCR Region around Delhi.



Features of SCR Region

- 1) Develop a seamless connectivity area -
Through improving development in the cities near by Lucknow.

- 2.) Release resource burden from capital -
With increased housing and transport
connectivity in areas surrounding Lucknow
(eg) Railway connectivity, Highways -
Housing facilities in SCR Region.
- 3.) Urbanization - Developing the areas
as Suburban cities, or hinter land cities
to shift residences away from Lucknow.
- 4.) Less vehicular emission - Curbing personal
vehicles and improving public transport.
(eg) Metro rails, New motorable networks
in Lucknow.
- 5.) Economic opportunities - With boost to
the development sector.
↳ Increased investment
↳ Increased GDP growth
↳ Jobs to lakhs of people.

Challenges associated

- 1) Land acquisition issues - Many farmers unwilling to give land for construction due to less money given as compensation.
- 2) Greenfield project clearances - Heavy and complex process delayed due to Red tapism, Environmentalists protest by Villagers, Lack of support to investors.
- 3) Lack of single window clearances - Many departments have their own set of rules, demotivating construction process and investors.

The SER region could be a great leap forward for the UP government considering the challenges are addressed in the best way possible.

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) Discuss the reasons for increasing air pollution in Uttar Pradesh and the steps taken by the state government to control it.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बढ़ते वायु प्रदूषण के कारण एवं इसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा करें। (12 Marks)

Air pollution is one of the most alarming situation for the whole country with the state of UP being worst affected, having more than 5 cities on the top Index of worst air pollution cities. (API).

Reasons for increasing air pollution

1.) Densely populated state

Heavy air & breathing issues among people.

(eg) 30% deaths due to air pollution (NITI Aayog)

↑ Air pollutants and greenhouse effect

(eg) PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ with ↑ CO₂ levels causing Acid rains

Increasing number of vehicular emission

2) People's negligence - Ruthlessly wasting resources and emitting GHG gases.

(Eg) Air conditioners left ~~open~~ on with no one in house,

Vehicles not turned off in Red lights.

3) State's weak policy framing - Actions taken by state are not enough to curb air

pollution. (Eg) Crackers are banned but

still are burnt, Air pollution check posts lying idle.

How to tackle Air pollution?

1) Increase awareness about the risk, concerns

Tell about harmful PM_{2.5} levels pollution in India → More than 7 times the limit decided by WHO

- 2.) Increase public transport usage - By incentivising car pooling, Buses and metro and putting odd-even plan on vehicles
- 3.) Stringent laws for violation of Air pollution laws → Enforcing punishments and fines to increase deter effect.

Thus, UP needs to improve its air quality index to reduce the health expenditure of the people and deaths from Air borne problems.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

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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		

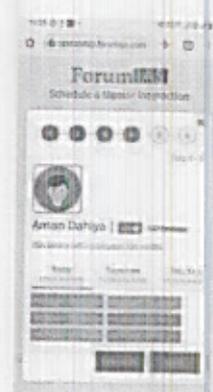
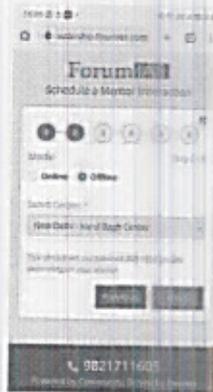
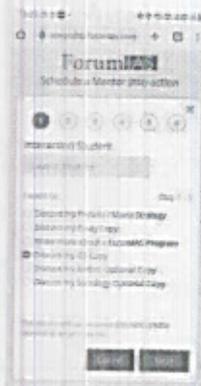
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