

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	Shiv Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102565	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1903	Date/दिनांक	15-03-2026

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:30 PM	5:30 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

Key features of millet revival programme:

- ① Aligning with Annadata Yojana with of Central government.
- ② Increasing area under millets in dry and water scarce region.
- ③ promote Sustainable agriculture
- ④ Doubling farmer income
- ⑤ increase soil fertility and inter-cropping and crop diversity in OR

Benefits → Prevent Hinder Hunger. (SDG-2)
 → promote Child Health and Nutrition
 (eg) MDM & POSHAN Abhiyan
 → Extra income for farmers

Thus the millet revival programme will help to achieve SDG-2030 goals and ensure Food & Nutritional Security of state.

Feedback

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

Q.2) What are the ecological and environmental challenges faced by Uttar Pradesh due to its rapid urbanization? 8

उत्तर प्रदेश में तीव्र शहरीकरण के कारण उसे किन पारिस्थितिक और पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है?

As per Census - 2011, there is 28.3% urbanization in UP and by 2030 it will be 36% as per NHFS-5 report.

Rapid urbanization poses various ecological and environmental challenges:-

- ① Deforestation due to rapid urbanization for real estate construction and release CO₂ in atmosphere
- ② Pollution due to mismanagement of huge amount of waste generation
- ③ Water table depletion due to excessive water demand.

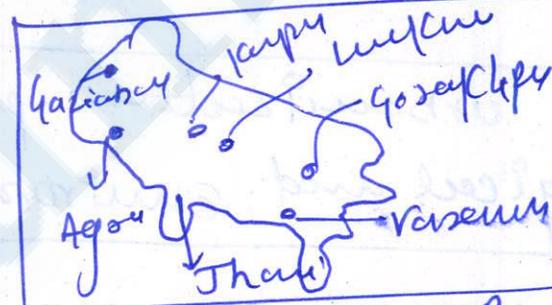
(eg) As per CGWA, 12-18 metre degraded water level in OP. in last 10 years

④ concretization and high rise building leads to warming effects

(eg) - urban Heat Island.

⑤ man-made floods due to sewerage chocking.

⑥ depletion of lakes and ponds in urban centre.



(eg) regarding surround wetland of Agara

Steps taken → City economic Region Development
 → Smart city mission
 → Appraisal District programme
 → Township development Plan

Thus UP government need a comprehensive plan to manage rapid urbanization for future

Feedback

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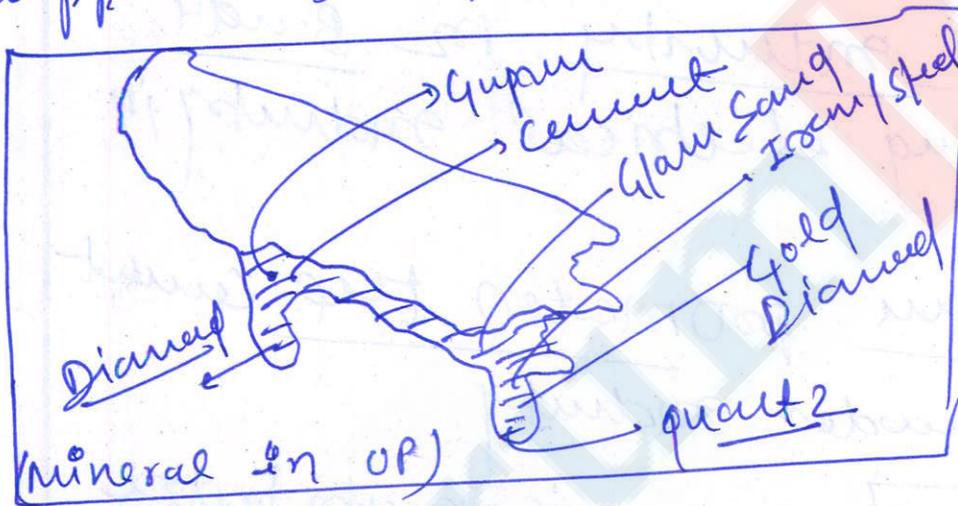
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Examine the role of Uttar Pradesh's mineral resources in supporting the state's industrialization.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगीकरण में राज्य के खनिज संसाधनों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

As the state of UP lies in windhyam rock system in southern part. It provides various kinds of ore like iron ore, gold, quartz which supports industrialization in UP.



Mineral Based Industries in OP :-

① Iron and steel plant in Feroz/Coat Sambhadr.

↳ It helps in construction and real estate expansion in the state,
↳ Road and Railway development

- ② Reddare in Chennai promotes the cement industry in OP
- ③ Gold and Diamond in Lalitpur and Sonabhadra promotes high value jewellery industry in OP
- ④ Quartz industry in Barda supporting electrical industry in OP
- ⑤ Feldspar promotes the cement and powder industry

Significance → Economic contributor to state GDP
 ↳ million of employment
 ↳ regional balanced development in state

Thus we need sustainable resource utilization to ensure long term socio-economic development of (Haryana).

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Discuss the measures taken by the Uttar Pradesh government to enhance resource mobilization for public services. 8

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के लिए संसाधन संचयन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As a state like Uttar Pradesh where population base is huge (25cr.) and resources are limited for social and economic development. And so need mindful & optimum use of resource.

Resource in UP for public services

- Natural resources like rivers, water, fertile soil, forests, lakes.
- Administrative resources like police, fire brigade, e-governance
- Digital resources like Digital public infrastructure
- power, railways, roads etc

Measures taken to enhance Resource mobilization for public Services:-

① Digitization where most of services are provided to all equitably
 (eg) e-District; e-Nirman mity

② Infrastructure development

a) Roads 1000 km (18000 km)

b) Rails → Dedicated freight corridor in UP.

c) Electricity → PM-KUSUM
 ↳ Rural electrification programme

③ Good Governance through RTI Act, Citizen's charter etc.

Thus these efforts will lead to availability, accessibility and affordability of public service to all in UP.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

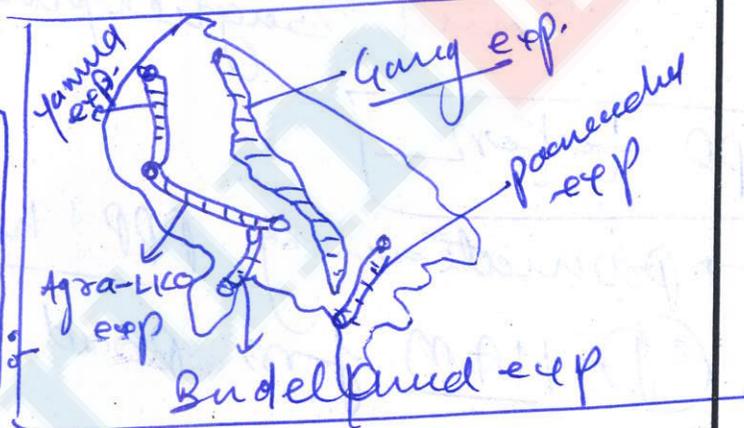
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) What are the major challenges faced by Uttar Pradesh in improving its road transport infrastructure? 8

उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने सड़क परिवहन अवसंरचना में सुधार करने में किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

The state has second largest road transportation infrastructure which directly and indirectly supports the industrialized and socio-economic development in UP.

Major challenges faced by UP in Road infra Development



① Financial constraints - It need huge capital to establish road infra
↳ Resource constraint in budget for capex.

② Environmental challenges
↳ The infra leads to deforestation

- and loss of ecosystem

(eg) Palai forest for Ganga reforestation

③ public agitation in tribal region
due to their displacement and loss of livelihood

④ Geographical and relief difficulties
(eg) rugged topography in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand

Steps taken

→ promotion of PPP model
(eg) HAM for road infra

→ faster land acquisition
under divest n/ra portal

→ Exemption in state tax
for new party investment

The road infrastructure is vital for states economy. So the PPP model must be promoted to create the road infra.

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) Trace the evolution of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Uttar Pradesh?

8

उत्तर प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) के विकास का परीक्षण कीजिए?

When State and private party come together to invest and create infrastructure is known as Public Private Partnership.

Types of PPP

- ① Built-operate-transfer
- ② Built-own-operate-transfer
- ③ Hybrid Annuity model ← BOT, EPC

Evolution of PPP in UP

- ① The first PPP based highways were built in Noida in 1980s
 (eg) Noida expressways
- ② Later on various PPP projects were came to established in UP.

- ① Yamuna Expressway - 2007
(YEIDA) PPP → (JAYPEE Infra)
- ② BEIDA → Bundelkhand Expressway
- ③ GIDA was established and PPP project was - poovarchal exp
- ④ The New and modes PPP is seen in various fields —
 - ① Data centre - (Yotta-D1 NOIDA)
 - ② ITIS with TATA Infra
 - ③ semiconductors project with HAL

Limitations

- ↳ Time taken proceeds
- ↳ funding delay.
- ↳ high cost appropriation of project

Thus the new e-governance efforts like e-Tender, Nivarthan portal are developed to promote PPP based infrastructure development in IP.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Discuss the objective of Project Praveen in promoting entrepreneurship among youth in Uttar Pradesh. 8

उत्तर प्रदेश में युवाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रवीण परियोजना के उद्देश्य पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The project praveen was launched by state government to enhance and upgrade the skill among the new generations.

objectives of project praveen

→ providing New age Mill to young mind.
(eg) AI, Data Science

→ promoting Artisan and Karigars.

→ Establishing Centre of excellence.

→ ensure placement after skill gaining
Priority Learning Recognition

Benefits of project power

- ↳ Market driven labour force
- ↳ Cheap and efficient way for economic development
- ↳ promote MSME and ODOP
- ↳ Can be integrated under UP Skill Development Mission - 2022 which ensure the robust placement of workers
(eg) out of 15 lakh, 0.5 lakh got jobs.

Thus the integration of project power, OPSDM and MSME can enhance skill set and provide employment contribution to State GDP and reduced unemployment rate.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Crop residue burning in the North, especially in Uttar Pradesh is affecting the rest of India.

Do you agree? 8

उत्तर भारत, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में फसल अवशेष जलाने से पूरे भारत पर असर पड़ रहा है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

The crop residue like paddy straw (Parali) is a major problem related to air pollution especially during winter season in Delhi NCR (Chharabad, NOIDA)

Effects of crop residue burning in
UP: —

- ① It contributed to persistent smog which creates smog in Delhi NCR
- ② The released CH_4 , CO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ particles, leads to lung disease especially old and new born babies.
- ③ The main of water burning of crop residue come from Punjab,

, Haryana, and UP (Western)

④ As there are people living in Delhi from across India, it can be said that it affects whole India.

⑤ But geographically it affects only Delhi and NCR region

What can be done

→ Parali mitra can be appointed

→ Incentives can be given to farmers to sell residue to industries.

→ Public Awareness and penalize for repeated violators.

This, the burning crop residue is a Nationwide problem and collective efforts are necessary for alleviate of the problems created by it.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Introduce the major Components of Uttar Pradesh State Budget 2026-27.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बजट 2026-27 के प्रमुख घटकों का विवरण दीजिए।

The Finance minister Suresh Chandra introduced new budget in state legislative assembly for FY 2026.

Major components of UP Budget-2026

- ① Size of the budget have increased from 8 Lakh cr to 9.12 Lakh cr
- ② the estimated GDP size increased 2.5 times from 13.5 Lakh cr. to 39.75 Lakh cr (2023)
- ③ Reduction in GDP to Debt Ratio from 29.3% to 28.2%.
- ④ Reduced fiscal deficit from 3.8% to 2.9% (under FRBM)

⑤ Increased Capex and Revenue expenditure
 (eg) Capex = 2.08 Lcr

⑥ Surplus finance show financial health of State UP. (eg) 264Kcr

⑦ Launched some new schemes

- Kufraail Night Safari in Lucknow
- 3 New University in state
- One District, one cinema
- one District, one Tourism Centre
- City Economic Region etc

Thus the Budget of UP 2026-27 show the commitment of State from BIMARU to Healthy State and moving to achieve the target of \$ 2tr economy and @ Developed UP by 2044.

Feedback

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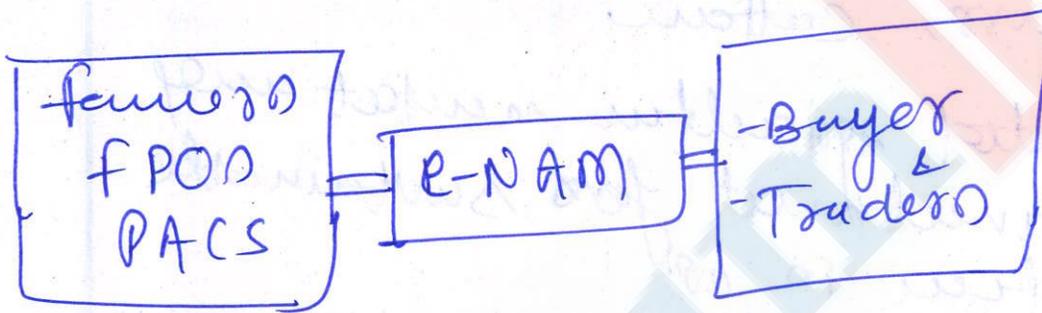
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Q.10) Analyze the role of e-NAM in the agricultural transformation in Uttar Pradesh.

8

उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि परिवर्तन में ई-NAM की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

e-NAM refers to the Electronic National Agriculture Market which provides farmers to sell their produce at optimum price and enhance their income.



Role of e-NAM in transformation of agriculture in UP

- ① Better pricing for crops leads to more crop production in agr. produce.
- ② Reduced farmer exploitation by mediator and thus rising income.

- ③ Demand based Coopping pattern -
 (eg) Potato in Agri. market
 - sugarcane in Ferozpur
- ④ It lead to bankrupt and failed large number
- ⑤ High value crops like cherry, flowers, cotton
- ⑥ Integrated agriculture market and more investment for sustainable agriculture in UP.
 (eg) \$245 mn by UP AGREES.

Limitations

- ↳ Digital illiteracy (60%)
- ↳ Lack of awareness
- ↳ Lack of digital infrastructure
- ↳ Concentration in Western UP

This state need to create digital infra, Awareness through 1440 call Centre about e-NAM

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ख

Q.11) Trace the major welfare scheme carried out in Uttar Pradesh.

12

उत्तर प्रदेश में चलाई गई प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का विवरण दीजिए।

There are many vulnerable sections in UP like old, PwD, women, SC/ST, farmers who need special needs help from state for their sustainable growth & development.

Major welfare schemes in UP state:

A) For women and girls

- ① MAM-Kanya Suraksha Yojna (400 cr)
- ② Kanti Laxmi Bai Sashakti Yojna (450 cr)
- ③ KGBV - upgradation from 6th to 12th
- ④ Dantiate women housing
- ⑤ Mission Shakti 4-0 (Safety-security)
- ⑥ PWD-Janani Suraksha Yojna

⑧ Old and Labour (AAM)

- ↳ ① Atal Pension Scheme (1000 Monthly)
- ↳ ② Vayo Shree scheme for aids like hearing devices, spectacles.
- ↳ ③ Labour chawl in urban areas
- ↳ ④ Pradhan Mantri Bal Nikas Yojana (250 cr)

⑨ Children and girl child

- ↳ operation parashul (schools)
- ↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- ↳ Minika Prerana (School Aage Hardin.)
- ↳ Anganwadi kendra

⑩ Person with Disabilities

- ↳ Suganya Bharati Abhiyan
- ↳ 250 cr Budget for education, hostel and provision distribution

E) Finance for Agri. Investment fund

- ① PM-KISAN (3000 farmer = 92000)
- ② PMFBY (12 lakh farmer)
- ③ KCC to all farmer
- ④ are now account for sugarcane farmer
(30000 farmer)

F) PDS and youth

- MNREGA scheme (100 day work)
- PDS to 65% population
- JJFM fund 5000 cr APMAY (9)
- UPSDM, MNYUVA scheme for youth
- Digitized library, open gyms and sports complexes.

Thus these schemes have lead to poverty alleviation of 8 cr. family and reduction in unemployment rate 12-8% (Eco survey)

Feedback
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Discuss the status of Uttar Pradesh in key developmental indices.

12

प्रमुख विकास सूचकांकों में उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Though Uttar Pradesh lags in most of development indices like health, education, women's in past time. But now it has improved its ranks across all the development indices.

Key Development Indices in UP!

① Expert prepared new index-2025

UP ranked first in landlocked states.

4th rank overall in index just below (TN, GT, KN).

② Agriculture production

UP is largest food grain producer in India overall.

↳ Also rank - 1st in the production of Banana, wheat, Paddy, sugarcane, Apple, Guava etc

③ Governance index

↳ Though the rank increased from 20th to 18th in last 8 years.

but much more need to ensure better law and order life

- women trafficking, Rapes
- Murder, custodial death_{en}

④ Swachh Bharat Ranking-2023

↳ By MoHUA

↳ City Aggr placed 3rd cleanest city of India

⑤ NITI Aayog's index

① Health index

↳ UP rank 22nd from below in health parameters
 ↳ shows need more to connect health infrastructure

⑧ SDG-2030 India index

↳ in this, UP rank 22nd in 2024 which need to be improved.

⑨ Education index

↳ UP ranked - 24th which means poor education and low quality of education in state

Thus the state needs to provide more budgetary support for education, health, SBOD etc to improve the key development of states.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) What are the challenges Uttar Pradesh faces in ensuring innovation-driven growth in science and technology? 12

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में नवाचार-आधारित विकास सुनिश्चित करने में उत्तर प्रदेश को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

UP Budget 2020-21 provided some fund for new age technology and innovations to ensure innovation driven growth in science and technology like 1450 cr for UP AT mission, AI City 100 cr

The challenges UP facing in innovation driven growth in S&T

① Low Budgetary allocation for innovation in science & technology

eg - UP only (0.01%)
- TN & KN ≡ (1-2%)

② Skills gap to promote innovation in SET.

(eg) 52% graduates are unemployable

③ Infrastructure lagging..

(eg) - UP needs high-tech labs and Centre of Excellence to promote innovation in SET.

④ Lack Public private partnership

↳ Very few academic and private entity are involved.

(eg) Assistant for Agriculture
↳ Doing mapping project at NOIDA

⑤ Policy regulations which bar the private investment

(eg) 11% share delay

Steps taken to improve innovation based growth in SET in UP

- ① PPP based MoU between UP and Singapore for Semiconductor plant development
- ② 125 cr. for UP Gen AT and 145 cr. for UP AT mission
- ③ more Academic involvement like IIT-Kanpur with facilities and HCL from Bone, Lot devices etc.

Further we need to create a conducive environment for Private investment and local growth will for innovation lead growth in SET in UP.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Outline the major canal systems in Uttar Pradesh. What is their geographical coverage and the crops they support? 12

उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रमुख नहर प्रणालियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। इनका भौगोलिक विस्तार क्या है और इनमें कौन-कौन सी फसलें उगाई जाती हैं?

Canals are the narrow and long water carrying lines connected with main river system

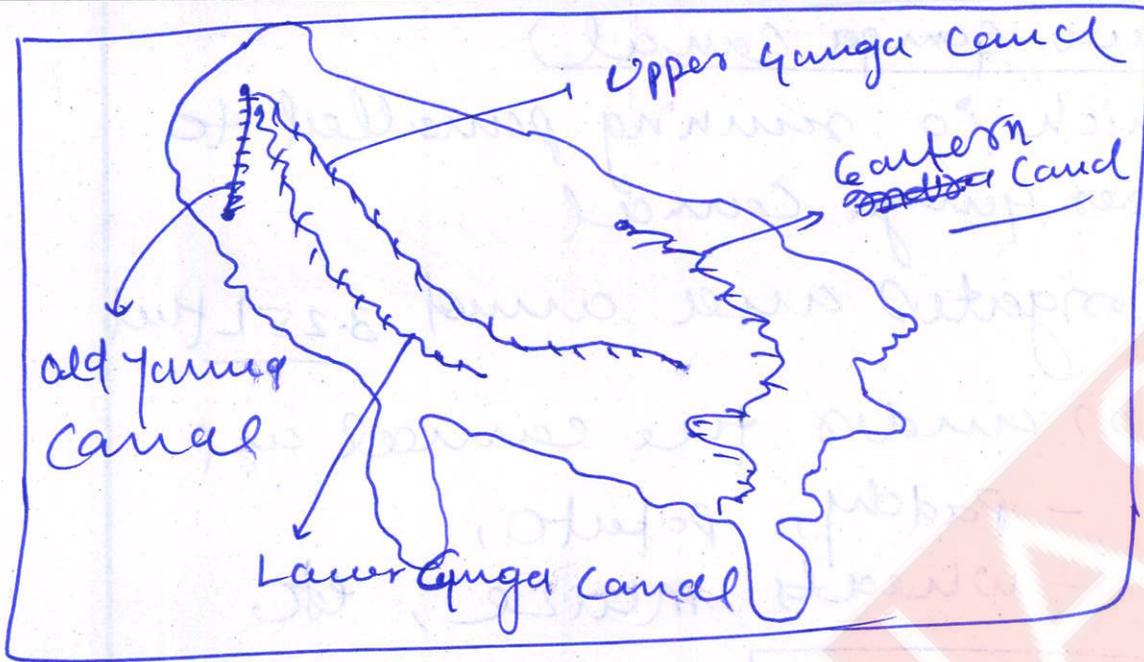
eg - Upper Ganga Canal (UP)

① around 65% agriculture area is irrigated via canals in UP

② There are numerous canals in UP

① Old Yamuna Canal - It was created during the Shahjahan period in west and S-W UP.

↳ It is around 300 km long



↳ provides water for canal 1.85
 lakh hectares of agricultural land,

↳ feed the crops like
 potato
 millet
 Paddy.

② Upper Ganga Canal →

↳ originates from Baludhama

↳ one of the longest canal of UP

↳ irrigates area canal 2.3 lakh ha

↳ crops under canal are

- Sugarcane
- Paddy
- Wheat
- Bajra, Maize etc

③ Laxmi Ganga Canal

↳ which is running parallel to upper Ganga Canal

↳ it irrigates area around 3.25 L Ha

↳ crops under the canal are

- Paddy, potato,
- wheats, maize, etc

④ Eastern canal

↳ it is longest canal with 9000 km length

↳ it provides irrigation water to whole part of districts

↳ Area covered around 6.20 L Ha

↳ crops under canal are Paddy, wheat, Horticulture fields etc

Thus the canal net in UP is swapping on the veins in Body of UP which support Agriculture base in UP.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) What are the major challenges faced by Uttar Pradesh in improving its road transport?

12

उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने सड़क परिवहन में सुधार लाने में किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

The road transport Authority was established in 1980s in UP as named UP SRTC which ensure the public transport system in UP.

Major challenges faced by UP in improving road transport: \Rightarrow

- ① financial constraints for more buses running on roads.
- ② Lack of winterland connectivity of road transport like Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand etc.
- ③ land acquisition for more road need clearance best

- Cleanance delay leads to poor road transport

④ Huge pollution from diesel Buses and reckless GHGs.

⑤ High price ticket.

(eg) Increased price from 90 paise per km to 1.25 Rs/km now

What measures taken

As per Budget 2026-27

① Budget for e-Buses promoting green & clean road transport

② Budget of changing stations
in UD

③ Creation of New Bus depots and renovation of old depots

④ More Buses based on PPP for smarter road transport.

(eg) TATA Neo e-Bus on Yamuna expressway

Way ahead

- ↳ Robust Road infrastructure creation like Bundelkhand exp.
- ↳ PPP based e-Buses promotion
- ↳ promote Public Urban transport to reduce private vehicle pollution

This robust road transport may lead to high public transport and high economic & social growth in UP.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Analyze the role of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) in the distribution of electricity across urban and rural sectors? 12

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली वितरण में उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (UPPCL) की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए?

The UPPCL is the public undertaking under the UP state government which ensures the equitable power distribution in state UP to all.

Objectives of UPPCL:

- power generation in the state
- equitable power distribution in urban & rural region
- Transmission infrastructure creation in each region of UP
- Cheap and regular power for industries

Role of UPPCL in the Distribution of Electricity across urban & rural Sectors of UP :-

① UPPCL ensures the robust transmission infrastructure in rural and urban area of UP

↳ This provide seamless power.

② full potential power generated from Thermal power plants, Diesel or gas power plant

↳ this provide maximum power to all

eg) As per economic Survey 2025-26

↳ Urban \Rightarrow 24x7 hours

↳ Perils/Block \Rightarrow 20-22 hours

↳ villages \Rightarrow 16-18 hours

③ Ensure cheap and regular power supply to all sectors

④ Waqfs under CEA and State Electricity Authority for pricing

⑤ Smart metering for proper charge/bill collection in each sector

⑥ UPPCL also ensures the lower intermittency between coal power and solar power supply.

This the role of UPPCL is pivot for state's power generation, supply and equitable distribution to all.

Feedback

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Q.17) "Despite its potential, inland water transport in Uttar Pradesh has not been fully utilized due to inadequate infrastructure." Comment. 12

"अपनी क्षमता के बावजूद, उत्तर प्रदेश में अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे के कारण अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।" टिप्पणी करें।

Uttar Pradesh has one of the largest inland waterways network which facilitates cheap and sustainable transportation of goods and services in UP.

(eg) NW-2 (Haldia to Sadhya Dhubi)

Potential of inland water transport of UP

① Huge River Networks like Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara etc

② High demand of goods and services region to region

③ Cheap and sustainable

④ Government investment

(eg) Varanasi (MML Plant)

Challenges in utilizing the full potential of inland water transport:

- ① Lack of regular clearing of silt due to dredging of sand
- ② Lower number of water ships.
- ③ Lack of multi-modal logistic hub in UP.
(eg. Varanasi - MMLH)
- ④ Irregular and intermittent demand of goods in each region.
- ⑤ Many are diesel run ship creates environmental problem.
- ⑥ Need of more monH and cranes for loading and unloading.
- ⑦ Lack of road connectivity, in each NTH route in hinterland.

Ways Ahead :-

- ① Create more mooch at other nodes like Kurpan, Prayagraj
- ② Need more Village freight development for access to hinterland.
- ③ Regular cleaning and depilfation of sluice
- ④ Promote PPP. (eg) Villacome Janice 2023

Thus the potential of inland waterways can be utilized by PPP participation and sustainable way with National waterways Authority of India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Write a short note on Uttar Pradesh New Forest Policy 2017.

12

उत्तर प्रदेश की नई वन नीति 2017 पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

The state government launched new forest policy - 2017 with the aim to enhance the state's afforestation area from 9.15% to 15% by 2030.

Aims and objectives of the policy:

- ① Sustainable forest conservation and protection of forest
- ② Increase forest area from 9.15% to 15%.
- ③ Achieve the goals of 2030 SDG
- ④ align with National forest policy and National afforestation plan.

Key feature of the policy-2017

- ① Promote community participation in forest management
 (eg) Role of Joint Forest Management Committee
- ② Also Promote Horticulture as sustainable forest development and management
- ③ Local community participation like Gram Panchayat
- ④ Preserve ecological niche and habitats
- ⑤ Prize welfare and their livelihood under FRA-2006

- 6) promoting urban forestry via niyapaya techniques
- 7) Enhanced farmer income
- 8) Doubling farmer income
- 9) Creating Carbon sink and climate change mitigation
- 10) enriching soil fertility.

Benefit to fulfil SDG-goals

- ↳ Naturally defumined contribution fulfil
- ↳ achieving national target of 33% area
- ↳ socio-economic benefit

This new farmer policy-2017 provides comprehensive details to promote afforestation work

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) What steps have been taken by the Uttar Pradesh government to make the investment ecosystem more conducive? 12

निवेश के माहौल को और अधिक अनुकूल बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The state hosted Global investor summit-2023 and signed MoUs of 33.5 Lakh cr. and out of which 37000 cr have been invested in various fields like Green energy, Agriculture etc.

(eg) Singapore in Green energy
- Greenko in Agriculture

Steps taken by UP to make conducive investment ecosystem

① Ease of Doing Business
Ramp improvement

② Infrastructure Development
 like Roads = Yamuna, Ramnagar
 eep.
 Raids = DPC
 Airway = 5 Airports (Mumbai)

③ Digitization of Services -

↳ Nivesh Mitra portal for single window clearance as there are
 ↳ Nivesh sarathi who helps investors

④ Policies like UP AT/ITES policy

- 2023, UP Tarun policy-2022
 etc which help financially and every regulation for smart city

↳ UP Film Policy - attracted 30000 cr investment in NOIDA

5) Improved Law and order in UP.

(eg) - 90 per economic survey 2025²⁶

- ↳ crime rate down by 30%.
- ↳ organized crime reduced
- ↳ Safety and Security. (रक्षक)

6) Supporting small biz lower
 Free registration, negligible excise duty etc

Thus UP has created conducive environment at all front to attract the FDI and enhance economic and industrial growth in Uttar Pradesh.

Feedback

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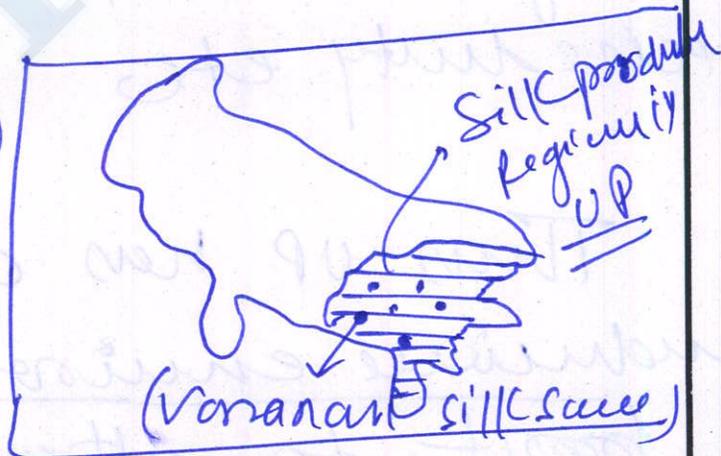
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Q.20) What is the current status of sericulture in Uttar Pradesh? How has it contributed to the socio-economic development of rural areas? 12

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेशम उत्पादन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है? इसने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है?

Rearing and harvesting of cocoons for silk generation for various purposes is called as Sericulture. UP is one of the largest producer of silk worm and silk products in India.

Current Status of Sericulture in UP:



→ As per the economic survey of UP - 2025-26 :-

① Varanasi is largest centre of sericulture in UP.

② Add 4 types of silk rears
like eri, tussar etc are grown
in UP.

③ Varanasi saree sold in
international market
and generate revenue of
around 5-7000 cr from UP

④ It supports employment
to rural people.

(eg) 70 lakh women are
connected with sericulture

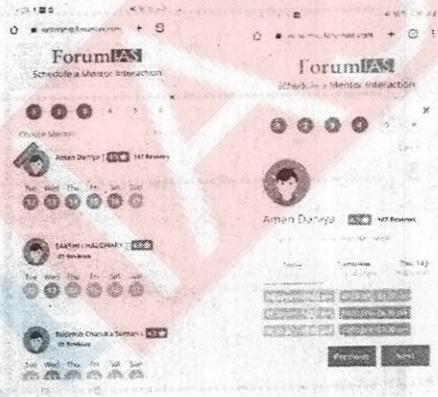
⑤ Each woman earn
5000 rupees extra income
from sericulture
↳ socio-economic development
of women & empowerment

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