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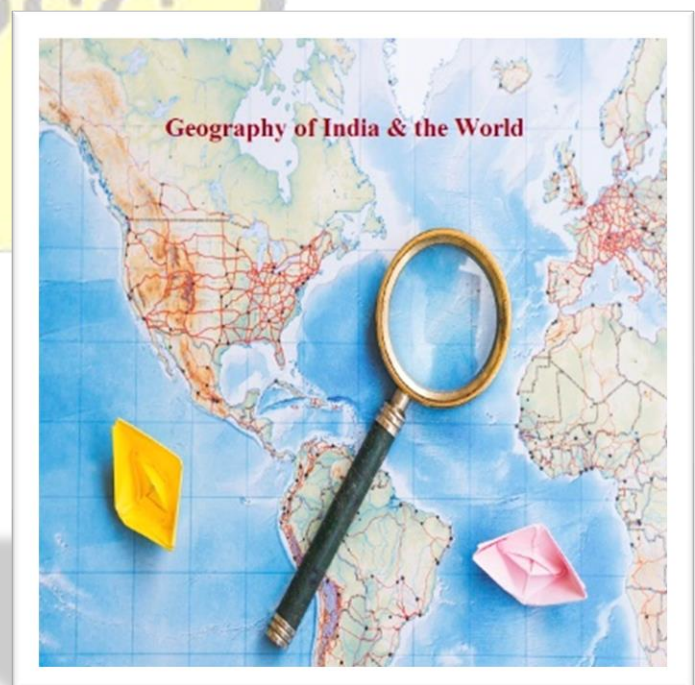
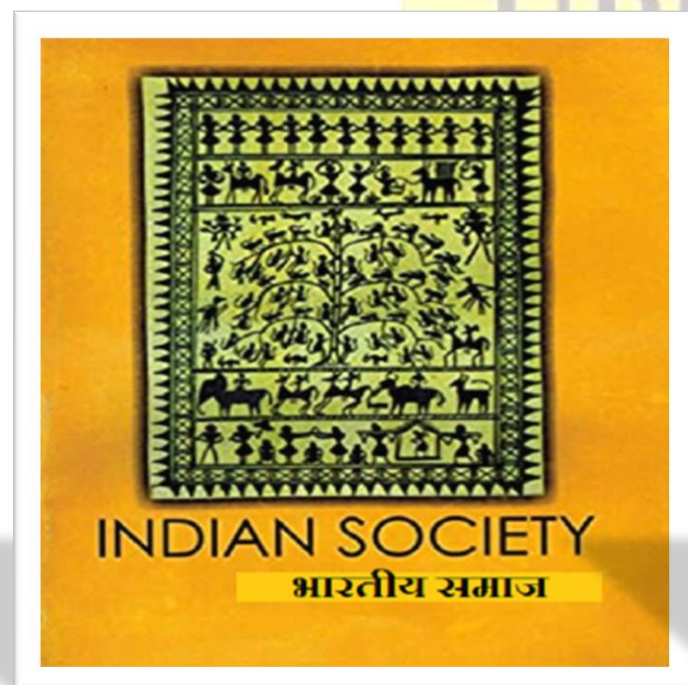
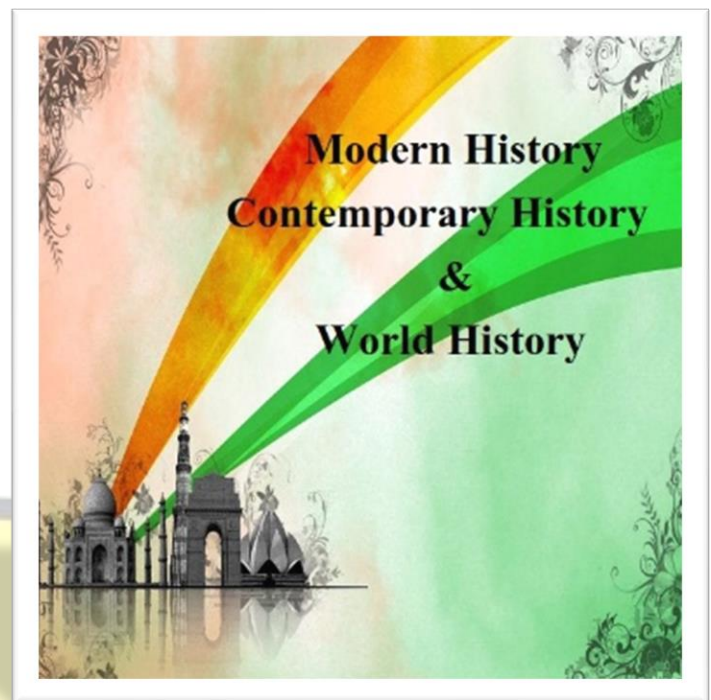


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GS P-1



UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-1 PYQ Solution**1. Give an account of the Vedic literature.**

Vedic literature forms the foundation of Hinduism and is among the oldest religious scriptures in the world. It is composed of texts written in Vedic Sanskrit and includes:

- **The Vedas:** These are the primary texts of Vedic literature, consisting of four collections - **Rigveda**, **Samaveda**, **Yajurveda**, and **Atharvaveda**. Each Veda has four subdivisions: the **Samhitas** (mantras and benedictions), the **Brahmanas** (commentaries on rituals and ceremonies), the **Aranyakas** (texts on rituals and symbolic sacrifices), and the **Upanishads** (discussions on meditation, philosophy, and spiritual knowledge).
- **Shruti Literature:** This category includes the Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, and Upanishads. 'Shruti' means 'to hear' and refers to texts that are considered canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and are thought to be eternal.
- **Smriti Literature:** These texts are 'remembered' and include the Vedanga, Puranas, Epics, Dharmashastra, and Nitishastra. Smriti literature is supplementary and may change over time. It encompasses the post-Vedic Classical Sanskrit literature.

The Vedic literature is not only religious but also contains philosophical, scientific, and practical knowledge. It has been orally transmitted for centuries and is considered sacred by Hindus, embodying a complex system of knowledge that has influenced Indian culture and society profoundly.

2. Write a note on the contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in modern education.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a visionary reformer whose contributions to modern education in India were profound and far-reaching. Here are some key aspects of his work:

- **Educational Reforms:** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a pioneer in transforming the educational landscape for Muslims in India. He established schools, translated books into Urdu, and founded the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College** in 1875, which later became the prestigious **Aligarh Muslim University**. His efforts were part of the broader Aligarh Movement, which played a significant role in the renaissance of Indian Muslims in the 19th century.
- **Promotion of Modern Education:** Recognizing the importance of modern education, Sir Syed encouraged the Muslim community to embrace Western sciences and arts. He believed that progress and power were attainable through extensive knowledge in these fields.
- **Aligarh Scientific Society:** Inspired by the Royal Society of England, Sir Syed established the Aligarh Scientific Society. The society held annual conferences, published scientific literature in English and Urdu, and promoted the dissemination of scientific knowledge among Indian Muslims.
- **Rational Interpretations of Islamic Texts:** Sir Syed provided rational interpretations of Islamic texts, advocating for a modern understanding of religion that would be compatible with scientific and technological advancements.
- **Social Reforms:** He was also a proponent of social reforms, advocating for the improvement of women's status through education, opposition to purdah and polygamy, and support for easy divorce.
- **Criticism of National Movement:** Sir Syed advised Indian Muslims to focus on education rather than politics, fearing that involvement in the national movement could be detrimental to their need for educational advancement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's contributions laid the groundwork for educational reforms that have had lasting impacts on the socio-economic development of the Muslim community and the broader Indian society.

3. Discuss the role of Sardar Patel in the unification of India after independence.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, often hailed as the 'Iron Man of India', played a pivotal role in the unification of India after independence. His contributions include:

- **Integration of Princely States:** Patel was instrumental in persuading 562 princely states to join the Indian Union. He used a combination of diplomacy, persuasion, and, when necessary, force to ensure the integration of these states, which were otherwise at risk of becoming independent entities.
- **Architect of Modern India:** As the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Patel's vision and pragmatic approach were crucial in preventing the balkanization of the newly-independent country. His efforts ensured that India emerged as a cohesive and united nation.
- **Use of Diplomacy and Realpolitik:** Patel, along with his secretary V.P. Menon, employed a variety of strategies to achieve this integration. This included the introduction of the 'Privy Purse', which guaranteed royal families of the princely states a stipend in return for their accession to India.
- **Handling of Complex Cases:** Some princely states like Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir required special attention due to their unique circumstances. Patel's firm yet tactful handling of these situations ensured their accession to India.
- **Relief and Rehabilitation:** During the partition, Patel also organized relief for refugees fleeing to Punjab and Delhi from Pakistan and worked tirelessly to restore peace and order during this tumultuous period.

Sardar Patel's role was not just limited to the physical unification of territory but also extended to fostering a sense of national unity among the diverse populations of the newly-formed nation. His legacy as a unifier continues to be celebrated in India.

4. What kind of hinderances do regionalism create in the development of India?

Regionalism can create several hindrances in the development of India, impacting both its economic progress and social cohesion. Here are some of the key challenges:

- **Economic Disparities:** Regionalism can exacerbate economic disparities between different parts of the country. Some regions may feel neglected or underdeveloped, leading to demands for more resources and attention, which can disrupt national economic policies and plans.
- **Political Fragmentation:** It can lead to political fragmentation, where regional interests override national priorities. This can make it difficult to implement policies uniformly across the country and can lead to conflicts between the central government and regional authorities.
- **Social Division:** Regionalism can foster an insider-outsider complex, nurturing nativism and 'son-of-the-soil' ideologies. This can create social divisions and hinder the integration of diverse communities within the nation.
- **Security Challenges:** Regional sentiments can sometimes give rise to insurgent groups that oppose the mainstream political-administrative structure of the country, posing internal security challenges.
- **Impediments to National Unity:** Strong regional identities may define themselves in opposition to national identity, which can be a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.
- **Administrative Hurdles:** The demands for administrative and political devolution by regional movements can lead to confrontations between the center and the states, complicating governance and administration.
- **Unplanned Migration:** Regional disparities in development can cause unplanned and haphazard migration, leading to social and economic challenges in both the source and destination regions.

Addressing these hindrances requires a balanced approach that respects regional aspirations while ensuring that national interests and unity are not compromised.

5. "Unemployment is the only cause for the prevalent poverty in India" -**Comment.**

The statement "Unemployment is the only cause for the prevalent poverty in India" simplifies a complex issue. While unemployment is certainly a significant factor contributing to poverty, it is not the sole cause. Poverty in India is a multifaceted problem influenced by a variety of factors, including economic, social, and political elements.

Unemployment does play a critical role in poverty, as it directly affects people's ability to earn an income and support their families. Lack of employment opportunities can force individuals to take up low-paying or unstable jobs, which may not be sufficient to lift them out of poverty. Moreover, unemployment can lead to a cycle of debt, as individuals may need to borrow money to meet their basic needs.

However, other factors also contribute to poverty in India. :-

For instance, rapid population growth can strain available resources and make it challenging to achieve sustainable development, leading to limited access to essential services.

The caste system can restrict employment opportunities for certain groups, and inadequate economic growth can fail to provide enough employment opportunities for the increasing population.

Additionally, seasonality of agriculture as an occupation leaves leads for many without work for parts of the year, and the decline of **small-scale/cottage industries** has led to unemployment among artisans.

Low rates of saving and investment, lack of investment in rural areas, and ineffective economic planning also contribute to the unemployment issue.

Addressing poverty in India requires a comprehensive approach that includes improving education and healthcare, investing in skill development, and creating more job opportunities. It's important to consider all these aspects to understand and tackle the root causes of poverty in India effectively.

6. Do you agree with the statement that crime against women in India is increasing?

The data indicates that there has been an increase in reported crimes against women in India. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there was a significant rise in the number of such crimes recorded in 2021, with the highest number ever reported. In 2022, the situation appeared to remain serious, with over 4.45 lakh crimes against women registered, which equates to nearly one every 51 minutes.

It's important to note that an increase in reported crimes can be due to a variety of factors, including better awareness, more reporting, and changes in legislation that may affect how crimes are recorded and classified. For instance, authorities suggest that the rise in numbers could be attributed to better reporting now and more people going to the police to register cases.

However, the rising numbers are a cause for concern and highlight the need for continued efforts to improve women's safety and legal protection, as well as societal changes to address the root causes of gender-based violence. It's also crucial to support victims and survivors through legal aid, counselling, and rehabilitation services to help them recover and reintegrate into society.

7. "Oceans are the store-house of resources." - Write a short note.

Oceans are indeed a vast storehouse of resources, playing a crucial role in the global economy and supporting a significant portion of the world's population. They provide a wide array of **biotic and abiotic resources** that are essential for various industries and livelihoods.

Biotic resources from the ocean include a diverse range of life forms such as **fish, crustaceans, molluscs, corals**, and marine mammals. These organisms are not only vital for the marine food chain but also for human consumption, providing nutrition and sustenance to billions of people worldwide.

Abiotic resources refer to non-living components, including **minerals, energy sources**, and water itself. The ocean floor is rich in minerals like **manganese, copper, nickel, iron**, and **cobalt**, which are extracted for various uses. Additionally, oceans are drilled for **crude oil** and provide **sand and gravel** for construction.

The oceans also play a pivotal role in **climate regulation** by absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen. Phytoplankton, tiny marine plants, contribute significantly to the oxygen we breathe and are instrumental in the carbon cycle.

Moreover, oceans are a source of **renewable energy**. The movement of waves and tides, as well as offshore wind farms, harness energy that can be converted into electricity, contributing to the global energy supply.

In summary, oceans are not just bodies of water; they are dynamic ecosystems that offer a plethora of resources. These resources are integral to sustaining economic activities, ensuring food security, and maintaining ecological balance. It is imperative to manage and protect these resources to ensure their sustainability for future generations.

8. **Soil profile plays an important role in agriculture. Do you agree?**

The soil profile is fundamental to agriculture. It's the vertical section of the soil that extends from the surface to the bedrock, and it consists of distinct layers, each with its own characteristics that are crucial for plant growth.

Here's why the soil profile is so important:

- **Supports Plant Roots:** Different layers offer varying support to plant roots. The topsoil, or A horizon, is where most roots are found and is vital for their growth and stability.
- **Provides Nutrients:** Soil layers contain essential minerals and nutrients that plants need to thrive. The availability of these nutrients can vary with depth and type of soil horizon.
- **Water Management:** Soil profiles help in the movement and retention of water. They determine how much water is held for plant use and how quickly it drains through the soil layers.
- **Aeration:** The structure of the soil profile affects aeration, which is necessary for the roots to respire and for microorganisms to carry out processes that benefit plant health.
- **Protects Against Erosion:** A well-structured soil profile can protect against erosion by water or wind, preserving the fertile topsoil layer.

In summary, the soil profile's role in agriculture cannot be overstated. It influences everything from the physical support of plants to the provision of life-sustaining nutrients and water management. Sustainable agricultural practices often involve managing the soil profile to maintain its health and productivity for future generations.

9. Throw light on Rohingya refugee in South Asia.

The Rohingya refugee crisis is one of the most pressing humanitarian issues in South Asia. Originating from the Rakhine State in Myanmar, the Rohingya people have faced severe persecution and violence, leading to a mass exodus primarily to Bangladesh, and to a lesser extent, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

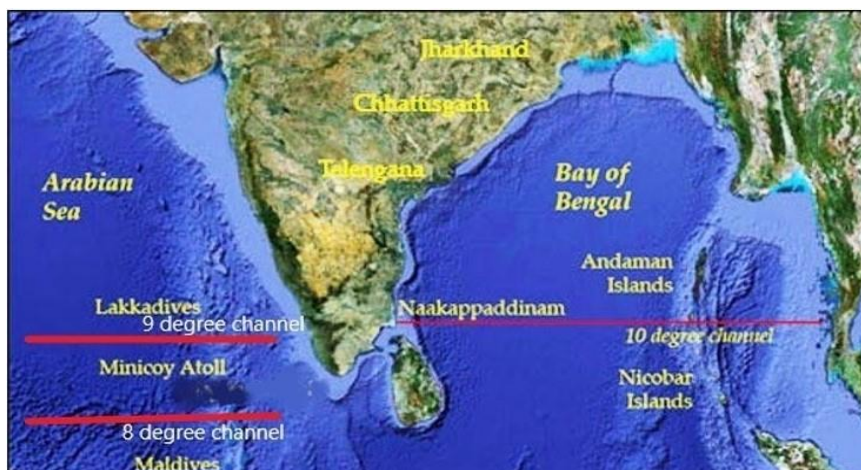
Here are some key points about the Rohingya refugee situation in South Asia:

- **Statelessness:** The Rohingya are often described as stateless, as Myanmar does not recognize them as citizens. This lack of legal status has made it difficult for them to access basic rights and services.
- **Mass Displacement:** Since August 2017, over 700,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh, joining hundreds of thousands already in refugee camps, creating the world's largest refugee settlement.
- **Humanitarian Crisis:** The refugees rely entirely on humanitarian aid for survival, living in overcrowded camps with limited access to food, clean water, healthcare, and education.
- **Vulnerable Children:** A significant portion of the refugee population is made up of children, many of whom were born in camps and face malnutrition, disease, and lack of educational opportunities.
- **Regional Security:** The crisis poses a threat to regional peace and security, as the large stateless population could potentially destabilize the region.
- **International Response:** Efforts to address the crisis have been international, with countries like Bangladesh taking in the majority of refugees and organizations like UNICEF providing critical support.

The future of the Rohingya remains uncertain, with little progress on their repatriation to Myanmar or integration into host countries. The international community continues to grapple with finding a long-term solution to this complex crisis.

10. Write a short note on Nine Degree channel and its strategic importance.

The Nine Degree Channel is a significant maritime passage in the Indian Ocean, known for its strategic importance. Here's a brief overview:



Maritime Navigation:

It serves as a crucial route for ships moving between the western coast of India and the eastern coast of Africa, facilitating international trade and connectivity.

Strategic Location:

The channel is vital for maintaining sovereignty over the Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands, which are territories of India. It also plays a role in India's naval strategy in the Indian Ocean region.

Defensive Significance:

The Nine Degree Channel allows for surveillance and monitoring of maritime traffic, which is essential for national security and defense.

Economic Implications:

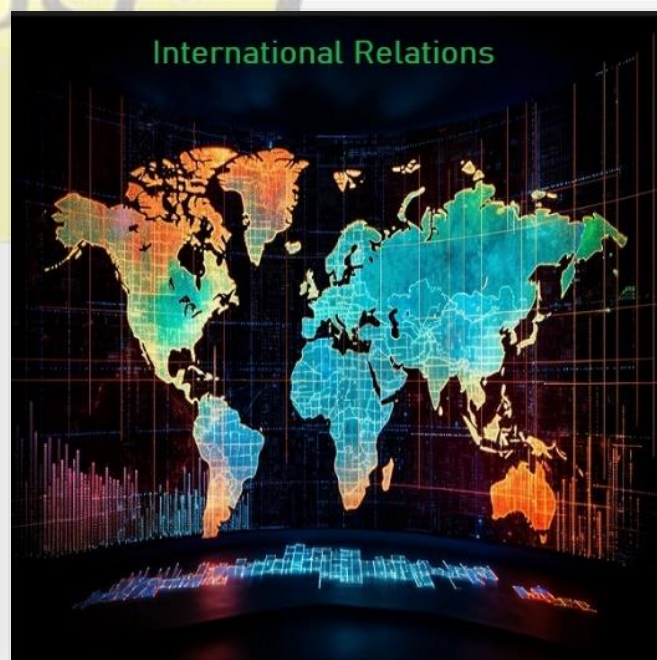
This channel supports local fishing activities, benefiting the economy and livelihoods of the region. It also aids in the transportation of goods and resources, contributing to economic development.

Search and Rescue Operations:

The channel facilitates the movement of vessels engaged in humanitarian missions and disaster response, enhancing the region's capacity to handle emergencies.

In conclusion, the Nine Degree Channel's strategic importance is multifaceted, encompassing trade, defense, economic development, and humanitarian efforts. Its significance extends beyond the regional to the international stage, as it is a part of the broader geopolitics of the Indian Ocean region.

GS P-2



UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-2 PYQ Solution

1. Why the Preamble is called the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

The Preamble is often referred to as the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution, because it outlines the fundamental values and principles upon which the Constitution is based. It serves as an introductory statement that explains the document's philosophy and objectives, presenting the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation.

Here are some reasons why the Preamble is considered the philosophy of the Indian Constitution:

- **Source of the Constitution:** It indicates that the authority of the Constitution lies with the people of India, reflecting the democratic principle that power is vested in the hands of the citizens.
- **Nature of Indian State:** The Preamble declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, laying down the ideological framework for the country.
- **Statement of Objectives:** It states the objectives of the Constitution, which are to secure justice, liberty, equality to all citizens, and promote fraternity to maintain unity and integrity of the nation.
- **Reflects the Ideals of the Constituent Assembly:** The ideals behind the Preamble were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru's Objectives Resolution, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947.
- **Non-justiciable but Guiding Spirit:** Although not enforceable in court, the Preamble acts as an aid during the interpretation of Articles when language is found ambiguous.

In essence, the Preamble encapsulates the ethos and aspirations of the Constituent Assembly and provides a guiding light for the interpretation and application of the Constitution. It embodies the philosophical thought that for India to be a strong and independent country, there must be a constitution that helps frame the interrelationship between various organs of the state and regulates their relations with the people.

2. Why the 42nd Amendment is called a revision of the Indian Constitution?

The 42nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1976, is often called a “revision” or a “Mini-Constitution” due to the extensive changes it introduced. Here’s why it’s referred to in such a manner:

- **Extensive Alterations:** It brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, affecting various parts including the Preamble, the fundamental rights, and the directive principles.
- **Shift in Balance of Power:** The amendment attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and it laid down Fundamental Duties for citizens. It also attempted to move the political system toward parliamentary sovereignty.
- **Introduction of New Concepts:** Terms like “Socialist”, “Secular”, and “Integrity” were added to the Preamble, reflecting a significant ideological shift.
- **Centralization of Power:** The amendment strengthened the central government, emphasizing a unitary system over a federal one, and transferred more power from the state governments to the central government.
- **Controversial Circumstances:** It was enacted during the Emergency period under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s government, a time that was marked by political turmoil and controversy.

Due to these reasons, the 42nd Amendment is seen as a major overhaul of the Indian Constitution, revising its core principles and structure. It’s noteworthy that many of these changes were later reversed or modified by the 44th Amendment in 1978, following the end of the Emergency period.

3. Mention three demerits of Judicial Activism.

Judicial activism, while having its merits in ensuring justice and upholding the rights of citizens, also has certain demerits. Here are three notable ones:

- **Subjectivity in Law:** Judicial activism may lead to decisions based on personal beliefs or opinions of judges rather than strict adherence to existing laws. This subjectivity can result in unpredictable and inconsistent rulings.

- **Democratic Imbalance:** It might interfere with the democratic process by allowing unelected judges to make decisions that could override those made by elected representatives, potentially infringing on the principle of separation of powers.
- **Limiting Government Function:** Excessive judicial activism can restrict the functioning of the legislative and executive branches, as it may lead to a situation where these bodies are hesitant to take actions that could be overturned by judicial review.

These demerits highlight the importance of maintaining a balance between judicial intervention and the autonomy of the legislative and executive branches to ensure a harmonious functioning democracy.

4. How the power of Governor to Pardon is different from the power of the President under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution?

The power of the Governor to pardon under Article 161 of the Indian Constitution is different from the power of the President under Article 72 in a few significant ways:

- **Scope of Power:** The President's pardoning power under Article 72 is broader and extends to all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial, in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the Union's executive power extends, and in all cases where the sentence is a death sentence.
The Governor's pardoning power under Article 161, however, is limited to offences against laws relating to matters to which the executive power of the State extends.
- **Death Sentence:** The President has the authority to pardon death sentences, whereas the Governor does not have this power. The Governor's pardoning power does not extend to death sentence cases.
- **Court Martial:** The President can grant pardons in cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial. In contrast, the Governor lacks jurisdiction to intervene with the punishment awarded by a Court Martial.

These differences reflect the distinct roles and responsibilities of the President and the Governor within the federal structure of India's government, with the President having a wider scope of pardoning powers compared to the Governor.

5. "Transparency and Accountability are complementary to each other."

Comment.

Indeed, transparency and accountability are often seen as complementary to each other in the context of good governance. Here's how they work together:

- **Transparency:** It is the foundation upon which accountability is built. Transparency ensures that actions and decisions taken by public officials are done in the light of public scrutiny, making all relevant information accessible to the general public. This openness is essential for informed citizenry and a vibrant democracy.
- **Accountability:** It refers to the obligation of government officials to answer for the execution of their powers and duties, to ensure they meet the standards of performance and ethical conduct. Accountability is the mechanism through which individuals and organizations are held responsible for their actions.

When transparency is present in governance, it allows citizens to have the necessary information to hold their leaders and institutions accountable. Conversely, accountability mechanisms are strengthened by the degree of transparency, as they rely on the availability of information to assess and judge the actions of public officials.

Together, transparency and accountability help reduce corruption, enhance public trust, and ensure that government policies reflect the will and needs of the people. They are mutually reinforcing: transparency provides the information needed for accountability, and accountability ensures that transparency leads to action and change.

6. Write an analytical note on Self Help Group's composition and their functions.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are a significant part of India's strategy to promote inclusive growth and socio-economic development, particularly among marginalized communities. Here's an analytical note on their composition and functions:

Composition of SHGs: SHGs typically consist of 10 to 25 members, who are often local women aged between 18 and 40. These groups are formed voluntarily by people from similar socio-economic backgrounds and are self-governed and peer-controlled. The members come together to address common issues and work collectively towards achieving better living conditions. The composition is such that it encourages mutual support and collective action, which is crucial for the empowerment of the members, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.

Functions of SHGs: The functions of SHGs are multifaceted and can be broadly categorized into financial and social aspects:

- **Financial Intermediation:** One of the primary functions of SHGs is to mobilize savings among their members. The savings are then used to provide loans to members, which helps them meet their financial needs and undertake small income-generating activities. This promotes financial inclusion and access to credit for those who are typically excluded from the formal banking sector.
- **Social Empowerment:** SHGs play a crucial role in empowering their members socially. By coming together, members often gain confidence and become more aware of their rights. They also engage in collective bargaining, which can lead to improved social status and decision-making power within their families and communities.
- **Skill Development and Employment:** Many SHGs are involved in skill development activities that enable members to enhance their employability or start their own micro-enterprises. This leads to increased income levels and self-reliance among the members.
- **Social Issues:** SHGs often take up social issues such as health, education, and sanitation. They conduct awareness campaigns and work towards improving the overall quality of life in their communities.

- **Linkages with Government Programs:** SHGs often act as conduits for various government schemes and programs. They facilitate the implementation of poverty alleviation and social welfare programs at the grassroots level.

In conclusion, the composition of SHGs is designed to foster a sense of solidarity among members, while their functions extend beyond financial intermediation to include social empowerment, skill development, and community welfare. The success of SHGs lies in their ability to bring about sustainable development by harnessing the collective strength of their members.

7. "The application of Information and Communication Technology (I.C.T.) is for delivering government service." Discuss.

The application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in delivering government services, commonly referred to as e-Governance, has transformed the way public services are delivered and has significantly impacted governance and policy-making. Here's an analytical discussion on this topic:

Efficiency and Cost-Effectiveness: ICT applications in government services aim to make the administration more efficient and cost-effective. By digitizing processes, governments can reduce paperwork, streamline procedures, and cut down on administrative costs, leading to faster and more economical service delivery.

Participatory Governance: ICT opens up new avenues for citizen participation in governance. Through online platforms, citizens can provide feedback, participate in policy-making, and engage with government officials directly. This enhances the democratic process and makes governance more inclusive.

Convenience in Service Delivery: The use of ICT makes government services more accessible to citizens. Online portals allow individuals to apply for services, pay bills, and access information from the comfort of their homes, without the need to visit government offices, thus saving time and resources.

Public Access to Information: ICT facilitates greater transparency by making government data and information readily available to the public. This transparency is crucial for informed citizenry and helps in building trust in government institutions.

Accountability: By tracking and recording transactions and interactions, ICT helps in holding government officials accountable. It provides a clear trail of actions taken, which can be audited and reviewed to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

Challenges and Issues: Despite the benefits, the application of ICT in government service delivery is not without challenges. Issues such as digital theft, fraud, data mishandling, and security breaches can undermine public trust and set back digital progress. Moreover, there is a need to ensure equitable access to ICT so that all citizens, including those in remote and rural areas, can benefit from e-Governance initiatives.

In conclusion, while ICT has the potential to revolutionize government service delivery, making it more efficient, transparent, and participatory, it is essential to address the associated challenges to fully realize its benefits. The goal should be to create a robust digital infrastructure that safeguards against risks while maximizing the advantages of ICT for the public good.

8. The failure of 'SAARC' forced India to strengthen 'BIMSTEC'. Explain.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has faced significant challenges that have impeded its effectiveness as a regional cooperative body, particularly due to political tensions and disagreements between India and Pakistan. The failure of SAARC to achieve its aspirations of regional integration, especially after the indefinite suspension of the 19th summit scheduled in Pakistan in 2016, has led to a search for alternative platforms for regional cooperation.

India's shift from SAARC to the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) can be attributed to several factors:

- **Political Deadlock in SAARC:** The political rivalry between India and Pakistan has often resulted in a deadlock within SAARC, making it difficult to progress on various initiatives and agreements, such as the SAARC-Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA) and the proposed SAARC satellite project.
- **Strategic Interest:** India's 'Act East Policy' aligns with BIMSTEC's objectives, as it serves as a nexus between South Asia and Southeast Asia. Strengthening BIMSTEC allows India to counter China's influence in the region and to extend its strategic reach.
- **Economic and Technical Cooperation:** BIMSTEC, which includes nations around the Bay of Bengal, offers a platform for multi-sectoral technical and economic cooperation that is more focused on the economic development of member states.
- **Geo-political Considerations:** The strengthening of BIMSTEC is also seen as a strategic move by India to maintain its influence in the region, as the effectiveness of SAARC has been questioned due to its limited success in fostering regional cooperation.

In conclusion, the challenges within SAARC have indeed prompted India to invest more in BIMSTEC, viewing it as a more viable and strategically advantageous platform for regional cooperation and integration.

9. Explain the rationale behind India's involvement in QUAD.

India's involvement in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, commonly known as the QUAD, is driven by several strategic rationales:

- **Counterbalancing China's Influence:** The QUAD is seen as a mechanism to balance the growing military and economic power of China in the Indo-Pacific region. China's assertive actions, including the militarization of islands in the South China Sea and expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean, have raised concerns among regional countries, including India.

- **Promoting a Rule-Based International Order:** All members of the QUAD are committed to a rules-based international system founded on respect for international law and norms. In recent years, China has challenged this order, and the QUAD could serve as a platform to defend it.
- **Collaboration on Regional and Global Challenges:** The QUAD members cooperate on various regional and global issues, including maritime security, counter-terrorism, disaster relief, and climate change. This cooperation can contribute to making the region more secure and prosperous.
- **Strengthening Bilateral Relations with Other QUAD Members:** India has strong bilateral relations with the other QUAD members—the United States, Japan, and Australia. The QUAD provides a forum for India to further strengthen these relationships.
- **Enhancing India's Global Stature:** India's participation in the QUAD enhances its global reputation. The group comprises four major democracies, and India's membership signifies its role as a leading power in the Indo-Pacific region.

In summary, India's involvement in the QUAD is motivated by a combination of strategic considerations, including the need to counter China's influence, uphold a rule-based international system, collaborate on various challenges, strengthen bilateral ties, and enhance its global standing.

10. What is the significance of India's Presidency in G-20? Discuss.

India's Presidency in the G-20 is highly significant for several reasons:

- **Global Leadership Role:** India's G-20 Presidency marks a pivotal moment in its history, showcasing its readiness to assume a larger role on the global stage. It reflects India's growing economic and geopolitical influence and its capacity to contribute to global policy-making.
- **Theme of Unity and Sustainability:** The theme of India's G-20 Presidency, "One Earth, One Family, One Future," emphasizes the interconnectedness of

the world and the need for a united approach to address global challenges. It also highlights the importance of sustainable development and a pro-planet lifestyle.

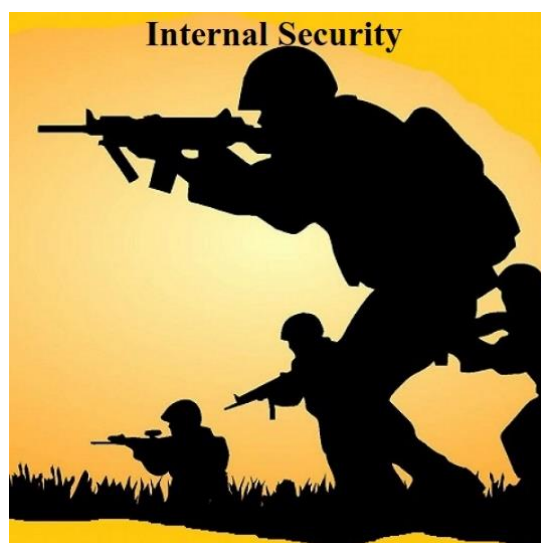
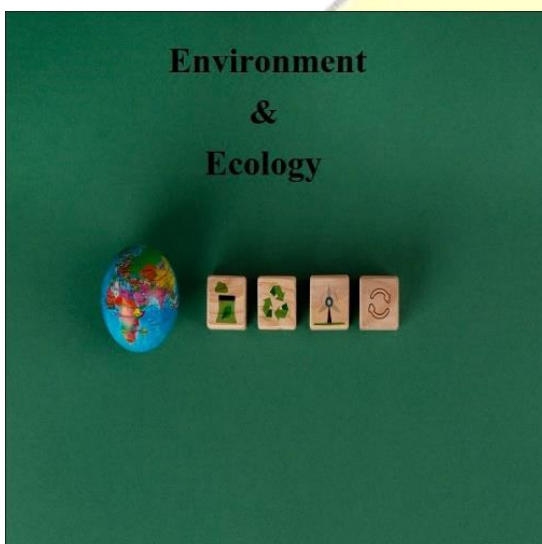
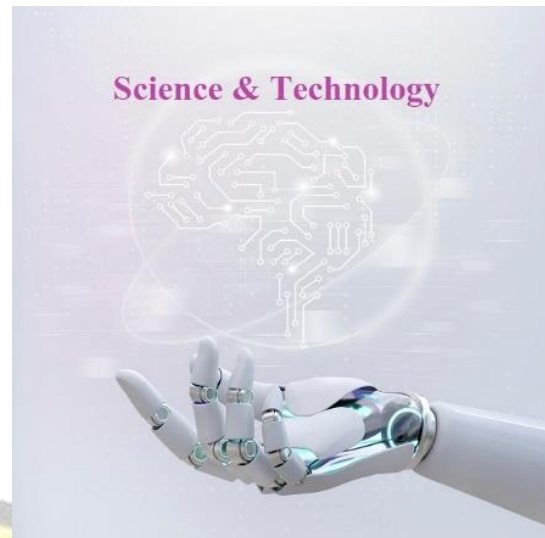
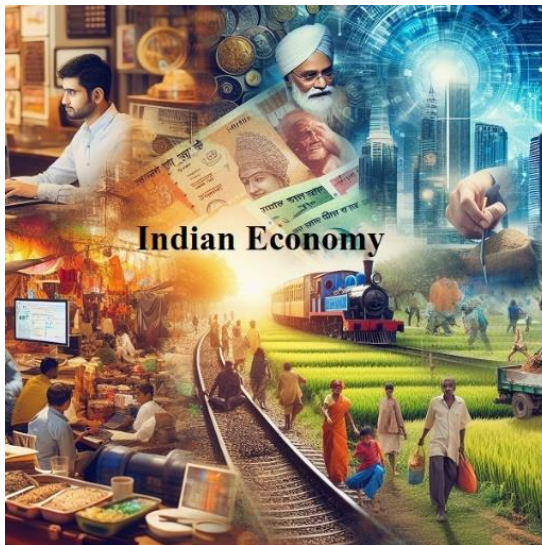
- **Focus on Inclusivity**: India's Presidency aims to bring inclusivity to the forefront, ensuring that the voices of developing countries are heard. This is particularly important as the world seeks to recover from the pandemic and address issues such as climate change, economic disparities, and health crises.
- **Strengthening Multilateralism**: India's leadership is seen as an opportunity to revitalize multilateralism and international cooperation. By fostering dialogue and collaboration among the world's largest economies, India can help to build consensus on pressing global issues.
- **Amplifying the Voice of the Global South**: India's G-20 Presidency is expected to amplify the concerns and perspectives of the Global South, advocating for equitable and fair policies that consider the needs and aspirations of all nations.
- **Setting the Post-Pandemic Agenda**: With its Presidency, India has the chance to shape the global economic agenda post-pandemic, focusing on recovery, resilience, and reform. This includes addressing supply chain disruptions, promoting digital transformation, and enhancing global health governance.

In essence, India's G-20 Presidency is a testament to its commitment to global well-being and its role as a bridge between the developed and developing worlds. It is an opportunity for India to lead by example, championing a human-centric approach to globalization and sustainable development.

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GS P-3



UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-3 PYQ Solution**1. Evaluate the policies of the Government of India regarding the promotion of food processing and related industries.**

The Government of India has implemented several policies to promote the food processing sector, recognizing its significance in the country's economic growth and development. Here's an evaluation of some key initiatives:

National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP): Launched in 2012, the NMFP aims to decentralize the implementation of food processing-related schemes to ensure substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. It focuses on improving planning, supervision, and monitoring of various schemes and plays a role in policy formation.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): The government has leveraged reforms such as 100% FDI in the marketing of food products and various incentives at central and state government levels. This is expected to boost growth by attracting more investment into the sector.

Infrastructure Development: Significant investments have been made to improve the supply chain infrastructure, including the development of cold storage facilities, specialized packaging units, warehousing facilities, and more. These are eligible for grants under schemes like the PM Kisan Sampada Yojana.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI): The FSSAI plans to invest in strengthening the food testing infrastructure in India, which includes upgrading existing laboratories and setting up new mobile testing labs.

Human Resource Development (HRD): A scheme for HRD in the food processing sector is being implemented through State Governments under the NMFP. It includes creating infrastructure facilities for degree/diploma courses, entrepreneurship development programs, and training at recognized institutions.

Draft National Food Processing Policy: The draft policy aims to promote unhindered growth by promoting clusters, convergence of services provided by different Ministries/Departments, focused interventions for improving competitiveness, and strengthening unorganized food processing units.

Overall, these policies reflect a comprehensive approach to modernizing India's food processing vision, with a focus on sustainable advancements, infrastructure development, and human resource enhancement. The government's efforts to create a conducive environment for the growth of this sector are evident in these initiatives.

2. Explain the implications of using e-technology to help the farmers.

The use of e-technology in agriculture has several positive implications for farmers, which include:

Increased Crop Productivity: E-technology can lead to higher crop yields through precision farming techniques, which involve the use of sensors, GPS, and data analytics to optimize planting, fertilizing, and harvesting.

Resource Efficiency: Technologies such as drip irrigation and smart farming systems can decrease the use of water, fertilizer, and pesticides. This not only keeps food prices down but also reduces the environmental impact.

Market Access: Platforms like e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) provide farmers with access to a broader market, enabling them to sell their produce at better prices and reduce transaction costs.

Information Access: Farmers can receive timely information on weather forecasts, market prices, and new farming techniques, which can help them make informed decisions and improve their farming practices.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): E-technology facilitates the direct transfer of government subsidies to farmers' bank accounts, ensuring transparency and reducing corruption.

Safety and Health: With the use of e-technology, there's less runoff of chemicals into rivers and groundwater, which contributes to increased worker safety and a healthier ecosystem.

Empowerment through Information: Knowledge dissemination through e-choupals and other ICT initiatives empowers farmers with the necessary information to improve their agricultural practices and livelihoods.

Infrastructure Development: E-technology aids in the development of rural infrastructure, such as Village Resource Centres, which provide space-based services in rural areas.

In summary, the implications of using e-technology in agriculture are far-reaching, offering benefits that span from increased efficiency and productivity to improved market access and environmental sustainability. These technologies empower farmers with the tools and information necessary to thrive in a rapidly evolving agricultural landscape.

3. What are the important challenges faced in the implementation of land reforms in India? Give your suggestions to remove these challenges.

The implementation of land reforms in India has faced **several challenges**, which include:

- **Inadequate Land Records:** The absence of proper land records has made it difficult to implement reforms effectively. Without accurate records, it's challenging to determine ownership and enforce land ceilings or redistribute land.
- **Loosely Defined 'Personal Cultivation':** The term 'personal cultivation' has been very loosely defined, allowing not just those who till the soil but also those who supervise or provide capital to claim themselves as cultivators. This has led to evasions of land ceiling laws.
- **Collusion and Corruption:** There has been collusion between landlords and lower-level revenue officials, which has hindered the fair implementation of land reforms. Corruption and lack of political will have also been significant obstacles.

- **Legal and Bureaucratic Delays:** The judicial system has often been used by landlords to defer the implementation of land reform laws, leading to prolonged legal battles and delays.
- **Tenancy Issues:** Many tenancies are informal and not recorded, which has made it difficult to provide security of tenure to tenants. Sharecroppers, in particular, have lacked protection and rights.
- **Land Ceiling Legislation:** The ceilings imposed on landholdings have often been too high, and in most states, they were imposed on individual rather than family holdings, allowing landowners to bypass the ceiling by transferring land to relatives.

To address these challenges, the **following suggestions could be considered:**

- **Modernize Land Records:** Implement a nationwide drive to digitize and update land records, ensuring they are accurate and easily accessible.
- **Clarify Definitions:** Provide a clear and strict definition of 'personal cultivation' to prevent misuse of the term and ensure that land ceiling laws are applied fairly.
- **Strengthen Governance:** Enhance transparency and accountability in the administration of land reforms. This could involve training and monitoring of revenue officials and the use of technology to track the implementation process.
- **Expedite Legal Processes:** Reform the legal framework to expedite the resolution of land disputes and ensure timely implementation of land reform policies.
- **Protect Tenancy Rights:** Formalize all tenancies and provide legal protection to tenants and sharecroppers to ensure their security of tenure.
- **Review Land Ceiling Laws:** Re-evaluate and adjust land ceiling laws to reflect current socio-economic conditions and ensure they are applied to family holdings rather than individual holdings.

By addressing these challenges with targeted reforms, India can move towards a more equitable and efficient system of land management that benefits all stakeholders, especially the small farmers and tenants.

4. Explain the budget making process of the Government of India. Also explain the difference between plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure.

The budget-making process of the Government of India is a comprehensive procedure that involves several stages:

1. **Preparation and Submission:** The process begins around August or September, approximately six months before the presentation of the budget. Ministries and departments send their expenditure proposals to the Ministry of Finance.
2. **Scrutiny:** The proposals are scrutinized, and discussions are held with the representatives of the concerned ministries. The Finance Ministry assesses the revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal year.
3. **Consolidation:** After discussions, the Finance Ministry consolidates the budget proposals and prepares the final budget documents.
4. **Presentation:** The Union Budget is presented by the Finance Minister in the Parliament on a date decided by the President. The presentation includes the Budget Speech and laying down of budget documents.
5. **Parliamentary Approval:** The budget goes through a general discussion followed by a detailed examination by Parliamentary Committees. The demands for grants are then voted on, and the Appropriation and Finance Bills are passed.
6. **Implementation:** Once approved, the budget is implemented from the start of the financial year, April 1.

Regarding the difference between **plan and non-plan expenditure**, it's important to note that this classification has been abolished since the fiscal year 2017-18. The Government of India now classifies expenditures as **capital and revenue spending**.

Plan Expenditure (now obsolete) referred to the spending aligned with the government's development plans, including investments in projects, schemes, and Central Assistance for States and Union Territories.

Non-Plan Expenditure (also obsolete) encompassed all expenditures not included in the government's development plans, such as salaries, subsidies, loans, interest payments, and defense services.

The new classification focuses on the nature of the spending rather than its alignment with planned or non-planned activities. **Capital Expenditure** includes investments and loans, while **Revenue Expenditure** covers operational expenses and payments that do not result in asset creation. This change aims to provide a clearer picture of the government's spending and its outcomes.

5. "Infrastructure plays an important role in the economic development of a country." Discuss.

Infrastructure is indeed a cornerstone of economic development for any country. It encompasses the essential facilities and services necessary for an economy to function and grow. Here's a discussion on the role of infrastructure in economic development:

Facilitates Trade and Connectivity: Infrastructure such as roads, ports, railways, and airports enable the efficient movement of goods and services, which is crucial for domestic and international trade. By reducing transportation costs and time, infrastructure enhances the competitiveness of businesses and can lead to an expansion of markets.

Attracts Investment: Quality infrastructure attracts foreign direct investment (FDI) as investors look for reliable and efficient systems to support their business operations. This investment can spur economic growth and create jobs.

Increases Productivity: Infrastructure like power generation, telecommunications, and water supply directly impacts the productivity of other sectors. Reliable electricity and communication networks, for example, are vital for the operation of industries and services.

Supports Urbanization and Industrialization: As countries develop, the migration of people to urban areas increases. Infrastructure supports this urbanization by providing housing, transportation, and sanitation, which are necessary for sustainable city growth.

Promotes Social Development: Infrastructure development also has social benefits. It can improve access to education and healthcare, reduce poverty, and improve the overall quality of life for citizens.

Enables Inclusive Growth: By connecting remote and rural areas to urban growth centers, infrastructure can help in reducing regional disparities and ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach all parts of a country.

Challenges and Strategic Initiatives:

Despite its importance, developing infrastructure can be challenging due to high costs, financing issues, and the need for technical expertise. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and government initiatives like the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) in India are examples of strategic efforts to overcome these challenges and boost infrastructure development.

In conclusion, infrastructure is a key driver of economic development, and its expansion and modernization are critical for a country's progress. It not only supports economic activities but also enhances the quality of life and promotes equitable growth across different regions.

6. What is 'Blood moon'? When does it happen?

A **Blood Moon** refers to the phenomenon that occurs during a **total lunar eclipse**, when the Moon takes on a reddish coloration. This happens when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon, blocking direct sunlight from reaching the Moon's surface. Instead, the light that does reach the Moon is refracted through the Earth's atmosphere, which filters out most of the blue light and allows the red light to pass through, giving the Moon a reddish appearance.

Blood Moons happen only during a **full moon** when the orbital planes of the Earth and the Moon align in such a way that the Earth's shadow can fall on the Moon. It's a rare event and can be quite striking to observe.

The next Blood Moon will occur on **March 13/14, 2025**. These events are special opportunities for skywatchers and astronomers alike to witness and study the celestial dynamics of our Earth-Moon system.

7. What are the key objectives of India's moon mission program 'Chandrayaan-3'?

The key objectives of India's moon mission program, **Chandrayaan-3**, are as follows:

- **Safe and Soft Landing on the Lunar Surface:** The mission aims to demonstrate the capability to perform a controlled and soft landing on the Moon.
- **Rover Operations:** It includes showcasing the mobility of the rover on the lunar surface and conducting in-situ scientific experiments.
- **Scientific Exploration:** Chandrayaan-3 is equipped with various scientific instruments to carry out experiments that will provide insights into the lunar surface's composition and other scientific data.

- **Technological Development:** The mission will also focus on developing and demonstrating new technologies required for future interplanetary missions.
- **Lunar South Pole Landing:** One of the mission's goals is to land near the lunar south pole, a region that has not been explored extensively and is of great interest due to the possibility of water ice.

Chandrayaan-3 is a continuation of India's lunar exploration efforts and represents a significant step forward in ISRO's capabilities in space exploration.

8. Cyber crimes are a big threat to national security. How can a country be protected from these crimes?

Cyber crimes pose a significant threat to national security for several reasons:

- **Critical Infrastructure:** Cyber attacks can target critical national infrastructure such as power grids, water systems, and communication networks, potentially leading to widespread disruption and chaos.
- **Economic Stability:** Cyber crimes can undermine the economic stability of a country by stealing intellectual property, engaging in financial fraud, and disrupting commercial activities.
- **National Defense:** Hacking and espionage can compromise national defense systems, steal sensitive military information, and disrupt military operations.
- **Public Safety:** Attacks on systems that support emergency services, healthcare, and public utilities can endanger public safety.
- **Government Operations:** Government services and functions can be disrupted, leading to a loss of public trust and hampering the government's ability to govern effectively.
- **Privacy and Civil Liberties:** Cyber crimes can lead to the theft of personal information, violating the privacy and civil liberties of citizens.
- **International Relations:** Cyber attacks can be used as a tool for state-sponsored espionage and can strain international relations if attributed to a particular country.

Protecting a country from cyber crimes and to mitigate these threats, it involves a multi-faceted approach that includes:

- **Technological Defenses:** Implementing robust cybersecurity measures such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and encryption to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive data.
- **Legal Framework:** Establishing comprehensive cyber laws that define and penalize cyber crimes effectively. This also involves updating existing laws to keep pace with the evolving nature of cyber threats.
- **International Cooperation:** Collaborating with other nations and international organizations to share intelligence, best practices, and to coordinate actions against transnational cyber threats.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encouraging collaboration between the government and private sector to enhance the security of the digital ecosystem. This includes sharing information about threats and vulnerabilities.
- **Awareness and Education:** Conducting awareness campaigns to educate the public and private entities about the risks of cyber crimes and the importance of cybersecurity practices.
- **Incident Response Teams:** Establishing dedicated cyber incident response teams like CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team) to manage and respond to cyber incidents swiftly.
- **Research and Development:** Investing in R&D to develop advanced cybersecurity technologies and to stay ahead of cyber criminals.
- **Cybersecurity Workforce Development:** Building a skilled workforce trained in cybersecurity to ensure there are enough professionals to protect the nation's digital assets.

By integrating these strategies, a country can create a resilient defense against the threats posed by cyber crimes and safeguard its national security.

9. How can India's security forces be strengthened? Give your suggestions.

Strengthening India's security forces is a multifaceted endeavour that involves strategic planning, modernization, and inter-agency coordination. Here are some suggestions to enhance the capabilities of India's security forces:

- **Modernization of Equipment:** Upgrading the equipment and weaponry used by the security forces to ensure they are equipped with the latest technology to effectively counter threats.
- **Enhanced Training:** Providing advanced and specialized training to personnel to prepare them for a wide range of scenarios, including counter-terrorism operations and cyber warfare.
- **Intelligence Sharing:** Improving intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms among various security agencies to ensure timely and effective action against potential threats.
- **Cybersecurity Measures:** Strengthening cybersecurity infrastructure to protect against cyber attacks and espionage, which are becoming increasingly common in the modern world.
- **Inter-Agency Coordination:** Promoting better coordination between different branches of the security forces, including the military, paramilitary, and police, for a unified response to security challenges.
- **Policy and Doctrine Development:** Formulating clear policies and doctrines that outline the strategic approach and rules of engagement for the security forces.
- **Welfare of Personnel:** Ensuring the welfare of security personnel, which includes providing adequate compensation, healthcare, and post-service benefits to boost morale and retain talent.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Encouraging partnerships with private entities for the development of defense technology and infrastructure.
- **Research and Development:** Investing in R&D for defense technologies to foster innovation and self-reliance in the production of critical defense equipment.
- **International Cooperation:** Engaging in international cooperation for training, joint exercises, and strategic partnerships to enhance the global security presence and capabilities.

By implementing these measures, India can ensure that its security forces are well-prepared to face current and future challenges, thereby enhancing national security and stability.

10. What is India's stand on the issues of nuclear proliferation? Explain.

India's stand on the issue of nuclear proliferation is characterized by a commitment to universal, non-discriminatory, and verifiable nuclear disarmament. Here are the key points of India's position:

- **No First Use (NFU) Policy:** India maintains a policy of No First Use against nuclear weapon states and non-use against non-nuclear-weapon states.
- **Step-by-Step Disarmament:** India advocates for nuclear disarmament through a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed multilateral framework.
- **Conference on Disarmament (CD):** India supports negotiations on a Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Convention at the CD, which is the world's single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum.
- **Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT):** India is committed to negotiations regarding the FMCT in the CD, which aims to prohibit the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.
- **Global Efforts:** While India has not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), it is a key partner in global efforts towards disarmament and strengthening the non-proliferation order.

India's approach is to achieve nuclear disarmament in a gradual, step-by-step manner, ensuring that it is comprehensive and includes all states possessing nuclear weapons. This stance reflects a balance between maintaining its own security interests and working towards the goal of a nuclear weapon-free world.

GS P-4



UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-4 Qs Solution

1. What do you understand by Moral insight? How does it help in Moral situation of civil servants?

Moral insight refers to the ability to perceive and understand the ethical or moral aspects of a situation, issue, or dilemma. It involves gaining a deep and intuitive understanding of what is right or wrong, just or unjust, and being able to apply this understanding to make morally sound decisions. It's a crucial aspect of ethical decision-making, especially for individuals in positions of authority and responsibility, such as civil servants.

Here's how moral insight can help a civil servant in moral situations:

- **Ethical Decision-Making:** Civil servants often encounter complex situations where they must make decisions that have far-reaching consequences for society. Moral insight helps them navigate these situations by guiding them to make decisions that are aligned with ethical principles and values.
- **Identifying Ethical Dilemmas:** Civil servants may face situations where there is a conflict between different moral principles or duties. Moral insight enables them to recognize these ethical dilemmas and understand the nuances of each side, facilitating a more informed decision-making process.
- **Balancing Competing Interests:** In the course of their duties, civil servants may need to balance the interests of various stakeholders, such as the government, the public, and individuals. Moral insight allows them to weigh these interests in a way that is fair, just, and morally defensible.
- **Upholding Integrity:** Civil servants are often expected to maintain a high level of integrity and ethical conduct. Moral insight helps them maintain their personal and professional integrity by providing a clear understanding of what is morally right and wrong in specific situations.
- **Building Trust:** Trust is essential in public service, and moral insight can contribute to earning and maintaining the trust of the public and colleagues. When civil servants consistently make morally sound

decisions, they are more likely to be seen as trustworthy and ethical individuals.

- **Handling Ethical Challenges:** Civil servants may encounter situations where they are pressured to engage in unethical or corrupt practices. Moral insight empowers them to resist such pressures and make choices that align with their ethical convictions.
- **Promoting the Common Good:** Civil servants have a responsibility to serve the greater good of society. Moral insight helps them understand the broader implications of their actions and make choices that contribute to the well-being of the community and nation.

In summary, moral insight is a valuable quality for civil servants because it equips them with the ability to make ethical decisions, navigate complex moral situations, and uphold the principles of integrity and the common good in their public service roles.

2. Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service.

a) Spirit of service

b) Courage of firm conviction

In the context of civil service, both 'Spirit of Service' and 'Courage of Firm Conviction' are essential qualities that define the ethos and effectiveness of public servants:

(a) **Spirit of Service:** The spirit of service is the dedication to serve the public without any self-motives. It is the commitment to the welfare of society and the nation, beyond personal gains or recognition. This quality is crucial for civil servants as it drives them to:

- **Prioritize Public Interest:** Ensuring decisions and actions are always in the best interest of the public.
- **Serve with Integrity:** Acting with honesty and upholding strong moral principles in public service.

- **Demonstrate Empathy:** Showing understanding and concern for the needs of all citizens, especially the vulnerable sections.
- **Maintain Commitment:** Remaining dedicated to their roles and responsibilities, even in challenging circumstances.

(b) **Courage of Firm Conviction:** Courage of firm conviction refers to the mental strength that enables civil servants to face challenges, dangers, or fears with confidence and resolve. It is important because it allows civil servants to:

- **Uphold Ethical Standards:** Making decisions based on ethical considerations, even when faced with opposition or personal risk.
- **Stand Against Corruption:** Taking a stand against unethical practices and maintaining integrity in governance.
- **Advocate for Justice:** Defending the rights of the marginalized and ensuring that justice is served.
- **Admit Mistakes:** Acknowledging and correcting one's own errors, which is vital for accountability and learning.

Both qualities reinforce the principles of ethical conduct, accountability, and a strong commitment to serving the public interest. They are integral to the identity of civil servants and are critical for the effective functioning of civil services.

3. "A child learns values by what he observes around him". Discuss the role of family and society in the formation of values in the light of this statement.

The statement "A child learns values by what he observes around him" underscores the importance of the environment in shaping a child's value system. Both family and society play pivotal roles in this developmental process:

Role of Family:

- **Primary Socialization:** The family is the first social institution where a child is exposed to values. Parents and other family members are role models, and their behaviours, attitudes, and interactions with each other and the child set the foundation for the child's understanding of right and wrong.
- **Emotional Security:** A nurturing family environment provides emotional security, which is essential for children to develop empathy, kindness, and compassion.
- **Cultural Transmission:** Families pass on cultural values and traditions that shape the child's identity and moral outlook.
- **Behavioural Reinforcement:** Positive reinforcement of good behaviour by family members encourages the child to internalize those behaviours as values.

Role of Society:

- **Wider Socialization:** As children grow, society at large, including schools, peer groups, and media, contributes to their value formation. These external influences can reinforce or challenge the values instilled by the family.
- **Diversity of Values:** Exposure to diverse cultures and societies broadens a child's perspective and helps them understand and respect different value systems.
- **Ethical Frameworks:** Societal institutions like educational systems, religious organizations, and community groups provide structured opportunities for children to learn about ethics and morality.
- **Modelling Behaviour:** Public figures, leaders, and societal norms serve as additional models of behaviour for children to emulate or reject.

In essence, while the family lays the groundwork for a child's value system, society provides a broader context in which these values are tested, adapted, and further developed. The interplay between the two is crucial for the holistic development of a child's character and moral compass.

4. "In the era of Globalization International ethics is the need of hour for ensuring peace and stability among the nations". Explain critically.

In the era of globalization, international ethics is indeed crucial for ensuring peace and stability among nations. Globalization has interconnected the world's economies, cultures, and populations more closely than ever before, leading to increased interdependence and the potential for global collaboration. However, it has also brought about challenges that require a collective ethical response:

- **Economic Disparities:** Globalization can exacerbate economic inequalities both within and between nations. International ethics calls for fair trade practices, equitable distribution of resources, and aid to less developed countries to ensure that globalization benefits all.
- **Environmental Concerns:** The global nature of environmental issues like climate change demands a shared ethical responsibility. International agreements and cooperation are essential to address these challenges effectively.
- **Human Rights:** With globalization, human rights violations in one part of the world can have repercussions globally. An international ethical framework helps to uphold human rights standards and combat abuses.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** As cultures interact more closely, there is a need for ethical understanding and respect for diversity to prevent cultural imperialism and promote harmony.
- **Peaceful Co-existence:** International ethics fosters peaceful coexistence by encouraging dialogue and negotiation over conflict and by promoting the peaceful resolution of disputes.
- **Global Governance:** Ethical principles guide the functioning of international institutions, ensuring that they operate transparently and with accountability to maintain global order.
- **Corporate Responsibility:** Multinational corporations play a significant role in globalization. International ethics emphasizes corporate social responsibility, ensuring that companies operate sustainably and ethically.

Critically, while the need for international ethics is clear, its implementation is challenging. Nations have different cultural, political, and economic backgrounds, which can lead to conflicting interests and ethical perspectives. Moreover, the enforcement of international ethical standards is complex due to sovereignty issues and the lack of a global governing authority with binding power.

In conclusion, international ethics is vital for addressing the multifaceted challenges of globalization. It provides a moral compass for nations to navigate the complexities of an interconnected world and work together towards common goals of peace, stability, and prosperity. However, the realization of these ethical principles requires commitment, cooperation, and a willingness to sometimes prioritize collective well-being over national interests.

**5. "Concealment of Information impedes public access and involvement".
In the light of this statement discuss the importance of information
sharing and transparency in Government.**

The statement "Concealment of Information impedes public access and involvement" highlights the negative impact of withholding information on public engagement and the democratic process. In the context of government, information sharing and transparency are vital for several reasons:

- **Good Governance:** Transparency is a key principle of good governance. It ensures that government actions are open to scrutiny, which helps to prevent abuses of power and promotes fairness in decision-making processes.
- **Public Trust:** When the government shares information proactively, it builds trust with the public. Citizens are more likely to have confidence in a government that is open and transparent about its activities.
- **Accountability:** Transparency holds government officials accountable for their actions. When information about government operations is easily

accessible, it becomes easier for citizens and watchdog organizations to hold public officials responsible for their decisions.

- **Informed Citizenry:** Access to information enables citizens to make informed decisions about their lives and their government. This is essential for meaningful participation in the democratic process.
- **Combating Corruption:** Transparency can deter corrupt practices. When government dealings are out in the open, there is less opportunity for corruption to go unnoticed.
- **Efficiency and Effectiveness:** Openness can lead to improvements in government efficiency and effectiveness. Public access to information can result in feedback that helps to refine policies and services.
- **Empowerment:** Information sharing empowers citizens by giving them the tools they need to engage with and influence government policies and actions. This leads to a more dynamic and responsive government.
- **Innovation:** Transparency can foster innovation by making government data available to the public, which can be used to develop new technologies, businesses, and services.

In conclusion, information sharing and transparency are essential for a functioning democracy. They enable public access and involvement, which are necessary for the public to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens effectively. Governments that prioritize openness are more likely to be responsive, accountable, and trusted by the people they serve.

6. Describe various components of attitude and discuss factors that influence attitude formation.

Attitude is a psychological construct that represents an individual's degree of like or dislike for an item. Attitudes are generally positive or negative views of a person, place, thing, or event—this is often referred to as the attitude object. The components of attitude are known as the ABC's of attitude, which include:

1. **Affective Component:** This involves a person's feelings/emotions about the attitude object. It is the emotional aspect of an attitude.
2. **Behavioural Component:** This refers to the way the attitude we have influences how we act or behave. It involves an individual's tendency to behave in a certain way toward the attitude object.
3. **Cognitive Component:** This involves a person's belief/knowledge about an attitude object. It includes the mental processes of understanding and interpreting information related to the attitude object.

These three components collectively form an individual's attitude toward an object, person, issue, or situation.

Factors that influence attitude formation include:

- **Social Factors:** Our attitudes are shaped by the society we live in, which includes the majority views, social norms, and cultural practices.
- **Direct Instruction:** Information and guidance from authoritative figures or institutions can shape our attitudes.
- **Family:** The family environment and upbringing play a significant role in the initial attitude formation.
- **Prejudices:** Preconceived notions and biases can lead to the development of certain attitudes without objective assessment.
- **Personal Experience:** Experiences that have a strong emotional impact can significantly influence our attitudes.
- **Media:** Exposure to media content can shape our attitudes, often through repeated messages and portrayals.
- **Educational and Religious Institutions:** These institutions can instil certain values and beliefs that form the basis of our attitudes.
- **Physical Factors:** Our physical well-being and conditions can affect our attitudes towards certain objects or situations.
- **Economic Status and Occupations:** Our economic background and work environment can influence our attitudes towards various aspects of life.

Understanding these components and factors is crucial for comprehending how attitudes are formed, maintained, and changed, and how they can influence behaviour.

7. Discuss any two important attributes which you consider important for public servant. Justify your answer.

Two important attributes that are essential for a public servant are **integrity** and **empathy**. These attributes not only define the character of a public servant but also significantly influence their effectiveness in serving the public.

Integrity:

- **Justification:** Integrity is the cornerstone of public trust. It involves honesty, moral uprightness, and the consistency of actions with ethical principles. A public servant with integrity will act in the best interest of the public, even when no one is watching, ensuring transparency and accountability in government operations. This attribute is crucial for maintaining the credibility of public institutions and for the fair and equitable treatment of all citizens.
- **Impact:** Integrity prevents corruption, promotes ethical behaviour, and builds a culture of trust within the community. It ensures that public servants perform their duties with honour, making decisions that are not only legal but also just and fair.

Empathy:

- **Justification:** Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others. For public servants, this means being able to put themselves in the shoes of the citizens they serve, to comprehend their needs and concerns genuinely. Empathy drives public servants to go beyond the call of duty to address the issues faced by the public, especially the vulnerable and marginalized sections of society.
- **Impact:** Empathy leads to more compassionate and inclusive policymaking. It enables public servants to connect with the community, fostering relationships that are based on mutual understanding and respect. This connection is vital for effective public service delivery and for ensuring that the voices of all citizens are heard and considered in the governance process.

In summary, integrity ensures that public servants are reliable and principled, while empathy allows them to be responsive and caring. Together, these attributes create a public service that is both trustworthy and compassionate, which are essential qualities for any society that values justice, equity, and the well-being of its citizens.

8. How can liberality and objectivity be fostered among civil servants?

Give your suggestion.

Fostering liberality and objectivity among civil servants is essential for ensuring that they serve the public interest without bias and with an open-minded approach. Here are some suggestions to promote these attributes:

1. **Comprehensive Training:** Implement training programs that emphasize the importance of open-mindedness and impartiality in decision-making processes. These programs should also include case studies that highlight the benefits of these attributes in public service.
2. **Encouraging Diversity:** Promote diversity in the workplace to expose civil servants to a variety of perspectives and ideas, which can help broaden their understanding and foster liberality.
3. **Merit-Based Systems:** Establish clear, merit-based criteria for all decisions related to hiring, promotions, and rewards to reinforce the value of objectivity.
4. **Ethical Codes and Conduct:** Develop and enforce codes of ethics and conduct that clearly define expectations for objective and liberal behaviour in public service.
5. **Accountability Mechanisms:** Create robust accountability mechanisms that hold civil servants responsible for biased or closed-minded actions.
6. **Open Communication Channels:** Encourage open communication and feedback within government agencies to allow for the exchange of ideas and constructive criticism.
7. **Leadership by Example:** Leaders in civil service should model objectivity and liberality in their actions, setting a standard for others to follow.

8. **Regular Assessments:** Conduct regular assessments of policies and practices to ensure they are free from bias and promote fairness.

By implementing these measures, civil servants can be encouraged to adopt a more liberal and objective approach to their work, ultimately leading to more effective and equitable public service.

9. Explain the role of emotional intelligence for good governance and administration.

Emotional intelligence (EI) plays a significant role in enhancing good governance and administration. It involves the ability to recognize, understand, manage, and utilize one's own emotions and the emotions of others effectively. Here's how EI contributes to good governance and administration:

- **Effective Leadership:** EI is crucial for leaders to inspire and motivate their teams, manage stress, and make informed decisions. Leaders with high EI can understand their own emotional drivers and those of their team members, leading to better leadership outcomes.
- **Decision-Making:** Administrators with high EI can make more balanced and fair decisions by considering not only the logical aspects but also the human element involved in administrative processes.
- **Interpersonal Relationships:** EI helps in building strong relationships within organizations and with the public. Understanding and managing emotions can lead to more effective communication and conflict resolution.
- **Public Service Delivery:** EI enables civil servants to empathize with citizens' needs and provide services that are sensitive to their concerns, thus improving public service delivery.
- **Teamwork:** EI fosters a collaborative work environment by helping team members understand each other's perspectives and work together harmoniously.

- **Stress Management:** The ability to manage one's emotions and the emotions of others helps in reducing workplace stress and preventing burnout, which is essential for a productive work environment.
- **Adaptability:** EI aids in adapting to change and navigating the complexities of governance, as emotionally intelligent individuals are typically more flexible and resilient.
- **Ethical Conduct:** EI can enhance the ethical conduct of civil servants by making them more aware of the moral implications of their actions and the impact on the people they serve.

In essence, emotional intelligence is a key component that contributes to the effectiveness, efficiency, and ethical standards of governance and administration. It is a valuable asset for public servants in fulfilling their duties with compassion, fairness, and excellence.

10. What is the role of social influence in public administration? Elucidate with examples.

Social influence plays a significant role in public administration by shaping the behaviours and decisions of both public officials and citizens. It encompasses how individual and group behaviours are affected by the presence and actions of others. Here are some examples of social influence in public administration:

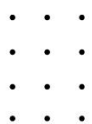
- **Policy Making and Implementation:** Public opinion and social norms can greatly influence policy decisions. For instance, policies related to smoking bans in public places have been influenced by changing social attitudes towards smoking and health.
- **Leadership:** Leaders in public administration can set an example for ethical behaviour, efficiency, and service orientation, influencing the behaviour of subordinates and the public. A leader's commitment to transparency can foster a culture of openness within the organization.

- **Public Service Delivery:** Social influence can affect the expectations and satisfaction of citizens regarding public services. For example, if people perceive that their peers are receiving high-quality services, their own expectations may increase, pushing public agencies to improve service delivery.
- **Community Engagement:** Social influence can encourage community participation in governance. When individuals see others actively engaging in community projects or attending town hall meetings, they may be more likely to participate themselves.
- **Organizational Culture:** The values and behaviours prevalent in a public administration organization can influence new employees. A culture of collaboration and support, for example, can lead to more effective teamwork and better outcomes.
- **Compliance and Regulation:** Enforcement of laws and regulations can be influenced by social pressure. Compliance is often higher when there is a strong social consensus on the importance of the regulation, such as environmental protection laws.

In summary, social influence is integral to public administration as it affects how policies are formed, implemented, and received by the public. It also shapes the internal dynamics of public organizations and the behaviour of public servants.

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UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-5 PYQ Paper**1. Critically examine the process of appointment of the Advocate General and his functions in Uttar Pradesh.**

उत्तर प्रदेश में महाधिवक्ता के नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया तथा उसके कार्यों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Advocate General in Uttar Pradesh, as in other states of India, is appointed according to the provisions of Article 165 of the Indian Constitution. Here's a critical examination of the appointment process and the functions of the Advocate General in Uttar Pradesh:

Appointment Process:

- The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of the state, but this is done on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The appointee must be qualified to be appointed as a judge of a High Court, which includes being a citizen of India and having practiced as an advocate for at least ten years.
- **Concerns:** The process has been criticized for potential political influences, as the position may be filled by legal experts aligned with the ruling political party. Additionally, the process lacks transparency and public scrutiny.

Functions:

- The Advocate General serves as the chief legal advisor to the state government, providing legal opinions on various matters of law, constitutional issues, and legislative proposals.
- He represents the state government in legal proceedings in the High Court and the Supreme Court.
- As a custodian of public interest, the Advocate General intervenes in public interest litigation cases on behalf of the state government.

Tenure and Remuneration:

- The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, meaning there is no fixed term.
- The remuneration is determined by the Governor, which may raise questions about the independence of the office.

In conclusion, while the Advocate General plays a crucial role in the legal framework of Uttar Pradesh, the appointment process and the lack of a fixed tenure can lead to questions about the impartiality and autonomy of the office. The functions, however, are well-defined and critical for the state's legal affairs.

2. Discuss the nature of regional parties in Uttar Pradesh. Throw light on their importance in the politics of state.

उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय दलों की प्रकृति की विवेचना कीजिए। राज्य राजनीति में उनके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The nature of regional parties in Uttar Pradesh is characterized by a 'multi-party system' with a strong presence of smaller, region-specific political entities. These parties often represent the interests of specific communities, castes, or regions within the state, and they play a significant role in shaping the political landscape.

Nature of Regional Parties:

- **Diverse Representation:** Regional parties in Uttar Pradesh cater to various socio-economic groups, communities, and regions, addressing local issues and aspirations.
- **Cultural Identity:** They often emphasize cultural and linguistic identities, especially in non-Hindi speaking areas, advocating for regional autonomy and state-specific agendas.

- **Political Dynamics:** The political environment in Uttar Pradesh is influenced by the interplay between national and regional parties, with regional parties sometimes emerging from factions within national parties.

Importance in State Politics:

- **Electoral Influence:** Regional parties hold significant electoral sway, often determining the outcome of state elections and the formation of the government.
- **Policy Impact:** They influence state policies by focusing on regional priorities and pressing for legislation that benefits their constituencies.
- **Coalition Politics:** In the context of coalition governments, regional parties can become kingmakers, supporting or withdrawing support from larger parties to form or destabilize governments.
- **National Relevance:** The political strength of Uttar Pradesh as a state with the largest legislative assembly in India means that regional parties here can also impact national politics, as control over the state often translates to influence at the central level.

In summary, regional parties in Uttar Pradesh are integral to the state's political fabric, playing a pivotal role in governance, policy-making, and the broader national political discourse.

Some of the prominent regional parties in Uttar Pradesh:

- **Samajwadi Party (SP):** Known for its socialist principles and strong support base among the Yadav and Muslim communities. Party's symbol: **cycle**.
- **Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):** It primarily represents the interests of the Dalit community and has a significant presence in the state. Party's symbol: **elephant**.
- **Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD):** This party has a strong base in the western parts of Uttar Pradesh, especially among farmers. Party's symbol: **handpump**.

3. Describe the major stages in the formulation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना के निर्माण के प्रमुख चरणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The formulation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Uttar Pradesh involves several major stages that ensure community participation and address local development needs. Here's an overview of these stages:

- **Gram Sabha Formation:** The process begins with the formation of the Gram Sabha, which includes all eligible voters in the village. The Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in the development plan formulation.
- **Public Awareness and Announcements:** The next stage involves spreading awareness and making announcements regarding Gram Sabha meetings and the planning process.
- **Discussion and Resolution:** Detailed discussions take place on the three pillars and nine themes of Local Sustainable Development Goals at the Gram Panchayat level. This is followed by the resolution of the plans.
- **Plan Formulation by Gram Sabhas:** The Gram Sabhas formulate the plans with community participation and hand them over to the Gram Panchayats for further action.
- **Assistance by Village Development Officer (VDO):** The VDO and departmental officers at various levels assist the Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in planning, consolidation, technical assistance, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring.
- **Jan Yojana Abhiyan:** This campaign is implemented annually from October 2nd to March 31st among the three-tier Panchayat Raj Institutions to facilitate the development planning process.

These stages are designed to ensure that the GPDP is inclusive, participatory, and reflective of the specific needs and priorities of the local community in Uttar Pradesh.

What are the key components of a Gram Panchayat Development Plan?

The key components of a Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) are designed to ensure comprehensive and inclusive local development. Here are the essential elements:

- **Participatory Planning:** Involving the community in the planning process to ensure that the plan reflects the actual needs and priorities of the people.
- **Situation Analysis:** Assessing the current status of the Gram Panchayat, including its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.
- **Visioning Exercise:** Establishing a long-term vision for the Gram Panchayat that guides the development objectives.
- **Prioritization of Needs:** Identifying and prioritizing the most pressing needs of the community to address them effectively in the plan.
- **Resource Identification:** Estimating and identifying the resources available for the implementation of the GPDP.
- **Preparation of Draft GPDP:** Creating a draft plan that includes proposed projects and initiatives based on the community's needs and available resources.
- **Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups:** Ensuring that the plan includes measures for the inclusion and development of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- **Convergence with Government Schemes:** Aligning the GPDP with existing government schemes and programs to maximize resource utilization.
- **Implementation Arrangements:** Establishing clear roles, responsibilities, and processes for the implementation of the GPDP.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Setting up mechanisms for regular monitoring and evaluation of the plan's implementation and impact.

These components work together to create a GPDP that is not only strategic and resource-efficient but also inclusive and responsive to the unique needs of the Gram Panchayat.

What challenges are faced during the implementation of GPDP?

The implementation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in Uttar Pradesh faces several challenges that can affect its effectiveness and efficiency. Some of the key challenges include:

- **Resistance from Landowners:** There can be opposition from landowners due to various reasons, including fear of losing land rights or disagreements with the proposed plans.
- **Inadequate Awareness and Participation:** A lack of awareness among the villagers about the GPDP process can lead to low community participation, which is crucial for the success of the plan.
- **Administrative Bottlenecks:** The process may be hindered by bureaucratic delays and inefficiencies, which can slow down the implementation of development projects.
- **Land Records Discrepancies:** Inaccurate or outdated land records can create confusion and disputes, making it difficult to carry out development activities.
- **Political Interference:** Political interests and interference can skew the GPDP towards certain groups or areas, leading to unequal development.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited financial and human resources can restrict the ability of Gram Panchayats to execute the development plans effectively.
- **Socio-Cultural Factors:** Social and cultural dynamics within the community can influence the prioritization and acceptance of certain development initiatives.
- **Lack of Supporting Staff:** Gram Panchayats often face a shortage of skilled staff to assist in planning and implementation, which can impact the quality of the GPDP.
- **Knowledge and Skills for Planning:** Elected representatives and officials may lack the necessary knowledge and skills for effective planning and execution of the GPDP.

Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts from the government, civil society, and the community to ensure that the GPDP leads to sustainable and equitable development in Uttar Pradesh.

4. Highlight the greater possibilities of tourism in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन की बृहत्तर संभावनाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Uttar Pradesh, with its rich cultural heritage, historical significance, religious diversity, and natural beauty, offers a plethora of opportunities for tourism development. The tourism sector in Uttar Pradesh is witnessing rapid growth, with over 320 million tourists, including a significant number of international visitors, in the initial nine months of 2023. Here are some of the greater possibilities and attractions that contribute to the potential of tourism in Uttar Pradesh:

1. **Historical and Cultural Heritage:** Uttar Pradesh is home to several UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including the Taj Mahal in Agra, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, and the Qutub Minar in Delhi (which is often visited in combination with Uttar Pradesh's sites). These iconic monuments attract millions of tourists each year and showcase the region's historical and architectural grandeur.
2. **Religious Tourism:** The state is a major pilgrimage destination for Hindus, with cities like Varanasi, Ayodhya, Mathura, Vrindavan, and Allahabad (Prayag Raj) known for their religious significance. The Kumbh Mela, held every 12 years in Allahabad, is one of the largest religious gatherings in the world and attracts millions of devotees.
3. **Cultural Festivals:** Uttar Pradesh hosts numerous cultural festivals and events throughout the year, such as the Taj Mahotsav in Agra, the Ram Lila celebrations in Varanasi and Ayodhya, and the Holi & Diwali celebrations in Mathura and Vrindavan. These festivals showcase the vibrant culture, traditions, music, and arts of the region.
4. **Wildlife and Nature Tourism:** The state is home to several wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, including Dudhwa National Park, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary. These areas offer opportunities for wildlife safaris, bird watching, and eco-tourism experiences.
5. **River Tourism:** The holy rivers Ganges and Yamuna flow through Uttar Pradesh, offering opportunities for river cruises, boat rides, and spiritual

experiences along the ghats of Varanasi, Allahabad, and other riverside towns.

6. **Cuisine and Culinary Tourism:** Uttar Pradesh boasts a diverse culinary heritage, with dishes like kebabs, biryanis, chaats, and sweets like the famous "petha" of Agra and "peda" of Mathura. Food tourism is gaining popularity, with food trails, cooking classes, and culinary tours attracting food enthusiasts.
7. **Heritage Walks and Cultural Experiences:** Cities like Lucknow, with its rich Nawabi heritage, offer heritage walks, cultural tours, and experiences showcasing traditional crafts, music, dance, and local lifestyles.
8. **Medical and Wellness Tourism:** Uttar Pradesh is also emerging as a destination for medical tourism, with world-class hospitals and wellness centers offering specialized treatments, yoga retreats, and Ayurvedic therapies.
9. **Infrastructure Development:** The state government is investing in tourism infrastructure, including airports, roads, hotels, and tourist amenities, to enhance the visitor experience and promote sustainable tourism development.

By leveraging its diverse attractions, promoting responsible tourism practices, enhancing infrastructure, and collaborating with the private sector and tourism stakeholders, Uttar Pradesh can tap into its vast tourism potential and become a leading tourism destination in India.

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5. Explain the security challenges in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The border areas of Uttar Pradesh face several security challenges, primarily related to geographical, political, and socio-economic factors. Here are some key security challenges in these regions:

1. **Geographical Vulnerability:** Uttar Pradesh shares borders with multiple states and countries, including Nepal, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Delhi. The diverse terrain, including riverine areas, forests, and plains, makes border management complex and challenging.
2. **Left Wing Extremism:** Certain border areas adjacent to states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand (particularly the Sonbhadra and Chandauli districts) are prone to Left Wing Extremism, which can lead to instability and violence in the region.
3. **Cross-Border Infiltration:** The international borders with Nepal are porous, making them prone to illegal immigration, infiltration by militants, and criminal activities. This poses a threat to national security as it can facilitate terrorist activities, drug trafficking, human trafficking (still a persistent issue) and arms smuggling.
4. **Smuggling Activities:** Border regions are often used for smuggling activities, including the trafficking of drugs, arms, counterfeit currency, and contraband goods. This illegal trade undermines law enforcement efforts and contributes to criminal activities in the area.
5. **Terrorism and Insurgency:** Certain border areas may be vulnerable to terrorism and insurgency due to proximity to conflict-prone regions or the presence of radicalized groups. Security forces need to be prepared to counter any terrorist threats and maintain peace and stability in these areas.
6. **Cybersecurity Risks:** With the increasing use of digital technology and connectivity, border areas are also susceptible to cybersecurity threats, including cyber espionage, data breaches, and attacks on critical

infrastructure. Securing communication networks and information systems is crucial for safeguarding sensitive data and preventing cyber incidents.

7. **Ethnic and Communal Tensions:** Some border areas experience ethnic, religious, or communal tensions, which can escalate into conflicts if not managed effectively. Addressing social harmony and promoting inter-community dialogue and cooperation is essential for maintaining peace and harmony in these regions.
8. **Natural Disasters and Environmental Challenges:** Border areas may face natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and landslides, which can disrupt security operations and humanitarian efforts. Additionally, environmental degradation and illegal activities like deforestation and mining can have long-term implications for security and stability.
9. **Border Management and Infrastructure:** Ensuring effective border management requires adequate infrastructure, including border outposts, surveillance equipment, roads, and communication networks. Investment in border infrastructure and technology is necessary to enhance security capabilities and response mechanisms.

Addressing these security challenges requires a multi-dimensional approach, including coordination among security agencies, community engagement, intelligence gathering, capacity-building, and investment in border infrastructure and technology. Collaborative efforts between central and state authorities, along with cooperation with neighbouring states and countries, are crucial for addressing border security concerns in Uttar Pradesh.

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6. Discuss the architectural features of the monuments of Agra.

आगरा के स्मारकों की वास्तुगत विशेषताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

The monuments of Agra are renowned for their distinctive Mughal architecture, which is a blend of Indian, Persian, and Islamic influences. Here are some of the key architectural features:

- **Symmetry:** One of the most striking features is the emphasis on symmetry, particularly evident in the layout of the Taj Mahal, where the main structure is flanked by identical buildings and gardens.
- **Use of Red Sandstone and White Marble:** The Mughal monuments often feature red sandstone and white marble, which not only provide structural strength but also aesthetic appeal. The Taj Mahal, for instance, is built primarily of white marble, which gives it a luminous quality.
- **Pietra Dura and Inlay Work:** The intricate inlay work using semi-precious stones, known as Pietra Dura, is a hallmark of Mughal architecture. This decorative art is visible in the detailed designs and calligraphy on the walls of the Taj Mahal.
- **Domes and Minarets:** Large bulbous onion domes, frequently accompanied by smaller domes, are a common feature. The Taj Mahal's central dome is perhaps the most famous example, surrounded by four smaller domes and four slender minarets that enhance the monument's verticality.
- **Jali Work:** Latticed screens or 'jali' work are used extensively for ventilation and as an element of privacy, as well as for their decorative effect. They allow light to filter into the interiors, creating patterns and playing with light and shadow.
- **Gardens:** Charbagh, or quadrilateral gardens, are a significant aspect of Mughal monument complexes. These gardens are divided into four parts by walkways or flowing water, symbolizing the four rivers of Islamic paradise.
- **Calligraphy and Ornamentation:** Calligraphic inscriptions, often verses from the Quran, and detailed ornamentation work are prominent features that adorn the facades and interiors of Mughal monuments.

These features not only showcase the technical prowess and artistic sensibilities of the Mughal era but also reflect the empire's grandeur and the emperors' love for beauty and symmetry.

7. Identify the sites related to Harappan Civilization in Uttar Pradesh.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हड़प्पा सभ्यता से संबंधित पुरास्थलों की पहचान कीजिए।

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, flourished in the northwestern regions of the Indian subcontinent around 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. While the major sites of the Harappan Civilization are primarily located in present-day Pakistan and western India, there are some sites related to this ancient civilization in Uttar Pradesh. These sites include:

1. **Alamgirpur:** Located in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh, Alamgirpur is one of the important Harappan sites in the state. It is known for its pre-Harappan and Harappan remains, including a fortified settlement with evidence of urban planning and advanced drainage systems.
2. **Kampil:** Situated in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh, Kampil is believed to have been a Harappan-era site with evidence of ancient settlements, pottery, and artifacts dating back to the Bronze Age. Excavations at Kampil have revealed insights into the early cultural and trade connections of the region.
3. **Jodhpura:** Located in Etah district, Jodhpura is another site with Harappan connections. Archaeological excavations at Jodhpura have uncovered pottery, tools, and other artifacts that suggest interactions with the Harappan civilization during ancient times.
4. **Mahagara:** Mahagara is an archaeological site in Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh, where Harappan artifacts such as pottery, seals, and terracotta figurines have been discovered. These findings indicate cultural exchanges and trade networks between the Harappan civilization and regions in present-day Uttar Pradesh.
5. **Dholavira:** While Dholavira is primarily located in Gujarat, some scholars believe that it may have had trade or cultural connections with regions

in present-day Uttar Pradesh during the Harappan period. Dholavira is renowned for its sophisticated water management systems, large reservoirs, and unique archaeological findings.

While Uttar Pradesh does not have major Harappan sites like Mohenjo-daro or Harappa, these smaller sites provide valuable insights into the extent of Harappan technological, artistic, social and cultural influence and interactions in the region during ancient times.

8. Discuss the role of Uttar Pradesh during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

असहयोग आंदोलन के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Uttar Pradesh played a pivotal role during the Non-Cooperation Movement, which was a significant phase in India's struggle for independence. Here are some key points highlighting the role of Uttar Pradesh in this movement:

- **Mobilization of Masses:** The state contributed to the growth of nationalist sentiment and the mobilization of the masses, which intensified the struggle for independence.
- **Local Uprisings:** In the Oudh region, the Non-Cooperation Movement had a significant impact on local uprisings, which were primarily a result of excessive rent and poverty among the peasantry.
- **Chauri-Chaura Incident:** The movement in Uttar Pradesh is particularly remembered for the Chauri-Chaura incident in the Gorakhpur district, where a violent clash led to the death of police officers. This incident prompted Mahatma Gandhi to call off the movement nationally due to his commitment to non-violence.
- **Congress's Response:** The sluggish response of the Congress to issues like widespread landlordism at times defied the expectations of the

peasantry, leading to a re-evaluation of strategies by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru.

- **Freedom Struggle Contribution:** The state's contribution to the freedom struggle was not limited to the Non-Cooperation Movement but extended to various other phases and events that shaped the nation's journey towards independence.

The Non-Cooperation Movement in Uttar Pradesh was thus a significant chapter in the history of India's freedom struggle, reflecting both the successes and challenges of the movement.

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The main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which was a significant part of the Indian freedom struggle, were:

- **Attaining Self-Government:** The movement aimed to attain self-government within the British Empire.
- **Annulling the Rowlatt Act:** It sought to force the British government to repeal the Rowlatt Act, which allowed for the detention of individuals without trial.
- **Restoring the Sultan of Turkey's Status:** The movement also aimed to force the British to restore the old status of the Sultan of Turkey, who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world, and whose empire was dismantled after World War I.

These objectives were pursued through non-violent means, including the boycott of British goods and institutions, resigning from government positions, and withdrawing children from government schools. The movement was a decisive step in the Indian independence movement, as it marked a shift towards mass civil disobedience.

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9. What are the key objectives of the Uttar Pradesh Data Centre Policy-2021? Discuss.

उत्तर प्रदेश डाटा सेंटर नीति-2021 के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं? विवेचना कीजिए।

The key objectives of the Uttar Pradesh Data Centre Policy-2021 are likely to revolve around promoting the establishment and growth of data centers within the state aiming at bolstering the state's position as a hub for data centers. Its key objectives are:

1. **Attracting Investments:** Encourage domestic and international investors to establish data centers in Uttar Pradesh by providing incentives, tax benefits, and a conducive regulatory environment.
2. **Infrastructure Development:** Facilitate the development of world-class data center infrastructure, including power supply, connectivity, cooling systems, and physical security measures, to support the growing demand for data storage and processing.
3. **Job Creation:** Generate employment opportunities in the IT sector by fostering the growth of data centers, which require skilled professionals in areas such as data management, network operations, cybersecurity, and facility management.
4. **Digital Transformation:** Support the state's digital transformation initiatives by promoting the adoption of cloud computing, big data analytics, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies that rely on robust data center infrastructure.
5. **Data Security and Privacy:** Ensure compliance with data security standards, privacy regulations, and cybersecurity best practices to protect sensitive information stored and processed within data centers, thereby enhancing trust and confidence among users and businesses.
6. **Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity:** Encourage data centers to implement robust disaster recovery and business continuity plans to minimize downtime, mitigate risks, and ensure uninterrupted service delivery, particularly for critical infrastructure and essential services.
7. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Foster collaboration between government agencies, industry stakeholders, academic institutions, and

technology providers to promote innovation, knowledge sharing, and skill development in the data center ecosystem.

8. **Sustainability and Energy Efficiency:** Promote energy-efficient practices, green technologies, and sustainable design principles in data center operations to reduce carbon footprint, minimize environmental impact, and optimize resource utilization.
9. **Regulatory Framework:** Establish a clear regulatory framework, licensing procedures, and compliance requirements for data centers to operate effectively, ensure data integrity, and address legal and regulatory challenges related to data management and governance.

These objectives collectively aim to position Uttar Pradesh as a preferred destination for data center investments, drive economic growth, foster technological innovation, and support the state's digital infrastructure development agenda.

10. How much has the "Operation Kayakalp" been significant in the efforts of converting the primary and upper primary schools into model schools? Analyse.

प्राथमिक एवं उच्च प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को आदर्श विद्यालयों में बदलने के प्रयासों में "ऑपरेशन कायाकल्प" कितना महत्वपूर्ण रहा है? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Operation Kayakalp" has been a significant initiative in transforming the primary and upper primary schools of Uttar Pradesh into model schools. Launched in June 2018, it is one of India's largest inter-departmental convergence programs, aimed at improving the basic facilities and infrastructural conditions in government schools.

Key Achievements of Operation Kayakalp:

- **Infrastructure Overhaul:** Schools have undergone large-scale renovations, including the construction of digital classrooms, playgrounds, libraries, and separate toilets for boys and girls.

- **Geo-Tagging for Transparency:** To ensure authenticity and transparency, geo-tagging under a photo protocol is being done for each school.
- **Real-Time Monitoring:** The Prerna portal allows for continuous real-time monitoring of the saturation of these works.
- **Inclusivity:** Special attention is given to handicap accessibility and the construction of handwashing units, keeping in mind the safety of children from health epidemics.
- **Community Involvement:** The activism of headmasters, teachers, and members of School Management Committees (SMCs) has been pivotal in this transformation.

The program targets converting all government primary and upper primary schools of the state into ideal schools. It has already shown significant changes in hundreds of schools, with improved facilities that have enhanced the learning environment for students. The success of “Operation Kayakalp” is evident in the improved physical infrastructure of schools, which has been instrumental in elevating them to the category of the most beautiful and ideal schools of the state.

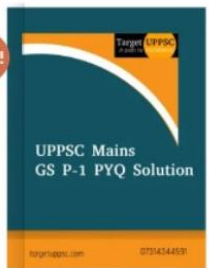
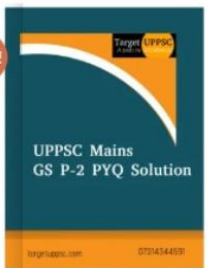
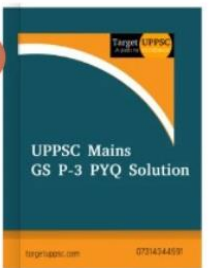
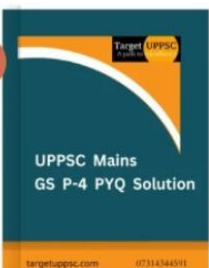
In conclusion, “Operation Kayakalp” has played a crucial role in the efforts to convert schools into model schools in Uttar Pradesh, with its focus on infrastructure development, community participation, and real-time monitoring, thereby contributing to the overall improvement of the quality of education in the state.

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UPPSC Mains 2023 GS P-6 PYQ**1. How does the Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy - 2019 strengthen the agricultural export activities in the State?**

The Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy - 2019 aims to strengthen the agricultural export activities in the state through several key initiatives:

- **Farmer Cluster Development:** The policy provides incentives for the development of farmer clusters based on the area, ranging from **50 hectares to more than 350 hectares**. These clusters are eligible for financial incentives upon completion of cluster construction, registration, and meeting export obligations.
- **Ecosystem Support:** It includes-
 - transport subsidies for the export of agricultural produce and processed products
 - exemption from mandi fee and development cess on specified agricultural produce, and
 - incentives for conducting courses in agriculture exports, post-harvest management, and technology.
- **Promotion of International Acceptability:** The policy aims to establish a traceability system for exportable produce to promote international acceptability and to set up Export Facilitation Centers.
- **Information Dissemination and Capacity Building:** Efforts to disseminate information and build capacity include organizing international buyer-seller meets, market intelligence, innovation, and research, and implementing good agricultural practices.
- **Investment Promotion:** Encouraging business, start-ups, and investment promotion to transform Uttar Pradesh into a preferred investment destination for agriculture exports.
- **Financial Targets:** The policy sets a goal to increase agricultural exports to **Rs 17,591 crore by 2024** and aims to double the income of farmers.

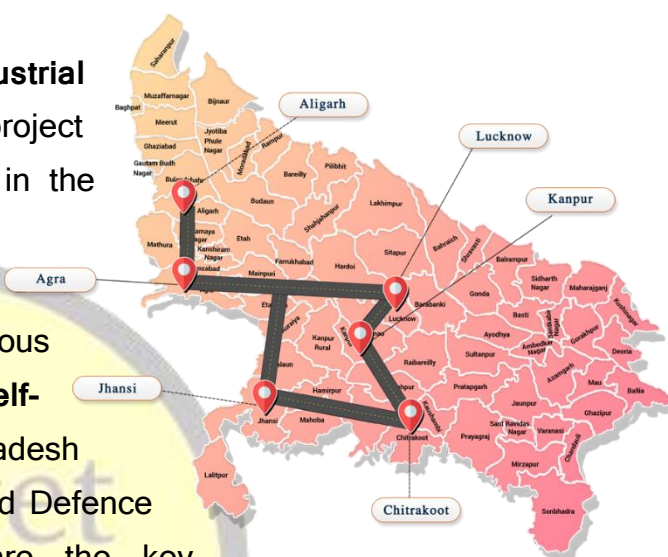
These measures are designed to create a supportive environment for agricultural exports, thereby increasing the income of farmers and making Uttar

Pradesh a destination for agricultural exports. The policy has been amended in 2021 to further support these goals.

2. What are the key features of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?

The **Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UP DIC)** is an ambitious project aimed at reducing foreign dependency in the Indian Aerospace and Defence sector. It aligns with the vision of **"Make in India"** by promoting indigenous manufacturing for making India **Self-Reliance**. It aims to establish Uttar Pradesh as one of the largest and most advanced Defence manufacturing hubs globally. Here are the key features of this corridor:

- **Six Nodes:** The UP DIC spans across **six nodes**: Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Agra, Aligarh, and Chitrakoot. These nodes are strategically located across the central, east, and west regions of Uttar Pradesh, along the **Golden Quadrilateral** connecting Delhi to Kolkata. The corridor leverages the existing network of expressways to facilitate industrial growth.
- **Investments:** The project received an encouraging start with investments worth over **Rs. 3700 crores** announced during a meet organized in Aligarh on **August 11, 2018**. Major players such as **Ordnance Factories**, **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)**, **Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)**, **Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)**, and **BrahMos Aerospace** have planned investments in the state to strengthen Defence manufacturing.
- **MoUs:** During the **DefExpo 2020** in Lucknow, **22 MoUs** were signed between the **UPEIDA** (Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority) and private players, startups, industry giants, and institutional organizations. The total number of MoUs



reached **68** after subsequent signings. Additionally, **16 MoUs** were signed during **Aero India 2021** and **6 more** after the event, further boosting the corridor's prospects.

- **Infrastructure Support:**

- **Plug and Play:** The corridor provides **plug-and-play support** to industries, making it easier for manufacturing units to set up operations.
- **Connectivity:** It is connected to a **4-lane heavy-duty highway**, which is linked to the **Bundelkhand Expressway** and the **Delhi-Jhansi** route.
- **Utilities:** The site offers **assured water supply** and **uninterrupted electricity** (132 KVA).
- **Security:** The boundary is secured with a **pelican wire fencing**.

In summary, the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is a strategic initiative to boost Defence production, generate employment, and enhance self-reliance in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

.....
What are the specific areas of Defence manufacturing covered by this corridor?

The **Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UP DIC)** focuses on strengthening indigenous Defence manufacturing and reducing foreign dependency in the Indian Aerospace and Defence sector. Here are the specific areas covered by this corridor:

- **Aerospace Manufacturing:**

- The UP DIC aims to boost aerospace manufacturing capabilities within the state. This includes the production of military aircraft, drones, and related components.
- Major players like **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)** are investing in the state to enhance aerospace manufacturing.

- **Defence Electronics and Communication Systems:**

- The corridor emphasizes the development of advanced electronics and communication systems for Defence applications.

- Companies like **Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)** are part of this initiative to strengthen the electronics manufacturing ecosystem.
- **Land Systems and Armored Vehicles:**
 - The UP DIC supports the production of land-based military vehicles, tanks, and armored personnel carriers.
 - It encourages collaboration with private players and public sector undertakings to enhance land systems manufacturing.
- **Naval and Maritime Equipment:**
 - While Uttar Pradesh is not a coastal state, the corridor contributes to the manufacturing of naval and maritime equipment.
 - Components related to submarines, naval vessels, and maritime surveillance systems fall under this category.
- **Weapons and Sensors:**
 - The UP DIC aims to strengthen the production of weapons, sensors, and related technologies.
 - It supports research and development in sensor technology for Defence applications.
- **Skill Development and Training:**
 - The corridor also focuses on skill development by establishing **Centres of Excellence (CoE)** and **Skill Development Centres**.
 - These centers provide training and expertise to the workforce, ensuring a skilled talent pool for Defence manufacturing.

In summary, the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor covers a wide spectrum of Defence manufacturing areas, contributing to India's self-reliance and economic growth in the sector.

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3. What are the key features and significance of the Lower Ganga Canal System in Uttar Pradesh?

Lower Ganga Canal originates from the **Narora Barrage** on the **Ganges River** in **Bulandshahar**. It is also known as the **Narora Canal**. The main canal is approximately **99 km** long, but when considering all its branches, the total length extends to about **8183 km**. The **Lower Ganga Canal System** in **Uttar Pradesh** plays a crucial role in irrigation, water supply, and industrial development. Let's explore its significance:

1. Beneficiary Districts:

The canal provides irrigation facilities in **12 districts** of Uttar Pradesh. Like, Bulandshahar, Fatehpur, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Aligarh, Mainpuri, Ghaziabad etc.

2. Irrigation Area:

- The Lower Ganga Canal system irrigates approximately **10.42 lakh hectares** (1 hectare = 10,000 square meters) of agricultural land across these districts.
- It significantly contributes to crop cultivation and sustains livelihoods for farmers in the region.

3. Water Supply to Power Plants:

- Besides irrigation, the canal serves as a water source for several power plants:
 - **Narora Atomic Plant**
 - **Jawahar Thermal Power Plant** (Etah)
 - **Panki Power Plant** (Kanpur)
 - **NTPC Dibiyaapur** (Auraiya).

4. Drinking Water Source:

- Urban centers benefit from the canal as a drinking water source. For instance:
 - The **Navin Jasrana Canal**, a branch of the Lower Ganga Canal, supplies drinking water to **Firozabad**.

5. Industrial Water Supply:

- Industries also rely on the canal for water:
 - **Kanpur's fertilizer company** and **Kanpur's Ordnance factory** draw water from the Lower Ganga Canal.

In summary, the Lower Ganga Canal System is a lifeline for agriculture, industry, and urban centers in Uttar Pradesh, contributing to the state's development and prosperity.

4. What is the Skill Development Scheme under One District One Product Programme of the Government of Uttar Pradesh?

The **Skill Development Scheme** under the **One District One Product (ODOP) Programme** in **Uttar Pradesh** aims to enhance the skills of artisans and workers involved in the production of ODOP products. Here are the key features of this scheme:

📌 **Objective:**

- The scheme intends to fulfil the current and future requirements of a skilled workforce across the entire value chain of ODOP products in Uttar Pradesh.
- It focuses on equipping artisans and workers with relevant advanced toolkits to enhance their productivity and craftsmanship.

📌 **Training and Certification:**

- **Skilled Artisans:** Those with existing skills will undergo training through **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)**. They will be certified by relevant **Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)**.
- **Unskilled Artisans:** Individuals without prior skills will receive a **10-day training** program. Additionally, they will be provided with an **advanced toolkit**, which will be **free of cost**.

📌 **Empowering Artisans:**

- By enhancing skills and providing necessary tools, the scheme empowers artisans to create high-quality ODOP products.
- It contributes to the preservation and promotion of traditional crafts and specialized products unique to each district.

In summary, the Skill Development Scheme under ODOP aims to nurture talent, improve livelihoods, and strengthen the ODOP ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh by investing in skill development and providing essential resources to artisans and workers.

5. What are the major schemes for Empowerment and Welfare of Divyaangjan in Uttar Pradesh?

According to census 2011, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of disabled people in India, with 2.7 million people, followed by Maharashtra with 2 million. In terms of percentage of the disabled population, Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion at 15.5%, followed by Maharashtra at 11.05%, Bihar at 8.69%, Andhra Pradesh at 8.45%, and West Bengal at 7.52%. The state acts pro-actively to protect their rights and bring easiness to their lives. Here are the major schemes for the empowerment and welfare of **Divyaangjan** (persons with disabilities) in **Uttar Pradesh**:

• Central Government Schemes:

- **Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):** This central government scheme provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations (NGOs) working for the education and rehabilitation of Divyaangjan.
- **Unique Identity Cards for Persons with Disabilities (U.D.I.D) Scheme:** Under this scheme, Divyaangjan can obtain a Unique Disability ID if they have a disabled certificate. The unique ID is issued by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of India.
- **Accessible India (Sugamya Bharat):** A nationwide campaign aimed at achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), including accessible buildings, transportation systems, and ICT (websites and TV viewing).
- **Swavalamban Health Insurance Scheme:** Launched as a joint venture initiative by the Government of India and The New India

Assurance, this health insurance scheme specifically targets Divyaangjan.

- **Uttar Pradesh State Government Schemes:**

- **Operation of Braille Press:** Facilitates reading and writing for visually impaired students by providing large print fonts.
- **Nourishment Grant (Pension) Scheme for PwDs:** Provides a monthly grant of ₹500 to Divyaangjan.
- **Disability (due to) Leprosy Nutrition Grant Scheme:** Offers ₹3000 per month to those disabled due to leprosy.
- **Artificial Limbs / Assistive Equipment Scheme:** Provides financial grants (up to ₹8000) to people with disabilities for purchasing artificial limbs.
- **Incentive on Marrying Divyaangjan:** Encourages marriage within the Divyaangjan community.
- **Shop Construction/Shop-Operation Scheme:** Supports Divyaangjan in establishing and operating shops.
- **Free Bus Transportation for PwDs by Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC):** Provides free bus travel for Divyaangjan.

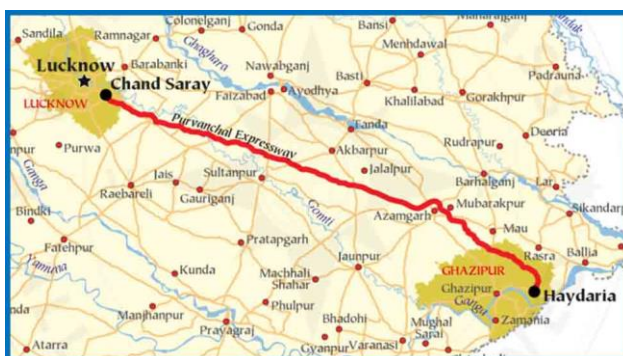
These schemes aim to enhance the quality of life, promote inclusion, and empower Divyaangjan in Uttar Pradesh.

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6. What are the major benefits of the Poorvanchal Expressway Project?

The **Purvanchal Expressway** is a strategically significant project in Uttar Pradesh, connecting the eastern part of the state to greater heights. Let's explore its major benefits:



1. Economic Development:

- The expressway spans **341 kilometers**, starting from **Chaudsarai** in **Lucknow** and ending near **Hydaria** on National Highway No. 31, 18 kilometers east of the UP-Bihar border.
- It passes through districts like **Lucknow, Barabanki, Amethi, Ayodhya, Sultanpur, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Mau, and Ghazipur**.
- The project cost is approximately **Rs. 22,500 crore**, including land expenses.
- The expressway will boost economic development in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh by improving connectivity, trade, and commerce.

2. Infrastructure and Connectivity:

- The fully access-controlled six-lane expressway enhances connectivity within the state.
- It facilitates rapid movement of defense personnel and equipment during emergencies in the eastern border regions of Uttar Pradesh, strengthening national security infrastructure.
- Being an access-controlled expressway, it reduces accidents, saves fuel, and controls pollution levels.
- The expressway also benefits tourism, industries, and other strategic infrastructure in the region.

EXPRESS RECORD



Purvanchal Expressway Industrial Corridor

<p>Barabanki Food products, wood products, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment</p> <p>Amethi Food products</p> <p>Sultanpur Food products</p> <p>Jaunpur Textiles, other non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metal products (except machinery, equipment)</p>	<p>Azamgarh Food products</p> <p>Ghazipur Food products, beverages, chemical and electrical products</p> <p>Mau Food products, textiles and other non-metallic mineral products</p> <p>Ayodhya Food products and beverages, textiles, other</p>
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IN NUMBERS

- Total financial outlay
₹22,497cr
- For land acquisition:
₹7,380cr
- Civil construction:
₹12,562cr
- Other cost: **₹2,555cr**

non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metal products

Gorakhpur | Food products, textiles, wood products, coke and refined petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, basic metals, fabricated metal products, medical and dental instruments and supplies

Ambedkarnagar | Food products, textiles, other non-metallic products

Ballia | Food products

Sant Kabir Nagar | Food products

3. Employment Generation:

- Over **60,00,000 man-days** were created during the construction of the Purvanchal Expressway.
- Opportunities for establishing industrial training institutes, educational institutions, and medical facilities near the expressway will further contribute to employment generation.

4. Agricultural and Commercial Boost:

- The areas covered by this expressway will experience social and economic benefits.
- Agriculture, commerce, and tourism will receive a fillip, leading to overall growth in the region.

In summary, the Purvanchal Expressway is not only a transportation infrastructure but also a catalyst for development, connectivity, and prosperity in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

7. What are the main features of the Uttar Pradesh Millets Revival Programme?

The **Uttar Pradesh Millets Revival Programme (UPMRP)** was approved by the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet in 2023 to promote the production, processing, and consumption of millets in the state. Here are its key features:

• Financial Allocation:

- The government has allotted **₹186.26 crore** for the operation of the UPMRP from **January 1, 2023, to 2026-27**.
- This funding aims to boost millet cultivation and consumption across the state.

• Participation Across Districts:

- All **75 districts** of Uttar Pradesh will participate in this program.
- The Department of Horticulture and Food Processing is the nodal department responsible for the overall operation of the program.

• Free Millet Seeds Distribution:

- A **mini-kit of millet seeds** will be distributed to farmers for **four years**, starting in **2023**.
- Beneficiaries will be chosen among registered farmers in the agriculture department portal or recipients of the **Kisan Samman Nidhi**.
- Special preference will be given to **women** and **SC/ST farmers**.

• Processing, Packing, and Marketing Support:

- The government will finance facilities related to **processing, packing, and marketing** of millet products.
- This support aims to enhance the value chain and make millets more accessible.

• Awareness Campaigns:

- The government will spread awareness among people about incorporating millets into their daily lives.
- These efforts encourage millet consumption and promote their nutritional benefits.

Millet crops such as **jowar, bajra, kodo, and sanwa** are essential components of Uttar Pradesh's agricultural landscape. Through the UPMRP, the state aims to revive millet cultivation, improve farmers' income, and promote healthier dietary choices.

8. Mention the major problems and challenges associated with the utilization of the groundwater in Uttar Pradesh.

Though the state is well-known for its rich water resources. But when it comes to the utilization of groundwater, **Uttar Pradesh faces several major problems:**

- **Over-Extraction:** The primary issue is over-extraction, leading to declining water levels. This is often due to excessive agricultural and industrial demands, as well as rapid urbanization.
- **Depletion of Water Table:** Over-extraction results in the depletion of the water table, causing wells and boreholes to dry up. This affects not only drinking water supply but also agricultural activities that rely heavily on groundwater.
- **Quality Concerns:** In many areas, groundwater quality is compromised due to contamination from industrial effluents, agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers, and untreated sewage.
- **Salinity and Waterlogging:** Overuse of groundwater can lead to salinity in soil, making it unsuitable for cultivation. Additionally, improper drainage practices can cause waterlogging, further exacerbating agricultural issues.
- **Inequitable Access:** There is often inequitable access to groundwater resources, with marginalized communities, small farmers, and rural populations facing challenges in accessing and utilizing groundwater for their needs.

Major challenges associated with the utilization of the groundwater in Uttar Pradesh:

- **Uneven Distribution:**

Groundwater availability is not uniform across the state, leading to disparities in water access and stress on certain regions.

- **Groundwater Contamination:**

Groundwater in about **35 districts** of Uttar Pradesh is affected by arsenic toxicity. Other issues include nitrate pollution, heavy metal toxicity, and bacteriological contamination, posing serious concerns for potable and irrigation water supplies.

- **Ecological Consequences:**

The continuous decline in water levels can lead to irreparable damage to aquifers and the ecosystems they support.

- **Urban Stress:**

Cities like Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, and Varanasi are experiencing rapid groundwater depletion, which could lead to grave environmental implications due to uncontrolled exploitation.

- **Lack of Awareness and Governance:** Limited awareness about sustainable groundwater management practices, coupled with weak governance and enforcement mechanisms, hinders effective conservation and regulation of groundwater resources.

- **Lack of Integrated Management:**

There is a lack of planning and coordination among various water institutions and stakeholders, leading to inefficient groundwater management. Despite policy commitments, there is no organization in the state for integrated planning and management.

- **Climate Change Impacts:** Climate change exacerbates challenges related to groundwater utilization by altering precipitation patterns, increasing temperatures, and affecting groundwater recharge rates, thereby putting additional stress on already limited water resources.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes promoting water-efficient technologies, implementing effective groundwater management policies, enhancing monitoring and surveillance systems, promoting community participation and awareness, and integrating climate change adaptation strategies into water management plans.

Problems	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems refer to issues or difficulties that hinder progress, cause inconvenience, or create obstacles. They are typically seen as negative aspects that need to be addressed or solved. • Problems are often specific, tangible issues that can be identified and defined clearly. • Examples of problems related to groundwater utilization in Uttar Pradesh could include over-extraction, contamination, depletion of water tables, and conflicts over water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges also refer to difficulties or obstacles but are often viewed in a broader context as opportunities for growth or improvement. • Challenges are more dynamic and may require creative thinking, innovation, and adaptive strategies to overcome. • Examples of challenges related to groundwater utilization in Uttar Pradesh could include sustainable management practices, equitable access, climate change impacts, awareness and governance issues, and promoting community participation.
<p>In summary, problems are specific issues that need to be solved, while challenges are broader and may require a combination of problem-solving skills, innovation, and strategic approaches to address effectively.</p>	

9. What are the major guidelines of Uttar Pradesh Government with reference to Plastic Waste Management?

The **Uttar Pradesh State Solid Waste Management Policy** outlines guidelines for managing plastic waste in the state. Here are some of the key principles and rules related to plastic waste management:

• **Reduction and Reuse at Source:**

- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are encouraged to promote options for solid waste management that prevent waste generation and promote reuse.
- Plastic sheets used for packaging should not be less than **50 microns** in thickness, except where thinner sheets compromise the quality of packaged materials (e.g., medicines).
- Gutkha, pan masala, and tobacco products should not be packed in plastic packaging.
- All types of plastic carry bags (regardless of thickness or material) are banned in Uttar Pradesh.

• **Compliance with Plastic Waste Management Rules:**

- The state government adheres to the **Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016**, as amended in 2018.
- These rules govern the collection, segregation, transportation, processing, and disposal of plastic waste.
- The focus is on minimizing plastic waste generation and promoting responsible disposal practices.

• **Awareness and Education:**

- Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns are conducted to raise awareness about plastic waste management.
- Citizens are educated about the harmful effects of plastic pollution and encouraged to adopt eco-friendly alternatives.

• **Reclamation of Old Dumps:**

- Efforts are made to reclaim and rehabilitate old dumpsites to prevent further environmental degradation.
- Proper waste management practices are implemented to reduce the impact of existing waste disposal sites.

In summary, the Uttar Pradesh government emphasizes reducing plastic waste at the source, enforcing bans on certain plastic items, and promoting responsible plastic waste management practices to protect the environment and public health.

10. What is the Vision Plan 2030 of Uttar Pradesh Government with reference to the terrestrial ecosystem in the State?

The **Vision Plan 2030** of the **Uttar Pradesh Government** focuses on protecting, restoring, and promoting the sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems** in the state. Here are the key features of this vision:

• **Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:**

- The vision aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources such as **cultivable land, forests, and water bodies**.
- It envisions reversing environmental degradation by restoring degraded ecosystems, ensuring their availability for future generations.

• **Conservation and Sustainable Utilization:**

- The state targets the **conservation and sustainable utilization** of its land, forest, wetland, and biodiversity resources.
- Efforts are directed towards promoting and disseminating **sustainable agricultural practices**, improving water use efficiency, and reclaiming degraded lands.

• **Forest Conservation:**

- Uttar Pradesh aims to increase its forest/tree cover to **15 percent** of its geographical area by 2030.
- Initiatives include adopting **world-class forest management practices**, large-scale plantation drives, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from biological resources.
- The state also focuses on conserving **mountain ecosystems**.

- **Prevention of Land Degradation:**

- Sustainable agriculture practices are promoted through soil water management, stress-tolerant crop varieties, and dry land agriculture in regions like Bundelkhand and Vindhya.
- The use of **bio-fertilizers** and **bio-pesticides** is encouraged.
- Agriculture diversification through horticulture, floriculture, sericulture, fisheries, and agro-forestry is emphasized.

In summary, Uttar Pradesh's Vision Plan 2030 prioritizes the sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, aiming for ecological balance, economic growth, and inclusive development.



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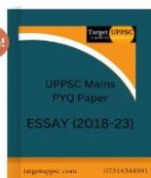
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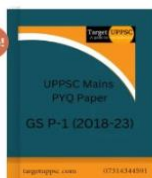
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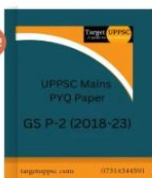
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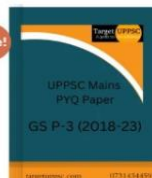
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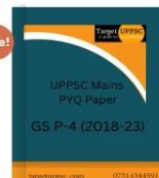
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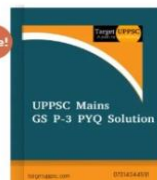
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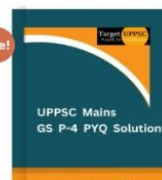
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