



UPPCS MEP GS VI TEST-19

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Date: 26-08-2023

Test Center:

Mukherjee Nagar

Old Rajendra Nagar

Prayagraj

Lucknow

Online

Medium:

English

हिन्दी

Time:

Test Received: 6:41 PM

Test Submit : 7:46 PM

Q. No.	Marks	Remarks
Q 1 st		
Q 2 nd		
Q 3 rd		
Q 4 th		
Q 5 th		
Q 6 th		
Q 7 th		
Evaluator Sign		

MakIAS Test Series Centers

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GF- 20 A-B, Ground Floor,
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1. आर्थिक नियोजन से आप क्या समझते हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में नियोजन के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

What do you understand by economic planning? Describe the importance of planning with special reference to Uttar Pradesh. (125 words)

"Economic planning" is defined as the management of resources, with well-established goals and objectives, for economic development of the country.

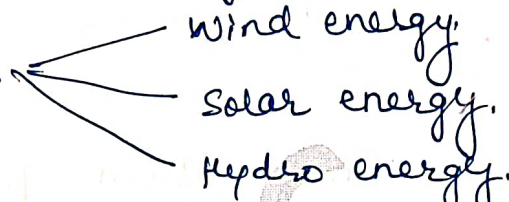
"Importance of planning w.r.t Uttar Pradesh"

(1.) "Optimum utilisation" of scarce resources to fulfill needs of huge population ($\approx 20cr.$)

(2.) Target-oriented policy making for benefit to targeted population

- the poor
- the vulnerables (SC/ST/women)

(3.) Optimum Management of Non-convention

-al energy resources 

- wind energy.
- solar energy.
- hydro energy.

(4.) Define the "long-term goal" and hence design policies and programs to achieve the same.

Example: \$1 trillion economy by 2027.

For better planning and economic development, "State Transformation Commission" is to be established in lines of NITI Aayog, and will be a game changer in states' planning agendas.

2. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा महिला और बाल विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संचालित विभिन्न पहलों का वर्णन कीजिए।
(125 शब्द)

Describe the various initiatives taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure women and child development. (125 words)

women and child population constitute about nearly 75% of state's population, and are essential stakeholders in state's development and growth.

Initiatives taken by Gov. of Uttar Pradesh

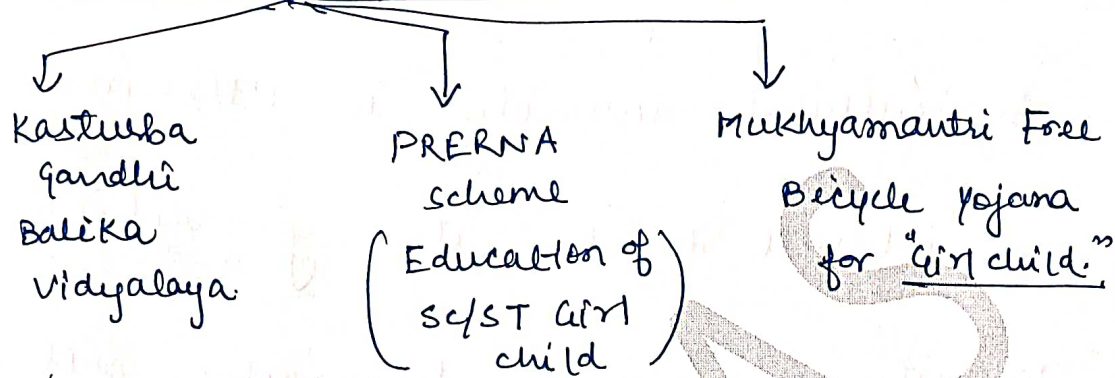
<1> Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

↳ To reduce the U-5 and Infant mortality rates.

<2> Mission Shakti

↳ women-centric safety and swift law-and-order for punishing criminals.

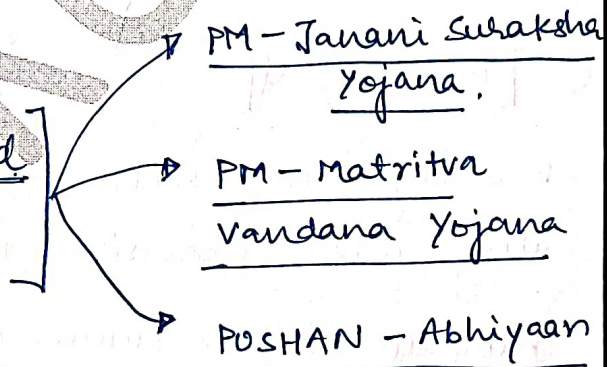
<3> Education for Girl child



<4> Pink-Booths and Pink-Patrolling stations

For providing legal aid and quick redressal of women, victims.

<5> centrally sponsored schemes



Above initiatives of Uttar-Pradesh are visible in NFHS-5, where stunting rates has reduced to 32% and Maternal Mortality Ratio, to 197.

3. उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विविधता का उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए। (125 शब्द)

Describe the agricultural diversity in Uttar Pradesh with examples. (125 words)

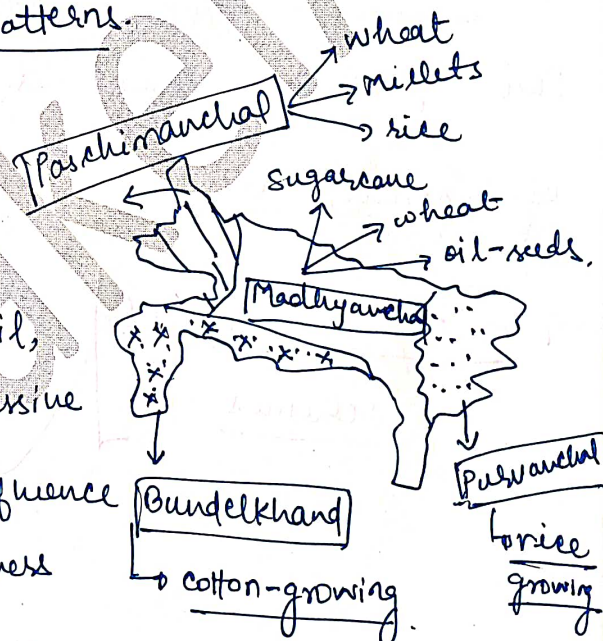
Agricultural diversity in Uttar Pradesh is inherent due to its geographical diversity i.e., climate, topography, soil and rainfall patterns.

① Purvanchal

→ sandy-loamy soil, along with excessive rainfall and confluence of several rivers

→ Crops grown are :

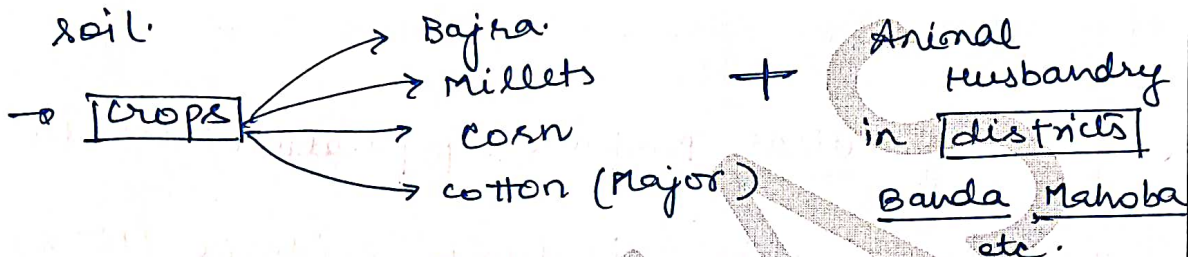
- rice (major)
- ~~rice~~ wheat
- sugarcane
- Horticulture crops



② Bundelkhand

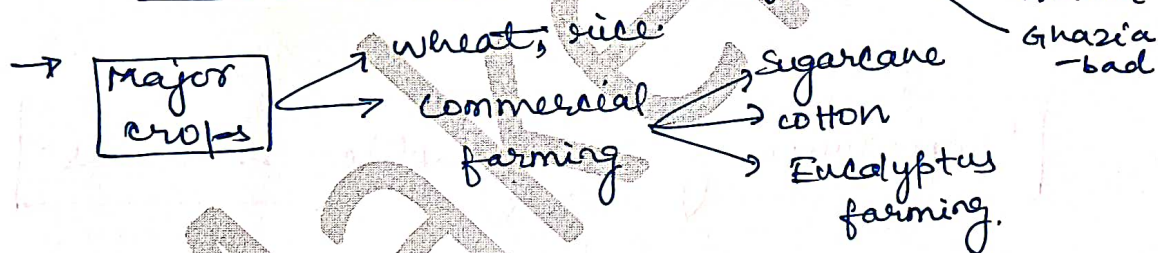
→ region with scarce-rainfall and black

soil.



③ Paschimanchal

→ "Green-Revolution" rich regions



④ Madhyanchal

↓
Terai regions

→ Agro-forestry } Tharu Tribes.
→ Social-forestry }
(eg: Khajri trees)

↓
Central regions

→ sugarcane, rice, wheat, mustard etc.

"Crop-diversification" due to difference in geography enriches Agriculture diversity of state.

4. उत्तर प्रदेश के पास एक प्रमुख जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश है जो भविष्य की प्रगति का एक प्रमुख कारक होगा। उक्त संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश के महत्व को उजागर करते हुए, इसके समक्ष विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों एवं समाधानों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (200 शब्द)

Uttar Pradesh has a major demographic dividend which will be a major factor in future progress. Highlighting the importance of demographic dividend in Uttar Pradesh in the above context, explain the various challenges and solutions present in front of it. (200 words)

68% of Uttar Pradesh's population lies in the demographic dividends criteria (15-59 yrs.) as per Population Prospects Report (2022).

Importance of Demographic Dividends

(A) Social Importance

- ~~Rich~~ ^{Large} population of youth will extensively help in developing social sectors
 - Health
 - Education
 - Sanitation
- Ample workforce can showcase state's rich potential in Tourism & social cohesion



③ Economic Importance:

- Skilled workforce can help in achieving targets of India → " developed economy by 2047. "
- Boost to India's GDP (main contribution derived from Manufacturing sector).
 - ↳ large-scale employment generation.

④ Political Importance:

- Educated youth understands spirit of vibrant - democracy and thus will preserve ideals of "Constitution" through his/her sheer-will / campaigns / protests / protection to minorities etc.

Challenges

Lack of employment opportunities

↓
Turn demographic dividend into demographic disaster.

Lack of skill development programs

↓
Under-capacity of ITIs/ITCs in Uttar Pradesh.

Illiteracy

↓
(nearly 33% of which youth contributes a major section)

communal conflicts

and disturbed

law and order

↓
wasting potential energy of youth.

Solutions

→ Enhancing capacity of ITIs/ITCs in Uttar Pradesh

→ More Budgetary Allocations to "UP Skill Development Mission"

→ Initiating Youth Sensitization programs like YUVA 2.0, YUVIKA, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana;

Above initiatives of state will definitely enhance capabilities of youth & reap dividends



5. उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि उत्पादकता के निम्न होने के कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (200 शब्द)

Describe the reasons for low agricultural productivity in Uttar Pradesh. Suggest ways to increase agricultural productivity. (200 words)

Uttar Pradesh contributes nearly 17.8% of the total foodgrains production in the country (Data of 2017-2018, MOAFW).

Despite the large-scale production of foodgrain, "Agricultural productivity" (produce per ha) is quite low.

Reasons for Low Agricultural productivity

(1) Degraded quality of soil :

- Nutrient deficient soil due to

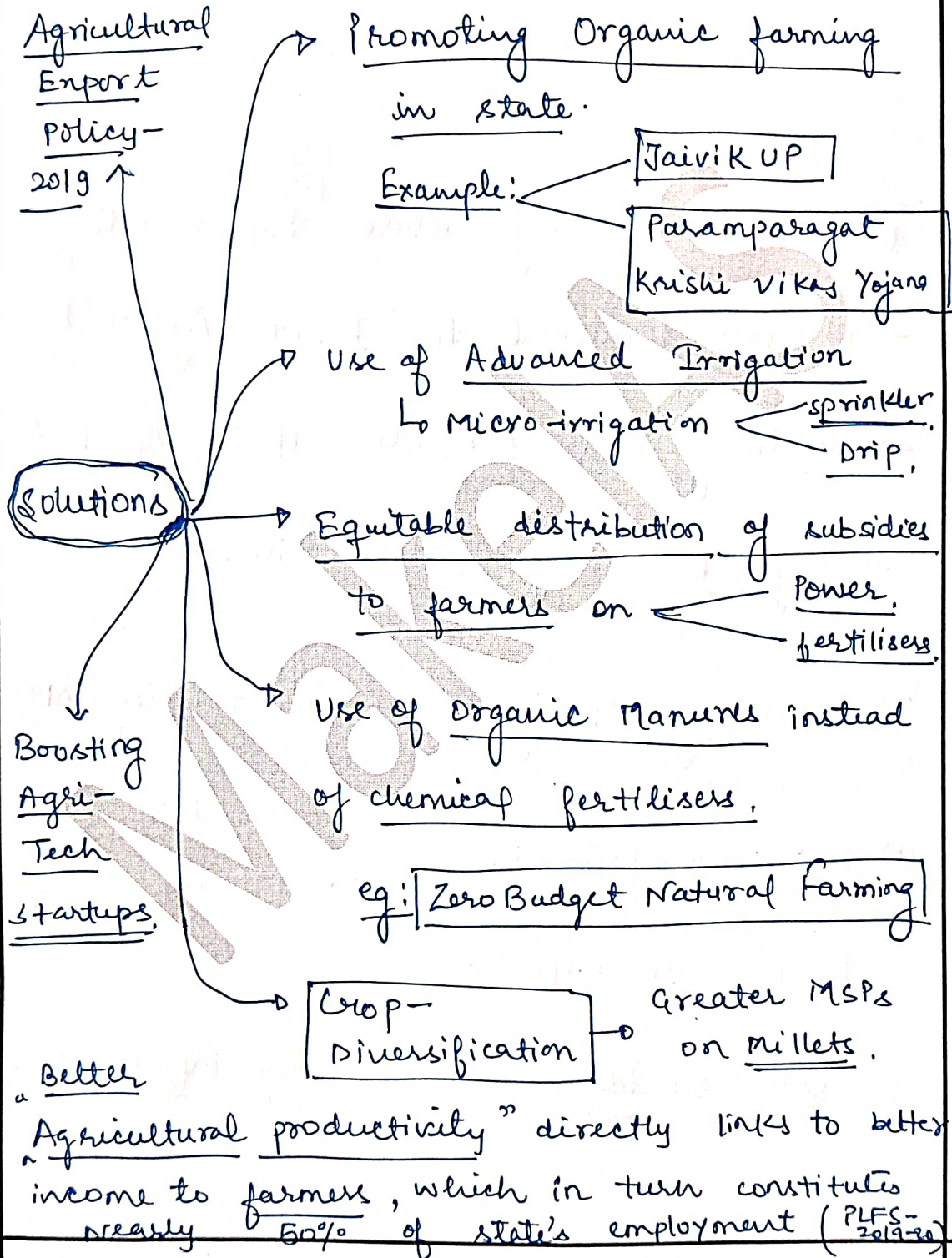
→ excessive use of fertilisers → leading to salinity of soil.
→ excessive irrigation.

<2> Small size of Land Holdings: (west UP)

Only 0.76 ha. / person is the average size of Land Holdings.

<3> Use of Tubewells → leading to removal of top-layer fertile soils.

<4> Monoculture practices → cultivation of rice and wheat in major districts as they guarantee (MSP).



6. उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि निर्यात नीति-2019 में वर्णित विभिन्न प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि विपणन में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान सुझाइए। (200 शब्द)

Describe the various provisions mentioned in Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy-2019. Also, suggest solutions to various challenges faced by agricultural marketing in Uttar Pradesh. (200 words)

"Uttar Pradesh Agriculture Export Policy
-2019" was launched to Boost Agricultural
Productivity and Promote exports of products
thereby increasing farmer's income.

Provisions of UP Agriculture Export Policy (2019)

(1) "100% exemption" in stamp-duty
electricity-duty,
to promote exports.

(2) 50% subsidy on deep-freezer infrastructure



(3) "Single grievance redressal - cell" for addressing disputes/ grievances to exporters.

(4) Linking "one-station, one-product" with Agricultural commodities in state.

eg.: Cucumber (Kardoi).

(5) Marketing Assistance to Agriculture - export - promotion.

(6) Incentives on printing, Branding, packaging

degree, diploma holders for completion of Agri-projects.

(7) Establishing "Centres of Excellence"

for boosting exports of Agri-products in state.

Challenges faced by Agricultural Marketing

→ Pre- post -Harvest Management Infrastructure, (cold storage facilities)

→ High logistics and transportation costs.

→ Benefits of e-NAM and GeM portals → Mainly by larger farmers

→ Lack of private sector involvement,

→ Poor Budgetary Allocations.

(only 2.9% of GDP (UP) allotted to Agriculture)

↳ SMART

Enhanced Agricultural Marketing will link state's farmers to buyers across the country.



7. उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के समक्ष आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं का वर्णन करते हुए, उनका समाधान सुझाए। (200 शब्द)

Describe the various problems faced by the farmers in Uttar Pradesh and suggest their solutions. (200 words)

As per Periodic Labour Force Survey (2019-20), Nearly 51.5% of state's population is employed in Agriculture. However, the total contribution is only 28% of GSDP.

Problems faced by farmers in Uttar Pradesh:

(i) Small size of Land Holdings

↳ only "0.76 hectares / person", leading to poor Agricultural productivity.

(2) Poor Crop - Diversification

↳ Growing of Rice and wheat, thus leading to degrading quality of soil.

(3) Poor income

↳ ^{only} ~~26%~~ 6% of MSP benefits reaped by farmers.

↳ Rest are lost in Corruption
Logistics costs.

(4) Illiteracy

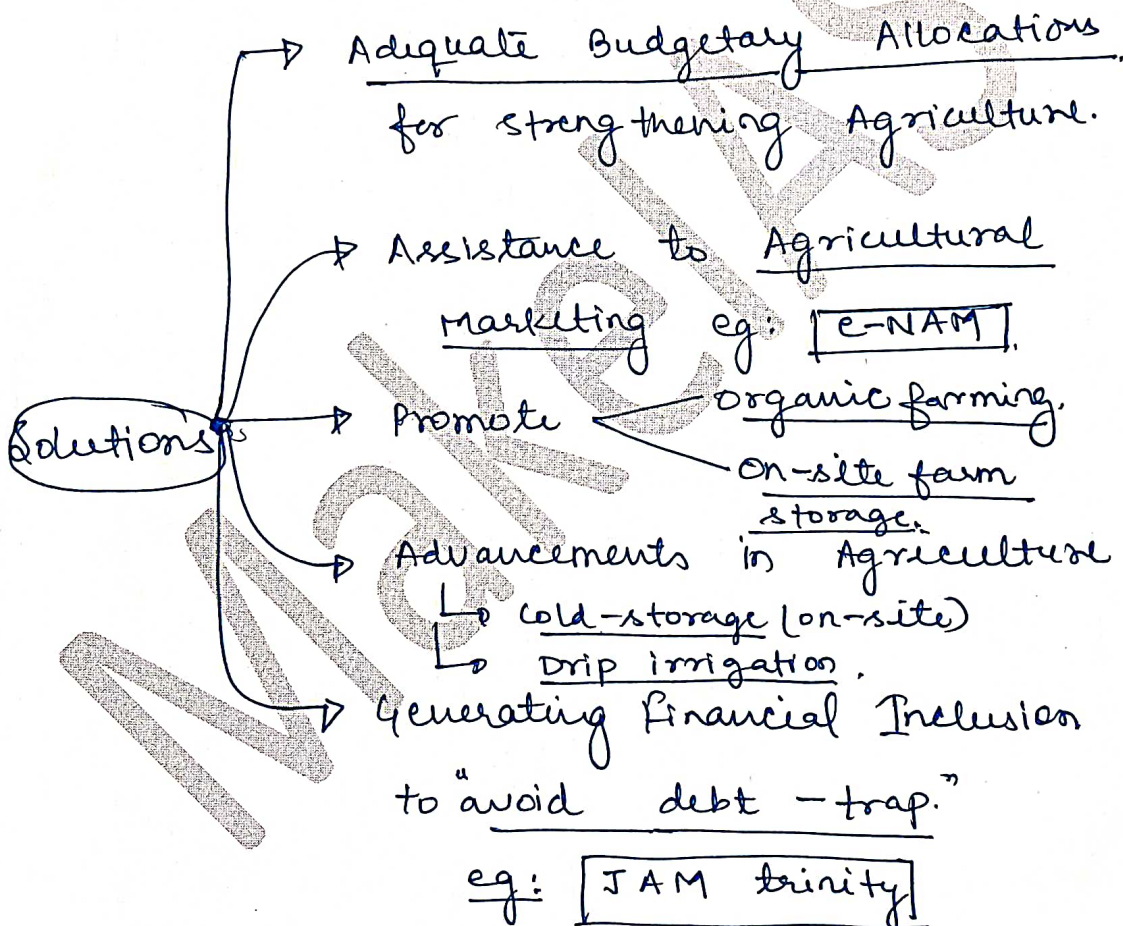
↳ Hence, taking loans from Money lenders and getting caught in Debt-Trap.

(5) Weaker Linkage to Markets / Buyers

↳ Greater dependency on Intermediaries, which consume large % of returns.

(b) Less Mechanized Agriculture

↳ Lack of Advanced Irrigation tools,
High quality seeds etc.



Enhancement in Agricultural productivity,
will lead to better Human-development
of farmers & boost GSDP of state.