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# UTTAR PRADESH CURRENT AFFAIRS TODAY

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Special Supplement:  
Ethics

♦ Current Affairs Compilation

♦ Glimpse of Uttar Pradesh

♦ Previous Years Questions

♦ Tabular Presentation of Facts

## In News:

*The Privileges of Members of Parliament; Trial by Media; SMILE-75 Initiative; GIFT City and Bullion Exchange; Loktak Lake; Monkey Pox; Crypto-Jacking; Kukrail Forest; Data Centre in Greater Noida; and much more....*

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# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## *of National Importance*

### POLITY & GOVERNANCE

**Jagdeep Dhankhar:**

**the 14<sup>th</sup> Vice President of India**

- Jagdeep Dhankhar became the 14th Vice President of India, after defeating Margaret Alva. Born on May 18, 1951, in an agrarian household in Jhunjhunu Rajasthan, in 2019, he became the Governor of Bengal.
- In India, the Vice President is considered as second highest constitutional office. Vice President is elected for a five-year term.
- The Vice President also serves as the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, his powers and functions are similar to those of the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- In order to become Vice President, the person must be a citizen of India and should be above 35 years. He should also not hold any office of profit.
- Vice President is elected by an Electoral College, in accordance with **Article 66** of the Constitution, which includes:
  - Elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha
  - Elected and nominated members of Lok Sabha
- The election is held in accordance with the **system of proportional representation** by means of the **single transferable vote** and the voting is by **secret ballot**.

#### Rules Regarding Suspension of MPs

- Recently, Lok Sabha suspended four Member of Parliament (MPs) and Rajya Sabha also suspended 23 MPs as they were disrupting the proceedings of the house.
- As per an analysis, there are four main causes that lead to disruption:

- MPs do not have enough time to raise crucial issues.
  - An unresponsive attitude of the government and the retaliatory posture of the treasury benches.
  - Parties intentionally cause disturbance for political or publicity reasons.
  - The failure to take immediate action against MPs who interrupt parliamentary proceedings.
- The general principle is that it is the role and duty of the Presiding Officer – Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – to maintain order so that the House can function smoothly.
  - In order to ensure that proceedings are conducted in the proper manner, the Speaker/Chairman is empowered to force a member to withdraw from the House.
  - As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker can direct a member to withdraw immediately from the house if he finds the member's conduct disorderly. He can name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the house by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.
  - In Rajya Sabha, the Chairman can direct any member whose conduct in his opinion was not right or was disorderly. The Chairman can suspend a member from the service of the Council for a period not exceeding the remainder of the Session.
  - The maximum period of suspension is for the remainder of the session. Suspended members cannot enter the chamber or attend the meetings of the committees. They will not be eligible to give notice for discussion or submission and he also loses the right to get a reply to his questions.

#### The Privileges of Members of Parliament

- Recently, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha highlighted the wrong assumptions of Members of Parliament



# CURRENT AFFAIRS

*from Uttar Pradesh*

## Praveen Yojana

- Recently, the government of Uttar Pradesh launched the Praveen yojana.
- Under this scheme, students of government schools will be given vocational training by the time they complete their high school and intermediate education.
- The government will give training to the students in 11 different trades. It includes IT, electronics, beauty and wellness, retail and automobile.
- The aim of the scheme is to help students who for some unforeseen reasons cannot or are not able to continue their studies and education after a senior secondary level or higher secondary education level.

## CM Fellowship Programme

- Chief Minister's Fellowship programme aims to connect the youth with government policy making and project implementation.
- This programme seeks to place one youth each in 100 aspirational blocks, to provide a unique opportunity to the youth to participate in the work of policy, management, implementation, monitoring with the government.
- This programme is a full-time course and the selected candidates will not be expected to do any other employment/service during the fellowship period.
- Aspiring candidates should have completed their graduation, must be proficient in writing and reading Hindi, skilled in computer usage etc.

## Tiger Reserve in Ranipur

- Recently, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) gave its nod to the Ranipur wildlife sanctuary in Chitrakoot as a Tiger Reserve.
- This will be the fourth tiger reserve in the state after Dudhwa, Pilibhit, and Amangarh.

- Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary was founded in 1977. It is one of the attractions of Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh.
- It is the natural habitat of several animals, including tigers, leopards, sloth bears, sambars, blackbucks, peafowl, spur fowl, jungle fowl, painted partridges, fishing cats, and chinkaras.

## Kukrail Forest

- Recently, the government approved the proposal for a zoological garden and a night safari park in Kukrail forest of Lucknow.
- It will generate employment and promote cultural, economic and social development in nearby regions.
- It will boost wildlife conservation and increase awareness about wildlife and forest.

## Ecotourism Development Board

- Recently, the Uttar Pradesh cabinet gave its approval for setting up an eco-tourism development board, headquartered in Lucknow.
- This board is set up for the development and management of infrastructure facilities in forests and outer areas of wildlife sanctuaries.
- Eco-tourism infrastructure would be developed on public private partnership model and guides for jungle safaris would be trained with the help of forest department.

## Kamhariya Bridge

- Recently, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Kamhariya Ghat bridge over Ghaghra river in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- The bridge will reduce the distance of Gorakhpur and Prayagraj by 80 km. It will also provide better connectivity to districts in eastern UP.
- Kamhariya ghat is located on the border of Gorakhpur and Ambedkar Nagar district on the bank of Ghaghra river.



# SHORT TAKES

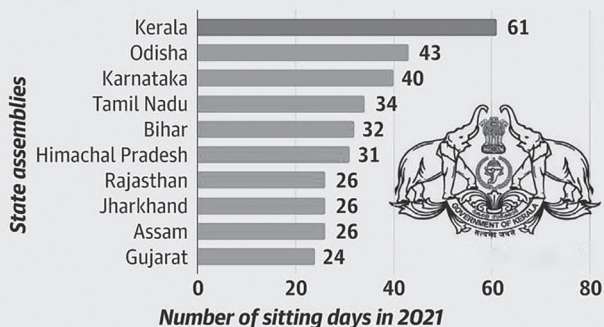
## REPORTS AND INDICES

### State Assembly Sitzings

- Recently, a report titled "The Annual Review of State Laws, 2021" was released by PRS Legislative Research.
- As per the report, Kerala got first place in 2021, with its House sitting for 61 days, the highest for any State.
- States such as Manipur, Odisha, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh laid down a minimum number of sitting days through the Rules of Procedure, varying from 40 days in Punjab to 90 days in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Counting the sittings

The chart shows the State Assemblies which sat for more than 20 sessions in 2021. Kerala recorded the most such sittings last year followed by Odisha and Karnataka



### Gross State Domestic Products

- Recently, the Union Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) released figures for the Gross State Domestic Products.
- According to the report, the economies of 19 states and Union Territories exceeded their pre-COVID-19 levels, with 7 recording double-digit growth rates during 2021-22.
- Kerala and Uttar Pradesh are the only exceptions in 2021-22 which recorded GSDP below the pre-COVID-19 levels.
- Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest growth of 11.43%, Puducherry recorded the lowest at 3.31%.

- Besides Andhra Pradesh, five other states and one UT recorded double digit growth in 2021-22:
  - Rajasthan: 11.04%
  - Bihar: 10.98%
  - Telangana: 10.88%
  - Delhi: 10.23%
  - Odisha: 10.19%
  - Madhya Pradesh: 10.12%
- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure in monetary terms, the sum total volume of all finished goods and services produced during a given period of time, usually a year, within the geographical boundaries of the State.

### Financial Inclusion Index

- Recently, the Reserve Bank of India released the Composite Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index).
- It was developed by the RBI in 2021 and is published in July every year. It is a comprehensive index incorporating details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector.
- It captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion in a single value ranging between 0 and 100.
- As per the Index, India's financial inclusion improved to 56.4 from 53.9 in the previous year 2021.

### Internet in India Report

- Recently, the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) released its report titled "Internet in India".
- As per the report, about 346 million Indians practiced online transactions including digital payments and e-commerce. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increase of 51% in digital transactions.
- Internet users are mostly engaged in activities like social media, entertainment and communications, across India. The use of voice and Indic languages are going to become key drivers of growth in future. Number of male internet users is greater than female users across rural as well as urban areas.



# GK POINTER

## Important Institutions/Offices in Uttar Pradesh

Institution/Office	Head	Remarks
Chief Secretary	Durga Shankar Mishra	Promoted through IAS
Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission	Sanjay Shrinet	Constitutional body under Articles 315 to 323
Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court	Rajesh Bindal	Constitutional provisions under Articles 214 to 231
Chief Information Commissioner	Bhavesh Kumar Singh	Statutory body under Right to Information Act, 2005
Lokayukta	Sanjay Mishra	Statutory body under UP Lokayukta Act, 1975
State Election Commissioner	Manoj Kumar	Constitutional provision under Article 243-K regarding State Election Commission
State Human Rights Commission	Justice Bala Krishna Naryana	Statutory body under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
State Women Commission	Vimla Batham	Statutory body under State Women Commission Act, 2013
State Minority Commission	Ashfaq Saifi	Statutory body under UP Commission for Minorities Act, 1994
State Commission for Backward Classes	Jaswant Saini	Statutory body under State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1996
State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	Devendra Sharma	Statutory body under National Child Rights Protection Act, 2005

## Important Institutions/Offices of Central Government

Institution/Office	Head
Cabinet Secretary of India	Rajiv Gauba
Principal Secretary to PM	P. K. Mishra
Advisor to PM	Amit Khare, Tarun Kapoor
Defence Secretary	Ajay Kumar
Foreign Secretary	Vinay Mohan Kwatra
Home Secretary	Ajay Kumar Bhalla
Finance Secretary	T. V. Somanathan
Revenue Secretary	Tarun Bajaj
National Security Advisor	Ajit Doval
Chairman of the National Safety Council	S. N. Subrahmanyan
Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA)	Ajay Kumar Sood
Chief Economic Advisor	Anantha Nageshwaran







## DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	District	As per Census 2011					As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021	
		Area (Sq. Km.)	Population (Lakhs)	Density	Sex-Ratio	Literacy (%)	Forest Cover (Sq. Km.)	% of District Area
1	Maharajganj	2,952	26.85	910	943	62.8	427.76	14.49
2	Kushinagar	2,905	35.64	1,227	961	65.2	35.40	1.22
3	Gorakhpur	3,321	44.40	1,337	950	70.8	79.06	2.38
4	Deoria	2,540	31.01	1,221	1,017	71.1	15.21	0.60
5	Azamgarh	4,054	46.14	1,138	1,019	70.9	49.31	1.22
6	Mau	1,713	22.06	1,288	979	73.1	11.00	0.64
7	Ballia	2,981	32.40	1,087	937	70.9	22.15	0.74
8	Jaunpur	4,038	44.94	1,113	1,024	71.5	69.43	1.72
9	Ghazipur	3,377	36.20	1,072	952	71.8	29.00	0.86
10	Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	1,015	15.78	1,555	955	69.0	3.71	0.37
11	Varanasi	1,535	36.77	2,395	913	75.6	17.91	1.17
12	Chandauli	2,541	19.53	769	918	71.5	553.48	21.78
13	Mirzapur	4,405	24.97	567	903	68.5	746.11	16.94
14	Sonbhadra	6,905	18.62	270	918	64.0	2,436.75	35.29
15	Siddharth Nagar	2,895	25.59	884	976	59.2	43.38	1.50
16	Balrampur	3,349	21.48	642	928	49.5	537.41	16.05
17	Gonda	4,003	34.34	858	922	58.7	121.84	3.04
18	Basti	2,688	24.64	917	963	67.2	31.58	1.17
19	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,646	17.15	1,042	972	66.7	14.40	0.87
20	Faizabad	2,341	24.71	1,056	962	68.7	89.42	3.82
21	Ambedkar Nagar	2,350	23.98	1,020	978	72.2	41.16	1.75
22	Sultanpur	4,436	37.97	856	983	69.3	208.13	4.69
23	Amethi	This is a newly carved district from Sultanpur in 2010. Required data for Amethi is not available in Census 2011.						
24	Rae Bareli	4,609	34.05	739	943	67.3	93.69	2.03
25	Pratapgarh	3,717	32.09	863	998	70.1	121.44	3.27

Contd...

## Districts Profiles

### Bulandshahr

- **Formation:** The district of Bulandshahr was formed in 1823 out of the territories of Meerut and Aligarh.
- **Location:** The district is bounded on west by Gautam Buddha Nagar, on north by Hapur, on east by Amroha and Sambhal and on south by Aligarh.
- **History:**
  - This region is nearer to the historical capital of Pandavas - Indraprastha and Hastinapur. After the decline of Hastinapur, Ahar which is situated in the northeast of Bulandshahr became an important place for Pandavas
  - The ancient name of the Bulandshahr town was Baran. In 1193, Qutb-ud-Din appeared at Baran and later captured It.
  - Khurja Pottery started getting prominence when some of the potters' families moved from Delhi to Khurja during the reign of Emperor Mohammad-bin Tughlaq.
  - Bulandshahr along with adjoining fort of Aligarh was captured by British in 1803.
- **Geography:**
  - **Rivers:** This region is drained by both Ganga and Yamuna rivers.
  - **Agro Climatic Zone:** Western Plain Zone
  - **Soil:** The soil type is sandy, sandy loam and sandy silty loam.
  - **Major Agricultural Products:** Important crops cultivated in Bulandshahr are wheat, rice, maize, pulses, sugarcane, barley, mustard.
- **Economy:**
  - Khurja, a town in Bulandshahr, is a City of Potteries, has earned reputation at national and international markets.
  - Sikandrabad Industrial Area is another region where several big industries such as Kajaria Tiles, Orient Ceramics, Jp Gold Paints, Jenson & Nicholson, Rajdoot Paints, etc., are located.
  - In Bulandshahr, Panni Nagar Mill, Cooperative Sugar Mill Jahangirabad, Agauta Sugar & Chemicals Factory are established.
  - Printing on Cotton cloths is another important activity done by local artisans.

- **Places of Interest:** Famous places to visit in Bulandshahr are Kala Aam, Kuchesar Fort, Clock Tower.

- **Administrative Division:** Meerut

### Sambhal

- **Formation:** Sambhal district was carved out of Moradabad district in 2011.
- **Location:** Sambhal is surrounded by Amroha in north & northwest, Moradabad and Rampur in east, Budaun in east & southeast, Aligarh in south and Bulandshahr in west.
- **History:**
  - Sambhal was home to the Panchal rulers during 5<sup>th</sup> century BCE and was subsequently a part of Ashoka's empire.
  - During the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Prithviraj Chauhan, Delhi's last Hindu ruler, fought two fierce winning battles against Ghazi Sayyad Salar Masud, who was the nephew of the Mahmud Ghazni.
  - Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim sultan of Delhi, seized Sambhal and included it under his empire.
- **Geography:**
  - **Rivers:** Ganga river flow through western part of the district.
  - **Agro Climatic Zone:** Mid-western Plain Zone.
  - **Soil:** The soil is mainly sandy, loamy and clayey loam.
  - **Major Agricultural Products:** Important field crops cultivated in Sambhal include rice, bajra, wheat, rapeseed, mustard, sugarcane, potato.
- **Economy:**
  - Sambhal's horn and bone products are known all over the world. The raw material used for making these craft items is procured from dead animals that makes this industry environment friendly.
  - In handloom industry, women are employed in clusters to mass produce calico printed apparel and clothing.
  - Sambhal also produces Mentha or Menthol oil which is used in perfumes and medicines and exported to other countries all over the world.
- **Places of Interest:** Important places to visit in Sambhal include Babri Masjid, Manokamna Mandir, Shri Kalki Vishnu Mandir and Ghanta Ghar.
- **Administrative Division:** Moradabad



# SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## *Ethics*

### ATTITUDE

Attitude is defined as a predisposition or tendency of an individual to respond positively or negatively to a particular situation, object, or idea. It is mainly based on the psychological tendency of an individual to evaluate things, people, places, ideas, or events (the attitude object) with some degree of favour or disfavour and then respond accordingly.

#### Determinants of Attitude

##### **Motivational Determinant**

- Individuals differ in attitude due to the difference in their motivational levels.
- For example, a businessman who is continuously making profits through his different existing units will generally have a positive attitude when he is going to start a new business.
- On the other hand, a businessman who is incurring losses on existing enterprises will generally have a negative or neutral attitude during setting up of the new enterprise.

##### **Perceptual Determinant**

- Perception means to sense or interpret based on preconceived notions. Selectivity of perception is sometimes determined based on the intrinsic properties of the object, which in turn determines one's attitude.
- For example, if an object is colourful and attractive, or if a person is handsome or looks dapper, then the object or person creates and fosters a positive attitude towards the general public.

##### **Social Determinant**

- Social influence deals with intentional or unintentional attempt to alter another person's beliefs, attitudes, or behaviour. This social influence then influences the final outcome or result by changing the attitudes of what others perceive or think.
- In other words, we can say that society and family are, perhaps, the most significant determinants of

one's attitude. The teachings which parents give their children during their childhood or school education surely influence the children's attitude towards society.

##### **Verbal Determinant**

- Attitude also differs based on linguistics. In other words, we can say that language plays a vital role in the formation of opinions, ideas and attitude of an individual.
- For example, speeches given by any leader in Hindi language influence the attitude and behaviour mainly of people in Hindi speaking states.
- The same speeches since are not always communicated to people of southern India in their native languages, perhaps, may not influence their attitude and behaviour in tandem to that of north Indians.

##### **Personality Determinant**

- An individual's personality or his distinctive character plays a vital role in determining his/her attitude.
- The personality traits, like introversion, ascendance, and rigidity somewhat showcase conservative attitude. A person with a radical attitude is someone who has very extreme views, different from the root up.

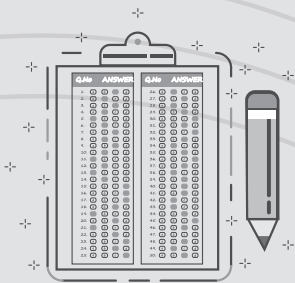
#### Functions of Attitude

##### **Adjustment Function**

The adjustment function helps an individual to adjust in any type of work environment. It emphasizes on being more useful and practical rather than being more attractive.

##### **Ego-defensive Function**

- Ego-defensive mechanisms are psychological devices which people use to avoid psychological harm or damage to self-image/ esteem.
- These defence mechanisms operate at an unconscious level, i.e., they are not under our conscious control, and are non-voluntary.



# PRACTICE QUESTIONS

*Based on Previous Years Mains*

**UP-PSC MAINS (2018-21)**

**GENERAL STUDIES**

**Paper – I**

[Time Allowed : Three hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200]

- Note :** (1) There are **20** questions. Section – **A** consists of **10** short answers question with **word limit of 125 each** and Section – **B** consists of **10** long answer questions with word limit of **200** each.
- (2) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (3) The number of marks carried by a **question/part** in indicated against it.
- (4) Keep the **word limit** indicated in the questions in mind.
- (5) **Any** page or portion of the page **left blank** in the answer booklet must be **clearly struck off**.

**2021**

## Section – A

### Short answer questions:

1. Describe the geographical features of India mentioned in the vedic literatures. 8
2. Evaluate the contribution of revolutionaries of Uttar Pradesh in the Indian freedom struggle. 8
3. "The Industrial Revolution was not only a technological revolution but also socio-economic revolution that change the way people lived." Comment. 8
4. Discuss the scientific aspects of Indian cultural heritage. 8
5. Do you agree that urbanization and slums are inseparable? Explain. 8
6. Examine how regionalism affects the national integration. 8
7. Describe the main industries and major industrial centers of Uttar Pradesh. 8
8. Illustrate the major features of Wildlife-Eco Tourism Circuits of Uttar Pradesh. 8
9. What is water crisis? Suggest suitable measures for water resource management. 8
10. Discuss the patterns of rural settlements in Gangetic Plain. 8

## Section – B

### Long answer questions:

11. “The spine of Indian Economy was badly injured during the 200 years of British Rule.” Explain. 12
12. Discuss the role of Hitler in bringing about the Second World War. 12
13. “Revolt of 1857 was a turning point in Indian History.” Analyse. 12
14. “Secularism as an orientation and a set of practices is indispensable to India’s future as a liberal democracy.” Discuss. 12
15. Discuss the impact of globalization on the status of women in Indian society by citing suitable examples. 12
16. What is Globalization? Discuss its impact on the social structure of India. 12
17. Give an account of the primary targets of Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy (2018). 12
18. What is an air mass? Describe its chief characteristics. 12
19. How are volcano, earthquake and tsunami related to each other? Highlight all the possible causes for volcanic eruptions. 12
20. Mention the factors responsible for the origins of ocean currents and name the currents of the Atlantic Ocean. 12

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## GENERAL STUDIES PAPER – II

[Time Allowed : Three hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200]

**Note :** (1) There are **20** questions. Section – **A** consists of **10** short answers question with **word limit of 125 each** and Section – **B** consists of 10 long answer questions with word limit of **200 each**.

- (2) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (3) The number of marks carried by a **question/part** is indicated against it.
- (4) Keep the **word limit** indicated in the questions in mind.
- (5) Any page or portion of the page **left blank** in the answer booklet must be **clearly struck off**.



## GENERAL STUDIES

### PAPER – III

[Time Allowed : Three hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200]

- Note :** (1) There are **20** questions. Section – **A** consists of **10** short answers question with **word limit of 125 each** and Section – **B** consists of **10** long answer questions with word limit of **200** each.
- (2) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (3) The number of marks carried by a **question/part** in indicated against it.
- (4) Keep the **word limit** indicated in the questions in mind.
- (5) Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer booklet must be **clearly struck off**.

2021

### Section – A

#### Short answer questions:

1. Discuss the Digital India Programme of India. 8
2. Examine the impact of globalization on employment of formal sector of India. 8
3. How does the strategy of inclusive growth intend to meet the objectives of inclusiveness and sustainability together? Explain. 8
4. What is sustainable Development Goal – 2030? Discuss the relevances of different agenda associated with it. 8
5. What is technology mission in agriculture? State its usefulness. 8
6. What are the constraints in the development of infrastructural projects in Uttar Pradesh? Explain the steps taken by the State Government to remove the constraints. 8
7. "Uttar Pradesh has prominent position in the production of food crops in the country." Evaluate the statements. 8
8. Explain different types and works of disaster management. 8
9. What is meant by insurgency? Explain. 8
10. Role of media and social networking is important in internal security. Analyse. 8

### Section – B

#### Long answer questions:

11. What is National Policy in India related to Artificial Intelligence? Explain in detail. 12
12. What are various types of cyber crimes? How can you protect yourself against cyber crimes? 12
13. Do you agree with the statement that success of "Make in India" programme depends on the success of "skill India" programme and radical labour reforms? Discuss with logical arguments. 12

16. What is TIFAC (Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council), give its mandate. Enlist the upcoming technologies in India by 2020 in I.T. sector. 12
17. Mention the earmarked fields, aim and special powers provided to Indian citizens in Technology Vision Document 2035. 12
18. Discuss the challenges of National Security in the age of Globalization. 12
19. Discuss the disaster management in India at the Centre, State and District levels. 12
20. Write a note on the challenges and their solutions for Law and Order in Uttar Pradesh at the present time. 12

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## General Studies Paper – IV

[Time Allowed : Three hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200]

- Note :** (1) There are **20** questions. Section – **A** consists of 10 short answers question with **word limit of 125 each** and Section – **B** consists of **10** long answer questions with word limit of **200** each.
- (2) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (3) The number of marks carried by a **question/part** in indicated against it.
- (4) Keep the **word limit** indicated in the questions in mind.
- (5) **Any** page or portion of the page **left blank** in the answer booklet must be **clearly struck off**.

2021

### Section – A

#### Short answer questions:

1. Does individual morality have a bearing effect on the decision of public life? 8
2. What are the essential virtues which are responsible for an ideal human ethical behavior according to Mahatma Gandhi? Discuss. 8
3. "Corruption causes misuse of government treasury, administrative inefficiency and obstruction in national development." Give suggestions for prevention of corruption in public life in the context of the statement given. 8
4. Describe the relevance of the following in the context of civil services:  

(a) Ethical Governance	(b) Probity in public life.	8
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5. A peaceful protest was being carried out by a group of milk traders. The Superintendent of Police instructs the Police Officials to prevent the group from committing any type



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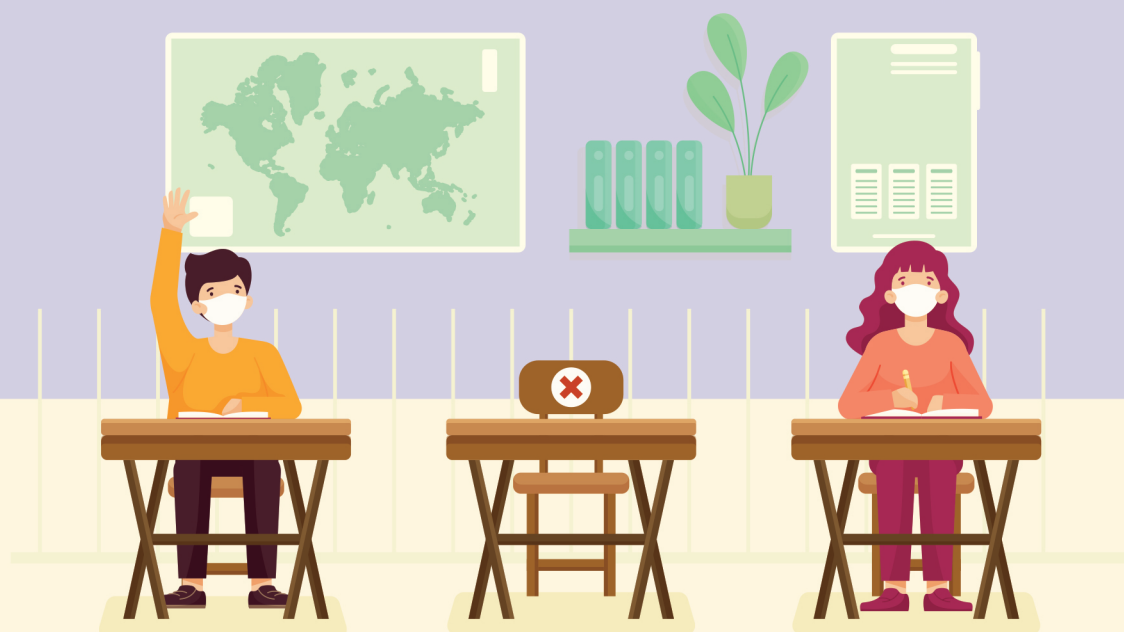
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