



मानस उत्तर पत्रिका (Main Answer Sheet)

विद्यार्थी का नाम (Student Name)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Income → Income earned within a year from production of goods & services. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[NI] = Investment + Govt Expenditure + House hold consumption + Export - Import.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	↳ Low credit or low budget (less than a crore) dependent on capital paper
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 8-10 workers working in small area or within households. (1/2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Life Expectancy → Means the average time, an human or "n" organism survive. (9)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ In India, life expectancy is 69 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	approx (2019 survey of U.N.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ At world - it is 72 years (2019 UN survey)

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Bharat App</u> → Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) is an unified app for easy & cashless & digital transfer of money. ↳ Using <u>UPI code</u> or QR code, you can transmit or transfer money directly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Primary Gold</u> ?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Progressive Tax</u> → When government charges low tax it from poor & higher tax from high income people.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	↳ Direct tax is a kind of progressive tax. ↳ It aims to social welfare & inclusive growth.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत में न. 1 संस्था
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अफ़ील एन एन एन

1	(1)	<u>(Road Funding)</u> → B Funding from large no. of people of small amounts to run a business. (1)
1	(J)	<u>Udaan scheme</u> → Franchise to Scheme of franchise Central Government. 15
		↳ Launched in 2016-17
		Aim: To connect small cities through air route.
		↳ Utilising middle class income to boost air transportation.
		For 1 hr / 2500 Rs. ; For 1/2 hr / 1200 Rs.
1	k	<u>(National Statistical Organisation)</u>
		→ Formed in 2005
		↳ After the recommendation of Rajarajan Committee.
		↳ Aim - To collect & provide data to Govt. Government & NSSO. Ministry
		(1/2)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	M.P. State Textile Corporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FCE → Formed after Food Corporation Act, 1964.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wool → To maintain buffer stock of food grains in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To procure food grains directly from farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Health Card
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Launched in 2015
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Aim - Government plan to provide soil health card to farmers to know the condition of soil & which crops to plant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Labs Labs to be established to test soil.

2	(A)	<p>MSP or Minimum Support Price is the price provided by government to farmers, which is minimum to which they can sell their product to government.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>MSP has been given to few crops like sugarcane, rice, wheat etc.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Benefits → It provides incentive to farmers to produce more.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ It holds farmers to do agriculture & not to leave it.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Due to dependency on monsoon, farmers agriculture is a risky business.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ It helps government to maintain buffer stock as farmers produce enough MSP crops, later government uses it to feed poor.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Prosperity of farmers directly related to prosperity of industrialisation.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⊙ MSP often creates disrupts the balance in market & ultimately hurt the poor</p>

117

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	(C)	Inclusive Growth → Inclusive Growth means sharing the profit or
		distribution of wealth. It reduces the corruption, inequality in the country.
		Inclusive growth helps in reducing poverty.
		→ <u>Progressive taxation</u>
		ways to achieve → <u>Transparency & Accountability in governance.</u>
		→ By making better programmes/schemes ^(for poor) & ensuring better im-plementation.
		→ By making strict laws against corruption.
		→ By skilling people ex. <u>PMKVY</u>
		→ <u>Through Industry - Academia linkage & improving vocational education.</u>

प्रश्न संख्या

2	(d)	Globalisation	→ means integrating our economy with that of world economy. It is free flow of transfer of men, things, clothes, for foods etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ Globalisation had both positive & negative impact on employment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive	Negative
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Creation of new jobs in MNCs	↳ Only lower posts were given to Indians in MNCs, rest etc they were operated from abroad.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ As FDI came, it created more jobs.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ People with skill travelled abroad to find new opportunities.	↳ MSME sector lost its market against branded & advertised products. (huge loss of unskilled labours)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Overall, globalisation had positive impact on short term basis, but in long term, it led to job growth.

4
 Mention
 Smart Cities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smart Cities → Smart means, project to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	develop cities scientifically with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	modernised structures, efficient traffic with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	roads & bridges, with lots of greenery
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& clean drinking water, sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	has an efficient system of urban waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	disposal.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Proper landfills for urban waste disposal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benefits → Proper Enough greenery to tackle
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	air pollution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Improved quality of air.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Maintenance of law & order.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Proper handling of traffic
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Providing clean drinking water.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Proper drainage & sewerage system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	for developing smart cities, government launched
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	various programmes like SMART CITIES Project,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	AMRUT Yojna etc.

FDI or Foreign Direct Investment is a form of investment in a country controlling a business ~~or~~ has completely or having partnership with some local company.

Need of FDI in the Development of economy

(4)

↳ FDI brings much needed foreign currency which helps in paying export bills.

↳ FDI helps in generating employment.

↳ It also improves / ~~best~~ ^{provides} ~~best~~ skills among locals

↳ FDI often brings technology (transfer of technology)

↳ It leads to enhancement of infrastructure.

⊙ FDI is not permanent in a country. & the technology brought is often outdated & old. But still a boost to a developing country.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न सं. 3 | उत्तर
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
भारत का प्रथम गुरु.

2	(G)	Digital India will bring the revolution in terms of ^{new} technology in farming. It aims to transform Indian society digitally by providing jobs, enhancement in industrialisation & service sector etc.
		Digital India can help farmers in many ways:-
		① It will help in better knowing of soil, its nutrition, fertility & which crops to plant. etc. Soil health card scheme.
		② Digital India will have better forward & backward linkages etc. hybrid seeds, better irrigation ^{methods} , good roads, roads etc.
		③ More infrastructure, will be connecting villages.
		④ Use of internet (ex. E-APMC), for online checking of prices, selling of products etc.
		⑤ Use of GIS & GPS to keep an eye on farm - land, crops etc.
		⑥ Better ^{early} monsoon prediction through digitalisation.

402

प्रश्न संख्या

2	(4)	Urban transport in recent years has become a serious problem creating widespread traffic
		jam, accidents & noise.
		Challenges → Lack of proper planning in city development
		↳ Narrow roads & lack of parking area
		↳ Urban transport, creating lots of air pollution & noise poll. (deteriorating quality of air as seen in Delhi)
		↳ Noise pollution, another challenge.
		Ways to Improve → Proper planning of new cities & renovation of roads, bridges &
		construction of flyovers in old cities.
		↳ Focus on public transportation rather than personal vehicle.
		↳ Noise free zone should be created, where horns can't be used.
		↳ Proper controlling of traffic with latest technology.
		↳ Ban old vehicles, diesel vehicles & others for improving quality of air.
		↳ More focus on CNG gas as a fuel.

1/2

प्रश्न
संख्या

2 (1)

Mean

2 (J)

Public Distribution System (PDS) is a guaranteed network of government through which it provides essential nutrition items to poor through fair price shops at a very subsidized rate.

□ □

Main problem of PDS

□ □

↳ Poor targeting, there is no proof that all the poor are getting ration.

□ □

↳ Leakages → shop owners (FPS) make ~~not~~ false ration cards & sell the grain in market.

2

□ □

↳ changing the food grain with poor quality is often seen in news.

□ □

↳ Ghost beneficiaries.

□ □

↳ Not all ~~nutrition~~ whole nutrition needs are fulfilled through PDS

□ □

↳ JAM (Jan Dhan, Ahar & Mobile) can help in proper targeting of PDS.

□ □

51

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत मंत्रालय संशोधन
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत म प्रवेश द्वार

2 (K)

~~के~~

Cooperative Movement → A farm, business or organisation, which is run jointly & profits or share is distributed among its members.

41

↳ Cooperative ~~organisation~~ ~~movement~~ act in Madhya Pradesh 1st came in 1960.

↳ Department of Co-operation is regulating & promoting department for co-operatives.

↳ On the basis of recommendation of 'Vaidyanathan Committee', a extensive amendments made to cooperative act in 2015.

↳ For any irregularities found, the punishment has been increased to 5 lakhs / 3 year jail.

↳ M.P. State Co-operative Bank provides financial support through ~~loan~~ ~~credit~~ ^{credit} facilities.

↳ To provide quick justice, 16 cooperative courts setup in 2012.

↳ For free & fair election of co-operatives, M.P. Cooperative Election Authority been established in 2013.

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संख्या

3	(A)	India is one of the top producers of wheat, rice, jute, fruits, vegetables, milk & other. Agriculture & its allied activities supports the rural economy of an in significant ways -:
		1) Agriculture supports 25% employe - it directly & around 50% to 60% indirectly.
		2) Agriculture contributes to 17% of GDP.
		3) As it is seen, prosperity to farmer is prosperity to country. Whenever farmers receive good income, they make investments, & helps industrialisation.
		4) If farmers fail, In case of agricultural failure, it derails the whole economic planning on seen in 5th 5y plan or in early 2000's.
		5) The latest example of agriculture contribut - ion was pandemic period. During covid-19, whole economy contracted while agri

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का संविधान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	culture grew at 4% & helped billions to feed on.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6) Agriculture & allied activities like horticulture crops, dairy, fishing etc. helps rural economy to run. increase
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of failure of nation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⇒
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Problems of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7) Agriculture has direct impact on poverty eradication & improving overall wellbeing of farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8) Agriculture & allied activities brings ^{fulfills} much needed nutritious & requirements in rural area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Along with all these benefits, agriculture & allied activities also make vital supplies to cities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture has in India has much more potential. We lack many things like could improve in many areas like:-

प्रश्न संख्या

62

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atent forment
Prinical

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	i) Low yield (way behind USA, China in yield/hectare)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ii) Better irrigation facilities (with modern methods - as only 40% land is irrigated & rest is dryland).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	iii) Dependency on monsoon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	iv) Local specialised seeds as per local needs could be developed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	v) Proper & right use of fertilisers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	vi) Focus on organic farming etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government has brought various schemes to improve agriculture in India & to overcome above issues :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Har Khet to Pani Yojna } ^{PM} Krishi Sinchai Yojna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) More Crops Per Drop } Yojna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) KCC scheme
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) Subsidized electricity etc.

3	8	<p>Around 65% to 70% population resides in rural areas. Rural India is often regarded as real India & their problems are real problems. ✓</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Issues of rural India are as follows:-</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>↳ <u>Poverty & Hunger</u> ↳ around 25% lives below poverty line. There is wide spread hunger & malnutrition in rural areas. ✓</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>↳ <u>Illiteracy</u> ↳ low Illiteracy still a part of rural India even after 70 years of independence. ✓</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>↳ <u>Poor health facilities</u> → As per a survey, a rural person has to travel around 30 kms for health issues. Lack of health infrastructure, unwillingness of doctors to there are some of the issues.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Poor Infrastructure</u> → Road connectivity, basic basic educational electricity electricity & health institutions etc. still a distant dream for many villages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ As per a survey, many girls in villages don't go to schools as there are no toilets in schools.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Indebtedness</u> → a major problem in rural areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In informal debt, money lenders don't maintain proper accounts & charge high interest rates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Unemployment or disguised employment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Social - Religion & cultural problems</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ex. Casteism, majority-minority issue, religious issues etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various schemes of government in rural areas:

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का जं 1 संस्कृत
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पथ है।

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (sub -suming Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Uchchatar Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health → 1) Ra NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) 2) Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna 3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Infrastructure ↳ Pradhan Mantri Gramteen Sadak Yojna (PMGSY - launched in 2000) - for of connecting villages with highways with pucca roads. 9/5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Recently under Swatch Bharat Abhiyan, Government constructed around 10 crore toilets within 5 years (2014-2019) in pr schools.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indebtness → State Government NABARD, Regional Rural Bank, Jan Dhan Yojna, and solar pump scheme, Kisan Credit Card Scheme, PM KISAN Yojna etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	