NAME - [illegible]
DATE - 22/8/21
TCS - 111 3 (PART-A)

Sample Non Book | प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड/QR CODE / Page No. -21

SECTION-B (Write according to your booklet pattern)

(14/5)

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1 This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks).

प्रश्न 1.1 AUDIBLE WAVES

उत्तर → In between frequency range of 20 Hz - 20 KHz.
→ type of sound waves
→ Forms compression and rarefactions

(1)

प्रश्न 1.2 CURSOR KEY

उत्तर → Pre programmed keys showing right, left, up, down directions on the keyboard → They are 4 in number
→ [↑] [←] [→] [↓] → Used to move cursor on screen.

(1½)

प्रश्न 1.3 HOT SPOTS

उत्तर → Biodiversity rich areas ie rich in flora and fauna. → India has 3 Biodiversity rich Hotspots → WGHATS, EASTERN HIMALAYAS and INDO BURMA

(2½)

प्रश्न 1.4 COMPUTER VIRUS

उत्तर → Attacks the software and applications
→ could be of type → MALWARE, SPYWARE
→ Examples: Trojan, Worm, etc

(2)

प्रश्न 1.5 BIT OR BYTE

उत्तर → Smallest unit of programmable data.
→ Types → Bit → KiloByte → MegaByte → GigaByte, usage in computer operations

Definition

8 bit ⇒ 1 byte.

(1½)

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1 This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

प्रश्न

1.6 ARGON GAS

उत्तर

Argon gas is an inert gas i.e. does not react with any chemical or element and belongs to Group of Perviodic family → Eg He, Ne, Ar, Kr, X, Rn

(8)

प्रश्न

1.7 ISOBARS

उत्तर

Isobars are the elements with same mass number but different atomic number. Eg: Ar^{40}_{18} K^{40}_{19} Ca^{40}_{20}

(8)

प्रश्न

1.8 CLONE

उत्तर

→ Clones are the identical copies of organisms in design, structure due to alteration in sequence of gene or whole genome

→ Application of BioTechnology → Ex: VIJAYA BUFFALO

(9)

1.9 Ozone Hole

→ Thinning or spaces in the protective layer which covering the atmosphere. → Due to Green House gass increment and Global warming

Eg Artic and Antartic Ozone Holes

1.10 Secondary Data Defination?

→ Data stored in the Central Processing Unit of computer

→ Used for output generation

→ Computation, Analysis, Programing is done upon it.

SECTION-II

खण्ड-'ब'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks).

1.11 Mensuration →

The study in Mathematics that deals with the calculation of Perimeter, Area, Curved Surface Area, Volume of geometrical shapes / figures like Square, Circle etc

1.12 E Health

→ Governance through electronic mode of communication → used for providing medical service online in rural areas

eg → TeleMedicine, SWAYAM portal

1.13 Alloy

→ Mixture of two or more elements in unequal proportions → usually solid in nature → Eg SOLDER → Alloy of Tin and Copper

1.14 SP → Rs 1200, Loss = 5%, CP = x

CP − SP = Loss ⇒ $x - 1200 = \frac{5x}{100}$

$\frac{95x}{100} = 1200$, $x = \frac{\cancel{120000}\ 24000}{\cancel{95}\ 19} = 1263.11$ Rs

Loss of

SP = 1263.11 + $\frac{10 \times 1263.11}{100}$

SP = 1263.11 + 126.311 = 1389.421 Rs

1.15 GOLDEN RICE

→ Rice variety rich in iron and other micronutrients.

→ Useful in tackling malnutrition in children → Example of Food Fortification to increase nutrition.

SECTION - A

खण्ड 'अ'

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है। 6x10=60

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न 2.1 Define Electron and Proton?

उत्तर: → Electron is a subatomic particle present in the outermost, outer and innermost shells of an atom

→ Charge on electron : 1.6×10^{-19} C

→ Electrons are negatively charged

Eg: In hydrogen atom there is 1 electron

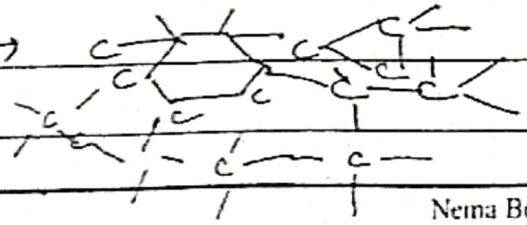
→ Protons are positively charged subatomic particle that are embedded in the nucleus of an atom.

→ Charge on proton is also 1.6×10^{-19} C

→ Moreover the no. of protons remain fixed in an atom. → In H_2 atom there is 1 Proton

2.2 Define Graphene and its importance?

उत्तर: → Graphene is a material formed out of the heating / thinning of a layer of Carbon. → It is a very good conductor of electricity → It is a Nano Technology applicant material with applications in Health sector, operations sector etc → It is almost like a 2 d figure in shape →



SECTION - A

खंड-अ

प्रश्न : निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक हैं।

Question 2 : Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न 2.3 SOLAR ENERGY and MP

उत्तर → Solar Energy is one of the most conventional and alternate source of energy → It is a cleaner energy with lesser pollution to no pollution
→ Madhya Pradesh has recently been in news for the construction of Rewa Solar Power project which will be generating a capacity of 750 MW
→ It will be the largest in Asia
→ Also, the share of electricity generated will be sold to Delhi Metro Corporation for its operations for the first time.

(4)

प्रश्न 2.4 GREEN CHEMISTRY & ITS IMPORTANCE

उत्तर :
→ Green Chemistry is the branch of chemistry dealing with the production, design, manufacture, analysis of substances that help in sustainable economic growth
→ Its importance lies in :
→ 1 Biosparging to treat waste through microorganisms
→ 2 Reduction in pollution
→ eg Oil spills attracting materials
→ Carbon sequestration
→ Controlling Acid Rains
→ Monumental protection

(4)

Q5 Renewable Energy

→ Renewable Energy are alternative form of Energy → They are clean form of energy extracted out of sun, wind, tides, Hydropower, geothermal powers. → Globally, KYOTO PROTOCOL and PARIS CLIMATE DEALS have been signed to reduce Carbon Emissions and promote Renewable Energy → India has made its 'INDCS' to increase Carbon Sink by 40% by 2030 (Renewable Energy Mix (contribution)

Recent initiatives like International Solar Alliance and GRIHA ratings are complete to promote Renewable Energy

Q6 Ramesh complete a work in 10 days while Mahesh in 15 days. In How many days both will complete?

Sol:- Time Taken by Ramesh to complete a work → 10 days

So In 1 day he will complete $\frac{1}{10}$ work

Time taken by Mahesh → 15 days

So in 1 day he will complete $\frac{1}{15}$ work

→ In 1 day both will complete $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}$ work

i.e. $5/30$ work i.e. $\frac{1}{6}$ work

→ Hence 1 work will be completed in 6 days Ans

Sample Sub Head: [illegible]

SECTION A

खंड अ

प्रश्न 1: निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है।

Question 1: Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

प्रश्न: 2.7 Pooja sells her bicycle for 1400 Rs then she incurred loss of 10%. In how much more she should sell bicycle to make a 20% profit

उत्तर:

Loss % = Loss/CP × 100 ⇒ 10 × CP = 100 × Loss (1)

SP = 1400, |SP/CP = Loss%| ⇒ 1400/CP = CP/10

1400 = CP − CP/10 = 9CP/10 ⇒ CP = 14000/9 (2)

To make profit of 20% i.e. 20 = P × 100

20/100 = P/(14000/9) ⇒ Profit = 1/5 × 14000/9 = 2800/9

Profit = 311.11 Rs

So SP − CP = 311.11 ⇒ SP − 14000/9 = 311.11

SP − 1555.55 = 311.11

SP = 1866.66 Rs Ans

5

प्रश्न:

2.8 SUPERCOMPUTERS

उत्तर:

→ India took the impetus to develope supercomputer post 1947, with the establishment of DST in late 1970s.

→ PRATHAM was India's 1st supercomputer

→ India launched National Supercomputing Mission in the new millennium.

→ Recently, MIHIR and PRATYUSH are the name of two super-computer recently launched by India.

5

explanation not enough

SECTION-A

उत्तर 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है। 6x10=60

Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

Q.M - 06

उत्तर 2.9 Biotechnology and Social Developement

→ Biotechnology is the integration of streams of Biochemistry, Microbiology and Engineering Sciences as a whole.
→ Socially, in Agriculture, through genetic Engineering developement of pest resistent variety of BT COTTON
→ The commercialization of a 3 parent baby in UK is also an indicator of social developement → Stem cell Therapy, Cloning, IVF, Biofingerprinting etc are examples of Biotechnology in Society
→ Recent Genome India Project is also an example of application.

3½

Q.M - 06

उत्तर 2.10 Applications of Nano Technology

→ Nanotechnology is the study of particles (1) the scale of 10^{-9} m → Its applications are in →

HEALTH → : Use of Nanotubes for precised surgeries and fracture treatment

POLICING → : Nanomaterial based filter will be used to check alcohol levels, in blood.

MILLITARY → : Precised attack on enemy targets

SCIENCES → : Experimentations of scattering through Nanomaterial colour changes

3½

SECTION - A

3) What does the International Carbon Market mean? Do Detailed Analysis?

Ans: International Carbon Market stands for the market space available for the selling and buying of Carbon credits earned by different countries through different mechanisms.

→ Historic Paris climate deal brought forward the provisions of →

→ Carbon Trading

↓

Between different countries to meet the targets of Intentionally defined National Contributions

→ Mutual Offset

↓

If a country fails to maintain the renewable energy targets as committed then it can pay the monetary amount for the exceeding value and buy it from committed countries.

SECTION -A

Advantages → 1 Give a level playing field to the under developed and least developed countries to work aggressively on reducing Carbon emissions and get rewarded by exchanging Carbon credits in the International market with the developed nations.

2 Facilitates the Technology Transfer related to green/clean energies and investment by developed countries in developing countries to create a sustainable International world.

3 Highly industrialised nations like Germany, USA, Japan tend to contribute more towards Carbon and Green House gases emissions and hence a mutual and cooperative ecosystem for different countries in the International Market help offsetting the historical losses to underdeveloped nations.

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न 1 सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। कोई उत्तर अनिवार्य है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के भीतर 'आंतरिक विकल्प' का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 1 All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in each question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (1.1) Continued (जारी)

Disadvantages → 1 No binding commitment to the developed countries or any incentives for facilating Technology transfer.

→ 2 No sharing formula agreed in fixed terms for carbon trade.

→ 3 Time is not fixed for the operations.

→ 4 Based on ethical and goodwill gesture of different countries

Way forward → International Carbon Market is a welcome step in reducing Carbon emissions through mutual cooperations but time bound and targeted delivery of targets as envisaged in Paris Climate Deal and the Madrid conference will be the way to go.

Q2 Describe in detail the impact of Climate change on Society?

Climate change is a global crisis emanating out of the greenhouse gases emissions and global warming leading to an increase in the average temperature of planet earth.

Impacts of Climate change are manifold over society in different sectors :-

1 Sea level rise → Coastal regions of the world are witnessing an increase in levels of land submergence due to the expansion of water due to the climate change

This in turn create issues of changing geopolitical boundaries and displacement of people with vulnerabilities of disasters.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Eg: Tamil Nadu's coastal areas

3. Reduction in groundwater and surface water resources due to erratic rainfall, droughts leading to low availability of [illegible] water and hence overexploitation of groundwater resources for irrigation causes overall disturbance in society

Eg: Punjab / Haryana → falling groundwater tables

eg: Marathwada Region → Prevalence of water wars for potable water

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उत्तरक उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है। 3x15=45

Question 3 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

4 Internal and Illegal Migration →
Climate change indirectly influences the locals to leave the area and migrate to neighbour countries for food security and shelter security causing influx of illegal migrants creating problems in Internal Security

Eg: Bangladeshi illegal migrants settled across West Bengal due to the continuous depletion of land resources in Bangladesh

5 Auxillary issues like Regionalism, Communalism due to depletion of resources impacted somewhat by Climate change also

Henceforth, environmental conventions like UNFCCC and SDG's must be ratified by all like minded countries and step by step reforms in a time bound manner be implemented

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न है, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के प्रारम्भ में अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

Question 3 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. This question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न:

3.3 If the length of a rectangle is increased by 50% and its width is reduced by 20%. Then % change in area?

उत्तर :

Let the length of rectangle be L

Let the Breadth of rectangle be B

Area of Rectangle = length × Breadth

$= \boxed{LB}$ — (1)

(12)

Now, length of a rectangle is increased by 50%. Hence Now length of Rectangle be

$= L + \frac{50}{100} \times L = \frac{3}{2} \times L \rightarrow (2)$

Width is reduced by 20%.

ie $B - \frac{20}{100} \times B$ — (3)

Scanned with CamScanner

SECTION-B

खंड-ब

इस प्रश्न A (i) उप प्रश्न है प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

There are (i) sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

Q.1 (3.3) Continued (जारी)

so new breadth is $\frac{4}{5}B$ Ans

so New Area = New length × New Breadth

$= \frac{3L}{2} \times \frac{4B}{5}$

$= \frac{6BL}{5} \rightarrow (4)$

New Area $= \frac{6}{5}A$ (from Eq (1))

Old Area $= A$

Change in Area $= \frac{\text{New Area} - \text{Old Area}}{\text{Old Area}} \times 100$

Note : [illegible]

Instructions : There are [illegible] sub questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum [illegible] words. All questions are mandatory. There is [illegible] internal choice in every question. The answer to the internal choice of the candidates is to be [illegible] in the answer sheet. [illegible] question carries 15 (Fifteen) marks.

Q.No. (3.3) Continued (जारी)

$$= \frac{6/5A - A}{A} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{A}{5A} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times 100$$

$$= 20\% \text{ Ans}$$

ANIKRITI
ANIC - 2/3/21
CST - FLT3

PART B

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1 This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

1.1 Indira Awas Yojna — Gramin pmAY

→ To provide housing to BPL households as well as LIG, HIG, MIG sections of society.
→ It started in between 1970's - 1980's.

1.2 Hariyali Project

→ is related to sustainable developement and increasing forest cover → By Madhya Pradesh government.

1.3 Rajiv Awas Yojna — PMVAY

→ Extension of Indira Awas Yojna to provide housing for BPL and other sections → Started in b/w 1980-1990s
→ Aim: Housing for all sections

1.4 Saksher Bharat Yojna

→ To increase the literacy levels and hence Human Capital → Ministry of Labour and Employment

1.5 Rojgar Setu Yojna

→ To provide employment opportunities to urban and rural poor.
→ In the lines of MGNREGA.

1.6 Give it up Campaign

→ Aim to hold off the subsidies on LPG cylinders voluntarily → For middle class in favour of BPL families → An example of Cross Subsidization

1.7 Priyadarshini Yojana

1.8 Bulls and Bears

→ State of Market, when economic growth and employment is projected to be high in near term → BULL and if economic growth and employment is supposed to be low then → BEAR

1.9 Tertiary Sector

→ is related to the selling/buying trading related activities of goods and services → Eg: Doctor, Engineer, Bankers, Tourism, Pharma services

1.10 SDR

→ Special Drawing Rights are fixed value of a basket of currencies and gold available to each country as per the → quota in IMF → Basket contains Dollars, Euros, Yen, Renminbi etc

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

1.11 NAFTA

→ Trade Agreement named North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement.
→ Contains countries like Canada, USA, UK, France → An exception to WTO's MFN principle.

1.12 Payment Banks

→ New financial institutions which take deposits but do not provide loans → Contribute in Financial Inclusion Eg: Airtel Payment Bank, Paytm Payment Bank

1.13 Zero Net Aid

→ Typically explains case of Budget Surplus → No requirement of Grant in Aid → Self financing by Taxes eg Delhi Budget of 2018 & 2019

1.14 Seed Village Concept

→ linked to supply of seeds at cheaper costs and higher quality
→ In the form of cooperatives
→ Useful in Horticulture

1.15 Import substitution

→ Favouring local industries by means of restriction on imports from foreign → By increasing custom duties on foreign goods → By providing monetary bonus

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंक का है।

Question.2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न: 2.2 Role of Public Finance in economic development of country?

उत्तर: → Public Finance is the expenditure incurred by government excluding pensions, subsidies and contributing to formation of public goods.

→ Investment by government in construction of highways, schools, hospitals employs workers. → In turn, salaries provided to them help in increasing Consumption Expenditure and Demand.

→ For Industries → Public Finance helps in logistics → Increasing productivity → Translates in working salary increase → ↑ in GDP

3½

प्रश्न: 2.3 Inclusive Growth

उत्तर: → Stands for equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth amongst all sections of society.

→ No Social Inequalities in terms of caste, region, religion, gender in work → Equal economic opportunities to all sections of society → political representation and equal to self determination for all → Income Inequality must decrease and so must the development of rural economy

As per NCERT pattern

3½

Add more data word limit too low

Write answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 10 (ten) marks.

2.4 Working of SEBI

→ SEBI is a statutory body constituted under SEBI Act of 1990's decade → SEBI is the Securities market regulator of our country. → It regulates the stock exchanges NSE, BSE through inspections and audits → Formulates rules and framework related to functioning of share equities, debentures, commodities, stock brokers etc → All our sector specific regulators like IRDAI, PFRDAI etc alongwith SEBI are also part of Financial Stability Development Council.

2.5 State Causes of economic backwardness and regional imbalances in India?

Backwardness and Regional Imbalance Causes

→ 1 Historical reasons → British developed the port areas of Bombay etc & neglected other

→ 2 Poverty and illiteracy
Eg Post 1947 → Literacy of mere 15%.

→ 3 Geographical → states with natural coast more dev'd

→ 4 Lack of Education and skills

→ 5 Terrorism and Secessionist

प्रश्न: 2 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 6 (छः) अंक हैं।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks

प्रश्न: 2.7 Parameters of HDI.

उत्तर: Human Developement Index constitutes the parameters of (1) Average years of schooling completed (Mean years) 2 Life expectancy average of an adult 3 Standard of living ie per capita income of an individual

→ Released by UNDP for its Human Development Report → For education component (1), mean years of schooling → Literacy Rate, Gross Enrollment Ratio & Net enrollment ratios are taken into account.

(3)

प्रश्न: 2.8 Causes of Industrial Sickness in MP

उत्तर:

→ MP is located at the heart of our country so geographically no natural advantage of coasts, helpful in exports. → Low level of Literacy and Human Capital, as per Census 2011 lesser than the National average

→ Poor child and women nutritional health → 1st in country (MMR) and issue of child stunting, malnutrition etc.

→ lack of skilled workforce to be absorbed in industries → Presence of labour intensive industries always due to Transport & L

(5)

2.9 Special Economic Zone

Constituted under Special Economic Zone Act of 1920's post liberalisation and amended later in 2013.

Importance
→ 1 To promote industries for exports and foreign investment in service sector
→ 2 Area within the country but with different Tax exemptions and benefits
→ 3 Promotion to employment
→ Multiple sectors promotion eg Ports, Exports, logistics
→ In India eg: Chennai port SEZ, Kandla port SEZ
→ To raise it by 250 b$ by 2025 similar to China's SEZ.

2.10 Extreme Poverty

→ A qualitative indicator of the extreme lower indices of Health, Nutrition, Income etc.

→ Not able to fulfil basic needs of food, clothing, shelter without state's support.

→ As per World Bank, less than 1$ per day would be counted as extreme poor.

→ vicious debt sudden trap emerges out of it → Schemes like MGNREGA to uplift people out of extreme poverty.

define as to the poverty

प्रश्नोत्तर

SECTION -A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10

प्रश्न: 2.11 MAKE IN INDIA CAMPAIGN

उत्तर : started in the year 2014 to promote manufacturing in India

Obj. Target.

Importance (2)

→ 1 To ↑ the share of Manufacturing in Economic Growth compared eg from 20% to 25-30% by 2030

→ 2 Skilling and Training of youth eg Skill India Mission

→ 3 Absorb Indian youth in skill intensive industries

→ 4 Create employment opportunities of 20m per year.

→ 5 become competitive in defence technologies & exports

प्रश्न: 2.12 11th FYP contributions in Eco. Devt?

उत्तर : → 11th FYP started between 2007 - 2012. → Increased Agriculture growth rate of Proposed 4% from the earlier 2.1%

→ emphasised on education sector universal literacy, access to education, Knowledge based industrial development. → Provided impetus to the Human Capital Development and boost in exports through Trade.

Different effects of Liberalization on Indian Agriculture?

Liberalization stands for the removal of restrictions and on imports or trade with foreign countries alongside deregulation and delicensing of sectors and foreign investment permitted.

Liberalization effects were seen in the form of changes in structure of agriculture and practices

First of all post Green Revolution Indian agriculture became productive and fertile land areas were agricultrally dominant in areas of Punjab, Haryana especially.

Post liberalization, the farmers of Haryana and Punjab became big landlords due to the increased prices of the land

प्रश्न 3 इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, आपको उनमें से आंतरिक विकल्प भी है, आपको उत्तर देना है।

Question 3 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be ... internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option ... question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

प्रश्न (3.3) Continued (जारी)

in the green Revolution led fo... investment by foreign companies.

→ Side by side, it led to the migration of many farmers from other UP, Bihar, MP to work as agricultural labourers in these fields.

→ Liberalization caused the decrease in use of manual labour for agricultural practices because of the imports of new and modern equipments.

→ Socially, women become more domesticated in states of Punjab Haryana as modern tools replaced human labour leading to a decrease in women LFPR rate.

→ Land fragmentation within families employed in agricultural sector increased leading to further

...ion of producting in fields. undoline heading

...du increase in non farm jobs and a shift to urban centre started due to new employment opportunities post liberalisation eg NCR region, Gurgaon, Delhi

Moreover, the equal distribution of developement via agriculture happened with farmers of North requiring labour while farmers of UP, Bihar requiring to work as migrants labour.

In rural areas of Bihar and Eastern India liberalization facilitated the migration of male members through better logistics and hence caused Feminization of labour in rural areas.

Overall liberalization brought both positive and negative implications for the farmers as a whole.

Unemployment and poverty both are most in India's explosion

Unemployment stands for those who are actively seeking for a job but are unable to get it.

Poverty on the other hand is the absence of fulfilment of basic needs like food, clothing, shelter and education, job opportunities further due to lack of income.

→ Post Independence, India started to gradually strength by putting socialist policies in place to promote employment and back local industries and be self sufficient.

→ From the 1st FYP (1951-56), 2nd (1956-61) & 3rd (1961-66) India focus on industrialisation of economy with an emphasis on trickle down effect to build economy.

SECTION-B

खंड-ब

इस खण्ड में 04 प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के प्रारंभ अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

There are 04 questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks. 3x15=45

Q.3) Continued (जारी)

→ However, it failed to materialize and hence reoriented strategy with emphasis on agriculture was adopted which served as an avenue for employment.

→ Post Green Revolution and liberalization, the shift in growth rate from agriculture to manufacturing was required to employ the increasing population.

→ Instead we moved to services sector boom and employed huge skill force in IT services, BPO etc but it is the Manufacturing sector which helps in boosting economy by absorption of labour like in China

→ India bypassed it, post liberalization jobs increased in services sector both formally and informally but presently it has reached its peak.

4

Sample Note Book

Question 1 There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 100 words. All questions are mandatory. There is no internal options in every question. The answer to the internal options of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

Ans. (1.3) Continued (3rd)

Put positive your data of poverty and unemployment and compare with GDP

→ The latest NSSO survey pointed out towards the unemployment rate to be 6.2% which was a 30 year high.

→ The working age population (15-49) years in India is very large but due to lack of jobs India's demographic dividend is not being utilized.

→ On the other hand, As per Tendulkar and Rangrajan Committee, India has decreased urban and rural poverty to around 17% and 25% on average but due to huge population overload the numbers keep on changing.

It acts as a hit on economic resources of country as the resources with the country are limited and the time is running out for the nation to become a superpower. However, sustainable and conglomerating of employment, skill, poverty will add to our nation building.

Name Book 07/07/21

Q3 Foreign Investment Promotion Board? Why was it abolished

Foreign Investment Promotion Board was an agency constituted for the approvale of foreign direct investment in India by foreign investors

Discuss why it was formed

Investment via foreign is a key component in raising the GDP of the nation and to get familiar with the latest technology available in market which further leads to increased productivity and employment

→ Investments in India post 2005 were approved by government of India through two routes :-

→ Automatic Route

Approved Route

→ Between post 2005, when India witnessed a fast GDP growth of > 9% and the Entrement by foreign companies started to increase, a new case type of problems came to be seen.

→ Post liberalisation, government must have stepping down away with approvals in various sectors to comply with WTO principles but in the wake of national security and protection to domestic industries Government put in place approved route too.

→ Foreign Promotion Investment Board during 2005-2012 came into discrepancies with the alleged corruption case of 2G spectrum allocation and hence loss to the exchequer of the government at the market rate.

Sample Question Paper | परीक्षित प्रश्नपत्र

SECTION-A

खंड 'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 1000 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के साथ अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

There are 03 sub-question in this question each has to be answered in maximum 1000 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

प्रश्न (1.3) Continued (जारी)

therefore FIPB was abolished in the recent years to curb the control.

→ Also Indian government liberalised the sectors where investment is permitted to 100% FDI in retail and 49% share in manufacturing of Defence equipments too.

→ To increase India's share in global exports and to make the products and services competitive Indian government drew away with FIPB and apart from strategic sectors like Media, Defence equipments, Nuclear Energy, Communication Indian government allowed for greater 50% share in all other sectors.

→ Overall, the abolishing of FIPB should be seen in the light of increasing restructuring and control over investment which will [illegible] GDP