

मूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
ample Question Answer Booklet

ART..... 2

APER..... II

ATE..... 16/11/22

Paper Code
GS-IV 2



Paper Code

GS-IV 2

रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

नाम गोविंदा राठौर

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

Roll No.

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0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो वीक्षक निम्नांकित
गोले को काले/नीले पेन से भरे एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :



This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

(1.1) _____
_____ : Asian Development-bank has provision of membership throughout the world it has Russia, China, Japan, India as members.

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (1.2) _____
उत्तर : _____

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (1.3) _____
उत्तर : _____

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (1.4) _____
उत्तर : Demographic dividend is of India is 15-59 engaged in workforce, 68% sexual population, 60% workable population.

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (1.5) _____
उत्तर : National income value of goods & services produced at factor cost.

ह। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

que. 1

प्रश्न: (1.6)

उत्तर:

Prioritely sectors lending is priority of sectors in which money is lending by government.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (1.7)

उत्तर:

(i) To promote export of India
(ii) Increase manufacturing in India by providing exemptions (iii) Easy process for manufacturing

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (1.8)

उत्तर:

Unique identification authority of India is body which is accountable to maintain the information confidential under government

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (1.9)

उत्तर:

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (1.10)

उत्तर:

Highest population density district is Bhopal, while lowest population density district is Dindori.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (1.11)

उत्तर :

Primary sector contributes largest among these sectors almost 58%. At constant price is 49% while current 36.9%.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

उत्तर :

- ① मुख्यमंत्री किसान सम्मिद्धि योजना
- ② मुख्यमंत्री भूमिगत योजना
- ③ मुख्यमंत्री सोलर पंपसेट योजना

प्रश्न: (1.13)

उत्तर :

GDP of Madhya Pradesh is 97.515

प्रश्न: (1.14)

उत्तर :

Madhya Pradesh largest producer of soya bean, wheat & Jwar.

प्रश्न: (1.15)

उत्तर :

Madhya was properly of black soil which accounts for production of wheat, soya, cotton. easier to industry to necessary raw materials

e. 2

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.1)

उत्तर: Foreign capital helps in generation more foreign currency. Government also can expand their market in foreign.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

उत्तर:

GDP	V/S	NDP
Gross Domestic mean production of goods & services within in domestic territory by resident & non-resident of India / country.		Net Domestic product is the production in which depreciation cost removed. [Net = GDP - Depreciation]

Que. 2 This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

पू./M = 0:

 प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (2.3)

उत्तर: Multinational companies have following features

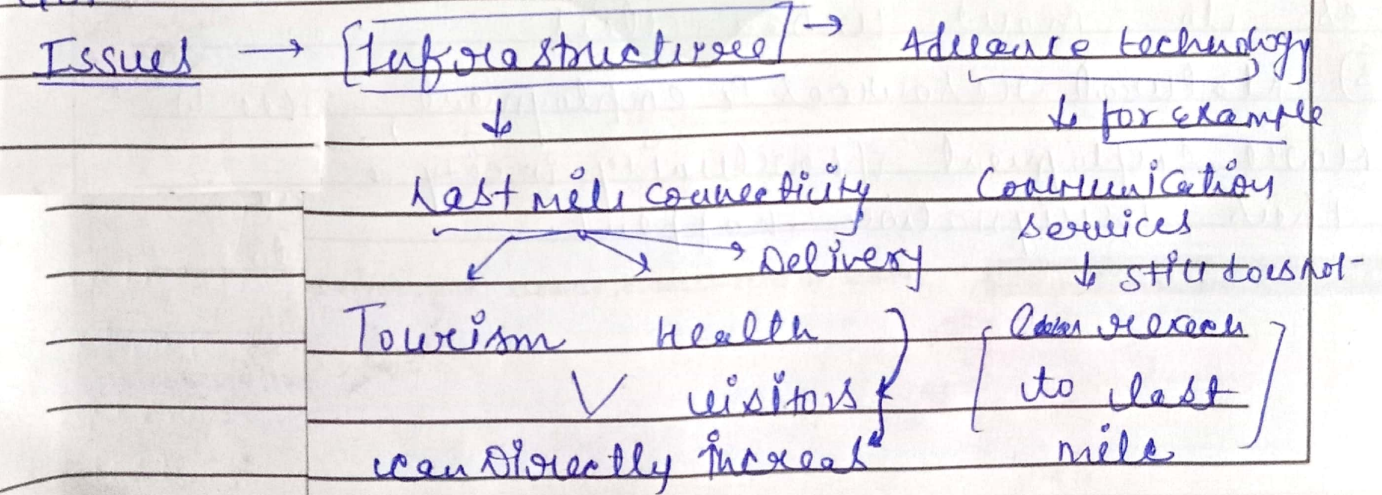
- es -
- ① They set their quarters in multiple countries.
 - ② Promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), that increase the employment in a country.
 - ③ Increase competition in local market companies.
 - ④ Brings technology, manufacturing in country.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

पू./M = 0:

 प्रासांक

उत्तर: 17% people engaged in service sector but service contributes 48% to the country's GDP.



Que. 2

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.5)

उत्तर: Due to COVID-19 Indian Economy phases challenges such as our secondary sector has stop for the lockdown duration, there was high inflation, primary sector phased not much challenges it continue its growth, but farmers have to face challenges of sowing crops, but at the same time we exported COVID-19 vaccine & increase our foreign exchange reserves

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर: Migration due to the following reasons -

- ① Due to climatic factors - Existence of extreme cold climate, extreme hot climate forces people to migrate
- ② ease of living - Availability of all sources in the cities also attract villages to more urban cities
- ③ Natural resources & employment, - Due to more employment opportunity in city & thus immigration happens.

Que. 2

उत्तर का लक्ष्य संक्षेप और स्पष्टता में है। प्रश्न के अनुसार उत्तर दें। (1914) उत्तर का 5।

VOXUS=40

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

प्रश्न: (2.7)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

Contribution of service sector is increase in Madhya Pradesh. From 1950's it was 8% while in 2021 it is 36%. It is increasing rapidly in economy of Madhya Pradesh.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

Madhya Pradesh has regional imbalances such as in Chambal division there is hilly and badland topography, while on Eastern side there is Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand Plateau which does not suits its agricultural practices. In South there is deep valley of Madhya Pradesh known as valley. Thus it difficult to plan & implement its policy in Madhya Pradesh.

प्रश्न 2.

इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

Que. 2

This question contains 08 short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 50 words/5 to 6 lines. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

08x05=40

प्रश्न: (2.9)

उत्तर: 2.9 Madhya Pradesh produce wheat, rice, soya at large level despite these challenges in production & distribution.

(1) Climate - Due to early hot temperature & late cold temperature crops are facing maturity issues

(2) Topography - Madhya Pradesh is much diversify in topography such badlands, gullies, plateaus valleys it also faces land irrigation issues.

प्रश्न: (2.10)

उत्तर: 2.10 Madhya Pradesh has 43% of workable population. The youth of Madhya Pradesh has potential to change the scenario. More than 60% involve in several employment while 32% women also involve in agricultural employment in several areas. If the potential of the demography is tapped then economy will have positive result. It can possible by training the people more than 15 year age.

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.1)

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तिक

उत्तर : Subsidy is a financial asset to public by government in order to adopt new technologies or to social development.

It is of two types direct & indirect. Direct when government provides credit to direct beneficiary account, while in indirect government purchase it at higher rate & sell it to lower rate to public. For example in case of LPG subsidy which is indirect, while LPG subsidy is direct.

Subsidy problems or solutions:-

~~However~~ Subsidy has both character i.e. its solution for public but problem to government.

problem to government → By giving subsidies either direct or indirect government-

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

increases its fiscal deficit. This is burden on government, because Fiscal deficit was a standard of 3% of its GDP, should not be greater than it. But in previous year went upto 6.8% because of these subsidies & government expenditures.

Solution - Public does not accept new things or technology quickly. They did not want to change their traditional practices for example in case of Agriculture, LPG cylinders. When government provide subsidy public do adopt & try flexible in coercive practices.

This happens in case of poor or vulnerable peoples. The adoption led to new level in society & there is need its development that government has one way to change its problem to solution by increasing taxes for financially well people or by decreasing subsidy to those who are able to afford it. Because India has large section of coercive people, thus need such subsidies.

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20

प्रासांक

प्रश्न: (3.2)

उत्तर : Direct benefit transfer is initiative of government of India to make direct contact between citizen & government by removing intermediaries. Though it financial aid is possible direct to citizens.
Benefit of DBT → It help in reduce corruption and remove intermediaries.

Benefit direct goes to account of beneficiaries

Role of Jan - ① It was launched in year 2014. Through it government has opened account of people who are eligible to take benefits.

②: Through these accounts government was able to transfer money such as scholarships, pensions to the beneficiaries.

③ In this Aadhar was linked to account number, which prevent its holder to

Que. 3

एक लम्बे उत्तर के समक्ष आनवायत करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।
This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

04x20=80

प्रश्न 3: (3.2) Continued (जारी)

hold more than one account. This also
reduces cases of multiple time single
beneficiaries.

प्रश्न 3. आनवाय ह। प्रश्न म आतारक विकल्प भा हा सकता ह। अभ्यथा जिस आतारक विकल्प का उत्तर द रह ह उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी) Ans 3.3

Public Distribution system was came during the Bengal famine in 1940's. British started the distribute food grains to houses. This PDS got importance & reached it's peak in 1997.

The program such Rearmup Public Distribution system distributed food grains into willy regions of the country from 1 June 1997 to

② other program such as Target The malnutrition public distribution system helps hunger, etc. & brought food grains to can easily village level with the help of tackle with gram panchayat. such kind of program.

③ It also utilize the excess production of farmers & increase income of farmers.

But this system also have challenges:-

प्रश्न 3. आनवाय है। प्रश्न में आतारक विकल्प भा हा सकता है। अभ्यथा जिस आतारक विकल्प का उत्तर द रह है उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

(A) stock of government cereals, does not have warehouses

(B) Ration shops distribute ration, but without any transparency
(C) Real people does not get benefit, for example, some times above poverty line also get benefit from it

(D) other challenges of black marketing & quality of food grains that are provided to people whether it is effective to reduce the problem such as malnutrition exist

Reforms that can result into efficient distribution:

(1) A survey of ration shops in order to check time of distribution, quality of food grains by taking it attendance

(2) Some times there is high crowd on ration shop & some times far away from the respective wards. Try to establish shop with in a ward so it will easily accessible to poor people.

(3) Ahar linking, biometric pass to get food grains.

This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

04x20=

पू./म.

प्राप्ति

प्रश्न: (3.4)

उत्तर :

Agriculture plays important role in Madhya Pradesh economy from the independence to till now. At that time it was 59% contributing to Madhya Pradesh economy while in present also hold larger section upto 37%.

But it facing issues such as storage, produce, transportation -

Issues in produce - (1) Madhya Pradesh has monsoon climate, varies from west to east. In west from E to East from 1000mm to 2000mm. Thus Eastern states are more favourable to grow water intensive crops, but western limited to wheat, soy, cotton, gram etc.

(2) Seed quality also a big problem in production.

(3) Less irrigation land, topography of Madhya Pradesh is big challenge to agriculture activities.

Scanned with

3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in about 200-250 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

3: (3.4) Continued (जारी)

Storage & transportation marketing problem -
if the crop are grown in excess amount then some times their lack of warehouse & transportation to gain profit from production.

Madhya Pradesh government initiatives

(1) Bhannant scheme - To pay interest prices, such as soyabean does not come under ~~MSF~~ minimum support price.

(2) Mukhya Mantri Kisan Samridhi Yojna - It promotes the production of Paddy & wheat crop by taking it into Mini MSRP support price.

(3) Recently in year 2022, organic seed institute has been setup in Madhya Pradesh. This institute will definitely help in providing quality seeds. Also reduce

(4) Artificial technology is burden on Jabalpur Kendriya Vishwa Udhyaalay.

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20
प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न: (187)
3-5

उत्तर : Skill human ~~work~~ is more competence & it is Capital for ~~work~~ human Capital. The skill can develop through institutes Industries, trainings.

Madhya Pradesh has Global Skill Park industrial training institutes which provides skill to humans. Madhya Pradesh has started craft scheme, Madhya Pradesh paid yojna to women for skill development.

There are other institute leader Global Skill Park such Centre for advance training, Centre for agriculture training. It will provide competence which will be of international level & employable.