

PART-I

Paper Code  
3<sup>rd</sup> FLT  
GS-I-A



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रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में लिखें -  
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0)

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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें मानिका

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जाए।

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

परीक्षा का माध्यम: हिन्दी  अंग्रेजी

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

मानिका

निम्नांकित भाग वीक्षक द्वारा ही भरा जाए।

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 :

(केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर एवं सील परीक्षा भवन में)

नोट:- अभ्यर्थी अगले पृष्ठ पर अंकित परीक्षा संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण निर्देशों को पढ़कर अनिवार्यतः पालन करें।

प्रश्न 1.

इस प्रश्न में 15 अति लघुत्तरिय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पावत लाइन। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Que. 1

This question contains 15 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.1)

उत्तर: Retardation is opposite to acceleration. The force that opposite to motion cause retardation.

प्रश्न: (1.2)

उत्तर: When light passes through prism it will bend to its normal and it will dispersed into seven colour.

प्रश्न: (1.3)

उत्तर: Number of oscillations in a second is known as frequency. Due to vibrations is known as frequency of vibrations.

प्रश्न: (1.4)

उत्तर:

प्रश्न: (1.5)

उत्तर: We use acids to clean furish, base to remove yellow layer from teeth, soap that we use to bath & wash.

प्रश्न: (1.6)

उत्तर: Element is part of substance. It always a isolate, it is basic unit that participate in bonding, It can metal & non-metal.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.7)

उत्तर: Organic farming is long term method for short term it is not good, because of increasing demand in market.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.8)

उत्तर: Prokaryotic cell are those, does not exist with nucleus; while Eukaryotic cell are those having nucleus.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.9)

उत्तर: Typhoid, Cholera, Swine flu are related to health & hygiene.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.10)

उत्तर: SHIVAY

प्रश्न 1. हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।  
Que. 1 This question contains 15 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न: (1.11)

उत्तर: Social media educate people politically, economically & socially. That result into participation of people in governance.

प्रश्न: (1.12)

उत्तर: C-language, C++, Python, Java, BASIC

प्रश्न: (1.13)

उत्तर:

प्रश्न: (1.14)

उत्तर:

प्रश्न: (1.15)

उत्तर: Universal Vaccination Programme started in 1978. It consists 12 vaccines - Pertussis, Polio, Pneumonia, Tetanus, Meningitis, Measles, Rubella, Rotavirus, Japanese Encephalitis, Hepatitis-B, Diphtheria

प्रश्न: (1.16)

उत्तर: Ministry of Ayush came in existence in 2003 with aim to promote Indian medicine system with changing diet & health patterns.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.17)

उत्तर: Homeopathy is widely expected & a method of treatment. In this 'drugs' administered to human bodies. It is used in all fields.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.18)

उत्तर: National AIDS control programme, National TB control programme, National hepatitis control programme.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.19)

उत्तर: Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre situated at Bangalore. It designs & launches satellites.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.20)

उत्तर: There are two liquid propulsion launchers Kozhikode & Vikram Sarabhai. Tamil Nadu ISRO has developed its own cryogenic engine.

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न: (1.21)

उत्तर: Remote sensing india started with IRS-1A satellite with help of COSPAR and Baikonur Russian space centre.

प्रश्न: (1.22)

उत्तर: Environment protection act, 1986, to protect environment from pollution & strengthen penal system of 5 years imprisonment & ₹1 lakh fine.

प्रश्न: (1.23)

उत्तर: Biodiversity is complex habitat of living organisms having source terrestrial, aquatic, marine & ex wetlands coastal area full of biodiversity.

प्रश्न: (1.24)

उत्तर: Environment education aware people, student & populace of environment in this ~~growing~~ growing world. EEAT is education program.

प्रश्न: (1.25)

उत्तर: India has granite rock system, Sedimentary rock, limestone rock, Basaltic rock system in South.

इस प्रश्न में 30 अति लघुत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

This question contains 30 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

30x3=90

प्रश्न 1.

प्रश्न: (1.26)

उत्तर: Ground water has its importance because madhya pradesh is agriculture depended economy.

प्रश्न: (1.27)

उत्तर: Lithosphere is made up of upper most layer of mantle & crust. This floats on asthenosphere.

प्रश्न: (1.28)

उत्तर: Energy management is shared term strategy to conserve energy, pollution, natural resources.

प्रश्न: (1.29)

उत्तर: Oceanic energy required huge system that can convert heat into energy. It is very costly & not developed.

प्रश्न: (1.30)

उत्तर: ① Conventional sources are <sup>non-</sup>renewable while non-conventional sources are renewable, ② made up of millions of process, these are sun energy

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

पू./M = 03



प्राप्तांक

पू./M = 03



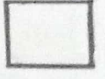
प्राप्तांक

This question contains 10 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 choosen. Each question carries 5 (Five) marks.

uc.2

प्रश्न: (2.1)

पू./M = 05



उत्तर: Transformation of heat have their importance -

① protect environ-  
-ment.   
 ↳ The transformation of heat into energy is nowadays using widely.

② It present abundantly in nature with solar panel, OTEC, It is converting into electricity. Geothermal energy is also a using to protect environment.

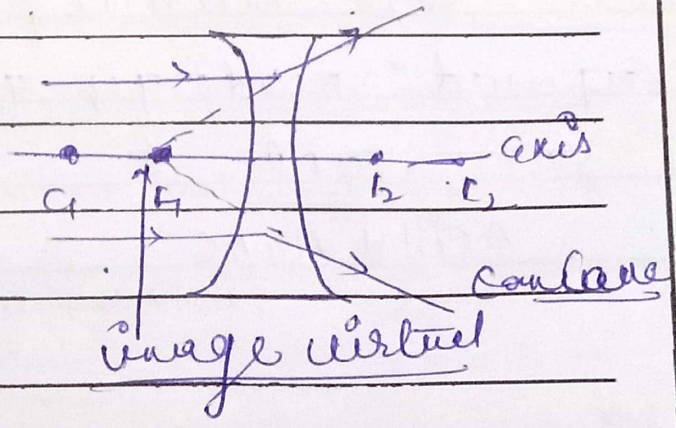
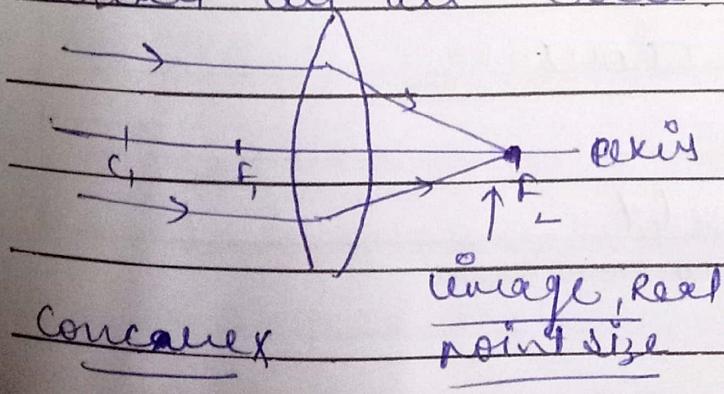
प्रश्न: (2.2)

पू./M = 05



उत्तर: There are two type of lenses concave & convex.

Image formed by convex is Real & virtual ~~kind~~, while image form by concave is virtual in all cases.





प्रश्न: (2.3)

उत्तर:

### Physical changes

- ① Physical changes are reversible in nature
- ② These changes does not lose its identity
- ③ Ex - Salt-water - can be separate by using distillation process

### Chemical change

- ① These are irreversible in nature.
- ② These changes lose their original identity
- ③ It is not separable by using distillation process or by any other process.

प्रश्न: (2.4)

उत्तर:

Acid - Acids are sour in taste, those molecule which loose its  $H^+$  ion in aqueous solution. Ex -  $CH_3COOH$ ,  $H_2SO_4$

Base - Bases are bitter in taste, loose  $OH^-$  ion in aqueous solution -  $NaOH$ ,  $Ca(OH)_2$

Salt - Are mixture of acid & base. It neutral compound made up of ions.

Ex -  $NaCl$ , \*

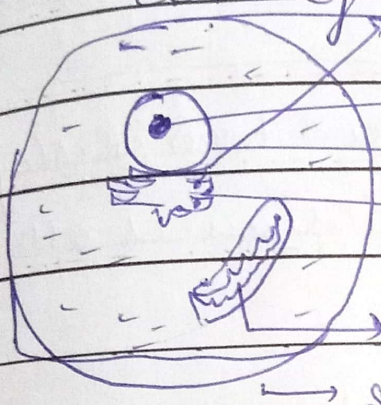


प्रश्न: (2.5)

उत्तर:

Cell is basic structural & functional unit of life. Two types of cell are present animal & plant (eukaryotic) & prokaryotic.

Eukaryotic cell

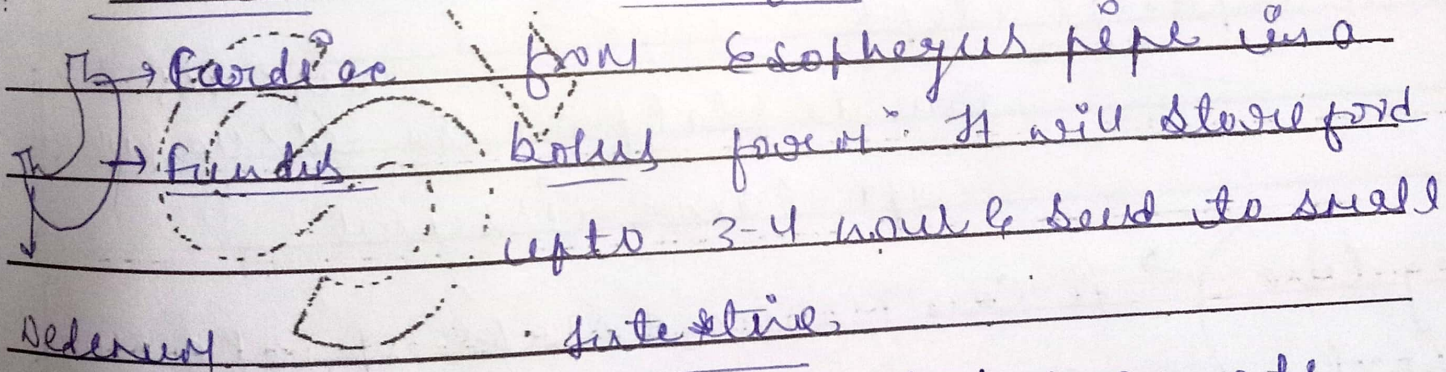


- Golgi apparatus → waste storage of cell
- Nucleolus
- Nucleus → consist genetic material
- Rough endoplasmic reticulum → help in protein synthesis
- Mitochondria → ATP production
- Semi permeable membrane → export/import

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर:

Stomach → To store food when it comes



Small Intestine - It has 3 parts: Duodenum, Jejunum, & Ileum. Small intestine receives pancreatic juice, Bile juice from pancreas & liver to digest food.

प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर:

importance of e-governance - (1) To reduce time period to public services (2) easily doing business (3) Grievance & redressal mechanism (4) government to citizen direct contact (5) less corruption in governance (6) Business to citizen interaction (7) government to Business interaction.

Portal - ministry of information & broadcasting portal, RTI RTI-portal for grievances address.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

उत्तर:

It educate people politically, aware mass about the government  
 Positive impact: steps  
 provide platform to discuss public importance issues

Negative impact: → It can mobilize mass by fake news & can cause revolutionary stage  
 → Rumours flare up communalism  
 Disclose national security important news

time - 8 hr, distance - 240

$$\text{speed} = \frac{240}{8} = 48 \text{ km/hr}$$

same distance in

speed) has speed to be covered in  $1\frac{2}{3}$  hr

$$\text{speed} = \frac{240 \text{ km}}{2.5 \text{ hr}} = 15 \text{ km/hr Answer}$$

इस प्रश्न में 20 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में 5 अंकों का विकल्प भी हो सकता है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है। उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।  
 This question contains 20 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.  
 Que.2

प्रश्न: (2.11)

उत्तर :

M.P. Welfare Schemes

- Madli yojna
- Matka scheme
- Indira Pension Scheme
- To provide pension to old age

geer kinohi yojna

- ↓
- providing 500 Rs
- Per month to the
- pass give
- To raise necessity among women & child

प्रश्न: (2.12)

उत्तर :

*(Faint handwritten scribbles)*

This question contains 20 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: (2.13)

पूर्./म = 05



उत्तर:

Conventional sources	Non-conventional
<del>Agro-based</del> Fodder, wood	Solar energy,
Coal, natural gas, fossil fuel,	geothermal energy,
	Oceanic energy

Importance of conventional & non-conventional sources  
 → Conventional source has its importance to full immediate demand but not for future, to future non-conventional source are required.

प्रश्न: (2.14)

पूर्./म = 05

प्राप्त



उत्तर:

Issues → the energy strategies are less effective. The strategies are

प्रश्न: (2.15)

उत्तर:

Alternate source of energy can meet the demand of electricity generation and not polluting the environment. ex - solar, energy, Bio-fuel, hydro. Presently solar energy contributing 3% only, hydro - 12%. They are also expensive not followed by all peoples. Future → these sources are sustainable & have potential to full fill requirement.

प्रश्न: (2.16)

उत्तर:

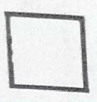
Environment education Awareness training program (EAT) was introduced in the five five year plan, National environment awareness program, Eco GLOBE program under national Green Corps (NGC) <sup>introduced</sup> by central government.

This question contains 20 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.

20x5=100

प्रश्न: (2.17)

पू./M = 05



उत्तर:

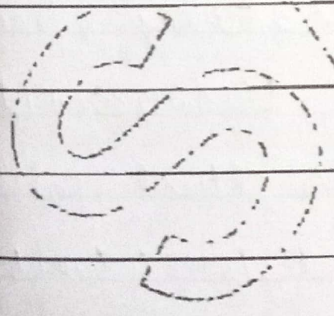
Sedimentary rock - These rocks are formed due to deposition of metamorphic & igneous rocks. These are soft & fossilized in nature. ex - limestone, coal, metamorphic rocks. These rocks are hard in nature. Formed by cooling magma in crustal plane. These are not fossilized rocks. ex - Granite, gneiss in observation, quartz.

प्रश्न: (2.18)

पू./M = 05



उत्तर:





उत्तर :

प्रश्न: (2.20)

उत्तर :

Srinivasa Ramanujan belongs to Tamil Nadu state. He was born on 22 Dec 1888. He ~~worked~~ was a member of Royal Society of London. Although he did not receive any formal education, but solved the mathematical theorems and published the theorems that were still using to solve mathematical problems. Thus he also present as "Man. Kani Infinity".

प्रश्न: (3.1)

उत्तर: Sound is mechanical longitudinal wave. It requires medium to propagate. When it propagates it consists rarefaction & compressions.

Sound Amplitude - The maximum disturbance that cause in sound is known as amplitude. The loudness is depend on amplitude of wave.

Wavelength  $\rightarrow$  The wavelength in sound is distance between compression & rarefaction.

Frequency of vibration - Frequency of vibrations are number of oscillations in a time is known as frequency due to disturbance. It is known as pitch. The single frequency note is known as tone.

$\rightarrow$  Pitch is depend on frequency.

प्रश्न: 3.

Que: 3.

प्रश्न: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

the more frequency the more will be  
pitched in sound.

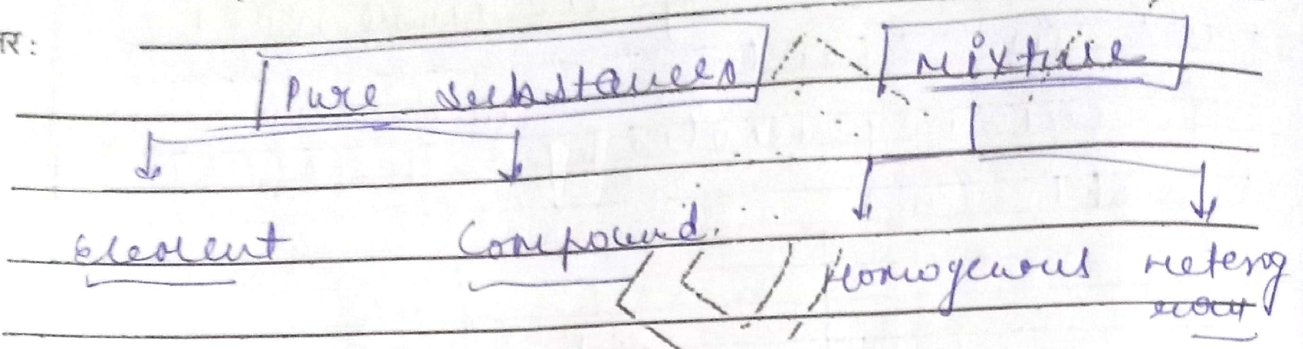
frequency denoted by  $n$  <sup>unit</sup> Hertz (Hz),  
symbol ( $n$ )

$$n = \frac{1}{T} \text{ Hz}$$

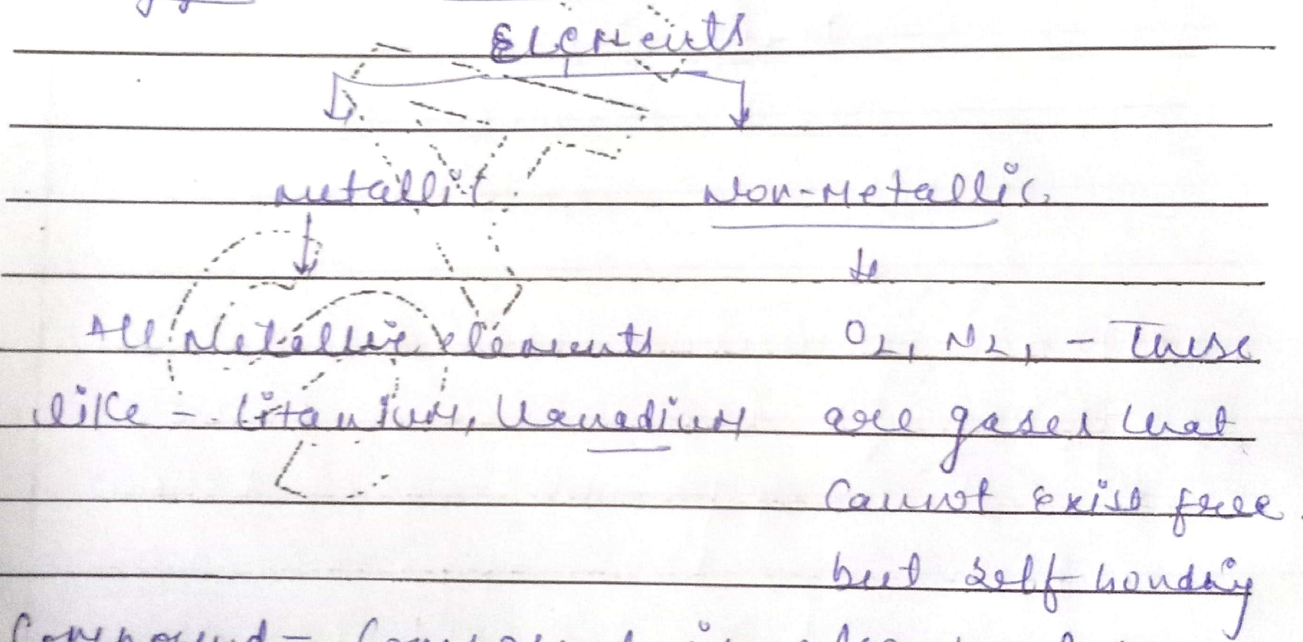
Hz

प्रश्न: (3.2)

उत्तर:



Element - element are present as pure substances like oxygen, titanium.



Compound - Compound is also part of pure substances. It made up of elements present, two or more elements.

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न: 3.

5x11=55

Que: 3.

This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

(3.2) Continued (जारी)

ex -  $H_2O$  - water, ~~gas~~, salt, react

$CH_3COOH$  (Acid) etc.

mixture - mixture is not fix in ratio

& weight as compared to comparison

to compound. It can be heterogeneous

& homogeneous.

ex - Air is mixture of various gases.

But - homogeneous mixture will always be

solution. Solution that made up of solute

& solvent.

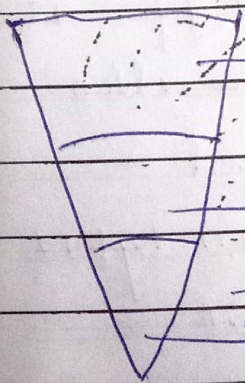
Availability on the earth -

presence of elements - Aluminium is present

more than Silicon & Iron in earth crust

but the layers of earth crust consist

in different manner as shown in figure.



Crust → consist Silicon & Magnesi-

um

Mantle → consist Silicon & Aluminium

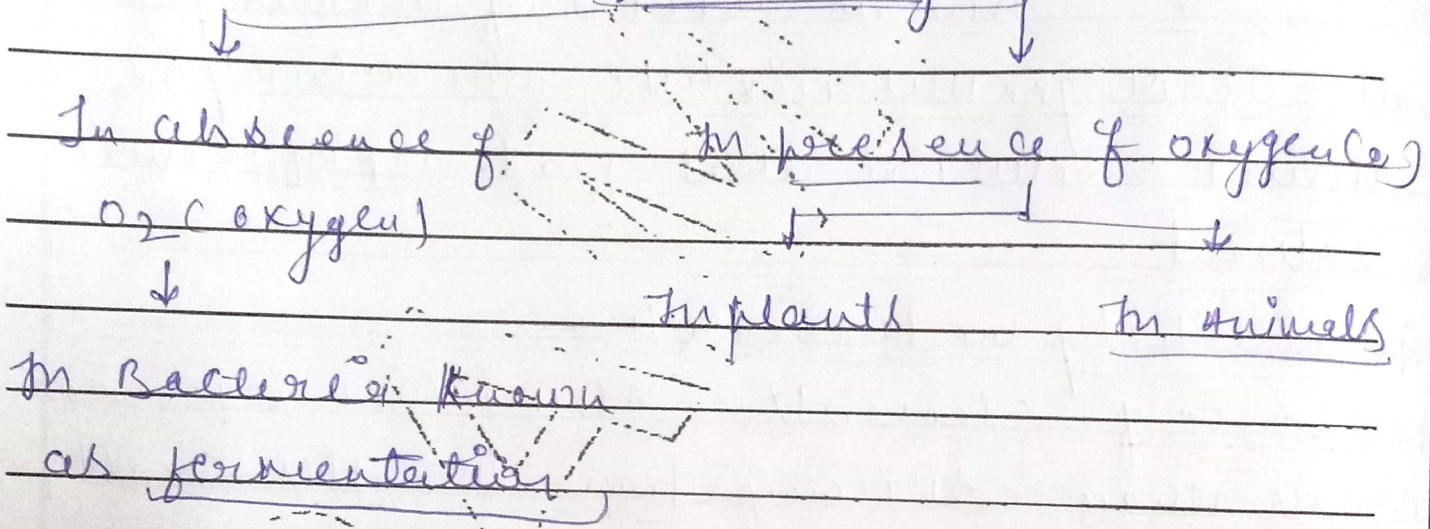
Core

→ Nickel & Iron present

उत्तर:

Respiration is required to convert food into energy. The breakdown of food in presence of  $O_2$  into simpler compounds.

Respiration types



In bacteria → Respiration in bacteria releases less amount of energy. It results into  $CH_4$  by product & also  $CH_3OH$  other compound as by product.

In animals → Animal has two types of respiration one is partial & second is full oxidation.

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

प्रश्न: 3.

Que: 3.

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

Steps of respiration & place in animals

Glycolysis - in cytoplasm, the glucose molecule breakdown into 3 molecules of pyruvate. It is partial oxidation. Also known as EMP pathway.

Krebs cycle - after pyruvate formation pyruvate enters into mitochondria to perform citric acid cycle or Krebs cycle.

The first product of this cycle is citric acid. Later phosphorylation to fully oxidize for  $\text{CO}_2$ .

The final product in respiration are -  
energy (38 ATP) +  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  +  $\text{CO}_2$

In animals respiration done by alveoli of bronchus. It exchange  $\text{O}_2$  with  $\text{CO}_2$ . It has large surface area to exchange gase, it has blood capillary to transport blood. Other animal like frog respire through skin & lungs by both. Spider has book like structure through it respire.

उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करण प्रश्न  
This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions.  
questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate  
the option chosen. Each question carries 11 (eleven) marks.

Ques. 3

प्रश्न: (3.5)

उत्तर:

Ayush is acronym of Ayurveda, ~~yogani~~,  
yoga, ~~tanu~~, Siddha & Homeopathy. This  
is experienced philosophical systems of India  
that are using widely.  
Ayurveda - Ayurveda mean "Ayu" i.e  
age "veda" means "Science" i.e  
Science of life. Ayurveda present for  
plants as "Krichh Ayurveda", for  
animal as "Nava Ayurveda", for other  
organism as "Ittha Ayurveda".

In 1970's, the ministry of Homeopathy  
and ayush system came into existence  
but in 2003, it convert to ministry of  
Ayush that consist Ayurveda.

History of Yoga, ~~tanu~~, Siddhas, Homeopathy.  
Yoga - Yoga is an art & science to unite  
mind with body. Yoga word came from  
word "yuj" that mean "unite".

types of yoga [  $\rightarrow$  Ajanta yoga  
 $\rightarrow$  Rajasthan yoga



प्रश्न: 3.

इस प्रश्न में 05 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। 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 11 (ग्यारह) अंकों का है।

5x11=55

Que: 3.

This question contains 05 long answer type sub-questions. 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 11 (eleven) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.5) Continued (जारी)

21st June celebrates as world international yoga day. The theme of 2022 was "Har Har yoga". The Awards also awarded in yoga.

Humani - Humani is greece theory adopted in medical times. According to this theory humors are responsible for plant & animal temperament. If the humors altered than the cause of disease will be humors.

theory followed by humani is prevention, protect, promote

Siddhas - Siddha adopted from dravida. Siddhas are those who got perfection in medical system.

Homeopathy - Homeopathy is widely

accepted. Treatment used drugs.

from ancient time AYUSH has been practiced now from 1990's to modern time. It is more prevalent due to different diet pattern, conscious health, increasing communicable diseases.

प्रश्न: (3.6)



उत्तर:

### Contribution of Indians in field of Science

(1) S. Ramanujan - has contributed to maths theorems, also known as "man knew infinity". He did not received any formal education, also became part of Royal Society of London.

(2) S. Raman

### Contribution of Raman

<p>In Raman spectroscopy</p> <p>↓</p> <p>This spectroscopy used <u>laser light</u> instead of electric beam.</p>	<p>In dispersion &amp; deviation of light</p> <p>↓</p> <p>spectrum that occur when white light refract from water</p>	<p>In finding why sky was blue colour</p> <p>↓</p> <p>(due to the image of water)</p>
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S. V. Raman awarded 1<sup>st</sup> Asian to get 1<sup>st</sup> Nobel prize in physics in 1930.

Que: 3.

This question contains 10 long answer type sub-questions. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to choose the option chosen. Each question carries 11 (eleven) marks.

प्रश्न: (3.6) Continued (जारी)

He also got Bharat Ratna in 1957. 28<sup>th</sup> February also observed as "National Science Day" to commemorate his birth.

③ APJ Abdul Kalam - Born in Tamil Nadu.

Also known as missile man of India.

He tested 1<sup>st</sup> launch vehicle of India.

SLV - satellite launch vehicle in 1979.

1980 which was successful. Then he

got Bharat Bhushan (1984), Bharat

Vishushan (1990), Bharat Ratna (1994).

④ Jangir Bhabha - also known as "nuclear program father of India". He established

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in

1945, <sup>Bhabha</sup> Atomic Research Centre in 1954.

To conduct research in nuclear

program. He also gave India's first

digital computer in TIFR. Also identifies

role of water molecules (protein, DNA) in

biological process.

उत्तर:

Conventional

Non-Conventional

① These are non-renewable sources of energy. ① These are renewable sources of energy.

② This consumption rate is less than replenished. ② This continuously replenishingly by nature.

③ These are present in limited amount, exhaustible in nature. ③ These are abundant in nature, not exhaustible. Coal for approx. 2 decades.

④ Polluting environment by emitting CO<sub>2</sub> etc. ④ No harm to environment, reliable sources of energy.

⑤ Easily available, not costly. ⑤ Costly because using modern equipments such as solar panel.

Que: 3.

स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समकालीन...  
This question contains 10 long answer type sub-questions. Answer...  
questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has...  
the option chosen. Each question carries 11 (eleven) marks.

(3.7) Continued (जारी)

to convert heat energy  
into electric energy.

⑦ ex - Coal, wood,  
natural gas

⑦ ex - Solar energy,  
oceanic energy,  
Hydro energy,  
geothermal energy.

प्रश्न: (3.8)

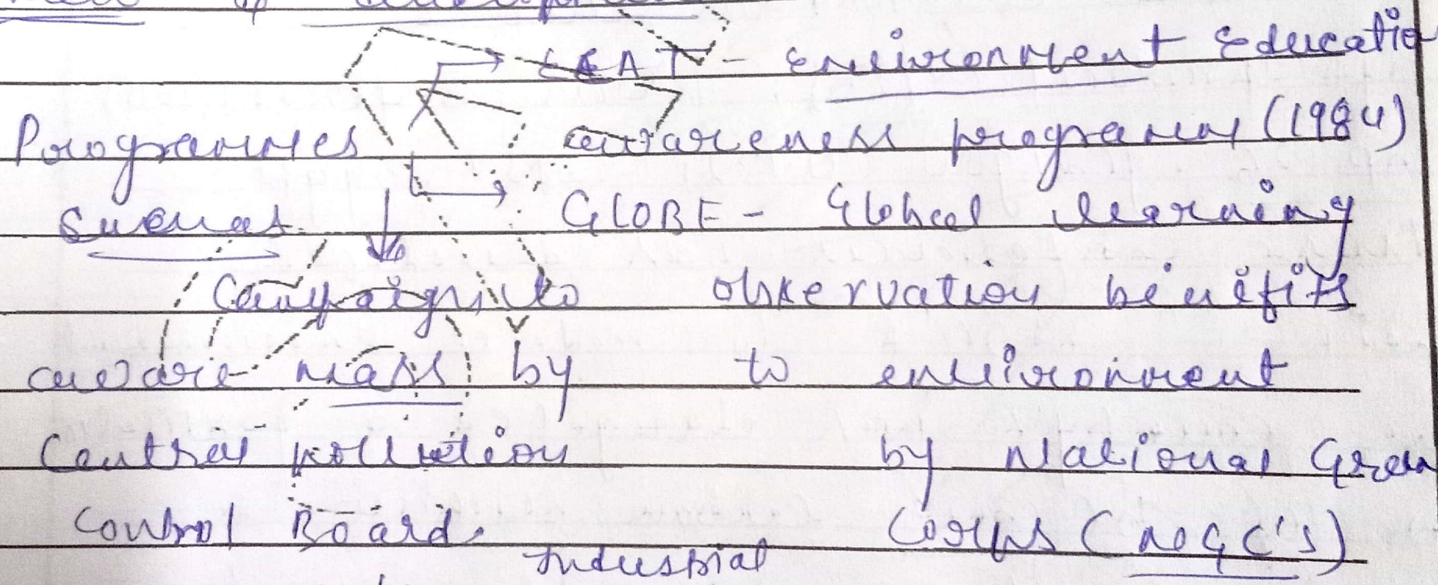
उत्तर:

Modern context of environment developed in recent times during Stockholm conference in 1972. The Sustainable growth <sup>concept</sup> was developed to protect environment from 1972. There are many conferences happened to save environment such as Kyoto protocol (1997), Paris conference (2015), COP 26, Glasgow (U.K.), COP 27, Egypt. These conferences has developed their "NDC's" to reduce environment. The country's has targeted a particular year to become carbon neutral & fully dependent on renewable source to energy. Country also legislate the environment protection act to protect environment. Like India has made amendment Section - Environmental protection act, 1986, U.K. made -

legislation "fit for 51" to zero carbon

- Targets by countries to become Carbon neutral
- US - by 2030
- China by 2050
- India by 2070
- U.K. by 2050

This modern concept of environment -ent awareness people to do adopt technology which are not harmful to environment. The pace between environment & development.



From the "revolution", it is late that we when modern context of environment developed but still we can improve our conditions.