

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	A	National Income → Income earned within a year from production of goods & services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>	2	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	C	↳ Low credit or Low budget (less than a crore) ↳ 8-10 workers working in small area or within households.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	D	Life Expectancy → Means the average time, an human or ^{an} organism survive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ In India, life expectancy is 69 years approx (2019 survey of UN.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ At world — it is 72 years (2019 UN survey)

1	(1)	(road funding) → Funding from large no. of people of small amounts to run a business.
1	(J)	Udean scheme → Insider to Scheme of Central Government.
		↳ 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	(National Statistical Organisation)
		→ Formed in 2005
		↳ After the recommendation of Kanrajay Committee.
		↳ Aim- To collect & provide data to Government & NSSO.

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सफलता का पथ है।

<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"/>	FCI → - Formed after Food Corporation Act, 1964.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Work → To maintain buffer stock of food grains in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 plans 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.

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2	(A)	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.
		MSP has been given to few crops like sugarcane, rice, wheat etc.
		Benefits → It provides incentive to farmers to produce more.
		→ It holds farmers to do agriculture & not to leave it.
		→ Due to dependency on monsoon, farmers agriculture is a risky business.
		→ It helps government to maintain buffer stock as farmers produce enough MSP crops, later government uses it to feed poor.
		→ Prosperity of farmers directly related to prosperity of industrialisation.
		⊙ MSP often creates disrupts the balance in market & ultimately hurt the poor.

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कोटिलय एकेडमी
साफलता का परियोजना द्वारा

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Smart Cities</u> → 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 lots of greenery
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	& clean drinking water, sanitation &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to an efficient system of urban waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	disposal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Proper landfills for urban waste disposal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Benefits</u> → 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 to 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.



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need of FDI in the Development of economy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ FDI brings much needed foreign currency which helps in paying export bills.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ FDI helps in generating employment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It also improves/ ^{provides} local bus skills among locals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ FDI often brings technology (transfer of technology)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It leads to enhancement of infrastructure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ FDI is not permanent in a country. & the technology brought is often outdated & old. But still a boost to a developing country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Digital India will bring up revolution in terms of ^{use of} technology in farming. It aims to a transform Indian society digitally by providing jobs, enhancement in industrialisation & service sector etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital India can help farmers in many ways :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ It will help in better knowing of soil, its nutrition, fertility & which crops to plant. ex. soil health card scheme.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ Digital India will have better forward & backward linkages ex. hybrid seeds, & better irrigation ^{methods} , godowns, roads etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ More infrastructure, will be connecting villages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ Use of internet (ex. E-APMC), for online checking of prices, selling of products etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ Use of GIS & GPS to keep an eye on farm - land, crops etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ ^{early} Better monsoon prediction through digitalisation.

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अकलता का प्रदेश भारत...

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.

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2	(1)	Ment
2	(J)	<u>Public Distribution System</u> (PDS) is a guaranteed network of government
		through which it provides essential nutrition items to poor through pvt Fair Price Shops at a very subsidized rate.
		<u>Main problem of PDS</u>
		↳ <u>Poor targeting</u> , there is no proof that all the poor are getting ration.
		↳ <u>Leakages</u> → shop owners (FPS) make not false ration cards & sell the grain in market.
		↳ changing the food grain with poor quality is often seen in news.
		↳ Ghost beneficiaries.
		↳ Not all whole nutrition needs are fulfilled through PDS
		↳
		JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadar & Mobile) can help in proper targeting of PDS.

2	(k)	The
		Cooperative Movement → A firm, business or organisation, which is run jointly & profits or share is distributed among its members.
		↳ Cooperative 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 amend-ments made to cooperative act in 2015.
		↳ For any irregularities found, the punishment has been increased to 5 lakhs / 3 year in jail.
		↳ M.P. State Co-operative Bank provides financial support through loan & ^{credit} facilities facilities.
		↳ To provide quick justice, 16 cooperative courts setup in 2012..
		↳ For free & fair elections of Co-operatives, M.P. Cooperative Election Authority been established in 2013.

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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 our in significant ways -
		1) Agriculture supports 25% employe - nt 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, Incase of agricultural failure, it derails the whole economic planning as seen in 5th 5y plan or in early 2000's.
		5) The latest example of agriculture contribution was pandemic period. During covid-19, whole economy contracted while agri

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	culture grew at 4% & helped billions to feed on.
<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 monsoon.
<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 ^{fulfills} brings much needed nutritious & requirements in rural areas.
<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:-



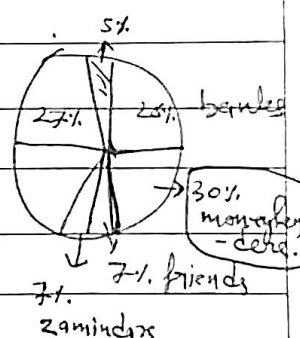
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	i) Low yield (way behind USA, China in yield/hectare)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ii) Better irrigation facilities (with modern methods - as only 40% land is irrigated & rest is rainfed).
<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 }
<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.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ <u>Poor Infrastructure</u> → Road connectivity, drinking water electricity, and basic educational & 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>Indebtness</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"/>	 <p>5% banks 25% friends 7% zamindars 7% friends 30% money-lenders</p>
<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 <u>government in rural areas</u> —:

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

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