



कौटिल्या एकेडमी

MAINS TEST PAPER - 3 / PAGE - 3

भाग - अ (Part - A)

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) अंको का है।

3x15=45

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

प्रश्न (1.1) Audible waves (श्रव्य तरंगों)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर :

Sound waves in the range of 20Hz to 20 kHz are audible to human ear.

प्रश्न (1.2) Cursor Key (कर्सर 'की')

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर :

प्रश्न (1.3) Hot Spot (हॉट-स्पॉट)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर :

In volcanism, hot spots are areas of intense volcanic activity. They are present within a plate. eg. Hawaii Islands, Yellowstone park.

प्रश्न (1.4) Computer Virus (कम्प्यूटर वायरस)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर :

malicious virus is a ~~un~~ computer program that enters the computer and other devices & lead to data ~~loss~~ theft, denial of service, hampers the hardware & software of the computer system.

प्रश्न (1.5) Bit or Byte (बिट एवं बाइट)

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

उत्तर :

Computer ~~in~~
In computer systems data is stored in the form of bits (0, 1). Bit and Byte are units of data storage. 1 byte = 8 bits.



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भाग - अ (Part -A)

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प्रश्न (1.6) Argon Gas (ऑर्गन गैस)

उत्तर : It is an inert gas

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.7) Isobars (आईसोबार्स)

उत्तर : Isobars are lines joining places, ~~land~~ (on map) that have same Atmospheric pressure.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.8) Clone (क्लोन)

उत्तर : Clone of an organism is prepared by transferring the organism's genetic material into a ~~clone~~ new organism.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.9) Ozone Hole (ओजोन होल)

उत्तर : Stratosphere layer of atmosphere has an Ozone layer. This layer is getting depleted because of CFC, ~~aerosol~~ aerosole released on earth. ~~The~~ Ozone hole is located over the antarctic region.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.10) Secondary Data (द्वितीयक आँकड़े)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तांक



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

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।

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Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words.
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प्रश्न (1.11) Mensuration (क्षेत्रमिति)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर :

Mensuration is a area of mathematics that deals with measurement of Area, perimeter & ~~length~~ and ~~of~~ dimensions of different shapes & forms.

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.12) E-Health (ई-स्वास्थ्य)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर :

~~E-Health~~ E-Health : delivery of healthcare services by^{an} electronic medium. eg. ~~and~~ E Aushadhi app - online consultation

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.13) Alloy (मिश्र धातु)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर :

Alloy is a mixture of ~~a~~ ~~two~~ ~~or~~ more metals, a metal and non metals. eg. Brass, ~~Stainless~~ steel.

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.14) A person incur a 5% loss by selling his bicycle for rupees 1200/- at what price the bicycle be sold to earn the 10% profit.

(एक व्यक्ति को अपनी साइकिल को 1200 रु. में बेचने पर 5 प्रतिशत का घाटा होता है तो साइकिल को कितने में बेचने पर उसे 10 प्रतिशत लाभ होगा?)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर :

SP = 1200 loss 5%. ~~Cost price~~ - Let CP = x

$$\frac{95}{100}x = 1200 \Rightarrow x = \frac{120000}{95}$$

$$\text{profit} = 10\% \quad \text{SP} = \frac{120000}{95} - \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{120000}{95} = \frac{120000}{95} \times \frac{90}{95}$$

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (1.15) Golden Rice (सुनहरा चावल)

पू./M = 03

उत्तर :

Genetically modified variety of rice prepared by ~~the~~ IFRRI, by fortification of Rice variety with vitamin A

प्रासांक



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

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

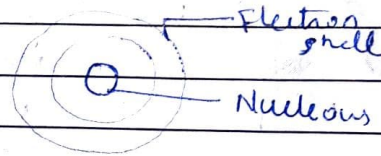
Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

प्रश्न (2.1) Define the electron and the proton?

इलेक्ट्रॉन तथा प्रोटॉन को परिभाषित कीजिए?

उत्तर : Electrons and protons are charged particles inside the atom (sub-atomic particles)

Atomic model



Protons are the positively charged particles present inside the nucleus of an atom.

Electrons are the negatively charged particles but are arranged in shells and revolve around the nucleus in more fixed shells/path.

Charge on Proton & Electron $\Rightarrow \pm 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ Coulomb.

- Electrons determine the reactivity of element - it is ~~equal~~ proportional to the no. of ~~free~~ ~~unpaired~~ electrons.
- Protons ~~also~~ determine the atomic number of elements.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.3) Solar energy and Madhya Pradesh.

सौर ऊर्जा एवं मध्य प्रदेश

उत्तर :

MP is a solar surplus state with more than 300 days of solar power potential.

We have ~1600 MW of installed solar power capacity based largely on SPV technology.

Measures taken to promote solar :

(1) mega & ultra-mega solar parks like Rewa UMSP with capacity of more than 700 MW. , solar power plant in Meerut etc

(2) Roof top solar : ~~incentive~~ incentivising ^{cost of} solar modules ; promotion of solar power in industries as preferred mode of power, Net

(3) Agriculture → ~~Solar~~ PM KUSUM, mukhyaantri solar pump scheme to promote use of solar power in agriculture.

(4) Off grid → To provide electricity in remote & unserved areas.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (2.5) What are renewable energy?

नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्या हैं?

उत्तर: Renewable energy is derived from such sources that are replenishable & ~~inexhaustible~~ or inexhaustible eg. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Hydel Energy.

Present state \Rightarrow 36% of installed capacity is based of renewable sources - solar, wind, hydel, biomass, waste to energy.

Advantages of renewable energy.

- (1) Energy security - India imports ~60% of its oil requirement.
- (2) Clean energy and mitigation of climate change - ~~to~~ fossil ^{fuels} sources like coal are polluting.
- (3) Sustainable - Can fulfill present need without compromising the ability of future generations.

Challenges to scaling up Renewable Energy.

- (1) Dependence of Imports - eg. SPV modules.
- (2) Land and Capital requirements.
- (3) Weak position of DISCOMS.



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भाग - अ (Part -A)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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.

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.6) Ramesh completes a work in 10 days, while Mahesh completes the same work in 15 days, then in how many days will the two work together?

रमेश किसी काम को 10 दिनों में पूरा करता है जबकि महेश उसी काम को 15 दिनों में पूरा करता है, तो दोनों मिलकर वह काम कितने दिनों में पूरा करेंगे?

उत्तर :-

$$\text{Ramesh's 1 day Capacity} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Mahesh's " " " " } = \frac{1}{15} \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{Combined Capacity} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{25}{150}$$

$$\text{Days taken to finish total work} = \frac{1}{\text{work done in 1 day}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25/150}$$

$$= \frac{150 \times 1}{25} = 6 \text{ days.}$$



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

पू./M = 06



प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.7) Pooja sells her bicycle for Rs 1400 then she incurred a loss of 10 percent. In how much rupees should she sell the bicycle to make a profit of 20 percent?

पूजा अपनी साइकिल को 1400 रु. में बेचती है तो उसे 10 प्रतिशत की हानि होती है वह साइकिल को कितने रुपये में बेचे कि उसे 20 प्रतिशत का लाभ हो?

उत्तर :

$$\text{Selling price} = 1400$$

$$\text{Loss} = 10\% \text{ of CP.}$$

$$\text{let Cost price be } x$$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{10}{100} x = \frac{x}{10}$$

$$\text{hence Selling price} = x - \frac{x}{10} = \frac{9x}{10}$$

$$\text{given } \frac{9x}{10} = 1400 \Rightarrow x = \frac{14000}{9}$$

To make profit of 20%.

$$\text{profit} = \frac{20}{100} \times \text{CP} = \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{14000}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2800}{9}$$

$$\text{New Selling Price} = \text{CP} + \text{Profit}$$

$$= \frac{14000}{9} + \frac{2800}{9}$$

$$= \frac{16800}{9}$$

$$= ₹1866.6.$$



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भाग - अ (Part -A)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (2.8) What work has India done in the field of supercomputers?

सुपर कम्प्यूटर के क्षेत्र में भारत ने क्या-क्या कार्य किए है?

उत्तर : Supercomputers are used for high power
computational working e.g. climate modelling,
Atomic Energy simulations, etc.

Beginning of supercomputers was made in 1960s
in India.

⇒ First supercomputer PARAM-8000 was indigenously
made by CDAC.

⇒ At present India has 2 supercomputers in
the top 100 → Param Siddhi and Pratyush
Government has launched a National supercomputing
mission in 2015 to build a supercomputing
grid in the country. CDAC is the apex
organisation to promote developments in this
field.



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

पू./M = 06

प्रासांक

प्रश्न (2.9) Bio-Technology and Social Development.

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी एवं सामाजिक विकास?

उत्तर: Biotechnology refers to manipulation of living system & process to obtain beneficial products & services. It has multiple applications in several fields.

Contributions to social development.

(1) Food security:

Biotechnology can be employed to make food drought resistant, pest/disease resistant varieties of crops. Also fortified crops eg. Golden Rice (enriched with Vitamin A) HYV of livestock can also be promoted.

(2) Health → Biotech

eg. Recombinant DNA technology in E-coli to produce insulin.

Stem cells can be used for regenerative medicine eg. cancer treatment, tissue repair. Gene therapy is useful in correcting genetic defects. eg. cystic ADA, etc.

(3) Environment → Bioremediation eg. Oil tappers to clean oil spills, water treatment.



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

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

6x10=60

प्रश्न (2.10) Applications of Nano Technology?

नैनो तकनीकी के विविध उपयोग बताए?

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तक

उत्तर: Nanotechnology refer to design, manipulation & manufacture of material at nanoscale. (1nm = 10^{-9} m)
At this scale material exhibit new/improved properties - electrical conductivity, strength & flexibility, heat tolerance. etc.

Applications

Medical → • prosthetics using nano-composites

• improved diagnosis

• ~~drug~~ targeted drug delivery using nano-capsules.

• nano-gold particles in cancer treatment

Space Industry → ~~nan~~ Nano composites ^{center} are used for making spacecrafts.

Nano electronics - Carbon Nanotubes can be used in electronic industry.

Precision Agriculture using Nanosensors



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

प्रश्न (2.12) Remot sensing and GIS.

दूरस्थ संवेदन एवं भौगोलिक सूचना तंत्र?

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर:

Remote sensing is the technique use to obtain information about an object, event etc. from a distance. eg. LIDAR, satellite imaging.

GIS is the computer system used to analyse geographical data & present it in the form of maps. eg. Bhuvan - geoportol.

~~RIS~~ Remote sensing & GIS Applications

(1) Agriculture → Crop area & yield estimation, soil moisture mapping, drought forecast.

(2) Land use pattern can be analysed. ~~using~~

(3) Remote mapping, eg. mineral maps, forest surveys.

(4) Governance → monitoring ~~in~~ development projects, eg. MNREGA, PMAY- assets are ~~not~~ monitored using geotagging.

(5) Weather Forecast.



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

- 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 हवकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है। 15x3=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. i) What does the international carbon market mean? Do detailed analysis?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कार्बन बाजार से क्या अभिप्राय है? विस्तृत विश्लेषण कीजिए?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.1) What is the Environmental Protection Act? discuss its main provisions.

पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम क्या है? इसके मुख्य प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

उत्तर:

~~Env~~ Environment protection Act 1986 is an umbrella legislation to protect and improve the quality of Environment. It was passed to implement the decisions of the UN conference of Human Environment 1972

Salient features of the Act

⇒ It defines environment as ~~soil~~ Air, water ~~and~~ land and their interaction with human beings, ^{other} living organisms, plants & property.

⇒ It gives varied powers to the central government to protect the environment and improve its quality.

Such as -

पू./M = 15

प्राप्तंक



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भाग - अ (Part -A)

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=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 (3.1) Continued (जारी)

(1) Power to form authorities necessary for the effective implementation of his act.

eg. EPCA, CCRWB.

(2) Launch programmes & schemes to improve the environment

eg. NCAP, Namami Ganga mission.

(3) Setting standards for and norms

such as emission standards, effluent discharge norms.

(4) Powers to impose fines, taxes,

direct closure of polluting industries,

~~provide~~ exempt areas where industries cannot be set up.

⇒ CPCB was set up under Water Pollution Act 1974. EPA has assigned powers and responsibilities with all components of Environment upon CPCB.

It monitors the Environment Quality and provides technical advice to the government in all matters relating to Environment.

EPA has provided a legal regulatory framework for dealing with Environment Protection.

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक 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 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 (3.2) What is doppler effect? Explain doppler effect in detail.

डॉप्लर प्रभाव क्या है? प्रकाश में डॉप्लर प्रभाव को विस्तार से समझाइए?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.2) Describe in detail the impact of climate change on society?

जलवायु परिवर्तन के द्वारा समाज पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए?

उत्तर :

Climate change refers to a widespread and irreversible changes in climate. In present times climate changes has been largely caused due to human activities and it has resumed several challenges.

Impact of Climate change.

(On Environment)

- (1) Global warming → The global average temperatures have risen by ~~over~~ more than 1°C since the pre-industrial level. This is both a cause & impact of climate change.
- (2) ~~Also~~ Increasing temperatures have led to frequent heat waves & cold waves.
- (3) Increased frequency of ~~very~~ heavy rainfall events. Rainfall is becoming more erratic.



भाग - अ (Part - A)

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 हवकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=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 (3.2) Continued (जारी)

(4) Increased frequency of extreme weather events such as - floods, droughts & cyclones. eg. Urban floods in Hyderabad.

(5) melting of glaciers & ice sheets. This is likely to increase the flow of water in rivers that originate from such glaciers. Continued melting at faster rate will decrease water availability in the long run.

(6) Impact of climate change is most evident in Arctic & Antarctic region.

(7) Sea level Rise

On ~~Human~~ ~~Sea~~ Living Organisms

- 1) Human health → increase in disease burdens, heat strokes, vector borne disease
- 2) Displacement due to disasters like cyclone
- 3) Loss of habitat and resultant loss of wildlife.
- 4) Adverse impact on marine life - coral bleaching, loss of species due to warming of oceans.



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भाग - अ (Part -A)

- 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 हवकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक 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 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.

15x3=45

प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

Economic Impact

- (1) Reduced productivity due to
- (2) challenges to food security.
- (3) Displacement and loss of livelihood,
- (4) ~~Infrastructure~~ Destruction of property & Infrastructure due to disasters
- (5) Desertification.

There Given all these impacts, there is a need to take urgent and coordinated action to address climate change & build resilience.



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 है।
अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=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) A does a work in 8 days, B does the same work in 10 days, C does the same work in 12 days and A and B start work together and after two days C join, then in how many days the work will be completed?

A किसी काम को 8 दिन में, B उसी काम को 10 दिन में, C उसी काम को 12 दिन में करता है, A और B मिलकर काम शुरू करते हैं तथा दो दिन बाद C शामिल हो जाता है तो काम कितने दिनों में पूरा होगा?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.3) If the length of a rectangle is increased by 50 percent and its width is reduced by 20 percent, then what is the percentage change in the area?

एक आयत की लम्बाई को 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया जाए तथा उसकी चौड़ाई को 20 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया जाए तो क्षेत्रफल में कितने प्रतिशत का परिवर्तन हुआ?

उत्तर :

$$\text{A's capacity} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ units of work in a day.}$$

$$\text{B's capacity} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ ''}$$

$$\text{C's capacity} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ ''}$$

(1) A and B start together & work for 2 days.

$$\text{Combined capacity of A and B} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{9}{40} \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{work done in 2 days} = \frac{9}{40} \times 2 = \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\text{work left} = 1 - \frac{9}{20} = \frac{11}{20}$$

(2) C joins

$$\text{combined capacity} = \frac{9}{40} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{37}{120}$$



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भाग - अ (Part - A)

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 हवकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=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 (3.2) Continued (जारी)

$$\text{No. of Days required to finish work} = \frac{\text{Total work left}}{\text{Capacity of A, B, C}}$$

$$= \frac{11/20}{37/120}$$

$$= \frac{11}{20} \times \frac{120}{37}$$

$$= \frac{66}{37} \text{ days.}$$

भाग - ब (Part - B)

3x15=45

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिमधुनरीय 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 question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.1) Indra Awas Yojna (इंदिरा आवास योजना)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.2) Haryali Project (हरियाली परियोजना)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.3) Rajiv Awas Yojna (राजीव आवास योजना)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.4) Saakshar Bharat Yojna (साक्षर भारत योजना)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तांक

प्रश्न (1.5) Rojgar Setu Yojna (रोजगार सेतु योजना)

उत्तर :

Rojgar setu yojna was initiated to provide employment to the migrants who returned back to the state after covid lockdown. The app helps migrants returnees & Employers.

पू./M = 03
प्राप्तांक



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भाग - ब (Part - B)

3x15=45

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुरीत्य उद्य 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 question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

प्रश्न (1.6) 'Give it up' Campaign ('गिव इट अप' अभियान)

उत्तर: Launched to encourage people to give up
egan subsidy in the favour of poor beneficiaries

प्र./M = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (1.7) Priyadarshani Yojna (प्रियदर्शनी योजना)

उत्तर: _____

प्र./M = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (1.8) 'Bulls and Beans' ('तेजडिया और मंदडिया')

उत्तर: _____

प्र./M = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (1.9) Tertiary sector (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)

उत्तर: Tertiary sector in the services sector comprising
of financial services, Hospitality & tourism, IT/ITES
Entertainment, Industry etc., Public services etc.

प्र./M = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न (1.10) SDR (एस.डी.आर.)

उत्तर: Special drawing rights are claims that member
countries can make on currency held by IMF.
SDR are allocated on the basis of subscribed
Quota.

प्र./M = 03

प्राप्तक



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भाग - ब (Part - B)

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 question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15=45

प्रश्न (1.11) NAFTA

उत्तर : _____

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.12) Payment Bank (पेमेंट बैंक)

उत्तर : _____

Differentiated banks to promote financial inclusion by providing basic banking services (remittance, deposits, payment etc) to underserved sectors. They cannot provide credit or issue credit cards.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.13) Zero net Aid (जीरो नेट एड)

उत्तर : _____

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.14) Seed Village concept. (बीज ग्राम संकल्पना)

उत्तर : _____

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (1.15) Import substitution (आयात प्रतिस्थापन)

उत्तर : _____

Import substitution regime relies on substituting imports with domestic manufacturing. It is adopted to promote domestic industries. It was commonly used practice in pre 1991 reform period.

पू./M = 03

प्राप्तंक



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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.

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.1) Write a short note on SGSY.

SGSY पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी करें ?

उत्तर : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana was launched in the late 1990s with the objective of employment generation & poverty alleviation, in Rural India.

Salient features

↳ mobilisation of the rural poor through community organisations like SHGs, ~~Wardas~~ Labour collectives etc.

↳ Providing support services - financing, marketing & capacity building to these groups.

↳ Promoting self employment and wage employment

↳ ~~the~~ The scheme was implemented with active participation of PRIs.

The scheme was restructured in 2000 as JAY-NRLM, which is now being implemented as a flagship programme of Ministry of Rural Development



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भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.2) What is the role of public finance in the economic development of the country.

एक देश के आर्थिक विकास में जन वित्त की भूमिका क्या है?

उत्तर :

Public finances are the resources mobilised, planned and utilised by the Government. It plays a crucial ~~role~~ role in development of a country.

1) Provisioning of Public goods such as defence, ~~civil~~ Civic Amenities, Public Services etc. These goods cannot provided through markets.

2) Welfare of the vulnerable section.
eg. PDS, social security support, free elementary education.

3) Infrastructure development → Government/Public expenditure in the ministry of ~~the~~ Infrastructure.

4) Public finance is - necessary to promote regionally balanced growth & development.
eg. UPAN scheme based on viability gap funding.

⑤ In a welfare state like India, public finance is essential component in promoting development.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.3) What is Inclusive growth.

समावेशी विकास क्या है?

उत्तर: ⇒ Inclusive growth is a growth model that is based on active participation of all the sections of society & all sectors of economy in the growth process.

The benefits of growth are reaped by all, especially by the poor & marginalised.

It is based on

Main Features of Inclusive Growth :

- ⇒ Capacity development of the masses, eg. skill India, mission, PMKVY, RTE, etc.
- ⇒ Enhanced and Equal Opportunities for all. eg. NRLM, PMEGP
- ⇒ ~~Participatory~~ Participatory democracy.
- ⇒ Balanced growth
- ⇒ sustainability, growth should not be achieved at the cost of overuse, misuse of resources & Environmental degradation

Inclusive growth is essential for India to fully reap the benefits of its demographic dividend!



भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.4) Write short note on working of SEBI.

SEBI की कार्यप्रणाली पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी करें।

उत्तर :

SEBI is an autonomous regulatory body,
set up by SEBI Act 1992.

Functions

⇒ Registration & Recognition of Stock Exchanges.
It may conduct inspection from time to time.

⇒ Registration of Regulation of Intermediaries in
the capital market → stock brokers, mutual
funds, VCFs etc.

⇒ It regulates the operations of foreign institutional
investors in the Indian stock markets.

⇒ SEBI regulates the functioning of capital market
and tries to prevent unfair practices which
adversely affect competition, fair price discovery
& investors interests. eg. Insider trading.

⇒ Brings out cases of fraudulent dealings, scams
eg. Sharada scam, Satyam scam.

The most important role of SEBI is to protect
the interests of the investor & promote a healthy
growth of capital market in India.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

प्रश्न (2.5) Discuss the importance of Agriculture in economy of Madhya Pradesh.
मध्य प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का क्या महत्व है?

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर:

Agriculture is the most important sector of MP's Economy from the perspective of Growth & Employment.

1) Contribution to the GDP & value addition.
In 2018-19 contribution of Agriculture was 44% to Gross Value Added.

2) Share in Employment. - Approx ~ 70% of the population of the state is directly or indirectly dependent of Agriculture for their livelihood.

3) Raw materials to Agro-based industry like Textile, Food processing. Demand generation for Industries like - Fertilisers, Farm machinery etc.

4) Food security

5) Drivers of Rural Demand and income growth.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तिक

प्रश्न (2.6) State the causes of economic backwardness and regional imbalances in India.
भारत में आर्थिक पिछड़ापन और क्षेत्रीय असमानता का क्या कारण है?

उत्तर :

Causes of Economic Backwardness & Regional Imbalances

(1) Historical factors - Legacy of British Rule.

Britishers promoted growth in the regions that directly benefited them. eg. Presidency towns. Rest of the regions were neglected.

(2) Failure of planning in promoting balanced growth.

(3) Uneven distribution of resources such as mineral resources, ~~irrigation~~ Energy resources etc.

(4) Uneven Infrastructural growth.

Some regions suffer from infrastructural deficits eg. ~~now~~ poor transport, lack of irrigation which impedes their growth.

(5) LPA reforms and their repercussions effects. Private investment has become the crucial factor in development. Some regions enjoy the Early mover's Advantage in this regard.

(6) Population growth and lack of political will among less developed regions.



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भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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.

पू./M = 06

प्रश्न (2.7) What are the Parameters of HDI ?

मानव विकास सूचकांक के मापदण्ड क्या हैं?

प्राप्तिक

उत्तर: Human Development Index is a ~~low~~ released by UNDP to ascertain the level of Human Development in the world.

Its parameters include.

- (1) Education, it measured on the basis of mean years of schooling & expected years of schooling.
- (2) Health - measured using life expectancy.
- (3) Standards of living - per capita income is used to measure the standards of living.

Human development is based on ^{development of} ~~expanding~~ capabilities & expanding the choices available to people. through ~~to~~ minimum standards of basic services (Education, Health Nutrition etc) and ~~of~~ enhancing opportunities for people on an equal basis.



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भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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=60

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.8) What are the causes of industrial sickness in Madhya Pradesh?

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक रुग्णता के क्या कारण हैं?

उत्तर: MP is primarily an agrarian state. Industrial
sector contributes 20% to the GVA,
& has potential for much more growth.

Causes for lack of industrial growth in MP.

(1) Legacy of British rule.

(2) Early mover's advantage to the industrially
advanced states - less advanced states have
to compete with them for investment.

(3) Low capital formation → Per capita Income in
MP is ₹ ~ 20% of National average → Low
savings rate → Low Capital Formation.

(4) Infrastructural gaps → Roads continue to be chief
mode of transport, railways are not fully
developed, connectivity to ports needs improvement.

(5) Paucity of skilled labour & poor state of
social infrastructure - Education and health.

The state offers ~~various~~ advantages and remedial
measures are needed to reap the benefits of its
locational, resource base advantage.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको 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.

पू./M = 06

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (2.10) What is extreme poverty ?

नितांत गरीबी क्या है?

उत्तर :

Extreme poverty is a condition when people are not able to afford minimum basic necessities (food, clothing shelter, etc). They earn less than stipulated poverty line. WB defines \$1.9/day as the extreme poverty line.

o In India ~~at~~ ~21% people are living below the poverty line (as per 2011 data).

o In MP extreme poverty is a major challenge with HCR of 31%.

poverty lines are calculated by assigning monetary value to a basket of goods & services which are considered necessary.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

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 हवकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक 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 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.

15x3=45

प्रश्न (3.1) Explain in detail the different effects of liberalization on Indian agriculture?

भारतीय कृषि पर उदारीकरण के विभिन्न प्रभावों की सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.1) Urbanization is a big problem in India. Give your comments on future ill-effects of urbanization.

भारत में शहरीकरण एक बड़ी समस्या है, इसके भविष्य के दुष्परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए?

उत्तर: ~~Liberalisation~~ Liberalisation includes a set of measures taken up to reduce the control of government of the Economy, promote free growth of enterprises & increased role of market forces. eg. Abolition of licensing, Deregulation of industries, permission to FDI in several sectors.

Such measures impacted all sectors including Agriculture.

~~Impact~~
Impact of Liberalisation of Agriculture.

(1) Entry of Private players in the Agri Input sectors - seed, fertilisers, Farm machinery.

→ Increased choices available to farmers, deepening of Agri-Input market.

(2) New marketing arrangement eg. Contract Farming, Commodity Exchanges.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

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प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

(3) Promotion of Agro-based industries & increased demand for agri-commodities.

But these reforms have not been very beneficial for agriculture due to several reasons:

(1) There exist infrastructural gaps → Not all farmers could benefit from increased investment in agricultural sectors.

(2) Increase in the input cost → due to withdrawal of government supports in some areas, ~~there~~ reliance on private sector for seeds, fertilisers etc.

(3) Increased competition due to the entry of foreign Agri-commodities in Indian markets.

(4) Agriculture sector was not completely liberalised → External commodities after 1955, limits on stocking ~~have~~ resulted in poor investment in ~~the~~ processing & storage infrastructure.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

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प्रश्न (3.1) Continued (जारी)

(5) Reduced expenditure on Research and Development and Agriculture Extension.

Hence the Agriculture sector suffers from high post harvest losses, low value addition, low investment and less return to farmers.

The focus should be to improve storage, transport and processing infrastructure and increasing better market linkages and return to the farmers.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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भाग - ब (Part - B)

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

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15x3=45

प्रश्न (3.2) Evaluate Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार गारंटी योजना का मूल्यांकन करें?

अथवा / Or

प्रश्न (3.2) Unemployment and poverty both are curse in India, Explain?

भारत में बेरोजगारी तथा गरीबी दोनों ही अभिशाप है, समझाइए?

उत्तर :

MNREGA is a flagship scheme of the Government to promote wage employment for rural poor and poverty alleviation.

Features

- 1) Right legal recognition of right to work.
- 2) 100 days of guaranteed employment to rural households whose adult members volunteer to do manual unskilled work.
- 3) Unemployment allowance in case work is not provided.
- 4) Role of PRs in allocation of work.
- 5) Apart from generating wage employment the scheme also helps in creation of productive assets - eg. Roads, Culverts, water supply etc.
- 6) It helps in social empowerment eg. 1/3 work to be provided to women.



भाग - ब (Part - B)

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

Issues associated with MNRGA.

- 1) Due to focus on wage employment, the assets created have been of substandard quality, poorly managed.
- 2) ~~low~~ issues of leakages, bogus beneficiaries, delay in payments and inadequate financial allocation.

Improvement

- 1) DBT through JAM linkage, in Aadhar-seeded
- 2) Aadhar linkage of jobs cards BANK Accounts.
- 3) Geotagging of assets created under MNRGA.

Role of MNRGA in covid crisis

~~The~~ MNRGA has played a very important role in providing employment to the Reverse migrants in the wake of COVID induced Lockdown. The scheme is beneficial for accommodating unskilled, manual labour ~~in~~ during seasonal off season in agriculture and providing income support.

भाग - ब (Part - B)

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 है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है। 15x3=45

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प्रश्न (3.2) Continued (जारी)

Way forward

- 1) Linking of MNRGA with skill development programmes to enhance employability & mobility of labour.
- 2) Monitoring the quality & proper maintenance of Assets created under MNRGA.
- 3) A similar job guarantee scheme could be extended to urban areas given the state of Urban poverty & high informality of Economy.