

NAME → KRITI

Sample Note Book

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका बारकोड/QR CODE/ Page No. -21

DATE → 2/3/21

SECTION-B

TEST → FLT 3 (PART-A)

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय 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।

3x15=45

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

प्रश्न

1.1 AUDIBLE WAVES

उत्तर

→ In between frequency range of 20 Hz - 20 Kz

→ type of sound waves


→ Forms compression and rarefactions

प्रश्न

1.2 CURSOR KEY

उत्तर

→ Pre programmed keys showing eight, left, up, down directions on the keyboard → They are 4 in number

→  → used to move cursor on screen.

प्रश्न

1.3 HOT SPOTS

उत्तर

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

प्रश्न

1.4 COMPUTER VIRUS

उत्तर

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

प्रश्न

1.5 BIT & BYTE

उत्तर

→ Smallest unit of programmable data.
→ Types → Bit → KiloByte → MegaByte → GigaByte → usage in computer operation

-ns

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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प्रश्न

1.6 ARGON GAS

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर

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



प्रश्न

प्रश्न

1.7 ISOBARS

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर

Isobars are the elements with same mass number but different atomic number. Eg: Ar⁴⁰ K⁴⁰ Ca⁴⁰
 18 19 20



प्रश्न

प्रश्न

1.8 CLONE

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर

→ Clones are the identical copies of organisms in design, structure due to alteration in sequence of gene or whole genome
 → Application of Biotechnology → Ex: VIJAYA BUFFALO



प्रश्न

प्रश्न

1.9 Ozone Hole

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर

→ Thinning or spaces in the protective layer covering the atmosphere. → Due to Green House gas increment and Global Warming
 Eg Arctic and Antarctic Ozone Holes



प्रश्न

प्रश्न

1.10 Secondary Data

प्र./म = 03

उत्तर

→ Data stored in the Central Processing Unit of computer
 → Used for output generation
 → Compiler, Analysis, Programming is done upon it.



प्रश्न

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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प्र./म - 03

प्रश्न:

1.11 Mensuration →

उत्तर:

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

प्रश्न:

1.12 E Health

उत्तर:

→ Governance through electronic mode of communication → used for providing medical service online in rural areas
 eg → Telemedicine, SWAYAM portal

प्रश्न:

1.13 Alloy

उत्तर:

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

प्रश्न:

1.14 SP → Rs 1200, Loss = 5%, CP = x

उत्तर:

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

$$\frac{95x}{100} = 1200, x = \frac{120000 \times 100}{9500} = 1263.11 \text{ Rs}$$

$$SP = 1263.11 + 17 \times 1263.11$$

प्रश्न:

$$SP = 1263.11 + 126.311 \times 100 = \underline{\underline{1389.421 \text{ Rs}}}$$

उत्तर:

1.15 GOLDEN RICE

→ Rice variety rich in iron and other micronutrients.

→ Useful in tackling malnutrition in children → Example of Food Fortification

to increase nutrition.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

6x10=60

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

P/M = 06

प्रश्न: 2.1 Define Electron and Proton?

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

→ Charge on electron = $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

→ Electrons are negatively charged.

Eg: In Hydrogen atom there is 1 electron

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

→ Charge on proton is also $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

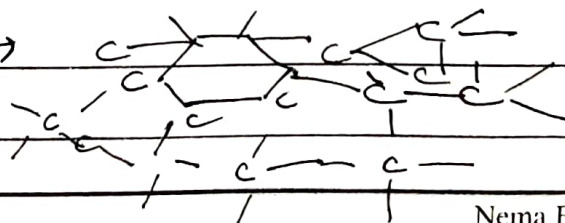
→ However the no. of protons remain fixed in an atom. → In H_2 atom there is 1 Proton

प्रश्न:

2.2 Define Graphene and its importance?

उत्तर:

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



P/M = 06



SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
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पू./मि = 06

प्रश्न: 2.3 SOLAR ENERGY and MP

उत्तर : → Solar Energy is one of the non conventional and alternate source of energy → It is a cleaner energy with lesser pollution to no pollution
→ Madhya Pradesh has recently been in news for the construction of Rewa Solar Power project which will be generating a capacity of 780 MW.
→ It will be the largest in Asia.
→ Also, the share of electricity generated will be sold to Delhi Metro Corporation for its operations for the first time.

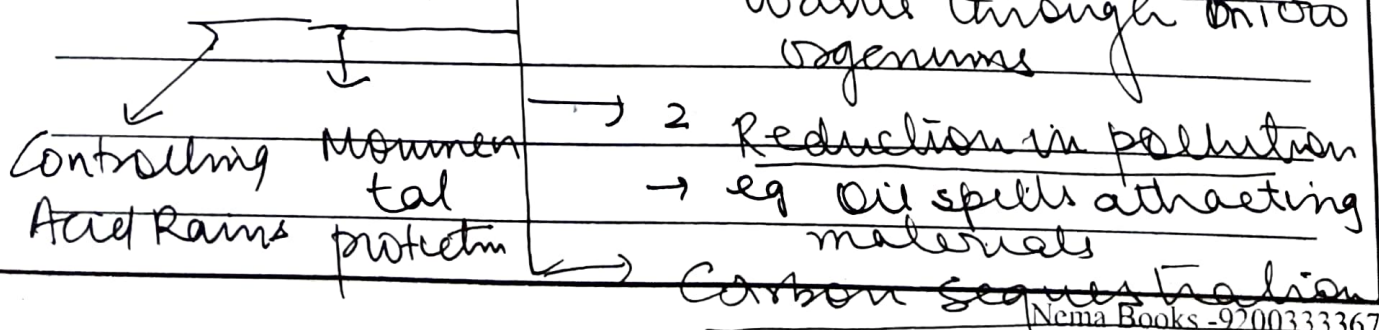
प्रश्न:

2.4 GREEN CHEMISTRY & ITS IMPORTANCE

उत्तर : → Green Chemistry is the branch of chemistry dealing with the production, design, manufacture, analysis of substances that help in sustainable economic growth.

→ Its importance

lies in :



पू./मि = 06

पुस्तिका

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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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.

प्र./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2.5 Renewable Energy

उत्तर: → Renewable Energy are alternative forms of Energy → They are cleaner form of energy extracted out of sun, wind, tides, Hydropower, Geothermal powers. → Globally, KYOTO PROTOCOL and PARIS CLIMATE DEALS have been signed to reduce Carbon Emissions and promote Renewable Energy → India has made its "INDC" to increase ~~Carbon Sink~~ Carbon Sink by 40% by 2030 (Renewable Energy Mix Contributions)

Recent initiatives like International Solar

Alliance and GRIHA ratings are examples to promote Renewable Energy

प्र./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2.6 Ramesh complete a work in 10 days while Mahesh in 15 days. In how many days both will complete?

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

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

Time taken by Mahesh → 15 days

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

→ In 1 day both will complete $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}$ work
ie $\frac{5}{30}$ work ie $\frac{1}{6}$ work

→ Hence 1 work will be completed in

6 days Ans

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

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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.

पृ. 11 - 06

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

उत्तर :

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 \Rightarrow 10 \times \text{CP} = \text{Loss} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{SP} = 1400, \quad \frac{\text{SP} + \text{CP}}{100} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{100} \Rightarrow 1400 + \text{CP} = \text{CP}$$

$$1400 = \text{CP} - \frac{\text{CP}}{10} = \frac{9\text{CP}}{10} \Rightarrow \text{C.P} = 14000 \quad (2)$$

To make profit of 20%. i.e. $20 = \frac{P}{\text{CP}} \times 100$

$$\frac{20}{100} = \frac{P}{14000/9} \Rightarrow \text{Profit} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{14000}{9} = 2800$$

$$\text{Profit} = 311.11 \text{ Rs}$$

$$\text{So } \text{SP} - \text{CP} = 311.11 \Rightarrow \text{SP} - 14000 = 311.11$$

$$\text{SP} - 1555.55 = 311.11$$

$$\text{SP} = 1866.66 \text{ Rs Ans}$$

प्रश्न:

2.8 SUPERCOMPUTERS

उत्तर :

→ India took the impetus to develop supercomputers post 1947 with the establishment of DST in late 1970s.

→ PRATHAM was India's 1st super computer

→ India launched National Supercomputing Mission in the new millennium.

→ Presently, PARAM and PRATYUSHA are the names of two super-computers recently launched by India.

पृ. 11 - 06

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
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प्रश्न: 2.9 Biotechnology and Social Development

प्र./म = 06

उत्तर: → Biotechnology is the integration of streams of Biochemistry, Microbiology and Engineering Sciences as a whole.

→ Socially, in Agriculture, through genetic Engineering development of pest resistant variety of BT COTTON

→ The commercialization of a 3 parent baby in UK is also an indicator of social development → Stem Cell Therapy, Cloning, IVF, Biofingerprinting etc are examples of Biotechnology in Society

→ Recent Genome India Project is also an example of application.

प्रश्न:

प्र./म = 06

2.10 Applications of Nano Technology

उत्तर:

→ Nano Technology is the study of particles @ the scale of 10^{-9} m → Its applications are in →

HEALTH: Use of Nanotubes for precised surgeries and fracture treatment

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

MILITARY: Precised attack on enemy targets

SCIENCES: Experimentations of scattering through Nanomaterial atom changes

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

3x15 = 45

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

प्रश्न:

3.1 What does the International Carbon Market mean? Do Detailed Analysis?

उत्तर :

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

→ Historic Paris climate deal brought forward the provisions of →

→ Carbon Trading

↓
Between different countries

to meet the targets of Intentionally defined National Contributions

→ Mutual offset

↓

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

P.M. 15



SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 3.

Question: 3

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

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

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

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

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

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

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

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

→ 3 Time is not fixed for the operations.

→ 4 Based on ethical and goodwill gesture of different countries.

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

प्रश्न :

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

उत्तर :

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

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

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

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

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

2 Food Security → The yield and productivity of the land and water resources are decreasing creating issues of food security for the population.

land is turning infertile with sea water intrusion in coastal areas of India and world.

Eg: Tamil Nadu's coastal areas

3 Decrease in Ground water and surface water resources → due to erratic rainfall, droughts leading to lesser availability of monsoon water and hence overexploitation of ground water resources for irrigation cause overall disturbance in society

Eg: Punjab/Haryana → Falling ground water tables

eg: Marathwada Region → Prevalence of Water wells for fetching water

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

4 Internal and Illegal Migration →

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

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

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

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

SECTION-B

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3x15 =

प्रश्न:

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

उत्तर:

Let the length of rectangle be L

Let the Breadth of rectangle be B

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Rectangle} &= \text{length} \times \text{Breadth} \\ &= \boxed{LB} \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= L + \frac{50}{100} \times L = \frac{3}{2} \times L \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Width is reduced by 20%.

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

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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3x15=45

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

$$\text{so new breadth is } \frac{4B}{5} \text{ (4)}$$

$$\text{so New Area} = \text{New length} \times \text{New Breadth}$$

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

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

$$\text{New Area} = \frac{6 \times A}{5} \text{ (From Eq (1))}$$

$$\text{old Area} = A$$

Change

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

$$\text{Area} \quad \text{old Area}$$

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

Sample Note Book

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

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

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

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

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

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

DATE → 2/3/21

TEST → FLT 3

PART B

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

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

3x15=45

प्रश्न

1.1 Indira Awas Yojna

उत्तर :

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

प्र./म - 03

अंक

प्रश्न

1.2 Hariyali Project

उत्तर :

→ is related to sustainable development and increasing food cover → By Madhya Pradesh government.

प्र./म - 03

अंक

प्रश्न

1.3 Rajw Awas Yojana

उत्तर :

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

प्र./म - 03

अंक

प्रश्न

1.4 Sakshar Bharat Yojana

उत्तर :

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

प्र./म - 03

अंक

प्रश्न

1.5 Rajgar Setu Yojna

उत्तर

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

प्र./म - 03

अंक

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय 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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3x15=45

प्रश्न: 1.6 Give d up Campaign

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर

→ Aim to hold off the subsidies on LPG cylinders voluntarily
 → For middle class in favour of BPL households → An example of cross subsidization

प्रश्न

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर

1.7 Priyadarshini Yojana

प्रश्न

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर

1.8 Bulls and Bears

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

प्रश्न

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर

1.9 Tertiary Sector

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

प्रश्न

पू./M = 03

प्रत्येक

उत्तर

1.10 SDR

→ Special Drawing Rights are fixed value of a basket of currencies and gold available to each country as per the → quota in IMF → Basket

contains Dollars, Euros, Yen, Renminbi etc

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

- प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुतरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 15 से 20 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।
- Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 15 to 20 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three Marks)

3x15 = 45

प्रश्न:

1.11 NAFTA

उत्तर :

→ Trade Agreement named North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement.

→ Contains countries like Canada, USA, UK, France → An exception to WTO's MFN principle.

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

1.12 Payment Banks

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

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

1.13 Zero Net Aid

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

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

1.14 Seed Village Concept

→ linked to supply of seeds at cheaper costs and higher quality

→ In the form of cooperatives

→ Useful in horticulture

प्रश्न:

उत्तर :

1.15 Import substitution

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

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
 Question.2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

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

उत्तर :

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

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

→ For Industries → Public Finance helps in logistics → Increasing productivity → Translation in workers salary increase → ↑ in GDP

प्रश्न:

2.3 Inclusive Growth

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

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

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ) अंकों का है।
Question 2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

प्र./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2.4 Working of SEBI

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



प्र./म = 06

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

उत्तर:

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

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

3 Geographical → states with natural coast more dev'd

4 Lack of Education and skills

5 Insurgency and Secessionist movements

6 Faulty government policies



प्रश्न: 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।
Question.2 Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10 = 60

प्र./म = 06

प्रश्न: 2.7 Parameters of HDI

उत्तर : Human Development Index

constituted the parameters of
(1) Average years of schooling completed (Mean years)
2. Life expectancy average of an adult
3. Standard of living i.e. per capita income of an individual
→ Released by UNDP for its Human Development Report → For education component (1), mean years of schooling → Literacy Rate, Gross Enrolment Ratio & Net enrolment ratios are taken into account.

प्रश्न:

प्र./म = 06

2.8 Causes of Industrial Sickness in MP

उत्तर :
→ MP is located at the heart of our country so geographically no natural advantage of coast, helpful in exports. → low level of literacy and Human Capital, as per Census 2011 lesser than the national average.
→ Poor child and women nutritional health → 15th in country (MMR) and issue of child stunting, malnutrition etc.
→ Lack of skilled workforce to be absorbed in industries → Presence of labour intensive industries abysmal due to Transport & Logistics.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

6x10=60

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

प्र./अ. = 06

प्रश्न: 2.9 Indian Special Economic Zone

उत्तर: constituted under Special Economic Zone Act of 1990's post liberalisation and amended later in 2013.

Importance → 1 To promote industries for exports and foreign investment in services sector.

→ 2 Area within the country but with different Tax exemption and benefits

→ 3 Promotion to employment

→ Multiple sector promotion eg Ports, Exports, In India eg: Chennai port SEZ, Logistics, Kerala port SEZ

प्रश्न: → To raise it by 200b\$ by 2025 similar to China's SEZ.

2.10 Extreme Poverty

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

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

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

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

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

प्र./म - 06

प्रश्न:

2.11 MAKE IN INDIA CAMPAIGN

उत्तर :

started in the year 2014 to promote manufacturing in India

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

Importance

→ 2 Skilling and Training of youth eg Skill India

→ 3 Absorb Indian youth in skill intensive industries

→ 4 Create employment opportunities of 20m per year.

→ 5 become competitive in defence technologies & exports

प्रश्न:

2.12 11th FYP contributions in Eco-Dev't?

उत्तर :

→ 11th FYP started between 2007 - 2012

→ Increased Agriculture growth rate of ^{Proposed} 4% from the earlier 2.1%

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

प्र./म - 06

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3/15 45

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Q/M - 15

प्रश्न:

3.1 Different effects of liberalization on Indian Agriculture?

उत्तर :

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

→ Post liberalization effects were seen in the form of changes in structure of agriculture and practices.

→ Just of our post Green Revolution Indian agriculture became productive and large land areas were agriculturally dominant in areas of Punjab, Haryana especially. Post liberalization, the farmers of Haryana and Punjab became big landlords due to the increased prices of the land.

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

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

in the Green Revolution led to investment by foreign companies.

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

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

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

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

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

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

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

low of productivity in fields.

→ An increase in non farm jobs and a shift to urban centres started due to new employment opportunities post liberalisation
eg NCR region, Gurgaon, Delhi

→ Moreover, unequal distribution of development w/o agriculture happened with farmers of North requiring labour while farmers of UP, Bihar requiring to work as migrants below.

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

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

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

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

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प्रश्न:

Q.20 Unemployment and Poverty both are curse in India? Explain

उत्तर :

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

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

→ Post independence, India started to gradually strengthen by putting socialised policies in place to promote employment and boost local industries and be self sufficient,

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

SECTION-B

खंड-'ब'

प्रश्न: 3.

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

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3x15=45

प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- However, it failed to materialise and hence reoriented strategy with emphasis on agriculture was adopted which served as an avenue for employment.
- Post Green Revolution and liberalisation, the shift in growth rate from agriculture to manufacturing was required to employ the increasing population.
- Instead we moved to services sector boom and employed huge skill force in IT services, BPO etc but it is the Manufacturing sector which helps in boosting economy by absorption of labour like in China.
- India bypassed it, post liberalization jobs increased in services sector both formally and informally but presently it has reached its peak.

उत्तर: 1. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में अतिरिक्त विकल्प भी हैं अप्रत्यक्षी जिस अतिरिक्त विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समाप्त अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्द्रह) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (3.3) Continued (जांती)

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

→ The working age population (18-49) years in India is very high but due to lack of job India's demand for labour is not being utilized.

→ On the other hand, As per Tendulkar and Rangarajan Committee, India has demand labour and unemployment around 17% and 25% on average but due to huge population overboard the numbers keep on changing.

It acts as a hit on economic resources of country as the resources like the country are limited and the time is passing and for the nation to become a superpower.

However, Sustainable and long term planning of employment, skill, poverty need added to our nation

प्रश्न 1 इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंशिक विकल्प भी है अर्थात् जिस आंशिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका फुल जल्दव उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (फिफ्टन) अंकों का है।

Question: 1 There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3/15 45

प्रश्न:

Q.3 Foreign Investment Promotion Board?
Why was it established?

उत्तर :

Foreign Investment Promotion Board was an agency constituted for the approval of foreign direct investments in India by foreign investors.

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

→ Investments in India post 2001's were approved by government of India through four routes :-

- Automatic Route
- Approved Route

Q/M - 15



प्रश्न 3. 03 अंश प्रश्न है प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंशिक विकल्प भी है अथवा निम्न आंशिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के साथ अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पन्धर) अंश 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: (3.3) Continued (अंश)

→ Hardware post 2005, when India

withheld a Real GDP growth

of 2 & 7% and the investment

by foreign companies started

to increase, a new wave

type of problems come to be

seen.

→ Post Education, government

must have looking down diversity

wide approvals in various sectors

to comply with WTO principles

but in the wake of national

security and protection to dom-

estic industries government put

in place approved route too.

→ Foreign Promotion Investment Board

During 2005-2012 came into being

efforts with the alleged

corruption case of 24 specimens

allocation and income loss

to the exchequer of the country

present at the market rate.

SECTION - A

खंड-'अ'

इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हैं अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः 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: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

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

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

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

→ Overall, the abolishing of FIPB should be seen in the light of removing restrictions and control over foreign investment which will ultimately contribute to GDP increase & employment generation.