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प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. A. <u>National Income</u> - Sum total of <u>factor income</u> of <u>normal resident</u> of a country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Includes income from both <u>private & public sectors</u> of an economy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. <u>Life Expectancy</u> - It is the <u>average period</u> a person is expected to live.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Life expectancy in India is <u>66 years</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. <u>Legal Tender money</u> - money either in form of notes or currency used to pay a <u>debt</u> or make a <u>payment</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It is compulsory to accept it, <u>punishable</u> if not accepted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. <u>Bhim App</u> - BHIM Bharat Interface for Money is a <u>unified payment interface (UPI)</u> which allows <u>fund transfer</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• development by (NPCI) <u>National Payments Corporation of India</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Requires <u>biometric verification</u> , UPI PIN is needed for <u>transaction</u> and app.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. <u>Progressive Tax</u> - A tax imposed on <u>higher</u> rate as the <u>income</u> of.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	taxpayer increases as it lessens the burden of poor e.g. <u>wealth tax</u> , <u>property tax</u> on <u>luxury goods</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	J.	<u>Urban scheme</u> — • <u>Ude Desh Ka Nam Naagrik (UDAN)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	scheme for regional connectivity under <u>Ministry of Civil Aviation</u> in 2016.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• objective is to create <u>affordable</u> , <u>viable</u> profitable flights to common men in small towns.
<input type="checkbox"/>	K.	<u>National Statistical Organisation - (NSO)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• merger of <u>central statistical organisation (CSO)</u> and <u>(NSSO) National sample survey Organisation</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• headquartered at <u>Delhi</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• ensures figures (statistics) released by Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	L.	<u>mp. state textile corporation</u> —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• public incorporated company in <u>quality</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	M.	<u>Constitutional Provisions</u> related to co-operative society —
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	<u>Art. 14 (Right to equality)</u> & <u>Art. 19(1)(c) (Right to form association or unions)</u> provide rights to form cooperatives.
-	-	<u>Art. 43 (DPSP)</u> - provides for suitable legislation

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or economic organisations for workers, wages, industries, agriculture.

N.

Food Corporation of India - (FCI)

- It is a public sector undertaking under ministry of Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of consumer affair.

-

established in 1965 against shortage of grains. it undertake purchase, store, distribute of foodgrains.

O.

Soil health card -

It provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate usage of fertilizers and improved soil fertility provided by state governments.

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2. A.

Minimum support price is the minimum
guaranteed price at which government will
buy produce from farmers or farmer could
expect to sell their goods.

committee of economic affairs announces MSP
for various crops.

Benefits to farmers

- fair price to the farmer for their produce.
- a source of sustainable income for farmers.
- impetus to investment as more income means more investment in techniques, infrastructure.
- An encouragement for rural youths to participate in agricultural sectors.
- motivates farmer for targeted crops, crops rotations.

MSP is currently given on 23 crops including varieties of pulses, oilseeds, cereals and others.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 परीक्षा केंद्र
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
एच.के.एम. मार्ग, दिल्ली

2.	B.	Agricultural Revolution are the changes in agricultural practices which took over a period of time through inventions, discoveries, new technologies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(feature) - objectives of these revolutions were increase in production rate, changing way of production.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• new era in agricultural field.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various revolution occurred after independence —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Pink Revolution</u> - For export and production of meat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>White Revolution</u> - Revolution for milk and its production. (Veerendra Kheri)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Yellow Revolution</u> - For oilseeds production.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Green Revolution</u> - Most important one to increase higher yields in varieties of foodgrain seeds (wheat & rice) It was a great success
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Golden Revolution</u> - For production of bananas, mangoes, spices.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Blue Revolution</u> - For emergence of aquaculture.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These revolutions have helped Indian farmers to grow varieties of crops creating a new opportunities.

2. E.

Inclusive Growth means economic growth
that is distributed fairly across society
and create equal opportunities for all.
Growth of all or development of nation
taking along each section of society together.

□ □

• access to essential service to all eg.
health, education by the poor.

□ □

Features

• environment friendly growth.

□ □

• Gender sensitive society.

□ □

• Good Governance.

□ □

• on individual level - Gender equality
of education, health, wages etc.

□ □

ways to
achieve it

→ Government initiatives - • MGNREGA.

□ □

• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. • Bharat Nirman.
• Mission Shiksha • PM's employment
Generation Programme etc.

□ □

Government should focus on eradicating poverty,
sustainable development, empowering vulnerable
groups of society.

□ □

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का न. १ परीक्षा केंद्र
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
एन.ए. रोड, दिल्ली

२.	D.	Globalisation is associated with increasing openness, growing economic interdependence & deepening economic integration in global economy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globalisation had a vast impact on field of employment in various ways —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• access to global market means more employment opportunities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• increased real income of labourers, workers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• more jobs in foreign countries (across border)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• boost to IT sector, vast opportunities in IT business.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	negative impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• forceful migration of workers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• exploitation of workers by MNCs corporates (minimum wage in turn of hours)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• preference to the well-qualified (recommended) instead of deserving one.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• economy was more mechanised than before it was no more labour intensive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Globalisation brought with it, its harsh side-effects along with its merits which were far better.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

आपका नाम : _____
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2.	E.	Smart cities are the cities with basic infrastructure, providing people a quality life, clean and sustainable environment through smart solutions.
		Smart City Mission is an innovative initiative by the government of India which covers over 100 cities by 2020.
		Implemented by Ministry of Urban Development.
		• quality of life to people.
		• by enabling development, access to easy health care facilities, schools, hospitals etc.
		• Development sustainably, optimum utilisation of resources.
		• eco-friendly development
		• a boost to economic growth.
		• affordable housing facilities for small marginalised people.
		the idea behind these smart cities is to creating smart cities in parts of country enabling local development,

Q. a.

Digital India focuses on need to make India a digital economy by digital empowerment of citizens, digital infrastructure, making the country technology centric.

□ □

E-Agriculture is a new area of knowledge by enhancing agricultural activities through technologies.

□ □

• GPS mapping of field by which assessing the need of water fertilisers in soil.

□ □

Benefit to farmers

→ Kisan sms portal - providing information or services to farmers regarding monsoon, fertilisers.

□ □

• Facilities of consultancy & advisory for farmers through Kisan portal.

□ □

availability of market - through Kisan Soudha mobile application informing about right price.

□ □

□ □

Digitalisation of land / agriculture sector is a step forward on proper crop management, a boost to this sector.

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३. H.

India has a large network of transport especially road transport. Urban transport is the biggest contributor in this large network

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□ □

challenges →

- degradation of environment at high rate (because of air, noise pollution from cars, vehicles).
- Deteriorating road safety. (issues of road accidents increasing)
- parking problems / lack of space.
- road congestion.
- problems with regulating authorities, traffic rules.

suggestions →

- strict rules for everyone through fines, imprisonments.
- improving the public transport (buses) using it instead of individual transport.
- carpooling & bike pooling, use of bicycles.
- use of CNG in vehicles.
- metros can be a good option in this busy system.

there is need for strict measures against traffic violators.

२. ५.

Public Distribution System (PDS) is an Indian food security system established under ministry of consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

□ □

□ □

helps stabilising food availability, distribution of grains at affordable prices.

□ □

□ □

□ □

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□ □

□ □

□ □

- Problems →
- biggest problem is identification of beneficiaries - people who should be really benefited.
 - Issue with the procurement.
 - Issue of storage facilities, rotting of food grains in warehouses.
 - Transportation problems of food to destination diversion of food grains.
 - leakage of food grains, Black marketing in and ration shops.
 - dependence of people on grains, discourages farmers to grow crop.

Direct Benefit transfer (DBT), social card linking, GPS technology, digitalised ration card, are some of the

solution

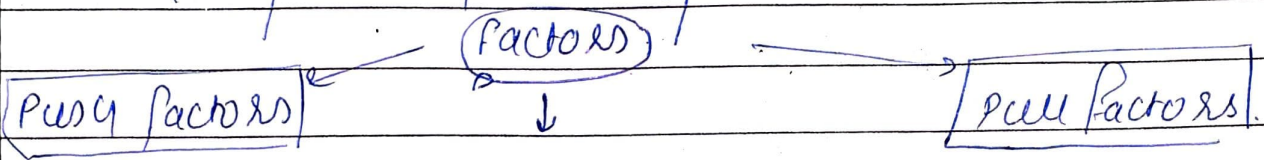
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2. L.

migration is the movement of people from one place to other either within country or outside country. This could be (forced) voluntary or involuntary.

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□ □



□ □

• Bad Governance ← Political → • security purpose
war, conflicts. minorities

□ □

• unemployment, ← Economic → • improved living standard,
Poverty high wages

□ □

• disaster, environ ← Ecological → • protection of environment.
mental issues, water

□ □

• medical education ← Social → • social security.
(health)

□ □

• protects workers against exploitation.

□ □

measures → • providing essential facilities education, health
so that they need not migrate for such facilities

□ □

→ • higher employment in residential place.

□ □

→ • more freedom & better services.

□ □

→ • improved infrastructure (safety from crimes)

Due to emergence of covid-19 vast migration was seen due to negligence of labourers, worker necessities.

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संस्कृत भाषा में लिखें
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संस्कृत भाषा परीक्षा प्रश्न

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Importance</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It provides <u>employment</u> to over 50% of working population.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplies industries with <u>raw material</u> - a base for these processing industries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contribution to GDP of country - it contributes to <u>about 18%</u> in GDP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enhance <u>Domestic Trade</u> - purchase of farm products for various purposes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>International Trade</u> - Indian crops are exported at global market like tobacco, cashewnuts, coffee, spices. (source of foreign reserve).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improved <u>Quality of nation</u> , people invest huge amount in <u>agricultural products</u> , irrigation projects.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	is means of <u>food security & stability</u> for ever increasing <u>population</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Means of supply to of raw materials to
agro-based industries.

It is a contribution in government budgets, as
government earn huge revenue from agriculture

Support to Transport industry - as (Food) agriculture
requires rails & roads of huge demands.

in spite of these importance there are some
problem in agriculture —

- problems
- Deficient funds
 - unorganised market reforms
 - Lack of irrigation means
 - exploitative reforms
 - small and scattered holdings

With a view to tackle these problems various
agrarian reforms are done Green Revolution
was one among them various government initiatives
such as - MSP, subsidised urea / fertilisers,
irrigation facilities (per drop, per crop) etc.

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2. B.

Near about 75 percentage of population resides in rural areas. these areas.

It covers most part of the natural vegetation forests etc. and nearly 1/2 of the country's

national incomes derives from agriculture. main occupation in rural india.

There are various problems of rural india —

Problems

• lack of housing facilities, housing infrastructure

social issues

→ • lack of communication facilities, connectivity, signals in remote areas

→ • insufficient educational institutions, schools, colleges.

→ • exploitation by big moneylenders, zamindars.

→ • lack of participation of women.

→ • prevailing discrimination on basis of caste, gender.

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Demographic
Issues

- • unequal gender base population.
- • decreasing rate of female infant.
- • increasing mortality rate, (deaths per birth)
- • migration of people in large amount to urban areas.

economic
issues

- • lack of job opportunities.
- • low wages per hour, forced labour.
- • self-employed employment in agriculture.

Health
Issues

- • lack of health amenities.
- • No big hospitals, lack of staff, paramedical staff.
- • cooperatives in health facilities by Government.

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	there are various schemes by government for rural areas →	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana</u> - power supply in rural areas, electricity in household	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Saansad sarkari Gram Yojana</u> - development of basic units of villages.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Gramin)</u> - access to sanitation facilities (developing toilets).	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Deendayal Grameen Kaushal Vikas Yojana</u> - For development of jobs for youth.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Antyodaya Yojana</u> - skill training to poor.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</u> - connectivity of roads	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Rurban Mission</u> - developing growth clusters.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Pradhan Mantri Swas Yojana</u> - construction of houses.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	objective of these schemes is development of economic infrastructure & employment opportunities in rural areas.	

3. D.

The Madhya Pradesh has potential for industrial development due to abundance of availability of natural resources in form of minerals, crops, energy, etc plus its strategic location.

Various measures are taken by State Government for industrial development →

1.)

establishing state & central undertakings —

various government undertakings are set up in state to encourage over development as

- M.P. financial corporation, Indore.
- Railway zone, Jabalpur.
- M.P. Cattle Udyog Nigam.

2.)

Industrial Promotion Policy 2010 —

- provides land subsidy for mega projects.

financial assistance.

- exemption on tax.

Refund on tax.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 3)	<u>Establishment of SEZ -</u> Special Economic Zone	
<input type="checkbox"/>	first of its kind in <u>indore</u> (at pithampur) -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	where benefits of <u>exemption of tax-duty</u> ,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>power supply</u> , <u>support facilities of banking</u> ,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>postal</u> and other benefits announced by	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government.	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4)	<u>setting up of industrial Parks -</u> establishing	
<input type="checkbox"/>	mega parks, mega	
<input type="checkbox"/>	food parks in <u>mandla</u> , <u>chhindwara</u> , <u>hosangabad</u> ,	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>khargone</u> , <u>mandla</u> , <u>Malanpur</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>crystal IT park</u> in <u>indore</u> .	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5)	<u>TRIFAC -</u> <u>Madhya Pradesh Trade & Investment</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Facilitation Corporation Ltd.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	provides <u>single clearance</u> to investors to	
<input type="checkbox"/>	submit their proposals.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	- under <u>chairmanship of chief minister</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	- a <u>gesture towards socio-economic</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>progress</u> .	

6) Set up of industrial institutes —

MP Handicraft Board, Bhopal.

- MP small scale industries Corporation, Bhopal (1961)

MP Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bhopal.

- MP mining Corporation, Bhopal

MP Finance Corporation, Indore.

7) Establishment of industrial development centres —

Various centre for industries development in
Rauhan, Balaghat, Morena, Dhar, Ujjain etc.

8) Other —

• MP Investment Facilitation Act, 2008

• Madhya Pradesh Aachhyogik Kendra

Vikas Nigam Ltd (MPAKVN)

Various other means through providing investor
friendly promotion policies, single window

clearance of proposals. Industries are

the backbone of any economy, they are the
drivers of growth and development.