

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Sub-topic</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Objective/ Difficulty level</b>	<b>Type of Questions</b>
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	The geographical area of India is a) 32,48,860 sq.km b) 32,87,263 sq. km c) 35,88,632 sq. km d) 36,83,326 sq.km  Key : b	Understanding Average	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Indian economy is an example for a) Capitalism b) Socialism c) Mixed Economy d) Communism  Key: c	Understanding Easy	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	The term sustainable development is coined by a. J A Schumpeter b. J M Keynes c. Brundthland d. Ragner Frisch  Key : c	Understanding Average	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Economic growth is the study of a) Long term Economic phenomenon b) Micro Economic phenomenon c) Short term Economic phenomenon d) Planned developmental phenomenon Key: a	Understanding Difficulty	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Primary data refers to  a) Data collected for the first time b) Secondary data c) Processed data d) Saved data  Key : a	Understanding Easy	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	As per WDR of 2009 India is placed in the category of a) High income countries b) Middle income countries c) Low income countries d) Very low income countries	Understanding Difficulty	MCQ

		Key : c		
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Fisheries come under – a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Fourth Sector  Key : a	Recognize Easy	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	New Economic Policy was introduced in the year a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2005 d) 1991  Key : d	Understanding Easy	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	According to 2001 census, the sex ratio in India is a) 946 b) 930 c) 927 d) 933  Key: d	Understanding Average	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	According to 2001 census densely populated state in India is a) Kerala b) West Bengal c) Uttarpradesh d) Bihar  Key: b	Recall Easy	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	As per 2001 census the highest literacy rate is in a) Bihar b) Mizoram c) Kerala d) Karnataka  Key: c	Understanding Average	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	In India Family Planning was first introduced in the year a) 1952 b) 1956 c) 1958	Recognize Easy	MCQ

		d) 1960  Key : a		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	The Infant mortality rate during the year 2001 was a) 94 b) 84 c) 64 d) 74  Key: c	Understanding Average	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	The desirable forest coverage in a tropical country like India is a) 18% b) 33% c) 22% d) 20%  Key: b	Application Difficult	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	The yellow revolution refers to the increase in the production of a) oil seeds b) milk c) fish d) wheat  Key: a	Understanding Easy	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	The Nagarjunasagar dam is built across the river a) Narmada b) Krishna c) Cauvery, d) Tapati  Key: b	Recognize Easy	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	The Agro- products are certified by  a) ISI b) ARIO c) AGMARK d) NSIO  Key: c	Recognize Easy	MCQ
Human Resource	Human Resource	The situation where the marginal productivity of a worker is zero is known as	Understanding Difficult	MCQ

Development	Development	a) Open Unemployment b) Disguised Unemployment c) Chronic Unemployment d) Seasonal Unemployment  Key: b		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	The present HRD Minister of India is  a) Arjun Singh b) Murali Manohar Joshi c) Kapil Sibal d) Swaminathan  Key: c	Recall Average	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	The systematic arrangement of data is called a) Table b) Graph c) Histogram d) Diagram  Key: a	Recognize Difficult	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	The Planning Commission has classified Irrigation on the basis of  a.) Culturable command area b) Population c) Productivity d) Rainfall  Key: a	Recognize Average	MCQ
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	The concept of PURA is given by a) Prof.C.N.R. Rao b) Dr.A.J.Abdul Kalam c) Dr.Amartya Sen d) Dr.Swaminathan  Key: b	Recognize Average	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	Dry-land farming refers to farming a) with little water b) with more water c) with Rain water d) without water  Key: c	Recognize Average	MCQ

Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Green Revolution occurred during</p> <p>a) 1966-69 b) 1970-71 c) 1985-86 d) 1990-91</p> <p>Key: a</p>	Recognize Average	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	<p>The per capita income of India in 1950-51 was</p> <p>a) Rs.264 b) Rs.278 c) Rs.378 d) Rs.450</p> <p>Key: a</p>	Understanding Average	MCQ
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>The production of food grains during the year 1950-51 was</p> <p>a) 50 million tonnes b) 60 million tonnes c) 70 million tonnes d) 80 million tonnes</p> <p>Key: a</p>	Recall Easy	MCQ
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	<p>What is economic development?</p> <p>Key: Economic development is a process of increasing real per capita income over a period of time.</p>	Understanding Easy	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	<p>State the meaning of sustainable development.</p> <p>Key: Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of the present generation without undermining the needs of the future generation.</p>	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	<p>What is service sector?</p> <p>Key: It refers to the services of different kinds which support the primary and secondary sectors.</p>	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	<p>Expand “LPG”</p> <p>Key: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization</p>	Recognition Easy	VSA

Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Who distinguished economic growth from economic development?  Key: J A Schumpeter or Mrs Ursula Hicks	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What is a developing economy?  Key: The economy which moves towards economic self reliance with a strong industrial and infrastructure base	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Define cross section data.  Key: Cross section data refers to parallel data on many units during the same period.	Knowledge Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Name the two sources of secondary data.  Key: Published sources and unpublished sources.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What is the meaning of Liberalization?  Key: Removal of unnecessary restrictions on Industry and Trade sector to create competition.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Define Globalization.  Key : Integrating the domestic economy with the rest of the world.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Who developed the concept of PQLI?  Key: Dr. Morris D Morris	Understanding Easy	VSA
		What is HDI (Human Development Index)?  Key: HDI is a Composite Index that combines three factors- longevity, educational attainment and living standard. (level of income)	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts	What is meant by Graph?	Knowledge Average	VSA

	and indicators of development	Key: Graph is the diagrammatic representation of data.		
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What are Bar-diagrams?  Key: The straight or perpendicular diagrams are called 'Bar-diagrams'.	Knowledge Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What is pie diagram?  Key: The data are expressed in a circular form through angles.	Knowledge Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What is table?  Key: The table refers to the systematic arrangement of data after the process of tabulation Or Data projected in rows and columns.	Knowledge Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Write the formula to calculate annual growth rate.  Key: Annual Growth Rate = $\frac{\Delta G}{G} \times 100$	Application Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Expand GNP.  Key: Gross National Product	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Name the single largest sector contributing to national income.  Key: Third Sector or Tertiary Sector	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	When the New Economic Policy was introduced in India?  Key: 1991	Understanding Average	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	Mention any two features of developed countries.  Key: Higher growth in National Income, Infrastructure development, advanced	Understanding Average	VSA

		technology, adequate capital formation, remarkable progress in economic self-reliance. Better quality of living.		
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What is national income?  Key: The sum total of the value of goods and services produced by a nation in a year.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Introduction	Basic Concepts and indicators of development	What are primary data?  Key: Data, which originally collected by an investigator or agency for the first time.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What do you mean by human resources?  Key: The population of a country is called human resources.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is the total population of India as per 2001 census?  Key: As per the 2001 census total population of India is Rs.102.86 crores.	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is meant by sex ratio?  Key: Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males.	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is crude birth rate?  Key : Crude birth rate refers to the number of births per thousand population during a year.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is crude death rate?  Key : Crude death rate refers to the number of deaths per thousand population during a year	Recall Average	VSA`
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	Why India is called a “young nation”?  Key : More than half of the population of India belongs to the age group of 15 to 55 years. Hence India is called a “young nation”	Recall Difficult	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is infant morality rate?  Key : Infant morality rate refers to the number of children dying per thousand live births	Recall Difficult	VSA



		before celebrating their first birthday.		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is Family Welfare Programme?</p> <p>Key : Family Welfare Programme refers to the Welfare of mother and child with a view to reduce the infant morality rate &amp; maternal morality rate.</p>	Recall Difficult	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is disguised unemployment?</p> <p>Key : More number of workers will be engaged in a work than required.</p>	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is poverty?</p> <p>Key : Poverty refers to a situation where a section of people are unable to get minimum facilities of life like food clothing, shelter, education, health facilities, etc.</p>	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>State the meaning of unemployment.</p> <p>Key : Unemployment refers to a situation where able-bodied workers who are willing to work at the existing wage rate but do not get the job opportunities.</p>	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Expand PMGSY.</p> <p>Key : Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadhak Yojana.</p>	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Expand NREGP.</p> <p>Key : National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme</p>	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Expand PURA.</p> <p>Key : Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas</p>	Recall Difficult	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is Education?</p> <p>Key : Making each and every citizen as a literate.</p>	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource	Human Resource	What is informal education?	Recognize Difficult	VSA

Development	Development	Key : Informal education refers to the education given to the people outside the classroom.		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is Health?  Key : Health refers to a state of complete physical, mental and social soundness.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What do you mean by life expectancy?  Key : The number of years for which the people of the country are expected to live at the time of birth.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	How is literacy rate calculated?  Key : Literacy rate is calculated by dividing the number of literates from the total population above 7 years of age and it should be multiplied by 100.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What do you mean by occupational distribution of population?  Key : Occupational distribution of population refers to the distribution of working population among different occupations during a given year.	Recall Easy	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What do you mean by primary sector?  Key : It refers to agriculture dairy poultry horticulture fishing, forestry, mining etc.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is meant by secondary sector?  Key : It refers to all types of industries, manufacturing power projects, construction activities etc.	Recall Average	VSA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is the life expectancy of Indians as per 2001 census?  Key : 65 years	Recall Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What do you mean by land use?	Recognize Average	VSA

		Key : Land use refers to the distribution of total land area for different uses.		
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is meant by net sown area?  Key : Total area sown with crops more than once in the same year.	Recognize Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is soil erosion?  Key : Loss of fertility of soil or Surface soil loss due to natural and human interference.	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Mention any two natural causes for soil erosion.  Key : Heavy rains, floods and heavy winds.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What does Dry land farming mean?  Key : Introduction of farming in the arid and semi arid land with rain water.	Recognize Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	State the meaning of soil conservation.  Key : Preservation of fertility of soil OR Prevention of soil erosion and fertility of top layer of land.	Application Easy	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is meant by irrigation?  Key : Artificial supply of water from rivers, tanks, wells, channels to agricultural land for cultivation.	Application Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is drip-irrigation?  Key : Supplying of water through PVC pipes to the root of the plant drop by drop.	Application Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What are Multipurpose irrigation projects?  Key : Which confers many benefits like irrigation, electricity generation, flood control, drinking water, water transport etc.	Understanding Easy	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is meant by minor irrigation?  Key : Irrigation projects with a cultivable	Application Difficult	VSA

		command area upto 2000 ha.		
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is rain- water harvesting?  Key :Process of collecting and storing rainwater in a scientific manner.	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	State two causes of food problem.  1. Rapid growth of population 2. Inadequate supply and marketing facilities 3. Loss of wastage of food grains by rats, etc. 4. Mass poverty	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is food security?  Key : Access to enough food for an active and healthy life by all people at all times.	Application Difficult	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What do you mean by Minimum Support Price?  Key : Minimum price fixed by government to support agricultural products.	Application Difficult	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is public distribution system?  Key : Systematic distribution of essential food grains at cheaper rates to poorer sections through fair price shops.	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Name the revolutions that occurred in agricultural sector in India.  Key : Green, white, yellow, blue revolutions	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Expand HYV.  Key : High Yielding Varieties	Recognition Easy	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is warehousing?  Key : Storing and preserving of agricultural products in a scientific way.	Understanding Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is meant by Regulated Markets?	Application Average	VSA

		Key : Regulated Markets are those established by Government to protect the farmers from malpractices of sellers and brokers.		
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is White Revolution?  Key : Significant increase in the production milk in the country.	Recognize Average	VSA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is Blue Revolution?  Key : A spurt in the production of fisheries and marine products.	Recognize Average	VSA
Introduction	Introduction	What is Sustainable Development?  Key : Meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the needs of future generation.	Application Average	SA
Introduction	Introduction	What is PQLI? Name its Indicators.  Key: Physical Quality of life Index, it is an attempt to measure the quality of life. Indicators are life expectancy, health, education, sanitation and drinking water.	Understanding Average	SA
Introduction	Introduction	How do you calculate HDI?  Key : $HDI = \frac{1}{3} (LEI + EAI + SLI)$	Application Difficult	SA
Introduction	Introduction	How has the WDR classified the countries of the world?  Key : Considering GNP as a base, countries have been classified as low-income countries, middle income countries and high income countries.	Application Average	SA
Introduction	Introduction	Mention any two features of Developed Countries.  Key: 1.High Standard of living 2.Higher level of capital formation 3.Efficient Utilization of resources 4.Low level of poverty	Recall Easy	SA

Introduction	Introduction	Mention the sectoral contribution to National Income as per 2001 data.  Key: 25% Primary, 22% Secondary 53% Third Sector	Understanding Average	SA																				
Introduction	Introduction	Distinguish between Primary Data and secondary Data.  Key : Primary data means data originally collected by an investigator from field visits. Secondary data means data collected from already published sources other than the actual investigation.	Understanding Average	SA																				
Introduction	Introduction	What is literacy rate? What is the rate of male and female literacy according to 2001 census?  Key: By dividing the number of literates from the total population above 7 years of age and multiplied by 100 Male 75%, Fe male 55%	Understanding Difficult	SA																				
Introduction	Introduction	Sketch a simple table and mention its parts. <table border="1"><tr><td colspan="3">Caption</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Sub-heading</td><td colspan="2">Sub-Heads</td></tr><tr><td>Column Head</td><td>Column Head</td></tr><tr><td>Slab entries</td><td colspan="2">Body</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Foot note</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Source Note:</td></tr></table>	Caption			Sub-heading	Sub-Heads		Column Head	Column Head	Slab entries	Body		Foot note			Source Note:			Application Average	SA			
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Introduction	Introduction	Construct a simple line graph by using following Data <table border="1"><tr><td>Year</td><td>1951</td><td>1961</td><td>1971</td><td>1981</td></tr><tr><td>Population</td><td>36.1</td><td>43.9</td><td>54.8</td><td>68.4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1991</td><td>2001</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>84.4</td><td>102.7</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	Population	36.1	43.9	54.8	68.4		1991	2001				84.4	102.7			Application Average	SA
Year	1951	1961	1971	1981																				
Population	36.1	43.9	54.8	68.4																				
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Introduction	Introduction	Show the difference between a Pie and a Bar diagram <table border="1"><tr><td>Pie Diagram</td><td>Bar Diagram</td></tr><tr><td>Represented in a circle dividing into Different angles</td><td>Data in perpendicular lines</td></tr></table>	Pie Diagram	Bar Diagram	Represented in a circle dividing into Different angles	Data in perpendicular lines	Application Average	SA																
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Introduction	Introduction	<p>Define Census Data.</p> <p>Key : Data collected on complete numeration and record of each, and every item is called 'Census Data'.</p>	Application Average	SA
Introduction	Introduction	<p>What are the objectives of New Economic Policy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase the growth rate of the economy</li> <li>2. Reducing the role of public sector and expanding the role of private sector</li> <li>3. Full freedom for foreign capital &amp; Technology.</li> </ol>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Introduction	Introduction	<p>List two each of high, middle and low-income countries.</p> <p>Key : High Income- USA, UK, Germany etc. Middle Income- Egypt, China, Malaysia. Low Income – India, Pakistan, Srilanka.</p>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Introduction	Introduction	<p>Differentiate between Time Series and Cross Section Data.</p> <p>Key :  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The data collected on the same entity entirely with different time periods.</li> <li>2. Data collected on different entities for a single period</li> </ol> </p>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Introduction	Introduction	<p>What is Service Sector? Give two examples.</p> <p>Key : Activities connected with services, which are supporting the first two sectors. Eg: Banking, Insurance, Transport Communication, etc.</p>	Recognize Average	SA
Introduction	Introduction	<p>What are Secondary data? Mention its sources.</p> <p>Key : The data which is already collected by a source other than the actual investigator sources: Published and unpublished sources.</p>	Recognize Easy	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention any four uses of human resources.</p> <p>Key :  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It supplies necessary manpower for the</li> </ol> </p>	Recognize Average	SA

		<p>production.</p> <p>2. It provides the market for goods.</p> <p>3. It increases the saving and capital formation.</p> <p>4. It helps for the utilization of natural resources of the country.</p>		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Why India is described as “Young Nation”?</p> <p>Key: More than half of the population of India is in the age group of 15 to 55 years. Hence India is called as “Young Nation”.</p>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>State the percentage of India’s population living in urban and rural areas as per 2001 census.</p> <p>Key: Rural-Urban composition refers to the distribution of total population between rural and urban areas in the country.</p> <p>As per 2001 census Rural and Urban population percentage is as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural 72%</li> <li>2. Urban 28%</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What does Density of Population mean? How is it calculated?</p> <p>Key: Density of Population refers to the average number of persons living in every square kilo meter area.</p> <p>Calculation</p> $\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total Land Area}}$	Recognize Difficult	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention any four factors, which affect density of population.</p> <p>Key: Four factors influencing the Density of Population.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate and Rainfall</li> <li>2. Irrigational facilities</li> <li>3. Industrial Development</li> <li>4. Protection to Human life and property</li> </ol>	Understanding	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention the states, with highest and lowest density of population as per 2001 census.</p> <p>Key: Density of Population in India as per 2001 Census</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The most densely populated State=</li> </ol>	Recognize Average	SA



		West Bengal (904) 2. The sparsely populated State= Arunachal Pradesh (813)		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is family welfare programme? What are its objectives?</p> <p>Family welfare programme refers to the mother and child health facilities with a view to reduce the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Control of population.</li> <li>2. Reducing child mortality rate.</li> <li>3. Reduction of maternal mortality rate</li> <li>4. Provision of medical and other facilities.</li> </ol>	Recognize Average	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention four measures to control population growth in India.</p> <p>Key: Measures to control population growth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family planning measures</li> <li>2. Provision of educational facilities</li> <li>3. Improvement in the economic status of women</li> <li>4. Urbanization</li> <li>5. Adequate and good medical facilities</li> </ol>	Understanding Easy	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention any four-child welfare programme of the Govt.</p> <p>Key:</p> <p><b>Child Welfare Programme</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Child health facilities</li> <li>2. Universal immunization programme</li> <li>3. Pulse polio programme</li> <li>4. Hepatitis 'B'</li> <li>5. Food and Nutrition</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Define below poverty line as per the Planning Commission of India.</p> <p>According to the Planning Commission of India, the people who consume food very day consisting less than 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas are said to be living below the poverty line.</p>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Human Resource	Human Resource	Distinguish between usual status and weekly status of unemployment.	Recognize Difficult	SA

Development	Development	<p>Key :If a worker is unable to work 183 days in a year then he is considered as unemployed as per usual status of unemployment.</p> <p>Weekly status unemployment refers to a situation where a person s is considered as unemployed if he or she has not worked even for one hour during the survey week.</p> <p>If a person has not worked even for an hour during the survey week it is said to be unemployment as per the weekly status.</p>		
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Distinguish between open-unemployment and disguised unemployment.</p> <p>Key : Open unemployment is a situation where large number of able bodied workers is unable to get work in any productive activities. Disguised unemployment is a situation wherein a person's marginal productivity is close to zero.</p>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention any four benefits of Education.</p> <p><b>Four benefits of Education.</b></p> <p><b>Key :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It helps for human resource development</li> <li>2. It increases efficiency</li> <li>3. Increases the standard of living</li> <li>4. It brings social and political change</li> </ol>	Recognize Average	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Mention the indicators of health and educational level of the country.</p> <p>Key :</p> <p>Indicators of health and education level of the country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Literacy rate/ Enrolment ratio</li> <li>2. Life expectancy</li> <li>3. Crude birth and death rate</li> <li>4. Infant mortality rate</li> </ol>	Recognize Difficult	SA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is infant mortality rate?</p> <p>Mention the present infant mortality rate in India.</p> <p>Key : Infant mortality rate refers to the number of child deaths per 1000 live births before their first birthday. The present infant mortality rate</p>	Understanding Average	SA

		is 64 per 1000, which is very high compared to advanced countries.		
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Differentiate between infant morality and maternal morality rate.</p> <p>Key:  Infant Morality rate means the number of children dying per 1000 live births before celebrating their first birth anniversary.  Whereas maternal mortality refers to the death of women at the time of giving birth to a baby.  The maternal mortality rate is 407 per lakh live births.</p>	Understanding Difficult	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Mention any four causes for soil erosion.</p> <p>Key:  a) Heavy Rainfall  b) Strong winds.  c) Deforestation  d) Lack of bunds  e) Floods  f) Defective Irrigation Practices</p>	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Distinguish between cropped area and net sown area.</p> <p>Key: Total cropped area represents total area covered with crops and it is a sum of total of all the land covered by all the individual crops.  Net Sown area represents the total area sown with crops, plantations and orchard, counting area sown more than once in the same year.</p>	Understanding Difficult	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Mention any four measures for soil conservation.</p> <p>Key :  (a) Afforestation  (b) Erection of bunds  (c) Terracing of land  (d) Encouragement to farmers to follow drip and sprinklers  (e) Education to farmers regarding soil conservation methods.</p>	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>State any four effects of soil erosion.</p> <p>Key :</p>	Understanding Average	SA

		(a) Reduces overall fertility of soil (b) Reduces productivity (c) Land becomes unfit (d) Dams, Tanks are filled with silt (e) Deforestation.		
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is Irrigation? Mention the types of Irrigation.  Key : Artificial supply of water to agriculture through canals, Tanks, Wells. The methods of Irrigation are a) Minor Irrigation b) Medium Irrigation c) Major Irrigation	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	State any four benefits of multipurpose irrigation projects. Key : a) Provide water for irrigation b) Supply of water to generate Hydro-Electricity c) To Control flood d) To control soil erosion e) Create more employment f) Helps to fishing g) Inland Transport	Understanding Easy	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What do you mean by Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems?  Key : Drip Irrigation refers to the supply of water to the plants through PVC pipes drop by drop Sprinkler irrigation means supply of water sprayed over the crop through a rotating instrument.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is dry land farming?  Key : Dry-land farming means growing of crops with the help of rainfall, without irrigation facilities.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Mention any four measures for water conservation.  Key : Measures for water conservation. 1) Economic use of water 2) Modern methods of irrigation like drip and sprinkler system	Understanding Difficult	SA

		3) Construction of dams and tank to control floods 4) Desilting of tank and wells 5) Rainwater Harvesting		
Agriculture	Agriculture	State the features of food problem in India.  Key : Features of food problem 1. Shortage of food availability 2. Lack of vitamins, nutrients and other essentials 3. Lack of purchasing power 4. Improper distribution of food grains.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	State any four defects of Public Distribution System.  Key: Defects of Public Distribution System 1. Inadequate coverage of poor people 2. Number of commodities supplied is less 3. Malpractices by distributors 4. Poor quality of food grains.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is Green Revolution? When was it occurred first in India?  Key : Green Revolution refers to the sudden increase in food production due to the use of HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. It occurred between 1966-69.	Understanding Easy	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Write four measures used to increase agricultural production under pre-harvest Technology.  Key : 1. Using HYV of seeds 2. Supply of Fertilizers and Pesticides 3. Use of modern machineries 4. Better Irrigational facilities 5. Training to farmers etc.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Give the meaning of post harvest Technology. Mention the facilities provided under post harvest Technology.  Key : Post Harvest Technology refers to the use of technology for storing, processing, grading and marketing of agricultural	Understanding Average	SA

		commodities. Facilities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marketing facilities</li> <li>2. Cold Storage facilities</li> <li>3. Warehousing facilities</li> </ol>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	Mention four measures taken by the government to promote Agricultural Marketing. Key: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of regulated markets</li> <li>2. Establishment of Co-operative marketing societies</li> <li>3. Classification of agricultural products</li> <li>4. Provision of warehousing facilities</li> <li>5. Providing minimum support prices</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	Mention any four measures adopted by Government to improve Warehousing. Key: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Establishment of Central Warehousing Corporations in 1957</li> <li>2) Establishment of State Warehousing Corporations</li> <li>3) Food Corporation of India</li> <li>4) Regulated Markets</li> <li>5) Co-operative Marketing Societies</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	State four benefits of Warehousing. Key : Four Benefits of Warehousing are <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brings higher profit to the farmers</li> <li>2. Helps to maintain the quality of goods</li> <li>3. Helps the farmers to raise loans from banks</li> <li>4. Helps to supply agricultural goods throughout the year.</li> </ol>	Understanding Easy	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What do you mean by Cold Storage? Key : Preserving agricultural products at a constant cold temperature It is useful to products like fruits, vegetables fishes, flowers, milk etc., which perish quickly.	Understanding Average	SA
Agriculture	Agriculture	What is White Revolution? How has it benefited farmers? Key : White Revolution refers to the significant increase in the production of milk. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It increases the income of farmers</li> <li>2. It increases the employment</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	SA

		opportunities.																														
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Write a note on the size and growth of population in India.</p> <p>India is the second largest populous country in the world next to China. As per the 2001 census the population of India is 102.86 crores. At present in India a baby is born in every 1½ second, 40 babies per minute 455,000 per day –and 1.8 crores per year.</p> <p>The following table shows the growth of population since 1901.</p> <table><tr><th>Census year</th><th>Total population in crores</th></tr><tr><td>1901</td><td>23.8</td></tr><tr><td>1921</td><td>25.1</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>27.9</td></tr><tr><td>1951</td><td>36.1</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>54.8</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>84.4</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>102.86</td></tr></table>	Census year	Total population in crores	1901	23.8	1921	25.1	1931	27.9	1951	36.1	1971	54.8	1991	84.4	2001	102.86	Application Difficult	LA												
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Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Write a note on age and sex composition of India</p> <p>Age composition of the population of India is as follows.</p> <p>a) Children (0-14 years)</p> <p>b) Adults (15-60)</p> <p>c) Old agers (above 60 years)</p> <table><tr><th>Group</th><th>1951</th><th>1991</th><th>2001</th></tr><tr><td>Children</td><td>37.5</td><td>36.5</td><td>37.0</td></tr><tr><td>Adults</td><td>57.0</td><td>57.1</td><td>55.5</td></tr><tr><td>Old agers</td><td>5:5</td><td>6.4</td><td>7.5</td></tr></table> <p>Sex composition refers to the number of females per thousand males. As per the 2001 census, the male population is 52.36 crores and female population was 49.5 crores. Sex ratio of the country was 933 in 2001.</p> <p>The following table shows the sex ratio since 1901</p> <table><tr><th>Census Year</th><th>1901</th><th>1951</th><th>1971</th><th>1991</th><th>2001</th></tr><tr><td>Females per thousand</td><td>972</td><td>946</td><td>930</td><td>927</td><td>933</td></tr></table>	Group	1951	1991	2001	Children	37.5	36.5	37.0	Adults	57.0	57.1	55.5	Old agers	5:5	6.4	7.5	Census Year	1901	1951	1971	1991	2001	Females per thousand	972	946	930	927	933	Understanding Difficult	LA
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males																			
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Briefly explain the rural and urban composition of population in India.</p> <p>Key : Rural-urban composition of population refers to the distribution of total population between rural and urban areas in the country. The following table shows the percentage of rural –urban distribution of population in India</p> <table><tr><td>Census Year</td><td>1951</td><td>1971</td><td>1991</td><td>2001</td></tr><tr><td>Rural population</td><td>82</td><td>80</td><td>74</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>Urban population</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>26</td><td>28</td></tr></table>	Census Year	1951	1971	1991	2001	Rural population	82	80	74	72	Urban population	18	20	26	28	Application Difficult	LA
Census Year	1951	1971	1991	2001															
Rural population	82	80	74	72															
Urban population	18	20	26	28															
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What factors influence the density of population?</p> <p><b>Key (Value Point)</b></p> <p>Meaning: The density of population refers to the average number of persons living per square km.</p> <p>The following factors influence the density of population.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Climate and rainfall</li><li>2. Irrigation facilities</li><li>3. Industrial development</li><li>4. Security to life and property</li><li>5. Fertility of soil</li><li>6. Civil facilities</li></ol>	Knowledge Average	SA															
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Describe the occupational distribution of population.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Point)</b></p> <p>Occupational distribution refers to the distribution of working population in different occupations of a country during a given period. The working population engaged in different economic activities are broadly classified into three groups such as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Primary sector</li><li>2. Secondary sector</li><li>3. Tertiary sector</li></ol>	Understanding Average	LA															



		<p>The following table shows the distribution of working population in India among the different sectors.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sectors</td><td>1951</td><td>1971</td><td>1991</td><td>2001</td></tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td><td>72</td><td>72</td><td>67</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>13</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tertiary</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>20</td><td>24</td></tr> </table>	Sectors	1951	1971	1991	2001	Primary	72	72	67	58	Secondary	11	11	13	18	Tertiary	17	17	20	24		
Sectors	1951	1971	1991	2001																				
Primary	72	72	67	58																				
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Tertiary	17	17	20	24																				
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain the measures adopted to control the rapid growth of population.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family planning measures</li> <li>2. Rising the age of marriage</li> <li>3. Provision of educational facilities</li> <li>4. Improving the status of women</li> <li>5. Reducing infant mortality rate.</li> <li>6. Provision of social security facilities</li> <li>7. Incentives and disincentives</li> <li>8. Migration Policy.</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	LA																				
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Write a note on child welfare programmes.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <p>The following are the child welfare programmes initiated by the government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Child health facilities</li> <li>2. Universal immunization programme</li> <li>3. Pulse polio programme</li> <li>4. Hepatitis B</li> <li>5. Food and Nutrition.</li> </ol>	Knowledge Average	LA																				
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>What is family welfare programme? What are its objectives?</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <p>Family Welfare programme refers to the welfare of mother and child with a view to reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality which would help to control population growth rate.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Control of population</li> <li>2) Reducing child mortality rate</li> <li>3) Reduction of maternal mortality rate</li> <li>4) Providing medical facilities to people</li> <li>5) Promoting female education and employment etc.</li> </ol>	Knowledge Average	LA																				
Human	Human	Write a note on maternal health programmes	Understanding	LA																				

Resource Development	Resource Development	<b>Key (Value Points)</b> The following are the Maternal health programmes initiated by the government. 1)Maternity facilities in hospitals 2)Medical termination of pregnancy 3)Prevention of pre-natal sex determination 4) Education for women regarding AIDS 5)Rural health infrastructure- Janani Suraksha Scheme of Karnataka	Average																	
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	Explain birth control methods under family welfare programme. <b>Key (Value Points)</b> The central and state governments have implemented several birth control methods under family welfare programmes such as 1) Sterilisation method 2) Use of contraceptives 3) Safe abortions 4) Population education	Understanding Easy	LA																
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What do you mean by poverty? State the size of poverty in India. <b>Key (Value Points)</b> Poverty refers to a situation where a section of the people in a country are unable to get minimum facilities of life, like food, clothing housing, water, education, health, etc., The following table shows the extent of poverty in India. <table><tr><td>year</td><td>Rural</td><td>Urban</td><td>Total No. of poor in millions</td></tr><tr><td>1977-78</td><td>264.3</td><td>64.6</td><td>328.9</td></tr><tr><td>1999-00</td><td>193.2</td><td>67.1</td><td>260.3</td></tr><tr><td>2006-07</td><td>170.5</td><td>49.6</td><td>220.1</td></tr></table>	year	Rural	Urban	Total No. of poor in millions	1977-78	264.3	64.6	328.9	1999-00	193.2	67.1	260.3	2006-07	170.5	49.6	220.1	Application Difficult	LA
year	Rural	Urban	Total No. of poor in millions																	
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1999-00	193.2	67.1	260.3																	
2006-07	170.5	49.6	220.1																	
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	What is unemployment? Explain the types of unemployment? <b>Key (Value Points)</b> Meaning: Unemployment is a situation where able bodied workers who are capable of working-both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate but do not get job opportunities. <b>Types of unemployment</b> 1) Open unemployment 2) Disguised unemployment	Understanding Average	LA																

Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain the status of unemployment as identified by National Sample Survey Organization.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  The National Sample Survey Organization used three methods to estimate the status of unemployment in India. They are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Usual status of unemployment</li> <li>2) Weekly status of unemployment</li> <li>3) Daily status of unemployment</li> </ol>	Knowledge Average	LA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain the objectives of Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  The Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in the year 1999. The main objectives of this programme are,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To lift the poor above the poverty line</li> <li>2) Providing income generating assets</li> <li>3) Credit facilities through banks</li> <li>4) Subsidies on credit facilities</li> <li>5) Implementation through Panchayat level</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	LA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain the importance of health and education in economic development.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  Following are the major benefits of health and education.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improves human resource development</li> <li>2. Helps for psychological development</li> <li>3. Improves efficiency</li> <li>4. Increases the standard of living of the people</li> <li>5. Increases life expectancy</li> <li>6. Controls population</li> </ol>	Analysis Average	LA
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain briefly the indicators of health and education.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  Health and education are directly related to each other. In fact educated people give much importance for their health. So, education influences on health. The following are the indicators of health and education.</p>	Knowledge Difficult	LA

		1.Literacy rate 2.Life expectancy 3. Crude birth and death rate 4. Infant morality rate												
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Write a note on infant morality and maternal mortality.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  Infant mortality rate refers to the number of children dying per 1000 live births before celebrating their first birthday. The following table shows the trends in infant mortality rate since 1951.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Census Year</td><td>1951</td><td>1981</td><td>2001</td><td>2006</td></tr> <tr> <td>Infant mortality</td><td>145</td><td>110</td><td>64</td><td>57</td></tr> </table> <p>The infant mortality rate is very high in India due to illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and lack of proper medical health facilities  The maternal mortality rate is very high in India at present it is 407 per Lakh live births. It is due to illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and lack of proper medical and health facilities</p>	Census Year	1951	1981	2001	2006	Infant mortality	145	110	64	57	Knowledge Difficult	LA
Census Year	1951	1981	2001	2006										
Infant mortality	145	110	64	57										
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>How is literacy rate calculated in India?</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  According to census reports, a person is considered as literate if he or she can read and write a simple sentence of any language with understanding. The percentage of literates of the country is called literacy rate.  Literacy rate can be calculated with the help of the following formula.  Literacy rate = <math display="block">\frac{\text{Total number of literates}}{\text{Total population above 7 years}} \times 100</math>  The percentage of literates in India increased from 18% in 1951 to 65% by 2001 of which male literacy rate is 75% and female literacy rate is 55%.</p>	Application Difficult	LA										
Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	<p>Explain poverty alleviation programmes in India.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p>	Understanding Average	LA										

		<p>The Government of India has been implementing several poverty alleviation programmes</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pradhana manthri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)</li> <li>2. Indira Avas Yojana (IAY)</li> <li>3. Valmiki Ambedkar Avas Yojana (VAMBAY)</li> <li>4. Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)</li> <li>5. National Food for Works Programme (NFWP)</li> <li>6. Aam Admi Bima Yojana</li> </ol>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>What are the effects of Soil Erosion?</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <p>The effects of soil erosion are as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Reduces the fertility of the land</li> <li>b) Reduces the productivity of Agriculture</li> <li>c) Land becomes unfit for cultivation</li> <li>d) Dams, Tanks will be filled with silt and reduces storage capacity.</li> <li>e) Deforestation</li> </ol>	Knowledge Easy	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Explain the measures of soil conservation.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <p>Some of the important measures taken by the Government for soil conservation are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Protecting forests and growing of new forests</li> <li>b) Terracing of the slope of land</li> <li>c) Erection of bunds and canals</li> <li>d) Construction of check dams</li> <li>e) Construction of dams and Tanks to Control floods</li> <li>f) Social forestry.</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Write a note on dry land farming.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b></p> <p>Dry land farming refers to growing of crops with the help of rainfall without irrigation facilities. Because of low rainfall dry land farming has become more important in India. About 86 million hectares of land is under dry land farming.</p> <p>About 40% of food grains and 70% of oil seeds and pulses are grown in dry land farming. The</p>	Understanding Difficult	LA

		<p>techniques of dry land farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early ploughing of land</li> <li>Construction of bunds</li> <li>Mixed Cropping system</li> <li>Horticultural Crops</li> <li>Use of Bio-manures etc</li> </ol>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Explain the benefits of multipurpose irrigation projects.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  The irrigation projects, which provide more than one benefit are called multipurpose irrigation project.  The important benefits of multipurpose irrigation projects are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide water for irrigation</li> <li>Supply of water for the generation of hydro-electricity.</li> <li>Useful for inland water transport</li> <li>Helps to control flood &amp; soil</li> <li>Helps to increase the production of fish</li> <li>Helpful for the department of tourism</li> </ol>	Knowledge Average	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Write a note on rainwater harvesting.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  Rainwater harvesting refers to the process of collecting and storing of rainwater in a scientific way for future use. Rainwater harvesting is a cheap method of collection and use of water.  The various methods of rain water harvesting are as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of roof-top rain water</li> <li>Construction of seepage pits</li> <li>Erection of bunds</li> <li>Construction of check-dams</li> <li>Construction of ponds and tanks</li> <li>Re-charging of tube wells</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>What is watershed management? What are its measures?</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b>  Watershed management refers to preserving the rainwater and using it scientifically. The Demand for water is increasing due to Agricultural, Industrial and domestic requirements and production of hydro-</p>	Understanding Difficult	LA

		<p>electricity. The supply of water is decreasing due to low rainfall, depletion of underground water, frequent droughts etc. So we have to store every drop of water and it should be used scientifically. Better attempts have been made in this regard in several states like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc.</p> <p>The Govt. is implementing several programmes under National Watershed Management Programmes. They are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Rainwater harvesting</li> <li>(2) Desilting of tanks and wells</li> </ol>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Describe the pre-harvest technology adopted in Indian agriculture.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b> Pre-harvest technology is the technology used to increase the agricultural production. As it increases the production it is also called as “Green Revolution”. It occurred between 1966-69. Green Revolution has occurred due to following methods implemented in Agriculture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Use of HYVS</li> <li>b) Use of fertilizers &amp; pesticides</li> <li>c) Use of modern machineries’</li> <li>d) Modern irrigation facilities</li> <li>e) Water management etc.</li> </ol>	Understanding Average	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Explain the nature of food problem.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b> The production of food grains increased significantly, but we are facing food problem in one way or the other way. We have achieved self-sufficiency in food grains at national level, but millions of people are still under fed and malnourished. The main features of the food problem are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Quantitative aspect</li> <li>b) Qualitative aspect</li> <li>c) Distributive aspect</li> <li>d) Purchasing power aspect</li> </ol>	Application Average	LA
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Write a note on Public Distribution System.</p> <p><b>Key (Value Points)</b> Public Distribution System refers to the</p>	Application Difficult	SA

		<p>distribution of essential commodities to the poor people at concessional prices through Govt. run fair price shops. It aims at protecting the interests of poor people, who can't pay higher prices for food items.</p> <p>Public distribution system provides essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils, kerosene etc at subsidized prices. The implementation of this programme is done by Food Corporation of India established in 1965. About 30,000 crores worth of commodities are distributing every year and about 270 million people are benefiting under this programme. Under Anthyodaya Anna Yojana rice and wheat are being supplied to the poor at the rate of Rs.2 and Rs.3 per kg respectively.</p> <p>The PDS has certain defects like</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply low quality of goods</li> <li>Less number of goods are supplied</li> <li>Not covered all poor people'</li> <li>Centered in Urban areas</li> <li>High cost of operation</li> </ol>		
Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Explain the measures taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing.</p> <p><b>Key: (Value Points)</b></p> <p>In recent years the farmers in India producing variety of food grains and commercial crops in order to earn more income. But unfortunately they are not having better marketing facilities. So they are incurring heavy loss. The govt. has taken several measures to improve Agricultural Marketing such as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Regulated Markets.</li> <li>Co-operative Marketing Societies</li> <li>Establishment "Raitha Santhe"</li> <li>Grading and classification of goods</li> <li>Provision of warehousing facilities etc</li> <li>Minimum Support Price etc</li> </ol>	Knowledge Average	