



**TITLE OF THE DOCUMENT/TOPIC
(IN CAPS)**



Q.1)

Write an essay on any one of the following topics in 300 Words (40 Marks)

- Advantages of UPI over money transfer
- Financial inclusion: A requirement for all ages in India
- Crowd funding: The new phenomenon in financing
- Positive and Negative effects of demonetization on Indian economy
- Measures for promoting microfinance in India

Q.2)

Write a precis from the given paragraph in about 180 words. (30 Marks)

India's agricultural economy is facing a crisis due to the global economy. This is part of the economic cycle. There is a surplus of sugar, rice, wheat, fruits and vegetables, onions and pulses in the global market because of which prices have come down. In such a situation, we have to provide relief to agriculture. We will divert part of the agricultural workforce to the energy and power sector, which has imports of over Rs 8 lakh crore. We will make ethanol and bio-CNG, and develop ethanol economy. At the same time, during this crisis we stand with our farmers in support. Marginal farmers who have up to five acres of land will get Rs 6,000 per year. This addition to farmland income will be a great relief to the poor.

A key feature of the budget is that it has prioritised infrastructure. How to accelerate development in these areas and strengthen the fundamental structure of our economy are key questions. The work that our government has done in the transport sector, road sector, railways, airports, river ports and inland waterways is changing the picture of the country.

The decision to give Rs 3,000 as pension to workers in the unorganised sector and provide income-tax relief to the middle-class including service professionals of this country is a revolutionary decision by the government. The total beneficiaries of this budget will be in excess of 40-50 crore. This is the first time that the government is giving relief to such a large proportion of the population.

Our revenues have also increased. In January, our GST receipts crossed Rs 1,03,000 crore and the number of income-tax returns filed has doubled to over 6.85 crore. Since revenue receipts are also growing, I don't think there will be a problem with rising fiscal deficit.

Some problems do arise with the business cycle, but these issues can be overcome. In the road sector, there are issues in obtaining financial closures, but we are meeting with stakeholders and resolving them. This is why projects are being awarded and work is beginning. To overcome obstacles and keep moving forward is the key to leadership. Under Bharatmala, we have completed almost 6,000km of roads. By March, we will be in a position to begin work on projects worth Rs 3.5-4 lakh crore across roads, shipping and waterways.

When I became minister, 403 road projects worth Rs 3.85 lakh crore were stuck. We have managed to solve 95% of this problem. By March we are trying to achieve a rate of road construction of 40km per day. I had set the target for five years of our government – we hope to achieve it.

I had the good fortune of running the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana when Atalji was the prime minister. I believe that when every village is connected by roads, then there will be true development in our villages. Our government has been successful in achieving this, and this has

yielded great results.

To provide irrigation to farmers, we had planned to complete 96 projects, out of which 75 will be completed in the coming two months. I believe we will be able to bring 1.88 crore hectares of land under irrigation next year. The country is changing. In Pune, the municipal corporation recently purchased 150 electric buses. The running cost of electric buses in Pune is Rs 40 per kilometre while BEST (in Mumbai) costs Rs 115 per km. I believe that in future everyone will understand that electric transport can be cheaper as well. We have completed an agreement with Transport for London. In London, there are 17 operators, with both double- and single-decker buses. The system is operated privately.

Q.3) Read the following comprehension and answer the questions that follow (5X6 = 30 Marks)

Two weeks after Japan's trade minister gave the all-clear to restart nuclear power plants that had been shut for maintenance, Naoto Kan, the prime minister, ordered on July 6th that they should first undergo rigorous stress tests. The inverted sequence showed that only a cursory examination had taken place. Hideo Kishimoto, a mayor in Southwestern Japan who had earlier given his local power company permission to restart the Genkai nuclear power plant, retracted his approval, "I can't trust the government," he said.

It is a refrain heard throughout Japan, aimed not only at national politicians but also at the power companies, bureaucrats, academics and the media who had given assurances that the country's nuclear plants were disaster-proof. A country that has long been governed by informal bonds of trust is seeing them start to fray. The meltdown at the Fukushima Dai-ichi power plant is forcing a re-examination of Japan's most influential institutions.

The credibility gap bedevils the utilities. Tokyo Electric (TEPCO), the utility that serves the capital and runs the Fukushima plant, has *been* accused of withholding data from the start, including from the prime minister. And the energy firms have a record of spotty safety standards and cover-ups stretching back years. Yet their image worsened in recent days when it transpired that Kyushu Electric, which operates Gankai, asked thousands of employees to pose as ordinary citizens and send E-mails and faxes in support of reopening reactors at a public meeting in June that was televised live. The attempt to manipulate public sentiment, exposed by a rare whistle-blower, angered the public and energised the media.

Japan's food supply is safe. But pockets of doubt have crept in, owing to a mishandling of safety inspections. On July 13th the Tokyo Metropolitan Government said that beef contaminated with radioactive caesium more than six times above the safety limit was sold and possibly consumed. It followed initial reports that the meat never made it to the market. Though the quantity was small (only a few cows, it appears so far) and the health risk said to be non-existent, it raises suspicions. When radiation above European safety limits was found in tea from Shizuoka in *June*, a prefectural official asked the retailer, Radishbo-ya, to keep quiet so as not to harm local growers.

The crisis of confidence in Japanese authority is still at the seedling stage. Yet lately, there have been nightly televised exposes of the gulf between official reassurances and the worrying reality. Even the belated stress tests raise eyebrows: they will be undertaken by the utilities themselves and checked by two regulatory agencies that previously failed to supervise the utilities properly. On July 13th Mr. Kan said he wants Japan to reduce nuclear power on safety grounds if not to get rid of it altogether. A few months ago, such a policy, was unthinkable, because of the risk of power shortages. The public increasingly supports it— but not Mr. Kan.



- (a) What can be inferred from the last sentence of the passage?
- (b) What is the overall inference that can be drawn from the passage?
- (c) What does the inverted sequence in the passage refer to?
- (d) In the recent crisis in Japan, what were the evident actions?
- (e) "It is a refrain heard throughout Japan". What does this mean?



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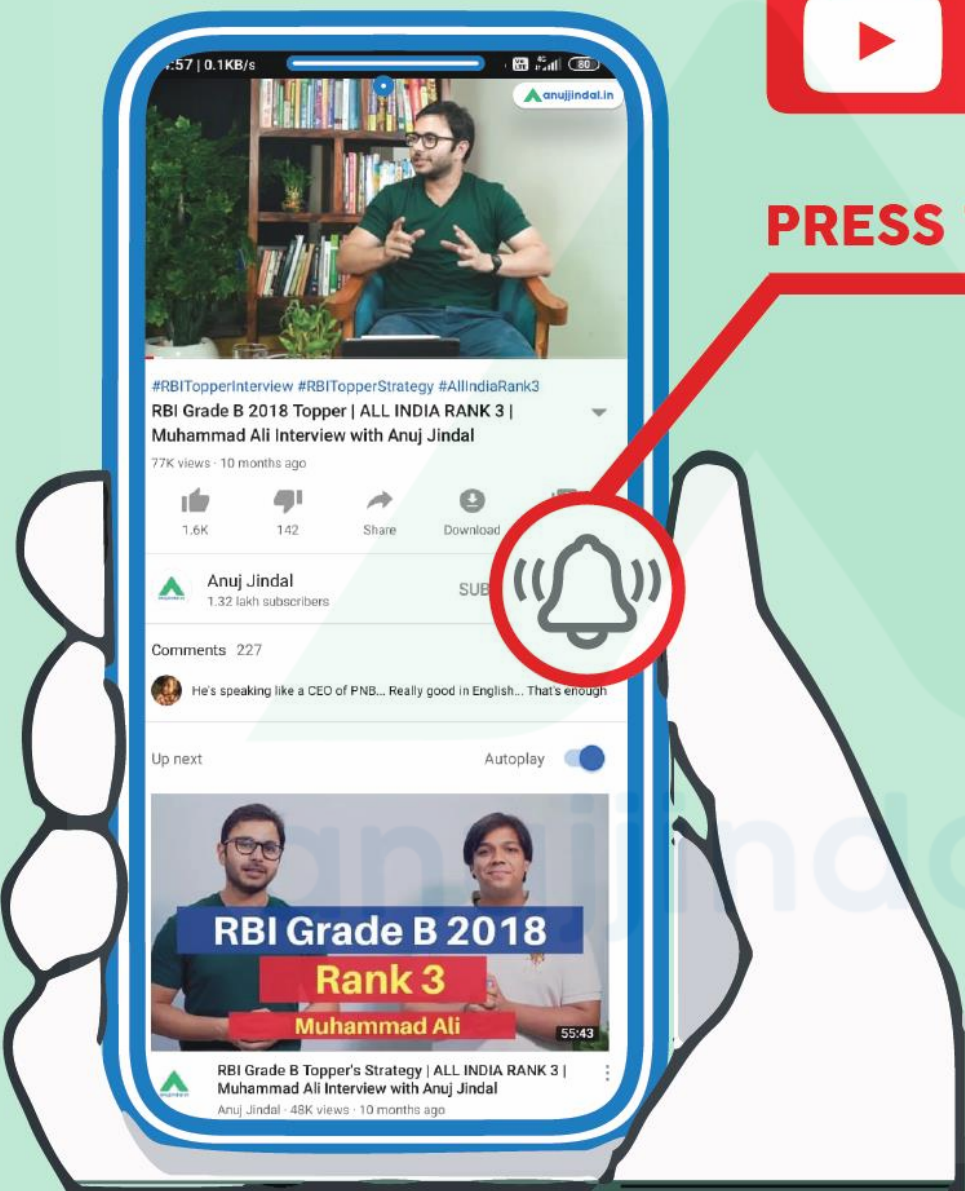
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Cleared SEBI

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Cleared SEBI

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Cleared SEBI

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NET with 98 Percentile

Anushka Keshri



JRF with 96.92 Percentile

Vaishali Jadon



NET with 89.27 Percentile

Srishti Gupta



JRF with 72 Percentage

Abhishek Mohanty



NET with 68 Percentage

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JRF with 64.66 Percentage

Adhwaresh Pandey

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