

### **CASE BASED PASSAGE I (SOLVED)**

**Read the passage given below and study the pie chart to answer the questions that follow:  
10 Marks**

The White Revolution, known as Operation Flood, was launched in 1970. It was an initiative by India's National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and was the world's biggest dairy development programmed. It transformed India from a milk deficient nation into the world's largest milk producers. Operation Flood was based on the experimental pattern set up by

Verghese Kurien, chairman and founder of AMUL, who was named the Chairman of NDDB and was also recognized as the architect of Operation Flood.

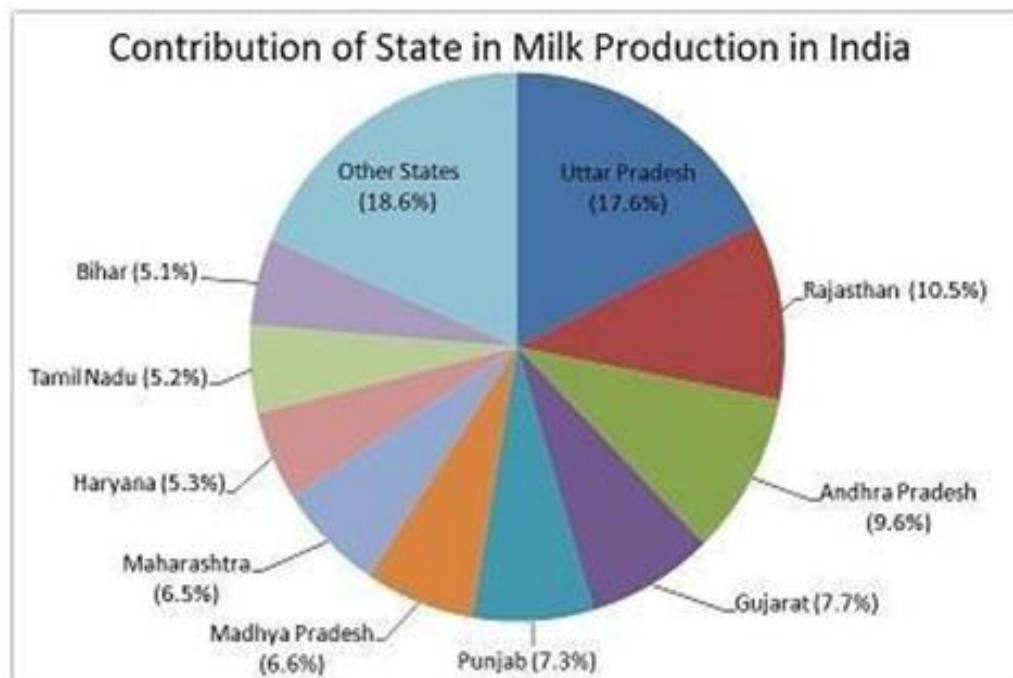
There were three phases of the White Revolution in India.

Phase 1: This phase started in July 1970 with the objective of setting up dairy cooperatives in 18 milk sheds in 10 states. They were to be linked with the four best metropolitan markets. By the end of this phase in 1981 there were 13,000 village dairy cooperatives covering 15,000 farmers.

Phase 2: It aimed at building on the designs of phase 1 and on the assisted Dairy development programmes in Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. By the end of this phase in 1985 there were 136 milk sheds, 34,500 village dairy cooperatives and over 36 lakh members.

Phase 3: This phase emphasised on consolidating the gains of the earlier two phases by improving the productivity and efficiency of the dairy sectors for long term sustainability. It ended in 1996 and by that time there were 73,300 dairy cooperatives and over 9.4 million farmer members.

It ended the imports of milk solids in India and India started exporting milk powder to many foreign nations.



- The White Revolution was responsible for turning India to\_\_\_\_\_.
- The major achievement of White Revolution was \_\_\_\_\_
- In decreasing order, the share of states in Milk Production in India is \_\_\_\_\_
- UP's production of milk is\_\_\_\_\_ that of Gujarat and Punjab.
- Milk production in Maharashtra and MP is\_\_\_\_\_
- Milk production in Haryana and Tamil Nadu together is closest to.
- The word 'sustainability' in the passage means the ability to\_\_\_\_\_.
- Who was known as the architect of Operation Flood and why?

ix. What was the development in phase 2 of the White Revolution in India ?

x) What did phase 3 emphasise on ?

### **PASSAGE-1**

**Ans :** i). World's largest milk producer

ii) India stopped importing and started exporting milk

iii) UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra

iv) more than

v) almost the same

vi) Rajasthan

vii) be maintained at a certain rate or level

viii) Verghese Kurien, because the Operation Flood transformed India from a milk deficient nation into the world's largest milk producers based on the experimental pattern set up by Verghese Kurien.

ix) By the end of this phase in 1981 there were 13,000 village dairy cooperatives covering 15,000 farmers.

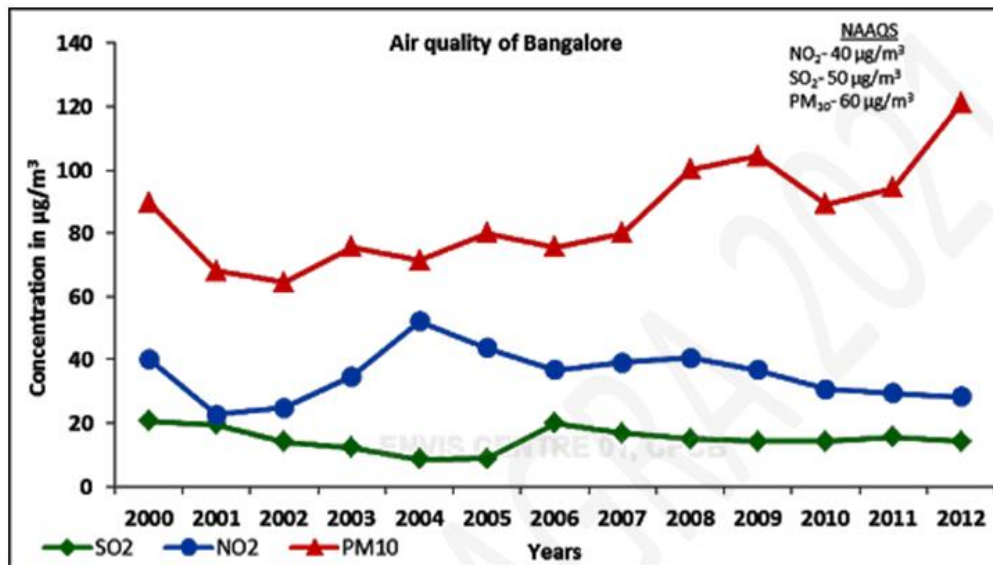
x) This phase emphasised on consolidating the gains of the earlier two phases by improving the productivity and efficiency of the dairy sectors for long term sustainability.

### **CASE BASED PASSAGE- 2 (UNSOLVED)**

To assess air pollution in India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is executing a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network consists of 793 operating stations covering 344 cities/towns in 29 states and 6 Union Territories of the country.

Under N.A.M.P., three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM<sub>10</sub>) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality. The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours with a frequency of twice a week, to have 104 observations in a year.

The monitoring is being carried out by CPCB; State Pollution Control Boards; Pollution Control Committees; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. CPCB co-ordinates with the other agencies to ensure the uniformity, consistency of air quality data and provides technical and financial support to them for operating the monitoring station. N.A.M.P. is being operated through various monitoring agencies, large number of personnel and equipment are involved in the sampling, chemical analyses, data reporting etc. It increases the probability of variation and personnel biases reflecting in the data; hence it is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.

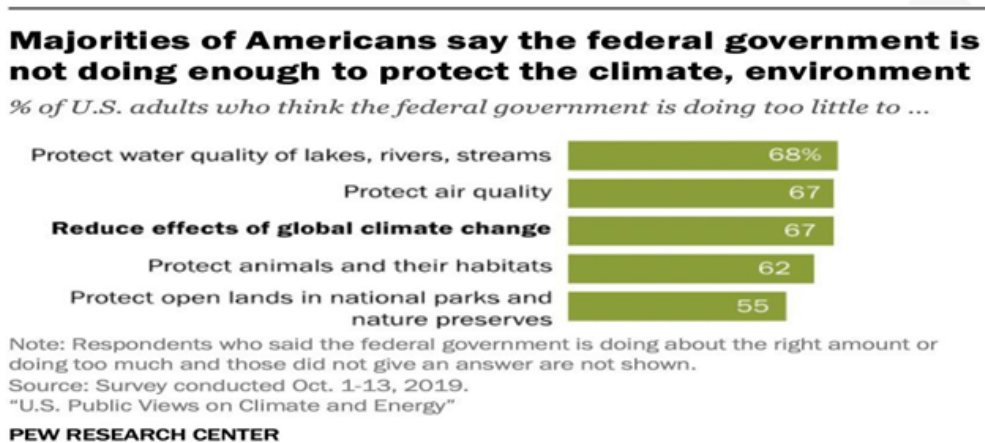


- I. Which agency executes the monitoring of air quality twice a week ?
2. In which year was the maximum difference in the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide found?
3. Which of the following statements would be true for the year 2012?
  - a. The concentration of PM10 saw a spike whereas the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a steady decline.
  - b. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a spike whereas the concentration of PM10 saw a steady decline.
  - c. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide was observed to be the lowest in the last ten years.
  - d. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide was similar to the one observed in the year 2000.
4. It is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.' Replace the word 'pertinent' with any one of the words given below.
  - a. wrong
  - b. relevant
  - c. indispensable
  - d. mandatory
5. What does the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme monitor?
6. Why does CPCB co-ordinate with other agencies?
7. What does the PM in PM10 stand for ?
8. What is the frequency of monitoring the pollutants?
9. Which three air pollutants have been identified for regular monitoring?
10. What are the other meteorological parameters which have been integrated to monitor air quality?

Two-thirds of U.S. adults say the federal government is doing too little to reduce the effects of global climate change. Similar shares say the government is doing too little to protect water (68%) and air quality (67%), while majorities say the same when it comes to protecting animals and their habitats (62%) and protecting open lands in the national parks (55%).

These findings from an October 2019 survey come amid ongoing efforts to roll back regulations designed to protect the environment, including relaxing limits on methane and carbon emissions.

Public concern about climate change has remained steady even as concerns about the spread of infectious diseases have risen. In a survey last month, six-in-ten Americans said global climate change is a major threat to the country, up from 44% in 2009. Respondents who took the survey in the latter part of the month – after the March 13 declaration of a national emergency due to the coronavirus – were about equally concerned about climate change as those interviewed earlier in the month.



1. Which environmental issue is the most neglected one as per the survey?
2. What does this survey reflect?
3. Which issue is least important as per the survey?
4. Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as 'abode'.
  - a. amid
  - b. habitat
  - c. steady
  - d. disease
5. Which issue could not overshadow the concern for climate change?
6. Replace the underlined term: "climate change is a major threat to the country".
  - a. ultimatum
  - b. attack
  - c. signal

- d. catastrophe
7. Which of the following statements is true about the survey?
- a. It projects climate change as least important issue.
  - b. It depicts the public opinion on government's attitude towards environment.
  - c. It urges the government to improve water quality.
  - d. It ignores the maintenance of nature preserves.
8. The word 'federal' in the passage means \_\_\_\_.
9. What was the concern of the respondents after March 13 declaration?
10. What are the findings of October 2019 survey ?

#### **CASE BASED PASSAGE -4**

The Municipal Corporation of Gurugram recently admitted before the National Green Tribunal that untreated sewage from the city mixes with treated wastewater in the drains into the Yamuna. The putrid river that flows through New Delhi is only one of the many severely polluted surface water bodies in the country. Government agencies estimate that as much of 80% of India's surface water is contaminated and most of it comes from sewage.

The effects of this contamination are immediately felt with the onset of the monsoons.

No sooner had the rains begun the reports of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and cholera breakouts trickled in from Delhi, Pune, Varanasi and Chennai as broken water pipes and flooding allowed fecal sludge mix (polluted water) into potable water.

The Central Pollution Control Board in 2009 calculated that major cities and towns together generate more than 38 billion liters of sewage every day, of which only 30% is collected. Less than 20% of this is treated because that's all the treatment capacity available. The rest is just emptied into rivers, lakes, seas and ponds.

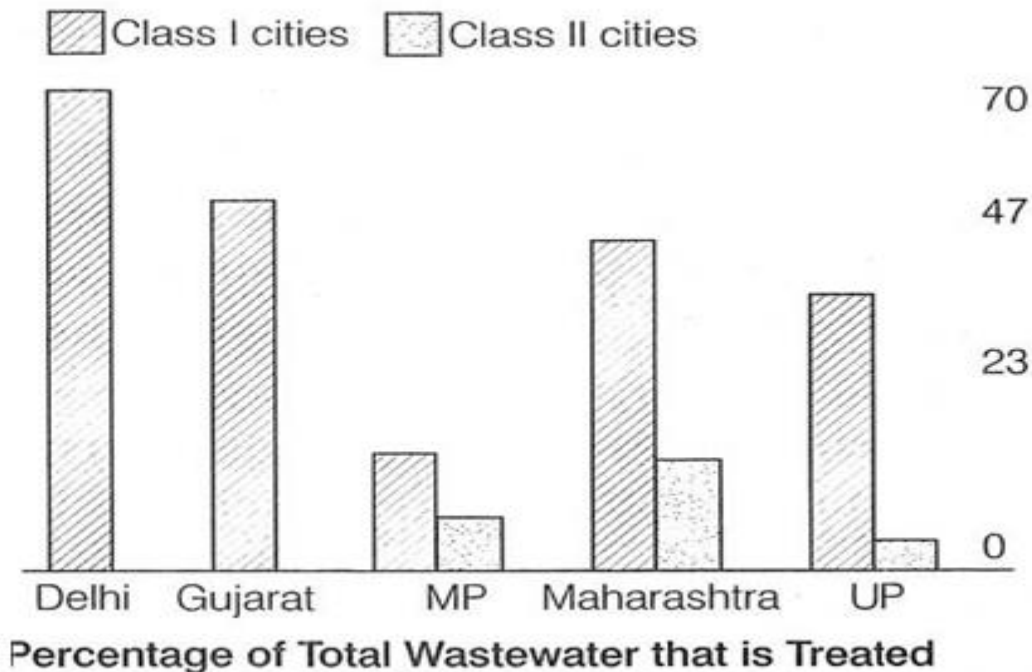
A soon-to-be-released report by Water Aid India on fecal sludge management documents the chinks (gaps) in India's sewage system. Seventeen million, or roughly 20%, of urban households, lack sanitation facilities, the report says. Among those that have access to sanitation only 32% are connected to a sewage network, the rest depending on septic tanks and pit latrines. There are more numbers to raise a stink about. More than 5 lakh pit latrines are unsanitary, being nothing more than open pits. More than 9 lakh toilets empty directly into drains. Among the 18% of urban household that don't have access to individual toilets, more than 12% resort to open defecation.

The story gets murkier beyond the numbers. Where sewers exist, they often leak or overflow. Instead of being cleaned every few years, septic tanks are left to accumulate fecal sludge that percolates into ground water. When the tanks are cleaned the black water is disposed off in fields and water bodies, once again contaminating open fresh water.

The Water Aid report looks at sanitation systems in six states and offers a snapshot of how much wastewater is dumped untreated. Delhi, for instance, uses 4,346 million litres of water per day of which 87% returns as waste. However, Delhi has the capacity to treat only 61% of the total wastewater it generates. The class I cities of Maharashtra together consume water three times as

much as Delhi does, turn 80% of that into sewage and treat less than half of their total wastewater. The statistics are far worse for class II cities.

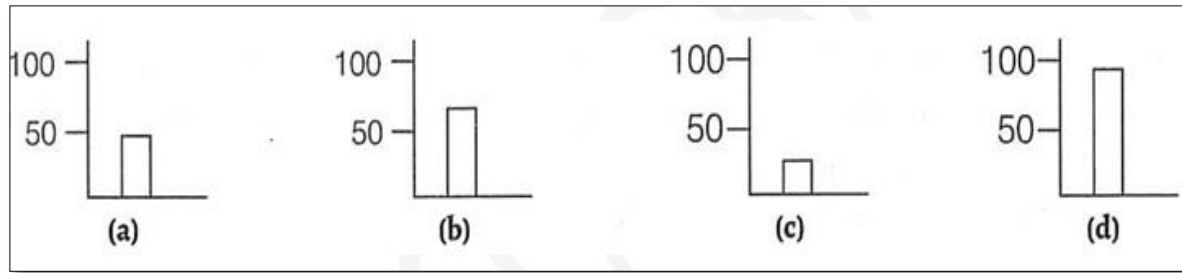
Even with the creation of the National Urban Sanitation Policy in 2008 and several thousands of crores being spent by states on sewage networks, the problem has grown worse in the last five years.



On the basis of the understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below :

- (i) What does the revelation made by the Municipal Corporation of India point to?
- (ii) What is the reason for Yamuna being the most polluted rivers in the country?
- (iii) What is true regarding the contaminated water?
  - (a) Less than 20% of the contaminated water is treated.
  - (b) Most of the contaminated water is dumped into the water bodies.
  - (c) Contaminated water is the reason for the lack of potable water.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) Why does the presence of septic tanks result in contamination of ground water?
- (v) Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE.
  - (a) Delhi has the largest system of water treatment facilities in India.
  - (b) Mumbai has the third largest system of water treatment.
  - (c) Gujarat sets an example to Delhi and Mumbai regarding the treatment of water.
  - (d) Madhya Pradesh does not treat polluted water at all.
- (vi) Which state in the country has the lowest treatment percentage?

(vii) Which of the following figure shows the correct percentage of Indian households lacking sanitation facilities?



(viii) The word 'murkier' in the passage means \_\_\_\_.

(ix) How does the open fresh water gets contaminated ?

(x) What are the statistics for Class I and Class II cities for consuming water ?

### CASE BASED PASSAGE -5

For a business, still in a burgeoning state of development the performance of the gem and jewellery sector in exports is gratifying. On top of an over 50 percent growth during 2004-05, these exports are poised to grow at a similar rate during the current year, if the trend in the first half of the year is an indication. Data released by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council show that Gems exports at Rs. 2,363 crores during April-September 2005 were 51 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 2004. Since there is a greater acceleration in the tempo of exports in the second half of the year, it appears that the target of gems and Jewellery exports, pegged at Rs. 5,000 crores are well within reach. Even more heartening is the fact that the export flow has been broad based, though the pace has been set by better showing in both Jewellery and gem exports. This successful incursion is the outcome of a conscious strategy to build export infrastructure which includes the setting up of Gems and Jewellery Export Zones, technology missions and a liberal policy under which virtually the entire industry is thrown open to foreign direct investment. Some incentives like access to domestic market for these export-oriented units, based on the net value addition, also have helped the export drive. Besides, the industry had made helped the export drive.

Besides, the industry had made efforts to capture new markets, laid stress on quality of the product and became alive to customer needs.

However, in the case of Jewellery exports, the actual performance is behind the potential. With its endowment in terms of Jewellery designers, low costs and high productivity, India can emerge as a major force in global Jewellery exports by emphasizing on customizing Jewellery rather than relying on standard products. At the same time, gems exports should not suffer by default. The recent data given lie to the claim that we have a leeway in Jewellery designing. Over a period, this success on global marketing of our gems should facilitate system integration, and to exports of value-added gems with Jewellery. As of now, what is significant is that we have carved a small niche in the global market in an industry that is the cutting edge of designing.

1. Which of the following are responsible for substantial growth in exports in gems and Jewellery sector?

(A) Conscious strategy to build export infrastructure



- (B) Liberal policy
- (C) Government subsidy

- a. All (A), (B) and (C)
- b. Only (B) and (C)
- c. Only (A) and (C)
- d. Only (A) and (B)

2.Setting up of gems and Jewellery exports zones has resulted into which of the following?

- a. Production of gems has increased
- b. Increase in gems exports
- c. Increase in Jewellery exports
- d. Abundance of gems and Jewellery in the domestic market

3.Which of the following have helped in the growth of exports in gem and Jewellery sector?

- (A) Value addition
- (B) Quality control
- (C) Customer friendly
- (D) Access to domestic market

- a. All (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- b. Only(A), (B) and (C)
- c. Only(B), (C) and (D)
- d. Only(A), (C) and (D)

4.Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

- a. The growth in exports in gems and Jewellery sector is expected to be 100 percent during 2005-2006 to that of 2004-05.
- b. The growth in exports in gems and Jewellery sector in 2005-2006 is expected to be more than that in 2004-05.
- c. The growth in exports in gems and Jewellery sector is expected to be 50 percent in 2005-2006.
- d. The growth in exports in gems and Jewellery sector is expected to be 25 percent in 2005-2006.

5.Which of the following factors have not helped in the export promotion?

- (A) Building an infrastructure for export
- (B) Encouraging foreign direct investment

- a. Only (A)
- b. Either (A) or (B)
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of these

6.How much export was realized in the first half of the year 2005-2006?

7.Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

- a. India's performance in exports of Jewellery is better than that of gems.

- b. India's performance in exports of gems is better than that of Jewellery.
- c. India's performance in value added exports has grown in the recent past.
- d. India has made considerable effort in exporting value added products in the international market.

8. The word 'burgeoning' in the passage means \_\_\_\_.

9. How can India emerge as a major force in global Jewellery exports ?

10. What is the actual performance of India in the case of Jewellery exports?

### **CASE BASED PASSAGE -6**

#### **National Education Policy, 2020**

The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29th July 2020. NEP 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century, which aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country and is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The National Education Policy, 2020 is built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability.

NEP 2020 recommends many transformational ideas for school education. The New Education Policy emphasized to ensure universal access to high-quality ECCE across the country in a phased manner. Special attention and priority will be given to districts and locations that are particularly socioeconomically disadvantaged.

A 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure based on cognitive and socio-emotional developmental stages of children has been proposed:

It also seeks to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy in a mission mode and a host of curricular changes and reduced content load in school education curriculum as well assessment reforms for holistic development of students. There will be no hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams, etc. NEP 2020 promotes active pedagogy, development of core capacities and life skills, including 21st century skills, experimental learning at all stages, low stake board exams, holistic progress card, transformation in assessment to promote critical and higher order thinking among students, mainstreaming of vocational education and reforms in teacher education.

NEP also puts focus on empowerment of teachers and improving their recruitment, service conditions, transfer policy and career progression opportunities at all levels. The National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will specify norms and standards for different levels of teachers. Recommendations are also made for using un-utilized capacity of school infrastructure to promote social, intellectual, and volunteer activities for the community and to promote social cohesion during non-teaching / schooling hours and schools to be used as a "Samajik Chetna Kendra".

NEP 2020 recommends mother tongue/home language/local language, as medium of instruction at least till Grade 5 and at later stages, wherever possible. Policy envisages separation of regulatory, administrative and policy making functions to eliminate conflicts of interest and

setting up of a State School Standards Authority. There is also a greater emphasis on technology to improve multiple aspects of education including learning, assessment, planning and administration.

NEP recognizes the importance of teachers, as teachers truly shape the future of our children - and, therefore, the future of our nation.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the questions that follow.

1. What are the foundational pillars of NEP?
2. NEP does not ensure
  - a. foundational literacy
  - b. numeracy
  - c. reducing content load
  - d. spoken English
3. In how many stages is school education divided according to NEP?
4. Which of the following is not part of NEP?
  - a. No clear separation between Arts and Science
  - b. No separation between curricular and extracurricular activities
  - c. No segregation between vocational and academic streams
  - d. No separation between curriculum and assessment
5. NEP does not promote
  - a. Active pedagogy
  - b. Developing life skills
  - c. 21st century skills
  - d. Experimental learning
6. NEP does not put focus on which of the following:
  - a. Empowerment of teachers
  - b. Service conditions of teachers
  - c. Improvement in the recruitment of teachers
  - d. Seminars and workshops for teachers
7. Which of the following options is incorrect?
  - a. Schools can be utilized as Samajik Chetana Kendra.
  - b. Local language can be used as the medium of instruction
  - c. Social interaction with the community during off time promoted.
  - d. Mother tongue is to be the medium of instruction only up to std. V.
8. Which of the following options is correct?
  - a. In NEP, emotional development of children has been disregarded.

- b. Socio-economically disadvantaged children have been ignored.
  - c. NEP recognizes the importance of teachers
  - d. As per NEP, teachers play a minor role in the nation building.
9. In the whole passage which profession has been given top-most importance for shaping the future of our children?
10. Which of the following words in the paragraph - 1 is the synonym of the word 'fairness'?
- a. Accountability
  - b. Affordability
  - c. Equity
  - d. Aligned

### CASE BASED PASSAGE -7

1. Hand sanitizers are everywhere. They are cheap, effective disinfectants, and many are easy to carry around. But lately, these products have been scrutinized for the potential harm they can have on children. —Many caregivers are unaware of the very high alcohol content present in alcohol-based hand sanitizers, which can contain up to 60% to 95% alcohol, said Cynthia Santos, MD, from CDC's National Centre for Environmental Health. —Young children may inadvertently consume these hand sanitizers because of their appealing scents, like apple, vanilla, and citrus.

No. of cases reported to NDPS about exposure to alcohol and non-alcohol hand sanitizer in children  $\leq 12$  years old in 2011-14.

TABLE 2

Year	Alcohol	Non-alcohol	Total
Total	65,293 (92.4%)	5376 (7.6%)	70,669
2011	15,971 (92.5%)	1286 (7.5%)	17,257
2012	16,571 (92.4%)	1355 (7.6%)	17,926
2013	16,423 (92.5%)	1338 (7.5%)	17,761
2014	16,328 (92.1%)	1397 (7.9%)	17,725

2. In a new report from CDC researchers analysed data reported to the National Poison Data System (NPDS) from 2011–14 on exposures to alcohol and non-alcohol-based hand sanitizers in children who were 12 years old or younger. A total of 70,669 hand sanitizer exposures in this age group were reported to NPDS, including 65,293 (92.4%) alcohol-based exposures and 5,376 (7.6%) nonalcohol-based exposures.

3. Adverse health effects were more likely to be reported for alcohol-based hand sanitizer exposures, and they tended to be worse than those for non-alcohol based hand sanitizer exposures. —Younger kids are more susceptible to adverse effects [from these products] because

there is not as much glycogen in their liver," said Greene Shepherd, clinical professor at the University Of North Carolina Eshelman School Of Pharmacy.

4. The most common type of adverse health effects for both alcohol- and non-alcohol-based hand sanitizers were ocular irritation, vomiting, conjunctivitis, oral irritation, cough, and abdominal pain. Rare effects included coma, seizure, hypoglycaemia, metabolic acidosis, and respiratory depression.

5. The researchers stratified the NPDS data into two age groups: 0 to 5 years and 6 to 12 years. They looked only at exposures to ethanol-based sanitizers, isopropanol-based sanitizers, and non-alcohol based sanitizers—no NPDS reported calls about co-exposures to other agents were included in the analysis. Most exposures—91%— occurred in children aged 5 years or younger. Children aged 6 to 12 years had more intentional exposures, a finding the report authors said could indicate that these products are being abused among older children. Shepherd said that abuse of alcohol-based hand sanitizers can be equivalent to consuming roughly 120-proof liquor.

6. Patients, parents, and caregivers should be informed about the potential dangers associated with alcohol based hand sanitizers. The report stated that alcohol-based hand sanitizers should be used under adult supervision with proper child safety precautions and stored out of reach of young children to reduce unintended, adverse consequences. Washing hands with soap and water when available, is currently the recommended method of hand hygiene in non-health-care settings. If soap and water are not available, use of a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol is recommended, or a non-alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wipe can be used.

i. According to the passage, National Poison Data System (NPDS) report on children under the age of 12 highlights the.....

- a. need for using non alcoholic sanitizer more frequently
- b. need for using alcoholic hand sanitizers more frequently.
- c. effective treatment for confusion, vomiting and drowsiness.
- d. severity of even a little exposure of alcoholic hand sanitizer.

ii. Ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and hydrogen peroxide are all ..... of alcohol-based hand sanitizers.

- a. end products
- b. ingredients
- c. by-products
- d. types

iii. Pick the option that lists statements that are NOT TRUE according to the passage.

1. Alcohol based hand sanitizer exposure is potentially more harmful than non-alcohol based hand sanitizer.

2. None of the alcohol based hand sanitizer and non-alcohol based hand sanitizer cause minor to major adverse health effects.

3. Non-alcohol based hand sanitizer exposure is potentially more harmful than alcohol based hand sanitizer.

4. Both alcohol based hand sanitizer and non-alcohol based hand sanitizer can cause minor to major adverse health effects.

iv. The word ‘scrutinized’, as used in paragraph 1, means the same as

- a. scout
- b. search
- c. inspect
- d. explore

v. Arrange the most recommended method of hand hygiene from the least favourite to the most favourite, from the following –

- 1. Use of non-alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wipe can be used.
- 2. Use of hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol
- 3. Washing hands with soap and water
- 4. Washing with plain water

vi. According to passage, below statement is not one of the reasons for popular use of hand sanitizer as disinfectant.

- a. Hand sanitizers are effective disinfectant.
- b. Hand sanitizers are easy to use in absence of availability of water and soap.
- c. Hand sanitizers are better than washing with soap and water.
- d. Hand sanitizers are economical disinfectant.

vii. Young children unknowingly consume hand sanitizers because they are attracted by its --

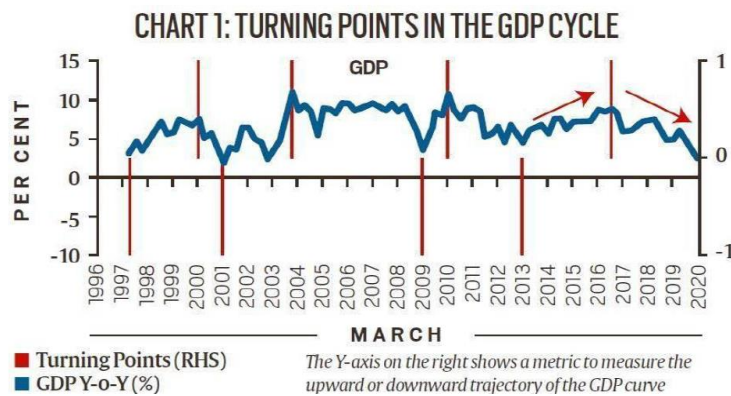
viii. Findings in NDPS report suggest that ‘Children aged 6 to 12 years had more intentional exposures’ which indicated \_\_\_\_\_ consumption.

ix. CDC recommends use of alcohol based hand sanitizers contain \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol .

x. The word ‘susceptible’ in the passage means \_\_\_\_.

### **CASE BASED PASSAGE -8**

**India’s GDP Fall in Covid-19 Pandemic** The Indian government has released its latest estimates of economic growth for the last financial year that ended in March 2021. India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by 7.3% in 2020-21. To understand this fall in perspective, remember that between the early 1990s until the pandemic hit the country, India grew at an average of around 7% every year. Gross Domestic Product Let us look at Chart 1, provided in the Reserve Bank of India or RBI’s Annual Report for FY21 that was released on May 27. The chart maps the turning points in India’s growth story.



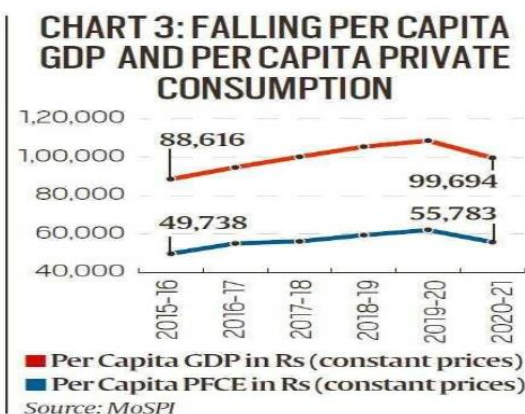
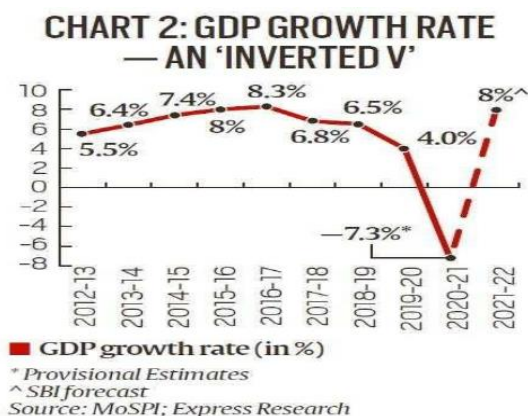
Two things stand out. After the decline in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis, the Indian economy started its recovery in March 2013 — more than a year before the present government took charge. The government's decision to demonetize 86% of India's currency overnight on November 8, 2016 is seen by many experts as the trigger that set India's growth into a downward spiral.

As the ripples of demonetization and hastily implemented Goods and Services Tax (GST) spread through an economy that was already struggling with massive bad loans in the banking system, the GDP growth rate steadily fell from over 8% in FY17 to about 4% in FY20, just before Covid-19 hit the country.

As an analysis of key variables suggests, the fundamentals of the Indian economy were already quite weak even in January last year — well before the pandemic. For example, if one looks at the recent past (Chart 2), India's GDP growth pattern resembled an —inverted V‖ even before Covid-19 hit the economy.

### Fiscal deficit

The fiscal deficit is essentially a marker of the health of government finances and tracks the amount of money that a government has to borrow from the market to meet its expenses.



### Rupee vs. dollar

The exchange rate of the domestic currency with the US dollar is a robust metric to capture the relative strength of the economy. A US dollar was worth Rs 59 in 2014. Seven years later, it is

closer to Rs 73. The relative weakness of the rupee reflects the reduced purchasing power of the Indian currency.

What's the outlook on growth? The biggest engine for growth in India is the expenditure by common people in their private capacity. This —demands for goods accounts for 55% of all GDP. In Chart 3, the blue curve shows the per capita level of this private consumption expenditure, which has fallen to levels last seen in 2016-17.

Source: - The Indian Express, 12th September 2021

1. Select the correct inference with reference to the following:

The fiscal deficit is essentially a marker of the health of government finances....

- i. India's fiscal deficit levels were just a tad more than the norms set.
- ii. It tracks the amount of money that a government has to borrow from the market to meet its expenses.
- iii. It provides the realistic data on planning.
- iv. It proves that economy is very strong.

2. Select the option that displays the true statement with reference to chart-1

- i. Demonetization triggered India's growth into a downward spiral.
- ii. GST caused a downfall in the growth rate of GDP.
- iii. Both a & b

iv. India was growing fast when the pandemic hit its economy.

3. What was the average growth rate of our GDP during the last 30 years?

4. What is the biggest engine for growth in India?

5. Choose the correct statement: -

- i. Indian economy was very strong just before the pandemic.
- ii. the fundamentals of the Indian economy were already quite weak before covid-19
- iii. the pandemic had no effect on the economy.
- iv. Both a & c.

6. What does the blue curve show in chart-3?

7. The exchange rate of the domestic currency with the US dollar shows....

8. What is the central idea of this article?

9 The word 'ripples' in the passage means \_\_\_\_.

10.What is the outlook on growth?