

HCS EXAM 2017 GS PAPER I MOST EXPECTED TOPIC (GENERAL SCIENCE)

1. PRESERVED BLOOD:

Outside the body, blood coagulates in five to ten minutes. Coagulation involves alteration in one of the plasma protein called fibrinogen into an insoluble protein called fibrin with the help of calcium ions. Coagulation can, therefore, be prevented by removing the calcium ions from blood. For preservation of blood meant for transfusion, **sodium citrate** is added which removes calcium from blood by forming a soluble complex with it.

2. MEHANDI COLOUR SKIN:

Mehandi or henna leaves contain a colouring matter called Lawsone. This is a dye which can bind with the protein in hair and nails. This protein is called keratin. The skin of the palms and soles also contain keratin.

3. FIREWORKS DISPLAY COLOURS:

Fireworks are produced by metals or metal salts present in the fireworks. Metals have the property of emitting light of a particular colour while they burn. For instance, when sodium or its salts burn, yellow light is given out. Similarly, on burning, finely divided aluminum gives out bright white light. Strontium salts give out red colour while copper and barium salts produce instance blue and green colours respectively. Fireworks manufacturers make use of this property of metals and their salts and use them in various combinations in crackers to produce spectacular fireworks display.

4. A DRIED PIECE OF COTTON APPEAR DARKER WHEN WET

Cotton is a natural fibre. When woven or knitted into cloth, the fibres are loosely packed and contain lot of air spaces. When light falls on these fibres it is scattered from the boundaries of the fibres and the colour of the cloth appears lighter. But when the fabric is soaked in water, the air

pockets of the fibres get filled with water. This reduces the amount of Light Scattered from the fabric. Therefore, more light reflected from the coloured fabric reaches to the eye and the coloured

appear deeper. However, synthetic and silk fibres are smooth in structure and leave no air space when woven or knitted. So the colour of silk or synthetic fabric is not altered when the fabric is soaked in water.

5. ARTIFICIAL RAIN PRODUCED

Rain occurs when the water vapour in the clouds forms water drops or ice crystals large and heavy enough to fall to the ground. This process is hastened if the cloud has tiny particles of matter for the water vapour to condense on. Artificial rain produced by introducing these particles into the clouds by a process called cloud seeding. Clouds can be seeded in different ways. The seeding agent can be sprayed into a cloud from an air plane or sent up in a rocket. If the wind is strong enough, it can be dispersed in the form of smoke from the ground. At cloud temperature above 0°C solid carbon dioxide or crystals of silver dioxide is used. Water vapour in the clouds condenses around the seeding agent to form rain drops. If the temperature is below 0°C ice crystals are formed. When the ice crystals pass through air warmer than 0°C, they melt and fall as rain. Artificial rain is best produced from moisture-laden clouds.

It cannot be produced from a cloudless sky.

6. ANIMALS SEE AT NIGHT

Members of the cat family, like the tiger and cat or other nocturnal animals can see in near darkness because of the presence of large number of cells called rod cells in the retina. These cells are sensitive to dim light and help the animal to see in near darkness. Other nocturnal animals like owl and Loris have very large pupils which allow more light to enter the eyes. In addition, the retina of these animals has a layer called 'tapetum lucidum'. This reflects inwards the light falling on retina and thus help in gathering all the light available in dark surrounding.

7. NIGHT VISION GLASSES WORK

Night vision glasses, used for seeing in the pitch dark night, use the little light available to

form an image of sufficient brightness to be seen.

The image is first focused, as in a camera, on to a window which is coated with special chemicals containing sodium, potassium, cadmium and oxygen compounds which emit electrons when illuminated.

The electrons so emitted are then accelerated by a series of powerful electric fields and made to fall into another screen coated with a fluorescing chemical which glows recreating a much brighter image of the original scene. Some night vision glasses make use of infrared radiation emitted by all objects even in the dark. These radiations are amplified in a similar way to make night vision possible.

MOST EXPECTED TOPIC (HISTORY)

Buddhist Era : This era based on Buddha's birth and date. The dates of Buddha's birth and date are uncertain but as per current theravada and Sri Lankan traditions, the Buddha Era begins from 544 BC. Thus, current year 2017 is equal to $2017 + 544 = 2561$.

Jain Era {Vira Nirvana Samvat} : Vira Nirvana Samvat began on 15 October 527 BC and commemorates the nirvana of Mahavira. The Jain year begins on Diwali day every year. The year 2017 corresponds to Vira Nirvana Era 2544.

Vikram Samvat : This is the most well-known era used currently in traditional India. Vikram Samvat began on 57 BC.

Vallabhi Era : Vallabhi Era commemorates the event when Chandragupta-I of Gupta dynasty ascended to the throne in 319-320 AD. The Vallabhi kings were feudatories of the Guptas and they might have used it as era of their overlords.

MOST EXPECTED TOPIC (ECONOMY)

1. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - NRLM

National Rural Livelihood Mission/Aajeevika has been subsumed into Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY).

The Scheme is assisted by investment from World Bank.

It aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.

Features :

Universal Social Mobilisation - At least one woman member from each identified rural poor household, is to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network.

articipatory identification of Poor - Target Group is identified through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) method and it is delinked from BPL. The responsibility of identification of poor must be vetted by the Gram Sabha and approved by the Gram Panchayat.

Community Funds as Resources - NRLM provides Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) as resources in perpetuity to the institutions of the poor to strengthen their institutional and financial management capacity.

Financial Inclusion - It promotes financial literacy among the poor.

Livelihoods - It also promotes existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its 3 pillars - 'Vulnerability reduction and livelihoods enhancement', 'employment' and 'enterprises'.

☑☑ Partnerships with NGOs and linkages with Panchayat Raj Institutions

2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

DDU-GKY is tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth.

It aims at transforming rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce.

It focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families.

Special initiatives under DDU-GKY -

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1. Himayat : A special scheme for the youth (rural & urban) of Jammu & Kashmir.

2. Roshni: A special initiative for the rural youth of poor families in 27 Left-wing Extremist (LWE) districts across 9 states.

3. Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

SVEP is aimed at creating an ecosystem for rural population to be able start their own enterprises for sustainable livelihood. To be launched on the lines of the DDU-GKY to generate livelihood through selfemployment.

Loans will be made available through Self Help Groups for starting the enterprise

4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin

It replaces Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), which was launched as a sub scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1985.

IAY aims at helping rural people below the poverty-line (BPL) in construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses by providing assistance in the form of full grant.

Beneficiaries are people belonging to SCs/STs, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST categories, widows or next-of-kin of defence personnel killed in action, ex-servicemen and retired members of the paramilitary forces, Disabled persons and Minorities.

It will be implemented in rural areas across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh Government to construct 1 crorepucca (permanent) houses for the rural poor in the next three years.

The project will be implemented in a span of three years and expected to boost job creation in rural areas.

Beneficiaries of the rural houses would be chosen according to data taken from the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011

An allowance of Rs. 120,000 in plain areas and Rs. 130,000 in hilly areas will be provided for construction of homes

The unit size will be enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to up to 25 sq.mt. including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.

Funds will be transferred electronically directly to the account of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary would be facilitated to avail loan of up to Rs.70,000 for construction of the house which is optional.

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**Once, all villagers decided to pray for RAIN, on the day of prayer all people gathered and only one boy came with an umbrella (THAT IS FAITH).

***Every night we go to bed without any of assurance of being alive the next morning but still we set the alarms in our watch to wake up (THAT IS HOPE).

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- 2)WAKIL AHMAD(MEWAT)
- 3)ABHISHEK BATRA(KAITHAL)
- 4) VIRENDER BANSAL (AMBALA)
- 5) POOJA GOYAT(JIND)
- 6) PANKAJ DHANDA(HISAR)
- 7) JYOTI CHAHAL (ROHTAK)
- 8) MANAV MALIK (BAHADURGARH)etc