# ITI WELDER TRADE THEORY QUESTION ANSWER PAPER

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Is welding a difficult trade? Welders work with a wide range of metals, including steel, aluminum, and stainless steel, and they use different methods such as arc welding, gas welding, and resistance welding, among others. Welding can be a challenging and rewarding career that requires a high level of skill and attention to detail.

What type of welder is ITI? An ITI Welder specializes in joining metal components using various welding techniques such as arc welding, MIG welding, TIG welding, and more. They interpret blueprints, select appropriate materials, and operate welding equipment to create strong and durable metal structures.

## What are some questions about welding?

What is a welder by trade? Welders permanently join pieces of metal by applying heat, using filler metal or fusion processes. They join parts being manufactured, build structures, repair damaged or worn parts and apply wear surfaces.

**Is welding harder than electrician?** Physical Demands: Welding is often more physically demanding due to the need to work in challenging positions and environments. Safety Concerns: Both professions have safety concerns, but electricians may deal with higher-voltage systems, which carry greater inherent risks.

What position is hardest in welding? 4. Overhead. This is one of the most challenging and dangerous welding positions.

What is the highest salary for an ITI welder? How much do Iti Welder employees make? Employees as Iti Welder earn an average of ?16.5lakhs, mostly ranging from ?15.3lakhs per year to ?18.0lakhs per year based on 4 profiles. The top 10% of employees earn more than ?18.0lakhs per year.

What are the 4 main types of welding? There are 4 main types of welding. Each with its own unique properties and applications. The four types of welding are gas metal arc welding (GMAW), flux-cored wire-arc welding (FCAW), shielded metal arc welding (SMAW) and gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW).

#### Which ITI course is best?

What is the number 1 rule in welding? 1. Ensure the cleaning of the material and place to be welded. Before starting any welding procedure, make sure that everything is free of impurities. Contamination damages the final result.

**Is welding theory hard?** When you are first learning to weld, you will likely find that it is moderately difficult. Once you grasp the technical foundations of welding, it takes years of hands-on practice to master.

### What are 3 safety rules for welding?

**Is welding a skill or trade?** It is a skilled trade with a median entry-level wage of about \$40,000 per year. Developing a career in welding is a very accessible option as it doesn't require a college degree. Rather, you simply need a high school diploma and a certification from a reputable welding trade school.

#### What are 5 key responsibilities for a welder?

#### What welding trade makes the most money?

**How difficult is it to be a welder?** At first, it may be intimidating, but after throwing a few sparks, welding is not difficult to learn. It will however take years of practice miles of weld beads to be truly great at it.

What is the hardest part of being a welder? Physical challenges Welding projects can take a long time where you focus and maintain precision with your materials to ensure you have properly secured your welds. Welding in tight or constricted areas ITI WELDER TRADE THEORY QUESTION ANSWER PAPER

for periods of time may be physically challenging.

**Does welding take a lot of math?** Needless to say, math is critical in the field of welding and proves itself to be very necessary for a welder to do their job successfully. Knowing whole numbers, fractions, decimal conversion, geometry, formulas, trigonometry, and other math skills make a welder invaluable to their team.

**Is welding a stressful career?** Occupational stress in welding can stem from the need for meticulous attention to detail, adherence to stringent safety standards, and the physical demands of handling heavy materials and equipment.

### Shamanism and the Origin of States, Spirits, Power, and Gender in East Asia

Q1: What is Shamanism? A1: Shamanism is a complex spiritual practice involving mediums known as shamans who act as intermediaries between the human and spirit worlds. Shamans experience altered states of consciousness to communicate with spirits, heal illnesses, and influence events.

**Q2:** How did Shamanism Contribute to the Origin of States? A2: In East Asia, shamanism played a crucial role in the formation of early state societies. Shamans often became political leaders, using their spiritual authority to legitimize their power and influence. They also established rituals and beliefs that fostered social cohesion and reinforced social hierarchies.

Q3: What was the Role of Spirits in Shamanism? A3: Spirits were central to shamanic beliefs and practices. Shamans invoked spirits to assist them in healing, divination, and other rituals. Spirits were believed to reside in the natural world, possessing supernatural powers and influence over human affairs.

**Q4:** How did Power and Gender Interplay in Shamanism? A4: Shamanism often involved complex power dynamics and gender roles. While shamans were predominantly male in East Asian cultures, female shamans also existed. Shamans wielded significant authority within their communities, but their power was often limited by social norms and gender expectations.

Q5: What is the Legacy of Shamanism in East Asia? A5: While shamanism has declined in many parts of East Asia, its influence continues to be felt in religious practices, folklore, and popular culture. Shamanic rituals and beliefs have been ITI WELDER TRADE THEORY QUESTION ANSWER PAPER

incorporated into various religious traditions, and the concept of shamanism still resonates with people seeking spiritual connections and healing.

The Symptom: From Freud to Lacan

What is the symptom?

In psychoanalysis, a symptom is a physical or psychological manifestation of an underlying unconscious conflict. It is a compromise formation, representing both the repressed desire and the defenses against it.

How did Freud understand the symptom?

Freud saw the symptom as a way for the unconscious to express itself. He believed that the repressed desire was always seeking to return to consciousness and that the symptom was a way of keeping it under control.

How did Lacan reinterpret Freud's concept of the symptom?

Lacan argued that the symptom is not simply a way for the unconscious to express itself, but that it is also a way for the subject to communicate with the analyst. He believed that through the symptom, the subject is trying to say something about their unconscious desires and conflicts.

What is the difference between Freud's and Lacan's views on the symptom?

Freud saw the symptom as primarily a defense against the unconscious, while Lacan saw it as a way for the subject to communicate with the analyst. Freud also believed that it was possible to cure the symptom by bringing the unconscious conflict to consciousness, while Lacan argued that the symptom is an essential part of the subject's identity.

How has the concept of the symptom been used in contemporary psychoanalysis?

The concept of the symptom has been used in contemporary psychoanalysis to understand a wide range of phenomena, including mental illness, addiction, and physical illness. The symptom can be seen as a way for the subject to communicate their unconscious desires and conflicts, and it can also be a way for the analyst to

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understand the subject's unique psychological makeup.

The First and Second Discourses of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's First and Second Discourses, published in 1750 and 1755, respectively, are seminal works of Enlightenment philosophy. They challenge traditional ideas about the state of nature, the origins of inequality, and the nature of

human society.

First Discourse: The Origin of Inequality

• Question: What is the origin of inequality among humans?

• Answer: Rousseau argues that inequality did not exist in the original state

of nature, where individuals lived in a state of natural liberty and equality. Inequality arose only with the introduction of private property and social

institutions.

Second Discourse: On the Social Contract

Question: What is the legitimate basis of political authority?

• **Answer:** Rousseau proposes a social contract theory, claiming that political

authority must be based on the consent of the governed. Individuals

surrender some of their natural rights to form a society for their mutual

benefit.

**Differences Between the First and Second Discourses** 

• Focus: The First Discourse focuses on the origins of inequality, while the

Second Discourse addresses the nature of political authority.

• Tone: The First Discourse is more speculative and theoretical, while the

Second Discourse is more practical and political.

• Influence: The First Discourse had a significant impact on European

thought, particularly on socialist and anarchist movements. The Second

Discourse influenced the development of democratic and constitutional

ideas.

Legacy of the Discourses

Rousseau's Discourses challenged the prevailing social and political beliefs of the Enlightenment. They raised fundamental questions about the nature of human beings, the origins of inequality, and the legitimacy of political power. His ideas continue to influence contemporary political thought and social movements.

#### Conclusion

Rousseau's First and Second Discourses are profound works of philosophy that have shaped our understanding of the human condition and the nature of society. They provide insights into the origins of inequality, the nature of political authority, and the importance of individual freedom. Rousseau's ideas continue to inspire and challenge thinkers and activists to this day.

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