

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 11/A11

Time : 3 Hours

(Paper - I)

Maximum Marks : 200

सामान्य ज्ञान व सामान्य अध्ययन
General Knowledge & General Studies

Name :		MARKS	
Enroll. No.:	Part	Att. Ques.	Marks Obtained
Date of Birth :	Unit- I	13	36
Medium : English.	Unit - II	12	34 1/2
E-mail :	Unit - III	18	23
Exam Date : 31/12/2023	Total		93.50
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Inviligator's Signature	Student's Signature
	.. 9	Ntk	mtz

अनुदेश (Instructions)

1. परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
2. दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
3. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
4. परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.
5. अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
If there is a choice to attempt one question out of many and the candidate attempts more than one question then only.
6. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer outside the border line. Answer written outside the border line will not be checked.

	REVIEW PARAMETERS	SCALE			
		Good	Above Average	Average	Below Average
1.	DOES THE ANSWER ADDRESS THE DEMAND OF THE QUESTION?				
a.	Answer Relevancy		✓		
b.	Answer Enrichment points like use of: - Key Terms/ Subject Vocabulary. Use of Commission/ report/ government publication/ judgements, etc. Association with the Current Affairs and use of examples to explain the concept and idea		✓		
2.	HOW WELL IS THE ANSWER PRESENTED?				
a.	Structure - Intro, Body, Conclusion			✓	
b.	Presentation - Using Subheadings/ points/ highlighting/ flowcharts/ diagrams/ maps			✓	
c.	Language & Grammar			✓	
d.	Word limit		✓		

Detailed Comments / Feedback / Suggestions for Improvement
विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ/फीडबैक/सुधार के लिए सुझाव :-

1. Q.2 [Unit I, part C], sentence framing should be proper with proper grammar
- 2.
3. In all India Question, map should be employed with emphasis on places shown in the answer
- 4.
5. Emphasize [with underline, marking] important terms
6. Q.4 [Unit I, part C]
7. sentence framing could be improved Unit II, part C, Q.1.
8. appropriate [diagram [Unit II, part C, Q.2], maps, other presentable features]
- 9.
10. Avoid spelling mistakes
- 11.

Unit - I
(यूनिट - I)

(75 Marks)
(75 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. सूफी चिंतन का राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में योगदान क्या था?

What was the contribution of Sufi thinking in the political field?

- ① They have influence of the ^{Sultan} kings so influence shown on their political policies. eg:- Aurangzeb. ^{Which Sufi saint}
- ② They contributed by participation in political and administrative activities eg:- Suhrawardi Silsila.

(Write above this line only)

pressure group.

validity

2. विजयनगर साम्राज्य का शासनकाल 'मलयालम के विकास' का काल भी था। स्पष्ट करें-

The reign of Vijayanagara Empire was also the period of 'development of Malayalam'. Clarify-

The period of Vijaynagar empire was period of development of malyalam because Vijaynagar kings like Krishnadevrai patronised scholars of Telugu, malyalam. Malyalam great Pama, Napa were at their court.

(Write above this line only)

3. हल्लीसक
Hallisak

(Write above this line only)

4. 'कॉमन सेंस' पुस्तिका के रचयिता का नाम उल्लेखित करते हुए इसका महत्व बताइये-
Mentioning the name of the author of the book 'Common Sense', explain its importance.

Author of Common Sense = Petrarch, ^{Thomas} ~~paine~~ ^{paine}

① Importance ⇒ It criticised the influence of church over the rational & scientific thought of people. ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ a satirist way during Renaissance period.

(Write above this line only)

5. 'राजस्थान का सोमनाथ शिवालय पर' टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write a note on 'Somnath Shivalaya of Rajasthan'.

① It is constructed in Nagara Style, sub-style is

Gurjar-Solanki style.

② Situated in Jhalawar, ^{pali}

(Write above this line only)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्द में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 'दार्शनिकों की रचनाओं ने लोगों के मस्तिष्क पर भारी प्रभाव डाला। उनमें क्रान्तिकारी चेतना उत्पन्न की और फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति के बौद्धिक मत का निर्माण किया।' समझाइये-

'The works of philosophers had a huge impact on the minds of people. Created revolutionary consciousness in them and formed the intellectual opinion of the French Revolution.' Explain-

Philosophers like Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquie, etc played a crucial role in formation of revolutionary consciousness. Their thoughts like :- Rousseau = Concept of Social contract, Law is the expression of general will. Voltaire = promoted freedom of speech and expression and Montesquie promoted Separation of Powers. These theories led to the emergence of awareness about the political rights among the public, which resulted in form of revolutionary actions and French revolution.

(Write above this line only)

more affects of their philosophy should have been written

2

2. 'सल्तनतकालीन केन्द्रीय सत्ता से कहीं अधिक प्रान्तीय सुल्तानों ने संगीत को संरक्षण देने का कार्य किया।' कथन स्पष्ट करें।

'The provincial sultans patronized music more than the central government during the Sultanate period.' Explain the statement.

The Sultanate period ~~did~~ was not a period of great cultural development. In field of music the provincial sultan eg:-

Malwa, Jaunpur, Multan, Lahore etc patronized music more than central government eg:- Gopaldas, Baiju Barua etc were famous musicians.

In Central government ~~followed~~ ^{these were} the also some development eg: Amir ^{created} Khusrav ~~invented~~ many singing styles like Gharal, Dauli and musical instrument like Sitar, tabla etc. Due to Bhakti-Sufi movement music was more developed in provinces eg:- Sankistan, Bhajan, Sama etc.

1/2

Under which provincial sultans

attention is specifically about provincial sultan

3. भारतीय समाज एवं संस्कृति के उत्थान में कबीरदास व गुरुनानक के योगदान को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention the contribution of Kabir Das and Guru Nanak in the upliftment of Indian society and culture.

Kabir and Guru Nanak played imp. role during Bhakti movement in 14-16th century. Kabir ⇒ Opposed idolatry, visit of pilgrimage sites,

caste discrimination in society and promote the idea of Nirguna

Bhakti. In culture ⇒ Kabir wrote dohe/ Bijak to transfer his

thoughts which led to growth of regional language.

Guru Nanak ⇒ In North-western India he had great influence. He

tried to promote the idea of secularism, oppose discrimination eg:-

Langar tradition ⇒ New religion - Sikhism was born; development

of Punjabi literature and script is one of the contrib. in culture.

(Write above this line only)

4. ब्रिटिश भारत में महात्मा गांधी व भीमराव अम्बेडकर समकालीन होते हुए भी वैचारिक भिन्नता को प्रकट करते थे। टिप्पणी लिखिए-

In British India, Mahatma Gandhi and Bhimrao Ambedkar, despite being contemporaries, expressed ideological differences. Comment.

Mahatma Gandhi & B.R. Ambedkar had contradictory ideological

differences. Like :- ① Gandhi believed in the purity of both means

and ends to achieve higher good, whereas Ambedkar stress upon

the end i.e if end is good then any means to achieve it don't matters.

② Varna System ⇒ Gandhi supported it, Ambedkar opposed it

③ Role of State ⇒ Gandhi propagated stateless society known as Ram

Rajya whereas Ambedkar propose the role of state.

④ Education ⇒ Gandhi supported traditional, vocational education stressed.

whereas Ambedkar, scientific edu. However, there was also many similarities

Economic
program

3

Reservation

5. अंग्रेजों द्वारा राजस्थान में राजपूत राज्यों से संधि करने के पश्चात् किये गए "नमक समझौतों" के दुष्परिणाम बताइये-

Explain the ill effects of the "Salt Agreements" made by the British after the treaty with the Rajput states in Rajasthan.

All effects of the salt agreements after the treaty with Rajput states were:

- ① Loss of revenue to the local states.
- ② Downfall of many trading centres eg:- Jodhpur, Falodi etc
- ③ Exploitation of common people because of high prices charged by British for Salt.
- ④ Pave the way for more British interference in ~~private~~ ^{3/12} ~~affairs~~ economical, political affairs of the Rajput states,
- ⑤ Loss of livelihoods to many communities earlier engaged in salt production.

(Write above this line only)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. "फ्रांस की क्रांति, अमेरिकी क्रांति का दूसरा चरण था।" उपर्युक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए-
"The French Revolution was the second phase of the American Revolution." Explain the above statement.

French revolution was started in 1789 and American Revo. formally end in 1789 when American Constitution implemented. American Revolution had a huge impact on french revolution politically, economically and ideologically. Participation of France in 7yr war and American revolution led to deteriorating economic condition of france. Louis XVI policies were criticized which led to french revolution. Ideologically, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Thomas Paine, James Otis etc inspired American and later french people about their rights and raise political consciousness. The causes for both revolution was similar like:- Exploitative tax system, lack of liberty-equality etc. Many french soldiers participated in American revolution and after they came back, they carried the values of democracy, liberty, equality, nationalism with them and started raising their voices against the exploitative monarchy and nobles. So, it is right to say that french revolution was the second phase of American Revolution.

6/1
Middle class aspiration

2. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के मध्य बिखरे हुए विद्रोहों की चर्चा कीजिए। क्या करांची कांग्रेस ने इन विद्रोहों की मांगों को पूरा किया?

Discuss the scattered rebellions among the Civil Disobedience Movement. Did Karachi Congress fulfill the demands of these rebellions?

Civil Disobedience Movement were started in 1930 after the

Dandi March of ^{Mahatma Gandhi} Gandhi in which he broke the salt law.

Salt law was ^{violated} broken in various location in India. In south

in Tanjore, Madras salt laws were broken at their coast

In Dharsana, a rebellion was led by Sarojini Naidu in

which public protested against a salt factory, In Bihar and

eastern U.P. region No Chowkidari Tax rebellion occurred

where they oppose this tax. In Central regions

Forest laws was opposed. It had seen an all India

impact. In inner Gujrat areas and north western India

High land revenue policies were opposed. So, Civil

Disobedience Movement had seen an all India rebellions.

Karachi Session of Congress was organised in

1931 with Vallabhbhai Patel as chairman. Under this

two resolutions were passed on National economic programme and on Fundamental Rights. So, it can

be said that this session of congress resembled

the demands of these rebellions.

Civil disobedience started after the fall out of Simon Commission, Nehru Report & Lahore INC session.

Socialist demand
↓
No Zamindar abolition

6

3. क्षणिकवाद की प्रमुख आलोचनाओं की संक्षेप में व्याख्या करें।
Briefly explain the major criticisms of Transientism.

This theory expressed that everything in this world is temporary and nothing is of permanent character.

An Buddhism, Buddha prevalent this theory

4. राजस्थान के सामन्तवाद की यूरोपीय सामन्तवाद से तुलना कीजिए।
Compare the feudalism of Rajasthan with European feudalism.

The period between 8 to 12th century is said to be rise of feudalism, It exists in various forms. Major diff. ~~and~~ were:

- ① In Rajasthan feudalism was based on the blood relation or kinship whereas in Europe, feudalism lacks this tradition.
- ② Rajasthan feudalism have the concept of co-operation between king and feudal whereas European feudalism was based on Master-servant relation.
- ③ Rajasthan feudal had many categories eg:- Bhom feudal, Rajvi etc whereas European feudalism lacks this differentiation.
- ④ In Rajasthan, feudal had a small army to aid the king in crisis situation whereas in European feudalism king was not depended much on feudal resources like army.
- ⑤ Rajasthan feudal were granted land on which they raise the land revenue, increase or decrease or implement new taxes whereas European feudalists lacks these rights.
- ⑥ Rajasthan feudalism was less autocratic as compared to European feudalism.

However, both enjoy hereditary rights. European feudalism decrease in 14 century with rise of Nationalism in Europe whereas Rajasthan feudalism decrease after the arrival and treaties of English with Rajput states.

highlight them with underline

6/12

Unit - II
(यूनिट - II)

(65 Marks)
(65 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 'भारत टैक्स 2024' पर संक्षिप्त विवरण लिखिए-
Write a brief description of 'Bharat Tax 2024' -

Bharat Tax 2024 denotes the new tax slab structure presented in Budget session 2023-24. People have the choice to choose between the new tax slab and the old one.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'विवाद से विश्वास-II योजना' का उद्देश्य बताइये।
Tell the objective of 'Vivad Se Vishwas-II Scheme'.

- ① To solve the dispute ^{related to tax} ~~about the settlement of taxes~~ between ITD & public.
② To ease the process of tax filling and tax process.

*Income tax
IT Department*

(Write above this line only)

3. APAAR कार्ड
APAAR Card

(Write above this line only)

4. साइलेंट बैंक रन एवं बैंक रन में मूलभूत अंतर उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention the basic difference between Silent Bank Run and Bank Run.

Bank Run ⇒ when the public suddenly started drawing their demand deposit and bank unable to process these demands at short notice whereas in Silent Bank Run this process is slow paced which resembles the decrease in demand deposits in bank over a period of time.

(Write above this line only)

5. श्रम ब्यूरो शिमला द्वारा औद्योगिक श्रमिकों हेतु जारी किये जाने वाले उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के समकों के लिए राजस्थान के कौन-कौनसे जिलों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है?
Which districts of Rajasthan are included in the Consumer Price Index data released by Labor Bureau Shimla for industrial workers?

① ~~Jaipur~~

② ~~Bhilwara~~

③ ~~Alwar (Bhiwadi)~~

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(25 Marks)

भाग - ब

(25 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 'विशिष्ट कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTG) विकास मिशन' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write a note on 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) Development Mission'.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group are those with least socio-economic development among tribes. Saharia in Raj. is included in PVTG. PVTG Development Mission ^{was} launched by the central government during 2023-24 Budget session. Its objectives are:-

- ① Increase the skill level and livelihood activities of the PVTG.
- ② Work in direction to led these PVTG in mainstream society
- ③ Promotion of infrastructure related to Health, education etc. to raise socio-economic development.
- ④ Promote their forest products to raise income level.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'आयुर्वेद ज्ञान नैपुण्य पहल' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write a note on 'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative'.

Under Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative following things will be done:-

- ① Increase awareness about the Ayurvedic treatment among the public.
- ② Increase investment in capacity building and infrastructure development in Ayurveda eg:- College, Universities.
- ③ Increase Ayurvedic centre
- ④ Promote Research and Development in Ayurvedic studies.
- ⑤ Increase enrollment ratio in Ayurvedic education institutions.

3. भारत में उर्वरक उत्पादन में इफ्फको का योगदान बतायें तथा नैनो-डीएपी लांच का महत्व बताये।
 Explain the contribution of IFFCO in fertilizer production in India and explain the importance of Nano-DAP launch.

IFFCO is national federation ^{full form} related to fertilizers. Its contribution:-

- ① It provides incentives and financial services in establishing fertilizer plants. production, marketing of fertilizers
- ② It helps in distribution of fertilizers in sufficient amount in the market.

Importance of Nano-DAP are:- what is it

- ① It prevent overuse of fertilizers and promote soil fertility due to its slow absorption process in plants.
- ② It is less harmful than normal DAP.

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान मिशन- 2030 के उद्देश्यों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।
 Give a brief description of the objectives of Rajasthan Mission- 2030.

Rajasthan Mission-2030 is launched in 2023 to make Rajasthan in the list of developed state by increasing growth rate by 2030.

- ① To ^{make} ~~convert~~ Rajasthan come out of category of BIMARU states. Performance in India Index
- ② Achieve the ^{economic} growth rate of more than 10% continuously. NITI Aayog could be mentioned
- ③ Promote ^{& attract} investment in various sectors like renewable ^{energy}, automobile etc.
- ④ To increase export from the state and become an export hub.
- ⑤ Increase expenditure on Health and education to improve ^{Development} Human Dev. Index.

5. राजस्थान ग्रामीण पर्यटन योजना 2023 के मुख्य प्रावधानों को बिंदुवार लिखिए-
Write the main provisions of Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme 2023 point wise-

Some of the main provisions of Raj. Rural Tourism Scheme-2023 are-

- ① Increase in infrastructure - roads, light etc in rural areas for easiness in tourism. ② Skill building and capacity enhancement of rural people in field of tourism. ③ Identify key areas of potential in tourism activities in selected rural areas. ④ Provide incentive to rural people for investment in tourism activities. ⑤ Promote diversified activities eg:- Agri tourism, night tourism, eco-tourism under rural tourism scheme.

(Write above this line only)

Various grants, tax concessions, Camping sites, home stays

Part - C

(30 Marks)

भाग - स

(30 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. पी.पी.पी. का अर्थ बताते हुए पी.पी.पी. के विभिन्न मॉडलों पर संक्षिप्त में टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Explaining the meaning of P.P.P. and write a brief comment on the various models of P.P.P.

P.P.P. refers to Public Private Partnership. In this public and private sector works together for a project to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. There are various models of PPP:-

① B.O.T. ⇒ In this model private sector build a project, operate for some time and then transfer it to government.

② DBOT ⇒ It refers to Design → Build → Operate → transfer.

③ Swiss Challenge ⇒ In this private sector bid for a project and whose bid is lowest it will be allotted to them.

④ B.O.O.T ⇒ It refers to Built - Own - Operate - transfer.

PPP model is widely used in infrastructure

development. In Rajasthan it was a success story in

Highway construction. For it RIDCOR were established.

⇒ PPP model is also executed in health and education

sector eg:- Collaboration of SMS Hospital for various diagnostic

test with private labs. However, there are many challenges

in these model eg:- Concern of private sector over profit etc

which should be addressed.

2. 'एक स्वास्थ्य अवधारणा' को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके उद्देश्य एवं बढ़ते महत्व के कारणों पर चर्चा करें।
 Explaining the 'One Health Concept', discuss its purpose and reasons for its increasing importance.

One Health Concept denote the optimum utilization of resources to ensure better health of all from local,

middle and urban areas. and also a synergy be maintained between the health of human, animals, birds and environment. Its Purpose:-

- ① To promote all round development of health infrastructure
- ② To decrease the growth of disease and increase the immunity levels
- ③ To fight malnutrition, hunger etc.
- ④ To achieve the idea of "No One Left Behind" and "One Earth One Life One Future"
- ⑤ To achieve the targets under Sustainable Development Goals.

• Reasons for its increasing importance are:-

① Outbreak of new disease, pandemic etc which showcase more inter-connectedness of the world.

② To achieve SDG Goals, this concept address multiple challenges into one concept. ex:- Hunger, climate, biodiversity etc.

③ Everyone has equal importance in maintaining healthy equilibrium of the society and environment. So, One Health concept works in direction of maintaining this equilibrium.

appropriate
 diagram
 to be
 added

5

3. "ग्रामीण युवाओं और अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए सूक्ष्म उद्यमिता एक 'गेम चेंजर' है।" स्पष्ट करें।
 "Micro entrepreneurship is a 'game changer' to strengthen rural youth and economy." Explain.

India's growth is termed as jobless growth because of high unemployment. India's 52% public is depended on agriculture and around 65% population resides in rural areas. So, ~~to~~ to promote income and employment opportunities Micro entrepreneurship can play an important role. In this, small business units are encouraged with which can be started at low investment. It will strengthen rural economy:-

- ① Rural economy will be diversified, (agriculture to industrial)
- ② ~~There is~~ Increase in employment opportunities which will led to increase in income & standard of living.
- ③ Migration towards cities will be decreased.
- ④ Micro entrepreneurship in field of agriculture productivity, food processing etc will led to increase in income of farmers and increase in agriculture productivity.
- ⑤ It will led to increase in infrastructure which enhances the growth of rural economy.

Government is promoting this with prog. like MUDRA Yojana, Startup India, etc and various incentives and interest subsidy is provided to these micro entrepreneurs.

(Unit - III) (Section - A)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - A)

(20 अंक)

Part - A

(10 Marks)

भाग - अ

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. लुई ड्यूमा के अनुसार, जाति की विशेषतायें बताइये।

According to Louis Dumas, tell the characteristics of caste.

Ans. to Louis Dumas, characteristics of caste are:-

① various restriction related to food and dining.

② Marriage in own caste mandatory.

③ Caste is an endogamous group.

(Write above this line only)

2. गरासिया जनजाति में प्रचलित विवाह के प्रकार बताइये-

Tell the types of marriage prevalent in the Garasia tribe.

① ~~Masbandhiya~~ marriage

② Morya marriage

③ Pipal marriage

(Write above this line only)

3. 'संदर्भ समूह' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करें।
Explain the concept of 'Reference Group'.

Reference group refers to that group ~~formed~~ in process of sanskritization in which the sanskritised group adopt culture, customs etc of ~~reference~~ a higher caste group. That higher caste group is termed by reference group.

(Write above this line only)

4. आदिम या जनजातीय समूहों की प्रमुख सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention the main cultural problems of primitive or tribal groups.

Main cultural problems of tribal groups are:-

- ① Contradiction between culture of tribes and the common laws of the land eg:- Polygamy practiced in many tribes.

mention some other problems

(Write above this line only)

5. भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा बनाये गए किन्हीं चार कानूनों/एक्ट्स का नाम लिखिए-
Name any four laws/acts made by Rajasthan Government to control corruption.

- ① Rajasthan Lokayukta act.
② Rajasthan public Hearing Act, 2012.
③ Rajasthan Public Service Guarantee Act, 2011.
④ Rajasthan Prevention of Corruption Rules, 1964.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(10 Marks)

भाग - ब

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 'जनजातीय पंचशील' पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a short note on 'Tribal Panchsheel'.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'समाज सामाजिक संबंधों का जाल है' सामाजिक समस्याएं एक आदर्श समाज की व्यवस्था, स्थायित्व एवं संतुलन के लिये खतरा पैदा करती हैं। सामाजिक समस्याओं के निदान हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले दृष्टिकोणों पर विचार करें। 'Society is a web of social relations.' Social problems pose a threat to the order, stability and balance of an ideal society. Consider the approaches that can be adopted to solve social problems.

Society is established by social relations, But social problem like discrimination, untouchability, child marriage etc pose a threat to the order and balance of ideal society.

① Social Justice Approach ⇒ This ensure inclusive development and ideal of equality, liberty. ② Legal Approach ⇒ These social problems can be solved by legal methods like laws, act, rule etc. eg:- Ar-17 (Prevention of Untouchability) ③ Justice Approach ⇒ By establishing the idea of justice (soc-eco-political)

point ① & ③ are repetitive

(Unit – III) (Section – B)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट – III) (सेक्शन – B)

(20 अंक)

Part – A

(10 Marks)

भाग – अ

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता व व्यावसायिक नैतिकता में सोदाहरण मूलभूत अन्तर बताइये-

Give an example of the basic difference between personal ethics and business ethics.

Business ethics ⇒ Providing real information to the shareholders of a business ; Avoid fraud etc are its example.

Personal Ethics ⇒ To perform ^{own} duties with integrity, honesty.
ex: Remain honest toward the org. for which he/she work.

(Write above this line only)

2. जी.एम. पार्कर के अनुसार, टीम के सदस्यों द्वारा निभायी जाने वाली चार प्रकार की भूमिकाएँ कौनसी हैं?
According to GM Parker, what are the four types of roles played by team members?

① ~~Planning~~ Planning

② Organising

(Write above this line only)

3. रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा विभाजित गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों की श्रेणियों को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए-
Name the categories of Non-Banking Financial Companies divided by the Reserve Bank.

① Insurance IBFC

② Investment IBFC

③ ~~Deposit taking IBFC~~

④ ~~Non-Deposit taking IBFC~~

(Write above this line only)

4. संचार में 'अर्थपूर्ण बाधाओं' से आप क्या समझते हैं?
 What do you understand by 'meaningful barriers' in communication?

Those barriers which are essential in a communication are known as meaningful barriers. They are adopted to prevent excessive flow of information.

(Write above this line only)

5. आतिथ्य प्रबंधन के चरण बताइये-
 Explain the steps of hospitality management.

In hospitality management following steps were involved ⇒ ① Pre Booking Stage ② Period of Stay at hotel, motel lounge etc. ③ Checking out stage.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(10 Marks)

भाग - ब

(10 अंक)

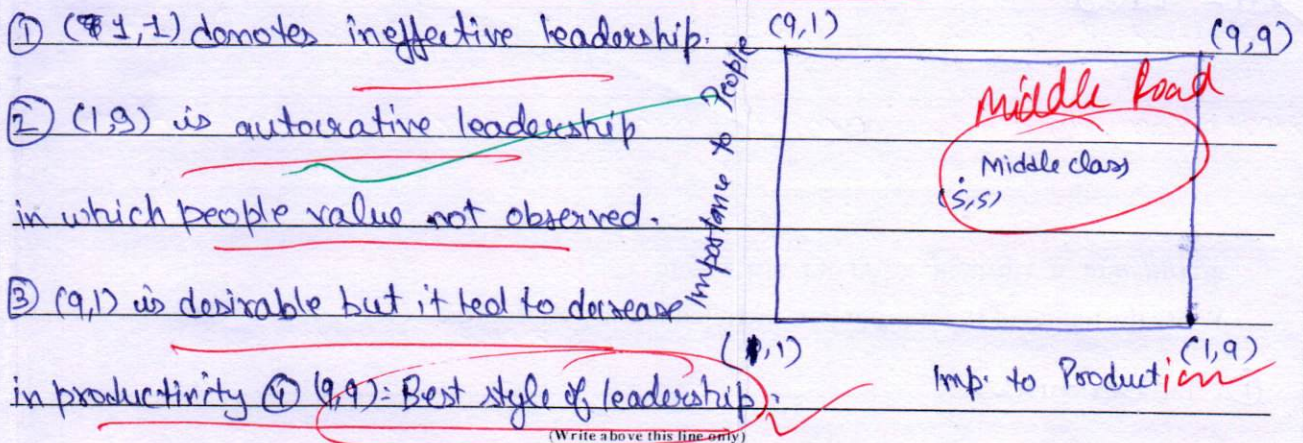
Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. नेतृत्व का प्रबंधकीय ग्रिड सिद्धांत समझाइये-

Explain the managerial grid theory of leadership.

Managerial grid theory of leadership ~~depen~~ proposed that leadership expressed on the basis of importance to people or products. And this is expressed in graphical representation.



2. विपणन का व्यवसाय के लिये क्या महत्व है? बताइये-

What is the importance of marketing for business? Tell.

Importance of marketing for business are!-

- ① It helps in increase revenue and sales for business.
- ② Increases the efficiency of the business.
- ③ Helps in establishing brand image among public.
- ④ To spread the details of the product to the public.

more general points could have been added

(Unit – III) (Section – C)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट – III) (सेक्शन – C)

(20 अंक)

Part – A

(10 Marks)

भाग – अ

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each Question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 'नॉन करेंट एसेट्स' को सोदाहरण परिभाषित कीजिए-

Define 'Non-Current Assets' with example:

Non-Current Assets are those assets which cannot be
changed into money in short duration,

eg:- Land

(Write above this line only)

2. ऋणगत कोष में सम्मिलित घटकों का नाम लिखिए-

Write the names of the components included in the Debt Funds.

① Debentures

② Commercial papers

③ Bank Loan

(Write above this line only)

3. 'निरपेक्ष समंक चार्ट' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Absolute Data Chart'.

4. बजट एवं पूर्वानुमान में अन्तर बताइये-

Explain the difference between budget and forecast.

Budget	Forecast
⇒ written documents containing the source of revenue and expenditure	⇒ It is informal process and can be related to anything.
⇒ Formal process	⇒ Used by individual or groups etc.
⇒ Used in government, organization, business etc.	

(Write above this line only)

5. नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ एकाउण्टेंट के अनुसार 'नैगमिक सामाजिक निर्वाह' के क्षेत्रों का नाम लिखिए-
According to the National Association of Accountants, write the name of the areas of 'Corporate Social Livelihood'.

① Education

② Health

③ Environment

④ Agriculture

⑤ Sports and Games.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(10 Marks)

भाग - ब

(10 अंक)

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. अपर्याप्त कार्यशील पूँजी विनाशपूर्ण है जबकि अनावश्यक कार्यशील पूँजी दायिदक क्षय है। कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Insufficient working capital is destructive whereas unnecessary working capital is criminal decay. Explain the statement.

3

What is it
 Insufficient working capital is destructive because it led to delay in payment of wages, and day to day expenses. This will led to decrease in efficiency of the enterprise and can lead to decrease in state revenue and price of shares. So, it is destructive. Unnecessary Working Capital led to insufficient utilization of resources, increase the liability, led to depletion of trust of shareholders etc. So, it is said that unnecessary working capital is criminal decay.

(Write above this line only)

2. आंतरिक अंकेक्षण की आधुनिक विचारधारा पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on the modern ideology of internal audit.