

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

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	10	26½
Medium : English.	Unit - II	9	23½
E-mail :	Unit - III	21	39½
Exam Date : 31/12/2023	Total	40	89½
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Inviligator's Signature	Student's Signature

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.

SAMYAK, Near Riddhi Siddhi, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, 9875170111

Test Series Helpline & Whatsapp - 9414988860, Email Id - samyakttestseries@gmail.com

	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. Make proper points dat write in paragraphs (long question)
2. Try to write headings and then explain answers
3. in 1-2 lines.
- 4.
5. work on presentation of answers.
6. Use current affairs, examples more and more.
- 7.
8. keep doing answer writing practice.
9. You can do better than this.
- 10.
- 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

played the role of pressure group against the

policy of ruling class

→ Emanicpate life of general public and help in

eradicate social evils like untouchability

superstition and communalism.

→ They help in teach general people about

real teaching of epics and spread brotherhood.

(Write above this line only)

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-

Sangama conferences helps in development of

many tamil epics like "Manimeklay" and "Thirivalluvar"

due to these conferences Malayalam literature

also got developed.

①

literary work. — Unnuneeli Sandesham — Kalidasa
Maghaduta

Malayalam literature.

(Write above this line only)

3. हल्लिसक
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.

(Write above this line only)

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

(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 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-

1/2

Makesque - Separation of power

Rousseau - The general will

is the will of God.

Idea is the revolution like

Lawa / Sitaya / Patanya.

1/2

Development of music

Development music spread North India b/w 1485 and 1533 A.D.

Origin of French revolution and its torch trace
back to the writings of great philosophers who
preached about liberty, freedom, and democracy.
Philosophers like Plato, Aristotle, Socrates
Immanuel Kant, ^{Deism, mill,} and stoics preached about
democratic values. They greatly emphasised
upon the social, economic and political freedom.

(Write above this line only)

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.

Initial period of sultanate was in chaos
because they were fighting for more land and
between themselves. Tuglaq, Khilji, Sayyids etc.
are were busy in war so they did not gave too
much attention to arts. On other hand provinces of
that gave great respect to this. e.g.

Busrat Shah and Musain Shah.

Development of music

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.

Muslim
Hindu
unity

Saint Kabir Das and Guru Nanak both are
"Nirgun" (formless) bhakti saint. Both have preached
about formless one true god.

Kabir Das :- He was great supporter of liberty
in social life talked about untouchability, superstitions
and social evils of that time. ex -> Beetak,

development of music

Guru Nanak :- He was firm believer of "Nirgun"
bhakti he preached about good things of many sects
and religion and spread fraternity. ex -> Nanakvani.

(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

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Tough
Social
reform

(1) He want to abolish untouchability
but not caste system

(1) In order to remove untouchability
we should annihilate caste.

(2) He emphasises on rural
economy not on industrialization

(2) He was firm believer of
industrialization. *upliftment of*
worker

Against
reservation

(3) He opposes caste based
election (separate electorals)

(3) He supported separate
electoral for depressed class.

(4) He supported "Varna vyavastha"
through his writings.

(4) He opposed "Varna"
system through his writings.

Favour
of 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.

(2)

→ Local salt extractor's like Kharwals lost their right to extract salt.

→ Impacted local economy and businesses.

→ People have to buy it from Britishers now that impacted their income.

→ Majority of salt was exported and ownership of local traders impacted badly.

→ It impacted economy of Rajput rulers.

(Write above this line only)

Monopoly of Roy. was
Salt of Rajasthan
made by Walker.
Bhandarkar - By April 1879.
Banyawas was to transport Nankh
from one place to another.

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.

3/2

Example Concept - Individual freedom, rights to property.

French revolution was result of corrupt clergy and ruler who exploited general public without any mercy. They have put all the taxes on public and save the ruling class from taxes. That time the philosophical and free writings of American revolution helped people to understand their ~~own~~ rights.

Likewise American revolution was also

Slogan liberty equality fraternity.

the result of high taxes of British companies and the thought of no representation in parliament but high taxes. Writings of Immanuel Kant, J.S. Mill, Bentham and Roswell Administration revolution.

Middle class revolution.

These ~~are~~ b. Exploitative nature of rulers touched revolution likewise French revolution both were badly ~~and~~ impacted by ruling class and so American thoughts on liberty, freedom ~~of~~ and democratic values impacted French revolution. The followed these ~~of~~ American ideals of revolution.

5

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?

Karachi Congress session meeting happened in 1931 and presided by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. At this time the demands of "Purna Swaraj" (complete self government) was in utmost agenda and during this time Round table meetings was also happening. Many also demanded reduce of Capital punishment of Bhagat Singh and allies. There was a question of wether Gandhiji should attend 2nd round table meeting or not.

So in the Karachi Congress session first time definition of "Purna Swaraj" was given and voted for to gain it. Also voted for round table meeting which will attended by Gandhiji. But they could not stopped the Capital punishment of Bhagat Singh. In this session economic planning committee was established which was demand of many. So this session fulfilled many demands and got set back at some.

Prize given of Indira Prasad, Sardar, Purna Swaraj, Round table meetings, Capital punishment

Zamindari System was a major reason for farmer dissatisfaction.

6

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

Feudalism in Europe :- It was mainly based on the relation of king and his allies who are not in blood relation. It was like master and helper relation.

They feudal gain the land due to mercy of king. ~~and also~~ *Base on Security and Service*

Feudalism in Rajasthan :- It was different than the ~~in~~ Europe because it was based on the blood relation. The feudals were ~~not~~ brothers and uncles of king. It was hereditary in nature. King equally respected them and feeling of master and helper

*neither could they meet
costs more
wage
was personally*

absent there. e.g. Mewad → 16 first class thikana

38 - 2nd class and 100 → Gols.

⇒ major difference b/w European and Rajasthan feudals.

1) Highly exploitative

1) ~~It~~ Before British it was not.

2) No blood relation

2) ~~It~~ It was based on blood relation.
example of mewad :-

3) Feudals were not dirtive

3) presence of Ratvi, sardar, mustafi in Mewad

⊕ :- So there was clear distinction between both of them on the basis of structure and politics.

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.

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

(Write above this line only)

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

(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.

(Write above this line only)

5. श्रम ब्यूरो शिमला द्वारा औद्योगिक श्रमिकों हेतु जारी किये जाने वाले उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के समंकों 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) Alwar

(2) Jaipur

(3) Bhilwara

(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 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'.

PVTG are most deprived and distinct tribes which are living under their traditional culture and in habitats.

They are completely cut from mainstream lifestyles.

There are 74 PVTG which are living in north east

and Andaman & Nicobar. For respect and secure their

distinct culture and to give safeguard from disease

there is restriction of outsiders to enter them.

They are vulnerable from outside world.

2. ~~24 central departments~~ (Write above this line only)
'आयुर्वेद ज्ञान नैपुण्य पहल' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative'.

It is a initiative to give safeguard

to the ancient ayurveda knowledge. It

protect and ~~perfor~~ spread right knowledge

through active media. In this initiative

ayurveda spread to gain maximum benefit

without any side effect ~~IF~~ it shows its benefits.

Spread knowledge about ayurveda's importance in

different diseases and protect knowledge.

15000 crore

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Niti

2 1/2

Under Ministry of Ayurveda

Naba-2. 3.84 lakh tonnes in India, 132 LMT has been contributed. out of which low MT produced.

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

IFFCO as an institute greatly supported the 2 1/2
agriculture field. It helped in producing fertilizers at
mass level. Financial and technological help by
it ~~is~~ made successful the green revolution.
Generation of DAP, MOP, Urea etc and strategies
to use pesticides and herbicides and also emphasise on
organic fertilizers. ; Like nano-urea helped in
easy procurement, ~~is~~ reduced leakage and corruption and
improve efficiency likewise nano-DAP (Diammonium phosphate) will help.

(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.

2 1/2

- Increase in employment and opportunity.
- Increase in per capita income and state GDP.
- Reduce mortality of child and mother and also improve health infrastructure.
- Development of entrepreneurship and
- increase in foreign investment. improve export import
- Schemes to improve social, economic and political life of under privileged.

under public participation.

Essay Campaign in school and colleges. Conclusion.

- 2
5. राजस्थान ग्रामीण पर्यटन योजना 2023 के मुख्य प्रावधानों को बिंदुवार लिखिए-
Write the main provisions of Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme 2023 point wise-

lost exemption in stamp duty.

Rajasthan Rural Tourism scheme 2023 ~~is~~ ^{was} aimed to launched for generation of employment in rural area. Tourism development in rural area will help rural economy and cottage industry. Provisions:-

- 25% stamp duty will have to paid*
- (1) 1 crore ~~to~~ protect sets 25 lac rebate.
 - (2) NO ~~is~~ requirement of licence.
 - (3) Less permission required.

write para point

Eco tourism policy - 2021

(Write above this line only)

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.

Private

3/2

Public private partnership is a new generation economic development strategy. In this PPP public institutions and private institutions both work in partnership to run administration and generate outcomes. In this model government allows private companies to invest and run the administration of particular industry to generate maximum outputs. It is a model of open and free economy.

Various models of P.P.P. →

User Fee Based BOT Model.

(1) Production model :- In this model private company produce and invest in certain industry which is held by government.

Performance based

(2) Administration model :- There private company run the administration.

Revised design. Lease contract

(3) Investment model :- Private firm invest in govt holdings.

∴ This model is helpfull in efficient and profit driven economy it generates employment.

(Write above this line only)

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.

③ "One health concept" is concept which emphasises on the common health programmes like different countries and stakeholders coming together and working for the humanity. Different nations sharing their technologies and inventions on the common use.

Countries sharing developments in science and experiments in the field of health to work for all the nations.

This concept was propounded by India in G-20 Summit and ~~are~~ seek stakeholders to contribute in it.

In this era diseases like Covid-19 spread across the boundaries and impacted the world. Many developed countries hoarded the vaccines and technology. So for the humankind as whole all the countries should share ~~there~~ their knowledge to help underprivileged under developed countries.

3/2

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.

Micro entrepreneurship is a process of employment generation and business building where small loans and help provided to the small business to help them grow. At different level in urban, rural economies many small business are running which need capital investment to further grow. So to help them grow small funds required.

Schemes like MSME, MUDRA loan, Stand up Indian and Startup India helping many small businesses.

Effect of micro entrepreneurship :-

flexibility, employment generation, self reliance, empowerment

1) Will generate small scale businesses which will improve rural economy.

2) Small cottage industry will be helped.

Try to add valuable points

3) Artisans can export their products

4) Increase employability and business temperament.

∴ India's informal economy is big and the small scale entrepreneurship help it to grow and improve economy

(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.

(1) Endogamy.

1/2

(2) Same ancestors

Stratification System

(3) Pure & Pollution ~~the~~ Ideology.

(4) Same interests and homogeneous culture and traditions.

(Write above this line only)

2. गरसिया जनजाति में प्रचलित विवाह के प्रकार बताइये-

Tell the types of marriage prevalent in the Garasia tribe.

(1) Cheda fadang

(2) ~~Natha~~ Nata

(3) ~~Natha~~ Morbandh.

2

(4) ~~Natha~~ Nathra

(Write above this line only)

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

1 1/2

Reference group is a social convention from where individual or society derives its values and tradition. They depend on these groups.

Developed By Roben. K Merhan

(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.

2

→ Education → huge illiteracy.

→ Health → non availability of sources.

→ Transportation → little less development in hilly areas.

→ Uncomfortable or non-inclusivity with modern society.

(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 1/2

(1) Right to Service Guarantee Act, 2011

(2) Right to hearing Act, 2012

(3) Lokayukt.

(4) State vigilance Commission.

(5) Public service exam → 2023

(Write above this line only)

Rajasthan Special Courts - Act 2012

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'.

2. Tribal Panchsheel is a model where the development and growth of tribals population

and their emancipation happens with the

social, political, economical empowerment.

Education and health spread among

them and process of joining them with

the mainstream modern societies and culture.

(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.

Approaches :- (1) Inclusivity of all stakeholders.

(2) Liberal and democratic explanation of rules and regulation.

(3) Old traditions and rituals should be put under the light of scientific temperament.

(4) Spread of logical and scientific education.

(5) Equality and respect at all levels.

(6) Superstitious and orthodox rituals should be abolished.

(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.

Personal Ethics	Business Ethics
<p>* They are followed and 1/2 improve by oneself helps is the conductor. e.g. → Rules & Result</p>	<p>* They are followed by the others who run this. e.g. → Business rules & result/activities</p>

(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?

→ Performing assigned task on time.

→ Help team members.

→ Enhance group ethos and confidence.

(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) Deposit taking NBFC

(2) Non-deposit taking NBFC.

(Write above this line only)

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

Meaningful barriers in communication is
when communication disturbed or stops due to
legal and logical reasons which can
understand by both the parties.

(Write above this line only)

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

→ Development of hotels, restaurants.
→ Developing basic infrastructure.
→ Clean place and sophisticated staff
→ All the basic, luxury facilities under
a same roof.

(Write above this line only)

Write headings and then explain.

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.

H/2

Diagram

Managerial grid theory of leadership
is concept where all the management and working employees are embedded in a system that work in gain maximum efficiency. This grid system helps in easy flow of informations and tasks and commands at all level. It emphasises on the efficiency through team work and proper coordination.

Explain these points

(Write above this line only)

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

What is the importance of marketing for business? Tell.

Weak urgent, work aspect
Central Club, middle of the road

→ To letting no people about idea and product of business.

→ Generation of demand

Means of meeting the needs of customer.

→ Letting people know about service which can also be availed in market

Purchasing power

→ Sales increase due to marketing.

3/5

→ Making it cultural phenomena like

Some brands do on festivals and different occasions.

(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
are not use in current time. They ~~use~~ ^{are} ~~take~~
in use in long time.

e.g. → ~~land~~ Land purchase,

(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.

→ Debt Securities.

→ Debentures

→ Bonds.

→ Commercial papers.

(Write above this line only)

3. 'निरपेक्ष समंक चार्ट' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Absolute Data Chart'.

Absolute data chart is the final interpretation
of data. It shows the ~~the~~ final calculated
and ~~the~~ studied data.

Shown by
 Companies

4. बजट एवं पूर्वानुमान में अन्तर बताइये-
Explain the difference between budget and forecast.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>forecast</u>
* Budget is <u>allocation of fund for predetermined</u> Schemes, Working. e.g. <u>Government budget.</u>	* <u>It is a speculation</u> on the basis of <u>data</u> and <u>available information.</u> e.g. <u>weather forecasting</u>

(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'.

→ Corporate social responsibility. ②

→ Non profit organizations.

Human resource
Product or Service
Contribution.

(Write above this line only)

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

1. अपर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी विनाशपूर्ण है जबकि अनावश्यक कार्यशील पूंजी द्राण्डिक क्षय है। कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 Insufficient working capital is destructive whereas unnecessary working capital is criminal decay. Explain the statement.

2) Insufficient working capital is ~~deat~~ disastrous to the
any company because it hamper and hinder the
workings of company. It decreases the efficiency of
company whereas excessive and unnecessary working
capital is spend on the inefficiently on ~~non imp.~~
unimportant works. It destroys the financial health
of company. To tackle these issues budgeting is
done and also zero base budgeting concepts evolved.

(Write above this line only)

2. आंतरिक अंकेक्षण की आधुनिक विचारधारा पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 Throw light on the modern ideology of internal audit.

2/2) Internal audit is very important task and
process for the growth of any company.
It stops the leakage and errors.
Through this one can know about fund
allocation efficiently. Modern ideology
emphasise on efficient and error free
workings of company - to harness maximum benefit
and address the frauds and errors.

(Write above this line only)