

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	26
Medium : English	Unit - II	9	28½
E-mail : Ashishdagwa24@gmail.com	Unit - III	20	36
Exam Date : 31/12/2023	Total	39	90½
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.

	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. Try to write headings and then
2. elaborate answer in 1-2 lines.
3. use examples, current affairs, policies where
4. required in questions.
- 5.
6. Add more crisp points in answers.
7. keep practicing, you can perform better than
8. underline keywords, make flow chart. his
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

Unit - I	(75 Marks)
(यूनिट - I)	(75 अंक)
Part - A	Marks : 10
भाग - अ	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?

contribution (1) *role of pressure group against the policy of ruling class.*

① Tolerance → It can play role in religious harmony.

② Equality → Treating all members of society equal.

(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-

The king of vijaynagar empire favour the (1)

development of malayalam because malayalam
was one of the ancient language of
their

king like keshanadev ray patronised the
many poets and literature of malayalam

(Write above this line only)

Kalidasa's Meghaduta - unneuli - unneuli in malayalam.

Dhaki yarabekhe.

3. हल्लीसक
Hallsak

(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-

French revolution was turning point of the democracy politics in the history of world. The philosophers works are also importance on the minds of people

① Karl Marx → His theories gave the idea about the upper and middle class.

② Machiavelli - separation of power.
Rousseau - The general will is the will of good
Triplet answer.

(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.

The Sultanate period saw the downfall of the sultans during their period.

Reasons →
① Wars fought in regular intervals
② Less interest in these arts forms.
③ Expenses can't be afforded due to high army.

Blaketi? also criticised
manuscript
to me
development of music

Meanwhile → The provincial sultans were more interested they have low risk of wars, due to acceptance of the central government leadership.

For e.g. In Rajasthan, the Jaipur kings like Man Singh, Jagat Singh, Pratap Singh started gharanas like Dargar gharana etc. The famous musicians like Bantidhar Bhatt etc also courted musicians.

North side
between 1485 and 1533 AD.
Sultan Shah.
Musai
Shah.

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.

2

Kabir and Nanak encouraged Hindu-Muslim unity.

Example - Perijan, Nanajan Guru

Kabir Das played an important role during Bhakti movement like → ① Untouchability abolition, making people aware that all are equal; ② Developing rational ideas instead of religious Hindu rituals prevalent at that time; ③ Tolerance towards other religions; ④ Using poems to create awareness.
Guru nanak role of Guru nanak was one of the guru of Sikh religions; ④ Emphasis on family
(i) He created warriorship to make aware about and protect self religion.
(ii) He stressed upon setting all members of society irrespective of their religion and caste.
Hence these were the basic principles of Kabir Das and Guru nanak which were helpful.

(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.

2/2

Ambedkar favour reservation
Gandhiji favour not

Upliftment of Dalit

Difference of structure mechanism policy

Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar both born in difference caste, from these, their ideological differences started. B.R. Ambedkar go through harsh untouchability conditions prevalent at that time while Gandhiji were empathical to their conditions. ① Ambedkar think that separate electorates can improve condition of Dalit, while Gandhiji though awareness can eradicate that problem.
② Ambedkar was supporter of democratic government while Gandhiji want to change Samrajy.
③ Ambedkar believed in proper eradication of caste system, while Gandhiji believed that caste system should be their but on the basis of work not on birth.
Hence, their aim was same but methods were difference which make ideological differences.

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.

"Salt agreements" were the starting of taking control by the British government in the Rajasthan. All effects →

- ① Interference in the internal matters of the state.
- ② Increase of tax, fines which made the financial condition worsened.
- ③ Trying to influence the cultural set up of the Rajputana state.
- ④ Change in administrative system affected the zamindari system.

Basically, the agreement made the Rajasthan state in control of the Britishers which created various movements etc and tension in the administrative set up.

English monopoly on the salt of Rajasthan was made by Walter Benaiah by April 1879.

Benaiah was to transport Navak salt from one place to another. Sambhar →

3 1/2 x 1/2 = 4

write clearly and properly.

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.

Best part of govt to state tax meant of best probability of lessons slope

The American revolution was the changing point of the world history. Because of the American revolution the ideas of democracy started to become popular.

American revolution was constant struggle of many years mainly around 1750 to 1770 to make independent state of America.

Reason of second phase 1) Ideas take more efficient steps like Equality, Liberty, Fraternity of the democratic set up.

Slogan Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

2) People realised their strength and learn the mistakes from American struggle to make their movement more efficient.

3) Leaders started to take up of print media like newspaper, media, poems, books to create awareness.

Example of individual freedom right to property

4) Taking advantage of weak leadership of Louis XIV which made their movement more efficient.

5) Economic denial of taxes and fines to make the existing set up weak and scarcity of economic phase.

Hence French revolution was somewhat similar but at large scale to make

efficient change in structure of the government.

Everything from boycott of goods to stop tax movement and picketing of liquor shops.

2. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के मध्य बिखरे हुए विद्रोहों की चर्चा कीजिए। क्या कराची 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?

4 1/2

Civil disobedience took place in 1929 to 1931 due to Simon Commission arrival and their unsatisfactory reports.

Scattered rebellion:

① Usha Mehta used Radio for creating and reaching to masses of struggle.

② Young group of all India flag fly on the buildings.

③ The south side many leadership like Subramania Swamy, etc provided leadership and reached to the masses.

④ In the north west province the protest was at peak the new organization like Hindustan Socialist Republican etc.

⑤ The death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak created huge violence in this province. Karachi Congress. All the demand can not be fulfilled by Karachi Congress.

due to difference of ideologies. But many changes happens like:

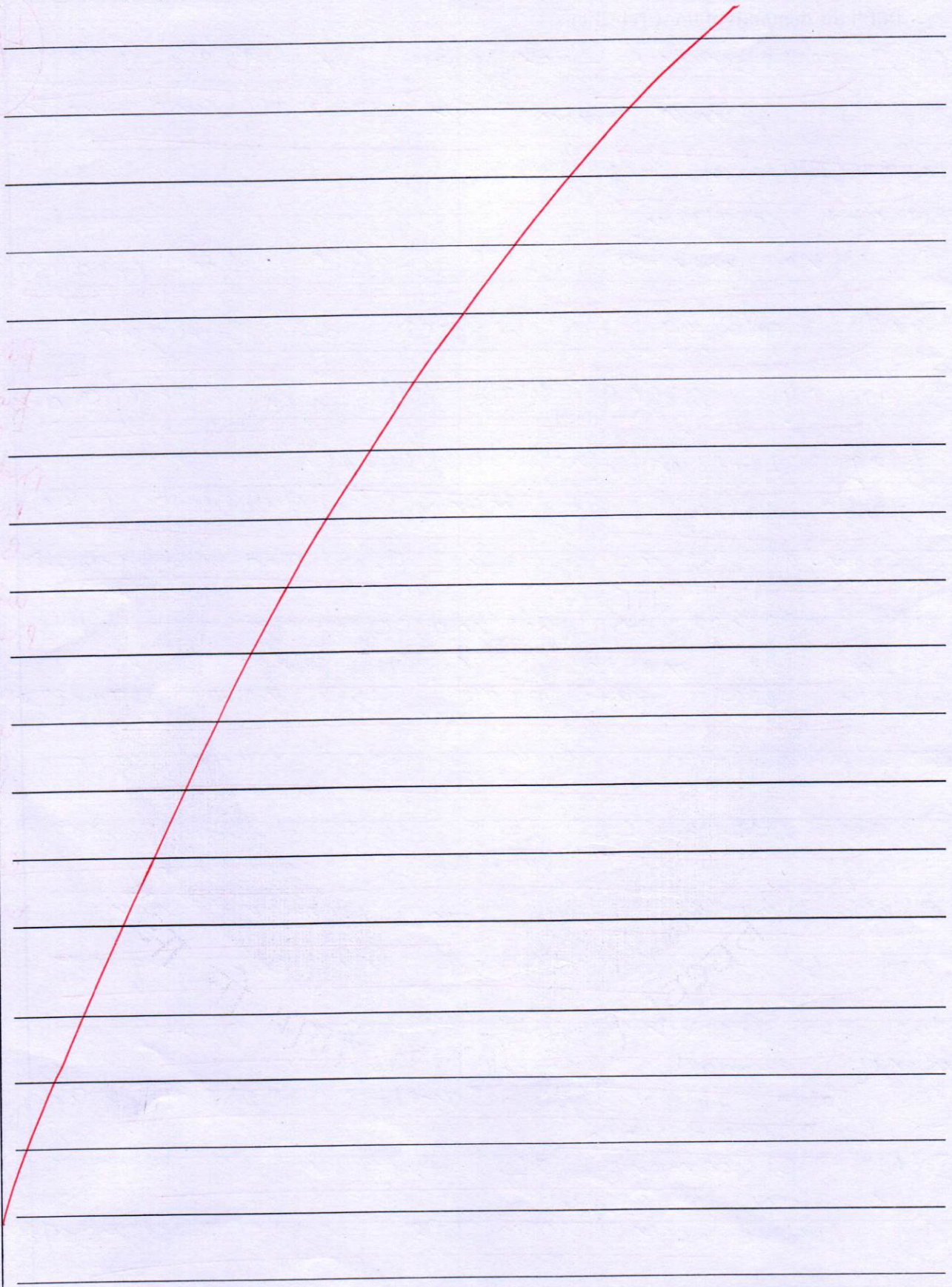
① Salt used for domestic purpose with no tax.

② No imprisonment of the masses in the peaceful.

③ Constitution Committee set up demand.

Rich farmers of Andhra Pradesh, Bengal, United Provinces were working as the base of Congress movement.

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



4. राजस्थान के सामन्तवाद की यूरोपीय सामन्तवाद से तुलना कीजिए।

Compare the feudalism of Rajasthan with European feudalism.

The feudalism of Rajasthan was different in itself, like the different provinces have different set up like the Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur all four have different nature.

6
Good.

Rajasthan	European
① <u>Hereditary in nature.</u>	② There is no <u>hereditary in nature.</u>
② <u>Influence the decision making of kings.</u>	② <u>The Economic prosperity was their main aim.</u>
③ <u>NO slavery system of vassalage.</u>	③ <u>Hereditary slavery system.</u>
④ <u>Army of their own.</u> <i>Land ownership kept Ramesh</i>	④ <u>It was in business form, no army farms.</u>
⑤ <u>Complex system of rents and taxes</u> <u>mainly <u>divided</u> decided by feudal lord.</u>	⑤ <u>Mainly decided by the king.</u> <i>Land ownership kept.</i>

Hence there were some major differences of the Rajasthan and European feudalism.

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 टैक्स 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.

Silent Bank run and Bank run is the
Bank run because of up of interest rate
while silent Bank run is normal up
of interest rates.

(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?

CPI is measure for check inflation.

Rajasthan districts included are

① Bikaner.

② Alwar.

③ Jaipur.

(Write above this line only)

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

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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 (PVTG) development

mission was mainly for the development of vulnerable tribal groups.

objectives - (1) Health infrastructure development in the vulnerable tribal areas.

(2) Providing employment and skill based training to the vulnerable tribal areas.

(3) Spread of education, and making them aware.

(4) Efficient use of forest rights.

Hence the main motto of this scheme is to protect their indigenosity and also attach them to mainstream society.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'आयुर्वेद ज्ञान नैपुण्य पहल' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative'.

'Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya Initiative' is

to spread the Ayurvedic knowledge and

use them in the health infrastructure also.

The Rajasthan initiative is somehow similar to it like Ghar Ghar Aushahi in which

Ayurvedic plant provided.

the many research institutes to be

developed in the Ayurveda Gyan Naipunya

initiative.

evidence based - practice

2

Praxis
As 1500 name

Nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs

1/2

Under Ministry of Ayush

Ans to provide a culture of

3. भारत में उर्वरक उत्पादन में इप्फको 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.

(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 was the mission of the economic transformation of Rajasthan

like ① increasing GDP to 2 times by 2030

② Health infrastructure development.

③ creating more digital infrastructure.

④ Increasing literacy rate.

⑤ participatory model of government i.e. involvement of more citizens.

Ensuring wide public participation

Conclusion

development,
prosperous
state

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-

100% exemption in stamp duty

25% stamp duty will have to be paid

main provisions of Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme - 2023

- ① Incentive of 50 lakh for the development of the tourist place.
- ② 100% exemption for converting land into hotel or other business related activity.
- ③ Improving rural infrastructure.
- ④ More support to SHG of the rural sector.
- ⑤ Transport improvement.

(Write above this line only)

अपेक्षाएँ सहायता प्राप्त

संख्या

5

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 means Public Private Partnership for
the development of infrastructure in
various fields.

Performance based management and maintenance contracts.

various models of PPP :-

① Digital model of PPP like the
Aadhar data etc making digital
infrastructure more secure.

Revised design Build contract.

② Infrastructure model of PPP like
freight corridor and Bharatmala
project.

③ Engineering model of PPP for the
construction of dams or for the
the petroleum refineries this model
of PPP is used

④ Health infrastructure PPP model like
the new machinery and RIMS of
rajasthan etc.

⑤ PPP investment and privatisation of
PSU and make them the PPP model
like the aviation sector and railway
sector etc.

hence these are the different model of
PPP.

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 is the concept to create health digital infrastructure for more digital health providing team.

Purpose: ① more patients involvement

② making process more easy

③ less time consuming in emergency times

④ Research and development for new vaccination

⑤ easy detection of the vulnerable diseases

Reason for increasing importance

① High population that makes tougher for data and health providing

② High rural population

③ Dangerous waste condition create vulnerable disease in rural area

④ More efficient health infrastructure, more people can get benefit

⑤ less dependency on private sector

⑥ less rates and affordable in nature

Hence these are the purposes and reasons for its increasing importance.

Make headings and new elaborate

6

Zoonotic disease

Environmental

disinfectant

Wildlife virus

5/2

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 to develop the start up ecosystem of a country based on the creative ideas and problem solving approach.

How it is a game changer?

→ Employment generation.

① Indian youth is mainly middle class or lower middle class, and mainly prepares for government job, this approach can change from job seeker to job giver.

flexibility.

② Most job opportunities can be created.

③ Technical qualities and digital infrastructure can be improved which will be helpful in the economy.

→ Local Economic Development.

④ Funding from foreign firms will be helpful to maintain balance between the currency.

→ Abroad for work.

⑤ Technical education between rural youth can be increased.

⑥ Rural SHGs can be developed and more women can participate in it.

⑦ It will develop leadership approach and more type of creativity can be included.

Thus, it will be helpful in the rural youth and economy both.

(Write above this line only)

(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.

Characteristics of caste:

① closed group.

② Ascribed mode of ~~of~~ society occupation.

③ Homogenous group.

④ commensality.

Stratification system.

(Write above this line only)

Endogamy

2. गरासिया जनजाति में प्रचलित विवाह के प्रकार बताइये-

Tell the types of marriage prevalent in the Garasia tribe.

① types of marriage in garasia

① Cherq-faraq → After divorce, marriage to another person by filling compensation.

② competitive marriage → various competition held and girl choose their partners from them.

(Write above this line only)

Khevna marriage.

Tanna,
Melvo,
Meuro

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

Reference group is a group of people
which consist of one caste and Religion, which
differs from in the rituals, rules
and norms from other 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.

Cultural problems

- ① Lack of attachment to the mainstream
- ② Lack of society.
- ③ Lack of Forest rights.
- ④ Education.
- ⑤ Identity crisis.

Problem of disintegration
of tribal art - skills

(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 POKAYUKTA Act.
- ② Right to Information Act (2005)
- ③ Rajasthan Lok Sewa Guarantee Act (2012)

Rajasthan
transparency in
Public Procurement
Act 2012

(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. 'जनजातीय पंचशील' पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a short note on 'Tribal Panchsheel'.

Tribal panchsheel was used to solve the problem and upliftment of tribal groups.

① Forest rights, as they reside mainly in forest areas.

② spread of education.

③ Health system reach at the tribal areas.

④ Making areas as scheduled tribal areas so they can develop on a separate path.

⑤ Making efforts to connect them with the mainstream society.

(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 which is diverse in nature, also have threat to the social relation between the people of social. Social problems can be solve.

① Participatory nature of government in which all section feel their presence.

② Secularism approach.

③ Tolerance nature of governance towards all the groups.

④ Stressed upon the achievement based society rather than ascribed based.

⑤ Making the caste and class open as maximum (creating a feeling of dependency on one other).

2
Tribal Panchsheel
Nehru
favour
in
this
policy

Venn
Elmer
book
A philosophy for NEFA.

2/2
with
headings
Relative
Tolerance -
lateness

(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 meets the personal characteristics of an individual like empathy, compassion, tolerance etc.

while Business ethics meets the organisational characteristics like - integrity, honesty, objectivity etc.

(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?

According to GM Parker 4 roles played are:

① Executive level, to implement the policies.

② communication of the problems.

③ Motive factor, to motivate others.

④ Feedback giving method.

(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.

Non-Banking financial companies are those which doesn't accept demand deposits.

Categories: → ① Payment Banks like PNB etc.

② Lending companies like Muthoot finance etc.

(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" mean that meaning
of a particular word or sentence misunderstood
by another receiver. Language, sign
play on kindness in the meaningful
communication.

(Write above this line only)

5. आतिथ्य प्रबंधन के चरण बताइये-

Explain the steps of hospitality management.

- ① Making tourism place clean.
- ② Hotel should be secured well.
- ③ Mixing different ethnicities food
room etc for creating a feeling
of one group.

Pre-arrival
Arrival
Room
Departure.

(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 was the to fulfill the gap between manager and the leadership.

These can be done by:

① Taking responsibility first,
② Clear communication from bottom up approach,

③ Creating example of honesty, efficiency work etc.

④ Motivating team members by various activities.

⑤ Dividing work and giving team members a feeling of responsibility and self important.

Diagram?

2/2

Central
Club
Team
Management

(Write above this line only)

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

What is the importance of marketing for business? Tell.

Business can be successful only when

reaches to the buyer group and to make their business stand up in competition the marketing played an important role.

① Digital marketing → This is the most efficient model of marketing in which the most

target audience can be included.

② Unique Branding marketing.

③ Quality product by marketing is also another model.

Hence, business must rely on marketing because it also help in quality product, fair price of product, avoiding monopoly in business etc.

Reputation
of organization

increase
purchasing
power.

social
responsibility

(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:

Assets which are not included in the current year statistics are known as Non-current assets like the loan by the bank which have to repay by interest rates.

(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 Mutual fund.
② Provident fund.
③ Pension fund etc.

(Write above this line only)

3. 'निरपेक्ष समंक चार्ट' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Absolute Data Chart'.

Absolute data chart is a chart of the assets and liability used for the financial analysis of a firm or organisation.

1/2
last per year
show by
Corporate
companies

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

Budget is the Annual financial statement under article 112 of constitution it is the analysis of past year data and the purposes of the current year. while forecasting is the future prediction of economy of a organisation, state, country etc.

(Write above this line only)

2

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'.

(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.

working capital is the capital needed to

run a firm or organization.

Insufficient working capital is destructive because even if you have efficient

and creative ideas you can not make your business prosper and grow.

Unnecessary working capital is

somehow the result of the inefficient working of the business which result

in the wasting of working capital that's

way is known as the 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.

Internal Audit refers to the auditing of

the internal funds of the organization.

modern ideology ① Making use of digital infrastructure for more efficient.

② Bringing outside members which can

find loopholes very easily.

③ Making more uses of charts like "Absolute Data chart"

④ Financial Statement should include more factors for analysing properly.

Hence these are the modern ideology of

internal audit.

