

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 13/A13

Time : 3 Hours

(Paper - III)

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		29
Medium : English	Unit - II		37½
E-mail :	Unit - III		29
Exam Date : 07/Jan/2024	Total		85 95½
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Inviligator's Signature	Student's Signature

अनुदेश (Instructions)

- परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले पुस्तिका को जाँच लें।
Please check the booklet before commencement of the exam.
- दिये गये रिक्त स्थान में निर्देशित शब्द सीमा में उत्तर दें।
Write the answers according to the prescribed word limit, in the space given.
- अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
- परीक्षा के पश्चात् उत्तर पुस्तिका हॉल अधीक्षक को सौंप दें।
Return the answer booklet to the hall superintendent after completing the paper.
- अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
Candidates should not write more than the prescribed word limit in answers, violating this may result in deduction of marks.
- 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.

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	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. (-) Improve Hand writing
2. Keep Improve precise and concise knowledge
3. of Subject to get the max-marks
4. Add more factual info to enrich
5. your ~~cont~~ answer.
6. (+) Good at few questions
7. Keep learning & writing
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Total 200 Marks)
(Total 48 Question)

Unit - I
(यूनिट - I)

(70 Marks)
(70 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. हाल ही में सुर्खियों में रही 'फातिमा बीबी'-
In the headlines recently, 'Fatima Bibi'.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'पेरिस क्लब' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write comment on 'Paris Club'.

An initiative by the European countries
under leadership of France to initiate
the infrastructural development.

(Write above this line only)

3. राजस्थान की वर्तमान विधानसभा में राजनीतिक पार्टीगत स्थितियों को लिखिए-
Write performance/numerical strength of political party in the present assembly of Rajasthan.

(Write above this line only)

4. 'स्टेट स्कूल स्टैंडर्ड अथॉरिटी' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write comment on 'State School Standard Authority'.

(Write above this line only)

5. 'NeVA' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write comment on 'NeVA'.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

भाग - ब

(5) Marks : 30

अंक : 30

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 50-50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. 7वीं अनुसूची में उल्लेखित सूचियों का नाम लिखते हुए वर्तमान में सूची प्रणाली का महत्त्व बताइये-

While writing the names of the lists mentioned in the 7th Schedule, explain the importance of the list system at present.

Three lists are mentioned in VII Schedule under article 246.

① Union list - 100 subjects ② State list - 66 subjects
and Concurrent list - 52 subjects.

→ It is a part of ~~the~~ federal feature of Constitution.

→ Centre and States can make laws regarding their lists.

→ Promotes the division of power and decentralisation.

→ Centre and state both can make laws on concurrent list but the central laws prevail over states in case of conflict.

list but the central laws prevail over states in case of conflict.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'डॉक्ट्रिन ऑफ कलरेबल लेजिसलेशन' (छद्म विधायन) को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the 'Doctrine of Colorable Legislation' (Pseudo legislation).

Such legislations which are enacted not for actual implementation but just to assess the reaction of public about the subject.

→ These are meant for the purpose of diplomacy but not to govern.

→ It paves the way for full fledged legislation after recording responses and with required modifications.

(Write above this line only)

3. वर्तमान में केन्द्रीय निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दलों का नाम लिखते हुए राष्ट्रीय दल की मान्यता के लिए आवश्यक शर्तों का उल्लेख करें-

While writing the names of the national political parties currently recognized by the Central Election Commission, mention the conditions necessary for the recognition of the national party.

National political parties - Indian National Congress,

Bharatiya Janta Party, ~~Atam Admi Party~~, ~~National~~

People's party, CPI(M), Bahujan Samaj Party.

Necessary conditions required - The party must

secure ^{min.} 2% seats (11 seats) in Lok Sabha elections from

4 states. ^{or} ② Must get the status of state political

Party in 4 states. ③ ^{or} secure total 6% share

of total votes polled and 4 seats in Lok Sabha elections.

→ Election Commission is responsible for registration and recognition of political parties on the basis of

4. राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के गठन के ऐतिहासिक घटनाक्रम पर टिप्पणी लिखिए- Performance.

Write comment on the historical developments in the formation of Rajasthan High Court.

First of all Bikaner princely state established the

High Court and later on it was established in Jaipur,

Udaipur, Jodhpur by respective kings.

→ After the enactment of constitution, High Court

was inaugurated at Jodhpur in August 1949 with

its first chief justice Komal Kant Verma. It's

benches were also formed at Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur

which later on abolished by recommendation of

Satyenaraj Rao Committee. Later on its single

bench has been established at Jaipur. ¹⁹⁷⁶

5. ताइवान की चीन के खिलाफ जबावी हमले के सन्दर्भ में अपनायी जाने वाली 'पोर्कुपाइन स्ट्रेटजी' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the 'Porcupine Strategy' adopted by Taiwan in the context of retaliatory attack against China.

It is a self defence strategy without involvement actively in war or conflict. The attacker himself gets the harm without the actively attack by the attacker.

6. मतदान व्यवहार की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसे प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का नाम लिखिए-
Explaining the concept of voting behaviour, name the factors affecting it.

Voting behaviour refers to the inclination of voters towards particular party or candidates. Factors -

a. Caste - In India people don't cast their vote instead vote their caste. It is a major factor due to caste consciousness. matter of division.

b. Religion - In words, India is secular state but religion is a

c. Media - forms the opinion of public

d. Personality figures - parties get votes in name of leadership. eg. Navroddhi medi Indira Gandhi.

e. Policies of parties - Political agenda inspires and motivates the voters to cast of specific matter. eg. employment, Ram mandir.

f. Freebies - parties seek to distribute items like TV, alcohol, clothes, food etc to lure voters.

rather party will indulge in national interest rather than party's interest

(8)

Marks : 30

अंक : 30

Part - C

भाग - स

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. 'वन नेशन वन इलेक्शन' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क दीजिए-
Explain the concept of 'One Nation One Election' and give arguments in its favor and against.

Lok Sabha only

One Nation one election refers to simultaneous election of Parliament and state legislatures.

Recently a Committee was formed under chairmanship of ^{Sh.} Ram Nath Kovind to explore its possibilities.

Arguments in favour - (a) It saves time and cost.

(b) Increases productivity of govt because most of

the administration get paralysed due to Model Code of ^{conduct.}

(c) Reduces the citizen hassels and comfort to public

servants due to election duty (d) Increases voter participation.

(e) Materialise the concept of 'one Nation'.

Arguments against - (a) Acc to an estimate about ^{burden on exchequer.}

30 lakh rupees are required which causes 10 lakh crore

(b) Voters may confuse as to on which matter they

cast their vote i.e. on National issue or Regional issue.

(c) Against fair play as the government in power can take advantage.

Conclusion - upto 1967 Simultaneous elections were common

but increasing in stability in govt. can led long term

Role & attitude
put build up forward

the democratic
value

2. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

1. नागरिक समाज की लोकतंत्र में भूमिका/Role of civil society in democracy
2. राष्ट्रपति की पॉकेट वीटो शक्ति/Pocket veto power of the President

1. Role of civil society in democracy - Civil society is a group of people which works for the development of civic sense in society. Role -

- (a) Spread awareness by promoting education to people and disclosure of corruption.
- (b) Helpful in formation of opinion about democratic institution.
- (c) Ensures accountability in administration by asking question through Media and RTI act.
- (d) Serves as a moral pressure on society & their behaviour is regulated by civil society.
- (e) Serves as a pressure group on political leadership.
- (f) Impacts the formulation and implementation of policies.

2. Pocket veto power of president - when any bill is presented to president for his assent then president neither gives his assent nor returns the bill to the house.

→ There is no prescribed time limit for president to consider over a bill as against the president of USA.

→ During PPSU appropriation bill the president used pocket veto.

of Gopani Jai Singh
- 1986

Soft power ↑

(10)

3. वर्तमान में बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य के कारण भू-राजनीति में भारत के समक्ष उत्पन्न दुविधाओं को उल्लेखित करते हुए इसके समाधान के सन्दर्भ में अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत कीजिए-

Mentioning the dilemmas faced by India in geopolitics due to the changing global scenario, present your suggestions regarding its solution.

Dilemmas refers to a situation when it is required to choose between two equally favourable or equally contradicting options and choosing one can defeat the purpose of another one.

→ Recently during Russia Ukraine was - Dilema of maintaining friendship with Russia and pressure of USA.

→ Dilema in oil purchase from Iran in spite of American sanctions.

⑥ → Dilema during purchase of S-400 Missile from Russia.

→ Dilema during Israel-Hamas conflict, between maintainance of relations with Arab world and Israel.

Suggestions - "There are no permanent friends or enemies but permanent interests of the Nation"

→ India should focus on National interests and serve the purpose of national sovereignty.

→ India should adopt 'dehypnotism' policy as maintain relations with all conflicting nations. eg. Israel and Palestine.

→ Conflicting issues may serve as an excuse for India eg. oil purchase from Iran in surge.

Unit - II
(यूनिट - II)

(70 Marks)
(70 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

(10 Marks)
(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. स्वतंत्र भारत में उदारीकरण से पूर्व प्रशासनिक सुधारों के उद्देश्य से गठित की गई प्रमुख समितियों को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए-

Name the major committees formed for the purpose of administrative reforms before liberalization in independent India.

1. first Administrative reforms committee under chairmanship of Veerapa Mailey. 1966.

2. Pay Commission

3. Shah Committee 1977

Samyak ARE - I II

(Write above this line only)

2. 'मैकिंसे का '7S' मॉडल' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write comment on 'McKinsey's '7S' Model'.

(Write above this line only)

3. मात्रा की दृष्टि के आधार पर प्रत्यायोजन के प्रकारों को लिखिए-
Write the types of delegation on the basis of quantity:

a. Complete delegation - transfer of ^{all} functions and duties to another person.

b. partial delegation - transfer of limited functions and duties.

↳ conditioning
↳ unconditioning

(Write above this line only)

4. लोक प्रशासन में सामान्य स्टाफ/कर्मचारियों के किन्हीं चार गुणों का उल्लेख कीजिए-
Mention any four qualities of general staff/employees in public administration.

a. Cooperation and Coordination.

b. Responsibility

c. Compliance to orders

d. Time boundness.

↳ more the people

(Write above this line only)

5. लोकायुक्त के द्वारा किसी शिकायत को स्व-विवेकाधारित खारिज किए जाने के आधारों को लिखिए-
Write the grounds for dismissing a complaint by the Lokayukta as per its discretion.

a. If it doesn't specify the identity of

b. Complaint is made after one year.

c. Motivated by personal means.

d. If it is against the exempted authorities.

↳ not the credit source

(Write above this line only)

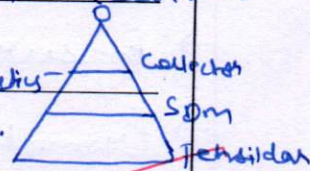
Note: Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 50 words each. Each Question carries 5 marks.

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

1. पदसोपान या सोपानक्रम की प्रमुख विशेषताओं/लक्षणों को उल्लेखित कीजिए-

Mention the main characteristics of hierarchy.

Hierarchy is the ~~order~~ arrangement of interrelations among the subordinates and seniors. Characteristics and responsibility.



a. It is accordance with separation of power.

b. Better communication can be established. (proper channels)

c. Best suited for delegation of power.

d. Unity of command can be easily achieved.

e. forms the basis of organisation as compulsory element.

f. Discipline is maintained properly.

(Write above this line only)

2. आदेश की एकता के तात्पर्य को स्पष्ट करते हुए प्रशासन में 'आदेश की एकता' के महत्त्व को उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Explaining the meaning of unity of command, mention the importance of 'Unity of command' in administration.

Unity of command refers to that all the employees are getting orders from single authority. Importance-

a. It ensures unity of organisational goals.

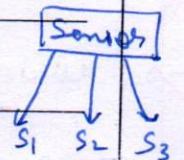
b. provides mobility to the organisation.

c. Maintains discipline in the organisation.

d. Reduces confusion regarding functioning.

e. Promotes coordination and cooperation.

f. faster achievement of goals.



3. "प्रशासनिक नैतिकता हेतु आचार संहिता आवश्यक होती है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए-

"A Code of Conduct is necessary for administrative ethics." Explain.

A code of ethics regulates the conduct, behaviour and activities of administrators.

- Ensures the compliance to law by promoting ^{accountability}
- Promotes political neutrality and non partisanship.
- Inspires the administrator to work for social upliftment and welfare of people.
- Imparts integrity and honesty by promoting transparency.

Government of India has enacted Code of Conduct

for Indian Administrative Services, Central Services and Railway services in 1954, 1955 and 1956 respectively.

4. राजस्थान सुनवाई का अधिकार अधिनियम 2012 के तहत लोक सुनवाई की प्रक्रिया/प्रणाली को लिखिए-
Write the process/system of public hearing under Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act 2012.

Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act 2012 was implement on 1 Aug 2012.

Under this provision for the hearing of complaints is made, near the residence by appointment of hearing officers at village level, panchayat, block and tehsil.

A unique Id for complain is provided & the decisions of an complain should be conveyed in 7 days.

Aggrieved party can appeal in 30 days to district collector, Mayor or president of Municipalities.

Second appeal can also be made in 60 days to sub committee of public participation which can impose penalty of ₹ 500 to 25000 ₹.

5. सामान्यज्ञ बनाम विशेषज्ञ के मध्य विवाद समाधान के लिए 'प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग' द्वारा प्रदान की गई सिफारिशों को उल्लेखित कीजिए-

Mention the recommendations given by the 'Administrative Reforms Commission' to resolve the dispute between generalists and specialists.

Administrative reforms commission formed in 1966. Recommendation

- a. Better salary and allowances to specialists.
- b. formation of joint hierarchy of specialists and generalists.
- c. Appointment of specialists as head of directorates.
- d. Appointment of specialists over the post alone joint secretaries in Secretariat. Lateral Entry
- e. formation of new Specialists, All India Services as forest services, Economic and statistical services.
- f. Simultaneous training to specialists and generalists.

(Write above this line only)

6. निगमित अभिशासन की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए-

Explaining the concept of corporate governance, mention its main features.

Corporate governance is a combination of systems, process and methods to govern the functioning of corporates.

→ It is based on the principle of maximum disclosure, transparency, collectiveness and social welfare.

→ Executive and non executive members in Board of directors.

→ Remuneration Committee to decide salary & allowances of directors.

→ Compulsory and fair display of accounts to all stakeholders.

→ Compliance to laws and rules of taxation and general.

→ Corporate social responsibility to invest 2% of their net profits in social welfare.

(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 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. राज्य के प्रशासनिक ढाँचे में संभागीय आयुक्त की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on the role of Divisional Commissioner in the administrative structure of the state.

Divisional Commissioner is a link between the district administration and the State government which was revived in 1987. Presently there are 10 Divisional Commissioners in Rajasthan. Role-

- Supervises the functioning of district collector.

5 - It is the expansion of powers of district collector at divisional levels.

- It regulates the ^{implementation} functioning of Urban land and building act, 1957.

- over sees the revenue administration.

- Establish a link between State govt. and Collector.

Criticism - ① It is wastage of resources and causing unnecessary delay in administration.

② Conflict between collector and DC due to overlapping of powers.

③ Demoralises the initiative of district collectors.

Conclusion - Due to various criticism this

post has been removed in many states and some states are considering for its removal.

Depend on

political
→ economic } aspect
social } feature

(17)

2. प्रशासनिक संस्कृति की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए तथा इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Explain the concept of administrative culture and mention its main characteristics.

Administrative culture refers to the role, and functioning & scope of administration in the governance of state. Its role has been increased to such an aspect that it can be seen its importance from birth to death.

→ All the functioning of government depends upon the efficiency of the administration.

→ It can be divided into three parts: (1) Revenue administration (2) police administration and Development administration.

Main characteristics -

- Generalist in nature which performs both policy formulation and implementation.
- Agent of social change and public welfare.
- Maintenance of law and order.
- Provides essential services like education, health etc.
- Selected on merit basis.
- orders are depersonalised in nature.
- political neutrality and non-partisanship.

Give the comprehensive analysis and solve them

(18)

3. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a comment on the following.

1. विकास प्रशासन का महत्व/Importance of development administration

2. लोकप्रशासन पर संसदीय नियंत्रण की सीमाएँ/Limitations of parliamentary control over public administration

1. According to V.L. Goswami - Development Administration

refers to the administration of development Nations

Importance - Agent of social change and public welfare.

- Maintenance of law and order, protecting lives and property.

- Implementation of schemes, policies and programmes.

- Ensures public participation.

- provide essential services like - education, health etc.

4/5 Contribution in economic development.

- Assistance to political leaders in policy formulation.

2. Limitations of parliamentary control over public admini-

- Decreasing Parliamentary productivity due to mutual disagreement and increasing absenteeism.

- Lack of awareness and knowledge to members.

- Executive is a part of legislature so no effective control.

- Use of 'guillotine' for the important budget proposals.

- Delegated legislation by executive.

- Parliament is not always in session.

- Lack of effective opposition and political will.

(Unit - III) (Section - A)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - A)

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. हठयोग में शुद्धिकरण अभ्यास के लिए आवश्यक षट्कर्मों/क्रियाओं को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए-
Name the six postures (Shatkarmas) necessary for purification practice in Hatha Yoga-

① - Ashon

- Mudra

- Pranayam

- Pratyahar

- Dhayan

- Samadhi

(Write above this line only)

2. 19वें एशियाई खेलों में भारतीय महिला कबड्डी टीम में शामिल राज्य की चार खिलाड़ियों को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए-
Name four players from the state included in the Indian women's Kabaddi team in the 19th Asian Games-

(Write above this line only)

3. 'खेलो इंडिया पैरा गेम्स-2023' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write comment on 'Khelo India Para Games-2023'-

① First time launched in 2023 by Union government to promote the para sports persons.
→ platform to identify ^{potential} para sports persons, provide them financial assistance and training.

(Write above this line only)

4. 'मिशन ओलम्पिक खेल'
'Mission Olympic Games'.

① 1/2 → launched by government of India to ensure excellent performance in olympics.
→ provide world class infra structure and training.
→ Talent hunt and nurture it.

TOPS Scheme

(Write above this line only)

5. प्राणायाम के प्रकारों को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए-
Name the types of Pranayama.

② → Suryabhedhi → Bharameri
→ Kapal bhatri → Bhastrika
→ Ujjayni → Pranayam is the conscious manipulation
→ Sheetali of breathing system.
→ Sheetkari

(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 50-50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस के प्रतीक चिन्ह में निहित संदेशों का वर्णन करें-

Describe the messages contained in the symbol of International Yoga Day.

② International Yoga day is celebrated on 21 June.

→ Theme for 2023 - Vasudha Kutumbham

→ Yoga is promoting our soft power globally.

→ Conveys the message of universal health i.e. social, mental, physical, emotional, psychological.

→ Binds the world in the ^{single} thread of humanity.

→ Considers the world is one family which promotes cooperation and mutual feelings for all.

(Write above this line only)

2. प्राथमिक उपचार की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए इसका महत्व उल्लेखित कीजिए-

③ Explain the concept of first aid and mention its importance.

first aid is a preliminary treatment provided instantly after the accident or incident by a non professional.

Importance - reduces the severity of pain, stress and wound.

- provides temporary relief so that medical assistance can be called.

- protect the lives of people.

- prevents from deteriorating the situation.

Essential items in first aid - Bandage, scissors,

Hair cutter, cotton, Sunal, Dettol, soap, thermometer,

ice bag, hot water bag, ointment, Betadine etc

(Write above this line only)

(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - B)

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. 'मिनेसोटा बहुपक्षीय व्यक्तित्व सूची' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write comment on 'Minnesota Multifaceted Personality List'.

+ markuly

A type of self assessment report, developed by Hathaway.

→ It has list of 567 items under which assessment is ^{made.}

→ Helpful in diagnosis of Hypochondriac, Mania,

② Paranoia, Schizophrenia, etc 10 - scale test

→ Malik and Jashi developed Indian Version - Jodhpur
Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
(Write above this line only)

2. 'अधिगम अंतरण' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए-

Explain the concept of 'learning transfer'.

①

When any learned information transfers from

short term memory or temporary memory

to permanent memory.

(Write above this line only)

3. फ्रीडमैन-रोजेनमैन द्वारा प्रतिपादित व्यक्तित्व वर्गीकरण के 'टाइप-डी' व्यक्तित्व की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए-

Mention the main characteristics of 'Type-D' personality of the personality classification propounded by Friedman-Rozenman.

① These person who are prone of depression.

→ lacks motivation and enthusiasm.

→ Mostly introvert, prefers to live alone.

→ Avoids outgoing and social gatherings.

have negative emotions →

and ~~Anger~~ introvert

(Write above this line only)

4. 'प्रतिबल' के कारण मानव शरीर पर पड़ने वाले नकारात्मक प्रभावों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the negative effects on the human body due to 'stress'.

→ Increase in rate of heart beat

→ High blood pressure.

① ② ③
→ loss of immunity.

→ Digestive problem, less intake of food.

→ frequent illness

emotionally
physically

(Write above this line only)

5. 'संवेदी स्मृति' टिप्पणी लिखिए-

② Write a note on 'Sensory Memory'.

Primary stage of memory in which first

time information is perceived or registered

through visual, auditory, smelling or touching.

→ Duration - 1 to 2 seconds and storage is large.

→ Selective attention to sensory memory leads to short term memory.

(Write above this line only)

Rhymym

(24)

Marks : 10

अंक : 10

Part - B

भाग ब

Sensory
repetition & practice

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 50-50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. स्मृति सुधार/वृद्धि में सहायक 'स्मृति सहायक संकेतक अथवा युक्तियों' पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a short note on 'Memory Aid Indicators or Tips' which help in improving/enhancing memory.

Memory Aid indicators increase the memory capacity-

a. Chunking - Division of large information into smaller chunks to memorise.

b. First letter technique - eg. VIBGYOR to learn colours of rainbow

c. Deep level learning - Reciting the information again & again, already learnt info.
asking questions related to data, to link the information to

d. Making ^{enough} retrieval cues.

e. Selective attention, elaborative rehearsal.

(Write above this line only)

2. गोलमेन के अनुसार सांवेगिक बुद्धि को परिभाषित करते हुए सांवेगिक क्षमताओं के समूहों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

According to Goleman, while define emotional intelligence, write a short note on the groups of emotional abilities:

According to Goleman - Emotional intelligence is a group of - oneself.

a. Self awareness - to know the strength, weakness, impulse of

b. Self regulation - harness the disturbing emotions and impulses.

c. Self social-skill ?

d. Empathy - Consider the interest of people while making decision.

e. Motivation - Maintain the hope of himself and people by manipulation of emotions and impulses.

(Write above this line only)

(Unit - III) (Section - C)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - C)

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. 'अमूर्त कब्जा' टिप्पणी लिखिए/परिभाषित कीजिए-

Write comment on/define 'intangible possession'.

It is the possession of those objects which are

② not ⁱⁿ physical form but exists in abstract form.

eg. patent, trademark, copyright, etc

(Write above this line only)

2. 'विधि की भूल'-

'Error of law'-

① when any person suffered loss due to implementation or imposition of different

provision of act or law, for which he has

not held convicted.

eg. punishment of robbery for theft.

(Write above this line only)

3. राजस्थान भू-राजस्व अधिनियम-1956 में उल्लेखित 'खतौनी' शब्द को स्पष्ट करे-
Explain the word 'Khatauni' mentioned in Rajasthan Land Revenue Act-1956.

Under section 113 of Rajasthan land Revenue act 1956.

→ A register of all people cultivating or occupying or otherwise holding land in an area prepared under record operations and survey or only under record operations - specifying - Name and class of tenant, annual premium, date of khatedari (Write above this line only), rent and revenue payable.

4. 'खुदकाशत अभिधारी'-
'Khudakasht Abhidhari'.

These persons who hold land and cultivate it themselves

in any part of State with whatever name.

It includes - Ghar khed, Niji jat, Sheer Hovals etc.

- Defined under sec 2 of Rajasthan Tenancy Act.

(Write above this line only)

5. राजस्थान के प्रमुख उत्पाद जिनको अगस्त 2023 में जी.आई. टैग प्रदान किए गए हैं, के सह स्थान/क्षेत्र नाम लिखिए-

Major products of Rajasthan which will get GI in August 2023. Tags are provided, write the name of the place/area.

a. Koftgiri - Udaipur

b. Usta aat - Bikaner

c. cloth printing of Pothpur - Banshey

Bikaneri

Pichhawan

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

भाग - ब

(27)

(10 Marks)

(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 50-50 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. अधिकार की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए पूर्ण अधिकारों व संयोजित अधिकारों में अन्तर उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Explaining the concept of rights, mention the difference between absolute rights and conditional rights.

Rights are freedom or liberty guaranteed and protected by the state which are available to a person against the society.

within the limited sphere. eg. Rt to freedom of speech

Absolute rights - Are those which exist independently and not conditions and restrictions are associated with them.

ex - ~~Art 20~~ Art 21

Conditional rights - Those which are associated with any conditions for their realisation. eg. Transfer of ancestral

(Write above this line only)

property on death of parents -

~~Art 19~~

2. निम्न पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write comment on the following-

1. विशाखा दिशा निर्देश/Vishakha Guidelines

2. गुरुत्तर लैंगिक प्रवेशन हमला/Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault

1. Vishakha guidelines - Issued by Supreme court in 1997

under case of Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan - to protect the

women from sexual harassment at work place. Duty of employer

to spread awareness, form Complaint Committee, registers the FIR

and take disciplinary actions against the offenders.

~~POCSO - 2012~~

2. Aggravated penetrative sexual assault - Under Sec 7 of POCSO Act 2012

If any penetrative sexual assault is committed by members of armed

forces, by police, by relatives, by religious or educational leaders, during communal riot, during natural calamity etc

Punishment - min. 20 years and maximum death penalty (Sec 8)

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