

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि - 17/A17

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		40.00
Medium : ENGLISH	Unit - II		35.00
E-mail :	Unit - III		32.50
Exam Date : 19/01/24	Total		107.50
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Invigilator's Signature	Student's Signature
410			

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.

	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. Overall Good, knowledge
2. has been very well
3. presented
- 4.
5. keep it up.
6. Best of luck for
7. mains.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Total 200 Marks)

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. 'भविष्यलक्षी अधिनिर्णय का सिद्धान्त' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a note on 'Principle of prospective adjudication'.

It refers to the continuing applicability and affect of a court's ruling on future situations. Eg - Continuing Interventions, etc.

• Golaknath Case 1967

• Mandali Case 1992

(Write above this line only)

2. "संसदीय जांच, न्यायिक जांच से भिन्न है।" स्पष्ट करें-

"Parliamentary investigation is different from judicial investigation." Explain-

Parliamentary Investigation	Judicial Investigation
① Emphasis on <u>substantive</u> justice.	① Strict <u>emphasis</u> on <u>procedural</u> justice.
② <u>Standards of evidence</u> are not <u>very strict</u>	② <u>Very strict</u> evidentiary <u>standards</u> .

• Abuse Rules

• As per laws and Regulations

(Write above this line only)

• Promoting digitalisation
P-e-gov
• Spatial planning system
dev. by GIS + NIS

3. ग्राम मानचित्र
Village Map

It refers to the map prepared by Patwari under supervision of Quango to ~~map~~ record ownership and possession of lands in the village - useful for revenue collection and documentation.

(Write above this line only)

4. फाइव आइज अलायंस क्या है? भारत-कनाडा मुद्दे पर फाइव आइज की भूमिका बताये-
What is Five Eyes Alliance? Explain the role of Five Eyes on India-Canada issue-

Five Eyes Alliance comprises of the USA, UK, Canada, New Zealand and Australia for the purpose of security cooperation and intelligence sharing. The presence of India's close ties with the other 4 English speaking countries can pacify and restore good Indo-Canadian relations.

(Write above this line only)

5. वैश्विक भू-राजनीति में तुर्की की उभरती भूमिका को भारत के संबंध में स्पष्ट करें-
Explain the emerging role of Turkey in global geo-politics in relation to India-

Turkiye lies at the centre and is the connecting link between Asia and Europe. Its membership of G20, NATO and prominence among Islamic nations explains its emerging role.

• Art. 370
• Stand on diplomatic
stand b/w India - Pakistan

(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. जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित शब्दावली/सिद्धान्तों का संक्षिप्त वर्णन कीजिए-
Briefly describe the terminology/theories related to climate change-

1. सी. बी. डी. आर./ C.B.D.R.

2. जस्ट ट्रांजिशन/Just transition

(i) C.B.D.R - It stands for 'Common but Differentiated

Responsibilities', whereby countries under the Paris Agreement

2015 have different obligations to mitigate climate change

based on their historical emissions and developmental status.

(ii) Just transition - It stands for the transition away

from fossil fuel - dependent and polluting energy sources

and industries towards environmental friendly ones while

ensuring social equity, rehabilitation and compensation to those relying

on such industries. *low carbon or net zero neutral transition.*

2. संविधान के मूलाधिकारों में उल्लेखित 'लोक नियोजन के विषय में अवसर की समता' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए अवसर की समता के अपवादों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

While clarifying the concept of 'equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment' mentioned in the fundamental rights of the Constitution, mention the exceptions to equality of opportunity.

Article 16 of the Constitution of India provides that

no citizen shall be discriminated on the basis of

race, caste, religion, sex, place of birth, descent in

the matters of public employment. It is a fundamental

tenet of democracy for equality of opportunity. The

exceptions include affirmative action for women, children,

SCs, STs, Economically Weaker Sections, OBCs.

* Parliament can make laws in Residence
* state too in appointments.

* Caste politics diverts attention from development.

* Caste politics hampers the development of Public institutions

(6)

3. भारत में जातिगत राजनीति की व्यापकता शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के विकास और गुणवत्ता को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

How does the prevalence of caste politics in India affect the development and quality of public institutions in vital sectors such as education and healthcare?

Caste politics has a negative and prejudicial effect on

public institutions : (i) Education - (a) Segregation of children;

(b) Discriminatory allocation of responsibilities - Dalit children to clean toilets;

(c) Lopsided distribution of schools & colleges according to demography;

(d) Spread of kin ties and nepotism in appointment over ^{caste} ties.

(ii) Healthcare - (a) Discrimination in access to health facilities;

(b) Prejudicial view of traditional knowledge and beliefs;

(c) Exploitation of vulnerable population by overcharging

(d) Neglect of particular diseases affecting a particular community

(Write above this line only)

4. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों और सीमाओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें -
Briefly describe the challenges and limitations faced by the National Human Rights Commission-

The National Human Rights Commission was called a "toothless

tiger" by Ex-CJI H.L. Dattu, due to following challenges:-
_{to state}

(1) Recommendations are advisory in nature;

(2) No power to order monetary relief for victims;

(3) No security of tenure for Commissioner;

(4) Lack of enforcement mechanisms to ensure implementation;

(5) Shortage of funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs)

(6) Non-recognition by Global Human Rights Institutions

Alliance due to political interference and absence of autonomy

* Armed forces are out of Purview

* Personal laws cannot be challenging

5. "संविधान में उल्लेखित 'राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व' राष्ट्र व समाज के विकास/प्रगति में सहायक हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए-
"The 'Directive Principles of State Policy' mentioned in the Constitution are helpful in the development/progress of the nation and society." Explain-

The Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case called the DPSOs and Fundamental Rights as "twin wheels of a chariot"

Importance - (1) Provide direction to legislators for progress,

(2) Lay a framework for social, economic and environmental justice - Eg- Maternity Relief, Village Autonomy, ~~Comp~~ wildlife etc.

(3) Blend of intellectual, liberal and Gandhian ideals;

(4) Useful in interpretation and examining validity of laws;

(5) Assist analysis of performance by government by providing a balanced and inclusive criteria of philosophy of state.

(Write above this line only)

3 1/2

RAS-2021 RESULT **Samyak**
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सम्यक मार्गदर्शन = सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम
सम्यक ने पुनः रवा इतिहास, सम्यक सितारों ने फहराया पख्तम

1st RANK **राजस्थान में पहली बार TOP 10 में 9 TOPPERS 650+ SELECTION**

RANK 1	RANK 2	RANK 4	RANK 5	RANK 6	RANK 7	RANK 8	RANK 9	RANK 10
VIKRANT SHARMA	PRIYA BAJAJ	VISHWJEET	BHARTI GUPTA	AKANKSHA GUPTA	KANCHAN CHELUMBA	SHREYAN SHARMA	NIDHI UDSARIA	SATYA HARVANI

Toppers एवं विशेषज्ञों से जानिए सफलता की सही रफ्तार

सिविल सेवा की तैयारी को समर्पित संस्थान

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NEAR RIDDHI-SIDDHI, GOPALPURA, JAIPUR

9875170111

ee)

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. भारतीय लोकतंत्र के सन्दर्भ में 'बुनियादी संरचना के सिद्धांत के पक्ष और विपक्ष' में दिये जाने वाले तर्कों का मूल्यांकन करते हुए इन्हें प्रभावी बनाने हेतु सुझाव दीजिए-

Evaluate the arguments given in 'For and against the principle of basic structure' in the context of Indian democracy and give suggestions to make them effective.

The 'Basic Structure Doctrine' is an Indian judicial innovation laid down in Keshwananda Bharti case by a 13-judge ^(5C) Supreme Court bench, where the court held that any constitutional amendment cannot amend away the fundamental tenets of the Indian constitution.

Arguments For

- ① Ensures checks and balances
- ② Protects against legislative majoritarianism
- ③ Protects citizens rights.
- ④ Strengthens democracy.
- ⑤ Promotes constitutional values

Arguments against

- ① Judicial Overreach;
- ② Not provided ^{for} in constitution, enact
- ③ Inability of legislature to legislate;
- ④ Indiscriminately expanded by SC;
- ⑤ No set criteria

While Basic structure doctrine promotes constitutionalism,

its' shortcomings can be addressed by:

- ① Set criteria for application of doctrine;
- ② Must only be laid down by constitutional bench of SC;
- ③ Courts must exercise judicial restraint;
- ④ legislature must consider preempting challenges under the doctrine and modify Bills accordingly.

2. 'विरोध का अधिकार' संबंधित प्रावधान तथा इस संदर्भ में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a short note on the provision related to 'Right to Protest' and the decision of the Supreme Court in this context .

The democratic framework is predicated upon the framework of dissent, opposition, criticism, free speech, etc. but in a lawful and restricted manner

Provisions - Article 19(1)(a) provides for freedom of speech & Expression; Article 19(1)(b) - Right to assemble peacefully; Article 19(1)(c) - Right to form organisations.

The reasonable restrictions provide that protests must be lawful, within public order, peaceful, & moral.

Judicial Pronouncements - ① The Supreme Court in multiple cases has pronounced that Right to Protest is a part of Right to Freedom.

② Any invocation for violence or disorder is prohibited and can be dealt as sedition or under VAPA;

③ Indefinite blocking of public paths and properties is not allowed - as per orders in Panner's Bill protests case.

④ Call for Bandhs is illegal;

⑤ Protests should not lead to disruption of public life.

Thus, lawful & reasonable protests are important for a vibrant democracy.

5

• S. Jaishankar Principles
• Look West Continuity

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(10)

3. भारत-पश्चिम एशिया संबंधों की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि स्पष्ट करते हुए वर्तमान परिदृश्य में हो रहे नीतिगत बदलावों पर प्रकाश डालिए-
Explain the historical background of India-West Asia relations, throw light on the policy changes taking place in the current scenario.

West Asia is of immense strategic importance to India due to energy reliance, diaspora & location.

Background of India-West Asia Relations -

① Changing Relations with Israel - India allied with the Palestine cause, but since 1992 - has elevated defence and security cooperation with Israel.

② Abandoning Iran - Iran was one of the leading oil suppliers but post-US sanctions, trade with Iran has fallen considerably.

③ Gulf Cooperation - India depends on Gulf oil imports, remittances and trade, and has pursued good relations with the Gulf countries.

Effect of Current Scenario - ① Israel Hamas Conflict

India has condemned terrorism and civilian deaths, with 'de-hyphenation' policy and advocacy for 'two-state solution'

② Engagement with Gulf countries - India has supported expansion of ~~BRICS~~ BRICS, G20 and I2U2 are platforms to deepen ties, with a need for multi-pronged engagement

4. भारत में भाषा एवं राजनीति में अन्तःक्रिया स्पष्ट करते हुए इसके दुष्परिणामों को लिखते हुए भाषावाद के शमन के सन्दर्भ में कारगर उपाय उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Explain the interaction between language and politics in India and write down its ill effects and mention effective measures to mitigate linguisticism.

Since independence, language has been a contested issue, leading to calls for linguistic state organisation, ~~concessions~~ protests against language imposition and questions about national integration. In a country with more than 1600 languages, official recognition and preservation of languages can be a contested issue.

Ill effects ① Hampers national integration & promotes regionalism;

② Violent protests & targeting of linguistic minorities- Eg- Violent clashes in Bangalore against non-Kannada posters;

③ Non-recognition of language fosters collective feeling of deprivation- Eg- Rajasthani, Brij, etc.

④ Undue reliance on English as tool of uniformity.

Effective Measures - ① Three language formula under NEP

② Promote learning of South Indian & North-Eastern languages;

③ National cultural exchanges- Eg- Kashi-Tamil Sangam

④ Promote translation of Indian literature into multiple languages;

⑤ Sponsor research & development of literature;

⑥ Translation of Supreme Court & High Court judgments.

(12)

(65 Marks)

(65 अंक)

Unit - II
(यूनिट - II)

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. सिटीजन चार्टर के प्रमुख घटकों को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention the main components of the Citizen's Charter-

- ① Standards of service;
- ② Timeline of delivery of service;
- ③ Conditions for execution of works;
- ④ Grievance Redressal Mechanisms;
- ⑤ List of services offered.

(Write above this line only)

2. राजस्थान लोक सेवा अधिनियम, 2011 की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention any two limitations of Rajasthan Public Service Act, 2011-

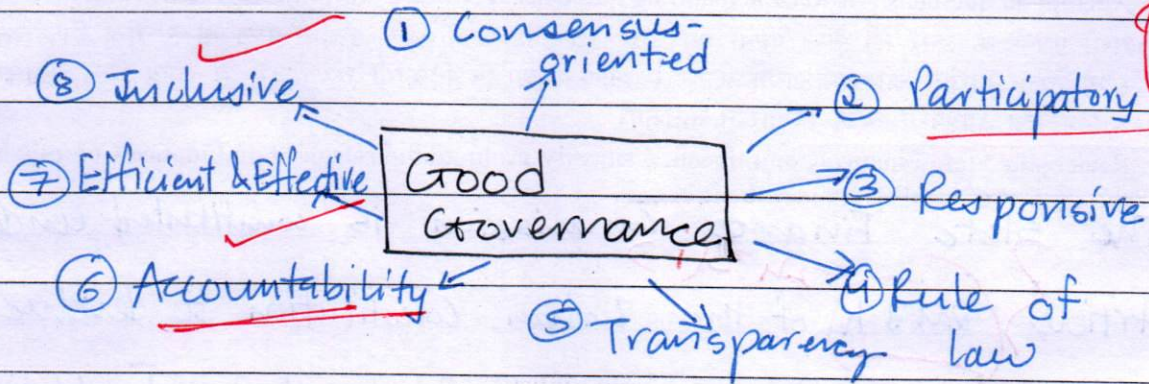
① Only prescribes timeline for delivery of services, but
no timeline for grievance redressal.

② Irregularly organised 'Jan Sunwai' camps
with low participation due to low awareness

• Not all dept covered
• No appeal after 2nd
appellate
autho.

(Write above this line only)

3. यूएनडीपी द्वारा सुशासन के संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख अभिलक्षणों को लिखिए-
Write the main characteristics presented by UNDP in the context of good governance-



4. कार्यगत उत्तरदायित्व को परिभाषित कीजिए-
Define work responsibility-

Work responsibility refers to the set of tasks and goals that one must deliver, as part of their job role.

(Write above this line only)

5. 'नव टेलरवाद' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए-
Explain the concept of 'Neo-Taylorism'-

'Neo-Taylorism' refers to a modern management concept relying on focus on individuals, employee satisfaction and inter-personal relationships.

G. Powell

(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. राज्य वित्त आयोग की समीक्षा कीजिए। स्थानीय स्वशासन निकायों के सन्दर्भ में राज्य वित्त आयोग की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Review the State Finance Commission. Critically evaluate the role of State Finance Commission in the context of local self-government bodies.

The State Finance Commission is constituted under Article 243K of the Indian Constitution to devolve funds to local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Role - ① Provides ratio of funds for schemes, development work and implementation;

② Lack of relevant principles can hinder appropriate devolution;

③ Must consider ① need, ② equity, and ③ performance

(Write above this line only)

2. "उत्तरदायित्व, एक अधीनस्थ पर अपने प्राधिकार के इच्छित कार्यों को करने का बंधन है।" उक्त कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए-

"Responsibility is the obligation of a subordinate to perform the tasks required by his authority."

Explain the above statement.

In public administration, responsibility refers to the two-dimensions of answerability of an employee.

① External - This responsibility is set in terms of deliverables, list of tasks and external, organisational environment

Eg - Sectoral Profits, Regional Sales, etc.

② Internal - This form of responsibility is directed towards innate sense of performance optimisation, feeling of belongingness, loyalty and following ethical & professional standards

Thus, responsibility can be to a senior and to oneself.

(Write above this line only)

3. 'नव लोक सेवा प्रतिमान द्वारा 'शासन को पुनः परिभाषित' करने हेतु प्रदत्त सिद्धान्तों को उल्लेखित कीजिए-
Mention the principles propounded by the New Public Service Model to 'redefine governance'.

The New Public Service Model seeks to imbibe private-sector practices into public administration to achieve 3 Es [Efficiency
Economy
Effectiveness

Principles - ① Responsive

② Client-oriented

③ Technology-enabled

④ Bottoms-up planning

⑤ Efficient

(Write above this line only)

4. प्रशासन में विकेन्द्रीकरण के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले दोषों/सीमाओं को लिखिए-
Write the defects/limitations arising due to decentralization in administration.

While decentralisation offers benefits, it has following limitations:

- ① Slow rate of tasks delivery and decisionmaking;
- ② Excessive costs and time in coordinating different verticals;
- ③ Costs to company in form of training & capacity building;
- ④ Risk of clash of different verticals, with isolated working;
- ⑤ Difficulty in establishing accountability and responsibility;
- ⑥ Decrease in quality and efficiency of service-delivery due to low skills and capacities of subordinates; and
- ⑦ Affects the generalist nature of administrative work.

(Write above this line only)

5. लोक प्रशासन के नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण को समझाइये-
Explain the feminist perspective of public administration.

The feminist perspective of public administration provide a fresh outlook towards public administration, such as:

- ① Public administration must shed its 'status-quo' approach and analyse its effectiveness for welfare of women;
- ② Catherine Bartlett states that the "woman question" must be asked to reveal hidden ^{gendered} differences in operations;
- ③ Equal representation in decision-making must be ensured;
- ④ Administration must be analysed both as the cause and solution to gender discrimination.

(Write above this line only)

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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. गैर पक्षधारिता व तटस्थता का अर्थ बताते हुए भारत में इनकी स्थिति स्पष्ट करें एवं इनके सदृढीकरण हेतु सुझाव दीजिए-

Explain the meaning of non-partisanship and neutrality and explain their status in India and give suggestions for their strengthening.

Non-partisanship and neutrality are fundamental ethical values which hold that a public officials must not be aligned to any particular group, ideology, community, interests, and must act objectively. It is a cornerstone to ensure inclusive development that public offices work for betterment of society.

Status - ① Judicial recusion in conflict of interest cases;

② Permanent nature of executive and oath to Constitution by Courts, Speaker, Presidents, ministers, etc.

③ Neutral status of speakers and regulatory bodies;

④ Code of Conduct Rules and ARC recommendations

Suggestions - ① Speaker must resign from membership of political party, such as the practice in UK;

② CVC and Lokpal must be given the power to examine cases of unfair behaviour by public officials.

③ Whistleblower mechanisms must be strengthened

④ Civil servants must not ~~perform~~ anyone work at home.

2. राजस्थान शासन सचिवालय की भूमिका एवं कार्यों की व्याख्या करें:-

Explain the role and functions of Rajasthan Government Secretariat:-

Rajasthan government Secretariat is the central ^{supervisor of} body of administration and implementation of government schemes and developmental works in the state.

Role and Functions - ① Appoints government functionaries;

② Supervises the status of implementation of developmental work;

③ Ensures coordination between different departments;

④ Acts as planning body of the government;

⑤ Provides direction to district functionaries;

⑥ Acts as "connecting link" between State and district regional political and permanent executive;

⑦ Provides feedback and inputs to Ministers and Cabinet;

⑧ Ensures pace of developmental activities is maintained by issuing show-cause notices, etc.

Shortcomings - ① Works under control of political executive;

② Overburdened with multiple functions;

~~③~~ Hence, the secretariat can be termed as the "heart of the government machinery" in the state.

3. प्रशासन पर विधायी नियंत्रण की समीक्षा कीजिए-

Review the legislative control on administration-

In line with Montesquieu's separation of power, Indian legislature possesses multiple devices of control over legislation.

- ① Enactment of laws and legislative rules to control scope, manner, jurisdiction and powers of administration.
- ② Legislative questions and discussions in the form of Zero Hour, Question Hour, No-confidence Motion.
- ③ Parliamentary Committees - such as Departmental Related Standing Committees (DRSCs), Estimates Committee, Accounts Committee.
- ④ Power of legislators to demonstrate shortcomings of administration in Parliament by seeking information, etc.

Shortcomings - ① Inability of legislature to rule out legal loopholes;

- ② Unwillingness of administration to share reliable information;
- ③ "Post-mortem" review of actions, lack of pre-emptory actions;
- ④ As majority in the legislature are from same party, unwillingness to ask revealing questions;
- ⑤ Shortage of sessions and time for adequate discussions.

Thus, legislative control and accountability must be enforced to ensure robust administration.

(20)

(Unit - III) (Section - A)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - A)

(20 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. ग्रीनस्टिक फ्रैक्चर व कमिन्यूट फ्रैक्चर में अंतर बताइयें-

Explain the difference between greenstick fracture and comminuted fracture.

Greenstick Fracture - Soft bones are bent but not broken; whereas ^{↳ Children's}

Comminuted Fracture - Involves shattering of bone into very small pieces [↳]

(Write above this line only)

2. 'मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद ट्रॉफी' टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a comment on 'Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy'.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy is awarded to an educational institute doing exceptional work in promoting sports in curriculum and performing well on national scale. Guru Teg Bahadur University, Punjab won this award in 2023.

(Write above this line only)

↳ best answer

1

3. नरपत सिंह लंबोर
Narpat Singh Lambor

Narpat Singh Lambor was an international wrestler from Rajasthan who won medals at Commonwealth Games.

Question

10

(Write above this line only)

4. ज्ञान योग की साधना में सहायक षटसम्पत्ति की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करें-
Explain the concept of Shatsampatti which helps in the practice of Gyan Yoga-

1. Shouch
2. Swadhyana
3. Vairagya
4. Pranayama
5. Ishwar Samarpana

These help in shedding worldly effects and true realisation of knowledge.

10

(Write above this line only)

5. राजस्थान राज्य खेल परिषद् की संगठनात्मक संरचना बतायें-
Explain the organizational structure of Rajasthan State Sports Council-

- President ÷ Current - Krishna Poonia
- Vice - President (Govt. Appointee)
- 6 officials of government from Primary and Secondary Education, Sports, etc.
- 2 sports administrators

1

(Write above this line only)

*Chairman
vice chairman
members*

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. "योग, भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए-

"Yoga, is the cultural heritage of India". Explain-

Yoga is one of the six orthodox schools of Indian philosophy, with ^{maharshi} Panini credited to have instituted the system. Yoga's philosophical, physical, medical and spiritual aspects have shaped the Indian civilisation and contributed alongside Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc. In the modern times, Yoga has been an instrument of soft power for India, with India pushing for global recognition and popularisation.

(Write above this line only)

2. भारत में खिलाड़ियों की खेल उत्कृष्टता को मान्यता देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रदान किये जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय खेल पुरस्कारों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a brief note on the National Sports Awards given at the national level to recognize the sports excellence of sportspersons in India-

Multiple annual awards are awarded to promote and recognise excellence in sports by athletes & coaches, such as:

① Arjuna Award - excellent international performance for 3 years by athletes

② Dronacharya Award - coaches who have trained athletes with stellar performance
Major Dhanandhar

③ Khel Ratna Award - Recognition to athletes for impeccable performance on international level for 4 years;

④ Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Award - educational institutes.

The awards carry medals, mementos, quotation and cash prize.

(Write above this line only)

(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(23)
(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 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. आध्यात्मिक बुद्धि परीक्षण के प्रमुख संसूचक बतायें-

Tell the main indicators of spiritual intelligence test-

① Ability to ask inward questions about meaning of life;

② Presence of qualities like dispassion, compassion, calmness, etc..

③ Knowledge of multi-dimensional state of existence,

④ Views about relations with others.

(Write above this line only)

2. पूर्वोन्मुख अवरोध एवं अग्रोन्मुख अवरोध में अंतर उल्लेखित कीजिए-

What is the difference between backward facing obstruction and forward facing obstruction?

Backward-Facing obstructions	Forward-facing obstructions
When <u>pre-learned knowledge</u> acts a <u>hurdle</u> in <u>memorising any new information</u> .	When <u>newly-learned information</u> affects <u>ability to recall earlier learnt information</u> . Eg- Can't
Eg- Can't learn French due to English	recall English words due to ^{learning} French

(Write above this line only)

2

Good

3. प्रेरणा के मनोवैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन उपकरणों का नाम लिखिए-
Name the psychological assessment tools of motivation-

- ① Interview;
- ② Self-Reporting Measures;
- ③ Questionnaire;
- ④ Sentence - Completion Test;
- ⑤ Behavioural observation

(Write above this line only)

4. तनाव प्रतिक्रिया के 'लैज़रस दृष्टिकोण' को स्पष्ट कीजिए-
Explain the 'Lazarus view' of stress response.

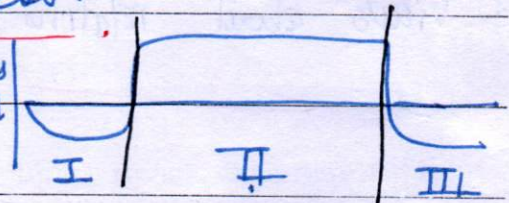
Sensing?

It explains the differential mental and physical response to exposure of stress:

I stage - Initial exposure

unfamiliarity

↑
stress level



II stage - 'Stage of resistance'

III stage - Burnout and tacit acceptance

(Write above this line only)

5. 'असंरचित साक्षात्कार' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए-
Write a comment on 'Unstructured Interview'.

As opposed to a set format, unstructured interview allows free-flow of conversation, picking on cues and allowing greater freedom of expression to the interviewee.

dynamic

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

भाग - ब

(25)

(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. बान्डुरा के सामाजिक अधिगम सिद्धान्त पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए-

Write a short note on Bandura's social learning theory-

Bandura's social learning theory refers to the processes through which society and social norms, cultures and practices are learnt and imbibed through learning, practice and observance. This theory postulates that humans are products of the social environment which they inhabit.

(Write above this line only)

2. शीलगुण सिद्धान्त का मूल्यांकन करें-

Evaluate the virtue theory-

Virtue theory propounds that the behaviour and personality of a person is shaped by the inculcation and demonstration of values. Relying on Aristotle's cardinal virtues and Kant's categorical imperative, this theory poses human actions and behaviour as interplay between different value systems. In order to understand and improve behaviour, values must be inculcated and identified.

(Write above this line only)

(Unit - III) (Section - C)

(26)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - C)

(20 Marks)

Part - A

(20 अंक)

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. महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों को रोकने के सन्दर्भ में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों को लिखिए-

Write the major challenges in preventing crimes against women.

- ① Dark spots and lack of ^{low} coverage by CG TV;
- ② Lack of immediate access to police and other services;
- ③ Focus on reactive action rather than preventive action;
- ④ Lack of security and self-defence training among women;
- ⑤ Low awareness and unwillingness to approach police.

(Write above this line only)

2. बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की भूमिका को स्पष्ट करें-

Explain the role of Intellectual Property Rights ecosystem-

- Role of IPR ecosystem
- ① Provide protection to innovators;
 - ② Safeguard brand image and ensure customer trust;
 - ③ Recognise Traditional Knowledge through GIs, Registers, etc.
 - ④ Promote innovation and scientific advancement.

(Write above this line only)

14

3. माता-पिता और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का भरण-पोषण तथा कल्याण अधि., 2007 के अंतर्गत 'माता-पिता' से क्या अभिप्रेत है-
What is meant by 'parents' under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007?

"Parents" include mother, father, step-mother, step-father, grandmother, ~~and~~ grandfather and adoptive parents, but does not include parents of a minor.

Mother
Father } Natural
Adoptive

1/2

(Write above this line only)

4. "सूचना का अधिकार और निजता का अधिकार" एक-दूसरे के पूरक होने के साथ ही एक दूसरे के विरोधी भी है।", स्पष्ट करें-
"Right to Information and Right to Privacy are complementary to each other but are also opposed to each other", explain-

Complementary - RTI furthers privacy by restricting information of personal nature, security-related, etc.

Antithetical - RTI opens up access of information to all citizens with all records meant to be safeguarded.

(Write above this line only)

1/2

5. अमल-दरामद
Enforcement

Enforcement means the implementation of Court's orders by enforcement authorities such as enforcement of vacation orders, expulsion from property, etc.

1

(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. डीप फेक क्या है? वर्तमान में इसके बढ़ते दुष्प्रभावों को लिखिए-

What is deep fake? Write its increasing side effects in present times.

Deep fake is an emerging cyber threat where ^{sound} image₁ of a person is transposed on another to make a realistic deception and further fake news.

Side Effects - ① Cyber bullying, harassment and trolling;

② Propagation of fake news and defamation;

③ Inappropriate portrayal of women;

④ Fraud calls to extort, ask for ransom, etc;

⑤ Makes the cyberspace unsafe and unsuitable -

(Write above this line only)

2. राजस्थान काश्तकारी अधिनियम 1955 के अनुसार 'काश्तकारी का सम्पर्क' का तात्पर्य उल्लेखित कीजिए-
According to the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955, mention the meaning of 'contact of tenancy'.

Contact of tenancy means the agreement with valid consideration for the shifting of tenancy rights ~~to~~ between owner and tenant. It specifies terms and conditions, duration, rent amount, etc. of the tenancy.

A contract of tenancy does not result in passage of ~~the~~ ownership rights.

Sec: 55 to 58

(Write above this line only)