

Samyak

An Institute For Civil Services

RAS - 23 MAINS TEST SERIES

सिद्धि-II - 017

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	14	33.5
Medium :	Unit - II	13	41
E-mail :	Unit - III	13	27
Exam Date : 02-06-24	Total		101.5
Evaluator's Code	Reviewer's Code	Invigilator'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. अंक योजना प्रत्येक खंड के प्रारम्भ में दी गई है।
The marking scheme is given at the start of every section.
3. 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.
4. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन से बाहर उत्तर 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. - You have good knowledge of subject,
2. but I would suggest you to use data &
3. facts
4. - your answers were lacking introⁿ
5. & proper conclusion.
6. Add Shimer's name & definitions
7. given by them.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

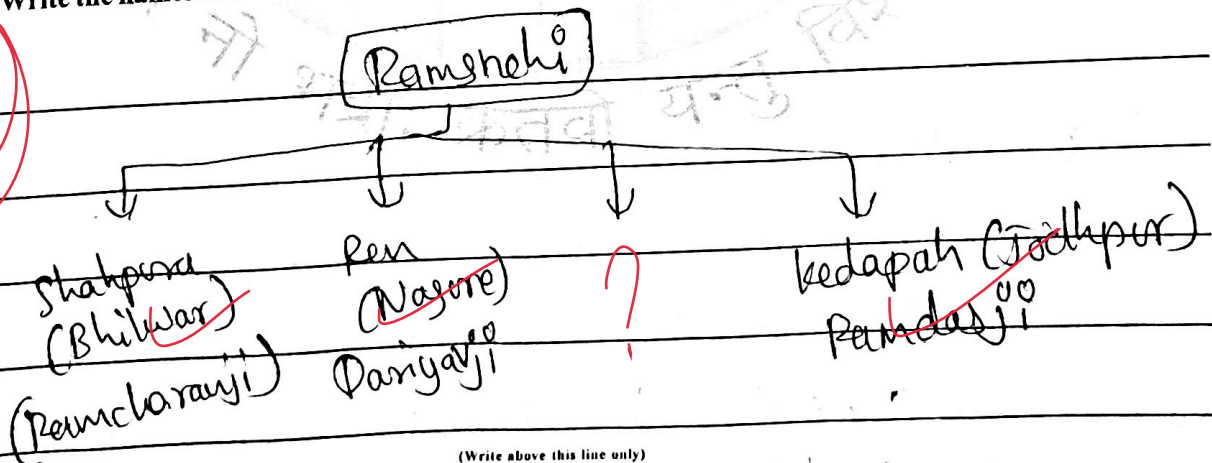
1. सवाई जयसिंह व बालाजी बाजीराव के मध्य सम्पन्न 'धौलपुर समझौता' के किन्हीं दो प्रावधानों को लिखिए।
Write any two provisions of the 'Dholpur Agreement' concluded between Sawai Jai Singh and Balaji Bajirao.

"Dholpur Agreement" in 1734 on behalf of Mughal emperor.

- ① Balaji Bajirao was declared independent ruler.
- ② Some jagirs around delhi were given to Balaji Bajirao.
- ③ Some forts were also given to Bajirao.

Pl write correct details
(Write above this line only)

2. रामस्नेही सम्प्रदाय की प्रमुख पीठों व उनके प्रवर्तक संतों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of the main Peethas/Shrines of Ramsnehi sect and their founder saints.



3. पुनर्जागरण के आधारभूत स्तम्भों के नाम लिखिए।
Write the names of the basic pillars of Renaissance.

Basic pillars of Renaissance → ① Human centric concept

② More focused on Art and Literature

③ Inspired by Roman & Greek civilization

④ Scientific & logical thinking.

⑤ Growth of Religious Reform movement

write above this line only
books, location etc

4. 'सत्रीय विधा' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on 'Satriya Vidha'.

Satriya Vidha refers to the custom which is practiced in Rajasthan.

(Write above this line only)

5. 'कार्नवालिस संहिता' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a note on 'Cornwallis Code'.

"Cornwallis Code" was the first legal document in India

Significance ① Established rule of law.

② Introduced the system of advocate.

③ Capital Punishment replaced from Mutilation

④ Equality before law.

write on at key statement

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(30 Marks)

भाग - ब

(30 अंक)

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

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

राजपूताने की राजनीति में मराठाओं/मराठा शासकों के प्रसार के कारणों को लिखिए।

Write the reasons for the spread of Marathas/Maratha rulers in Rajputana politics.

The downfall of Mughal empire after 1707, Aurangzeb's death lead to development of Marathas rule in Northern India -

Reasons - They generally looted and plundered the surrounding region, so Rajputs used them against each other. Eg: Bindi Kate.

② Marathas saw the loopholes in Rajput Solidarity. So, they entered in succession struggle Eg: Ishwar Singh v/s Madho Singh.

③ Marathas got help from unorganised troops like "Pichhates" who were barbarians, so Britishers first suppressed them to weaken.

What were the jobs of Marathas

2. राजस्थान में आधुनिक शिक्षा के विकास/उत्थान के सन्दर्भ में अंग्रेजों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Throw light on the efforts made by the British in the context of development/upliftment of modern education in Rajasthan.

After the advent of Britishers in 1818 treaties, the major setback was observed by Britishers was 1857 Revolt. Causes

The main cause stated was relation between Princely class and Common people. So "Walter plan" was introduced through

which "Mayo College" was established in which English education was promoted. Various English missionaries also developed

schools and colleges in Rajasthan to learn English education and modern science education, but they were largely

Write about the different means of education opened

3. औद्योगिक क्रांति के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक प्रभावों को लिखिए।
Write the positive and negative effects that arose as a result of the industrial revolution.

In 17th & 18th century, A sudden focus was established on production through Industries, which is termed as Ind. Revolution

Positive	Negative
<p>① The standard of living of people developed</p> <p>② Growth of urban cities</p> <p>③ large infrastructure & technological development.</p> <p>④ Education & Better Health facilities</p> <p>⑤ Factory laws - welfare nature of state</p> <p>⑥ Trade growth</p>	<p>① Joint family disintegrated.</p> <p>② traditional industries were disintegrated.</p> <p>③ Migration from Rural to Urban</p> <p>④ Slows developed in urban areas</p> <p>⑤ Environmental degradation</p> <p>⑥ Exploitation of colonies</p>

(Write above this line only)

4. अमेरिका में बोस्टन टी पार्टी की प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप ब्रिटिश संसद द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों/कानूनों को लिखिए।
Write the rules/laws made by the British Parliament in response to the Boston Tea Party in America.

Boston Tea Party :- In Boston, some revolutionaries throwned 353 tea boxes of British East India Company into sea.
leader :- Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

- Laws
- ① Military administration established in Boston.
 - ② All the criminal cases were shifted to other regions.
 - ③ All the expenses of military administration was imposed on people of Boston.
 - ④ Various taxes were imposed on Boston region
 - ⑤ British suppressive actions & restriction on trade from Boston region.

(Write above this line only)

ब्रिटिश भारत में हुए सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक सुधार आन्दोलनों के सकारात्मक के साथ नकारात्मक प्रभाव भी उत्पन्न हुए। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"The socio-cultural reform movements in British India produced both positive and negative effects." Explain.

In 19th century, the base of socio-cultural reform movement established in British India.

Positive

Negative

① Various discriminative rituals and badities were challenged like Sati practice.

① Various violent movement also started with them like Dharma Sabha.

② Western thought influence lead to development of western education & logical

② Western thought increased spiritual disintegration & moral degradation

③ Women empowerment and Rights of depressed classes.

③ Religion sentiment grewed and stone of partition e.g. Sir Syed Khan Aligarh movement.

eg: Savitribai Phule, Ramabai, girls education

6. वर्तमान में भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त शास्त्रीय भाषाओं के नाम लिखते हुए शास्त्रीय भाषा के वर्गीकरण का आधार बताइये।
Write the names of classical languages currently recognized by the Government of India and state the basis of classification of classical language.

Classical languages includes telugu, famila, malayalam, Odiga, Marathi, Gujarathi, Assami etc. These are language which emerged in Ancient India

(Basis of Classification): ① Have a good amount of literature define these language. ② These languages have developed in any form national sentiment ③ Recognised artists and poets also have their influence on cultural and prosperity of the region ④ good knowledge about grammar and enrichment of literature.

(Write above this line only)

Part - C

भाग - स

(30 Marks)
(30 अंक)

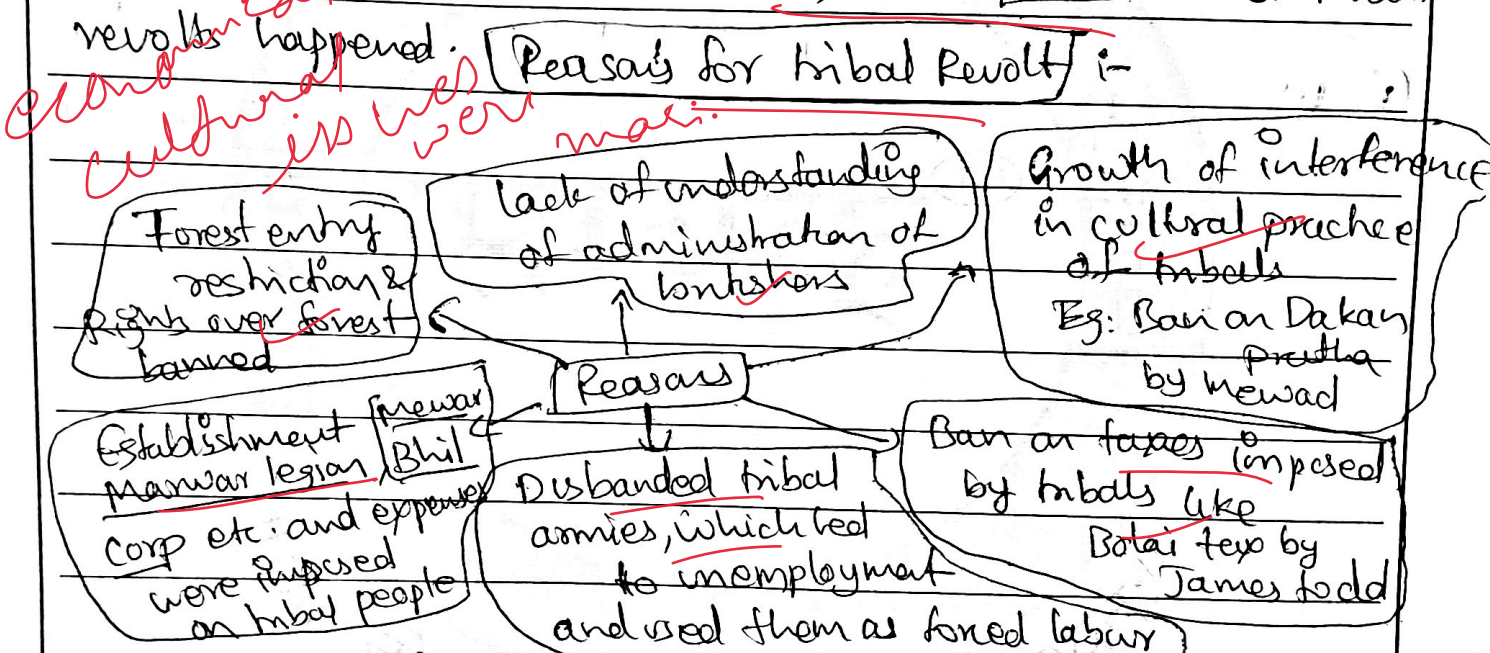
Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each Question carries 10 marks.

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

1. राजस्थान में भील/आदिवासी विद्रोह के कारणों को लिखते हुए भीलों/आदिवासियों में जनजागृति की विचारधारा को प्रसारित करने के सन्दर्भ में गोविन्द गिरि के द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

While writing the reasons for the Bhil/tribal rebellion in Rajasthan, throw light on the efforts made by Govind Giri in the context of spreading the ideology of public awareness among the Bhill/tribals.

After 1818 treaty with Pindley states, various british agents came to Rajasthan and after 1857 revolt their influence started to grow more & due to these effect, various peasant and tribal revolts happened. **Reasons for tribal Revolt** is



Govind Giri had started Bhagat/Lakadiya Movement in Idhar, Banswara, Dhungarpur, Vijayanagar region etc. It lead efforts to upliftment of Bhill. He established many parallel govts, and estd kotwals to resolve the issues. He was inspired by Jayanand

Saraswat and gives sermon to remain in hindu religion. His activities in Mangar estd 'Samp Sabha'. Which led to

Mangar Massacre - 1913

Govindguro was a tribal son, *governor*

(Write above this line only)

governor
sacrifices with him then concludes.

प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न राजनीतिक व आर्थिक परिणामों पर लेख लिखिए।

Write an article on the political and economic consequences that arose as a result of the First World War.

First World War (1914-1919). It is said upto WW II it was most deadliest war in the world history which claimed lakhs of lives and property loss. The consequences were not only limited to 'economic' & 'political' but social, ideological etc other dimensional also affected.

Economic Consequences :- ① European countries like England, France faced extreme financial turmoil i.e. high inflation, lack of supply of goods, manufacturing sector disrupted etc.

② Arms and ammunition industries boosted which give opportunity to colonial nations to boost their indigenous industries.

③ As a result, economic depression of 1930 was observed by whole world. ④ The state of colonial states was even more catastrophic.

Political Consequences :- ① USA emerged as a great power, because as before it was huge debtor, after WW I it became

creditor. ② European nations like Germany, Italy, England

lost their relevance ③ Various humiliating treaties were signed by Allied nations with Axis power like Treaty of Versailles.

④ Emergence of 'League of Nations'. As 'Bloch' said Versailles Treaty guarantee the peace of 20 years. Same to this effect

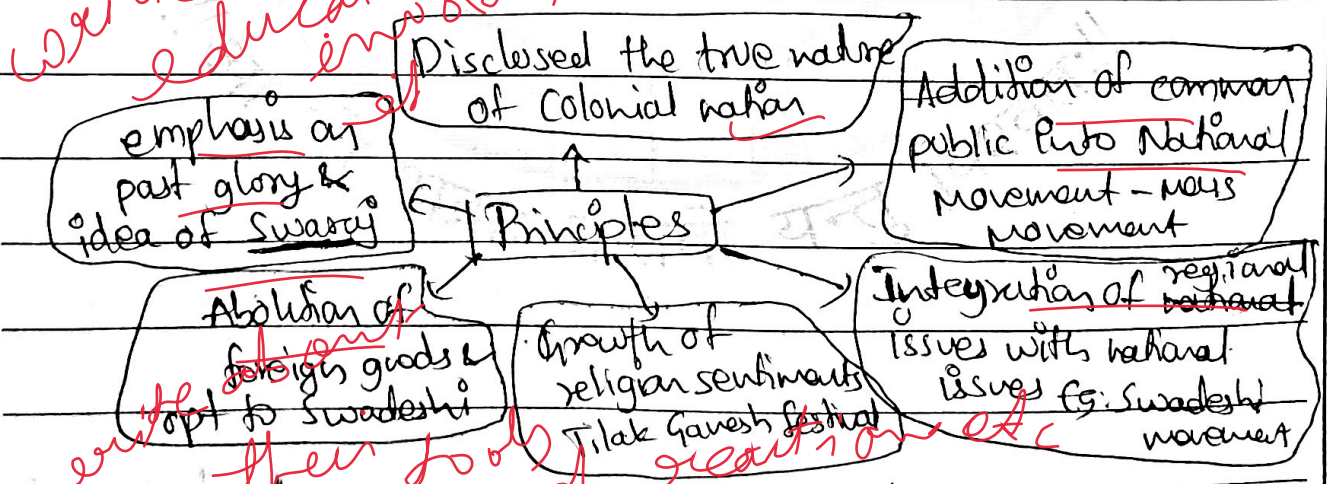
the political policies of Allied power lead to World War II.

add Political, Economical Hegemonial impacts. also impact on India, (9)

3. उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के अन्त में ब्रिटिश भारत में उग्र-राष्ट्रवाद के उदय के कारणों को लिखते हुए उग्र राष्ट्रवादियों के सिद्धान्तों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a brief note on the principles of extreme nationalists while writing the reasons for the rise of extreme nationalism in British India at the end of the nineteenth century.

After 1900s, the steps of extreme nationalism in India started to developed. The reasons are manifold: ① Failure of modernist approach like G.K. Gokhale, Ferozshah Mehta. ② Dissatisfied by Curzon's policies, 1891 Reforms, Universities Act, 1905 ③ Failure of british policies to end famines (1870's) ④ Growth of transportation & communication ⑤ International scenario - Boer war, Japan victory over Russia, Ethiopia victory over Italy. ⑥ Newspapers and Books like Tilak's Maratha's etc.

As Tilak said "It is unfortunate that Curzon, famine & plague arrived at same time". As extremist had profound impact on Indian freedom struggle, what were principles guiding them.



Though these principles helped, but extremist policies put the "stare of parthian" as they focused on past glory, religious sentiments etc. But still, Extremist played an effective role in

(Write above this line only)

Unit - II (यूनिट - II)

(70 Marks)

Part - A (भाग - अ)

(10 Marks)

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

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

1. भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र हेतु प्रारम्भ की गई किन्हीं चार पहलों के नाम लिखिए।

Write the names of any four initiatives started for the agriculture sector in India.

① Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

② Pradhan Mantri Samman Nidhi Yojana.

③ PM - PRANAM.

④ Drone didi Scheme.

⑤ Paramparaghat Krishi Yojana. ⑥ Interest subvention Scheme.

(Write above this line only)

2. राजस्थान सरकार के बजट 2023-24 में 'युवा विकास एवं कल्याण कोष' के लिए प्रस्तावित राशि (500 करोड़) का व्यय वर्गीकरण लिखिए।

Write the expenditure classification of the amount (500 crores) proposed for 'Youth Development and Welfare Fund' in the budget 2023-24 of the Rajasthan Government.

Expenditure classification - 500 crore

① Youth Development and welfare fund.

② Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

③ Apprenticeship.

④ Anupshikha Coaching.

(Write above this line only)

3. प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Throw light on Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana.

Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana - Pension Scheme

to unorganised sector labour. Contribution from ₹55 to ₹200

Age group - from 29-40 years claim Min of ₹3000

pension after the age of 60 years. Objective financial inclusion

(Write above this line only)

* Support to unorganised sector

4. राजस्थान आर्थिक समीक्षा 2022-23 के अनुसार वर्ष 2022-23 (अग्रिम अनुमान) सेवा क्षेत्र का प्रचलित मूल्यों पर उप-क्षेत्रवार वितरण बताइये।
According to Rajasthan Economic Review 2022-23, give the sub-sector wise distribution of service sector at current prices for the year 2022-23 (Advance Estimate).

Service Sector 43.53% Growth rate - 10.43%

① Trade, hotels, & Restaurants - 46%

② Real estate, buildings - 26%

③ Others services - 19%

(Write above this line only)

5. अंतराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की स्थापना के उद्देश्य लिखिए।

Write the objectives of establishing the International Monetary Fund.

Objectives ① IMP helps countries from Balance of Payment Crisis ② Provide loans to the countries who adopted liberal economy ③ Increase investment from 1st world countries to 3rd world countries ④ Regulation of global currencies ⑤ Financial Stability of global market.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(30 Marks)

भाग - ब

(30 अंक)

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

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

1. हाल ही में स्टार्ट-अप/कम्पनियों के सन्दर्भ में सुर्खियों में रही 'फ्लिपिंग व रिवर्स फ्लिपिंग' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
Explain the concept of 'Flipping and Reverse Flipping' which was in news recently in the context of start-ups/companies.

(Write above this line only)

2. 'गौशाला/पशुआश्रय स्थल जन सहभागिता योजना' पर प्रकाश डालिए।
Throw light on Gaushala/Pashu Ashray Sthal Jan Sahyogita Yojana.

Gaushala/Pashu Ashray Sthal Jan Sahyogita Yojana was launched by Government of Rajasthan for development of livestock in Rajasthan. Objectives :- Livestock development and their health care [Rousian] + Providing Infrastructure (Gaushala) in every village and city where such livestock could be protected by Interest subsidy and loan facility. Other than these, Rajasthan has introduced 'Pashu Mishulkh Yojana' where free checkup as well as treatment. Rajasthan holds largest livestock population to develop it more

(Write above this line only)

SAMYAK IAS/IAS - JAIPUR - 9875170111 = 568 lakh

(13)

3. विश्व व्यापार संगठन के मूलभूत आधारों/सिद्धांतों को लिखिए।
Write the basic foundations/principles of the World Trade Organization.

World trade organization was established after the failure of GATT (General Agreement on Trade & Tariff). The main aim of WTO is free movement of 'global trade' and reducing trade barriers. **Functions** :- ① Helps countries to increase their bilateral as well as multilateral trade ② Helps countries to overcome from any kind of tariff as well as non-tariff barriers. ③ Eliminate the hurdles/hindrances which disrupt global trade ④ Also helps to invest in developing countries ⑤ Provide loans (short term & long term). **Issue** India's MFSA has been challenged as

(Write above this line only)

4. राजस्थान हस्तशिल्प नीति-2022 के उद्देश्यों व प्रावधानों को लिखिए।
Write the objectives and provisions of Rajasthan Handicraft Policy-2022.

Rajasthan Handicraft Policy-2022 :- This policy is introduced to develop handicraft sector in Rajasthan. *use better provision*

Objectives :- ① Increase export in handicraft sector ② Provide skilled labour to these sector. ③ Market facilities in domestic regions ④ Increase livelihood and dependence on handicraft.

Provision :- ① loan facility to handicrafts of ₹ 5 lakh to 1 crore ② Interest subsidy in timely payment ③ Product will be sold at e-commerce platform ④ Export promotion by RICO and RUDA **Conclusion** :- As export, handicraft stands fourth,

(Write above this line only)

also *scholarship under it* Raj govt wanted to develop in 1st position.

राजकोषीय सुदृढीकरण को परिभाषित करते हुए राजकोषीय सुदृढीकरण के उपाय बताइये?
Define fiscal consolidation and tell the measures of fiscal consolidation?

Fiscal consolidation refers to the efforts which are needed to curb the fiscal deficit that is revenue maximisation, expenditure rationalisation and the financial efforts.

Measures ① Direct Benefit transfer adaptation in subsidies to stop leakages ② Tax Reforms - Both direct & Indirect taxes to increase Revenue base of govt. ③ Curbing NPA (Non-Performing Assets) by Bankruptcy and Insolvency Code (IBC). ④ Limiting the role of govt as producer and increasing the role of promoter.

India fiscal (2023-24) is 5.1% which is targeted to 4.5% by 2025-26.
Write above this line only
write above this line only
Govt uses.

6. भारत में वर्ष 1991 में हुए आर्थिक सुधारों के सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक प्रभावों को लिखिए।
Write the positive and negative effects of the economic reforms that took place in India in the year 1991.

Economic reforms 1991, India started to open its economy for global, that is by reducing trade barriers i.e., liberalization.

Through these export increased, foreign reserve increased, access to technology increased. By globalisation, cultural integration with

global nations increased. By privatisation, private sector role in market increased. Negative effects & MSEs declined, informalisation of jobs, jobless growth, inequality increased, western dominance

an Indian culture increased etc. It is true that economic reforms 1991, has effected both positive as well as negative forms.
write above this line only
write above this line only

Part - C

भाग - स

(30 Marks)
(30 अंक)

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

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

1. राजस्थान इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल नीति-2022 के उद्देश्य व प्रावधानों पर लेख लिखिए।

Write an article on the objectives and provisions of Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy-2022.

India's economy is largely depend on crude oil. Any kind of disbalance in global market leads to inflation in India. From environment perspective, climate change is a big problem and to tackle it countries are switching to clean energy. One among them is electric vehicle.

Rajasthan govt introduced Rajasthan Electric Vehicle Policy-2022

Objectives :- ① Increase dependence of electric vehicles on public mobility as well as private transport ② Establishment of electric vehicle infrastructure like charging stations and batter swapping ③ Incentivising the companies to investment in electric vehicles under RIPS-2019 ④ Manufacturing electric vehicles in state i.e., Single Window Clearance system - easy permissions and documentation.

Provisions :- ① 100% exemption in Conversion fee. ② 75% exemption and 25% reimbursement in stamp duty ③ 75% exemption in SGST. ④ 100% exemption in land fee. ⑤ Interest subsidy ⑥ Easy loan availability

By Electric Vehicle Policy-2022, Rajasthan govt wanted to create a robust network of electric vehicle in state, though with India commitment towards SDG could be achieved.

(Write above this line only)

द्वितीय बजट 2023-24 के अनुसार अमृतकाल के उन चार मौकों/अवसरों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो विकसित भारत के सपने को साकार करने में सहायक होंगे।

According to the Union Budget 2023-24, throw light on those four opportunities of Amritkal which will help in realizing the dream of developed India.

According to Union Budget 2023-24, Finance minister has stated 7 opportunities for Amritkal by which the dream of developed India could be realised. That are ① Youth power ② Financial Development ③ Infrastructure development ④ Striving towards achievement of goal ⑤ Women empowerment ⑥ Inclusive development ⑦ Realising the goal i.e. Digital Development. In these, for achievement of "Vikshit Bharath" by 2047, could be helped by [Four].

① Youth power: According to 2011 census, the age group 15-59 in India are [59.01%] that is India hold huge human resource in Quantity terms. By education and health, these resource could be enriched and contribute achieving India's growth to [710%] annual growth rate.

② Inclusive Development: By various scheme, like Van Dhan Yojana (Amlak), Beti Bachao Beti Padho (Women), Standup India SCs ST, women India could lead to Development by taking all sectors of society with hand to hand.

③ Infrastructure Development: Schemes like PM Gati Shakti Yojana, PLI, Bharatmala etc. various infrastructure projects will be developed and India will be made a hub of manufacturing sector.

④ The goal of [Vikshit Bharat 2047] will be only achieved when India uses its soft power like Yoga, Dhaspora and increase India's say in International scenario.

Handwritten notes in red ink: "correct your answer & give details of our points"

3. निम्न बिन्दुओं पर टिप्पणी लिखिए/प्रकाश डालिए/Write comment on the following-

1. पेरिस वैश्विक जलवायु वित्तपोषण शिखर सम्मेलन व प्रमुख घोषणाएँ
Paris Global Climate Financing Summit and major announcements
2. सतत विकास समाधान नेटवर्क/Sustainable Development Solutions Network

① Paris Global Climate Financing Summit :- These summit was held in allign with Conference of Parties (COP) 27 which is held in Shein-i-Sheikh, Egypt. *write the targets*

Announcement ① Climate finance :- \$ 100 billion help will be provided by developed nations to developing countries.

② Focus will be on technology transfer from 1st world countries to third world nations ③ Transition to clean energy ④ Capacity Building ⑤ Climate Fund will be established through help is provided to Island nations where climate change impacts most.

② Sustainable Development Solution Network :- Thru these networks across global countries, monitoring of the SDG's targets are analysed. what is the current progress of the country and on what steps it needs to move forward are assessment.

Along with these 359 Global Indicator framework are developed to assess the targets progress. Altogether, a robust network has been developed to help the member countries in achieving SDGs by 2030 and local people help could be taken into to achieve them. *write specific things*

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

1. प्रमुख समाजशास्त्री डॉ. राधाकमल मुखर्जी द्वारा बताए गये मूल्यों के प्रकार/नाम लिखिए।

Write the types/names of values given by prominent sociologist Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee.

According to R.K. Mukherjee every society depends upon some values by which it achieves goals. These values are different for different societies.

Write short keywords

① like Communal harmony, Cooperation, Rule of law, Values - Social values, economic values, political values. Values as ends and as means.

(Write above this line only)

2. अक्षय रमण लाल देसाई के अनुसार भारतीय राज्य की प्रकृति किस प्रकार की है?

What is the nature of Indian state according to Akshay Raman Lal Desai?

According to Akshay Raman Lal Desai, Indian state establishes positive relation with the religion that is positive secularism. Indian state respects all the religion and equal importance to every state.

related to state formation correct it.

(Write above this line only)

3. जाति की उत्पत्ति के सन्दर्भ में प्रतिपादित 'एकीकृत सिद्धान्त'

'Integrated theory' propounded in the context of origin of caste

Caste is a cultural concept

[Integrated theory] states that Caste helps in integration and interdependence among the members of the society.

① Different caste play their role by establishing cooperation among themselves.

(Write above this line only)

4. वर्ग व्यवस्था के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों/अवगुणों को लिखिए।
Write the challenges/demerits faced by the class system.

Challenges ① Ethical degradation in economic man.

② Westernization and materialism has increased.

③ Traditional values are disintegrating as human becoming economic

④ Class system is largely adopted by developed countries where happiness index is low i.e. No self-satisfaction

add social challenges
(Write above this line only)

5. तलाक के सकारात्मक प्रभावों को लिखिए।
Write the positive effects of divorce.

Positive effects ① Women's say in family relation has increased.

② Role of economic activities women's share increased.

③ Women empowerment and gender equality.

④ Equal footing with men in family decisions

② Though, Marriage is strong knot should not be broken easily.

(Write above this line only)

Part - B

(10 Marks)

भाग - ब

(10 अंक)

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

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

वैश्वीकरण/भूमण्डलीकरण के आर्थिक व तकनीकी आयामों को लिखिए/पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Write/highlight the economic and technical dimensions of globalization.

Economic & **Positive** : (1) Increase in global trade and free flow of goods and service. (2) Increased Investment by developed countries in developing countries. **Negative** : (1) Economic sovereignty of country is fading away as MNCs role increasing. (2) Role of International Institutions increasing Eg. WTO.

Technical **Positive** : (1) Technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries. (2) Promoting innovation and Incentive in developing countries. **Negative** : (1) Growing technological dominance. (2) Monopoly of technological advancements.

(Write above this line only)

2. वर्तमान में दलित समुदायों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को लिखिए तथा दलित समुदायों के उत्थान के लिए भारतीय संविधान में उल्लेखित प्रावधानों को लिखिए।

Write the problems faced by Dalit communities at present and write the provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution for the upliftment of Dalit communities.

Problems : (1) **Social problems** like exclusion from society, outside the village, low in caste. (2) **Economic problems** - low standard of living, slums, **Education** like of education opportunities. (3) **Religion** No temple entry regarded as untouchables, manual scavenging, mis-behaviour etc.

Constitutional provisions : (1) **Art 17** Abolition of Untouchability. (2) **Art 15(2) & 16(2)** Reservation in educational institutions and public employment. (3) **Art 14** : No discrimination. (4) **Art 330 & 332** Reservations in Lok Sabha & State Legislatures. (5) **Art 338** : Constitution of NCSC. At last (6) **Art 21** Constitution has provided **Right to life** to every body.

(Write above this line only)

(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - B)

Part - A

भाग - अ

(20 Marks)
(20 अंकों)
(10 Marks)
(10 अंकों)

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 के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. उच्च स्तरीय प्रबंधन के द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों को लिखिए।

Write the functions performed by high level management.

Functions ① Designing of plans and policies

② Allocation of resources to designed plans.

③ Maintenance of external contacts.

④ Delegation of plans to middle level management *handled by*

⑤ Directing the management towards achievement of organisational goals.

2. आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के उद्देश्य लिखिए।

Write the objectives of supply chain management.

Objectives of SCM ① Cost cutting ② Profit making.

③ Increase the market value of the organisation. *Add*

④ Market Advantage compared to opponents. *Inventory management*

⑤ Customer satisfaction and increase in efficiency of organisation.

⑥ Better utilization of available resources.

(Write above this line only)

3. पूंजी संरचना का 'शुद्ध आय सिद्धान्त' पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a note on 'Net Income Theory' of capital structure.

Net Income theory: This theory says that Capital structure of company should be based on Income gains and increment as well as solvency of the company. Capital structure should not be too risky and more ownership i.e. ↓ Debts and ↑ Equity shareholders by Company (Ownership)

(Write above this line only)

संगठन में 'रचनात्मक संघर्ष' का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the meaning of "constructive conflict" in an organization.

Constructive Conflict :- These conflict puts company in good position, that is an environment of debates, discussions and positive results obtained is established. Through these org. improves its efficiency and overall beneficial for org.

All the members of org can put their view deliberately and *always* can be discussed.

5. वर्तमान में भारत में कितनी डिपॉजिटरी संस्थाएं कार्यरत हैं, नाम लिखिए।
How many depository institutions are currently operating in India, write their names.

Depository Institutions

- ① National Stock Exchange.
- ② Bombay Stock Exchange.
- ③ National Commodity Market.

(Write above this line only)

॥ आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः ॥

Part - B

भाग - ब

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

1. "टीम, समूह से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?" स्पष्ट कीजिए।
"How is a team different from a group?" Explain.

use definitions

<u>Team</u>	<u>Group</u>
① Team is <u>relatively small</u> .	① Group consist more members.
② <u>Synergy is positive</u>	② Synergy is <u>negative</u> .
③ <u>Require complementary skills</u>	③ No need of complementary skills but
④ <u>Both individual and collective responsibility</u>	<u>random and personal skills</u>
⑤ <u>Target</u> is set by team member	④ Only individual responsibility.
⑥ Works for achievement of <u>goal & team</u>	⑤ <u>Target</u> is set by <u>manager</u> .
	⑥ Personal gains are also accounted.

2. भारत में स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने के लक्ष्य से संचालित 'स्टार्टअप भारत' के घटकों को लिखिए।
Write the components of 'Startup India' which is aimed at promoting startups in India.

Startup India is the Central Sector Scheme of GOI in 2016.

Startup is the company which is based on innovative idea and solves daily life problems.

Components :- Creative and Innovative :- Based on these skills which differentiate it different from other companies.

How it gets its funds

Risk assessment :- Innovative ideas are risk loaded, scope of failure is higher. So govt provided easy close down procedure.

Credit facility :- Credit is provided to startups from formal sector.

Managerial support and Marketing are also provided by experienced ventures.

give details of answer

(Unit - III) (Section - C)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - C)

Part - A

भाग - अ

(20 Marks)

(20 अंक)

(10 Marks)

(10 अंक)

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

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर 15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।
'वित्तीय विश्लेषण की 'ड्यू-पाण्ट' विधि पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a note on the 'Du-Pont' method of financial analysis.

(Write above this line only)

2. अंकेक्षण के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य बताइये।

State the primary objectives of audit.

The primary objective of audit is to examine the financial statements or any other financial records by an outside professional without any biasness and present his/her opinion through audit report.

(Write above this line only)

3. निष्पादन बजटिंग में निहित दोषों को उल्लेखित कीजिए।

Mention the flaws inherent in performance budgeting.

[Flaws] :- ① Performance budgeting does not incur the right motive of expenses.

② It is largely time consuming and cost-defeat.

③ Lack of accountability of the authority.

④ Based on inscientific principles.

(Write above this line only)

4. प्रवृत्ति प्रतिशत की गणना का सूत्र लिखिए।
Write the formula for calculating the trend percentage.

Trend percentage :- It is calculated by taking the ratio

of previous year data to the current year data

on what basis it can be calculated

(Write above this line only)

5. आधुनिक विचारधारा के अनुसार वित्तीय विवरणों के प्रकारों को नामोल्लेखित कीजिए।
Name the types of financial statements according to modern ideology.

i) Balance sheet

ii) Social fin. statements.

iii) Environment fin. statements.

iv) Double accounting system.

(Write above this line only)

!! आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः !!

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

1. उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on various centres of responsibility accounting.

Responsibility accounting :- It is based upon cost-benefit method. That is, Organisation divides different responsibility centre. According to their efficiency, targets are assigned them. After Annual year analysis is taken and according remedial action.

(i) Cost Centre :- The cost of the product is fixed by these centre.

(ii) Profit Centre :- Profit related issues are dealt by these centre.

(iii) Investment Centre :- Investment related long term/short term

are taken by these centre (iv) Revenue Centre :- The revenue related decision are taken by these centre.

20. शून्य आधारित बजटिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए इसके गुण व दोषों को लिखिए।
Define zero based budgeting and write its merits and demerits.

Zero based budgeting refers to that budgeting system in which the base zero is taken, that is there is no previous influence on current budget. Merits :- (1) The rationale of present

demands could be efficiently analysed (2) The accountability of person demanding could be stated. (3) These budgeting reduces over expense and illogical demands. Demerits :- (1) Very

costly and time consuming (2) Not reliable for small units.

(3) lot of documentation work. That reason GOI adopted

Outcome Budgeting in the year 2005 choosing zero budget.