

Candidate Marks Report

Series : Mar-Apr 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	RPSC	Assessment Code :	Paper - I_Eng Med_2
Candidate No :	111693	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	NONAME		
Total Marks :	92.5 / 200		

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper: 8000A	
Paper Total: 92.5 / 200	
Question	Total Mark / Max Mark
1	0 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	2.5 / 5
7	3.5 / 5
8	0.5 / 5
9	3.5 / 5
10	2.5 / 5
11	5 / 10
12	4.5 / 10
13	4.5 / 10
14	3 / 10
1	1 / 2
2	1.5 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	1 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	3.5 / 5
8	3.5 / 5
9	3.5 / 5
10	2.5 / 5
11	7 / 10
12	3.5 / 10
13	2.5 / 10
1	0 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	2 / 2

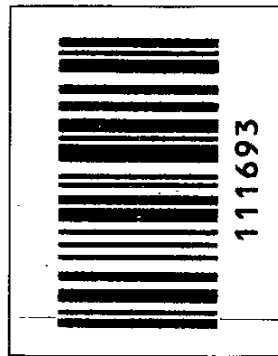
6	0 / 5
7	1.5 / 5
1	1 / 2
2	1.5 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	0.5 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	1.5 / 5
7	0 / 5
1	2 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	1 / 5
7	2.5 / 5



PART - I

Paper Code

P-1



**IMPORTANT NOTES****महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्देश**

- (A) Please fill up the OMR Sheet of this Question-Answer Booklet properly before answering.
प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व उसके संलग्न ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक को भली प्रकार से भर लें ।
- (B) The question paper is divided into different unit and parts. The number of questions to be attempted and their marks are indicated in each unit and parts.
प्रश्न-पत्र विभिन्न यूनिट एवं भागों में विभाजित है । प्रत्येक यूनिट एवं भाग में से किये जाने वाले प्रश्नों की संख्या और उनके अंक उस यूनिट एवं भाग में अंकित किये गए हैं ।
- (C) Attempt answers either in **Hindi or English**, not in both. For Language Papers, answer in concerned language and script, unless directed otherwise to write in Hindi or English specifically.
उत्तर **अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी** भाषा में से किसी एक में दीजिये, दोनों में नहीं । भाषा विषयक प्रश्नों के उत्तर उनकी संबद्ध भाषा व लिपि में ही दिए जाएँ, जब तक कि प्रश्न विशेष के लिए अलग से हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने के लिए न लिखा गया हो ।
- (D) The candidates should not write the answers beyond the prescribed limit of words; failing this, marks will be deducted.
अभ्यर्थियों को अपने उत्तर निर्धारित शब्दों की सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए । इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जायेंगे ।
- (E) Please write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. Do not write any mark of identity inside the Answer Script (including Paper for rough work) i.e. name, address, telephone number, Name of God etc. or any irrelevant words other than the answer of question. Such act will be treated as unfair means. The Commission may also deduct 5 marks from the marks obtained, if Roll Number is not filled correctly on the O.M.R. Sheet.
किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें । प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका (रफ़ कार्य के पृष्ठ सहित) के अंदर कहीं पर भी अपना नाम, रोल नंबर अथवा अन्य कोई पहचान चिह्न यथा -- प्रश्नोत्तर में नाम, पता, दूरभाष नंबर, देवताओं के नाम अथवा अन्य कोई भी प्रश्नोत्तर से असम्बंधित शब्द, वाक्य एवं अंक आदि न लिखें । ऐसा करने पर आयोग द्वारा इसे अनुचित साधन अपनाने का कृत्य माना जायेगा । ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर रोल नम्बर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा उसके प्राप्तियों में से 5 अंक भी काटे जा सकते हैं ।
- (F) Candidates are directed that they should not write (answer) out side the border line in every page. Answer written out side the border line will not be checked by the Examiner.
अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में बनाई गई बार्डर लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें । बार्डर लाईन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को परीक्षक द्वारा जाँचा नहीं जायेगा ।
- (G) If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English version of the question, the English version will be treated as standard.
यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा ।
- (H) The Question-Answer Booklet is provided in a sealed envelope to the candidate. Candidate must sign the declaration as per directions printed on the envelope and return it to the invigilator.
अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद लिफाफे में प्रदान की गई है । अभ्यर्थी लिफाफे पर अंकित निर्देशों को पढ़कर घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर कर लें और उसे अभिजागर को वापस कर दें ।
- (I) Candidate should fill up all desired details on this attached OMR sheet of Question-Answer Booklet with **blue** ball point pen. Please ensure that this OMR Sheet is not torn or damaged.
अभ्यर्थी प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर संलग्न इस ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सभी वांछित विवरण **नीले** बॉल पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें । ध्यान रखें कि यह ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक कहीं से कटे-फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो ।
- (J) This **OMR** Sheet consists of **Two** parts, in which some information is pre-printed; remaining details have to be filled by the candidate.
यह ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्वमुद्रित हैं । शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है ।
- (K) If the Question-Answer Booklet is torn or not printed properly, bring it to notice of invigilator and change the Question-Answer booklet, otherwise the candidate will be liable for that.
यदि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका कहीं से कटी-फटी या अमुद्रित है, तो अभिजागर के ध्यान में ला दें तथा उसे बदलवा ले, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा ।

विशेष नोट :

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर गलत सूचना भरी जाती है या उसे किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार का पहचान चिह्न अंकित किया जाता है, तो आयोग द्वारा संपूर्ण परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यर्थिता निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा ।

Special Notes :

If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate or any attempt is made to damage it or any marking as identification is done, then his candidature for the entire examination shall be rejected by the commission, for which he will be liable.

Paper-I

4



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A large rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for rough work. It contains faint, illegible markings in the bottom right corner.



Paper – I GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Total 200 Marks)

(Total 48 Questions)

Unit – I
(यूनिट – I)

(75 Marks)

(75 अंक)

Part – A
भाग – अ

Marks : 10

अंक : 10

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

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. What is the significance of Ghosundi Inscription ?

घोसुण्डी अभिलेख का क्या महत्व है ?

- It helps in knowing the history of Rajputa states & then prevailing social condition of state.
(Rajasthanaditya - inscribed)

0

2. Write the names of any two 'atheistic' religious sects of India other than Buddhism and Jainism.

भारत में बौद्ध एवं जैन धर्म के अतिरिक्त किन्हीं अन्य दो 'अनीश्वरवादी' धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों के नाम लिखिए।

1. ~~Charvak~~ [✓] Charvak

2. shikhism

~~Sikhism~~

~~Charvak~~



3. Mention any two Persian works written during the reign of Akbar.

अकबर के काल में लिखे गए दो फारसी ग्रन्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

- Tarikh-ul-fateh (By Badayuni)
- Humayun¹ nama (By Miriam ymari)

4. Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'? Which party was formed by him?

‘सीमान्त गांधी’ के नाम से कौन प्रसिद्ध था ? उन्होंने किस दल का गठन किया ?

- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is known as Frontier Gandhi
- Khudai Khidmatgar party formed by him. (Labour party)

5. Explain the meaning of the term 'Whiteman's Burden'.

‘श्वेतजाति पर भार’ वाक्यांश का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

It was believed by Europeans that they are ^{superior race} more civilised & it is their ^{& civilisation} responsibility to bring reforms in rest of the world.



Part - B
भाग - ब

Marks : 25
अंक : 25

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।

6. Discuss the salient features of the Fort architecture in Rajasthan.
राजस्थान के दुर्ग स्थापत्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का विवेचन कीजिए।

In Rajasthan forts are built as per Shukra Niti i.e. - 1. Circi fort (on mountains) - Chittorgarh, Kumbh. atgarh 2. Water fort (water) - Nagron, 3. Forest fort - Siwana, Jalore, Ranthambhore, 4. Desert fort - Jaisalmer, Churu, Jangarh etc are found. In Rajasthan forts are well decorated like Chittorgarh - Kirti stambh prastuti, strong walls are built eg - Chittorgarh, mostly are built on Mountain to prevent external aggression. Temples, wells, Swasthans are found in forts in Rajasthan.

7. There was a rich tradition of 'Nirguna Bhakti' in medieval India. Explain.
मध्यकालीन भारत में 'निर्गुण भक्ति' की समृद्ध परम्परा थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In Medieval India there was a wave of Nirguna Bhakti (No. form of goal) started. The main emphasis in this period was to attain goal through music & devotion rather than worshipping idols & following unnecessary rituals. In this regard - Dadu Dayal, Churu Narak, Nimbark, Acharya, Mamrudin chisti, Chaitanya & Pakir were prominent saint who followed Nirguna Bhakti.



8. Highlight the similarities and differences between the Bundi and Kishangarh schools of Rajasthani paintings.

राजस्थानी चित्रकला की बूंदी और किशनगढ़ शैलियों की समानता और भिन्नता को रेखांकित कीजिए ।

Bundi school of paintings.	Kishangarh school of painting
Mainly <u>birds & animals</u> - are depicted in this	<u>female beauty</u> is depicted.
<u>Scenes of hunting</u> animals are found.	- " <u>Bani Thani</u> " famous painting (depicted Radha)
- <u>Fountains</u> , <u>scenes of Kings Coronation</u> found	✓ It depicted life of Krishna & had impact
- <u>Sub branch of Kotei school & impact of Mughals</u>	✓ of <u>Radha Krishna</u> . Nagaridas - Nihalchand (famous Painter)

9. Discuss the contribution of Shahjahan in the field of Mughal Architecture.

मुगल स्थापत्यकला में शाहजहाँ के योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए ।

The Mughal ruler Shahjahan had great interest in Architecture - Taj Mahal at Agra, Lal Kila (Red fort) at Delhi, Jama Mosque at Delhi are some his famous architecture built during his reign. He brought Indo-Persian style together in his architecture i.e. Minakari, Domes, decorated gates, use Marble & Red Stone etc.



10. In what way the revolt of 1857 was a turning point in Indian history ?

किस प्रकार 1857 का विद्रोह भारतीय इतिहास में एक निर्णायक मोड़ था ?

The revolt of 1857 marked big turning point in Indian history :-

It was the first organised revolt to uplift the foreign rule & to establish home rule
 rightly said first movement of Indian struggle for freedom
 # people ~~across~~ the section - peasants, labourers, artisans, sipah, native rulers participated in it # It inspired the national movement for freedom # result in end of Company rule & establishment of British rule in India.

भाग - स

अंक : 40

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 ।

11. In what way the advent of Mahatma Gandhi transformed the Indian Nationalist Movement into a mass movement ?

महात्मा गांधी के आगमन ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन को किस प्रकार एक जन आन्दोलन बना दिया ?

prior to advent of Mahatma Gandhi there was no real mass involvement in India's nationalist movement. Gandhi ji first time involved ~~mass~~ ^{people} at mass level in freedom movement.



Candhiji used his experience in South Africa to involve people peacefully in an event to create a movement. He used his policy of Satyagrah & Non violence. He showed that ^{even} without violence foreign empire can be compelled to accept the demands. He visited villages & connected with people & raised the cause of peasants & labour i.e. Champan Satyagrah (1917), Kheda movement (Civil Disobedience) & Ahmedabad mill strike. With all these movements he became all of a sudden national personality. He started Non-Cooperation movement (1919) to reverse Punjab wrong, Roller act & Khalifa wrong, by doing so he brought Hindu-Muslim unity & involved masses, he opened the Swraj fund & extended Congress membership to the masses at minimal fee. Later in Civil Disobedience movement 1930 & Quit India movement (1942) he transformed the Indian nationalist movement into mass movement.



12. Underline the basic features of the Prajamandal Movement in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान के प्रजामण्डल आन्दोलन की मूलभूत विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

princely states were not affected by nationalist movement till early 1920's but with "Desai Rajya Lok Prashid" Gandhiji tried to bring even princely states in & to raise the plight of peasants, labourers & people at national level. In this regard Prajamandals played vital role:-

1. To establish responsible government in princely states.

2. To make people aware of their civil rights.

3. To bring nationalist movement in princely states.

4. Take up the cause of peasants & workers & to provide voting rights & democratic rights to people in princely state.

5. To unite India & create a mass movement in princely state to raise voice against forcing & despotic rule. Different prajamandals established. Naurar -

(Narindralal verma), Jaipur (Baburchand patni), Marwar (Jayraman vyas) etc.



13. What was the distinctive contribution of Swami Vivekananda to India's awakening ?

भारतीय जागरण में स्वामी विवेकानन्द का विशिष्ट योगदान क्या था ?

Swami Vivekananda was disciple of Ram Krishna paramhans (priest of Kali temple) & like his teacher he too believed in service of God is service to mankind. He believed in vedang philosophy & addressed World Religion Summit at Chicago (in 1993). He established Ashrams at different places to preach vedanta philosophy. He renewed the India's philosophy & brought zeal in younger people by bringing pride in our own history. He believed in teaching of best portion of both east & west & emphasize on bringing Scientific temper & modern technology. So Swami Vivekananda awakened the India's generation by bringing & connecting them with rest of world. He said, "rise, awake & stop not till you achieve your aim". So, Swami Vivekananda became awakening father by inspiring & involving youth to work for mother land & struggle for India's Independence.



14. In what way the 'Enlightenment Age' transformed the course of European history ?

‘प्रबोधन युग’ ने यूरोप के इतिहास की धारा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया ?

After 1500 years of dark age European countries witnessed advent of age of reasoning, renaissance & reformation movement in traditional thinking & shackles of religions were removed. Enlightenment brought change in literary, artistic, scientific works. Authority of churches was questioned. New scientific inventions happened, literature was written on focussing common people & in local dialect. Enlightenment removed the shackles of trade & new geographical discoveries were taken place. East-west trade was opened & age of free trade policy or mercantilism brought which ultimately culminated into Industrial revolution. Concept of nationalism emerged & large empire built, with new market, European countries started colonialism & imperialism & they became all of sudden developed centres of world.



(Unit-II)

(65 Marks)

(यूनिट-II)

(65 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. What do you understand by 'Poonam field' in Rajasthan ?

राजस्थान में 'पूनाम क्षेत्र' से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

It is an oil field in former
(western Rajasthan) region.

2. What are mini uphar markets ?

मिनी उपहार बाजार क्या है ?

Super markets or rural malls built
at village level to provide quality
goods at subsidized rates.



3. What is the basic theme underlying the National Agricultural Market (NAM) policy ?
राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार नीति में अंतर्निहित मूल भावना क्या है ?

- To provide fair & remunerative prices ☒ farmers &
- ~~Connecting~~ Interconnecting the farmers, traders & wholesalers for development of agriculture market

4. What is the curse of Green Revolution ?
हरित क्रांति का अभिशाप क्या है ?

Green Revolution mainly concentrated on food grain production & ^{only} big farmers benefitted from it. It ☒ neglected production of pulses & further brought regional imbalance.

5. Which crafts have been recently granted registration for Geographical Indication in Rajasthan under intellectual property Right initiatives of the state ?
राज्य के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार पहल के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में हाल ही में किन हस्तकलाओं का भौगोलिक संकेतकों के लिए पंजीयन हुआ है ?

- Thewa Art, Pratapgarh - Kota Doria Saree
- Bikaneri Bhujia
- Sanaganeri ☒ print
- Kathputali
- Molela arts Barmer



Part - B
भाग - ब

Marks : 25
अंक : 25

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।

6. Explain the meaning of inclusive growth and financial inclusion in India.
भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन और समावेशी संवृद्धि का अर्थ समझाइए।

Inclusive growth means involvement of all section of society in the development process i.e. poor & rich, man & woman, SC, ST, OBC, rural & urban, minority & majority etc. Financial Inclusion is about providing financial services such as banking & insurance to each and every nook & corner of country & through this bringing financial literacy & channelising small savings in productive work.

7. What is the 'dual structure' of Goods and Service Tax? Do you agree with this structure? Comment.

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर की 'दोहरी संरचना' क्या है? क्या आप इस संरचना से सहमत हैं? टिप्पणी कीजिये।

Goods & Service Tax is based on "one nation one indirect tax" basis. Recently GST Act passed in which all the indirect taxes at Central & State level will be merged & there will be dual structure of CGST (Central) & SGST (State). The dual structure is provided to promote Cooperative federalism & giving some to state govt along with Central govt to raise revenue. I agree with dual structure to maintain federal structure of our country.



8. What is 'interest subvention' scheme for agricultural credit in India ?

भारत में कृषि साख के लिए ब्याज अनुदान योजना क्या है ?

Under interest subvention scheme agriculture loan are provided at highly subsidized rate to the farmers. Recently interest subvention scheme has been continued & under this ~~2%~~ ^{3%} concession is granted on loan for timely payment of loan by farmers under Kisan Credit Card. With the interest subvention scheme the effective rate of will be lower.
eg - $12\% - 7\%$ (effective 5%)

9. What are the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kshetra Kalyan Yojana ?

प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

1. To cater to the need of people affected in mining areas.
2. District Mineral Foundation will be established ^{3 1/2} in the jobs.
3. Preference will be given to the local people in affected areas.
4. There will be Compulsory spending of share of revenue in rehabilitation, ^{development} education of children of people affected in mining areas.



10. Discuss the purpose, time frame and target of Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलंबन अभियान के उद्देश्य, समय तथा लक्ष्य का विवरण दीजिए ।

The first phase of Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan started in 190 cities of the state ²² in November 2016. Its main purpose is to promote roof top rain harvesting & providing regular water cities in the areas above 2 lakh population in next 5 years where water requirement is 135 lt per day per person, to cities with population 50,000 to 1,00,000 in 10 yrs & 10,000 to 50,000 in next 15 yrs.

≠ treatment of waste water Part - C rooftop rain harvesting etc. Marks: 30
भाग - स अंक : 30

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 ।

11. In your view, what strategy should be adopted to double farmer's income by 2022 as targeted by the Indian Government ?

भारत सरकार के द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुरूप वर्ष 2022 तक कृषकों की आय को दो गुना करने के लिए आपके दृष्टिकोण से क्या व्यवहरचना अपनाई जानी चाहिए ?

The government of India has set target to double farmers income by 2022. For achieving this there is requirement of high agriculture growth with above 4% per annum.



Major strategies that can be adopted to double farmers income:-

- # Along with agriculture there is need to focus on allied activities in rural areas such as animal husbandry, poultry, farm, horticulture, agro forestry etc to ensure regular income to farmers.
- # Use of modern equipment in agriculture with high yield variety seeds.
- # proper irrigation facility by Constructing check dams by preserving rain water, use of modern techniques like drip irrigation & spinkler system.
- # promoting organic farming to produce higher yield with low cost.
- # easier & Concessional loans to farmers to timely purchasing of fertilisers & seeds.
- # promoting start ups in rural areas & promoting research & development by giving tax benefits.
- # Making farmers aware about disasters & in advance & promoting drought prone crop eg- Jajoba & GM crops.



12. 'The focus of India's new foreign trade policy 2015-20 is on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and align it with the Make in India, Digital India programme and to ease of doing business in India.' Explain this statement.

‘भारत की नयी विदेश व्यापार नीति 2015-20 विनिर्माण और सेवा निर्यात दोनों में सहायता प्रदान करने तथा मेक इन इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया और भारत में कारोबार को सरल बनाने से जोड़ने पर केंद्रित है।’ इस कथन को समझाइये।

India announced its new trade policy on 1st April 2015 to increase India's share in world trade from present 2% to 3.5% by 2020. In this policy India's export target is fixed at \$900 billion & it will be achieved through

MERIS
SBIS

 * Merchandised Export from India * Services export from India scheme

Under the new foreign trade policy incentive will be given to manufacturing sector to promote making India. The focus is on JAM ~~trinity~~ - Jandhan, Aadhar & Mobile Connectivity to promote digital economy & connective people with rest of the world. India stands at 130th in world bank's ease of doing report by promoting restrictions free trade & concessions to entities it will certainly help improving India's rank in ease of doing business.



13. What are objectives of the 'Bureau for Partnership' in Rajasthan ?

राजस्थान में स्थापित 'सहभागिता ब्यूरो' के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ?

- # To promote private public partnership in different sectors in the state & to bring efficiency & economy in the project along with adequate finance.
- # To promote collaboration with foreign & domestic entities for better utilisation of resources.
- # To promote best practices in every field - health, education, agriculture, tourism etc.
- # To increase Rajasthan's position in industrialisation, ^{development} & facilitating ease of doing business eg - Smart cities - ^{Bikaner} & ^{Kuthayn}
- # To ^{fulfill} the energy sector needs (power) & developing industrial clusters
- # ^{✓ 1/2} for ^{✓ 2} starting new projects in different sectors eg - Dravyasati river project with the Consortium of Tata Trust & Sanghai Corporation.
- # Ensuring better utilisation of resources for the development of state.



(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. Name four classical Indian sociologists who have made pioneering contributions to Indian Sociology.

उन चार शास्त्रीय भारतीय समाजशास्त्रियों के नाम बताइए जिन्होंने भारतीय समाजशास्त्र में अग्रगामी योगदान दिया है।

0

1. Raja Rammohan Rai

2. Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

3. Acharya Vinoba Bhave

4. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya

2. How is caste traditionally associated with division of labour in society?

भारत में परंपरागत रूप में जाति किस प्रकार श्रम विभाजन से संबंधित है?

Caste denote a particular group of ~~people~~ ^{people} performing different functions in society.

1. Brahman - priestly class, Scholar

2. Kshatriya - warrior class

3. Vaishya - traders

4. Shudra - manual work

✓2



3. What do you mean by the process of Sanskritization ?

संस्कृतिकरण की प्रक्रिया से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ?



(Emulating)

Adoption of ~~to~~ practices, tradition & rituals of ~~of~~ higher class by a lower class is called Sanskritization. It is a vertical upliftment from lower varna to higher ~~varna~~ varna.

4. What do you understand by Child Marriage ?

बाल विवाह से आप क्या समझते हैं ?



Marriage at low age is called child marriage. e.g. In India girls below 18 years & man below 21 years if marry ~~then~~ then it will be termed as child marriage.

5. Identify four major problems which the tribals in Rajasthan are facing.

उन चार मुख्य समस्याओं को रेखांकित करें जिनका राजस्थान में जनजातियाँ सामना कर रही हैं ।

1. Low literacy rate
2. Superstition eg- Motara Tradition, Death Fast etc
3. unemployment due to loss of habitat
4. poverty



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।

6. Describe the characteristics of caste given by G.S. Ghurye.
जी.एस. घुरये द्वारा प्रदत्त जाति की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिये।

0

As per G.S. Ghurye

- Caste is a group of people belonging to a particular varna performing specific functions.
- following same tradition & rituals & practices.

7. Explain the social consequences of terrorism.
आतंकवाद के सामाजिक परिणामों को समझाइये।

✓_{1½}

It causes unrest in the society & spread communalism. It creates environment of fear & affects social cohesion of different religious communities. It leads to spread of fantacism & religious bigotry. People start suspecting every person of particular religion involving in terrorist activities. Threatens unity, integrity & sovereignty.

- Pushes back one Community back ward.



(Unit-III) (Section – B)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट-III) (सेक्शन – B)

(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. What do you mean by delegation ?

भारार्षण से आपका क्या आशय है ?

Temporary transfer of authority with
sight to Command and Control. It reduces
Superiors work & divide the work to get
it done effectively. ✓₁

2. What constitutes 'Marketing Mix' for a service ?

सेवा हेतु 'विपणन संमिश्र' में क्या समाहित है ?

four Major decisions which are required
to be taken before launching a product
or service.

1 - product

promotion

place

price

✓₁

✓_{1/2}



3. What is 'Capital Structure' of a company ?

एक कंपनी की 'पूंजी संरचना' क्या है ?

- use of debt & equity by an company
in an optimal manner to ensure
long term finance. It is a qualitative
term. ✓₁

4. Distinguish between 'Recruitment and Selection'.

भर्ती एवं चयन में अंतर कीजिए ।

Recruitment - inviting ^{eligible} ~~people~~ & talented
Candidate for the job.

selection - Selecting the best suitable
people for the job. ✓_{1/2}

5. What do you understand by 'Ordinary Share' ?

'साधारण अंश' से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

ordinary shares are those equity
share which do not carry fixed
rate of interest & comes last in
order of preference during winding
up of company. ✓₁



Part - B

भाग - ब

Marks : 10

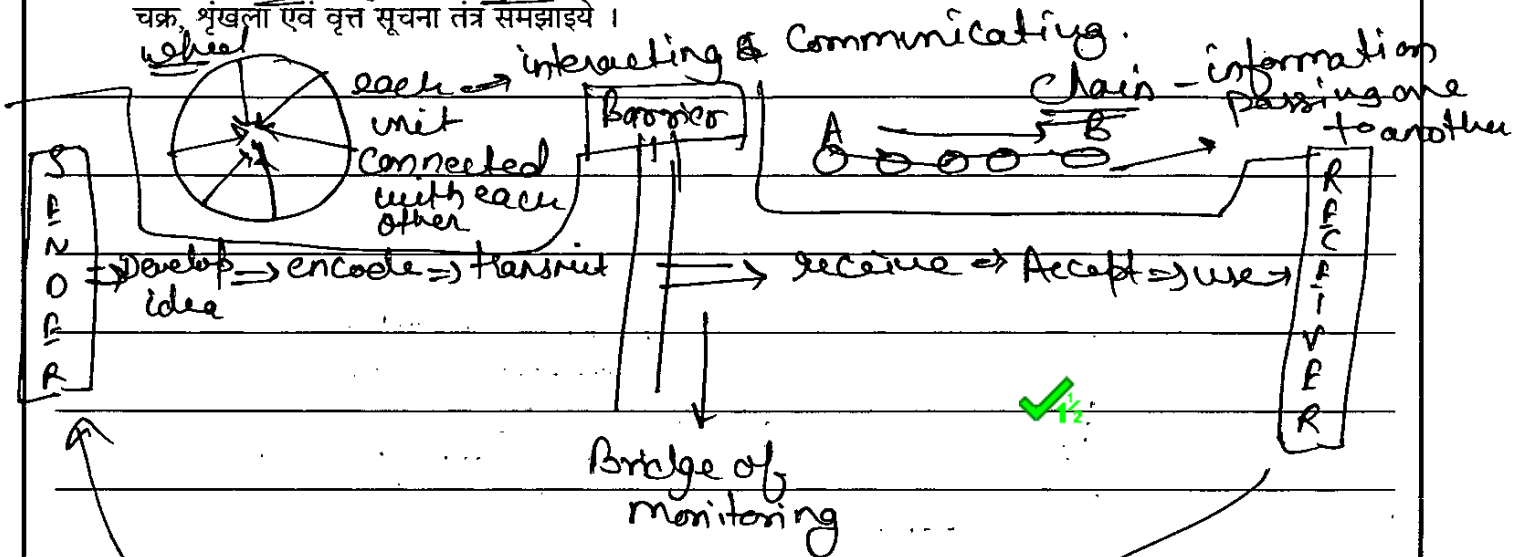
अंक : 10

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।

6. Explain wheel, chain and circle communication network.

चक्र, शृंखला एवं वृत्त सूचना तंत्र समझाइये।



7. Explain different stages of product life cycle.

उत्पाद जीवन चक्र की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं को समझाइए।

Circle

Product life cycle - begin with purchase of raw material, then converting it to work in progress & finished goods. It ~~ends~~ with generation of revenue after selling of product.

⇒ product → production → marketing → Sales.

Product cycle = Material storage period
↓
work in progress
↓
finished goods
↓
cost of goods sold → Sales

0



(Unit-III) (Section - C)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट-III) (सेक्शन - C)

(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. Write any two objectives of Financial Statement Analysis.

वित्तीय विवरण विश्लेषण के कोई दो उद्देश्य लिखिये।

1. To know the financial position of the firm. eg- profit, liquidity etc.

✓ 2. Taking future course of action based on past result eg- optimum utilisation of resources.

2. What do you understand by Net Working Capital ?

शुद्ध कार्यशील पूँजी से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

Net working Capital = Current Assets - Current liabilities.

✓

It is that part of capital ^{which is} used for financing long term assets.



3. Define Social Accounting.

सामाजिक लेखांकन को परिभाषित कीजिये ।

0 Making a right balance between personal goal & social goals, along with profit motive a part of amount spending in Corporate Social Responsibility

4. Write any two limitations of Responsibility Accounting.

उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन की कोई दो सीमायें लिखिये ।

1. By creating sub units it focusses upon trivial & unnecessary works (wastage of resources)
2. It creates 0 ambiguity between overall objective of firm & its sub units & responsibility centres.

5. Write formulae of

(i) Solvency Ratio (ii) Debt-Equity Ratio

निम्न के फार्मूले लिखिये :

(i) शोध-क्षमता अनुपात (ii) ऋण-समता अनुपात

1. Debt equity ratio = $\frac{\text{Long term debt}}{\text{Shareholder's fund}}$
or $\frac{\text{Debt}}{\text{Equity}}$

✓ 2. Solvency Ratio = $\frac{\text{Debt} + \text{equity}}{\text{Current Assets}}$
Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

Quick Ratio = $\frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$



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।

6. Give any five differences between Fixed and Flexible Budgets.

स्थिर व लोचशील बजट में कोई पाँच अन्तर बताइये।

fixed budgets	flexible Budget
1. Cost remains fixed per unit of product	1. It Consider both fixed as well as variable cost
2. prepared for programmed decisions.	2. prepared for non-programmed decisions.
3. It remains fixed & necessary adjustment taken in next budget	3. varies as per need of the organisation.

7. Write the meaning of responsibility Accounting and the names of responsibility centres.
उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन का अर्थ एवं उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रों के नाम लिखिये।

Responsibility Accounting - The organisation divided in to sub unit & called responsibility centres which is headed by a manager responsible for achieving targets & sending report on difference between set target & actual results achieved. It fixed responsibility & frees top management for taking important decisions.

Responsibility centres - 1. Cost Centre, 2. Revenue

Centre, 3. Sales Centre, 4. Profit Centre.

