PART - I

Paper Code

P-1

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Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-1-A	10	4.25
Unit-1-B	25	9.5
Unit-1-C	40	16
Unit-2-A	10	6.5
Unit-2-B	25	10
Unit-2-C	30	21
Unit-3-A	20	11
Unit-3-B	20	10.5
Unit-3-C	20	6
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	94.75
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Ninety Four+ ¾

विकल्प दिया ग
परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार
उसकी संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

ndidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as
shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

CANDIDATE PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

परीक्षार्थी कृपया ध्यान से पढ़ें

Do not write any mark of identity inside the Answer Script (including Paper for rough work) i.e. Name, Address, Roll Number, Mobile Number etc. Not to be written even in the letter writing (XYZ, ABC etc. may be written) Name of God, any religious sign, any irrelevant sentence, words, number other than the answer of question must not be written. Such act will be treated as unfair means and entire examination of the Candidate shall be cancelled and he may be debarred by the RPSC from all the future examinations, for which the candidate will be liable.

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका (रफ कार्य के पृष्ठ सहित) के अंदर कहीं पर भी पहचान चिह्न यथा अपना नाम, पता, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर इत्यादि नहीं लिखें। यहां तक कि पत्रादि लेखन में भी नहीं लिखें (XYZ, ABC, अ ब स आदि लिखा जा सकता है)। कोई धार्मिक चिह्न, देवताओं के नाम, अनर्गल बातें, प्रश्नोत्तर से असंबंधित वाक्य, शब्द एवं अंक, आदि भी न लिखें। ऐसा करने पर आयोग द्वारा इसे अनुचित साधन अपनाने का कृत्य माना जायेगा तथा अभ्यर्थी की संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जाकर भविष्य में आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित करने की कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS (महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्देश)

(A) It should be ensured that the Question-Answer Booklet is provided in a sealed envelope to the candidate.
अभ्यर्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद लिफाफे में प्रदान की गई है।

(B) If the Question-Answer Booklet is torn or not printed properly or some pages are missing (Please count the number of pages) then 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 या पृष्ठ कम हैं (कृपया पृष्ठ गिन लें) तो अभिजागर के ध्यान में ला दें तथा उसे बदलवा लें, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा।

(C) Please fill up all desired details properly on Cover Sheet of Question-Answer Booklet with **Blue Ball Point Pen** before answering. The Commission may also deduct 5 marks from the marks obtained if Roll Number is not filled correctly on the Cover Sheet.
प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व कवर पृष्ठ पर सभी वांछित विवरण **नीले बॉल प्वांइट पेन** से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ पर रोल नम्बर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तांकों में से 5 अंक काटे भी जा सकते हैं।

(D) This Cover Sheet consists of two parts, in which some information is pre-printed, remaining details have to be filled by the candidate. Please ensure that this Cover Sheet is not torn or damaged.
कवर पृष्ठ दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्वमुद्रित हैं, शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है। ध्यान रखें कि कवर पृष्ठ कहीं से कटे–फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो।

(E) The question paper is divided into different units 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 हल किये जाने वाले प्रश्नों की संख्या और उनके अंक उस यूनिट एवं भाग में अंकित किये गए हैं।

(F) 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 या अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से **अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा।**

(G) 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।

(H) 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.
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।

(I) The candidates should not write the answers beyond the prescribed limit of words, failing this, marks may be deducted.
अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।

(J) If there is a choice to attempt one question out of many and the candidate attempts more than one question then only first answer will be assessed.
यदि कई प्रश्नों में से कोई एक हल करने का विकल्प दिया गया है और परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में प्रथम उत्तर ही जांचा जायेगा।

विशेष नोट:
अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि कोई गलत सूचना दी जाती है या प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार का पहचान चिह्न अंकित किया जाता है, तो आयोग द्वारा उसकी संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

Special Note:
If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as identification is done, then his entire examination shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

PAPER – I
GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Total 200 Marks)
(Total 48 Question)

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. Name any four out of six orthodox schools of Indian Vedic Philosophy.
भारतीय वैदिक दर्शन की परम्परागत (रूढ़िवादी) छः शाखाओं में से किन्हीं चार का नामोल्लेख कीजिए।

These are known as Shaddarshan
(i) Samkya (ii) Nyay (iii) Yog
(iv) Vaishashik (v) Poorv mimasa (vi) Uttar Mimasa

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-1-A-1)

2. What is Ravanhatha?
रावण हत्था क्या है?

Musical instrument used by 'Bhopa' community is used while reading 'Phad' of different local deities.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-1-A-2)

3. Describe the Suharwardi Sufi Silsilah.
सुहरावर्दी – सूफी सिलसिला का वर्णन कीजिए।

One of the religious reform silsilah within Islam. According to with material life spirituality can be attained. On the other hand, Chisti silsilah advocated life without pleasure. Thus it was liberal.

0.25(Zero¼)
(Q.Unit-1-A-3)

4. Highlight the role of Aruna Asaf Ali in the Quit India Movement.
भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन में अरुणा आसफ़ अली की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Quit India movement started on 9th Aug. 1942 show participation of woman as Aruna Asaf Ali, Usa Mehta, Kasturba gandhi. Aruna Asaf Ali Led the movement in North east frontier province & provide leadership after arrest of senior leaders

1(One)
(Q.Unit-1-A-4)

5. Where did Leonardo de Vinci paint his famous painting 'The Last Supper'?
लियोनार्डो द विंची ने अपना प्रसिद्ध चित्र 'द लास्ट सपर' कहाँ पर चित्रित किया था?

Leonardo de vinci painted 'The Last supper' in the famous peter's Church (Cathdic) Other Painting of Leonardo de vinci was 'Monelisa'.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-1-A-5)

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. Examine the salient features of Raj Singh style of temple architecture.
मन्दिर वास्तुकला में राजसिंह शैली की विशेषताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Rajsingh Style is related to Pallava Architecture of 7th century in south India.
Features – (1) Monolithic art (2) Rock cut architecture (3) Pancha Rath Style (4) Natural worship objects (5) dense carving.
Ex → (i) Arjuna's Penance (ii) Pandava temple (iii) Shore complex at Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu) – UNESCO world Heritage site.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-1-B-6)

7. Throw light on the activities of Kanwar Singh in Bihar during the Revolt of 1857.
1857 के विद्रोह के समय बिहार में कंवरसिंह की गतिविधियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Kanwar Singh a old zamindar (80 years) of Arra (Bihar) revolted against britishers with full fledged violence. 'Winslow Taylor' british military officer said "if Kanwar singh was young then it lead to british India collision". Kanwar singh mobilised revolutionaries of Arra

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-1-B-7)

& nearby areas by providing them Leadership & motivation with limited arms & ammunation.

8. Write a short note on the integration of Sirohi in 'United Rajasthan'.
'एकीकृत राजस्थान' में सिरोही के विलय पर संक्षिप्त लेख लिखें।

Integration of Rajasthan was completed in 7 steps. Sirohi other than Mountaby & dilwara (Abu-dilwara) was merged in Rajasthan in 6th stage. Abu-dilwara was merged by the efforts of Gokul bhai bhat in 7th stage on 1st Nov. 1957. Thus amalgamation of sirohi was complicate. Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel wants to add Abu-dilwara in Gujrat due to following reasons - (i) Religious centre (ii) Tourist spot (iii) Hill station

3.5(Three½)
(Q.Unit-1-B-8)

9. Critically examine the Begun Peasant Movement of Rajasthan.
राजस्थान के बेगूं किसान आन्दोलन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

Begun Peasant Movement started in 19th Century in Bhilwara district under leadership of Ramnarayan Chaudhary.

Here dhakad community of Peasant was unhappy.
Reasons - (i) High tax rate (ii) Extra begary
(iii) Upkar by local zamindar (iv) Restrictive
right over land. Under leadership of Ramnarayan
Chaudhary they succeed in result.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-1-B-9)

1(One)
(Q.Unit-1-B-9)

10. Discuss the ideological background of American War of Independence.
अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि की विवेचना करें।

Ideological background —
(i) Writes like Hobe, Rousseau, Voltair provided
ideological basis for American war of Independence
(ii) Ideas of liberty & equality in despatched
Europeans living in America.
(iii) Rise of modern Ideas throughout the world
at rise (iv) Glorious revolution of England in 1688
act as a catalyst to ideas of American war
of Independence.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-1-B-10)

Part – C
भाग – स

Marks : 40
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. Examine the significance of Charan Literature in Classical Literature of Rajasthan.
राजस्थान के शास्त्रीय साहित्य में चारण साहित्य की महत्ता का परीक्षण करें।

Rajasthani Sahitya can be divided into (i) Dingal Sahitya (ii) Pingal Sahitya.
The contribution of Charan was in dingal sahitya. Charan being a community traditional attached to Royal literature this has more result in it.
Reasons (i) Availability of resources like manuscripts in royal courts (ii) Access to royal records; inscription & other old text of royal museums.
Prominant Charan Writers—
(a) Suryamal Misham — Raj kavi of Bundi wrote "Vir Satsai"; "Vansh Bhaskar".
(b) Asadin Gadiya (c) Karnidan Barahath

(d) Shaktidan ji Kaviya — wrote "dhara surangi dhat"
(e) Isardan Barahath — Hala Jhala ri kundliya"
(f) Revantdan etc.
In Modern time also Charan sahityakar as "Gajadan; Girdhardan; Prithviraj Ratan playing prominent role in literature

12. Discuss in brief the growth of the ideology of Theosophists in the Theosophical society in India.
भारत में थियोसोफिकल सोसायटी की विचारधारा के विकास में थियोसोफिस्ट के विचारों की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Theosophical Society was established in 1875 at Newyork (USA) by H.S. Olcott & his associates.
Values —
(a) Cosmopolitan culture, thus entire universe has common brotherhood
(b) Belief in Indian ancient text & thoughts
(c) Preaches liberty; equality & fraternity.
In India Theosophical society came in 1881. Centre of it was at Adyar (Chennai) After death of H.S. Olcott. Annie Besant has taken over charge of theosophical society. Annie Besant reorganised it.

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-11)

3.5(Three½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-12)

Annie Besant mobilised Theosophical society for women empowerment & awaring public about selfrule & political awakening. This society being western but has values in Indian traditional system.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-1-C-12)

13. Discuss the development of 'Indigenous' industries in India during the Second World War.
द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान भारत में 'देशी' उद्योगों के विकास की विवेचना करें।

2nd world war started in 1939 and ended in 1945. In between India witnessed growth of Indigenous industries such as –

(i) Iron & Steel – After TISCO coming in 1911 but after emergence of 2nd world war many iron & steel plants came in India.

(ii) Sugar Industries – Sugar Industries came in area nearby to pune, Agra.
Ex – Bajaj sugar mills.

(iii) Textile Industries – New Indigenous textile Industries at Surat, Ahmadabad came in

(iv) Rise of textile sector – Due to Gandhji's reconstructive programme Charkha & Khadi was at peak thus textile's success was at its peak.
(v) Handicraft Industries (vi) Artifact Industries.
But still These industries was not at large scale & people employed in it are not much.

6(Six)
(Q.Unit-1-C-13)

14. "Industrial Revolution was not only a technological revolution, but a socio-economic revolution also, that changed the way people lived afterwards." Discuss.
"औद्योगिक क्रांति न केवल एक प्रौद्योगिकीय क्रांति थी, बल्कि एक सामाजिक–आर्थिक क्रांति भी थी, जिसने लोगों के उसके बाद रहने के ढंग को भी परिवर्तित कर दिया।" विवेचना करें।

Industrial revolution started in mid 18th century in England. In 1769, Arkwrite discovered spinning mule & thus formal industrial revolution started.
It affected following sectors –
(i) Textile sector
(ii) Agriculture sector
(iii) Transport sector
(iv) Communication sector
(i) Textile sector – Spinning mules, spinning wheel thus mass production of textile started.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-14)

(ii) Agriculture sector — discharrow, iron plough, fertilise, high yield seeds, mechanisation.
(iii) Transport sector — Macdemised roads, Rocket rail engine
(iv) Communication sector — telegraphy, telephone

It changed society into groups (i) Capitalist & (ii) labours. In Economic field it created different Economic classes.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-14)

Unit – II
(यूनिट – II)

(65 Marks)
(65 अंक)

Part – A
भाग – अ

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

Note: Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **15** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.
नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15 - 15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. What are the eight core industries that support infrastructure in India?
भारत में कौनसे आठ मूल उद्योग आधारभूत संरचना को सहयोग करते हैं?

Eight core Industries (i) R (ii) Electricity (iii) Steel (iv) cement (v) Oil (vi) fertiliser (vii) Natural gas (viii) Petrolium

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-2-A-1)

2. What are the main sources of biomass energy in Rajasthan?
राजस्थान में जैव ईंधन (बायोमास) ऊर्जा के मुख्य स्त्रोत क्या हैं?

Sources of biomass Energy — (i) Biogas

(ii) Jetrofa – cultivated in 8 district
(iii) Hohoba / Jojoba – plant from Israel cultivated in 13 districts of Rajasthan

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-2-A-2)

3. Write major items of revenue expenditure in Indian Budget.
भारतीय बजट में राजस्व व्यय की मुख्य मदों को लिखिए।

Items of Revenue Expenditure –
① (a) Non-developmental – salary, Pension, Law & order defence expenditure etc.
(b) Developmental – Expenditure on Education, health
② Interest payment on past Loan
③ Expenditure to run public sector undertakings.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-2-A-3)

4. Write the objective and name of funding agency of Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project.
राजस्थान कृषि प्रतिस्पर्द्धा परियोजना का उद्देश्य और इसको वित्त पोषित करने वाली संस्था का नाम लिखिए।

Rajasthan agricultural competitiveness Project funded by World Bank running in 17 cluster of 17 districts.
Objective – (i) Increase agricultural productivity
(ii) Bring resource efficiency – water use efficiency; fertiliser efficiency; optimum production with low cost.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-2-A-4)

5. Define sustainable development.
सतत् विकास को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Sustainable development according to United

Nation – Inclusive development with efficient usage of resources to keep intergeneration in mind & make nature viable for 'n' number of generation to come.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-2-A-5)

Part – B **Marks : 25**
भाग – ब 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. Define micro, small and medium enterprises on the basis of investment and annual turnover in India.
भारत में निवेश और वार्षिक बिक्री के आधार पर सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Revised definition of MSME released under self-reliant India campaign (2020)

	Micro	Small	Medium
Investment	5 Crore	10 Crore	50 Crore
Turnover (annual)	10 Crore	50 Crore	250 Cr

Thus it lead to more inclusion & availability of cheap Loan, tax benefits, export benefits to MSME sector.

3(Three)
(Q.Unit-2-B-6)

7. What are the objectives of 'SAMARTH' scheme of Rajasthan?
राजस्थान की 'समर्थ' योजना के क्या उद्देश्य हैं?

'Sakisham' and 'Samarth' schemes of Rajasthan state livelihood development corporation (RSLDC) wants to empower poors especially beggars & unemployed to get self

Employment. Beneficiary must be of age between 15 Years & 45 Years, scheme for skill training & providing opportunities to nurture for self employment.

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-2-B-7)

8. What incentives are provided under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for employers to create new employment in the country?
देश में नवीन रोजगार सृजन के लिए प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना (पी.एम.आर.पी.वाई.) के अंतर्गत नियोक्ताओं को क्या प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं?

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana is a central sponsered scheme of ministry of trade & Commerce. Incentives →
(a) Special incentive to startups & standups with relaxation in tax rates; registration charge; single window clearance
(b) One time assistance to job creates & free of cost skill training (c) Easy approval of firm (d) Skill assistance from Ministry of skill development & Atal Innovation Mission.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-2-B-8)

9. Explain the main features of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2019.
राजस्थान निवेश प्रोत्साहन योजना 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं को समझाइए।

Rajasthan investment promotion scheme 2019 launched on 19th August 2019 contains following features–
(i) SGST concession for 7 Years for new industries in state.
(ii) Rebate upto 100% on mandi tax; electricity charge,

Stamp duty related charge
(iii) No need of approval & inspection for initial 3 years for smooth functioning of Industries.

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-2-B-9)

10. Write any five aims of World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025.
विश्व बैंक समूह के जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्य योजना 2021-25 के किन्हीं पाँच लक्ष्यों को लिखिए।

World Bank group Climate change Action Plan aims at:
(i) Control over increasing global average temp. to reduce planet heating (ii) Conservation of marine diversity along with blue economy (iii) Climate change adaptation plan for vulnerable countries (iv) Promotion of mitigation measure & climate change awareness campaign
(v) Global partnership with UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD & NGO like German watch.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-2-B-10)

Part – C
भाग – स

Marks : 30
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. What are the key measures pertaining to industry and infrastructure under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan in India?
भारत में आत्म निर्भर भारत अभियान के अन्तर्गत उद्योग और आधारभूत संरचना से सम्बन्धित प्रमुख उपाय क्या हैं?

Atmanirbhar bharat Abhiyan launched as

Structural reform plan under 5 trenches by finance minister. Measures for Industries –
(i) Revision in definition of MSME
(ii) Production linked incentive scheme – for 13 sectors to increase production & make India manufacturing hub. (iii) Reduction in Corporate tax rate (25%)
(iv) disinvestment of non-strategic public sector undertaking
(v) Loan facility under Emergency credit line scheme.
(vi) Amendment in Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016
(vii) Unification of labour Laws in 4 codes.

For infrastructure –
(i) National infrastructure pipeline for 102 lakh Crore for next 5 Years (Centre: State: Private = 39: 39: 22%) share
(ii) Prime minister Gatishakti plan – timely completion of infrastructure project (iii) Special funds for infrastructure project as National infrastructure fund
(iv) Timely clearance for infrastructure project (v) best practices of private sector will be utilised.

12. Describe Chief Minister's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women in Rajasthan.
राजस्थान में महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए मुख्यमंत्री के सात सूत्री कार्यक्रम का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rajasthan government launched Indira Mahila Shakti Fund for women empowerment & Chief minister 7 point programme for women empowerment in state with making 48% population

6(Six)
(Q.Unit-2-C-11)

of state empowered.

C.M. Seven point programme –

(a) Women security & dignity at every place thus 'Sakhi help centre'; 24X7 help centre

(b) Economic upliftment – via IM Shakti fund; women SHG; dedicated fund for women entrepreneur

(c) Participation at level – In Panchayati Raj institutes; govt. bodies; Execution wing etc.

(d) Leadership → Janadhar card 'chief is Ladies' thus projecting them as Lead not subordinate to male.

(e) Women education – through higher education scholarship; Indira Priyadarshini awards.

(f) Secured Health – Through Indira Gandhi mutritva poshan scheme; Janani shishu suraksha Yojna; Ambulance 104 etc.

(g) Empowerement in all sphere of life including sports & Arts & traditional abilities like handicraft.

7(Seven)
(Q.Unit-2-C-12)

13. Write vision and key objectives of Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2019.
राजस्थान सौर ऊर्जा नीति 2019 की दृष्टि (विज़न) एवं प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को लिखिए।

Rajasthan has potential of 127750 MW of solar Energy & installed capacity is

1(One)
(Q.Unit-2-C-13)

5002 MW till (march 2021). In 2019 Rajasthan govt launched hybrid solar Energy policy with objective of 30 GW of solar Energy by 2024-25. This 30 GW will be achieved as

Source	Target
Solar open plant (open grid)	24 GW
Rooftop solar plant	4 GW
KUSUM - component 1	1 GW
Other source	1 GW

total = 30 GW

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

Next plan will be for '2021-2050' as long term objective. This will make Rajasthan a Power surplus state from power deficient state.

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

Vision → (i) Maximum utilisation of potential as rajasthan has 300-330 days of broader sunlight with high inclination angle (ii) To make Energy surplus state.

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

(iii) It will use barren land of desert to create Employment (iv) Make Rajasthan 'hub' of solar energy.

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

1(One) (Q.Unit-2-C-13)

Germany's 'KFW' will support Green energy corridor in Western Rajasthan.

(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. What is 'Sharda Act'?
'शारदा एक्ट' क्या है?

Sharda Act passed in 1929 after efforts of Harvilas Sharda (Ajmer) for minimum age of marriage that was made 18 Years for boys & 14 Years for girls during willium bentick's viceroyship.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-1)

2. Why is caste system an example of inequality?
जाति व्यवस्था असमानता का उदाहरण क्यों है?

Example of Inequality because—
(i) Concept of Purity & pollution attached to it.
(ii) It creates Privilege group & disabled group.
(iii) Social & Economic restriction attached to lower caste.
(iv) It enforces Endogamy (Marriage within same caste)

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-2)

3. What is Global Village?
वैश्विक गाँव क्या है?

In Era of globalisation where Social integration Leads to cultural integration thus common culture and common problem to the modern society makes it Global village.
→ Common economic problems (poverty, unemployment
→ Lack of infrastruce, basic necessities

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-3)

4. Define political corruption.
राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार को परिभाषित कीजिए।

According to Transparency International " Political corruption is collusive & coercive where political class, bekrocracy & person engaged in administration uses public resources for their private gain".
India ranked 80 out of 180 countries in Corruption Perception Index.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-4)

5. What is the eligibility of 'old age pension' in Rajasthan?
राजस्थान में 'वृद्धावस्था पेंशन' की पात्रता क्या है?

Eligibility —
(a) Minimum age should be 60 Year
(b) Annual income must be less than 2 lakh
(c) Thus they get 750 Rs/month if age is more than 75 Year then Pension is 1000 Rs.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-5)

Part – B **Marks : 10**
भाग – ब 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. Which attributes have been given for dominant caste by M.N. Srinivas?
एम.एन. श्रीनिवास द्वारा प्रभुजाति को स्पष्ट करने हेतु कौनसे लक्षण बताए गए हैं?

Concept of dominant caste given by M.N. Srinivas in his book "Society of Koorgs of South India".
Characteristics of Dominant caste —
(i) Control over means of production.
(ii) higher political representation

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-B-6)

(c) higher population with concentration in a location.
(d) benefited by green revolution, white revolution.
Ex. – Kurg of Karnataka, Kurmi of Bihar, Maratha of Maharashtra, Jat of Haryana.

7. Write five major problems of tribal community of Rajasthan.
राजस्थान की जनजातीय समुदाय की प्रमुख पाँच समस्याएं लिखिए।

(i) Land Alienation & Unemployment – especially in Dungarpur & Banswara – thus migrated to Gujrat for jobs.
(ii) Poor literacy rate – less than 45% in tribal villages
(iii) Alcohal consumption – alcohal from Mahua
(iv) Poor health condition – high rate of MMR & IMR & less availability of healthcare facilities in tribal areas.
(v) Cultural intrusion by other community thus leading to loss of unique culture of tribal community.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-B-6)

4.5(Four½)
(Q.Unit-3-B-7)

(Unit – III) (Section – B)
(यूनिट – III) (सेक्शन – B)

(20 Marks)
(20 अंक)

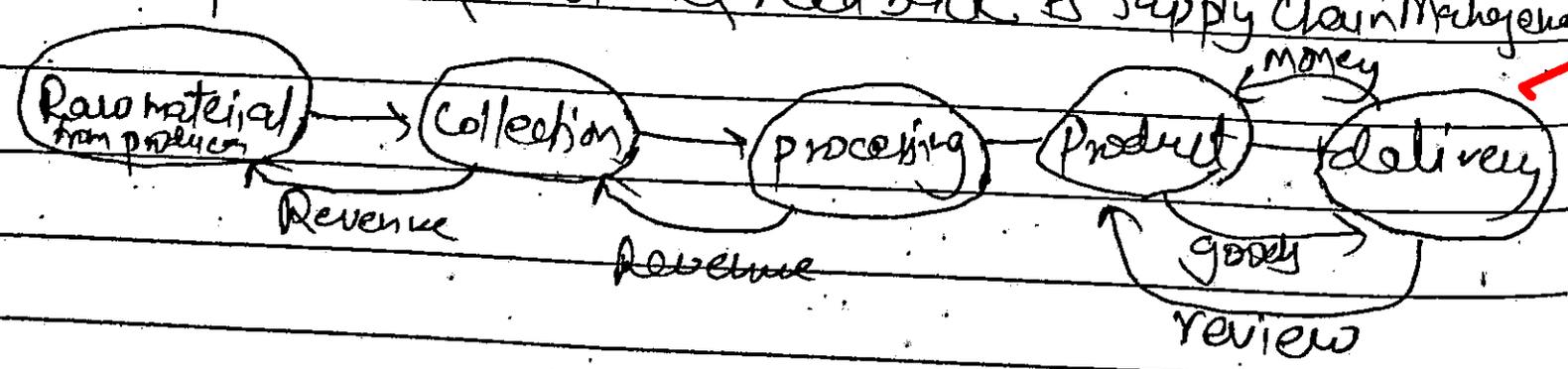
Part – A
भाग – अ

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. Define Supply Chain Management.
आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन (एस.सी.एम.) को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Managing every activity from planning, material collection to final product & customer feed back is Supply Chain Management



1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-1)

2. What is the objective of Startup India Scheme?
स्टार्टअप इंडिया योजना का उद्देश्य क्या है?

Objective — To support innovation, entrepreneurship and new Ideas in Society to resolve market challenges with unique Ideas.
→ It provides loan upto 1 Cr with low interest rate to new startups.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-3-A-2)

3. Write any four characteristics of charismatic leader.
करिश्माई नेता की कोई चार विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

Characteristics of Charismatic Leader
(i) High class of communication skills
(ii) Understand situation very well
(iii) Co-ordinate with followers (subordinate) properly
(iv) Keep relation with all stakeholders Ex. — Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln etc.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-3-A-3)

4. Highlight any four characteristics of services.
सेवाओं की कोई चार विशेषताओं को चिह्नांकित कीजिए।

(i) Must be complete & available on time
(ii) Economically viable
(iii) Ethical & moral
(iv) Easily available & at every place

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-4)

5. Name two prominent stock exchanges of India.
भारत के दो प्रमुख स्टॉक इक्स्चेन्जों के नाम बताइए।

(i) Bombay stock Exchange — 1875 relases BSE-30
(ii) National stock Exchange — 1992 releases Nifty-50.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-3-A-5)

Part – B

भाग – ब

Marks : 10

अंक : **10**

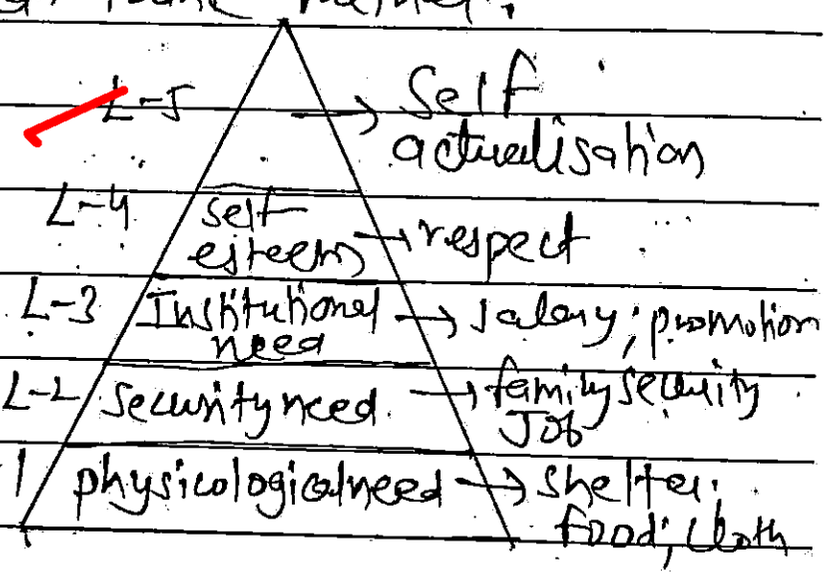
Note: Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **50** words each. Each question carries **5** marks.

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

6. Explain Need – Hierarchy Theory as per A.H. Maslow.
ए.एच. मास्लो के अनुसार आवश्यकता क्रमबद्धता सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Need-Hiegarchy Theory given by A.H. Maslow states that needs of a person changes according to its social & economical level. Basic needs are biological needs when they fulfilled & People can think further.

A person fulfilled by basic, security, institutional & self esteem need can thing about self-Actualisation. Thus only few People reach upto Level 5.



4.5(Four½)
(Q.Unit-3-B-6)

7. Explain Product Life Cycle (PLC) with characteristics of any two stages.
किन्हीं दो चरणों की विशेषताओं के साथ उत्पाद जीवन चक्र (पी.एल.सी.) का वर्णन कीजिए।

Product life cycle → It starts with planning for a product then raw material; production; promotion; sale, feedback system.

(i) Marketing – To sale a product. It includes
(a) Promotion as sale promotion, personal sales, e-promotion
(b) Branding – simple, identifiable, attractive.
(ii) Public feedback – It includes review system which may be online review; store visit review; peer to peer review.

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-3-B-7)

Paper-I

(Unit – III) (Section – C)
(यूनिट – III) (सेक्शन – C)

(20 Marks)
(20 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 are compound journal entries?
मिश्रित जर्नल प्रविष्टियाँ क्या हैं?

Those entries which gets addition whenever a new entry comes in. Thus they change everytime.
Ex → ① Bank Balance of an individual changes with every transcation
② Entries of total asset & liability in Balance sheet.

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-1)

2. Name any two methods of Trend analysis.
प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण की किन्हीं दो विधियों के नाम लिखिए।

Trend analysis is a graphical interpretation of data/selecte.
(i) Sales trend analysis
(ii) Consumption trend analysis

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-2)

3. Mention four types of responsibility centres with reference to Responsibility Accounting.
उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन के संदर्भ में चार उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रों को बताइए।

(i) Cost centre
(ii) Profit centre
(iii) Operation centre
(iv) Production centre.

1(One)
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-3)

4. What is the designation of person having highest authority in Government Audit?
सरकारी अंकेक्षण में सर्वोच्च पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति का पदनाम क्या है?

Comptroller & Auditor general (CAG) a constitutional post under Article 148 is highest authority in Government Audit.
He audits — (1) Fund maintained by Parliament, Executive (2) PSUs/PSEs (3) other body recommended by President.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-4)

5. Why Zero Base Budgeting was adopted by Government of India?
भारत सरकार द्वारा शून्य आधार बजटन क्यों अपनाया गया था?

Zero base budgeting was adopted by Govt. of India due to its benefits such as (i) Rationality of budget on needs and not on previous allocation
(ii) Fresh calculation of needs of budget for a department.
(iii) For efficient & effective use of public resources
(iv) To make an department efficient in expenditure.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-5)

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 Dual-aspect concept in context of Double Entry System of Accounting with suitable examples.
उचित उदाहरण देते हुए लेखांकन की दोहरी प्रविष्टि प्रणाली के संदर्भ में द्वि–पक्ष अवधारणा को समझाइए।

Double entry System propounded by Luca Pacioli states that every transcation is recorded

in two different heads to make accounting more effective. Example – salary paid in cash will be kept in two accounts (i) Salary Account (ii) Cash Account Thus it has dual aspect → one is accounting head → Cross checking of fund flow.

Benefits

(1) Double verification of details (2) More accurate than single entry system.

It is used in private sector activities.

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-3-C-B-6)

7. "Performance Budgeting is useful for Government and Public sector undertakings." Why?
"निष्पादन बजटिंग सरकार व सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के लिए उपयोगी है।" क्यों?

Performance budgeting is a technique of budgeting in which performance of allocated budget is ~~estime~~ estimated first & then budget is allocated.

Benefits (i) Proper utilisation of limited resource by govt & PSUs. (ii) It increases efficiency & effectiveness of functionaries. (iii) Credibility of Public will be high (iv) It guides authorities to work for welfare of public (v) It reminds official that it is Public money thus should be used in appropriate manner (vi) Reduces corruption.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-C-B-7)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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