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RAS 2016 Rank 2 A
(English Medium)

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 :	105545	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	NONAME		
Total Marks :	98.5 / 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:	98.5 / 200
Question	Total Mark / Max Mark
1	0.5 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	2 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	4 / 5
8	3.5 / 5
9	3 / 5
10	3 / 5
11	5.5 / 10
12	5 / 10
13	5.5 / 10
14	6.5 / 10
1	1.5 / 2
2	0 / 2
3	2 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	3 / 5
8	0 / 5
9	1.5 / 5
10	2.5 / 5
11	4.5 / 10
12	3.5 / 10
13	4 / 10
1	1 / 2
2	0 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0 / 2
5	1 / 2

6	3.5 / 5
7	2 / 5
1	1.5 / 2
2	1.5 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0.5 / 2
5	0 / 2
6	1.5 / 5
7	0 / 5
1	2 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	1 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	1 / 5
7	4 / 5

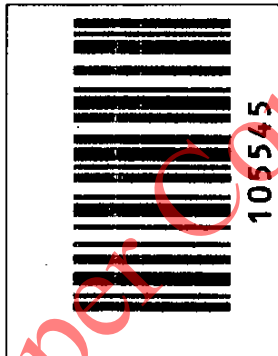
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PART - I

Paper Code

P-1



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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 (एफ 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 नंबर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा उसके प्राप्तिकों 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.



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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Paper – I GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(Total 200 Marks)

(Total 48 Questions)

Unit – I

(75 Marks)

(यूनिट – I)

(75 अंक)

Part – A

Marks : 10

भाग – अ

अंक : 10

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

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

1. What is the significance of Ghosundi Inscription ?

घोसुण्डी अभिलेख का क्या महत्व है? $\frac{1}{2}$

Ghosundi inscription was found in Nimbaheda (Chittorgarh).

It tells about the origin of Chauhans of Sakambhari.

It says that they are of Brahmin origin.

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।

✓ 'Charvak' was a religious sect which didn't believe in God. Another such sect is 'Radhaswami Satsang' which believed in Gurus and bhakti tradition.



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

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

✓₂ Akbarnama written by Abul Fazl. Aine-Akbari was another Persian literature work during reign of Akbar.

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 was known as 'Frontier Gandhi' who formed an organisation named 'Khudai Khidmatgar'. It worked in North-west frontier areas. It was a pro-congress organisation. ✓₂

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

‘श्वेतजाति पर भार’ वाक्यांश का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

✓₁ European people specially Britishers considered themselves culturally superior to other people of the world. They considered it their responsibility to refine people of other continents in cultural and life-style domain. It was called 'Whiteman's burden'.



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।

Rajasthan has rich tradition of fort architecture right from pre-medieval period. Salient features of forts of Rajasthan are big walls, strong frontiers, large palaces to live, provisions for agriculture, amusement, granary storage etc. They were constructed on strategic locations such as on major highways so that they could play dual role of defense and surveillance. Most of the forts have natural protection around them such as trenches, forests, difficult paths etc.

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, Bhakti movement was divided into two strands, one 'Shagunait' and the other 'Nirguna'. Nirgunait Bhakti proponents believed that God is formless and through Bhakti and meditation only, one can merge with the Supreme. Kabir, Nanak, Dadu, Ravidas, Peepa were the main saints of Nirguna Bhakti. They freed people from Brahminical dominance and unreasonable rituals, customs etc.



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 style of painting was a sub-school of Hadwanti style of painting which flourished during the reign of Surjan Singh and Ummed Singh. It focused on the subjects like painting palace scenes, hunting scenes etc; whereas Kishangarh style of painting was a sub-school of Marwar style which was immensely influenced by 'Vallabh cult'. It focused on subjects like Krishna Bhakti, natural scenery etc.

Similarity also can be observed as both styles make use of green and red colours in abundance and both show rich tradition of Rajasthan.

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

मुगल स्थापत्यकला में शाहजहाँ के योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए ।

Shahjahan's period is known as golden period of Mughal architecture. He took forward the legacy of mughal architecture and constructed many magnificent buildings. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Moti Masjid are some notable examples. He stressed the mughal tradition of 'Char Bagh', 'Pietruse', 'Arbore' in Taj Mahal. He gave patronage to many architects and took personal interest in architecture. So we can conclude that his contribution is praiseworthy.



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 ?

Revolt of 1857 was the first major event when Indians took to a revolution against British Raj. It was a turning point in Indian History because It set a tradition of local resistance against Britishers. After the revolt, East India Company was forced to give command British government and British government started following a policy of non-interference and 'divide and rule'. Indian National Movement also traces its roots in this revolution to some extent.

Part - C

Marks : 40

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 ?

Mahatma Gandhi came to India from South Africa in 1915. He initially didn't form any opinion about Indian struggle against Britishers and travelled across length



and breadth of India to get a sense of Indian people's mindset. He led three movements in 1917-18, namely, Champaran Movement, Kheda Struggle, Ahmednagar Mill Strike. In these movements, he used his technique of 'Satyagraha' and realised that Indian masses have great potential for becoming protestors and freedom fighters.

Before the advent of Gandhi, Indian National Congress didn't pay attention to the role of masses as they believed masses are illiterate and incapable of resisting. But Gandhi proved that masses are the only means to make a national level struggle alive. Through his movements, such as Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement, he converted Indian National Movement into a mass movement. He proved that no national struggle can survive and win without the support of masses. Peasants, labourers, lower-middle classes were ardent supporters of Gandhi and proved instrumental in national movement's success.



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

राजस्थान के प्रजामण्डल आन्दोलन की मूलभूत विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Prajamandal movement in Rajasthan caught pace especially after 1938 Haripura Session of Congress. There were some prajamandals working before 1938 such as Jaipur Prajamandal, Jodhpur Prajamandal but after 1938, this movement spread to all princely states (except Jaisalmer).

Basic features of Prajamandal movement can be underlined as : (1) They were aimed at establishing self and responsible government under the auspices of King.

(2) They demanded formation of a Constituent Assembly and provincial legislature where elected people will form government.

(3) There was wide-scale difference between the extent of activities undertaken by them. Some prajamandals were keen to be a part of National Movement such as Jodhpur Prajamandals while some were interested in keeping a distance such as Jaipur Prajamandals.

(4) These movements proved to be a good aid for the energetic nationalistic scene of the decade of 1950.



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 an important contribution to the socio-religious awakening of Indian in 19th century. He was proponent of 'Neo-Hinduism' where he mixed his modern educational elements with his Gurm Ramkrishnan Paramhans's Vedant philosophy.

He established 'Ramkrishna Mission' in 1897 at a place called Belur. Through this, he propogated a path of Bhakti, meditation and rationality. He attacked the prevalent practices of idolatry, untouchability, social discrimination, ritualism. He opined that Indian culture is superior and Upanishadic philosophy of Indian culture is better than any European philosophy. It provided a much-needed self-confidence to Indian people and helped them to remove their inferiority complex.

He took Indian culture to foreign countries. He inspired youth to fight against British and made them politically awakened which contributed immensely to Indian National Movement also.



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 ?

'Enlightenment Age' also known as 'Age of Reason' is said to be a period of 1700s and 1800s when some European scholars started opining that 'reason' is a means through truth can be discovered and all problems can be solved. Enlightenment focused on three principles namely, Individualism (focus on individual), Rationalism (use of reason), Relativism (respect for others).

It started with two British scholars Thomas Hobbes, and Locke who gave their theories about political systems. Then, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire further propagated notions of individual liberty, equality, democracy. 'Kant' a notable scholar of this era said when people start talking about political systems, surely they are 'enlightened.'

European society, culture, political system, economy - all were immensely influenced by enlightenment. Absolute monarch started to think about giving people rights. Women's conditions improved. - People took inspiration from enlightenment thinkers and started demanding political liberty as given to Britishers after Glorious Revolution.



(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 ?

'Poonam field' is a latest discovered oil field in

Barmer-Sanchore basin.

2. What are mini uphar markets ?

मिनी उपहार बाजार क्या है ?

Mini uphar markets are the retail outlets of RAJSSICO, opened to promote handicraft industries in Rajasthan.

Here handicraft products of Rajasthan's artisans are marketed.



3. What is the basic theme underlying the National Agricultural Market (NAM) policy ?

राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार नीति में अंतर्निहित मूल भावना क्या है ?

National Agriculture Market Policy underlines the importance of agriculture marketing for sustainability and economic viability of agriculture. A seamless electronic platform based market (e-NAM) is conceptualised under this policy.

4. What is the curse of Green Revolution ?

हरित क्रांति का अभिशाप क्या है ?

Green Revolution led to regional disparity between North India and other parts of the country. It caused soil degradation due to indiscriminate use of chemical fertilisers.

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 ?

Blue pottery art of Jaipur and Thera art of Pratapgadh have recently been given GI tags.

Part - B
भाग - बMarks : 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 a growth involving all sections of society, all regions of country so that it can remain sustainable; whereas financial inclusion means to bring all sections of society and all regions of the country under formal financial system.

Financial inclusion is a means to achieve inclusive development whereas inclusive development is a broad term.

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।

Dual structure of Goods and Services Tax means that there are two types of taxes under GST - First, Central GST (by subsuming all central indirect taxes except Customs Duty) and Second, State GST (by subsuming all state taxes except excise duty on liquor). A third IGST is also there. This dual structure is proposed keeping in mind the vast geographical extent of the country and the spirit of federalism, so It is quite agreeable.



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

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

Interest subvention refers to the policy of the government where it ~~either~~ reduces the interest rate on the agricultural credit by compensating to banks from government money. Interest subvention scheme is aimed at distressing the already burdened farmer of the country by providing him some economic concession.

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

प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

Pradhan Mantri Kshetraj Kalyan Yojana is a latest scheme of central government which focuses on the sustainable development of mineral rich areas of the country. It announces incentives for those license holder who undertake mining operations keeping in mind the ecological balance of the region.

There are provisions for training of miners in latest technologies and the community around the mining areas is also taken care of.



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 ।

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan is aimed at making villages of Rajasthan water sufficient and sustainable.

It has a target of making 21,000 villages of the state water sufficient in the four years time frame from the launching of the scheme. This is an integrated concept of water management based on 'water budgeting', 'crowd funding' and community based management.

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. 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 व्यवस्था अपनाई जानी चाहिए ?

As per the Indian government's target of increasing farmers' income ^{to} double, an all around integrated effort should be put in practice.



Strategy to achieve this target should be based upon the life-cycle approach wherein all aspects related to agriculture should be focused upon.

Farmers, firstly, should be given all required inputs such as agriculture credit, irrigation facilities, fertilisers, new innovative farming techniques. Some notable scheme in these fields are PM Kushi Sinchai Yojna, Urea subsidy, NPK based subsidy, interest subvention etc. Then, farmer should ensured about the safety of his livelihood in case of failure of crops. Insurance schemes such as PM Fasal Bima Yojna is a good step towards this. Insurance schemes should also cover post-harvest losses. Farmers should be provided with strong agriculture market with least intermediaries. e-NAM is a good step towards this. Price support mechanism (MSP) should be strengthened.

In this way, a composite strategy covering all aspects of agriculture is the only way of achieving this huge target of doubling farmers' income. ✓_{4½}



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's new foreign trade policy (2015-20) aims at exports promotion, industrial development and value addition. This policy is very much in line with 'Make In India', 'Digital India' and 'ease of doing business'.

It aims at maximising the value addition in products before exporting them and has special incentives for people for doing it. In this way it promotes 'Make in India'. It has two schemes Manufacturing Exports From India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS), which aim at promoting exports from both manufacturing and Services sectors.

It has special incentives for exports in electronics and IT products. A robust IT infrastructure is also envisaged for Central Board of Excise and Services. In this way, it is very much in line with 'Digital India'.

This policy has a provision of free transfer of duty scrips to pay any kind of tax. This provision proves that the policy is aimed at promoting 'Ease of Doing Business'.



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

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

Bureau for Partnership in Rajasthan (BPR) is a society established under Societies Registration Act of Rajasthan. BPR is an important part of public-private partnership (PPP) structure of Rajasthan government.

BPR's major objectives can be enlisted as following :

(1) To advise state government about the principles that should be focused upon while engaging in a P-P-P project.

(2) To suggest measures to increase investments and enthusiasm from private sector.

(3) To aid and advice CID (Council for Infrastructure Development) and ECID (Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development) about the successful implementation of ongoing P-P-P projects.

(4) To act as a facilitator for both government and private investors and ensure success of the project.

BPR has proved to be a very instrumental in agreeing of various P-P-P projects such as State Highways Projects with IL&FS company.



(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।

✓_{1/2} M. Srinivasan, ✓_{1/2} G.S. Ghurye, Sajjan Singh, Dr. ^{Omi} Gailveat
are four noted sociologists of India.

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?

'Varna system' was based on the choice of occupation, but in later-vedic period, it became hereditary and transformed into a rigid 'caste-system'. In caste-system, every cast is associated with an occupation and status in the cast hierarchy is also decided by the purity of the occupation.



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

संस्कृतिकरण की प्रक्रिया से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ?

0

Sanskritisation refers to a process where lower cast people start adopting practices of upper classes and starts leaving some of their practices.

4. What do you understand by Child Marriage ?

बाल विवाह से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

0

Child marriage means when a person below the age of 18 years is married. Child marriage is legally prohibited by Child Marriage Prevention Act.

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

Four major problems of tribals in Rajasthan :

(1) Social evils such as superstitions, ritualism, discrimination against women (Kookdi ki Rasm in Sانسی tribe).

(2) Unemployment and illiteracy (3) Isolation from mainstream society (4) Violation of their forest rights dignity rights etc.



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।



G.S Ghurye gave following characteristics of Indian caste system
(1) Segmental Division of Society — every cast is a separate self-sufficient division. (2) Association of hereditary occupation with every individual. (3) Restrictions of social mobility and social intercourse. (4) imposition of civil disabilities on certain sections (5) Restriction on marriage outside caste (endogamy should be followed).

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



Terrorism is mostly inspired by religious and social ideologies. The acts of terror based on these ideologies create a situation of conflict and tension in the society where social harmony is disrupted and social distrust breeds. Social consequences of terrorism may also include, deterioration of the spirit of cooperation, birth of atmosphere of distrust, communal riots etc.



(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. What do you mean by delegation ?

भारारपण से आपका क्या आशय है ?

Delegation is a process of transfer of authority from one level to another level in an organisation. It can be downward, upward, horizontal. It can also be categorised as full delegation or partial delegation.

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

सेवा हेतु 'विपणन संमिश्र' में क्या समाहित है ?

Marketing mix for a service includes four major activities, namely, product, price, place (distribution) and promotion. All these four activities of marketing are interdependent and should be carried out in appropriate proportion. That's why it is called a marketing mix.



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

एक कंपनी की 'पूंजी संरचना' क्या है ?

'Capital Structure' of a company means the proportion of different types of long term funding sources such as equity shares, preferential shares, long term loans, debt instruments (bonds, debentures). In short, it tell about the ratio of owned capital and borrowed capital.

4. Distinguish between 'Recruitment and Selection'.

भर्ती एवं चयन में अंतर कीजिए ।

Recruitment	Selection
(1) a process of are creating a pool of potential employees	(1) a process of selecting employees from that pool.
(2) Positive process	(2) Negative process
(3) Simple process ✓ _{1/2}	(3) Complex process

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

'साधारण अंश' से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

Ordinary share refers to those shares which are normal ~~equity~~ shares and not any other kind of share such as ~~per~~ preferential share, convertible shares etc.

Part - B
भाग - बMarks : 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।

Wheel, chain and circle communication networks are types of formal communication. In wheel communication, superior is at the hub of the wheel and subordinates are at the ends of spokes. They are not allowed to interact between them. In chain communication, one subordinate can communicate with only one superior and one subordinate. In circle communication, one person can talk with adjacent two persons and not with anyone else.

7. Explain different stages of product life cycle.
उत्पाद जीवन चक्र की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं को समझाइए।

Product life cycle also known as 'Operation cycle' includes various stages. It starts with purchasing of raw materials with working capital. After production process, raw material changes into either intermediate product or final product. This product is now sold in markets and it converts again into working capital either in form of cash or bills receivable.



(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।

Financial statement analysis has two following major objectives:

(1) It tells about the profitability of the company by analysis of income-expenditure statement.

(2) Second major objective is to ascertain solvency of an organisation by analysis of balance sheet (Assets & Liabilities Statement).

2. What do you understand by Net Working Capital ?

शुद्ध कार्यशील पूँजी से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

'Net Working Capital' is the capital of an organisation which funds its day-to-day operational needs. It is calculated by subtracting 'current liabilities' of a company from 'current assets' of the company.



3. Define Social Accounting.

सामाजिक लेखांकन को परिभाषित कीजिये ।

'Social Accounting' is a process of keeping an account of the adverse impacts of organisation activities on society and environment and investments done to mitigate those impacts. It is a combination of 'Responsibility Accounting' and 'Corporate Social Responsibility'.

4. Write any two limitations of Responsibility Accounting.

उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन की कोई दो सीमायें लिखिये ।

Two limitation of Responsibility Accounting :

(1) It is not practically possible to fix accounting accountability in absolute quantifiable terms.

(2) Increasing interdependence of departments on each-other restricts the scope of fixing accountability on one.

5. Write formulae of

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

निम्न के फार्मूले लिखिये :

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

'Solvency Ratio' is a technique of financial statement analysis in which long term solvency of company is determined.
$$\text{solvency ratio} = \frac{\text{long term liabilities (capital liabilities)}}{\text{long term assets (capital assets)}}$$

'Debt-Equity' Ratio is used to determine financial soundness of an organisation.
$$\text{Debt-Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{borrowed capital (bonds, loans)}}{\text{owned capital (shares)}}$$



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. Give any five differences between Fixed and Flexible Budgets.

स्थिर व लोचशील बजट में कोई पाँच अन्तर बताइये।

Five differences between fixed and flexible budgets are as

following: (1) Fixed budget is suitable for organisation working in stable environment whereas flexible budgets are for dynamic organisations. (2) Fixed budget doesn't have scope for changes whereas flexible budget has this scope.

(3) Fixed budget ensures more accountability whereas flexible budget doesn't. (4) Fixed budget ensures discipline whereas flexible budget ensures innovation. (5) Fixed budget is in directive style of management whereas flexible budget is in participative style of management.

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 is a measure of managerial control in an organisation wherein different departments are fixed as responsibility centres for different processes and aims.

Four major responsibility centres are:

(1) Cost centre - It is entrusted responsibility of minimising the costs. Generally, production department is made 'cost centre'.

(2) Income centre - responsible for maximising revenues. e.g. marketing department.

(3) Profit centre - responsible for maximising profits.

(4) Investment centre - responsible for maximising return on investment (ROI).

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