



PART - I

Paper Code

P-1



DATE PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

परीक्षार्थी कृपया ध्यान से पढ़ें

Answer Script (including Paper for rough work) i.e. Name, Address, Roll

en even in
ords, num
examinati
or which

कहीं पर भी

XYZ, AB

प्रक, आदि

जाकर भी

NT INST

Answer Bo

प्रश्नोत्तर

or not pri

lator and

या अमुद्रित

यर्थी का हो

y on Cove

deduct 5 m

कवर पृष्ठ

आयोग द्वा

in which

over Shee

य सूचनाएँ

क्षतिग्रस्त

erent units

जित है। प्र

re either of

reated as

द्रण या तथ

glish, not

andi or En

क में दीजिये

अलग से

rs only in

the borde

किसी भी प्र

बाहर लिखे

swers bey

अधिक नह

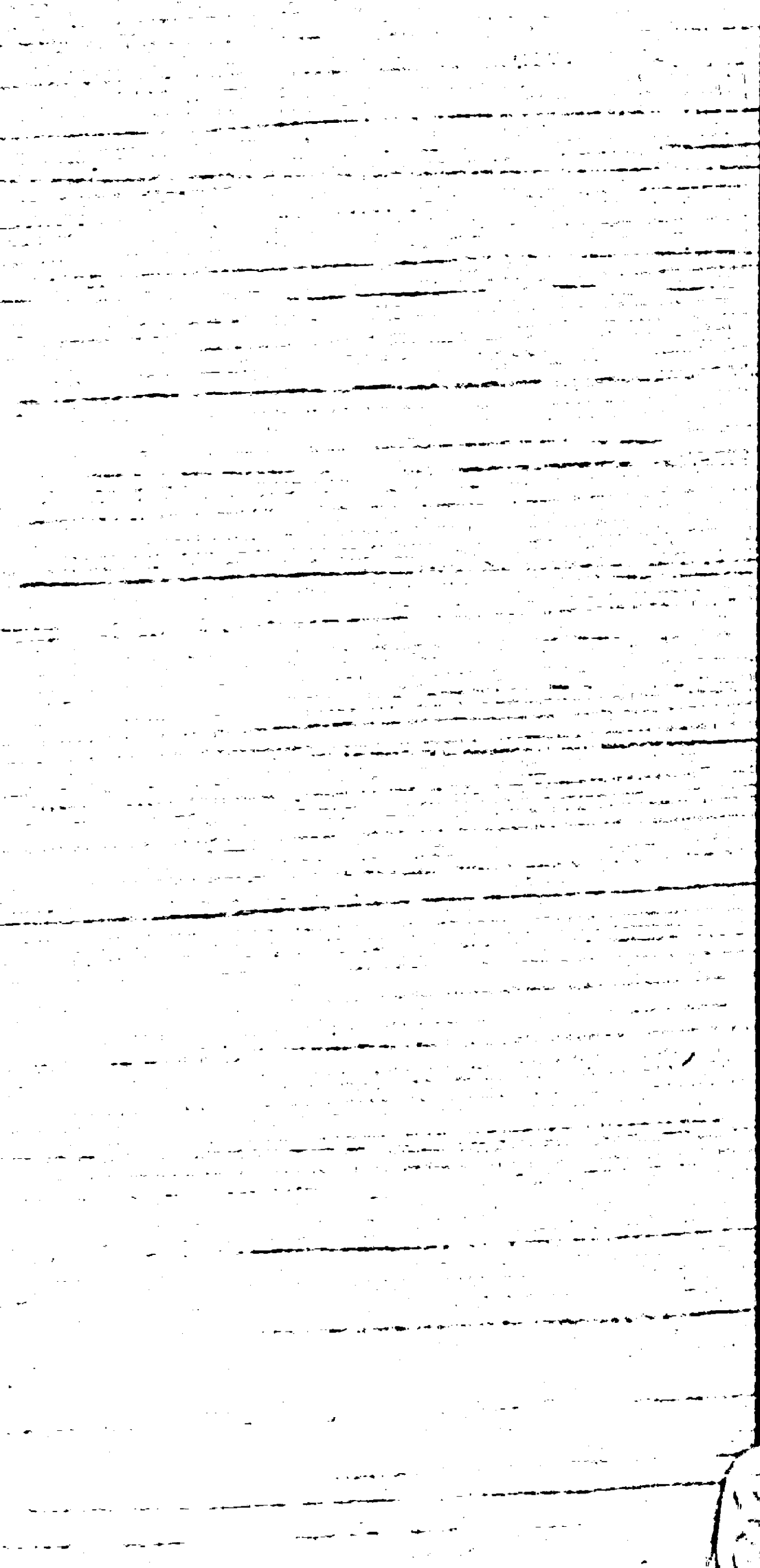
stion out

Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-1-A	10	3.5
Unit-1-B	25	11.5
Unit-1-C	40	12.5
Unit-2-A	10	6.75
Unit-2-B	25	7.5
Unit-2-C	30	13.5
Unit-3-A	20	13.75
Unit-3-B	20	8.5
Unit-3-C	20	10.5
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	88
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Eighty Eight

का विकल्प दिया गया है और 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
ग्रा उसकी संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

Candidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as
on 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 (महत्वपूर्ण 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 प्वाइंट पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ पर रोल नम्बर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तियों 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 हिन्दी 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 लाइन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाइन 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 जाँचा 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:

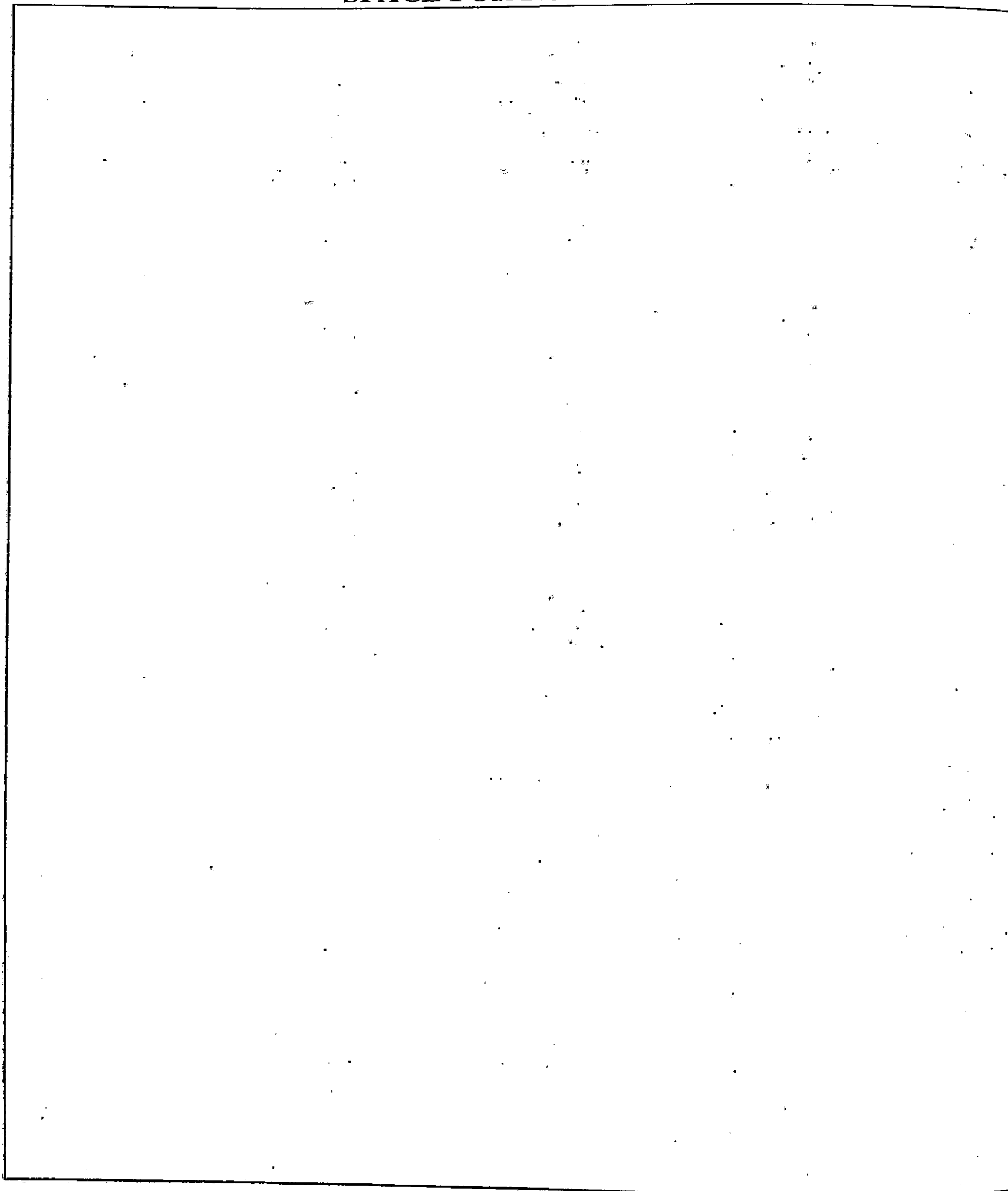
If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as identification is done, then his entire examination shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

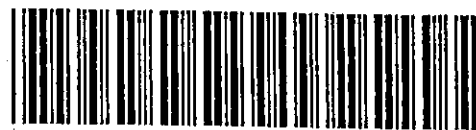
Paper-I

4



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।

1. Yoga

2. Nyaya

3. Vaisheshika

4. Uttara Mimamsa (Uedenda)

2. What is Ravanhatha?

रावण हत्था क्या है?

Musical Instrument, with wires

Played by followers of Pasurji during

praying, similar to veena etc.

Strings are moved and sound created.

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-1-A-1)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-1-A-2)



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

Branch of Sufism started by Suhrawardi.
They played political role, unworldly life,
Beggars & fakirs were not allowed in their
kharkah. They followed Shariyat laws.

0.25(Zero¹/₄)
(Q.Unit-1-A-3)

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

After the arrest of Main leaders, second line
leaders played leading role like Aruna Asaf Ali,
lead the movement along with Usha Mehta,
Jai Prakash, unite women, awareness by newspapers.

0.75(Zero³/₄)
(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?

Painter living Rainassae.
Simon Painted
Germany X

X

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-1-A-5)



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।

Narshihvarman-II, Pallava Ruler,
Features:- ① Peak time of Dravid architecture
 2) Huge Vimanas of stepped pyramid shape
 3) Konchi - Kailashnath temple, Ellorashwari
temple, Ukkuth Perimal Temple
 4) Beautiful ornamentation, Some Copurams
 5) Kalyan Mandap, Chabukam, Ardhmandap
 6. Pudakeshvara path, huge temples, walled premises,
water tank

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।

During Revolt of 1857 Kanwar Singh lead
the movement from Jagdishpur, he united
the people and soldiers and fought against
the British empire, opposed British
police, provide supplementary role

4(Four)
(Q. Unit-1-B-6)



to Tantiya Tope, Nana Sahab - Konpur, Rani Lakshmbai
Thansi, some officers of British army were
killed, raise voice against adverses, fought for
rights.

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-1-B-7)

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

Rajasthan Integration took place in 7 phases

Phase 6:- 26 January 1951

Akru, Delwara area were merged in Bombay.
Village of Chokul Bhai class and many villages in Rajasthan
United State of Greater Rajasthan formed.

Phase 7 - 01 November 1956, State Reorganisation

Akru, Delwara and some part again merged
in Rajasthan, Simer - Marwara also merged.

Present Rajasthan was formed, Fazl Ali

Commission recommendation were followed.

2.5(Two½)
(Q. Unit-1-B-8)

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

Cause:- High tax rates, Land Revenue, Chauri Tax

1. Feudal lord Anoop Singh exempted taxes

2. But Mewar Ruler rejected due to recommendation



- of Trench. 3) Trench called the agreement as Bolsevik Agreement 4) Feudal lord pay concern to farmers demand.
- 5) Trench open fixed on Farmers - Govindpura Naseeru
- 6) Some farmers along with Roolaji and Krupaji died in firing 7) Movement was started by Shakar peasants
- 8) Leaders like Sadhu Sitaram Das, Ram Narayan Chaudhary

10. Discuss the ideological background of American War of Independence.

अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि की विवेचना करें।

Nature :- Some historians called it Revolution, others - Economic Revolution, Civil War etc

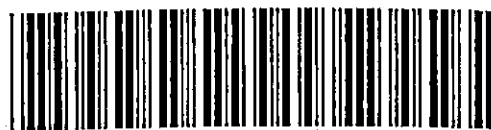
- Background :- 1) Lack of Sympathy of American Resident towards motherland. 2) Intellectual Awakening - Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin
- 3) Tension between Governor and Legislative Assembly
- 4) Theoretical difference between British Parliament and American Colonies.
- 5) openness in colonies.

- 6) negligible interference by Britain - Colonies developed much
- 7) Economic policies of George - III - Sugar tax, Stamp duty.
- 8) Seven year wars - 9)

Human Rights	Political Rights
Religious freedom	Democracy

3.5(Three½)
(Q.Unit-1-B-9)

0 (Zero)
(Q.Unit-1-B-10)



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।

Indian classical Literature is very rich which can be classified into two parts.

Charan

Bhaat

1. Veer Ras

1. Smṛgan Ras

2. Language - Dīngal

2. Language - Pīngal

3. Charan poets - Western Rajasthan

3. Bhaat poets - Eastern Rajasthan

Significance :- 1) The main identity to Rajasthan Literature is basically provided by Charan Poets.

2) Development of Dīngal Sublanguage of Mauvairi

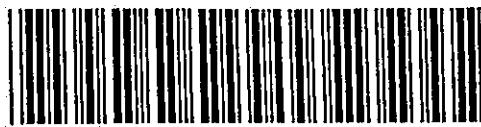
3) Provided motivation to Rulers for get Victory in war.

4) Vally Krishen Rukmani Ri

Power of 10000 horses

19th Purni doarsa
54 vedes Adada

written by Prithvi Raj Rasthore - Dīngal ka Heroism



5) Development of various tents And provide base to modern literature. 6) Dayal Das; Mukherjee Nair

7) Narsi Rikhiat - Census, Manus Gazette

8) Isar Das, Ashta Ram Information about contemporary social, political and Administration

also wrote love stories - Raga Bheradi Le Duka

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।

The concept of Theosophical society was promoted in India by Annie Besant who came from Ireland. She started the Theosophical society from Eydiyar - Tamil Nadu

- Later it spread in whole Madras state and supported by people spread in south India
- As it was practical approach to gain influence and easily understood by people.
- Annie Besant influenced the leader of Indian National Congress and got support from INC, less spread in North India.
- Strong belief system - Monothism, non idol worship, promoted Rational and Scientific thinking.

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-11)

3(Three)
(Q.Unit-1-C-12)



- Annie Besant along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak started Home Rule movement in 1916
- This also leads to political awareness and awareness towards rights of self.

⇒ In conclusion we can say that it spread from south and foreign but impacted significant area in South India impacted the Social, Cultural, Religious and Political sectors

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।

During 1939-45, the second world war impacted the whole world Socially, Economically, and Politically.

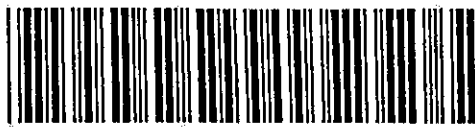
* Development of Indigenous industries:-

⇒ During Industrial Revolution in Britain in 18th century - Indian industries collapsed severely - Mainly Textile sector and leads to loss of wealth.

⇒ During World War-II → India was fighting for Independence and several movement like → Swaraj

→ Non-cooperation
→ Civil disobedience
→ Philosophy

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-12)



- ⇒ Textile Industry boosted again - Corkham mission
- ⇒ Bergal Chemicals and Pharma Company - P. C. Roy
- ⇒ Village industries, Cottage industries, Agriculture was focused, Handicraft industries.
- ⇒ Some examples of indigenous painting - Aurindya with Rajore

1(One)

(Q. Unit-1-C-13)

* In Conclusion it was an era of Nationalism, political awareness and reversed the impact of Industrial Revolution.

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।

After 1750, the European Agriculture based society changed to Machine based industrial society.
There was huge increase in production Manufacturing distribution

Technical Revolution:-

<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Textile</u>	<u>Others</u>
Drill machine, Crop cycle	Spinning Jenny	Transport and Communication
Animal Breeding	Flying Shuttle	Steam engine - Clement
Scientific Agriculture - Jangam	Water frame	- Telegraph
Power loom	Cotton gin	- Postal Systems
Crop cutting machine	Sewing machine	→ Telephone - Graham Bell
Wheat separating Machine		

⇒ Not limited to Technical :-

① SOCIAL REVOLUTION :- ① Employment Rise

2. Rise in living standard 3) Rise in Income

4. new classes - Capital class
Labour class



5. Urbanisation - Slums, Entertainment Source

6. Demographic - Rise in population

② Economic:- 1. Capitalism Ideology.

2. Industrial sector developed 3. Transport and

communication 4. Roads 5. Ports 6. Cannals.

7. Technology Transfer - Main Ships

* In conclusion it impacted both the colonies and Imperial states socially and Economically. Also effected the Political Scenarios

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?

1. Cement 2. Coal 3. Refinery

4. Oil and Natural Gas 5. Petroleum

6. Textile 7.

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

1. Jatropha

2. Karanja ~~X~~ (Eastern Star)

3.5 (Three½)

(Q. Unit-1-C-14)

1.5 (One½)

(Q. Unit-2-A-1)

0 (Zero)

(Q. Unit-2-A-2)



3. Rice Husk 4. Cow Dung
5. neem, Mahua 6. Mohoba Tojoba
7. Agriculture waste - 8) Baggage

0.5(Zero½)

(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।

1. Salaries of Employment 2. Pensions
3. Subsidy 4. Payment of Loans
5. Payment of Interest
6. Daily working operation costs
7. Defence expenditure (Cost-Fuel etc.)

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।

Objective :- 1) Increasing agri competitiveness - Technology
2. Climate Resilience crops 3. Sustainable Agriculture

Agency :- World Bank

17 clusters in 17 districts.

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-2-A-4)

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

The development which is permanent



inclusive, balanced, integrated, pay
concern to present as well as future.

1. Climate Action, 2) Socio-Economic Development
3) Poverty elimination 4) zero hunger 5. Peace.

1.75(One³/₄)

(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।

	Micro	Small	Medium
<u>Investment</u>	10 crore	20 crore	50 crore
	X	X	
<u>Turnover</u> →	50 crore	100 crore	250 crore

They are backbone Backbone of all other industries, provide employment, raw material to big industries.

1(One)

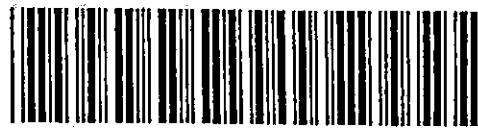
(Q Unit-2-B-6)

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

operated under Rajasthan Skill Development Board
Objectives ① Increase in Social Skills
② Providing sustainable livelihood
③ Support to Beggars, deprived
to get employment.

1.5(One¹/₂)

(Q.Unit-2-B-7)



- 4) Socio-economic growth and development
 5) Employment based ~~programme~~ and project
 6) Inclusive, balanced and equity based development

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?

To create new employment in country

- ① Loans are provided - interest free, subsidy
- ② Interest subvention to employers.
- ③ Convergence with other schemes - ^{Startup India} Stand up India
- ④ Incubation facilities - Atal Innovation Mission, Atal Incubation Centre.
- ⑤ Skill Development programme.
- ⑥ State of the Art - Research and Innovation
- ⑦ Tax Exemption, promoting Green field sector

9. Explain the main features of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2019.

राजस्थान निवेश प्रोत्साहन योजना 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं को समझाइए।

- ① To boost the industrial sector in Rajasthan
- ② Attract investment - one stop solution
- ③ 100% State GST exemption for 7 years.
- ④ upto 100% exemption on Stamp duty,
electricity tax and other taxes of states
- ⑤ Mining sector also included in it

0 (Zero)

(Q. Unit-2-B-8)



- 6) Provides Hassle free services and support
 7) Land acquisition, Easy approval from ~~Department~~ Bureau of Investment (BIP)
 8) Converse and Complement $\rightarrow$ Invest Rajasthan

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।

206 word $\rightarrow$ [13]

1. Achieving Carbon ~~Neutrality~~ - Net zero emission
2. Fast development and deployment of
technologies of clean ~~energy~~ and sustainability
3. Financing and development of Renewable ~~Energy~~
Wind Energy, Solar energy etc
4. Afforestation & DRIP program
5. Reduce the fossil fuel based finance
6. Finance to sectors supporting sustainable development

2.5(Two½)

(Q. Unit-2-B-9)

2.5(Two½)

(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?

The ambitious project to infuse 20 Lakh Cr
finance to make India Self-Reliant in
all the sectors Globalisation + Self-Reliant



KEY MEASURES :-

- ① PLI Scheme → 13 Sectors → Textile, Pharma, Automobile, Mobile etc.
 ↓
 To boost domestic industries
 Attract foreign companies, Attract investment
- ② Defence Sector → Development of Indigenous weapons
 ↓
 Buyers to Joint production - Ak 203 Rifle, Kamov Helicopter
 Development of drone, tanks - HAL
- ③ Agriculture → organic farming
 ↓
 credit facility, Insurance, Sustainable Agriculture, Kisan Sampada Yojana
- ④ Food Processing Industry → Value Addition
 ↓
 Multimodal Logistic Park
- ⑤ Mission GATI Shakti → Reducing Logistics Cost
 ↓
 Platform for departments → Integration of = Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Odan Yojana
- ⑥ Service Sector → Various sector under PLI Scheme
 ↓
 Providing Incubation, Venture Capital, Innovation

So, in CONCLUSION it is blend of Globalization & Self Reliant to make India \$5 Trillion Economy.

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।

"No development is sustainable without the active participation of women."

⇒ Chief Minister's 7 point programme includes.

- ① Control on Population, family programme
- ② Compulsory education to women till 10th class
- ③ Reducing IMR, MMR providing institutional delivery

2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-2-C-11)



4. Safe and healthy Environment for working of females in offices and work place

5. Active role in management, politics and higher education

6. Skill development and livelihood.

7. Self dependent, self reliable.

⇒ Efforts :- ① Support to Self Help Group (SHG)

② Jan Aadhar Card - women as head.

③ Institutional delivery, Janasuraksha Yojana

④ IM Shakti Udaan, Shakti

⑤ Jagriti - Back to work Sathi

⑥ Mukhya Mantri Raj Shree Yojana - 50000 Rs

⑦ Kali Bai Bheel Scooty distribution Yojana

⑧ New Narayan Yojana (Scooty)

⇒ In Conclusion - This 7 point programme provided important benchmark - Later 20 point programme for inclusive development of women

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।

⇒ For promoting clean energy and sustainable development. Target to achieve 30000mw of solar energy. Capacity: 142 GW

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



- ⇒ 300 MW roof top solar energy - Solar Cities
- ⇒ off-grid solar plants for power generation
- ⇒ DISCOMS - to purchase power on basis of agreement and objectives decided.
- ⇒ Development of solar plants on - Reservoirs - Canals
- ⇒ Utilisation of barren land not used for other purpose - permission to farmers
- ⇒ sale of extra powers by farmers of on-grid power plants.
- ⇒ Solarisation of ^{already existing pumps.} Solar Photovoltaic pumps
- ⇒ Incentives to farmers and other investment on solar projects.
- ⇒ Rise income of farmers; supporting scheme like KUSUM for strengthening farmers.

NEED:-

- ① Sustainable development
- ② Huge availability to land for plants
- ③ 1325 days solar radiation availability
- ④ high intensity of sun light.

SDG - 7 | Paris Agreement - 2015

- ⇒ Support to Nationally Determined Goals (NDG)
- ⇒ ISA (International Solar Alliance)



(Unit - III) (Section - A)
(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - A)

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

In 1929, Sharda Act was to limit the age of marriage.

Minimum Age	Boys	Girls
	18	14

Now, ✓

Boys - 21

Girls - 18

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

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

- ① Privileges to upper castes - Duj
- ② Discrimination based on caste - occupation marriage
- ③ Promote untouchability (Violate Art 17)
- ④ Closed system - Permanent - Inmate
- ⑤ Violates article 14 to 18 of Indian Constitution

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

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

The theory of 'Vasudha Kutumbakam' now termed as Globalisation is free flow of Culture, Capital, human, technologies, goods and services among all countries. [Removing] - Traditional boundaries

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



4. Define political corruption.

राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार को परिभाषित कीजिए।

① Non Justifiable Distribution of Resources.

② "Crony Capitalism" - nexus between Emancipating

③ Mixture of power and post Private Business

④ Violating Political Justice for self interest

5. What is the eligibility of 'old age pension' in Rajasthan?

राजस्थान में 'वृद्धावस्था पेंशन' की पात्रता क्या है?

Male :- 58 - 75 years	Above 75 years
	both ✓
Female - 55 - 75 years	1000 Rs / month

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. 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?

Sovereign caste

① The caste having large number of population in village - more than other caste

② Suppress the rights of other caste.

③ Promote rights of self caste

④ Create political premium and act as

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-3-A-4)

1.25(One¼)

(Q.Unit-3-A-5)

1(One)

(Q.Unit-3-B-6)



pressure group during election and
policy formulation to try to get
social, economic and political dominance

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

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

- 1) Identity crisis - En Kathodi - 40 to 50 families
- 2) Far from main socio economic development
- Health, Education
- 3) Loss of forest rights, reduce forests
- 4) Culture and dialect loss
- 5) Livelihood crisis - lack of employment
others → Rehabilitation
→ Basic Amenities - water, food
→ Exploitation

4(Four)
(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।

The planning, organising, coordinating,
procuring the raw materials, manufacturing,
Logistics, Transportation, Distribution
Storage, warehousing activities of
goods and services from
point of order to point of sale

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-3-A-1)



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

To provide finance to SC/ST/women
to set up enterprises in green sectors
5 lakh to 10 ~~crore~~ fund availability.
To boost new start up, livelihood generation
socio economic development.

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

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

Ex: Gandhi ji

1. Good ~~communication~~ skill, Motivation skill.
2. Characteristics are by birth - Innate.
3. Good social skills, Emotional Intelligence.
4. Leadership qualities → Goals
Ability to influence → decision making
Initiative

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-3)

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

1. Finance -	Provided
2. Land - cheap	by
3. Managerial - skilled managers	Incubators
4. Technologies	to
	Startups

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-3-A-4)

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

1. National Stock Exchange (NSE)

2. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

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



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।

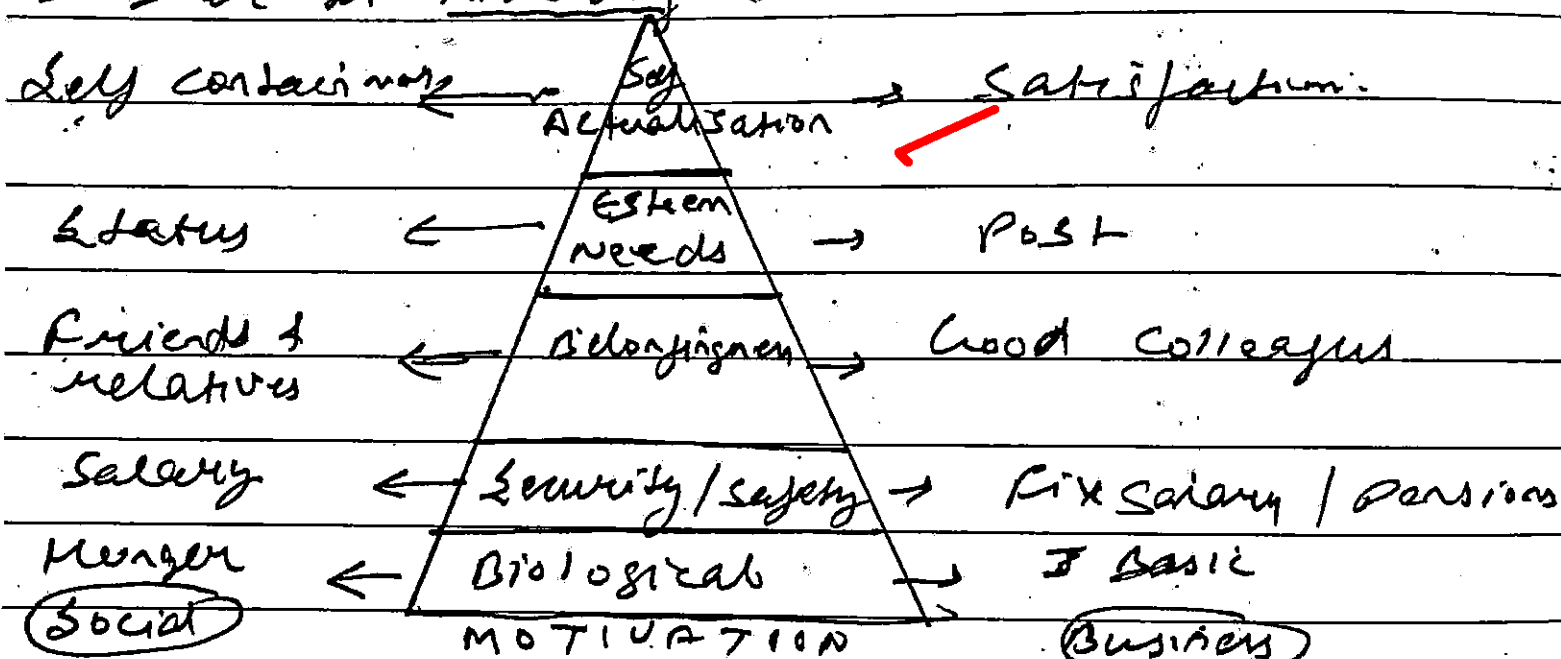
6. Explain Need - Hierarchy Theory as per A.H. Maslow.

ए.एच. मास्लो के अनुसार आवश्यकता क्रमबद्धता सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Assumptions :- Motives are driven by needs

① Next motive attracts after achievement of needs

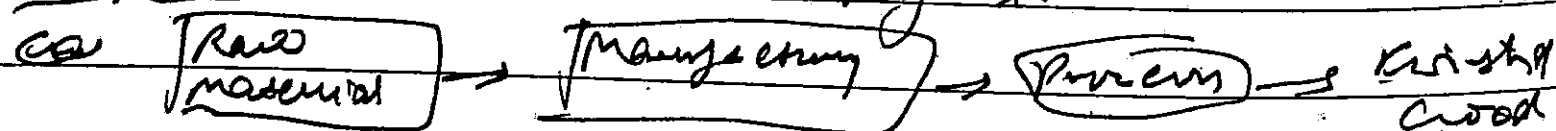
② There is hierarchy in needs.



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।

The time taken to develop a new material to develop as finished goods for sale. Capital structure & working capital is decided by it.



→ Indicates Managerial Efficiency

→ Productivity of organization

→ Stock Turn over Ratio

→ Used in Ratio analysis

4(Four)

(Q.Unit-3-B-6)

0 (Zero)

(Q.Unit-3-B-7)



(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. What are compound journal entries?

मिश्रित जर्नल प्रविष्टियाँ क्या हैं?

Used in Double entry system of accounting in which both aspects of transaction are recorded compoundly. debit and credit Account are managed which should be balanced.

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।

① Percentage method



② Proportion method

data of series of years are taken for comparing elements of financial statement

1(One)

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

0.5(Zero½)

(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।

① Profit Centre

② Cost Centre

③ Distribution Centre

④ Production Centre

Separate Target & Responsibility are given to each responsibility Center

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 and Auditor General (CAG)
is the head of Account and Auditing
Department. Constitutional post.
Submit Reports & conduct (Art 148-151)
audits

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?

- ① Efficient cost management techniques
- ② Analysis of Program Right from the Scratch
- ③ No consideration of history of scheme
- ④ over head analysis of schemes.
- ⑤ Justifiable allotment of Resources - Capital
- Human

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-3-C-A-5)

Part - B

भाग - ब

Marks : 1

अंक : 1

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।

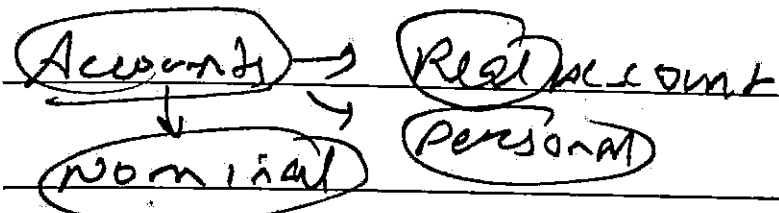
6. Explain Dual-aspect concept in context of Double Entry System of Accounting with suitable examples.

उचित उदाहरण देते हुए लेखांकन की दोहरी प्रविष्टि प्रणाली के संदर्भ में द्वि-पक्ष अवधारणा को समझाइए।

Every transaction of business has
dual aspects - Debit side and Credit
Debit - left side Credit - Right side



- 1) Both sides must be balanced
- 2) Management of Balance sheet and Profit Loss account
- 3) Cash flow analysis, Fund Plans
- 4) detect fraud, error, corruption
- 5) Arithmetic Accuracy & Mathematical Efficiency



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

Proposed by HOOVER COMMISSION - USA - 1949

It is correlation between output and income of the programme, scheme ① so comparison is made between actual target and achieved target

- ② Allotment of resources based on goals & target
Em. Education Policy - Full Enrolment till 2036

- ③ Justifiable allotment of resources

- ④ Involve → Efficiency Effectiveness → if achieving target
Economy - Optimum utilization of resources

- ⑤ Cost effective techniques

- ⑥ Developes responsibility & consciousness in employees

- ⑦ Ensure Accountability, provide comparing
standards

2(Two)

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

2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-3-C-B-7)

Paper-I

30



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

