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Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-1-A	10	3.25
Unit-1-B	25	8.5
Unit-1-C	40	11.5
Unit-2-A	10	6.75
Unit-2-B	25	12
Unit-2-C	30	13
Unit-3-A	20	11
Unit-3-B	20	8.5
Unit-3-C	20	8
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	82.5
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Eighty Two+ ½

का विकल्प दिया गया है और परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी

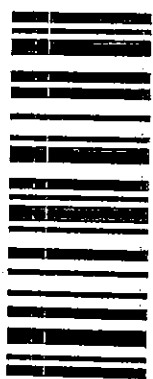
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on shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

PART - I

Paper Code

P-1



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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। यहाँ 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 नंबर 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 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



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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।

(i) Samkhya school

(ii) Vaishakhya school (kanad) ✓

(iii) Vedanta school (Upanishad)

(iv) Yoga school (patanjali)

2. What is Ravanhatha?

रावण हत्था क्या है?

It is a Rajasthan music instrument

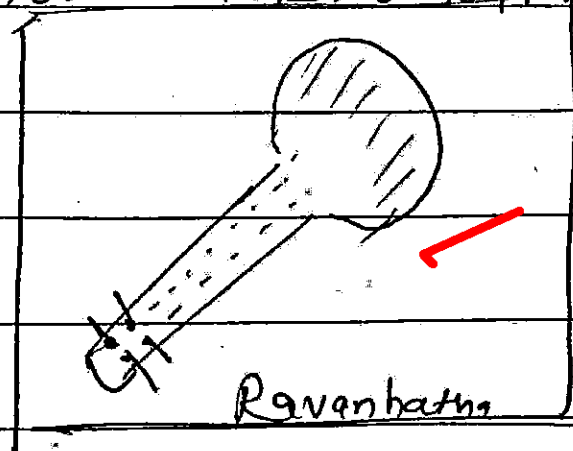
— Used in folk music

— mainly by langa and

manganiyar

— West. Rajasthan (Bmr, Jsm)

— Artist — Dappu Khan, Kalle Khan

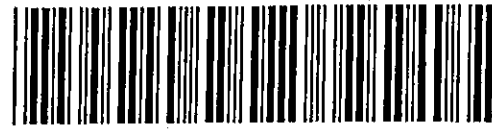


2(Two)

(Q.Unit-1-A-1)

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(Q.Unit-1-A-2)



3. Describe the Suharwardi Sufi Silsilah.

सुहरावर्दी - सूफी सिलसिला का वर्णन कीजिए।

Suharwardi Sufi Silsilah is a ~~Basra~~
type of Sufi sect.

Founder - ~~Qasbi~~ Suharwardi (Bagdad)

characteristic — Love, devotion and prem

towards god | Location — Delhi

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।

Quit India movement — August Kanti

— 8 August 1942 (Bombay)

Aruna Asaf Ali — Helped Congress and
Mahatma Gandhi's call for boycott

→ prominent women leader → communication support

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 — The Complete man

He painted The last supper in Italy

He was an Architect, painter, Scientist

other paintings — Mona Lisa

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(Q.Unit-1-A-4)

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(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।

→ Raj Singh was Ruler of mewar in 1680-1700
→ He protected hindus temple from attack of Aurangzeb.

Features ⇒ Nathdwara temple of Shri Krishna has 'Wau paintings'; "mrundu" painting. it was brought from Mathura
⇒ panchayat style of Nagaur style temple
⇒ It has Kalash, Amalaki, and Mandap.

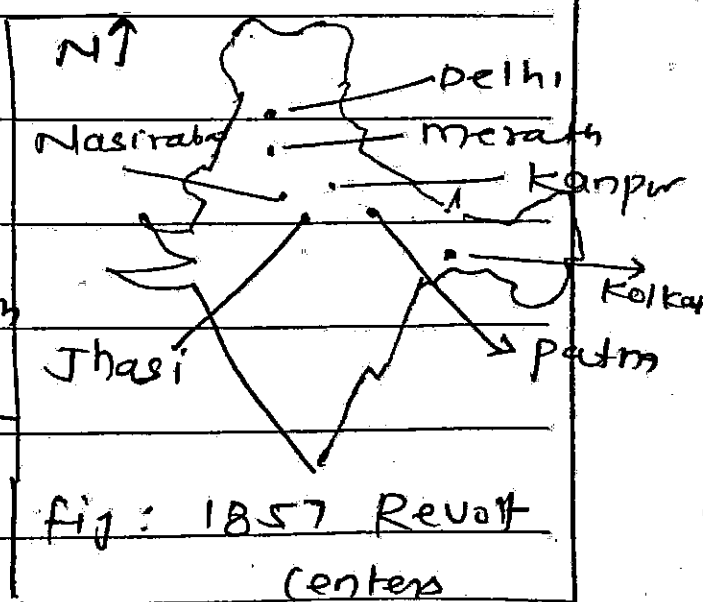
7. Throw light on the activities of Kanwar Singh in Bihar during the Revolt of 1857.
1857 के विद्रोह के समय बिहार में कंवरसिंह की गतिविधियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Kunwar Singh was a Thakur in Patna (Bihar)

→ He helped in peasant and labours to rise against british

→ Kunwar Singh provided support to Delhi Bahadur Shah

→ Fought against Tax, peasant rights.



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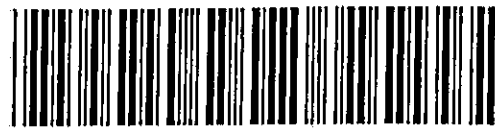
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(Q.Unit-1-B-7)

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(Q.Unit-1-B-7)



→ Bihar was a British province ruled from Bengal → Hence ~~double~~ taxation
→ He established an army in the revolt

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

Sirohi was integrated in two phases.

(i) 1950 — in 1st phase Sirohi was integrated on 26th Jan. 1950 (except 84 villages of Abu and Belwara)

→ "Hathu" village of Gokul Bhai Bhatt was

→ Due to opposition of Sardar Patel ^{integrated}

→ A Committee ^{Jain muni sun} Dashrath Sharma ^{was} appointed

→ Based on this report rest of

Sirohi ~~was~~ integrated in 1 Nov. 1956

→ Patel said: Raj. needed Gokul Bhai's village & him
it has been given"

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

Begun movement started in 1920's in

mevwar. ~~Inspired by~~ — Bijolia movement

Deal between Begun farmers (led by
Vijay Singh Pathi) and Samant was

3.5(Three½)

(Q. Unit-1-B-8)



termed as "Bolshevik ~~deal~~" by maharaja

Govindpura massacre : Roopa Ji and

Kripa died in it

Critique — Not successful to achieve
same goals as Vijay Singh Pathik left

— Rajasthan SWA sangh (1949) was disbanded

— Violence took place unlike non-violent

Bijolia farmers movement.

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

अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि की विवेचना करें।

American War of Independence started with
seven years war (1756-1763) and ended on
4th July 1776 at Philadelphia.

Ideological Background

British Authors

American Leaders

→ Thomas Paine "The
Common Sense"

— George Washington

— Thomas Jefferson

→ John Locke "1st"

— John Adams

Natural Rights"

provided American

→ Democratic awareness

Redi-View point.

Hence Both English and Americans provided
it much needed inspiration.

2(Two)

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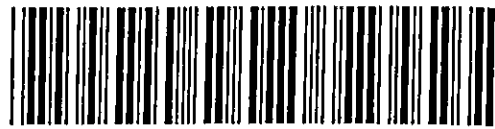
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Note: Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

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।

Classical Literature of Rajasthan is mainly divided in two parts

- Dingal : Western Rajasthan, by Charans
- Pingal : Eastern Rajasthan, by Bhatts

Dingal / Charan Literature : Origin — post 13th Century
(mainly in 16-18th Century)

Characteristic Both Gadhya & Pandhya (mainly Pandhya)

Significance Charan Literature was very important part of political, social, religious parts of society.

political significance (*) official kavi of kings

(*) Helped in keeping morale of the king high

(*) Helped in providing courage & valour in army by literature of "Veer Ras"

(*) Eg: Isardas Ji (Bhadres), Kesarisinh Bahara

cultural significance ↳ Depiction of Rajasthanian culture and society

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↳ make us familiar with Fairs, Festivals, Lokgeet of Rasota

Economic significance — provides the economic position of the society and type of Rule & Munot Nensi

Historical significance — Kings Accounts, famous Vess etc.

Conclusively Chavan Literature helps us in understanding society better.

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 had its roots back in

Ireland as well as USA. As Ireland

was being ruled by British it was also having

a Home Rule movement back home.

Ideology of Theosophists: (*) impressed by

Teachings of Upanishads and Vedas

(*) Believed in cultural improvement of India

(*) opposed colonialism

Theosophists' Growth: After 1900 Theosophists

such as Annie Besant migrated to India

and started participating in Independence

movement. They were based out of Bombay.

in 1915 she started Home Rule League

movement along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

0.5(Zero½)

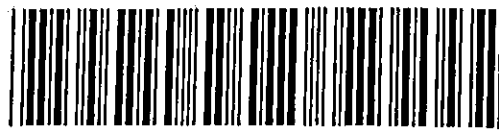
(Q.Unit-1-C-11)

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-1-C-12)

1(One)

(Q.Unit-1-C-12)



Bisect League : Madras & North India (Sept 1916)

Tilak League : Bombay, Gujarat (April 1916)

Contribution of Theosophists : (*) Helped in Lucknow part of Congress

(*) Helped in continuity of movement after Surat

Hence what started as a social^{split} movement theosophical turned in national movement for India and Indians.

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।

Second World War (1939-1945) was fought between Axis powers (Japan, Germany, Italy) and Allied powers (USA, UK, France, Russia).

Due to heavy economic and man power losses suffered by western economies India had an opportunity to develop 'indigenous' industry.

Indian industry's Growth ⇒ J.R.D. Tata started Air India and expanded Tata Group.

⇒ New Textile industries were set up

⇒ Bombay Plan : By Tata, Birla etc.

To provide industrial growth to India.

⇒ CSIR for scientific research

⇒ J.R.D. Tata helped in starting

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-1-C-12)



IPSe and Tata institute of fundamental Research (TIFR)

⇒ Development of Handicraft and salt industry

⇒ Tobacco, Spices and ornament industry

conclusively this time period gave a window to build India on National economic plan (1938) by Subhash Chandra Bose and make India indigenous industry based country.

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 post 1850 in

England with invention of Steam engine and textile

machines. it was a
{

 mechanization
 mass production
 cheap goods

 ~~Based~~ revolution.

Technological impact of Revolution : (i) Iron-Darby

family's Blast Furnace

(2) Textile : (i) spinning Jenny (Hargreaves) (ii) Water

Frame (Arachwright) (iii) John Key's invention

(3) Roads : By McAdams

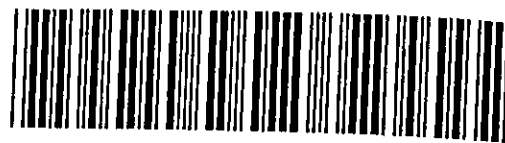
(4) Agriculture : Jethro Tull's Drill, Broad improvement

(5) communication : Telephone (Graham Bell), Telegraph (Morse)

Social impact of Revolution it had both positive and negative impact

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-1-C-13)



<u>positive</u>		<u>Negative</u>	
① Women's empowerment		① intoxication	
② per capita income ↑		② Nuclear family	
③ food security ↑		③ class divide	
<u>Economic impacts</u>			
<u>positive</u>		<u>Negative</u>	
① New growth in world economy		① Bourgeois v/s proletariat	
② increased mechanisation		② Labour's exploitation	
③ Life standard → good		③ colony's exploitation	
Hence it had both (+ve and -ve impact).			

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 Coal ② Natural gas ③ Refinery ④ Crude oil ⑤ fertilizer ⑥ electricity ⑦ Cement ⑧ Steel

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

Biomass energy is sourced from —

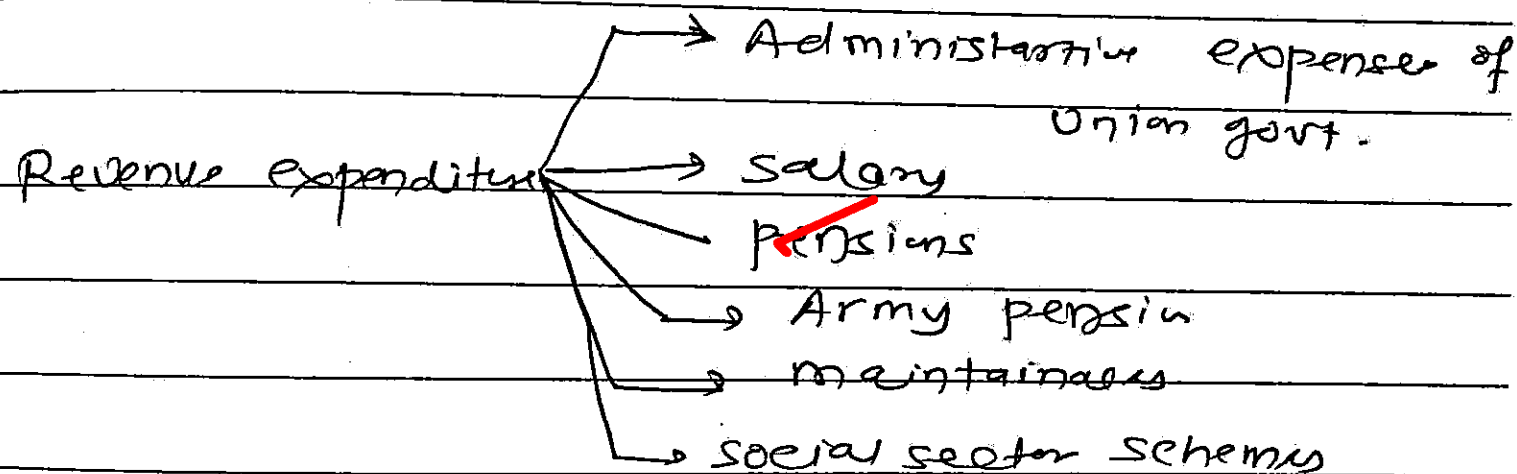
2.5(Two½)
(Q.Unit-1-C-14)

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



① Jute Flax	production - 120 MW
② Mustard Husk	location - South-east
③ Rice Husk	Rajasthan.

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



4. Write the objective and name of funding agency of Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project.

राजस्थान कृषि प्रतिस्पर्धा परियोजना का उद्देश्य और इसको वित्त पोषित करने वाली संस्था का नाम लिखिए।

Rajasthan Agri Competitiveness project -

Funded by - World Bank

objectives - ① make agriculture to increase

farmers income [per Hectare more production]

② input, Technical, mechanical support

③ Farmer Education, FPO, SHG, seed support

5. Define sustainable development.

सतत विकास को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Sustainable development - As per UNGA

SDG (2015 - 2030) sustainable development
in a balanced social, economic

SDG - 17 Goals
- 169 targets

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-2-A-2)

1(One)

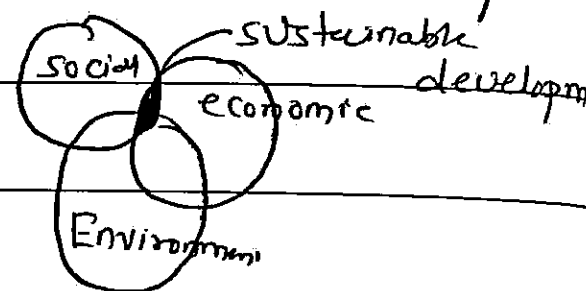
(Q.Unit-2-A-3)

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-2-A-4)



and environment development which can help us judicious use of natural resources so that it is saved for future generations



0.25(Zero 1/4)
(Q. Unit-2-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. 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।

As per new definition (2020) By MSME ministry

	Investment	Turnover
micro	1 cr	5 cr
small	10 cr	50 cr
medium	50 cr	250 cr

5(Five)
(Q. Unit-2-B-6)

MSME status helps in getting easy loans and good legal support system.

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

SAMARTH — Scheme by Dept. of Skill development & RSLDC

Objectives — Skill development of women, prisoners, Divyangs etc.
Training Under RSLDC



— Knowledge of Basic skills and
Computer etc.

— Helps make beneficiaries self-independent

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?

PMRPY scheme was started by Employment
ministry of Govt during Covid era.

→ for employers having less than 1000 employees

— 12% EPFO's Employee Contribution

— 12% EPFO's Employers Contribution

— for employers having greater than 1000 employees

— 12% Employer's Contribution

Eligible - New employees or those who lost job in
Covid.

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

राजस्थान निवेश प्रोत्साहन योजना 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं को समझाइए।

Rajasthan investment promotion Schemes - Dec. 2019

→ identified thrust sectors such as solar etc.

→ SST Repayment upto 70% for 7 years

→ 100% concession in mandi tax, electricity tax for
7 years

→ Zero Stamp duty and land conversion charge

→ for both service and industry sector

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-2-B-7)

2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-2-B-8)



→ provide for concession rate (and
for new industry

→ Can register and take benefit of MSME
Act 2019 (Rayudhyog. ray.gov.in)

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 — IBRD + IDA + MIGA
HQ — ~~USA~~ (USA)

Climate Change Action plan (2021-2025)?

— Green energy fund to developing and poor
nation

— support sustainable infrastructure

— Helps in achieving Paris deal target

— Helps in funding 100 bn \$ yearly as
promised by developed count

— Limit Temp rise below 1.5°C

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?

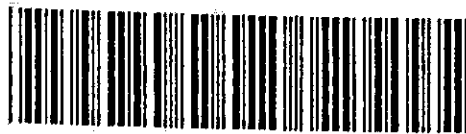
Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was launched
by govt. of india after 1st wave of
Covid-19 virus in April 2020.

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-2-B-9)

1(One)

(Q.Unit-2-B-10)



Measures in Atmanirbhar Bharat 1.0

- (*) Emergency Credit linked Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) For MSME sector
 - micro - 1 cr, 5 cr
 - small - 10 cr, 50 cr
 - medium - 50 cr, 250 cr
- (*) New Definition of MSME
- (*) Launch of Agriculture infra. Fund - 1 lakh crore
- (*) privatization of Non-strategic Sectors

Atmanirbhar Bharat 2.0 : (*) Capital expenditure increased substantially

Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 -

- (*) production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI)
 - 13 sectors
 - solar PV, electronics, API, Ele. Battery, Food processing
 - 4-6% incentive for 5 years.

- (*) 12% contribution to EPFO for Big and 24% for Small industry

Other measures (*) PM Gati Shakti - 16 Dept.

- (*) National monetization pipeline (NMP)
- (*) National Infra. Dev. Bank (NIID) (*) Bad Bank

Hence this Abhiyan will help us in making 5 tr Dollar 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।

Chief minister of Rajasthan launched 7 point programme

for women empowerment to improve the status

of women in state.

this programme has

following points:

Rajasthan	
MMR	164 per lakh
Women Edu.	52%
IMR	36 per 1000
Sex Ratio	928

2.5(Two½)

(Q. Unit-2-C-11)



- ④ Health Education : Indira Gandhi matru poshan Abhiyan, Janani suraksha yojna Education - Kali devi sashakti yojna, Rayshree yojana
 - ④ Social empowerment - through awareness campaign, education, UDAN scheme etc.
 - ④ Political empowerment : Reservation in PRR - 50%, Reservation in Jobs - 30%.
 - ④ Security for Women -
 - Aawaz Campaign by police
 - No. of FIR from court decreased (34,216)
 - special investigation unit for crime against women
 - ④ Environment and Climate Change - Remove the negative impact of it on women
 - ④ Economic Empowerment - IM Shakti Nidhi - Women loan for industry (1000 cr)
- So these steps will help us achieve
- SDG-5 "Gender Equality" by 2030.

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 solar energy policy 2019 was

launched in december 2019. ^{current} capacity - 9200 MW

Vision : make state self-sufficient in power and energy requirements.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-2-C-12)

5.5(Five½)
(Q.Unit-2-C-12)



- Harness potential of 142 GW of solar energy
- Use 325 days and 6-7 $\text{kW/m}^2/\text{day}$ capacity
- provide transmission and grid connectivity

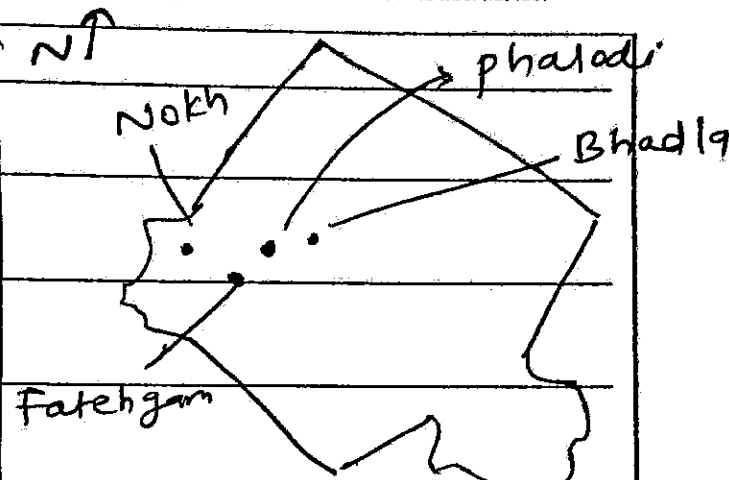


Fig: solar areas of state

Key objectives — Goal — 30,000 MW solar energy by 2024-25

30,000 MW

- 24,000 MW : Solar parks
- 4,000 MW : Grid connected
- 1000 MW : Rooftop
- 1000 MW : Solar pump

— Solar Cities development at district Headquarters and division level.

Transmission : Green corridor from western Rajasthan (Help of KfW)

Storage : Grid connectivity and storage

Land availability : Waste land at low rates

RIP - 2019 Benefits for solar manufacturing

Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations

Hence this will help India achieve

500 GW non-fossil energy by 2030.



(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?

Sharda Act — Child marriage Restrain' Act
Year = 1929

Leadership — Harbilas Sharda (Asmer)

Limit of Age for marriage : Boys - 18 yr.
Girl - 14 yrs.

1.75(One³/₄)
(Q. Unit-3-A-1)

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

Caste system is a closed, birth based and rigid system which inhibits the progress of our society.

As per G.S. Ghurye it is hierarchical system and restrict the occupational choice hence promotes inequality.

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

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

Global Village is a concept where due to Globalization world has come nearer.

→ it has made us interdependent

→ Internet helps in connecting world

→ cultures and society are having fusion

0.5(Zero¹/₂)
(Q. Unit-3-A-3)



4. Define political corruption.

राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार को परिभाषित कीजिए।

political corruption → use of political authority and political power to influence decision making and policy making -
Acc. to ARC (2006) — special privileges to MP/MLA promotes corruption Eg: Nepotism, Transfer posting

1.25(One 1/4)
(Q. Unit-3-A-4)

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

राजस्थान में 'वृद्धावस्था पेंशन' की पात्रता क्या है?

For male — ⁵⁸ years (Above 75 years Higher pension)

For female — 55 years (Above 75 years Higher pension)

1(One)
(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. 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?

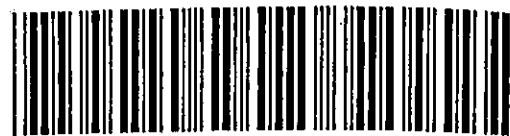
Attributes of dominant Caste : According to M.N.

Srinivas Sankritization is not only directed towards higher Caste but also dominant Caste

Dominant Caste

- Politically dominant : Eg: Jats in Haryana
- Economically dominant - Eg: Reddy (A.P.)
- It makes them socially dominant
- dominant Caste culture is accepted by everyone.

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



As per M.V. Srinivas dominant Caste is
the result of new democratic system of
India post independence.

7. Write five major problems of tribal community of Rajasthan.

राजस्थान की जनजातीय समुदाय की प्रमुख पाँच समस्याएँ लिखिए।

% of tribal population — 13% (~ 92 Lakh)

main tribes — Bhil, Meena, Garasia (total-12)

① Social problems — Dakan partha, Cheda partha

② Economic problem — Dependency of Agri & forest
— Low income

③ education problem — Low education in hilly

④ political problem — Low representation at
Higher level

⑤ Environmental issues — Climate change, Dams and
displacement, forest fires.

(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - B)

Part - A

भाग - अ

(20 Marks)

(20 अंक)

Marks : 10

अंक : 10

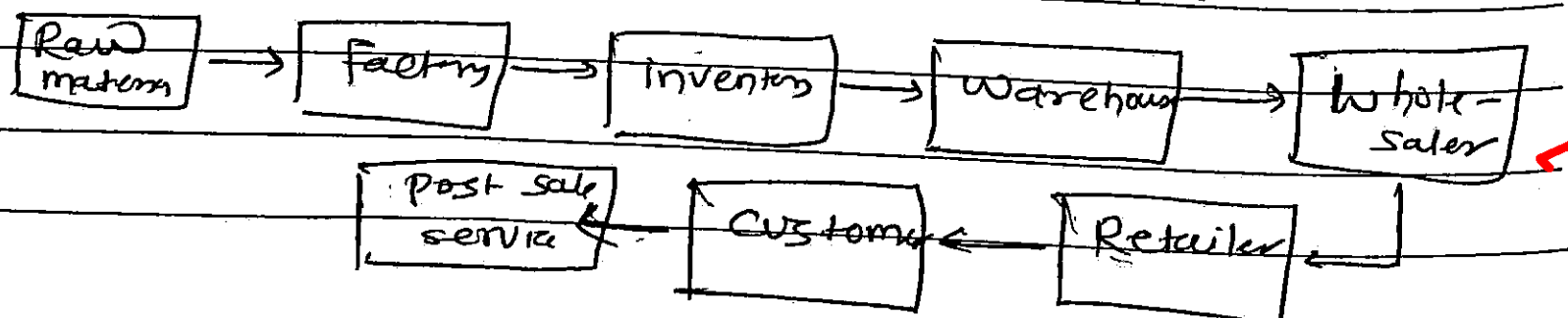
Note: Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.

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 शृंखला प्रबंधन (एस.सी.एम.) को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Supply chain management : it is the series
of steps from raw material to final
delivery of goods to customers.



2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-3-B-7)

1(One)

(Q.Unit-3-A-1)



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

Startup India Scheme — To generate new employment and indigenous technology.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-3-A-2)

→ provides for 3 years relaxation in registration

→ Helped in creating 14000 Startup (Survey 2020-21)

→ Unicorn — 83 → Fintech, IT, Agri etc.

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

① Charismatic leader leads by example

② He/she can influence the sub-ordinates with his behaviour

③ He/she is emotionally intelligent

④ Take decision by participative approach

1(One)

(Q.Unit-3-A-3)

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

① services are intangible

② there is no physical transfer of material

③ Services has important role of customer satisfaction

④ Eg: Hospitality, Tourism, Banking etc.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-3-A-4)

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

① Bombay stock exchange (1825)

② National stock exchange (1992)

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-3-A-5)

Regulator — SEBI



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।

As per A.H. Maslow human motivation

is driven by needs

→ Needs are hierarchical

→ First lower needs are satisfied

→ until they are satisfied we do not demand higher needs

→ once satisfied, it does

not provide motivation

→ self actualization is supreme

Fig : Maslow Need - Hierarchy theory

(Meaning of life)
self actualization needs

Need of social service (Help poor)

Belongingness need (Family, Love)

(Job)
safety needs

(Cloth, House)
physiological needs

3.5 (Three½)

(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 :

Research
Design

manufacturing

Post sale
service

Selling

Marketing

Testing

Marketing : marketing is done by digital as well as physical means (4P)

→ it influences buyer's choice

Post sale Service → for feedback for customers

→ improvement

→ leads to customer satisfaction

0 (Zero)

(Q. Unit-3-B-7)



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

(20 Marks)

(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?

In double entry system of accountancy entries of different departments are done at one place in compound journal.

Ex. → profit/loss statement

→ Expenditure/income statement

2. Name any two methods of Trend analysis.

प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण की किन्हीं दो विधियों के नाम लिखिए।

→ Trend analysis for one company over the years (yearly trend analysis)

→ Trend analysis of diff. departments (Horizontal trend analysis)

3. Mention four types of responsibility centres with reference to Responsibility Accounting.

उत्तरदायित्व लेखांकन के संदर्भ में चार उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रों को बताइए।

In Responsibility accounting, Responsibility center (RC) are created as a unit of measure

① Investment based Responsibility centre

② Dept. Based Responsibility centre

③ profit based Responsibility centre

④ ~~expend~~ Vertical based Responsibility centre

0.5(Zero½)

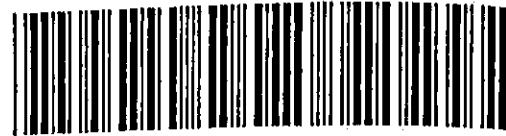
(Q.Unit-3-C-A-1)

0 (Zero)

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

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 of India (CAG) is the highest authority in India.

Article — 148 — 151

at ^{PFC} ~~State~~ level ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ Gram Sabha (Social Audit)
CAG is appointed by president and audits govt. Accounts

5. Why Zero Base Budgeting was adopted by Government of India?

भारत सरकार द्वारा शून्य आधार बजटन क्यों अपनाया गया था?

Government of India adopted zero based Budgeting in 1986-87. ZBB was adopted to :-

- ① Rationalize and prioritize Expenditure
- ② Eliminate non-performing Schemes
- ③ To fix accountability ~~year~~ every year
- ④ To effectively utilize low income over a high population (ZBB — First started — USA — Jimmy Carter)

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।

In Double Entry System entries are made in two accounts. Double entry system has dual aspect as in all three type of account Debit and credit entry

2(Two)

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

1(One)

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



one made:	Account type	Debit	Credit
→ At both debit	Personal Account	what comes in	what goes out
and credit level	Real Account	what goes out	what comes in
Simultaneous entry is	other Account	income, sale	expenditure, loss

made → It helps in ~~real~~ preventing fraud and building trust as both buyers and supplier have account entry. Hence it has dual nature.

7. "Performance Budgeting is useful for Government and Public sector undertakings." Why?

"निष्पादन बजटिंग सरकार व सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के लिए उपयोगी है।" क्यों?

As per Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) performance budgeting helps in doing performance auditing to evaluate the public expenditure.

⇒ It helps in identifying right and judicious use of resources

⇒ It divides function programm into functions → Activities to identify right need at right place.

⇒ Eg: if Health is a programme → Vaccination is a function → supply of vaccine is activity

⇒ Govt. Can make officers accountable by it

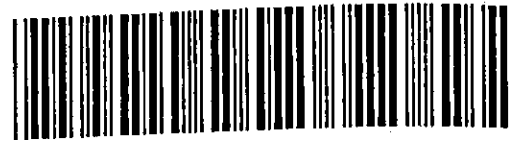
⇒ Outcome can be achieved using it

1.5(One½)

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

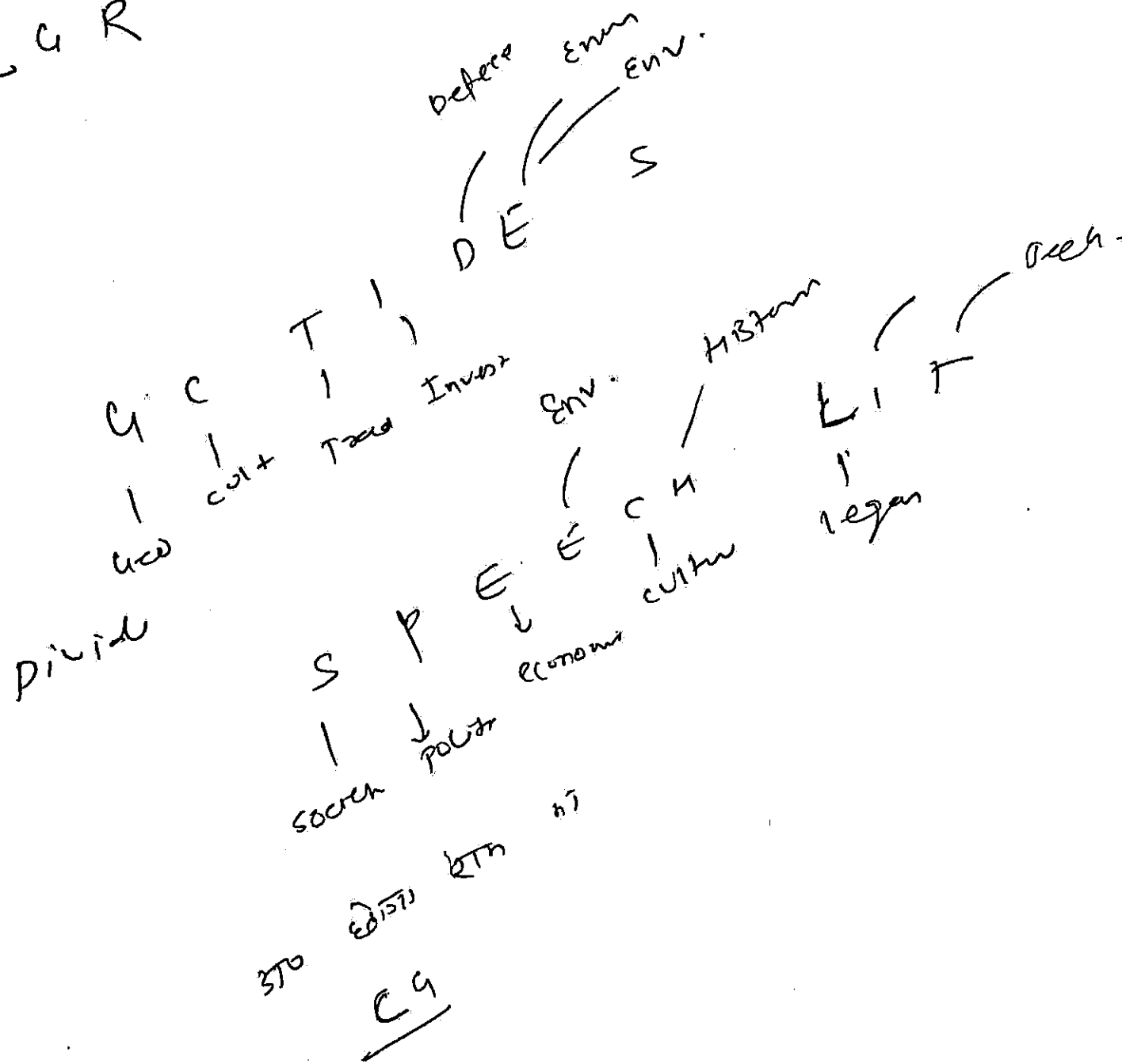
2(Two)

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



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

DR CGR



DR

