

PART - I

Paper Code

P-1



21595

Medium of Exam

English

Hindi

☐

English

☒

Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-1-B	2.5	1.5
Unit-1-A	10	3.5
Unit-1-B	22.5	6
Unit-1-C	40	10
Unit-2-A	10	7.25
Unit-2-B	25	9
Unit-2-C	30	13
Unit-3-A	20	9.25
Unit-3-B	20	2.25
Unit-3-C	20	7.25
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	69
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Sixty Nine

3

nation of the candidate shall be liable-
Name, Address, Roll Number,

: questions.

त्यादि नहीं लिखें। यहाँ तक कि पत्रादि तें, प्रश्नोत्तर से असंबंधित वाक्य, शब्द पूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जाकर भविष्य में ।

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दें तथा उसे बदलवा लें, अन्यथा उसका

Ball Point Pen before answering.

Cover Sheet (OMR sheet).

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रूपान्तर मान्य होगा ।

language and script, unless directed

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n out of many and the candidate attempts more than one question then only first answer will be assessed.

ल्प दिया गया है और परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में प्रथम उत्तर ही जाँचा जायेगा ।

ny other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited.

भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है ।

if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her

s to be prosecuted under Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair

s applicable and Commission's Regulations. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from

है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए और

ने रोकथाम अध्यापक) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की

। वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है ।

andidate or any attempt is made to damage the Question-Answer Booklet or any page is removed or
tire examination shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

। प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा कोई पृष्ठ फाड़ा जाता है या उस पर किसी प्रकार का
संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा ।

Rank 94



CANDIDATE PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

अभ्यर्थी कृपया ध्यान से पढ़ें

Please note that the following act is strictly prohibited and will be treated as unfair means. The entire examination of the candidate shall be cancelled. Also, he/she may be debarred by the Commission from all the future examinations for which the candidate will be liable-

- Writing any mark of identity inside the Question-Answer Booklet (including space for rough work) i.e. Name, Address, Roll Number, Mobile number etc. However in case of letter writing words like XYZ, ABC etc, can be used.

- Writing name of God, religious sign, irrelevant sentence, words and numbers other than the answers of the questions.

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 समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित करने की कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS (महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश)

- It should be ensured that the Question-Answer Booklet is provided in sealed polythene to the candidate. अभ्यर्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद पॉलिथीन में प्रदान की गई है।
- 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 at once and change the Question-Answer booklet, otherwise the candidate will be liable for that. यदि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका कहीं से कटी-फटी या अमूर्द्रित है या पृष्ठ कम हैं (कृपया पृष्ठ गिन लें) तो तुरंत अभिजागर के ध्यान में ला दें तथा उसे बदलवा लें, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा।
- Please fill up all desired details properly on Cover Sheet (OMR 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 (OMR sheet). प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक) पर सभी वांछित विवरण नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक) पर रोल नंबर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तियों में से 5 अंक काटे भी जा सकते हैं।
- This Cover Sheet (OMR 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 (OMR sheet) is not torn or damaged. कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक) दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्वमुद्रित हैं, शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है। ध्यान रखें कि कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक) कहीं से कटे-फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो।
- The question paper is divided into different units/parts. The number of questions to be attempted and their marks are indicated in each unit and part. प्रश्न-पत्र विभिन्न यूनिट/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 हैं।
- If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English versions 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।
- 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 हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी 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।
- Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of Question-Answer 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 उत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाइन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
- 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।
- 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।
- Mobile Phone, watch, smart watch or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. मोबाइल फोन, घड़ी, स्मार्ट वॉच या अन्य किसी भी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है।

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would be liable to be prosecuted under Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair means in Recruitment) Act, 2022, other laws applicable and Commission's Regulations. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए और राजस्थान सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (भर्ती में अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अध्याप) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जायेगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

Special Note :

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

विशेष नोट :

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि कोई गलत सूचना अंकित की जाती है या प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा कोई पृष्ठ फाड़ा जाता है या 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।



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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PAPER-I : GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Total Marks : 200

Total Questions : 48

Unit - I

(75 Marks)

Part - A

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. Who were the Dyodhidars ?

इयोदीदार किन्हें कहा जाता था ?

They are the merchants in medieval Rajasthan

0 (Zero)

(Q.01)

2. Name any two dialects counted under Middle-Eastern Rajasthani or Dhundhadi.

मध्य-पूर्वी राजस्थानी अथवा ढूँढाड़ी के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किन्हीं दो बोलियों के नाम लिखिए।

① Torawati

② Rajawati

③ Nagarchol

1 (One)

(Q.02) 1 (One)

(Q.02)



3. How were Buddhism and Jainism different from the religion of Samhitas ? Underline two main differences.

बौद्ध और जैन मत संहिताओं में वर्णित धर्म से किस प्रकार भिन्न थे ? दो मुख्य भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Religion of Samhitas

Buddhism and Jainism

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Followers of <u>vedantic</u> philosophy and <u>atheist</u> philosophy | ① <u>non-vedantic</u> , <u>atheist</u> - doesn't believe in existence of God |
| ② Believe in <u>varna system</u> | ② <u>Doesn't believe</u> in <u>varna system</u> |
| ③ <u>Cements Brahmanical dominance</u> | ③ <u>Against Brahmanical dominance</u> |
- (Q.03)

4. What is Tin-Kthiya ?

तिन-कथिया क्या है ?

Tin-Kthiya is a revenue system prevalent in Medieval Rajasthan under which land is divided into

- 1/3rd Part - Produce from it is taken as tax.
- 2/3rd Part - It is for the peasant.

0 (Zero)
(Q.04)

5. Explain Universal Priesthood.

सार्वभौमिक पौरोहित्य का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिये।

It is a vedic concept given in vedas according to which Brahmin exists eternally and universally to mediate between people and God and to perform vedic rituals and sacrifices.

0 (Zero)
(Q.05)



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

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

6. Explain the following terms related to Rajasthani Literature :

(1) Vat

(2) Vachnika

राजस्थानी साहित्य से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित पदों की व्याख्या कीजिए :

(1) वात

(2) वचनिका

(1) Vat - is a unique Rajasthani literature written in 'Gadya' (verse) form and gives account of the life history, important events, achievements, war, philosophy, etc. of a person or a dynasty. [Eg] - Veeramdevi Sangar or vat, Paabuji rivat

(2) Vachnika - is a unique Rajasthani literature written in 'Padya' (prose) form - poetry and it talks about the achievements, life events of a person. [Eg] - Arnaaldas Kunchi or vachnika.

1(One)
(Q.06(i))

1.5(One½)
(Q.06(ii))

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यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



7. Critically evaluate the attitude of the Jaipur Praja Mandal towards Quit India Movement.

भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन के प्रति जयपुर प्रजामण्डल के दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये।

Jaipur Prajamandal signed a Gentleman's Agreement (1942)

with representative of Jaipur province - Mirza Ismail.

Provisions ① Jaipur Prajamandal will not participate in Quit India movement. ② Jaipur Province will not has entry of revolutionaries from outside.

In response of it, Azaad Marcha (1949) was formed by Baba Harikandari, Gulabchand Kosiwal, Amal maal Bhandari etc.

Pros ① Jaipur Prajamandal couldn't participate in Quit India movement.

② Rift between nationalists ③ Nationalist feeling - not given heed

Conclusion - Finally, Azaad Marcha was merged into Jaipur Prajamandal

8. Explain the socio-religious significance of Naynar and Alwar bhakti saints. 1.5 (One 1/2)
नयनार और अलवार भक्ति संतों के सामाजिक-धार्मिक महत्त्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए। (Q.07)

Socio-religious Significance of Naynar and Alwar bhakti saints :-

① Religious Significance :- ① carried forwarded the cult of vaishnavism and Shaktivism ② Spread of Bhakti movement in masses. ③ Religious literature eg. Trimurali

④ Spread religious tolerance in masses. of Naynars

⑤ Teacher-disciple relation developed Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya Bhakti saints

② Social Significance ① Spread message of love emerged later and peace. ② Enhanced social solidarity ③ Social reform - opposed ritualism, superstitions, religious dogma etc.

④ opposed idol worship ⑤ women empowerment 1.5 (One 1/2)
⑥ opposed caste discrimination eg. Apalla - women saint (Q.08)



9. The Razakars were the main obstacles to the accession of Hyderabad into Indian Union. Explain.

हैदराबाद के भारतीय संघ में विलय के मार्ग में रजाकार प्रमुख बाधा थे। स्पष्ट कीजिये।

Razakars were the political & military wing of the part of Muzlis-1-111 had in Hyderabad. Obstacle:-

- ① ^{They} opposed the accession of Hyderabad into Indian Union vehemently.
- ② Attached the Congressmen who were protesting and demanding for merger.
- ③ Resorted to violent means - killed many Congressmen and Communist leaders (iv) Operation Polo (13th-18th September) 1948. Razakars resisted the 'Police action' 1.5 (One 1/2) (Q.09)
- ⑤ They used 'terror' to traumatise the sympathisers of India. However, Police action swiftly (v) Operation Polo overcame Razakar resistance and led to merger of Hyderabad.

10. How did the two World Wars enhance the political and economic participation of European women?

दो विश्व युद्धों के कारण राजनीतिक व आर्थिक क्षेत्र में यूरोपीय स्त्रियों की भागीदारी किस प्रकार से बढ़ी?

First world war (1914-1918) and 2nd world war (1939-1945) enhanced.:-

- ① Political participation of women:- (i) Non-cooperation movement (1921) many women lead protests in UP, Bihar, MP, Tamil Nadu etc.
- (ii) Revolutionary movement - eg: Preeti later ~~Redkar~~, Aruna Asaf Ali
- (iii) Quit India Movement (1942) - women participated in large numbers
- (iv) women given Right to vote (v) Separate electorate to women
- ② Economic participation (i) many men left to participate in war - women took over the production activities in Industry, Agriculture etc. (ii) women demanded more economic rights due to influence of war (iii) Great Depression (1929) - women at forefront to earn livelihood.

0.5 (Zero 1/2)
(Q.10)



Unit - I/Part - C

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

11. Give a brief account of Sun temples of Rajasthan.

राजस्थान के सूर्य मन्दिरों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Rajasthan have a unique architecture in the form of Sun temples dedicated to the Lord Sun.

Mostly Sun temples of Rajasthan are situated in Southern Rajasthan districts of Banswara, Dungarpur etc. They are also present in Jodhpur, Kota etc.

① Buddhe Teet Sun temple (Kota) - Gupta period temple, Shivalaya also

② Surya Temple (Mandore, Jodhpur) - Built in Gurjar - Posthar time, Panchayatana style.

③ Chamunda temple in Chittor Fort → Initially it was a Sun temple which was later converted into Sun temple.

④ Sun temple in Udaipur



Significance (1) Unique architecture (2) Religious
significance for the people. (3) Rich and diverse
heritage of the Rajasthan (4) establish parallelism
between different Sun temples of India e.g. - Modhera
(Gujarat)
Thus, Sun temples of Rajasthan have special
place in Rajasthan's architecture.

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.11)



12. Continuity of culture is a unique feature of Indian civilization, which is unparalleled in world civilizations. Explain.

विश्व की संस्कृतियों में भारतीय संस्कृति की निरन्तरता एक अनन्य विशिष्टता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

India is a multicultural country with mosaic model of unique culture which have continued since Indus valley time till

① Indus valley civilisation :- Nature worship, use of ^{present} seals, Rasupathi with seal, Mother goddess figurines (High place to women even today), Art - Bronze statue, Pottery, Terracotta etc. eg:- Dancing Bronze girl, Statue of Priest.

② 2nd town civilisation (6th-7th Century BCE) a period of Jainism and Buddhism - Still present a dominant religious philosophies in economic, social and foreign policy sphere.

③ Indo-Greeks (Kushans, Parthians etc) ⇒ Coats, helmets, boots etc. are given by them. Mathura Art, Gandhar Art.

④ Mauryan Period - Ashoka Philosophy, Sanchi Pillar - National Emblem, Sanchi Stupa etc. shows unique culture.

⑤ Gupta Period - Pinnacle period of Sanskrit literature, Kalidasa etc. Mehrauli Iron Pillar, Temple started, Caste system entrenched in society, Nagar style temple.

⑥ Medieval Period - Harshvardhan, Hunas ⇒ Promoted Shaktism and Vaishnavism. South India - Cholas, Chalukyas, Pandya - Sangam literature, magnificent Temples of Dravid, Varvara style. eg: Shore temple (Mahabalipuram).

⑦ Muslim invasion - assimilated into Indian society, peaceful co-existence. Domes, Arches, Mehrahs, Minarets, Red sandstone, marble used. Persian literature. eg: Ain-i-Akbari.

⑧ Britishness - idea of modernisation, westernisation, democratic. Thus, India has unique civilisation which is unparalleled in world civilisations - rich heritage and culture.

2.5 (10 1/2)

(2.14)

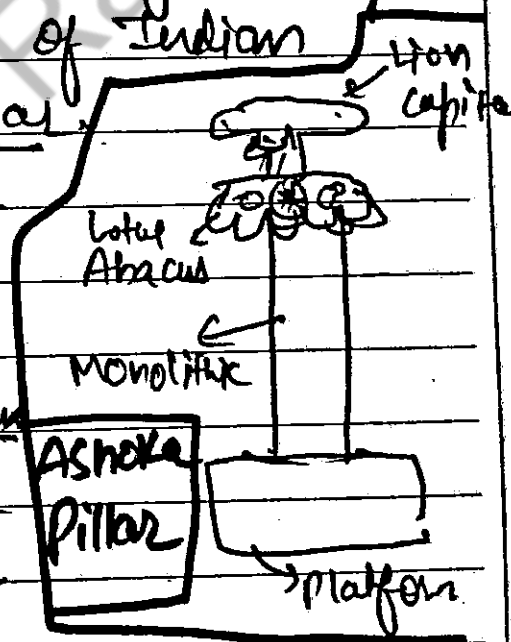


13. Mauryan pillar are of indigenous origin. Explain.

मौर्य स्तम्भ देशज मूल के हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Mauryan pillar are unique heritage of Ancient India created by the King Ashoka. These pillars have many indigenous features. However, some experts believe that these pillars were copied by Ashoka from Persian King (Darius). But unique indigenous features:-

- ① use of sandstone of Chinara.
- ② polished surface - shiny and fine look.
- ③ monolithic pillars - carved out of a single stone was unique feature of Indian Architecture. eg: Sanchi Pillar.
- ④ use of animal capitals - eg: bull capital Sankisabho, Lion capital (Sanchi Pillar) etc.
- ⑤ pillars were built on raised platform.
- ⑥ use of indigenous philosophy :- eg: Dharma Chakra Pravartan → 24 spokes.
- ⑦ are used in Sanchi pillar.
- ⑧ Lotus abacus - used symbolising effect of indigenous life.
- ⑨ Pillar contains inscriptions - written in Prakrit, Kharosthi, Aramaic Script. (mostly in Prakrit)
- ⑩ Contains royal orders, erected at highways.
- ⑪ Spread all over India and also in Nepal, Afghanistan etc.



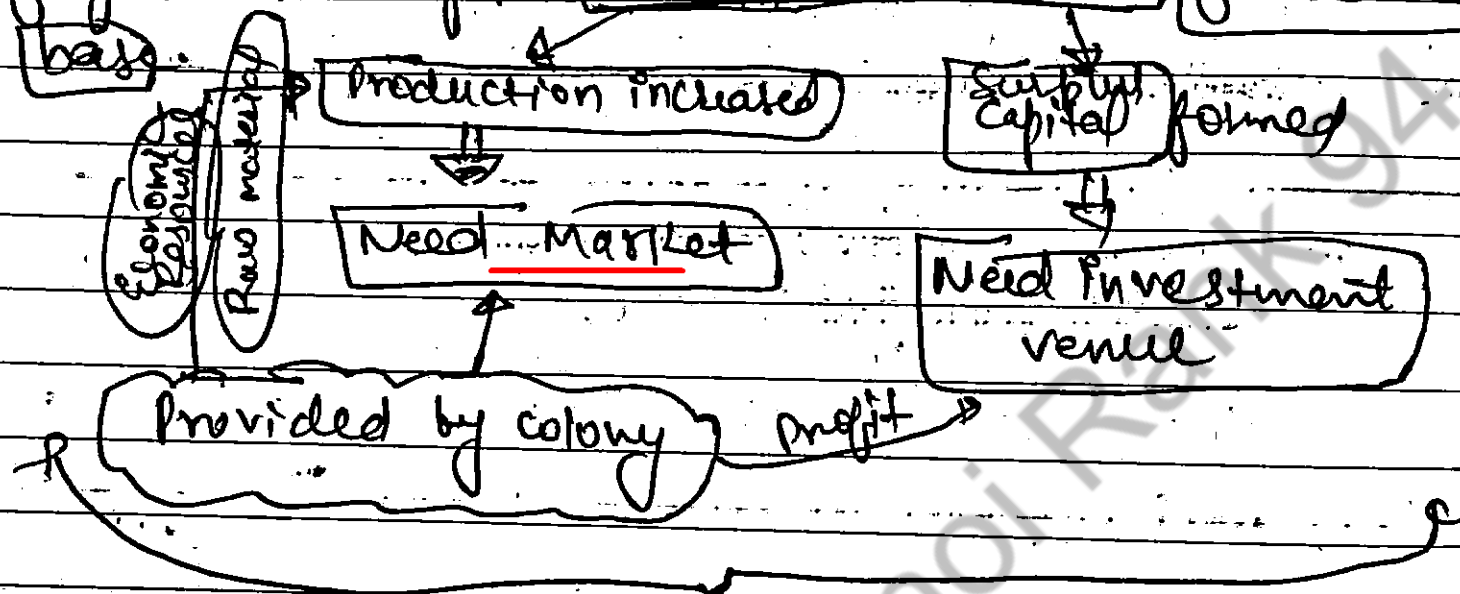
Thus, seeing above features it can be said that Mauryan pillar are of indigenous origin.

2.5 (Two 1/2)
(Q.13)

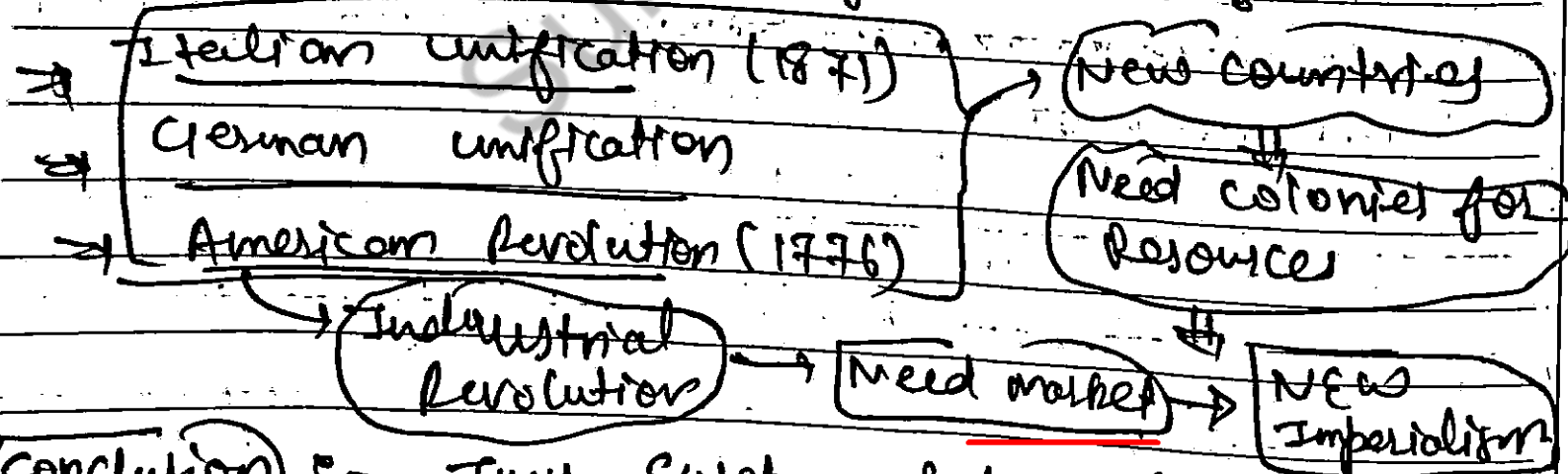
14. European industrial revolution finally gave rise to New Imperialism. Explain.

यूरोपीय औद्योगिक क्रांति ने अन्ततः नव साम्राज्यवाद को जन्म दिया। वर्णन कीजिए।

New imperialism refers to the new and intense wave of imperialism for the capture of colony and its social, political and economic exploitation to fulfill own benefit. (Industrial revolution) formed its base.



To secure these, a strong navy and military power is required. Therefore, countries like France, England, Italy, Germany, Japan competed intensely for capturing of New colonies in Asian and African regions because:-



Conclusion :- Thus, European industrial revolution lead to New Imperialism - Eg:- 'Scramble of Africa' (1875 - only 10% Africa explored) (1900 - 90% Africa explored and colonised)

4.5(Four½)
(Q.14)



Unit - II

(65 Marks)

Part - A

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

15. What comprises non-tax revenue of the Central Government?

केन्द्रीय सरकार के गैर-कर राजस्व में क्या समाविष्ट होता है ?

non-tax revenue ① fines, fees, etc. levied by the government. ② Profit from PSUs ③ Small Certificate Saving Schemes advances ④ Grants from ~~foreign~~ ^{foreign Banks etc}

1.25 (One 1/4)
(Q.15)

16. Write the name of the three economic railway corridors, which were announced in the interim budget for 2024-25 under the P.M. Gati Shakti Framework.

उन तीन आर्थिक रेलवे गलियारों के नाम लिखिए जिन्हें प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत 2024-25 के अन्तरिम बजट में घोषित किया गया।

① Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

② Chennai Corridor

③ Varanasi Corridor

×

0 (Zero)
(Q.16)



17. What is the inflation targeting framework of Reserve Bank of India ?

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक का मुद्रास्फीति लक्ष्यीकरण ढाँचा क्या है ?

Inflation target framework :- Monetary Policy Committee

(6 members) - Chairman - RBI Governor, 3 members - appointed by government, 2 other - Deputy Governors of RBI.

target :- keep inflation in $4 \pm 2\%$ range

CPI targeted

regular bi-monthly meeting to review target

2(Two)

(Q.17)

18. Why Gyan Sankalp Portal has been established by Government of Rajasthan ?

राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा ज्ञान संकल्प पोर्टल को क्यों स्थापित किया गया है ?

Gyan Sankalp Portal has been established to raise

funds for the schools to help them provide quality infrastructure. ~~These~~ Funds are raised from Donors

2(Two)

Bahamasahad / Industrialists / NGOs etc. via the portal.

(Q.18)

CSR donation etc. are included in it.

19. What is the main objective of Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana ?

राजस्थान जननी शिशु सुरक्षा योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?

Objective : ① To provide hospital facilities to

the Pregnant mother and a new born baby. ② free tests, blood tests, ~~medicines~~, ~~checkups~~ etc.

③ To provide institutional delivery to women ④ To decrease

IMR and MMR. ⑤ Reduce low weight incidence at birth and other birth defects

2(Two)

(Q.19)



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

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

20. What are the main objectives of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana ?
प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

Main objectives :-

- ① Provide infrastructural facilities to the food processing units in the country.
- ② Set up food parks - integrated facilities at one place - finance, export, warehousing, marketing etc.
- ③ Reduction of wastage of food
- ④ To provide nutritional security to the population of India.
- ⑤ Handholding of MSME units in food processing sector
- ⑥ To raise the export of food processing products at global level
- ⑦ Ensure quality products.

3(Three)
(Q.20)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



21. What are the functions of Bureau of Investment Promotion in Rajasthan ?

राजस्थान में निवेश संवर्धन ब्यूरो के क्या कार्य हैं ?

Bureau of Investment Promotion → Functions :-

- ① Promotion of PPP Projects (Private-Public Partnership) in Rajasthan
 - ② Approval of PPP project for government
 - ③ Analysis of PPP projects and recommendation to the government about the project
 - ④ ^{conduct} Technical study on the PPP project.
 - ⑤ Give expert viewpoint on the PPP project.
 - ⑥ Provides interface between corporates and government
 - ⑦ Also advise Private Sector Companies regarding projects
- Thus, B-I-P play a major role in PPP projects in Rajasthan

0 (Zero)
(Q.21)

22. What are the objectives of 'SVAMITVA' Scheme in India ?

भारत में 'स्वामित्व' योजना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj Development.

- Objective
- ① Digitalisation of land records of village and
 - ② Demarcation of abadi area.
 - ③ To issue SVAMITVA Cards - which can be used as proof of ownership or 'patte'
 - ④ To prohibit illegal encroachments on government land.
 - ⑤ Use of latest technology - drones, GIS etc. in surveying the area.
 - ⑥ To prepare digital proof of land record.

2.5 (Two 1/2)

(Q.22)



23. What are the targets of National Logistics Policy of India?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय रसद नीति के लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

National Logistics Policy (2023) targets :-

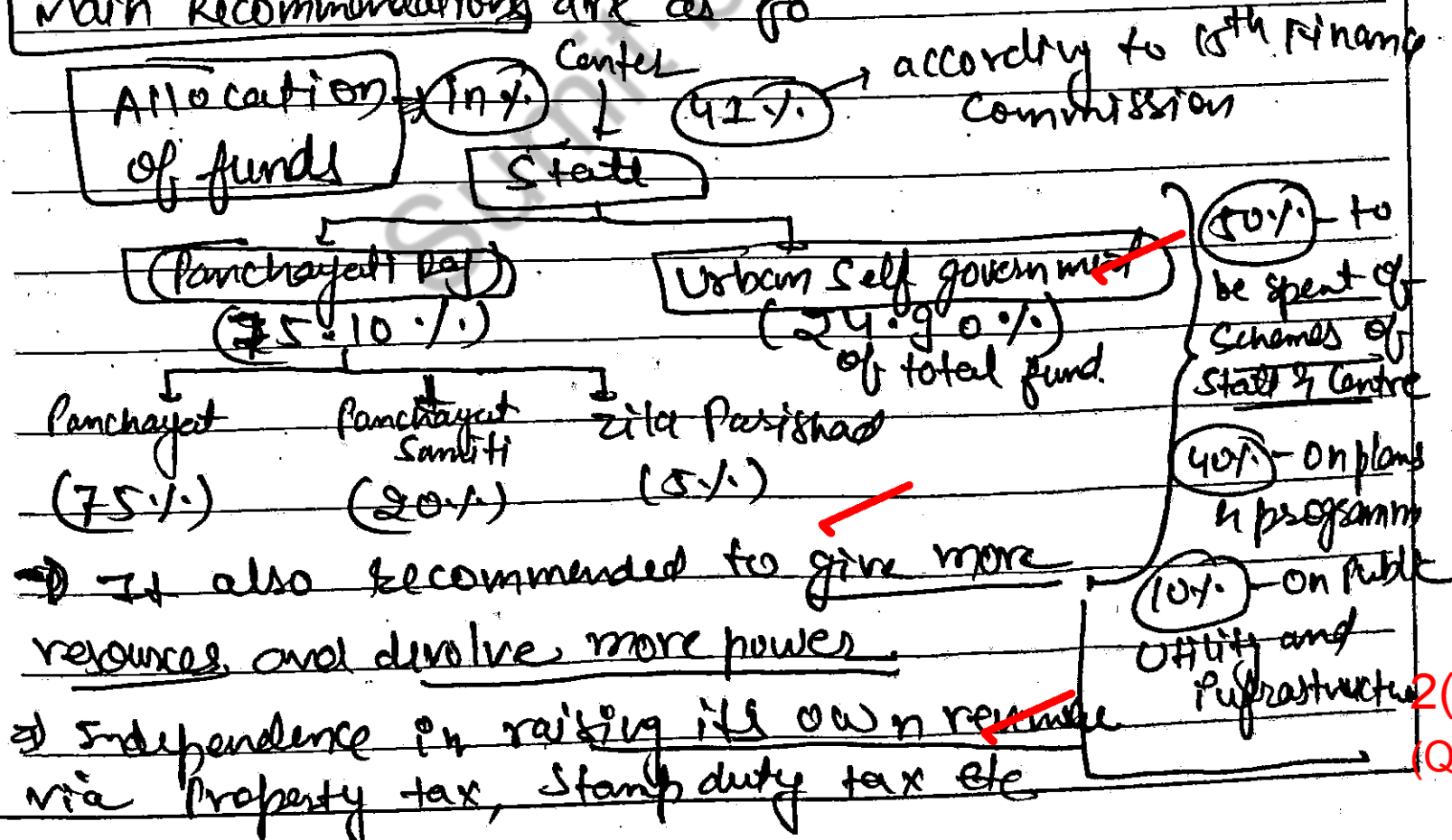
- ① To cut down logistics costs to 8% (presently 14-18% of global level)
- ② To be one of top-25 countries in logistics performance index (LPI)
- ③ to derive economic growth and competition in business in sustainable, green, economic way.
- ④ Commerce Ministry $\Rightarrow$ LEADS Index to measure every state's performance.

1.5 (One½)
(Q.23)

24. Describe the main recommendations of Sixth State Finance Commission of Rajasthan.

राजस्थान के छठवें राज्य वित्त आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशों का वर्णन कीजिये।

Main Recommendations are as fo



2 (Two)
(Q.24)



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

नोट : निम्न में से सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

25. Discuss the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in India.

भारत में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिये।

① It was launched in ~~2015~~ by ~~Ministry~~ of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare.

② provide crop insurance at the following premium rates :-

Rabi Crop
(1.5%)

Kharif Crop
(2%)

Horticulture and
zeed crop
(5.1%)

③ Premium automatically deducted from the PM Jan Dhan account and other accounts of beneficiary.

④ both pre-harvest loss and post harvest loss are covered under it.

⑤ Both weather related disaster like - drought, rain, cyclone etc. are covered and non-weather related - Fire, locust attack, pest attack, disease etc. are covered.

⑥ Crop loss estimation survey is done at block level.

⑦ use of drones, Satellite imagery etc are done.

⑧ online filling of report of loss via mobile is done.



- (a) Beneficiary got their benefit directly in their back account. Beneficiaries ✓
- (b) Scheme is for all farmers ✓
- Thus, the scheme have helped in providing effective insurance cover to farmers. ✓

5(Five)
(Q.25)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



26. Discuss in brief India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention to Climate Change (UNFCCC).
जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन में प्रस्तुत भारत के राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित अद्यतित योगदान पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was submitted to UNFCCC - COP 26 ~~in Glasgow~~ :-

- ① Net ~~200~~ Carbon emission by 2070
- ② Target of 500 GW energy from non-fossil fuel by 2030
- ③ Target of 50% ~~energy needs~~ met from Renewable energy sources by 2030
- ④ Promotion of ~~1~~ bn tonne capacity Carbon sink by 2030
- ⑤ to reduce Carbon intensity by 22-24% from 2005 levels by 2030

various schemes & programmes to implement it :-

- ① National Solar Mission, International Solar Alliance (2015)
HQ - Gurugram.
 - ② National Action Plan on Climate Change :- 8 missions :-
 - ① Solar mission ② water mission ③ Energy efficiency mission ④ Sustainable Habitation ⑤ Green Mission ⑥ Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem ⑦ Knowledge about climate change ⑧ Sustainable Agriculture.
 - ③ Nation Afforestation Programme, CAMPA Act, and CAMPA fund.
 - ④ FAME Scheme - to promote EVs.
 - ⑤ Green Hydrogen Mission (2023) ⑥ Solar Parks - Bhadla, Nuh, Fatehgarh. ⑦ National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. ⑧ India - Rank (7th) in Climate Change Performance Index (2023).
- Therefore, India is on right path to be a global leader in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

3(Three)
(Q.26)



27. Write a short note on Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP).

राजस्थान जल क्षेत्र आजीविका सुधार परियोजना पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

It is an ambitious project of JICA - Japanese investment corporation agency.

Districts → 27 districts are covered under it.
Projects → 127 Projects

Work → Livelihood Improvement through restructuring and rehabilitation of water projects meant for drinking water and irrigation.

→ Provide financing, funding and technical expertise to renovation of the project.

→ To provide quality water to citizens of Rajasthan

→ Public participation can be encouraged for the suitable projects.

→ Combating water pollution is also its objective of water.

→ Providing regular supply to industry.

5(Five)
(Q.27)



Part - A

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

28. What do you mean by Westoxication ?

वेस्टोक्सीकेशन से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ?

western world
-ve values
other countries

0 (Zero)

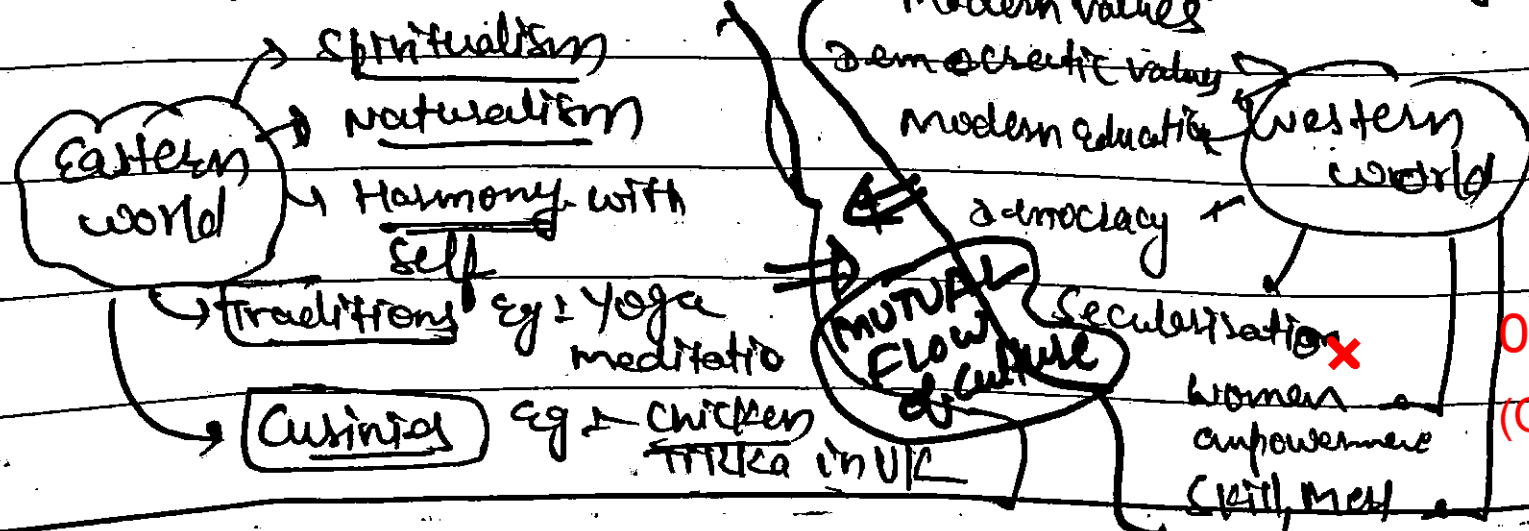
(Q.28)

It means blind imitation of western values, culture, tradition, customs and lifestyle such that one forgets own culture and learns negative values of western culture which violates societal norms, values of Eastern world. (Eg) - drinking, smoking, divorce, club party, consumerism etc.

29. Mention the forms of Cultural Flow discussed by Arjun Appadurai regarding Global Society.

अर्जुन अप्पादुराई द्वारा वैश्विक समाज के संदर्भ में उल्लेखित सांस्कृतिक प्रवाह के स्वरूपों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to him Cultural Flow in Global Society is 2 way



0 (Zero)

(Q.29)



30. Casual Employment

अनियत रोजगार

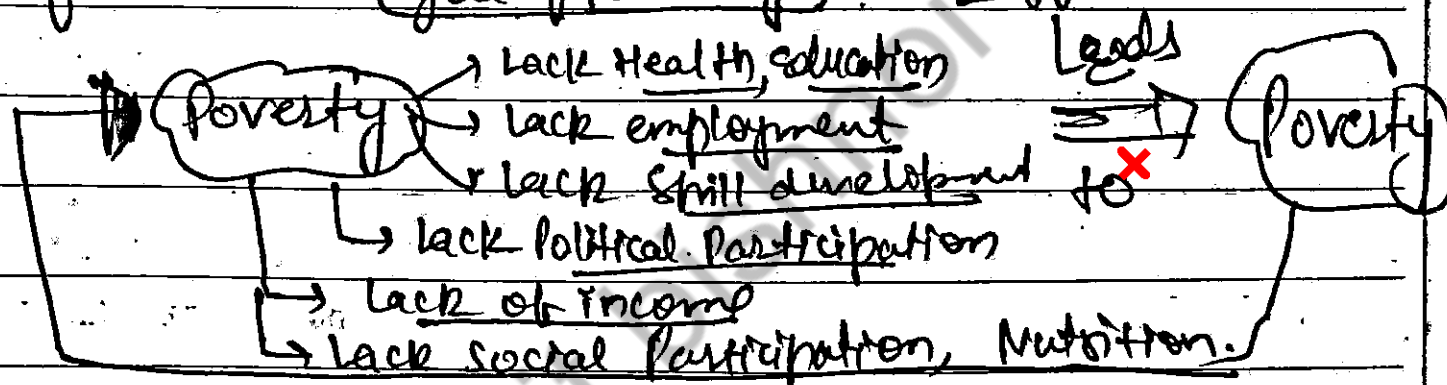
0.75 (Zero $\frac{3}{4}$)
(Q.30)

Casual Employment refers to the employment which is not regular in duration and is temporary in nature. For eg:- Employment of a person in skill based industry but he does not possess required skill $\rightarrow$ his employment status will not last.

31. Culture of Poverty

निर्धनता की संस्कृति

It refers to the Cycle of Poverty. Both cause and effect

0 (Zero)
(Q.31)

32. Demerits of Dowry System

दहेज प्रथा के दोष/कमियाँ

- ① Lead to exploitation of women - domestic violence etc.
- ② Women seen as commodity of exchange.
- ③ Women seen as economic liability by parents $\rightarrow$ leads to female infanticide, declining sex ratio, girl-child education ignored.
- ④ Negatively impacts women's psychology ⑤ Parochialism in society.

2 (Two)
(Q.32)



Unit - III (Section - A)

Part - B

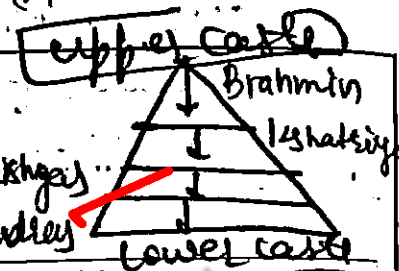
Marks : 10

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

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

33. How Caste system represents segmental division of society?

किस प्रकार जाति व्यवस्था समाज के खण्डात्मक विभाजन को प्रस्तुत करती है?



Caste system is a hierarchical and segmental division of society (shown in figure) according to which as society is divided into various castes which have distinct culture, profession, origin, traditions and customs and various restrictions are imposed on lower caste while upper caste enjoys certain rights and privileges which certifies segmental division of society. Thus, caste leads to division of society in various segments of castes - enscribed by birth and characterized by caste immobility.

34. Present the socio-economic profile of Garasia Tribe.

गरासिया जनजाति की सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रोफाइल (रूपरेखा) प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

In social structure.

Social Profile ① Egalitarian Society - equal rights to all. ② Strong kinship ties ③ Justice - by traditional Panchayat system (self-rule) ④ Matrarchial - women head ⑤ Unique festivals, traditions, customs ⑥ Religion - Totemism ⑦ Garasia worship Abu lake

Economic Profile ① Egalitarian Economy ② Barter system used for trade ③ main activity - Fuel & food collection, forest produce, Pastoral. ④ Simple economic system.

However due to effect of Globalization, modernization their profile have been somewhat diluted.

4(Four)

(Q.34)



Unit - III (Section - B)

(20 Marks)

Part - A

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

35. What do you mean by the 'depth' of product portfolio ?

उत्पाद पोर्टफोलियो की 'गहराई' से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है ?

depth of product portfolio refers to
the number of different ^{variety of} products available
in the same product line. ~~(Example)~~

it thus provides flexible option to the
consumers according to his needs and demands.

Depth Example

Product A (Tea)

Green Tea

Black Tea

Yellow Tea

1.5 (One½)
(Q.35)

36. Who propounded the theory of 'Irrelevance of Capital Structure' ? Write one key assumption of the theory.

'पूंजी संरचना की अप्रासंगिकता' का सिद्धान्त किसने प्रतिपादित किया ? सिद्धान्त की एक प्रमुख अवधारणा लिखिए।

One key assumption

① Capital Structure ~~doesn't~~ effect the financial
decisions of a company.

0 (Zero)
(Q.36)



37. List four leadership behaviours under 'Path Goal Theory of Leadership'.

'नेतृत्व के पथ लक्ष्य सिद्धान्त' के अन्तर्गत चार नेतृत्व व्यवहारों की सूची बनाएँ।

0.5 (Zero 1/2)

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| ① <u>Participative</u> | ① <u>Team</u> | (Q.37) |
| ② <u>Autocratic</u> | ② <u>Task oriented</u> | |
| | ③ <u>Human relation oriented</u> | X |
| | ④ <u>Middle path</u> | X |
| | ⑤ <u>Club country</u> | |

38. List two criteria (as per SEBI) for qualifying as an 'Angel Investor' in India.

भारत में 'एंगेल निवेशक' के रूप में अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए दो मापदंड (सेबी के अनुसार) सूचीबद्ध करें।

0.25 (Zero 1/4)

- (Q.38)
- ① Registered as 'Angel Investor' with SEBI.
- ② Have capital of > 100 crore with it.

39. Expand 'MICE'.

'MICE' का विस्तार करें। efficiency in manager's work and organisational work

M - Massage the injured part slowly and gently.

I - Iceing - to reduce swelling and pain

C - Compression - gently the injured part

E - Elevation above the level of heart to

reduce pain and swelling

0 (Zero)

(Q.39)



Unit - III (Section - B)

Part - B

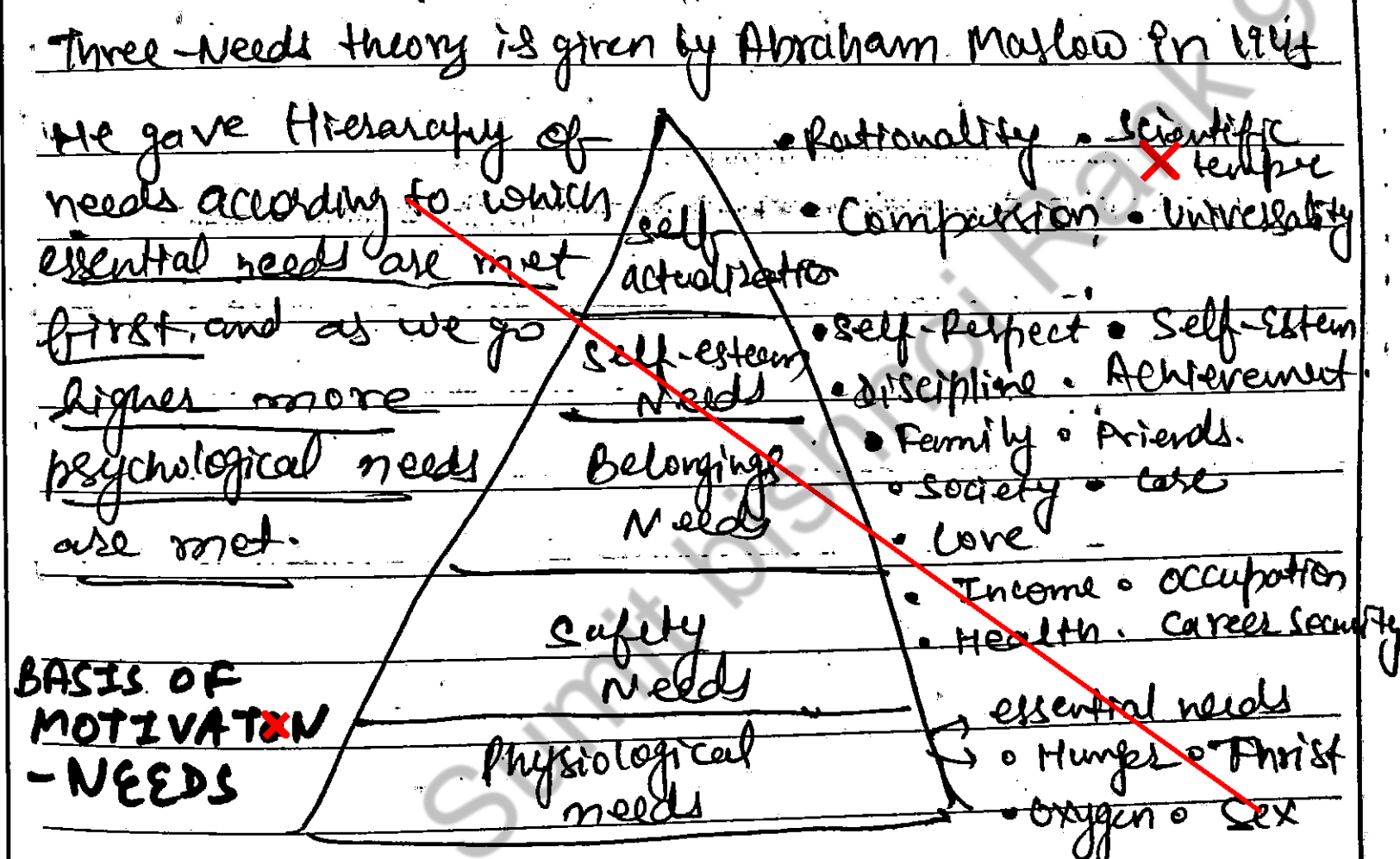
Marks : 10

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

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

40. Who proposed Three-Needs Theory ? List and explain in brief those three needs.

त्रि-आवश्यकता सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किसने किया ? उन तीन आवश्यकताओं की सूची बनाकर संक्षेप में बताएँ।



0 (Zero)
(Q.40)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



41. What are various types of NBFCs as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार की NBFC क्या हैं ?

① Deposit taking NBFCs - take only time deposit and can't issue credit and debit card. They are not part payment and settlement system and thus can't issue cheques. In liquidation priority comes after the banks. They are regulated by RBI. CSR norms apply.

② Non deposit taking NBFCs -

- Investing in stock-exchange market → Regulated by SEBI
- Housing sector companies
- Insurance sector companies → Regulated by IRDAI
- Pension companies → Regulated by PFRDA

0 (Zero)
(Q.41)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



Unit - III (Section - C)

(20 Marks)

Part - A

Marks : 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 के उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

42. Give any four objectives of Auditing.

अंकेक्षण के कोई चार उद्देश्य दीजिए।

- ② Analysis of financial position of the company.
- ① Expert advice on the financial position.
- ③ To detect any error, frauds
- ④ To ensure compliance with the law.

0.75 (Zero $\frac{3}{4}$)

(Q.42)

43. Write down any four duties of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

भारत के नियंत्रक व महालेखा परीक्षक के कोई चार कर्तव्य लिखिए।

- ① Duty to prepare report on
 - ① Appropriation Account
 - ② Revenue Account
 - ③ Public Sector Undertaking
- ② to audit Profit & Loss account, Balance sheet of departments of government.
- ③ Submit annual report on compliance to President.
- ④ Ensure ~~Executive~~ accountability in financial sphere.

0.5 (Zero $\frac{1}{2}$)

(Q.43)



44. Write down elements of Auditing as per definition given by International Auditing & Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकेक्षण तथा आश्वासन मानक मण्डल (IAASB) द्वारा दी गई परिभाषा के अनुसार अंकेक्षण के तत्त्व लिखिए।

As per IAASB - 'Auditing is a process of financial analysis of various accounts of the company by an outsider independent expert who give his expert opinion on the financial position and recommend measures thereof.'

0.25(Zero 1/4)
(Q.44)

45. Write down any four essential features of Zero Based Budgeting.

शून्य आधार बजटन की कोई चार मूलभूत विशेषताएँ लिखिये।

- ① Started with zero base - Previous budget ignored.
- ② New expenditure are to be justified.
- ③ No base effect.
- ④ Brings in efficiency and effectiveness.

0.5(Zero 1/2)
(Q.45)

46. Write any two objectives of performance budgeting as recommended by Administrative Reforms Commission.

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के अनुसार निष्पादन बजटन के कोई दो उद्देश्य लिखिये।

- ① To bring ^{economy} efficiency in the expenditure and budgeting.
- ② outcome focused budgeting.

0.25(Zero 1/4)
(Q.46)



Unit - III (Section - C)

Part - B

Marks : 10

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

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

47. Write down any five techniques of financial statements analysis.

वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण की कोई पाँच तकनीकें लिखिये।

- ① Ratio Analysis - Financial ratio are analysed and various evaluation are conducted.
- ② Break even Point Analysis - Profit = No loss point plotted and analysed accordingly.
- ③ Trend Analysis - various trends of financial data is analysed for a company in ratio, percentage or graph form.
- ④ Cash flow Analysis - cash flow in business is analysed
- ⑤ Fund flow Analysis - more broad, which analyse the flow of funds (both cash & non-cash)

5(Five)

(Q.47)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



48. Give journal entries for the following transactions without narration :

- (1) Goods sold to B for ₹ 20,000 in cash and ₹ 10,000 on credit.
- (2) Goods returned by B for ₹ 5,000.
- (3) Withdrew goods of ₹ 5,000 for personal use.
- (4) Furniture purchased for office purpose worth ₹ 30,000.
- (5) Goods worth ₹ 5,000 burnt by fire.

निम्नांकित व्यवहारों की जर्नल प्रविष्टियाँ बिना विवरण के दीजिये :

- (1) बी को ₹ 20,000 का माल नगद व ₹ 10,000 का उधार बेचा ।
- (2) बी द्वारा ₹ 5,000 का माल लौटाया गया ।
- (3) ₹ 5,000 का माल व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए निकाला गया ।
- (4) ऑफिस कार्य के लिए ₹ 30,000 मूल्य का फर्नीचर खरीदा ।
- (5) ₹ 5,000 मूल्य का माल अग्न से नष्ट हो गया ।

(1) ~~×~~ Credit Cash a/c ₹ 20,000 and Debit ~~(a/c)~~ ^{Debit} ₹ 10,000

0 (Zero)
(Q.48(i))

~~×~~ Debit Cash a/c ₹ 5,000

0 (Zero)

~~×~~ Debit Personal a/c ₹ 5,000

(Q.48(ii))

0 (Zero)

(4) ~~×~~ Debit Asset a/c ₹ 30,000

(Q.48(iii))

0 (Zero)

(Q.48(iv))

~~×~~ Credit Asset a/c ₹ 5,000

0 (Zero)

(Q.48(v))

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

~~Revenue A/c~~
~~Profit A/c~~
~~Debit what comes in~~
~~Debit what goes out~~

Sumit bishnoi Rank 94

Sumit bishnoi Rank 94