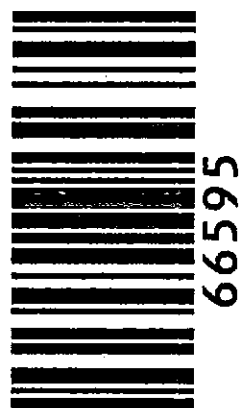


PART - I

Paper Code

P-3

Medium of Exam

English

Hindi



English



Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-1-A	10	2.5
Unit-1-B	25	7
Unit-1-C	40	11.25
Unit-2-A	10	4
Unit-2-B	25	10.25
Unit-2-C	30	6.25
Unit-3-A	20	4.5
Unit-3-B	20	9.5
Unit-3-C	20	6.25
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	61.5
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Sixty One+ 1/2

tion of the candidate shall be
date will be liable-

Name, Address, Roll Number,

uestions.

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

number of pages) then bring it
le for that.

तथा उसे बदलना लें, अन्यथा उसका

all Point Pen before answering.
over Sheet (OMR sheet).

पेपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर.

details have to be filled by the

मान रखें कि कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर.

marks are indicated in each unit

निरट एवं भाग में अंकित हैं।

h versions of the question, the

ान्तर मान्य होगा।

age and script, unless directed

दिए जाएँ, जब तक कि प्रश्न विशेष के

ould not write answer outside

बाहर उत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाइन के

answers beyond the prescribed limit of words, failing this, marks may be deducted.

धिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए। इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए और
की रोकथाम अध्यापय) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की
शेने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

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

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

NOI 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, यता, 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 अमुद्रित है या पृष्ठ कम हैं (कृपया पृष्ठ गिन लें) तो तुरन्त 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 बांछित विवरण नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ (ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक) पर रोल नंबर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तांकों 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 मुद्दा 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 वाच 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 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 अध्यापय) 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

SUMIT BISHNOI RANK 94



PAPER-III : 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. In the context of federal system, what are the provisions regarding Residuary matters in the Constitution of India?

भारत के संविधान में संघीय व्यवस्था के संदर्भ में अवशिष्ट विषयों के लिए क्या प्रावधान हैं ?

0.5 (Zero 1/2)

(Q.U1-A-1)

Provisions under Residuary matters in Constitution are :-
the one which does not come under either State, Union or Concurrent list. Subjects such as Information technology, communication technology, etc. comes under it.

2. Regarding the Bharatiya Adivasi Party's performance in the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha elections held in 2023, answer the following questions :

- (a) Total seats contested by BAP
(b) Total seats won by BAP
(c) Percentage of valid votes secured by BAP
(d) Percentage of valid votes secured by BAP in seats contested by it
- 2023 में आयोजित राजस्थान विधान सभा चुनाव में, भारतीय आदिवासी पार्टी (BAP) के प्रदर्शन से संबंधित निम्नांकित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :

- (a) बी.ए.पी. द्वारा लड़ी गई कुल सीटें
(b) बी.ए.पी. द्वारा जीती गई कुल सीटें
(c) बी.ए.पी. द्वारा वैध मतों का प्राप्त प्रतिशत
(d) बी.ए.पी. द्वारा लड़ी गई सीटों पर वैध मतों का प्राप्त प्रतिशत

a) 5

x

0 (Zero)

b) 2

x

0 (Zero)

x c) around 2%

(Q.U1-A-2-b) 0 (Zero)

d) around 45%

x 0 (Zero)

(Q.U1-A-2-c)

(Q.U1-A-2-d)



3. What is 'Global Stocktake (GST)' ?

'ग्लोबल स्टॉकटेक (जीएसटी)' क्या है ?

It is related to UN Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement (COP-21). Under it Countries meeting in COP takes stock of the global progress made to achieve the target of limiting temperature rise to 2°C by Century end and possibly to 1.5°C .

4. Why the following persons were recently in the news ?

(i) Idashisha Nongrang

(ii) Alok Shukla

निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति हाल ही में समाचारों में क्यों थे ?

(i) इदाशिशा नोंगरांग

(ii) आलोक शुक्ला

1.25 (One $\frac{1}{4}$)
(Q.U1-A-3)

0 (Zero)

(Q.U1-A-4-i)

0 (Zero)

(Q.U1-A-4-ii)

5. Who are the Shompen tribe ? Why this tribe was recently in news ?

शोम्पेन जनजाति कौन हैं ? यह जनजाति हाल ही में समाचारों में क्यों थीं ?

Shompen tribe is a tribe of ~~Andaman~~ Andaman and Nicobar Island. They are protesting against the Infrastructural project build in Andaman and Nicobar such as roads, airports, terminals, under Great Nicobar project etc. as they disturb their harmony with the natural habitat.

0.75 (Zero $\frac{3}{4}$)
(Q.U1-A-5)



Unit - I/Part - B

Marks : 25

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 principle of 'Reasonable Classification' implied in Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 में निहित 'युक्तियुक्त वर्गीकरण' के सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Article 14 of Constitution provides for the equality before the law and equal protection of the law. Equal protection of the law provides that 'alike should be treated alike' which means that only equal should be treated equally while there can be a 'Reasonable Classification' for the people who are not equal and lack opportunities in social, political or economic sphere. Such kind of classification should be reasonable on the grounds that it provide benefit only to the deserving people while excluding others. The basis of Classification should be rational factual and according to the law, rules and regulation to achieve Socio-economic Justice.

2(Two)
(Q.U1-B-6)

Do Not Write Here

यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें

7. In the context of people's movements, discuss the 'Non-Party Political Process' in India.

जन-आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में, भारत में 'गैर-दलीय राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया' का विवेचन कीजिए।

Non-Party Political Process in India is lead by voluntary organisations such as NGOs, pressure groups, interest groups etc.

Features and Achievements ① nudges government for the political reforming

For eg:- Association for Democratic Reform (ADR) → went to Judiciary for favouring publication of criminal antecedents of Candidates

② Provides political rights to citizens. Eg:- RTI by Kisan

Mazdoor Shakti Sanghathan. ③ works for reform in governance system. 2(Two)
(Q.U1-B-7)

④ Ensure political participation of citizens in political process

⑤ Provides socio-economic justice to people (where government can't reach)

⑥ Women empowerment via political process. Eg:- Maz Shakti Vandan

8. Mention the major 'subjects' given to urban local governance institutions under Article 243-W of the Constitution of India.

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243-ब के अंतर्गत नगरीय स्थानीय शासकीय संस्थाओं को प्रदान किए गए मुख्य 'विषयों' का उल्लेख कीजिए।

① Irrigation

② Cleanliness & Sanitation

③ Public Utility Services

④ Management of roads, schools etc.

⑤ Justice at Municipality level

⑥ Maintenance of Public Gardens

⑦ Primary education

⑧ Nutrition ⑨ Primary Health care

⑩ Afforestation

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.U1-B-8)



9. On what grounds the registration of Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) can be cancelled under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 ? Against cancellation of citizenship, what rights do these citizens have ?

नागरिकता संशोधन अधिनियम, 2019 के अंतर्गत विदेश में रह रहे भारतीय नागरिकों का पंजीकरण किन आधारों पर रद्द किया जा सकता है ? नागरिकता रद्द होने के विरुद्ध, इन नागरिकों को क्या अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ?

Grounds for cancellation of registration of OCI under CAA, 2019

- ① voluntarily acquired citizenship of other Country.
- ② Disloyalty to the nation
- ③ Helped enemy country in the war
- ④ on violation of Constitution
- ⑤ Have mala fide intention behind acquiring citizenship
- ⑥ Don't have sufficient documents to prove citizenship or descent
- ⑦ violates rules & regulations of CAA, 2019

Rights available

- 1) May appeal against the cancellation of registration
- 2) Right to hear his side
- 3) Right of representation
- 4) Right of compensation if cancelled improperly

10. Write a note on India's performance at 77th Cannes film festival.

77वें कान फिल्म फेस्टिवल में भारत के प्रदर्शन पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।

India's performance at 77th Cannes is as follow:-

Best Song → RRR movie ("Nattu Nattu")

Best documentary → The whisperer - based on the elephants in National Park of Karnataka

2(Two)
(Q.U1-B-9)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.U1-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 के उत्तर 100-100 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 10 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

11. Describe the Electoral process of members of Rajya Sabha.

राज्यसभा के सदस्यों की निर्वाचन-प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Eligibility of members of Rajya Sabha :-

1) Citizen of India 2) not holding a office of profit 3) of age above 35 years

→ Above member can fill up nominations :-

Rajya Sabha have 245 members which are elected by the state legislative assemblies through the single Transferrable Vote (STV) method by proportional representation.

→ Nominations for the elections are filled and nomination has to be ascertained by fixed number of MLAs.

→ Every State has been allocated a fixed number of seats according to their population under Schedule 4. For eg: Rajasthan ≥ 10 seats.

Process

MLAs give their vote in preferences of Candidates

1. =
2. =
3. =

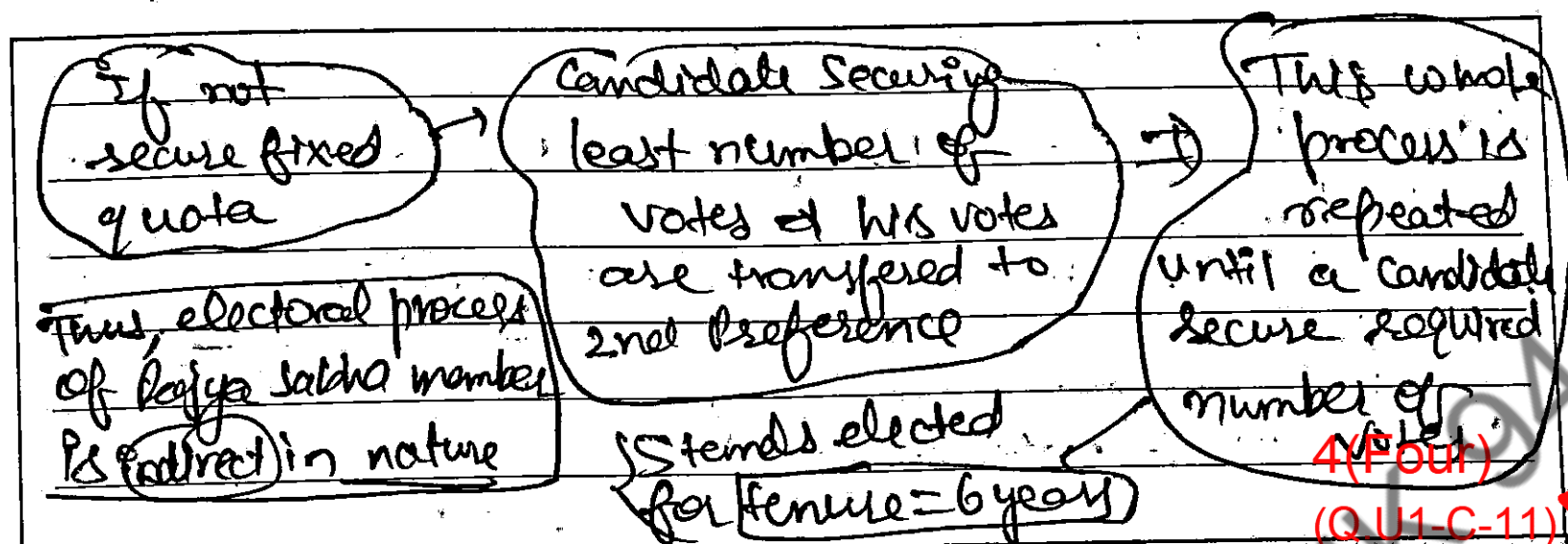
Seats elected

Preference vote counted

If not secured quota

Quota = $\frac{1}{\text{Total Candidates} + 1}$

Candidate secured the fixed quota of vote



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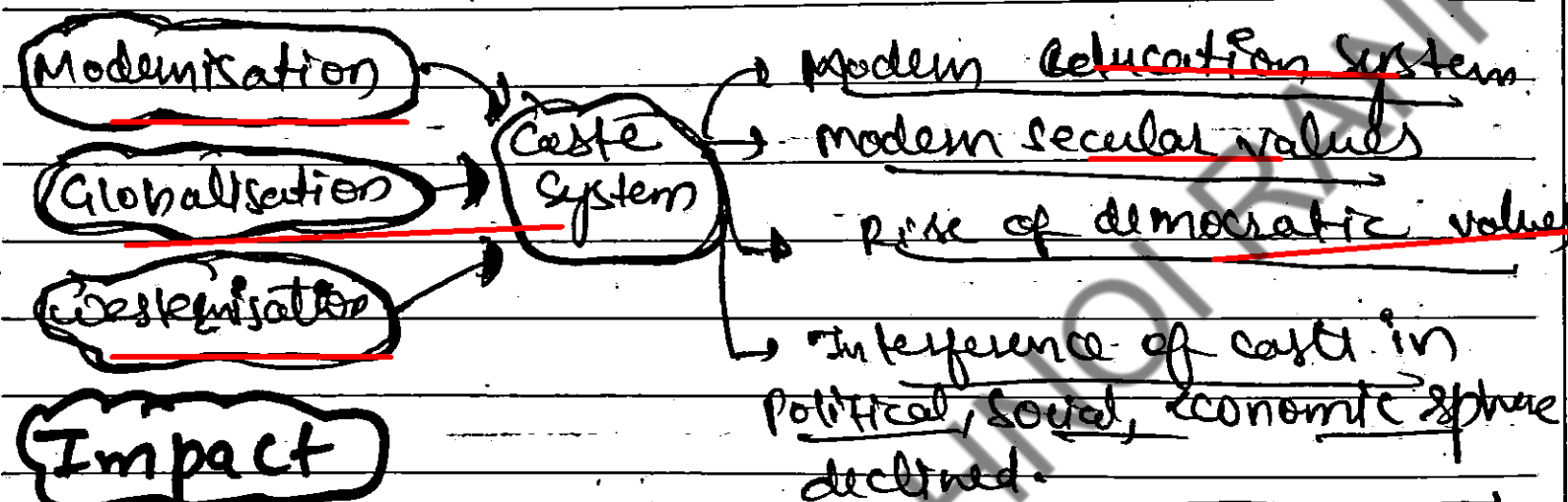
यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



12. Discuss the process of 'Secularisation of Caste' and its impact.

‘जाति के सेकुलरीकरण’ की प्रक्रिया और उसके प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Secularisation of Caste refers to the process by which rationality, scientific temper, democratic values like equality, fraternity takes place of caste discrimination, caste parochialism, narrow mindedness, conservatism and system of restrictions and disabilities.



Impact

- ① Weakened the forces of 'Politicisation of caste' and 'Casteisation of politics'
- ② promoted harmony among the different caste groups
- ③ Ensured coordination for development of nation
- ④ Realisation of Constitutional Rights (Article 14, 15, 17, 23)
- ⑤ Promotion of rationality, logic, scientific temper
- ⑥ Strengthening of political democracy - as people will demand actions instead of voting on casteist lines
- ⑦ overall socio-economic development
- ⑧ Ensured inclusive development in all spheres

Thus, this process have impacted in a positive way by strengthening unity, integrity of nation and providing path of development.

3(Three)
(Q.U1-C-12)



13. Identify the distinguishing features of the first phase of electoral politics (1952-1971) in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में चुनावी राजनीति के प्रथम चरण (1952-1971) की मुख्य विशेषताओं को चिह्नित कीजिए।

First phase of electoral politics (1952-1971) has following features:

- ① Dominated by one party - It is a one party system i.e. Congress system.
- ② Congress formed the government in all the first four assemblies (1952-1971) Seats = 160
- ③ 1st Assembly (1952-1957) → Tikaram Lal Patel 1st elected CM of Rajasthan → later replaced by the Jayramrayan vyas & opposition party - scattered main party & other parties - Hindu Mahasabha etc. Later on Mohanlal Sukhadia became CM replacing Jayaramrayan in 1953.
- ④ 2nd Assembly (1957-1962) → Congress formed government in the leadership of CM Mohanlal Sukhadia → dominance of Sukhadia continued till 1971 [One man dominance] Opposition was scattered.
- ⑤ 3rd Assembly (1962-1967) → Again Congress formed government (with slight margin) CM - Mohanlal Sukhadia. New parties emerged - Swatantra Party supported by merchants and nobles, Bhatiya Ram Singh
- ⑥ 1967 election → Congress fell short of majority → President Rule in 1967 → Congress formed government with help of independents (Again CM → Mohanlal Sukhadia) replaced by Barkatullah Khan in 1971. Thus (1952-1971) was Congress & Sukhadia dominance.

3.5 (Three 1/2)

(U1-C-13)



14. There is a viewpoint that the foreign policy of India is in a dilemma, i.e., between joining the 'developed North' or leading the 'developing South'. Analyse this viewpoint with plausible arguments.

एक दृष्टिकोण है कि भारतीय विदेश नीति दुविधा में है, यथा भारत 'विकसित उत्तर' से जुड़े अथवा 'दक्षिण के विकासशील' देशों का नेतृत्व करे। उपर्युक्त कथन का विश्लेषण समुचित तर्कों के साथ कीजिए।

India is an emerging superpower of 21st Century. Therefore, its foreign policy needs to be fine-tuned with the needs and demands of the time. Presently, in global geopolitics arena there are signs of emerging multi-polarity.

Developed North

→ USA and other Western Countries

China + Russia
→ Iran

Developing South

→ Africa
→ S-E Asia
→ Middle East
→ Central Asia

Thus, India is maintaining an independent and pragmatic foreign policy stand where it engages constructively with Developed North. For eg: India - USA nuclear deal, ICET agreement, talks of FTA with EU. It also maintains a non-aligned approach between conflicting interests of USA - China - Russia.

The most important role India is playing is providing leadership to the Developing South in diplomatic, economic, technical, social and political arena. For eg: 2013 Delhi G-20 Summit admitted African Union as member, India-Japan Africa Growth Corridor, Support to Developing South in UN, WTO, IMF etc.

Thus, India is adopting a balanced approach so as to balance all its long term and short term interests.

0.75 (Zero 3/4)
(Q.U1-C-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. Write the name of any two H.Q. of Directorates or Executive Departments of State Government located in Ajmer.

अजमेर में स्थित राज्य सरकार के किन्हीं दो निदेशालयों या कार्यकारी विभागों के मुख्यालय के नाम लिखिए।

① Directorate of Land Revenue — Revenue Board

② Directorate of Agriculture

③ RMSMMB, Ajmer ×
(Mathematical Board)

16. What do you mean by sub-national government?

उप-राष्ट्रीय सरकार से आप क्या समझते हैं?

1.25 (One 1/4)

(Q.U2-A-16)

It is the government which functions at the lower levels of the nation, and provides decentralisation of the power, thus providing more autonomy, rights to the lower-level government. The sub-national government works according to the needs and demands of the people.

0 (Zero)

(Q.U2-A-15)



17. What is the main concern of Corporate Governance ?

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस का मुख्य सरोकार क्या है ?

1(One)

(Q.U2-A-17)

Main concern of the corporate Governance is to

protect the interests of all shareholders and

Stakeholders

→ Employees

→ owner

→ Labour

→ Society

→ Consumer

→ Environment

Thus it fulfills these interests through establishment of ethical principles and standards and by checking frauds

18. Who is responsible to upload on the web portal of Rajya Sabha / Lok Sabha Secretariat the text version of answers to the questions asked in parliament ?

राज्यसभा/लोकसभा सचिवालय के वेब पोर्टल पर संसद में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के अंतिम स्वरूप को अपलोड करने हेतु कौन उत्तरदायी है ?

Parliamentary Secretary

0 (Zero)

(Q.U2-A-18)

19. What is the main function of State Election Commission ?

राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग का मुख्य कार्य क्या है ?

① allots symbols to the candidates ② conducts election to the local government ③ Power of Superintendence etc. in this regard ④ Preparation of electoral roll and revision of these electoral roll ⑤ Disciplinary action against the government servants involved in election duty.

1.75(One³/₄)

(Q.U2-A-19)



Unit – II/Part – B

Marks : 25

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: Discuss the salient features of Change Management.

परिवर्तन प्रबंधन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Salient features of Change Management are:-

- ① Process of Change management : Unfreeze → Change → Refreeze is firstly preparing organisation for change → effecting change → implementing change in organisation process.
- ② It meets the needs and demands of the time.
- ③ Changes in production system is done according to the technology update. ④ Requires Coordination of all the employees for effective Change management.
- ⑤ Change management should be stable, forward looking and dynamic.
- ⑥ Such that it achieves ~~also~~ organisational goal with efficiency and effectiveness.

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1(One)
(Q.U2-B-20)

21. Analyse the concept of Legitimacy.

वैधता की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Legitimacy refers to the psychological element which includes values, traditions, customs etc. which establish Trust and cooperation between the governed and the governing. Legitimacy thus give any governing system the base and authority to exercise their rights.

2.75 (Two³/₄)

(Q. U2-B-21)

Power + Legitimacy = Authority Thus it legitimises the power of any authority. Without Legitimacy there would be 'Crisis of Legitimacy' which would lead to friction between people and government → collapse of system. Thus, Legitimacy is necessary for effective functioning → Chaos & disorder.

22. What are Seven Deadly Sins propounded by Mahatma Gandhi and why they are important?

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा प्रतिपादित सात प्रमुख बुराइयाँ क्या हैं तथा वे क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं ?

7 Sins of Gandhi and their Importance

- ① Wealth without work → financial frauds leads to corruption, materialism etc
 - ② Pleasure without conscience → leads to crimes like rape, marital rape, adultery, sexual harassment at workplace, drug addiction etc
 - ③ Science w/o Humanity → Unethical AI, misuse of technology, nuclear destruction
 - ④ Business w/o Morality → leads to Crony capitalism, Corporate frauds (Harshad Mehta)
 - ⑤ Religion w/o Sacrifice → leads to Communalism, Hate speech etc
 - ⑥ Knowledge w/o Character → Loss of Integrity, Corruption etc
 - ⑦ Politics w/o Principles → Criminalisation, Casteism
- Thus, above 7 sins must be avoided to live True life

2.5 (Two¹/₂)

(Q. U2-B-22)



23. Describe the duties of Chief Minister as mentioned in the Constitution of India & also underline the most important duty which makes him head of the Government.

भारत के संविधान में वर्णित मुख्यमंत्री के कर्तव्यों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उस प्रमुख कर्तव्य को रेखांकित कीजिए जो उसे शासन का मुखिया बनाता है।

Article 173 mentions duties of CM as following :-

① To furnish any such information regarding legislation or administrative matter to the Governor of State.

② To furnish any such information which a Governor may call for regarding legislation or administrative matter.

③ To present Council of Minister ~~any~~ such proposed (on direction of President) which have been considered by a minister but not the Council of Minister. Article 174

Duty is most important duty which make him head of

Government → other provision of Article 174 → Council of Minister with CM as head to aid and advise Governor.

24. Evaluate the provisions made in Article-315 of Constitution of India for State Public Service Commission.

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद-315 में राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के सम्बन्ध में वर्णित प्रावधानों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Article 315 provides for establishment of State Public Service Commission by the Governor of the concerned State.

The Governor establishes State Public Service Commission and appoints its members and chairman.

Eligibility of members → Previously had been in the service of Centre or State for at least 10 years.

Removal → By the President

Work → Conduct examination to the state services and other services as assigned to it.

Tenure → decide by Governor by regulation.

1.5(One½)
(Q.U2-B-24)



Unit - II/Part - C

Marks : 30

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. Describe the formula of Graicunaz propounded for calculation of span of control and give mathematical solution of a situation when number of relations is 5.

नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिपादित ग्रेकुनाज के फॉर्मूले का वर्णन कीजिए तथा यदि सम्बन्धों की संख्या 5 हो तो गणितीय हल कीजिए।

Graicunaz propounded a formula for the calculation of Span of Control.

(n) = number of person
no. of relations of one person with others
 $= (n-1)$

Total number of relationships $= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Thus, span of control of organisation or group with 'n' members is $\left[\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right]$

The formula denotes the total number of relationship which a manager have to control in a group or organisation.

If $n=5$

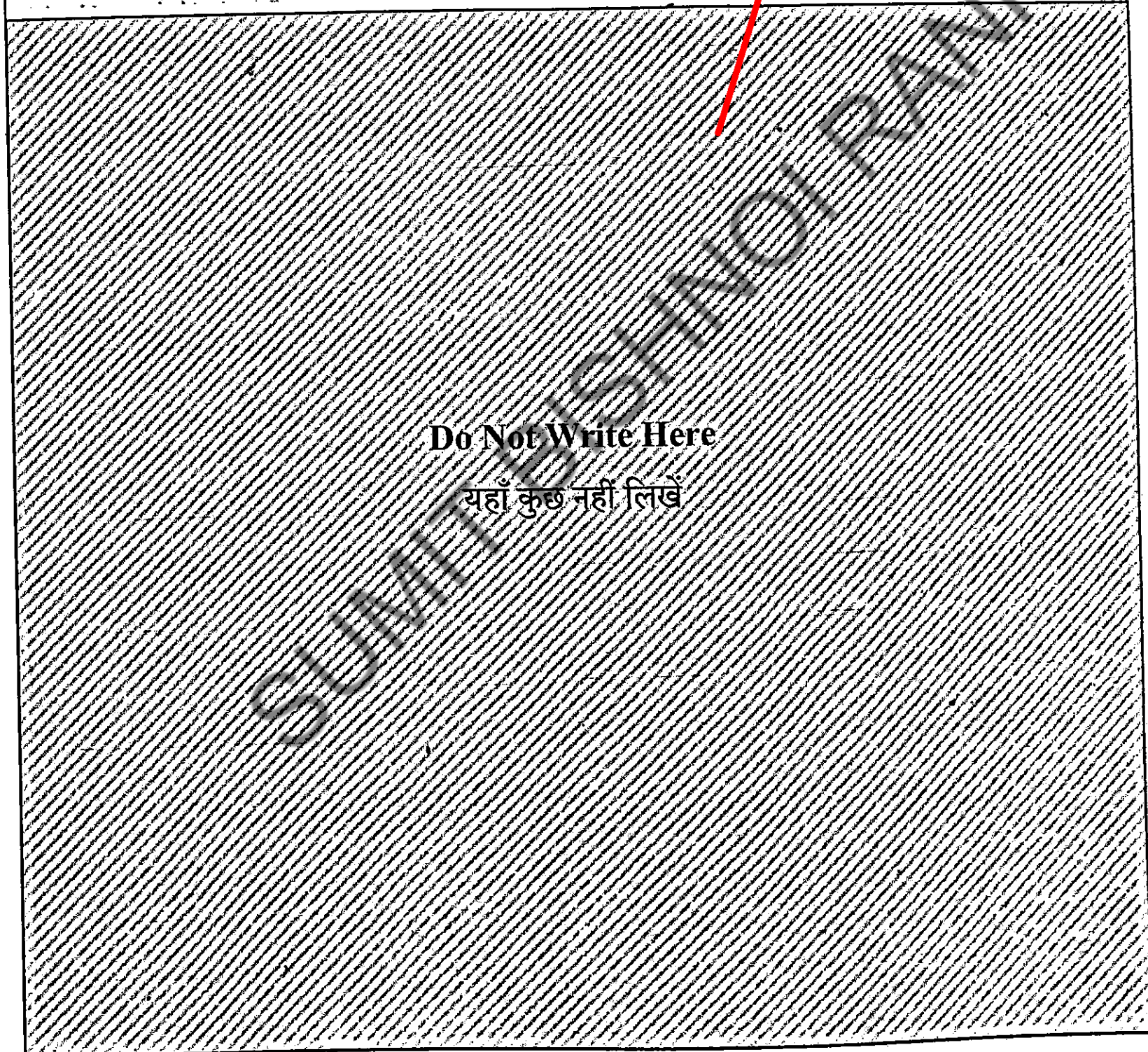
$$\text{Span of Control} = \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 10$$

$= 10/5 = 2$ Answer.

1(One)
(Q.U2-C-25)



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26. Critically analyse the forms and methods of judicial control in India.
 भारत में न्यायिक नियंत्रण के रूप तथा प्रणालियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- These are the following methods of Judicial Control :-
- ① Tribunals - Tribunals such Central Administrative Tribunal, GST Tribunal are established to hear the appeal against the administrative agencies. Thus there are quasi-judicial bodies which controls administration ^{in court}
 - ② Way of Appeals - Any person can appeal against any administrative order. If he/she finds it illegal or inappropriate
 - ③ Filing Complaint ^{in court} against any administrative agency or administrator for wrongdoings, corruption etc.
 → Court hear proceedings under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 etc.
 - ④ Judicial Review - Court can examine Constitutionality of administrative actions.
 - ⑤ Judicial Activism - Can direct the executive to take or not to take certain actions (Eg: Banning use of Pet Coke & diesel vehicle in Delhi)
 - ⑥ PIL - Public Interest Litigation
 → Supreme Court / High Court can hear any public spirit PIL' relaxing locus-standi
 - ⑦ Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo-warranto - according to Article 32 ^{2.25 (Two 1/4)} _(Q. U2C 26)
- Thus, judicial control is vast and overarching



27. Discuss the main points of the conflict between Generalists v/s Specialists. Also mention the recommendations given by First ARC in this regard.

सामान्यज्ञों बनाम विशेषज्ञों के मध्य टकराव के प्रमुख बिन्दुओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही इस क्रम में प्रथम प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Main points of conflict between Generalists & Specialists are:-

- | <u>Generalists</u> | <u>Specialists</u> |
|---|---|
| ① Acquire higher position in hierarchy. | ① Acquire middle position in hierarchy. |
| ② Require General Knowledge | ② Require special knowledge |
| ③ Paid high remuneration | ③ Paid low remuneration |
| ④ Tasked with policy formulation | ④ Policy implementation, so advice in formulation |
| ⑤ Inter-departmental transfers can happen | ⑤ Can't happen inter-departmental transfer |
| ⑥ Better Promotional avenues | ⑥ very low promotional avenues |
| ⑦ Close to Politicians & Ministers | ⑦ Not so close to ministers |

Recommendations by 1st ARC:-

- ① Promotion should be on the basis of merit rather than seniority.
 - ② Services should be divided into 2 heads:
 - Special Services: { Agriculture } Specialists named
 - { Health }
 - General Services: { Administration } Generalist named
 - { Law & order }
 - ③ Provide better pay & service conditions to specialists
 - ④ Provide better promotional avenues to specialists
 - ⑤ Advice of specialists to be considered in policy formulation
- Above reforms need to be implemented in 'letter & spirit'



Unit – III (Section – A)

(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।

28. Enlist the major achievements of the flag bearer from India in Paris Olympics 2024 opening ceremony.

पेरिस ओलम्पिक 2024 के उद्घाटन समारोह में भारत के ध्वजवाहक की प्रमुख उपलब्धियों को सूचीबद्ध करें।

Neeraj Chopra was the flag bearer from India.
He won gold medal in Paris Olympics 2024
in Javelin Throw.

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-A-A-28)

29. Write the number of total 'Khelo India' centres in India with special reference to Rajasthan State with Sports discipline.

राजस्थान राज्य में संचालित खेलों के नाम सहित भारत में कुल 'खेलो इंडिया' केंद्रों की संख्या लिखें।

India total: 43

Rajasthan: — SMS Khelo India Centre

— Jodhpur Khelo India Centre

— Udaipur Khelo India Centre

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-A-A-29)



30. Which father and daughter duo from Rajasthan holds pride to receive Arjun award and in which game?

राजस्थान राज्य की पिता पुत्री की किस जोड़ी को अर्जुन पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ एवं वह किस खेल से संबंधित हैं ?

Game → equestrian

Daughter → Divyakrati Singh

×

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-A-A-30)

31. Enlist the major achievement of Rajasthan State's Divyakrati Singh in Sports.

राजस्थान राज्य की दिव्यकृति सिंह की खेलों में प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

1.5 (One 1/2)

(Q.U3-A-A-31)

Divyakrati Singh - female equestrian player

- won gold medal in Asian Games 2023. In

equestrian team dressage event.

- received Arjuna Award (2023) - 1st female to

receive it in equestrian ~~team dressage~~.

32. Define and write difference between sprain and strain.

मोच व खिंचाव को परिभाषित करते हुए इसके परस्पर अंतर को लिखिए।

Sprain

→ It is a injury of muscle
→ due to unbalanced
way of playing & sudden
jerk
→ Common in ankle, elbow,
shoulder, knee

Strain

→ Injury of ligament
→ due to excessive and
sudden movement
→ Eg:- Hamstring (cricket)
→ due to playing w/o warmup

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-A-A-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. Write name of any ten verticals of "Khelo India" Scheme.

"खेलो इंडिया" योजना के किन्हीं दस कार्यक्षेत्रों के नाम लिखिए।

- ① Promotion of sports at rural and urban level
- ② Establishment of "Khelo India" Centres across India.
- ③ organising Khelo India games at national level.
- ④ Nurturing the young talent
- ⑤ Promote inclusive sports development < SC, ST, women.
- ⑥ Promoter of world class sports infrastructure.
- ⑦ To produce world class talent.
- ⑧ organise football, volleyball, Athletics, Table Tennis, Chess etc.
- ⑨ Strengthening institutional mechanism for sports.
- ⑩ Promotion of Awareness about sports in citizens.

2.5 (Two 1/2)
(Q.U3-A-B-33)

34. "Janmoshadhi mantratapah Samadhija Siddhaya" is originated from which couplet of Yogsutra? Elaborate the content included in it.

"जन्मौषधि मंत्रतपः समाधिजाः सिद्धयः" का उद्भव योगसूत्र के किस पद से है ? इसमें प्रयुक्त अवयवों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Yoga Sutra → written by Patanjali.

Above line is from a couplet in yogsutra.

Content - Yoga is like a medicine for the body which leads to the birth of "Siddhi" meaning completeness and excellence in a person following path of yoga. In broader sense it leads to the complete state of bliss and happiness by controlling senses like a medicine.

0.5 (Zero 1/2)
(Q.U3-A-B-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 kind of competencies are identified as facets of Intelligence in the Indian tradition ?

भारतीय परम्परा में बुद्धि के पक्ष (पहलू) के रूप में पहचानी गई क्षमताओं के प्रकार कौन से हैं ?

In Indian tradition Integral Intelligence is more important which integrates local level with global level. For eg - Vasudev Kutumbham (World is one family). It emphasises on - Community orientation - Spiritualistic and Naturalism oriented intelligence which respects traditions and values of the society.

1.25(One¹/₄)
(Q.U3-B-A-35)

36. Define Intelligence as proposed by David Wechsler.

डेविड वेचस्लर द्वारा प्रतिपादित बुद्धि को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Intelligence according to him is a global capacity to reason, understand and judge well so as to adapt to the changing environment by the analysing the resources available and optimum use of resources.

0.25(Zero¹/₄)
(Q.U3-B-A-36)

37. Write any two characteristics of analytical style of learning.

अधिगम की विश्लेषणात्मक शैली की कोई दो विशेषताएँ लिखिये।

① It conceives information in small units

1.5(One½)

② Have good memory for impersonal and inanimate objects (like graphs, formulas etc)

(Q.U3-B-A-37)

38. Explain Sensory Memory.

संवेदी स्मृति को समझाइये।

Sensory memory is that memory which records response from the senses - olfactory, eyes, haptic etc. It is a short term memory and have a very low capacity.

1(One)

(Q.U3-B-A-38)

39. Explain Forgetting due to trace decay.

विहन हास के कारण हुये विस्मरण को समझाइये।

Forgetting due to trace decay refers to the forgetting due to failure of retrieval cues as while storing information retrieval cues not formed - Trace decay → use & disuse theory due to absence of elaborative rehearsals or frequent use of memory traces → fades in absence of practice → forgets.

1(One)

(Q.U3-B-A-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. Explain type A and type B personality as suggested by Friedman & Rosenman.

फ्रीडमैन एवं रोजेनमैन द्वारा सुझाये गये टाइप A और टाइप B व्यक्तित्व को समझाइये।

Type A Personality are those personality which are anxious, tensed, hyperactive, shy, goal oriented behaviour, stressed. They suffer from high BP, heart and coronary disease.

Type B Personality doesn't suffer from stress, tension, have high emotional intelligence, talkative, calm etc. Thus they are relatively free from above diseases.

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यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें

2.5(Two½)
(Q.U3-B-B-40)



41. Distinguish between emotion focussed and problem focussed coping strategies to reduce stress.

तनाव को कम करने हेतु अपनाई जाने वाली संवेग केन्द्रित एवं समस्या केन्द्रित समायोजनात्मक रणनीतियों के मध्य अन्तर कीजिए।

Lazarus and Folkman gave 2 approaches to cope with stress

① Emotion focused approach

⇒ Regulate the emotion

⇒ Replace -ve thoughts

with positive thoughts

⇒ Remain optimist and ~~positive~~ positive attitude

② Problem focused approach

⇒ Try to change the situation 2(Two)

⇒ Solve the problem (Q.U3-B-B-41)

⇒ Use available resources to solve problem

However, Combination of both approaches can be used in real life to cope with stress

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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. The government of India received information in confidence from a foreign Government. Can it be asked under the R.T.I. Act, 2005 ?

भारत सरकार को किसी विदेशी सरकार से गोपनीय रूप से सूचना प्राप्त हुई। क्या सूचना अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अन्तर्गत ऐसी सूचना की माँग की जा सकती है ?

No, it can be asked under RTI Act, 2005
under Section 8.

0.5 (Zero 1/2)

(Q.U3-C-A-42)

43. What do you mean by the term 'private area' mentioned under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के अन्तर्गत उल्लेखित 'एकान्त भाग' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

Private area refers to the private space in
digital form of the user which stores
private information of the user.

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-C-A-43)



44. State the subject matter of copyright.

प्रतिलिप्यधिकार की विषय-वस्तु बताएँ।

- ① Literary works
- ② Songs, lyrics etc.
- ③ Movies
- ④ Novels
- ⑤ Videos

0.75(Zero³/₄)
(Q.U3-C-A-44)

45. What includes 'Children' under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007?

माता-पिता और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का भरण-पोषण तथा कल्याण अधिनियम, 2007 के अन्तर्गत 'बच्चों' में क्या सम्मिलित है?

Section 2 of above act defines it:-
Children include a son and daughter or
grandson and granddaughter who is
not minor

1.5(One¹/₂)
(Q.U3-C-A-45)

46. What are included under the term "Sexual abuse" in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 के अन्तर्गत "लैंगिक दुर्व्यवहार" पद के अन्तर्गत क्या सम्मिलित किया गया है?

Section 3 of above act defines "Sexual abuse" as
→ maintaining sexual relation without her consent
→ Humiliating sexual behaviour
→ unnatural sex
→ Marital rape etc.

1(One)
(Q.U3-C-A-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. What is the legal status of a Hindu Idol ?

एक हिन्दू देवता (मूर्ति) की वैधानिक स्थिति क्या है ?

Hindu idol → land from any land which is cultivated by any farmer shall belong to the state government.

Hindu idol → In a temple maintained by the trust shall be the property of that trust.

0 (Zero)

(Q.U3-C-B-47)

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यहाँ कुछ नहीं लिखें



48. What do you understand by the term "Sayar" under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 ?
राजस्थान काश्तकारी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत "सायर" पद से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

It is defined under Section 4 of above act :-
Sayar refers to the whatever is paid by the
leasee or licensee in return of right to
collect from unoccupied land. such produce
as gum, wood, fuel wood, fruits, dried leaves,
other forest produce, cow dung, refused
bones, waste material etc. and also
include right of irrigation access,
right of forest rights from the land.

2.5(Two½)
(Q.U3-C-B-48)

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