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General Studies—I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 300

Section—I

खण्ड—I

1. Write short notes on the following :
निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Government of India Act, 1858
भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1858

8

Ans:- GOI Act, 1858, also known as 'Act of good governance' was introduced by British in the back-drop of 1857 mutiny.

This act was mainly brought to accommodate the regional discontent, societal tensions and sectional unrest against the Britishers in Indian society.

These are some of the important provisions of the act:-

- ① It brought India under direct rule of crown via his/her

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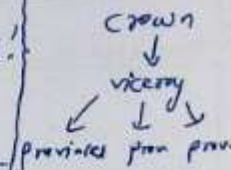


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representative 'viceroy'.



② It proclaimed the policy of non-interference in indian social domain.

③ It renounced the british policy of annexation such as - doctrine of lapse, etc.

④ It started the decentralisation trend of the power and inculcation of indians in governance policies.

However, it's name i.e. 'act of good governance' remained rhetoric as the exploitation of indians continued later too, and thus 'allahabad proclamation' remained futile.

Its implication exposed the lack of political will of british government to improve india's status and exposed the dichotomous myth of benevolent despotism on their part.

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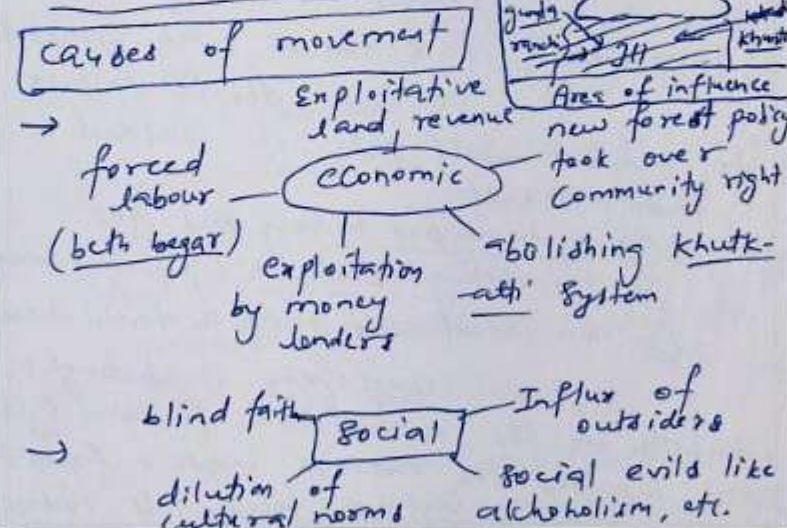
(b) ☒ Birsa Munda Movement

बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन

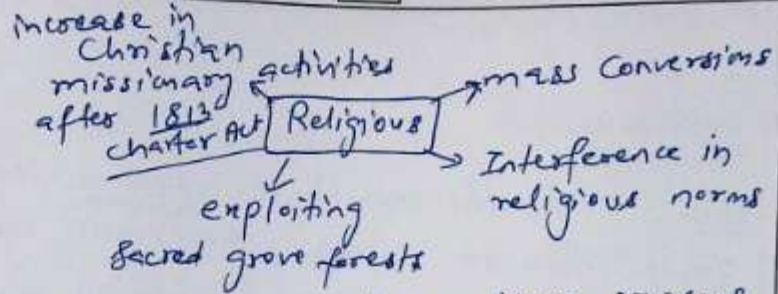
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Ans:- Munda revolt i.e. ulgulan the great tumult was hallmark among tribal movements of Indian society under leadership of Birsa Munda.

It was aimed primarily at internal purification of Munda society, pushing di'khus outside and establishing 'independent munda rule'.



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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thus these reasons culminated into revolt, in 3 stage

- 1st stage → Ethical values culmination, (1870-94) ending social evils
- 2nd stage → Anti-government activities (1891-95)
- 3rd stage → violent clash between munda's & british (1875-1900)

major street field suppressed it & birsa was arrested.

But, despite failure to achieve self rule it yielded these result:-

- ① chotanagpur tenancy Act, 1902
- ② reinstating Khatkathi (joint land holding)
- ③ non-interference policy in tribal areas

moreover, it brought tribals in the mainstream freedom fight and inspired the various leaders from its valour tales till today.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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(c) ☒ Indigo Revolt

इंडिगो/नील विद्रोह

8

Ans: Indigo revolt, 1859, was the peasant revolt against the exploitative planters & british policy of the eastern & western bengal region.

It was mainly led by the 'vishwa brothers' i.e.

"digambar vishwa", & "vishnu vishwa". These are the causes of the revolt:-

- ① Exploitative policy of british in context of land revenue.
- ② Compulsion to cultivate indigo despite its negative impact such as giving rise to infertility, unviable agricultural model, etc.
- ③ very less profitable.
- ④ In case of non-compliance with the terms of indigo cultivation.

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forceful eviction, misbehave with the women, etc. become visible by planters.

The peasants formed 'jathas' or 'groups' and revolted against them. However, they failed due to these causes:-

- ① traditional outlook of revolt in terms of equipments.
- ② no proper coordination
- ③ lack of communication system led to fragmentation of efforts
- ④ no second line of leadership

Thus, though it failed however, it was a glorious failure. It provide impetus for formation of 'indigo commission' & framing 'Bengal tenancy act 1885'.

moreover, it got spread in form of tales from 'deeldarpan' of deebandhu mitra & inspired many freedom fighters in later coming struggle.

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(d) ☒

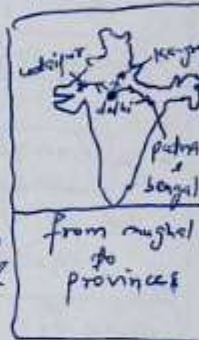
Patna Kalam Painting

पटना कलम चित्रकला

7

patna kalam painting AKA, firangue kalam is an offshoot of mughal style of painting, developed around region of patna & murshidabad bengal.

It developed after the aurangzeb's patronless rule of art & artforms pushed the painters to adjoining provinces. patna provided it with patronisation from british, market in form of local elites, led to its flourishment.

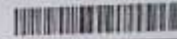


* features

• mixed style

- Local → Kajli syahi technique of drawing without marking contour lines with pencil
- mughal → vibrant colours used, & calligraphy sometimes

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- ↳ british → shadow depiction
- theme → padam shri shyams sharma
2020 termed market depiction as
Heart & Soul of patna kalam.

Bird & animal
festivities
(chhath puja)

themes → firkas → caste occupation
e.g. cobbler, barber
Sabit → scenery of
Architecture → golghars
Landscape → ganga ghat

- Colours → mostly naturally obtained
from flowers & vegetables
- exaggerated human attributes
↳ pointy nose, dark eyebrow, dense
moustache, slender curve, etc

Cause for decline

→ advent of photography
& litho press, lack
of patron, competition
from madhubani & Angika painting, etc.



Human attribute

- famous painting → Rani gandhari by mahadeo
efforts for consolidation in
form of theme calendar in 2010, Ghar
Kis Virasat initiative etc. have been taken but
need is to do more to save this elegant element
of our composite culture.

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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(e) ☒ Development of Caves in Eastern India in Ancient Time

7

प्राचीन काल में पूर्वी भारत में गुहाओं का विकास

Indian history since very
primordial times mentions the
cave making ability of Indians.

In ancient India
we see the cave development from
the period of Mauryans mainly,
who started the polishing &
decoration of preexisting caves
specially in Gaya, Barnabar &
Jahanabad hills.

The purpose of the
cave development was mainly
focused upon religious charity
in form of Chaitya & Viharas
to the Buddhist & Jain
monks of the Pataliputra
region. This cave making was
explored by other rulers such as
Guptas, Palas, etc. but all

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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of them have same features almost.
features

- quadrangular hall inside
- Horse shoe shaped from outside
- Highly polished
- Carving of 'facades' at the entrance.



Thus, the caves of
Ashoken period & his grandson
dashrath's period was most prominent.
Further in pala period
also we see some cave temples,
in bengal region.
Thus, cave making
has been

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2. (a) ☐

Discuss the factors for the emergence of Indian National Movement. How it gave direction to the freedom struggle?

38

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के उदय के कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को किस प्रकार दिशा दी?

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

Discuss the growth of colonial technical education in Bihar under various schemes of British rule. Critically analyse its impact.

38

ब्रिटिश शासन की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बिहार में औपनिवेशिक तकनीकी शिक्षा के विकास की चर्चा कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bihar since ancient times has been the important center of learning, giving rise to the philosophical moorings of buddha, mahavira, advent of naland university, etc being prominent of them.

But after muslim invasion of 11th-12th century till the initial decades of the british rule it lacked severely on front of educational development.

But, later on after introduction of western education in india, bihar too gained subst

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- Angrily from it in terms of percolation of rationality, techni-
-cal knowledge & moral thinking.

These are the phases
of development of colonial techni-
cal education in Bihar -:

(i) Macaulay minute, 1835

- It called for imparting sci-
entific knowledge in English at
schools and colleges based on
'downward filtration theory', same
for the Bihar.

(ii) Wood's dispatch, 1854

- for the first time it gone
for providing mass education
to masses at large.
- It provisioned for providing
vocational training to the
students.
- College university in Calcutta in
1857, gave affiliation to colleges
of Bihar.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
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(iii) Establishment of Bihar Survey School in 1880's, later got developed into NIT Patna in 2004, (predecessor, Bihar School of Engineering)

(iv) Establishment of Agriculture School, Animal Husbandry School in early decades of 1900's.

(v) establishment of IISM Dhanbad in 1928-29, in specialised department of mining & metal engineering.

(vi) initiation of separate department of science wings i.e. physics & chemistry in 1917-18, after establishment of Patna University.

Thus, these developments, were the base of the building the technical education

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Systems of Bihar.

These, developments skilled the population at large with technical & vocational training for proper livelihood & earning.

However, these also wielded the negatives in form of -:

- (i) Demeaning of our traditional technical & vocational knowledge
- (ii) decline of traditional medication systems
- (iii) eroding of moral & ethical indian tradition of education
- (iv) It mainly created band of professionals with complete alienation from societal & Human centric outlooks, just serving & getting served as 'cog in wheel' of industrialization.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Thus, these developments mainly served the british needs and were not to allivate indians from misery of poverty, unemployment, etc. However, though, these developments are ~~imposed~~ imposed ones, not based on needs, but still they provided the base in form of anti-monality, scienticism, etc for development of critical analysis of british policies. This critical analysis became major factor to make masses aware about their exploitation (drain of wealth, etc.) which ignited the spark of nationalism in dates culminat-ed struggles, which ultimately bore the fruit of independence.

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3. (a) ☒ Analyse the development of temples in North India in ancient time.
प्राचीन काल में उत्तर भारत में हुए मंदिरों के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

38

Or / अथवा

- (b) ☐ Describe Rabindranath Tagore's ideas of society and culture.
समाज और संस्कृति पर रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के विचारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

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Temples & their ruins are the standing testimonies of our glorious & artistic development centric past. It mainly gets segregated into 2 types i.e. — Nagara (north indian) & dravida (south indian).

The temple development in north india in ancient times primarily got started during the reign of gupta period.

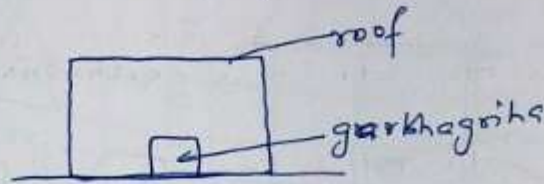
These the phases of their development —

1st phase → In this phase the most basic structures were built for the identification

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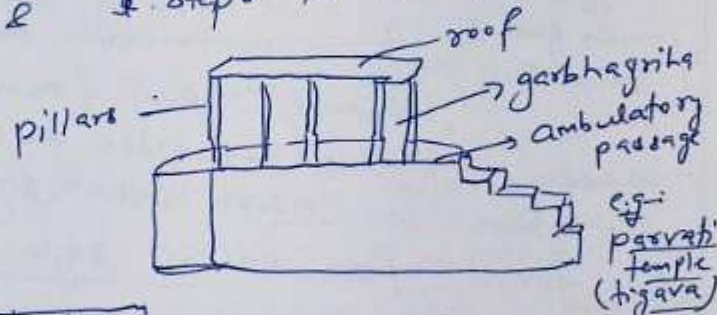


of them as temples —:



- no pillars used
- simple brick structure
- presence of only ~~gar~~ garbhagriha
- e.g.: Sanchi → temple no. 17

2nd phase ⇒ In this phase temples were being built upon the upraised platform with pillars support & steps to reach them.



3rd phase ⇒ In this phase development of the 'nagara' style' got shaped in its essence.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त व रिक्त
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Thus, in this we see develop-
ment of curvilinear tower (vimana),
with amalak on top, along with
statues of ganga, etc. at the
gate of garbhagriha. & mainly in
Panchayatana style e.g. deogarh temple
(main god & subsidiary god) (Jhansi)
& most of other
North Indian temples.

However, apart from
these 3 phases we also see some
deviation in North Indian style
in form of Odisha style of
temple making, and Solanki
& Khajuraho style.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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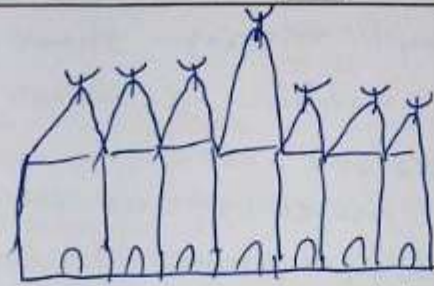
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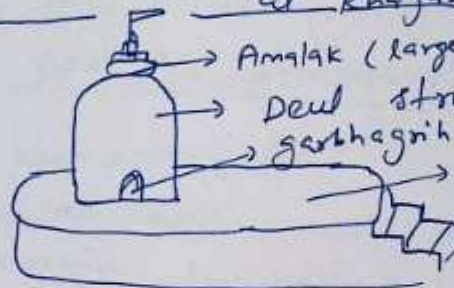
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Khajuraho style

e.g.: Kandariya Mahadeo,
Ladkhan temple, etc
at Khajuraho

- mountain range like appearance
- themes of Kamasutra Carved
- Lavishly decorated



Odisha style

e.g.: Jagannath temple (Puri),
Lingaraj temple (Bhubaneswar) etc

Moreover in
Gujarat's Solanki style, stepped
tanks and rows of temples on
these steps are the feature of
it. e.g.: Somnath & Nageshwar temple
etc

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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Thus, temple making shows the
glorious artistic excellence of
our ancestors.
Moreover, as panam
datal dahiya termed that they
are the perfect 'chronological
memoir' of the northern king-
doms along with the symbol
of prosperity of their reign.

Thus, we need to
preserve them, and ~~to~~ spread
their informational whereabouts
& importance to masses at large
via schemes like Swadesh
darshan, Ek bhavet shreshth bhavet
etc. so that their importance
never gets blurred. It will be
in consonance with our fundamen-
tal duty of SIA(✓) to preserve
& promote unique element of
our Composite Culture.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Section—II

खण्ड—II

4.

Write short notes on the following :

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Where was the 18th National Scouts and Guides Jamboree organized? Describe its objectives.

8

18वीं राष्ट्रीय स्काउट्स एवं गाइड्स जम्बोरी का आयोजन कहाँ किया गया था? इसके उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।

It was organised in
delhi (india) with these
objectives at large:-

- ① To promote discipline
in the scouts & youth
at large.
- ② promote spirit of
Common brotherhood &
nationalism
- ③ promoting harmony &
patritism
- ④ Inculcating the fraternal
& ethical conduct in
their working

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
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उम्मीदवार
कुछ भी लिखें
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Thus, these events are
of utmost importance to
give direction to our society
& thus making our
fraternal bond intact

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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- (b) ☒ Explain the mandate of United Nations Public Administration Network in managing the peace and strong institutions under Sustainable Development Goal-16.

8

राष्ट्र संघ लोक प्रशासन नेटवर्क के शान्ति व सुदृढ़ संस्थाओं के प्रबन्धन के सतत विकास उद्देश्य-16 के शासनादेश का उल्लेख कीजिए।

UN is working towards
the peace & strong institutions
development since inception.

It mandate -

- ① establishing rule based world order
- ② maintaining collective security
- ③ promoting people centric governance model.
- ④ citizen charter based service delivery.
- ⑤ focussing upon sustainable governance & inclusive development.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इस इकाई के
उपयोगकर्ता
गुप्त न हों।
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Thus, these progressive
bodies are contributing
immensely to the global
Cause of SDG.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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इस हस्तिलेख में
कृपया कोई भी
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(c) ☒

Discuss the right-based e-service delivery scenario of Bihar.

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बिहार के अधिकार-आधारित ई-सेवा प्रदायगी परिदृश्य का वर्णन कीजिए।

Bihar is focussing signifi-
cantly upon e-based service
delivery in the state.

These are the steps

- platform like RTPs of
bihar government is faci-
litating the creation of
various certificates, providing
basic information regarding
educational & social benefits.
 - e-choupal → disseminating
agri. information.
 - DRCC officers are using e-pl-
atforms for providing livelihood
allowances etc
- thus, e-services
are revolutionising the service

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को त्रिशूल (X) चिह्नित करें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) कर
निशान लगायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
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Question No.

28



इस कृपिये में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें।
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delivery on a wider front

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
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Question No.

29



इस दृष्टिकोण में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
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(d) ☒

Describe the efforts made in the field of solar power generation in the State of Bihar.

7

बिहार राज्य में सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में किए गए प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans:- BR is speedily progressing in field of solar capacity development.

These are efforts:-

- ① Solar roof top scheme.
- ② establishing floating solar plant in darbhanga & other.
- ③ plant at jamui & bhagalpur region (kajura & pirpanti)
- ④ creating green offices of government buildings using solar rooftop
- ⑤ promoting solar pumps for solar power usage prominently in state.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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में Tick (✓) कर
निर्वाण हवाओं।
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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These efforts resulted into
the enhancement of solar
capacity of state in line
with India's goal of
panchamrit of glasgow
cop-26.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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(e) ☒

Critically examine the features of self-reliance Bihar Saat Nischay-2 (2020-2025) programme of good governance.

आत्मनिर्भर बिहार के सात निश्चय-2 (2020-2025) सुशासन कार्यक्रम की विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

7
Saat nischay-2 is a
flagship program of bihar
government for 360° develop-
ment of the state for 2020-
2025.

It is successor of
Saat nischay-1 who achieved
substantial success in terms of
making state open defecation
free, nali-gali pakkikaran, har
ghar nal-jal, etc

[features of Saat nischay-2]

- ① yuv shakti bhar ki pragati
— focus upon youths, &
entrepreneurship development
skill development, etc

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- ② Saksham mahila, Shreshakt mahila
→ women empowerment via
providing job, & business
opportunities
 - ③ Atinikt health (swasthya)
→ development of health facility
properly at primary level.
→ next ambulance facility
→ establishing medical colleges
 - ④ Swachh gaon Samridh gaon
→ on cleanliness & development
of villages
 - ⑤ Swachh Sahar Viksit Sahar
→ developing smart cities, devel-
oped cities
 - ⑥ Har khet tak pani → irrigation related
- ④ Thus, These aims lacks on
front like infrastructure unavailability,
low capital, low skills, etc.
But, with proper
efforts we can achieve these pids
aims and can make our
"Sapno ka bhar" true in essence.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
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चिह्न लगाएँ।
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इस हकिने में
उम्मीदवार
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5. (a) ☐

What are the draft regulations announced recently by the University Grants Commission to open the door for foreign universities to set up campuses in India? What prospects do you visualize about their impact on higher education in India? Do you think it will be a game-changer? Give arguments in support of your answer.

38

भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों को कैंपस स्थापित करने के लिए दरवाजा खोलने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में घोषित मसौदा नियम क्या हैं? आप भारत में उच्च शिक्षा पर उनके प्रभाव के बारे में कैसी संभावनाओं की कल्पना करते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि यह खेल-परिवर्तक होगा? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

In the wake of its criticism by the Vice-President of India recently, critically examine the doctrine of basic structure given by the Supreme Court of India half a century ago. Do you think this debate will prove to be a point of clash between the executive and the judiciary in near future? Give arguments.

38

आधी सदी पहले भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए बुनियादी ढाँचे के सिद्धांत के बारे में हाल ही में भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति द्वारा आलोचना का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह बहस कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच निकट भविष्य में टकराव का मुद्दा साबित होगा? तर्क दीजिए।

Recently, vice president of india mr jagdish dhankar, criticised the plenary power enjoyed by the indian judiciary in context of basic structure doctrine.

This criticism sparked the debate between political scholars of the country about the same, about this half a century old

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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judicial innovation of the
classic case - Keshavanand bharti
Case 1973.

This doctrine calls for
putting the check upon the amend-
ing power of the parliament,
which earlier was missing and
was debated through the cases
such as - champakam dorairajen
1951, the shankari prasad, berubari
case, golaknath & finally in
K.B. case 1973.

This doctrine diffe-
rentiates between amendment &
radical changes. It stated that
amendment is for minor changes
in Constitution to keep pace with
changing environment. However,
any radical change which
disrupts the basic nature,
basic tenets of Constitution must
be null & void.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
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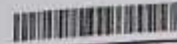


However, 'this innovation faced
severe criticism—:

- ① It was looked as self-perpetuation of power on part of judiciary.
- ② Bhikhu parakh termed it as case of judicial sovereignty as against Constitutional sovereignty in india.
- ③ It was termed as 'judicial tyranny' by P.B. mehta as it avoided any check ~~of~~ while giving basic structure doctrine a kept the interpretation of it in its hand on case to case basis.

However, all these criticisms are not justified as it was judicial activism in the K.B. case 1973 which prevented india from turning into the fate of other 3rd world countries

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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i.e. towards the failure of
Constitutional machinery &
Constitutional crisis (2019 hasan
in book 'Important judgements
of Indian judiciary')

moreover, interpre-
-tation of the basic structure
has strengthened the rule of
law in the Indian political
system.

eg:- In S.R. Bommai case, it
termed federalism as basic struc-
-ture & prevented misuse of governor
and so on.

point of clash

on debate of point of
clash, there is no as such
concern regarding it. As in case
of India the 'presence of
active judiciary' in place of
'passive one' has been dreamt
by Constitution framers.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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An independent & strong
judicial presence is must
for continuance of the Constitut-
-ional mechanism of indian
polity.

However, demands of
Executives too must not be ign-
-ored. A substantive list of what
constitutes basic structure will
be much helpful for the proper
functioning of all 3 wings.

Moreover, appointing
procedure of judges needs to be
more inclusive with proper check
& balance so as to avoid
ambedkar's fear of 'imperium
within imperio' and thus all 3
wings can be acting as check
and balance mechanism upon
each other.

Thus, by addressal
of above issues we can tackle
the issues between the judiciary

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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में Tick (✓) का
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Mark Tick (✓) in
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कृपया न लिखें
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and other 2 government wings
for proper functioning of
indian system, as if judiciary
performs at excellence it
creates virtuous polity.

1. Excellence of system of govern-
ance gets reflected in the
independence of and in working
of it's judiciary, — Lord
Bryce

अव्यक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
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Question No.

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इस हार्जिने में
कमरेदार
कुछ न लिखें।
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6. (a) ☒

Do you think India must reclaim the leadership of the developing world through its ambition to steer the G-20 Summit in Delhi to success later this year, despite India's own enduring developmental challenges? Do you think India faces the real difficulty of uniting the Global South in pursuit of common goals? Write your answer with convincing arguments.

38

क्या आपको लगता है कि इस साल के अंत में दिल्ली में होने वाले जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन को अपनी स्थायी विकासात्मक चुनौतियों के बावजूद भारत को अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा के माध्यम से सफल बनाने के विकासशील दुनिया के नेतृत्व को पुनः प्राप्त करना चाहिए? क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को दक्षिण विश्व को आम लक्ष्यों की खोज में एकजुट करने में वास्तविक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? अपना उत्तर ठोस तर्कों के साथ लिखिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☐

Evaluate the role of United Nations in access and resource management about support of Syria and Turkey earthquake disaster.

38

सीरिया व तुर्की भूकंप आपदा सहायता में राष्ट्र संघ की पहुँच एवं संसाधन प्रबन्धन भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

G-20 is an intergovernmental organisation of 20 most prosperous economies of world. Delhi, on 31st december 2022 took the presidency of the same.

This opportunity of leading this big forum is a matter of great importance for India. Though, there exists some enduring challenges too in this regard.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) बाँट दें।
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Challenges

- sky rocketting inflation & global economic slowdown
 - Russia-Ukraine crisis & thus disrupted supply chain globally
 - food & fuel crisis
 - deteriorating energy equity
 - Heating climate debate between north & south bloc of countries
 - Receding multilateralism & decline in rule based world order (as per shashi Tharoor)
 - Democratic deficit in UN.
 - COVID crisis still persisting
- thus, these challenges in front of indian leadership is there for its presidency period.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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These issues are mostly
damaging the countries which
are at receiving end of its
consequences i.e. countries of
global south.

India through its
leadership in G-20 can address
these issues -:

- ① call for energy equity via
promoting international solar
alliance, etc
- ② tackling food crisis to prevent
humanitarian issues such
as hunger, poverty, etc.
in developing countries
specially of African world.
via promoting programmes
such as black sea grain initiative
& world food program.
- ③ It can raise voice of global
south for reforms in

अव्यक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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multilateralism i.e. in UN &
other global forums.

- ④ It can coordinate the efforts
of the vulnerable countries
of global south in tackling
COVID crisis via vaccine
diplomacy, vaccine maitri
initiatives etc

However, these difficulties
persist in uniting global south

- They mostly engaged in
local rifts. e.g.: india-pak
- They gets lured by north's
supportive but conditioned
schemes.
- They lack uniformity of
thoughts on various
agendas because of pervasive
diversity

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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→ Lack of coherent targets
as they suffer from
insecurity dilemma i.e. inter-
-nal crisis.

However, despite
all these challenges India is
working vehemently towards
raising their voices. These are
key priority area of India (given
by min. of external affairs) for
G-20 :-

- ① women led development
- ② Technological transformation
- ③ multilaterals for 21st century
- ④ Resilient & sustainable economy
- ⑤ developing towards SDGs

Thus G-20 provides
apt opportunity for India to show
its natural leadership & leading
power status (S. Jaishankar) &
thus will provide it rightful
place in Comity of nations as
dreamt by P.M. Nehru

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प्रश्नों के सामने
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इस हार्जिने में
कम्पिटर
दुख न लिखें
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए सही स्थानों
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
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Question No.

45



इस हार्जिरी में
कमिप्यार
कुछ न लिखें
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Section—III खण्ड—III

7. ☐

Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below this table :

Highest and Average marks obtained by students in five subjects during 2012-2017. The maximum marks in each subject are 100.

Year	Subject									
	English		Hindi		Mathematics		Science		History	
	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)
2012	85	65	80	60	75	60	76	50	80	50
2013	80	60	75	63	75	55	55	35	85	70
2014	83	62	80	60	75	50	50	30	82	60
2015	70	55	75	50	85	65	85	55	80	60
2016	72	50	70	50	80	55	90	60	90	65
2017	75	60	80	60	85	70	70	40	70	55

निम्नलिखित सारिणी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए एवं सारिणी के नीचे दिए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :

पाँच विषयों में छात्रों द्वारा 2012 से 2017 के दौरान प्राप्त उच्चतम एवं औसत अंक।
प्रत्येक विषय में सर्वाधिक अंक 100 हैं।

वर्ष	विषय									
	अंग्रेजी		हिन्दी		गणित		विज्ञान		इतिहास	
	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)
2012	85	65	80	60	75	60	76	50	80	50
2013	80	60	75	63	75	55	55	35	85	70
2014	83	62	80	60	75	50	50	30	82	60
2015	70	55	75	50	85	65	85	55	80	60
2016	72	50	70	50	80	55	90	60	90	65
2017	75	60	80	60	85	70	70	40	70	55

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाये।
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इस हानिमे में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ भी लिखें
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- (a) ☐ What is the combined average marks of all the five subjects in 2015? 6
सभी विषयों का 2015 में संयुक्त औसत अंक क्या है?
- (b) ☐ What is the percentage increase in average marks of English from 2015 to 2017? 6
2015 से 2017 में अंग्रेजी के औसत अंकों में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है?
- (c) ☐ During which year the difference between the highest marks and highest average marks in Maths was maximum? 6
किस वर्ष में गणित में उच्चतम अंक एवं औसत अंक का अंतर सर्वाधिक रहा?
- (d) ☐ What is the percentage of highest marks in Hindi in 2013 with respect to average marks of Maths in 2016? 6
2013 में हिन्दी में उच्चतम अंक का प्रतिशत, 2016 में गणित के औसत अंक का कितना प्रतिशत है?
- (e) ☐ If 50 students took the examination in 2013 in Maths, what were their total marks? 6
यदि 2013 में 50 विद्यार्थियों ने गणित में परीक्षा दी, तो उनके अंकों का कुल योग कितना था?
- (f) ☐ In between which two years, the difference of highest marks in Science was maximum? 6
किन दो वर्षों के बीच विज्ञान में उच्चतम अंकों का अंतर सर्वाधिक रहा?

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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47



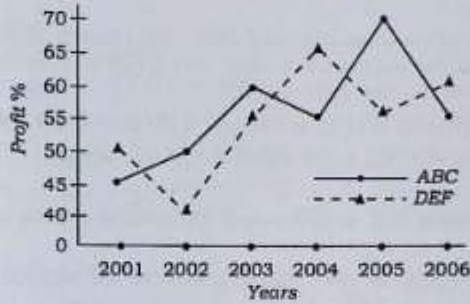
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उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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Or / अथवा

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below :

Profit percent of companies ABC and DEF during the year 2001-2006

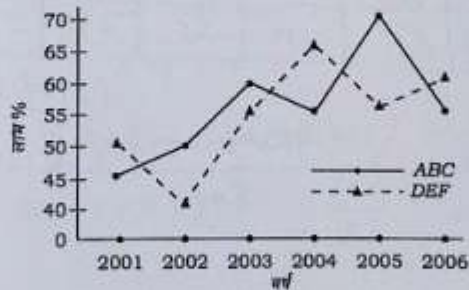
$$\left(\text{Profit percent} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100 \right)$$



निम्न ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

वर्ष 2001-2006 की अवधि के दौरान कंपनियों ABC और DEF द्वारा अर्जित प्रतिशत लाभ

$$\left(\text{प्रतिशत लाभ} = \frac{\text{आय} - \text{व्यय}}{\text{व्यय}} \times 100 \right)$$



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- (a) ☒ Let the income in 2005 of companies ABC and DEF was in the ratio 3 : 4. What was the ratio of expenditures of companies ABC and DEF in 2005? 8
माना कि 2005 में दो कंपनियों ABC और DEF की आय क्रमशः 3 : 4 के अनुपात में थी। 2005 में उनके (कंपनी ABC और DEF के) व्यय का संबंधित अनुपात क्या था?
- (b) ☒ If expenditure of company DEF in 2002 was ₹ 190 cr., what was its income in the year 2002? 5
अगर 2002 में कंपनी DEF का खर्च ₹ 190 करोड़ था, इसकी आय 2002 में क्या थी?
- (c) ☒ If expenditures of company ABC and DEF were equal in 2001 and total income of both the companies in 2001 was ₹ 825 cr., then what was the total profit of both the companies in 2001? 10
अगर 2001 में कंपनी ABC और DEF के व्यय समान थे और 2001 में दोनों कंपनियों की कुल आय ₹ 825 करोड़ थी, 2001 में दोनों कंपनियों का कुल लाभ क्या था?
- (d) ☒ Income of company ABC in 2004 was ₹ 750 cr. What was the expenditure in 2004? 5
वर्ष 2004 में कंपनी ABC की आय ₹ 750 करोड़ थी। इसका खर्च वर्ष 2004 में क्या था?
- (e) ☒ If income of both the companies was equal in 2003, find the ratio of expenditures of company ABC and DEF in 2003. 8
यदि 2003 में दोनों कंपनियों की आय बराबर थी, तो 2003 में कंपनी ABC के व्यय का कंपनी DEF के व्यय से अनुपात क्या था?

सोलुशन:-

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
ABC	45	50	60	55	70	55
DEF	50	40	55	65	55	60

(Profit percent)

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Exp.}}{\text{Exp.}} \times 100$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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9):- 98 per question,

Let the variable be x ,

$$\text{So, Income of ABC} = 3x$$

$$\text{DEF} = 4x \quad (\text{in } 2005)$$

98 per table, (in 2005)

$$\text{profit \% of ABC} = 70\%$$

$$\text{DEF} = 55\%$$

So, by formula

$$\frac{3x - \text{Exp. ABC}}{\text{Exp. ABC}} = \frac{70}{100}$$

$$\therefore 30x - 10(\text{Exp. ABC}) = 7(\text{Exp. ABC})$$

$$17(\text{Exp. ABC}) = 30x$$

$$\text{Exp. ABC} = \frac{30x}{17} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

similarly, for DEF,

$$\frac{4x - \text{Exp. DEF}}{\text{Exp. DEF}} = \frac{55}{100}$$

$$\therefore 40x - 100(\text{Exp. DEF}) = 55(\text{Exp. DEF})$$

$$\text{So, Exp. DEF} = \frac{80x}{31} \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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So, for ratio, putting values from
Equation ① & ②

$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\text{Exp ABC}}{\text{Exp DEF}} = \frac{30x}{17} \times \frac{31}{80x}$$

$$= \frac{93}{136}$$

$$\text{ratio} = \boxed{93 : 136} \quad \text{Ans}$$

b) solⁿ: as per table,

Exp. of DEF in 2002 = 190 crn ₹

and profit in 2002 = 40%

$$\text{So, } \frac{\text{Income} - 190}{190} \times 100 = 40$$

$$\text{So, Income} = \frac{40 \times 190}{100} + 190$$

$$= 76 + 190$$

$$= \boxed{266 \text{ crore ₹}} \quad \text{Ans}$$

c) solⁿ: as per question,

$$\text{Exp of ABC in 2001} = \text{Exp DEF in 2001}$$

$$= E_x \text{ (Let suppose)}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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$$\text{and } I_{ABC} + I_{DEF} = 825 \text{ cr ₹} \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ \text{(total income)}$$

So, as per table, (in 2001)

$$\text{Profit \% of ABC} = 45\%$$

$$\text{DEF} = 50\%$$

So, as per formula, for ABC

$$\frac{I_{ABC} - E_x}{E_x} \times 100 = 45$$

$$I_{ABC} = \frac{45E_x}{100} + E_x = \frac{145E_x}{100}$$

Similarly, for DEF

$$I_{DEF} = \frac{50E_x}{100} + E_x = \frac{150E_x}{100}$$

putting values in Equation (1)

$$\text{So, } \frac{145E_x}{100} + \frac{150E_x}{100} = 825$$

$$295E_x = 825 \times 100$$

$$E_x = \frac{825 \times 100}{295} = 279.66 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$\text{So, } I_{ABC} = \frac{145}{100} \times 279.66 = 405.50 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$I_{DEF} = 419.49 \text{ crore ₹}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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$$\text{So, Profit}_{ABC} = 405.50 - 279.66 \\ = 125.84 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$\text{Profit}_{DEF} = 419.49 - 279.66 \\ = 139.83 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$\text{Total} = 125.84 + 139.83 \\ = \boxed{265.67 \text{ crore ₹}} \text{ Ans}$$

d) Solⁿ :- as per question,

$$\therefore I_{ABC} \text{ in } 2004 = 750 \text{ crore ₹}$$

as per table, Profit for ABC = 55%
in 2004

$$\text{So, } \frac{750 - E_{ABC}}{E_{ABC}} \times 100 = 55$$

$$\frac{750 - E_{ABC}}{E_{ABC}} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$15000 - 20 E_{ABC} = 11 E_{ABC}$$

$$31 E_{ABC} = 15000$$

$$E_{ABC} = 483.87 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Expenditure of ABC for 2004} = \boxed{483.87 \text{ crore ₹}} \text{ Ans}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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e) given: 95 per question,

$$I_{ABC} = I_{DEF} \quad (\text{in } 2003)$$

$$\text{So, } E_{ABC} : E_{DEF} = ? \quad (\text{in } 2003)$$

$$\text{Let } I_{ABC} = I_{DEF} = I_x$$

So,

$$\frac{I_x - E_{ABC}}{E_{ABC}} \times 100 = 60$$

$$\text{Thus, } E_{ABC} = \frac{10}{16} I_x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Similarly, for DEF

$$\frac{I_x - E_{DEF}}{E_{DEF}} \times 100 = 55$$

$$\therefore E_{DEF} = \frac{20}{31} I_x$$

$$\text{So, ratio} = \frac{E_{ABC}}{E_{DEF}} = \frac{\frac{10}{16} \frac{I_x}{I_x} \times \frac{31}{20}}{\frac{31}{32}}$$

$$\text{ratio} = \boxed{31 : 32} \quad \text{Ans}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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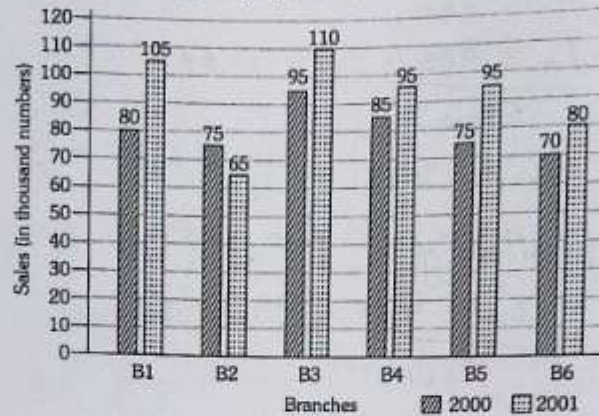


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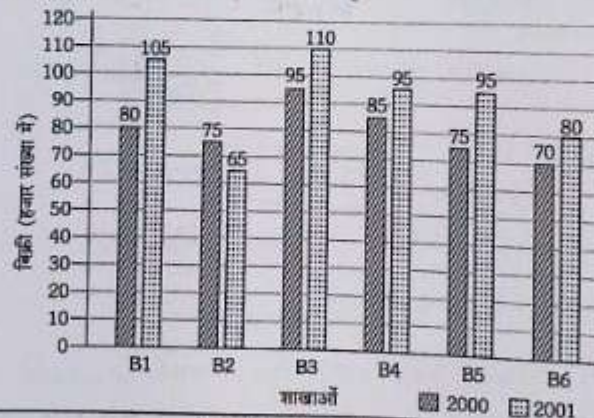
The Bar Graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.

Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from Six Branches—B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing company in 2000 and 2001 are following :



नीचे दिया गया बार ग्राफ लगातार दो वर्षों 2000 और 2001 के दौरान एक प्रकाशन कंपनी की छह शाखाओं से पुस्तकों की बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) दर्शाता है।

2000 और 2001 में एक प्रकाशन कंपनी की छह शाखाओं—B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 और B6 से पुस्तकों की बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) निम्नलिखित हैं :



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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कमिन्टिअर
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- (a) ☐ What is the ratio of the total sales of Branch B2 for both years to the total sales of Branch B4 for both years? 6
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B2 की कुल बिक्री का दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B4 की कुल बिक्री से अनुपात क्या है?
- (b) ☐ Total sales of Branch B6 for both the years are what percent of the total sales of Branch B3 for both the years? 8
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B6 की कुल बिक्री, दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B3 की कुल बिक्री का कितना प्रतिशत है?
- (c) ☐ What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000? 8
2001 में शाखाओं B1, B2 और B3 की औसत बिक्री का कितना प्रतिशत 2000 में शाखाओं B1, B3 और B6 की औसत बिक्री है?
- (d) ☐ What are the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000? 8
वर्ष 2000 के लिए सभी शाखाओं की औसत बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) कितनी है?
- (e) ☐ A total sale of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years (in thousand numbers) is what? 6
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखाओं B1, B3 और B5 की कुल बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) कितनी है?

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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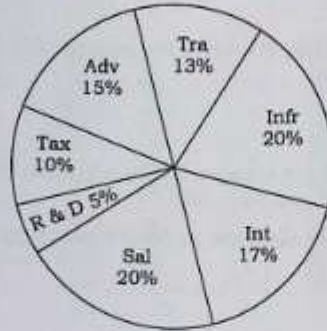


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The following pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of the total expenditure incurred by a company in different expense sections during 2015. Study the pie-chart and answer the questions given below :

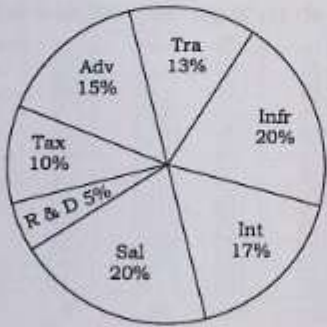
Percentage distribution of total expenditure of a company



Infr = Infrastructure
Tra = Transport
Adv = Advertisement
Tax = Taxes
R&D = Research and Development
Sal = Salary
Int = Interest on Loans

नीचे दिया गया वृत्त-ग्राफ, 2015 के दौरान विभिन्न व्यय शीर्ष के तहत कंपनी के कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाता है। वृत्त-ग्राफ का अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

कंपनी के कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण



Infr = बुनियादी ढाँचे
Tra = परिवहन
Adv = विज्ञापन
Tax = कर
R&D = शोध और विकास
Sal = पगार
Int = ऋण पर ब्याज

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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उम्मीदवार
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- (a) ☒ How much times the total expenditure of the company is of expenditure of research and development? 7
कंपनी के व्यय की कुल राशि, शोध और विकास पर व्यय से कितनी गुनी है?
- (b) ☒ If expenditure on transport is ₹ 2 crores, then what will be the difference between the expenditures on salary and advertisement? 7
यदि परिवहन पर व्यय ₹ 2 करोड़ है, तो पगार और विज्ञापन पर खर्च के बीच क्या अंतर है?
- (c) ☒ What is the ratio of the total expenditure of taxes and interest on loans and total expenditure on infrastructure and transport? 7
करों एवं ऋण पर ब्याज के कुल खर्च, और बुनियादी ढाँचे एवं परिवहन के कुल खर्च का क्या अनुपात है?
- (d) ☒ If expenditure on interest on loan is ₹ 2.60 crores, then what will be the total expenditure on advertisement, taxes and salary? 7
अगर ऋण पर ब्याज ₹ 2.60 करोड़ है तो विज्ञापन, करों और पगार पर व्यय की कुल राशि क्या होगी?
- (e) ☒ How much times the difference of expenditure on interest on loans and the expenditure on advertisement is of the expenditure on advertisement? 8
ऋण पर ब्याज पर खर्च और विज्ञापन के व्यय के बीच का अंतर विज्ञापन के व्यय का कितना गुना है?

a) solⁿ: Let total expenditure = 100
then, on R & D = 5% of 100
= 5
So, times = $\frac{\text{Total exp.}}{\text{Exp. on R \& D}} = \frac{100}{5}$
= 20 times
Ans

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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b) Solⁿ: as per question,

∴ Exp. on transport = 2 crore ₹

and as per pie-chart,

Exp. on transport = 13%.

So, 13% = 2 crore ₹

So, total expenditure = $\frac{2}{13} \times 100$

now, Difference between Exp. on

Salary & advertisement = (20%) - (15%)

= 2% of
total exp.

So, difference = 2% of $\frac{2}{13} \times 100$

$$= \frac{2}{100} \times \frac{2}{13} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4}{13} = 0.30769 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$= \boxed{30.76 \text{ lakh ₹}}$$

Ans

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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c) soln:- as per pie-chart

$$\therefore \text{Exp. on taxes} = 10\%$$

$$\text{" " interest} = 17\%$$

$$\text{and, Exp. on Infra.} = 20\%$$

$$\text{" " transport} = 13\%$$

$$\text{So, Let total expenditure} = 100$$

$$\text{then, Exp. on tax} + \text{Exp. on interest} = 27$$

$$\text{Exp. on infra.} + \text{Exp. on trans.} = 33$$

$$\text{So, ratio} = \frac{27}{33} = \frac{9}{11} = \boxed{9:11} \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

d) soln:- as per question,

$$\therefore \text{Exp. on interest} = 2.60 \text{ crore ₹}$$

and in pie chart,

$$\text{Exp. on interest} = 17\%$$

$$\text{So, } 17\% \equiv 2.60 \text{ crore ₹}$$

now, total Exp. on advertisement, tax

$$\text{and Salary} = 15\% + 10\% + 20\% = 45\%$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) काट दें।
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$$\text{So, } \therefore 17\% = 2.60 \text{ crore ₹}$$

$$1\% = \frac{2.60}{17}$$

$$\therefore 45\% = \frac{2.60}{17} \times 45$$

$$= \boxed{6.882 \text{ crore ₹}}$$

Ans

e) solⁿ: as per pie chart,

$$\therefore \text{Exp. on interest} = 17\%$$

$$\text{Exp. on advt} = 15\%$$

$$\text{difference} = 17 - 15 = 2\% \text{ of total exp.}$$

$$\text{Let total Expenditure} = 100$$

$$\text{So, Exp. on advt.} = 15$$

$$\text{and difference} = 2$$

$$\text{So, times} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$= \boxed{0.1333 \text{ times}}$$

Ans

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही स्थान
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प्रयोग करें।
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$$\frac{I_n - E}{C} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$10 I_n - E 10 = 6 C$$

$$16 E_n \quad 10 I_n$$

$$\frac{I_n - E}{C} = \frac{11}{20}$$

$$20 I_n - 20 E = 11 C$$

$$31 E = 20 I_n$$

$$C$$



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