

SrNo	1) Q1a (8.00)	2) Q1b (8.00)	3) Q1c (8.00)	4) Q1d (7.00)	5) Q1e (7.00)	6) Q2a (38.00)	7) Q2b (38.00)	8) Q3a (38.00)	9) Q3b (38.00)
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10) Q4a (8.00)	11) Q4b (8.00)	12) Q4c (8.00)	13) Q4d (7.00)	14) Q4e (7.00)	15) Q5a (38.00)	16) Q5b (38.00)	17) Q6a (38.00)	18) Q6b (38.00)	19) Q7a (6.00)
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20) Q7b (6.00)	21) Q7c (6.00)	22) Q7d (6.00)	23) Q7e (6.00)	24) Q7F (6.00)	25) Q7a (8.00)	26) Q7b (5.00)	27) Q7c (10.00)	28) Q7d (5.00)	29) Q7e (8.00)
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

30) Q8 a (6.00)	31) Q8 b (8.00)	32) Q8 c (8.00)	33) Q8 d (8.00)	34) Q8 e (6.00)	35) Q8 a (7.00)	36) Q8 b (7.00)	37) Q8 c (7.00)	38) Q8 d (7.00)	39) Q8 e (8.00)
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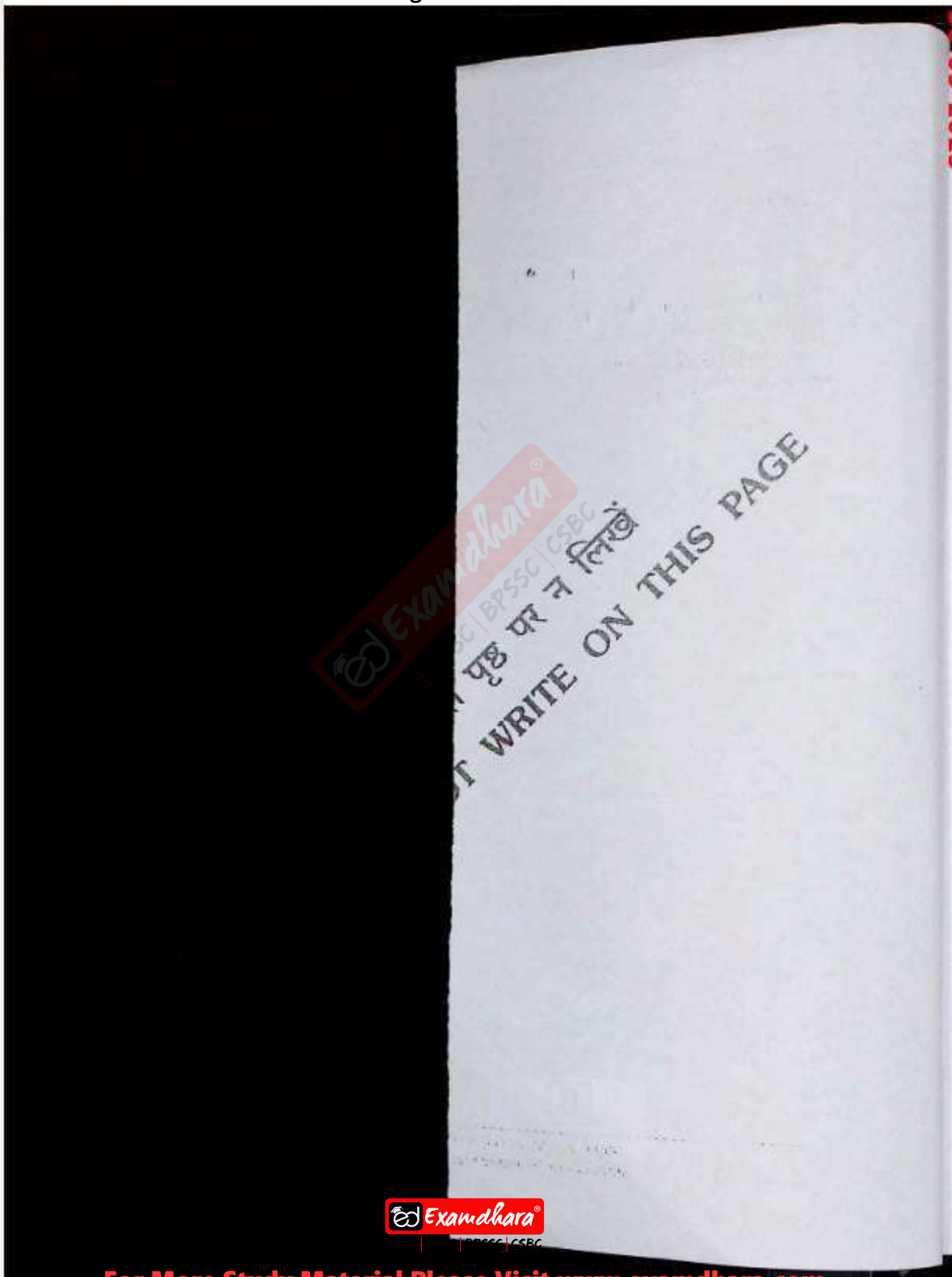


वोल्ट, British
Government of India
(858)

7 was watershed
in India. It
in political,
- economic spectrum

India Act, 1858.

Company rule in
t established
majesty British



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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

In the wake of 1857 revolt, British India government passed Government of India Act, 1858. (40I Act, 1858)

Government of India Act 1857 was watershed movement for colonial rule in India. It brought various changes in political, administrative and Socio-economic spectrum of India.

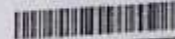
Features of Government of India Act, 1858.

1.) End of East India company rule in India. British government established direct rule under his majesty British King.

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दिए गए चिह्नों में
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निर्माण करें।
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उपयोग के
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- 2.) End of annexation and expansionist policies. Indian kings had to recognize parliamentary under British Monarch.
- 3.) Governor General of India ~~replaced~~ by Viceroy and new office of Secretary of State with 15 member council was created to govern India.
- 4.) No discrimination with Indians in case of employment and education on basis of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
- 5.) Socio-Religious Reforms were discouraged. British authority sided more with conservatives.
- 6.) Structural change in army of British India. Martial race phenomena was created. Number of Europeans were increased.
- 7.) Divide and Rule policy was actively pursued in 1860-80s in India.

4 Q1a

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इस हाकिमे में
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(b) ☐

Birsa Munda Movement

बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन

8

Bhagwan Birsa Munda was religious and political leader of Munda tribe in Chhotanagpur region.

In 1899-1900, Birsa Munda led Munda Rebellion in region of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum region of present day Jharkhand.

Causes for movement

- 1.) Permanent settlement system disturbed traditional Khatkhat system.
- 2.) Exploitation by nexus of Moneylenders, Zamindars and British official.
- 3.) Activities of christian missionaries to convert tribe into christians.
- 4.) Inference with traditional social, cultural & traditional custom.
- 5.) Begari system exploitation, restriction on forest rights.

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (X) करें।
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मुख न लिखें
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feature of Movement

- 1.) It was violent movement against Zamindars, Moneylenders & govt. officials.
- 2.) Use of arrows & bows.
- 3.) Use of religious Symbol to mobilize tribes.
- 4.) Brutally Suppressed by Britishers

Birsa movement / Ulgulan ended with violent & Brutal Suppression. But its positive impact was Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 to recognize tribal right over their land & forest. Birsa munda considered as messenger of God among Munda & Oraon tribes of these region.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इस कृपिये व
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(c) ☐

Indigo Revolt

इंडिगो/नील विद्रोह

8

In Bengal Indigo planters who were Europeans forced the peasants to grow indigo on their farm instead of crops.

✓ Peasant of Bengal in 1855-56 revolted against European indigo planters under the leadership of Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Biswas.

The duo of Biswas organized the peasants to fight against the people & leaders of European indigo planters. They fought ✓ against forced eviction, torturing of their property, cattle and brutality of the planters.

Peasant were facing hard time to survive famines and higher taxation on their crops. Indigo was not helping them

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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दिए गए विकल्पों
में से सही विकल्प
को टिक (X) कर
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in either of above cases.

Various political leaders of the Bengal and intellectual class of Bengal including Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar supported the peasant causes.

Neel Darpan novel is based on Indigo revolt of 1855-56. British government agreed to revoke the Indigo cultivation with Bengal tenancy right Act, It was one of the first successful movement by the peasants in Bengal. Indigo plantation was ended in Bengal by 1870-80.

4 Q1c

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इस हाथिरे में
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(d) ☐

Patna Kalam Painting

पटना कलम चित्रकला

7

Patna school of painting also called
Patna Kalam painting flourished in
region of Patna, Arrah & Danapur region
in 18th to early 20th century.

Origin → offshoot of Mughal painting. After
decline of Mughal painting during rule
of Aurangzeb, painters moved to regional
power centre like Murshidabad.

After battle of Plassey, 1757, These painters
moved to Patna in Bihar. It got
patrons among local aristocrats and
East India company officials.

Features of Patna Kalam

→ fusion of Mughal and company
painting

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Colour & lining skills — Mughal painting
Shading technique — Company painting

- 2) Theme of painting were Commoners & their lifestyle.
- 3) Direct use of brush. no use of pencil
for delineate the contour of painting.
The technique was called Kapli Seahi.
- 4) Absence of landscape & background.
Solid colour form of shading.
- 5) Focus mainly on subject of painting.

These paintings are stored in Phuda
baton library, Patna, Patna Museum etc.
It lost its patronage in early 20th
Century due to development of photography
etc. Patna Kalam remained an identity
of Patna.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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11



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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(e) ☐

Development of Caves in Eastern India in Ancient Time

प्राचीन काल में पूर्वी भारत में गुहाओं का विकास

7

Caves were used as Viharas and
Chaityas for monks in Eastern India.

✓ Caves like Barabar Caves, Nagarjuni Caves, Bagh caves are prominent
example of caves of East India.
~~Company~~

In Mauryan period, cave art was flourished
2 prominent examples were Barabar caves
and Nagarjuni caves.

Features

✓ Caves were polished from inside. It
was used as residing places for monks
✓ of Ajivika & Buddhist sect

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इस इलाके में
उम्मीदवार
को कुछ भी लिखना
ना चाहिए।
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✓ Gateways were decorated with sculpting
and intricate designs.

✓ Monks used these caves for
residing during monsoon seasons.

✓ In various caves of ancient India,
cave painting on wall of caves were
also found. Like Bhag cave painting
in Madhya Pradesh.

3 Q1e

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इस हार्डिको में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
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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।

Indian national movement was a series of various movements against the colonial rule of East India company and British government. It includes 1857 revolt to Gandhian movement in 20th century.

There are multiple factors which played its role of emergence of Indian national movements. It can be divided in 2 categories.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न रहें।
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- 1.) colonial rule factor
- 2.) Reaction against colonial rule.

Impact/factors due to colonial rule

- 1.) Nature of colonial rule.

East India company & later British rule set up modern administrative and uniform structure of government. Civil service & police administrative system were uniform throughout India. It gave sense of complete Indianness throughout India.

- 2.) Modern economic structure. The famine or flood disrupt the productivity of one place impact the price at other place. Thus people were economically interdependent on each other. Economic woes of one region also impact the other.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर
को टिक (X) का
निशान लगाइए।
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुजर न सिधे
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3) English as lingua franca :- English become common language for communication in India which otherwise diverse linguistic nation. It helped in exchange of ideas and programmes among leaders.

4) Transport and communication System.
It interconnect the all part of India. It helped to increase mobility of people & got to know each other.

5) Modern Education System
Westernized & Modern education system played important role in imbibing idea of rationality, nationality among Indians. Indians exposed the British authority exploitative characters.

6) Creation of Middle class :- Small but effective educated middle class become the backbone of Indian national movement.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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इस हार्डिके में
कभी भी
कुछ न लिखें
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Impact Factors arised due to reaction
against colonial rule.

- 1) Economic & Social exploitation of
Indians by colonial rulers crystallised the
Indians. Peasants, artisans, industrialists,
traders were unsatisfied from by colonial
rule.
- 2) Use of press → Press helped nationalists
in exchanging ideas & propagate nationalism
among Indians.
- 3) Socio-religious Reform: It gave much
needed self-confidence and rise of middle
class intelligentsia to support and lead
national movement.
- 4) Boer's War, Japanese invasion of
Russia, French revolution's ideas
and so many external factor also

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प्रश्नों के सामने
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इस हदिये में
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गुप्त न लिखें
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played import role.

The above factors helped in creation of awareness about modern political system.

Political parties like Landholders Society

(1851), Indian League (1875), Madras Mahajan

Sabha (1884), East India Association were formed to raise the protection of interest of Indians.

Indian national Congress (1885) became an umbrella organisation to lead Indian national movement.

GNC → led by Moderates & their policies till 1905 (1885)

→ led by extremist policies till 1920 (1905 - 1920)

Radical & Revolutionary Activities -

(1905 - 1914) - Antipartition movement

↳ Anushilan Samiti, Ghadr Revolution, Anar Abhinav Bharat

↓
Gandhian ideas of Satyagrah. (1920 - 1947)

(1924 - 1940) - 2nd phase.

↳ Hindustan Republic Association, HRA (1924)

→ 8th Chittagong party

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इस हार्डिके में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें।
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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 रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के विचारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

38

Architecture of temples in India evolved
in North India from cave structure
to independent standalone structure in
various phases.

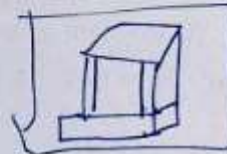
In North India, Nagari style of temple
structure evolved in ancient time.

During Gupta period free standing
structure were evolved in five stages.

1st stage

features

- flat roof.
- shallow pillars.
- low platforms
- No covered ambulatory.
- square area.



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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19



इस दृष्टिकोण से
उम्मीदवार
सुनिश्चित करें
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2nd stage.

↳ Similar to 1st stage with few changes

→ flat roof

→ a higher & wider pillar

→ Curved ambulatory surrounding Sancto-Sanctum.

→ Upraised platform.

→ Square area

3rd stage.

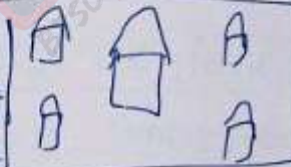
→ Shikhara was introduced instead of flat roof

→ upraised platform

→ Panchayat style of temple architecture.



Main temple
surrounded by
four subsidiary
temple

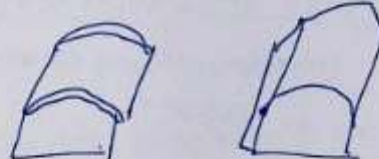


— Panchayat style.

4th stage.

↳ Rectangular temple instead of square

→ Vachular ambulator



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के खाली
होने सही जगह
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगायें।
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कमोडिफिकेशन
लुप्त न हो सके
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5th stage

- Circular temple structure
- Rectangular shadow on ground

Ex - Maniyar temple Rajgir



Nagar style architecture evolved from 3rd stages and spreaded all over north India. 3 schools of Nagar style evolved.

Schools of Nagar style

1.) Khajuraho school Odisha school

↳ developed during rule of Eastern Ganga dynasty rule over Odisha.

Lingaraj temple, Konark Sun temples
Puri temple are examples of this school

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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सही कोड चुनकर
निम्न लिखिए।
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इस हविष्य में
कम्प्यूटर
द्वारा न लिखें
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features

- Sub school of Nagari style.
- Intricate design on exterior wall, interior wall remain plain.
- Jagmohan & Deol structure of Shikhar was essential feature of K. Odisha school.

2) Khajuraho school, MP.

Chandela rulers of Bundelkhand region developed Khajuraho school.

features

- intricate design on both side of walls
- Erotic themes based on Kamasutra by Vatsyayan is import feature of Sculpturing of these temples.
- Mandap, Ardhamandap & Shikhar are present in these temples.
- ex - Khajuraho complex of temples in MP.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space.

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Gurjara-Pratihara School, Gujarat

- Solanki dynasty rulers in Gujarat
- feature
- ↳ Both side of walls are devoid of any design.
- Boundary wall covers the temple structure.
- Water tank with steps, Many idols on these steps are found.
- Ex - Modhera Sun temple.

Kashmir school of temples influenced by Gandhar, Nagari style of temple architecture

Ex → Martand Sun temple.

✓ 19 Q3a

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
अपने सही उत्तर
के लिए Tick (✓) या
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

23



इस हस्तिले में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
Candidate
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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.

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

8

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही स्थान
में Tick (✓) या
निशान लगावें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

24



इस हार्किंग में
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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अभ्युक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों
में से सही विकल्प
को टिक (X) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

25



इस दृष्टिकोण में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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write in this
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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.

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

8

Sustainable development goal, 2015 is goals determined by United nation to develop better living standards and climate resilient infrastructure in entire world.

SD4-16 - focused on managing international peace and justice through development of strong institution.

United nation public Administration network is the networks of various international security & judicial institution alongwith with various judicial & security Institution various nation.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प
में 'X' का चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark 'X' in the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

26



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न हों।
Candidate
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margin

✓ UNPAN focussed in collaboration,
co-operation of various institutes to
set up or guide public administrative
bodies to achieve the SDG-16
goal of international peace & justice.

✓ 3 Q4b UNPAN's objective is one of main
objective of United nation security
council to promote & maintain peace
throughout world.

UNPAN actively engage all the
stakeholders to achieve SDG-16 goals
by 2030

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध
में सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

27



इस हुरीत में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

(c) ☐

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

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

8

Right based e-service delivery is based on e-governance model to realize the rights of citizen through internet.

e-service - delivery includes

→ e-banking

→ e-service centre in every district

→ e-schooling.

→ Transfer of DBT to banks.

These all are important initiative of Bihar government to realize

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) या
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

28



इस हार्जिने में
कम्पोजिट
लिखें न लिखें
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

the efficient and effective governance
in for welfare of people.

right based or governance ensure

- ① Better delivery
- ② Transparent administration
- ③ Accountability increased
- ④

✓ 2 Q4c

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

29



इस दृष्टिकोण में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

(d) ☐

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

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

7



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
सूने सही नीचे
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

30



इस इतिहास में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

31



इस हार्डिये में
कम्प्यूटर
द्वारा न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

(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।

Saat Nischay part-2 is long term development programmes & goals of government of Bihar.

The objectives of Saat Nischay part-2 is focussed on empowerment of youth, women, infrastructure development & rural-urban development.

objectives of saat Nischay part-2.

→ Yuva shakti → Skilling of youth,
Student credit card. Training for youths

→ Mahi Sakham Mahila, Sakshat Mahila

→ Promote education among women, cash reward of 50000 Rs on intermediary & graduation.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

32



इस कठिने व
उम्मीदवार
दुष्ट न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

③ Samridh Gaon → Development of villages

→ ✓ Har ghar Nal ka Jal

→ Har gaon Pakki Sadak Yojana

3) Samridh Shehar → Urban development
through ✓ Distt board & Municipalities.

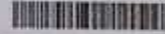
⑤ Agri Irrigation facilities →

✓ 2 Q4e

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) या
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

33



इस कृपिये में
उम्मीदवार
कृपया न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

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 कैम्पस 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 criticized the basic structure doctrine of constitution. Basic structure of doctrine evolved from Keshvanand Bharti case, 1973. VP argues that basic structure of constitution give unchecked power to judiciary to curtail the power of parliament.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये सही विकल्प
में Tick (✓) का
लिहान करवायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

34



इस हुरिये में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

In Keshavanand judgement, 12 bench judgement of Supreme court overturned Golaknath judgement of 1967 and mandated the right of Parliament to amend any part of Constitution.

But amending power of Parliament came with rider of basic structure of Constitution i.e. Parliament amendment should not violate basic structure of doctrine of Constitution.

Basic structure of Constitution is not defined. It is evolving in nature.

Through various judgements, basic structure of Constitution are

- (1) Rule of law
- (2) Parliamentary system
- (3) Independence of Judiciary
- (3) free & fair election
- (4) Right to freedom of religion
- (5) secularism etc.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) चार दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

35



इस हार्डिकॉपी में
किसी भी प्रकार
का लिखना
कैंडिडेट
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margin

Positive aspect of basic structure of doctrine

- 1) The fundamental aspects of constitution remain intact. Parliament can't amend the basic structure.
- 2) Basic structure of constitution include various important aspect of constitution to protect political, social & economic freedom of citizens.
- 3) It checked the majoritarian tendency of executive to protect the fundamentals of our democratic structure.
- 4) Various legislation like 42nd amendment, 38th amendment, 93rd Amendment were declared null & void under this doctrine to protect the foundation of our constitution.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
सही विकल्प
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

36



इस दस्तावेज़ में
उम्मीदवार
कोई भी चिह्न
नहीं लिखें।
Candidates
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write in the
margin.

Negative aspect

- ① Basic structure doctrine gives undue advantage to judiciary over the matter of legislature.
- ② Various constitution experts see this doctrine as path of judicial overreach in matter of legislation.
- ③ The undefined nature of basic structure is opened for judiciary to interpret legality of laws & executive action which is against ethos of parliamentary system.
- ④ It curtails the power of Parliament which is representative body of the nation unlike judiciary.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही कोलम
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

37



इस इतिहास में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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margin

Such debate between the leadership, institution and people should be welcomed. As it led to evolution of the system towards better system. Debate open the criticism of the existing system & give new ideas & windows for reform. Although there must be decorum & red lines in debates because such arguments over basic structure of doctrine can be seen as an attack ~~of~~ on judiciary institution by powerful executive.

Debates & discussion must be promoted amongst the people in power, academia & others to improve & bring reforms in our system. But ^{some} cautions should prevail.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगावें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

38



इस कलिये के
कम्पिटिशन
गुप्त न लिखें
Candidate
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Even in past, our system which
rely in constitution goes through
various change.

✓ 18 Q5b

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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये चिह्नों में
से Tick (✓) का
प्रयोग लवणी।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

39



इस इतिषे में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidate
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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 दोस 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 प्रबंधन भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

✓ India is hosting 18th edition of G-20 in 2023. The main theme of G-20 is one vision kutumbakam which focussed on uniting people throughout nation.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

40



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न होंगे।
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

The main agenda of G20

- (1) Climate financing.
- (2) Digital transformation.
- (3) Sustainable development Goals.
- (4) Food security.

India's own performance and standing
in these key agendas

Climate financing

India is one of the most vulnerable
nation in climate changing and its
impact. India's stand on climate
financing is based on doctrine of
Common but differential responsibility. India
is strengthening demand of global
south as G20 president to demand
100 bn dollar per year from

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) काट दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का
चिह्न (X) लगाएँ।
Mark 'X' in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

41



इस हार्डिकॉप में
कम्प्यूटर
ग्राफ़ न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

developed nation for climate financing

② Digital transformation

India is one of the best digital performing nation in the world.

Standing of India

Digital financing → UPI system, e-Rupay (CBDC), AEP.S, Digital bank coverage.

India is e-learning → COVID-19 boost the importance of digital learning throughout the world. India developed e-vidya portal & saksham portal.

e-Telemedicine → For poor nation India also promoting UPI system, open source COWIN portal, e-Vidya portal to various developing nation (global south)

③ SDGs goal - India is outliers performers in SDGs among developing

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
TICK (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

42



इस हार्डिके में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखे
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

✓ nation. India is actively advocating for implementation of SDGs in entire world particularly in global south with collaborations of GNFs, world bank, ^{Green} Climate finance (GCF), Asian development banks.

→ Solar energy through g SA

— Life (lifestyle for environment) to promote sustainable life style.

→ Infra: Railroad in islands

Food security

✓ → India is one of leading producer and exporter of grains, millets. Due to COVID-19, Ukraine-Russian conflict

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएं।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

43



इस दफ्तर में
कम्प्यूटर
गुप्त न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

disrupted global food supply chain - India
being leading producer aims to help
its global south partner to ensure
food security.

India and global south have various
common interests on key agendas like
climate financing, SDGs and food security.
But there are also certain difference
among countries like.

Ex → Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Nigeria
are not very enthusiastic in promotion
of solar energy due to their
own interest in petroleum.

→ Various developing nations are
not in favour of imposition of

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

प्रश्नों के हल करने
बने सही खींच
में Tick (✓) का
विधान करें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
Question No.

12

Q6a

44



इस हार्डिके में
सम्मिश्रित
लुख न लिखें
Candidate
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margin

costly energy alternatives of
traditional fuel in name of Climate
change.

Therefore India has its own
Challenge to realise the entire
potential of its leadership in
global south.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही स्थान
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

45



इस हार्मिंग में
उपयोगी
कुछ न लिखें
Candidate
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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 सारणी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए एवं सारणी 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।
Please Cross (x) unused space

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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये टिक बॉक्स
में टिक (✓) कर
निशान लगायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

46



इस कृपिये में
उम्मीदवार
लिखें न लिखें
Candidate
should not
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margin

- (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 उच्चतम औसत अंक का अन्तर 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 अन्तर सर्वाधिक रहा?

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।

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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाइए।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.



47



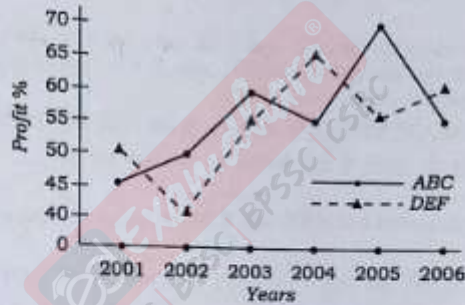
इस हानिमें में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidate
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Or / अथवा

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

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

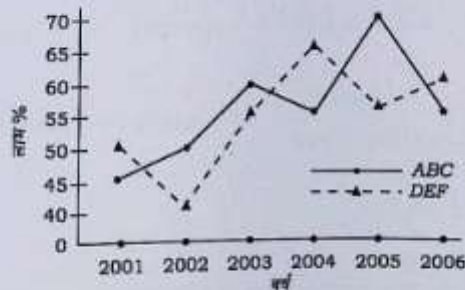
$$\left(\text{Profit percent} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100 \right)$$



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

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



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगावें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

48



इस हार्डिकॉप
कृपया न लिखें
Candidate
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margin

(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?
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?

8

(b) ☐

If expenditure of company DEF in 2002 was ₹ 190 cr., what was its income
in the year 2002?
अगर 2002 में कंपनी DEF का खर्च ₹ 190 करोड़ था, इसकी आय 2002 में क्या थी?

5

(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?
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?

10

(d) ☐

Income of company ABC in 2004 was ₹ 750 cr. What was the expenditure
in 2004?
वर्ष 2004 में कंपनी ABC की आय ₹ 750 करोड़ थी। इसका खर्च वर्ष 2004 में क्या था?

5

(e) ☐

If income of both the companies was equal in 2003, find the ratio of
expenditures of company ABC and DEF in 2003.
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?

8

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।

Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

49



इस शीट में
कम्प्यूटर
द्वारा न लिखें
Candidate
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write in this
margin

7. (a) From Given table

Average marks in five subjects in
2015

English	Hindi	Maths	Science	History
65 55	50	65	55	60

Total sum of these average score

$$= 55 + 50 + 65 + 55 + 60 = 285$$

No. of Subjects = 5

✓ 6 Q7a Combined Average marks = $\frac{285}{5} = 57$

(b) Average marks in English in 2015 = 55.

Average marks in English in 2017 = 60.

Increase in Average marks = $60 - 55 = 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ increase in mark} &= \frac{\text{Increase}}{\text{Avg marks in 2015}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{5}{55} \times 100 \\ &= 9.0909 \% \end{aligned}$$

✓ 6 Q7b

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

50



इस हार्डिकॉपी में
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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(c.) Highest Marks in Maths & Average Marks

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
75	75	75	85	80	85 - H.M
60	55	50	65	55	70 - A.M

Highest Average marks in Mathematics is
70 in 2017.

Maximum highest marks is 85 in 2015, 2017
Thus highest difference of 15 marks in 2015
and 2017.

(d.) Highest marks in Hindi, 2013 = 75

Average marks of Maths, 2015 = 55

% of H.M in Hindi w.r.t to A.M of Maths

$$= \frac{75}{55} \times 100 = \underline{136.36\%}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

51



इस हार्डिको में
कृपया न लिखें
Candidate
should not
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(e) As per question, no. of student in Maths
in 2013 = 50.

Average marks in 2013 in Maths = 55

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total marks} &= 50 \times 55 \\ &= \underline{2750} \end{aligned}$$

✓ 6 Q7e

(f) Highest marks in Science.

	Highest marks in Science	Distance from next year
2012	76	
2013	55	
2014	50	
2015	85	
2016	90	
2017	70	

Lowest highest marks in Science
= 50 in 2014

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) करें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये सही विकल्प
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाइए।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

52



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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margin

Highest marks in science is highest
in 2016 = 90.

Maximum difference of marks (highest)
in science = 90 (2016), 50 (2014)
= $90 - 50 = 40$

Thus the years are 2014 & 2016

✓ 6 Q7F

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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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ये से
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प्रश्नों के सामने
अने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

53



इस कनिष्ठ में
कमीटर
न लिखें
Candidate
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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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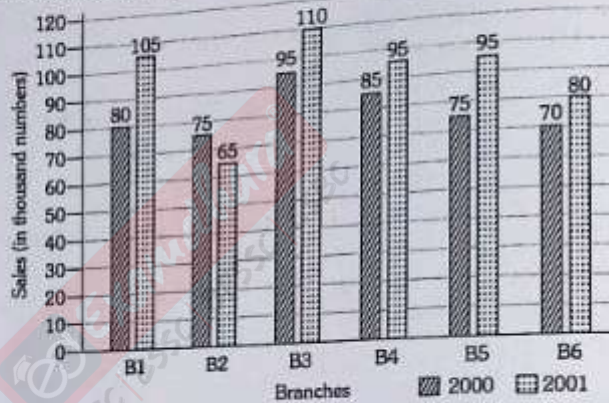
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) कर
लिखें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

8. ☐

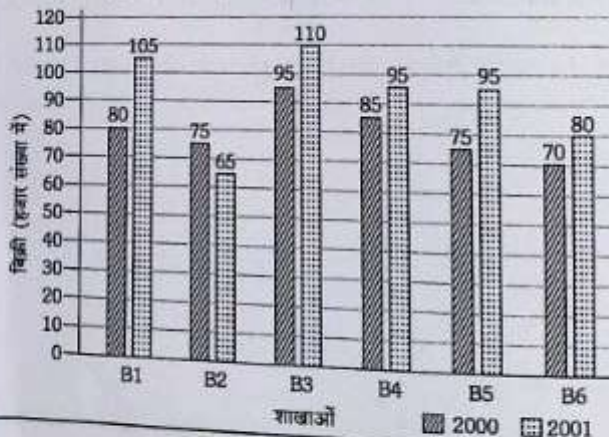
The Bar Graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.

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।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

55



इस दायरे में
कम्प्यूटर
द्वारा न लिखें
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

- (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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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

56

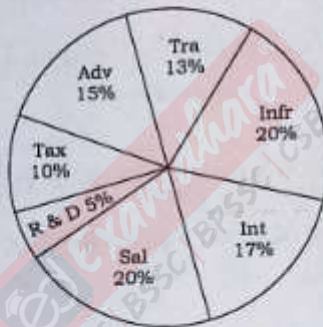


इस हद्दिये में
कम्प्यूटर
का प्रयोग
नहीं
करना
है।
Candidate
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Or / अथवा

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 :

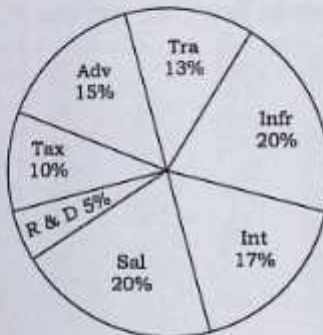
Percentage distribution of total expenditure of a company



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।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

57



इस हुरिफे में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
Candidate
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margin

- (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?

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

58



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
Candidate
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(Q) From given pie chart

sector	%
Infrastructure	20
Transport	13
Advertisement	15
Taxes	10
R & D	5
Salary	20
Government (Loan)	17

Total exp. on R & D = 5% of total expenditure.

Let us assume

Total expenditure of company = ₹100

Expenditure on R & D = $\frac{5}{100} \times 100 = ₹5$

Ratio = $\frac{\text{Total expenditure}}{\text{R \& D expenditure}} = \frac{100}{5} = 20$

$\boxed{= 20}$ ✓

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
अने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) कर
लिखन करावी।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

59



इस दृष्टिकोण में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
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b) Transport expenditure = 13% of total exp.

As given in question, Tran. Exp = ₹2 cr.

$$\text{Total expenditure} = \frac{100 \times 2}{13} = ₹15.385 \text{ cr.}$$

$$\text{Expenditure on salary} = 20\% = \frac{20}{100} \times 15.385 = ₹3.077 \text{ cr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expenditure on adv} &= 15\% \text{ of total} \\ &= \frac{15}{100} \times 15.385 \\ &= 2.307 \text{ cr.} \end{aligned}$$

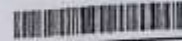
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference between expenditure on salary \& advertisement} &= 3.077 - 2.307 \\ &= ₹0.77 \text{ crore} \\ &= ₹77 \text{ lakh} \end{aligned}$$

✓ 7 Q8 b

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स में
मे Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
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Question No.

60



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
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i) Total exp. on tax = 10 %

ii) " " on interest on loans = 17 %

iii) Total exp. on Infrastr. = 20 %

iv) Total exp. on transport = 13 %

$$\text{Sum of (i) \& (ii)} = \text{Total exp. on tax \& interest} \\ = 27 \% \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Sum of (iii) \& (iv)} = \text{Total exp. on infra \& Tr} \\ = 20 + 13 = 33 \% \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\sum (i) + (ii)}{\sum (iii) + (iv)} = \frac{27}{33} = \frac{9}{11}$$

$$= 9 : 11 \quad \checkmark$$

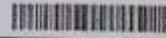
✓ 7 Q8 c

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

61



इस हार्डिको में
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
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(d)

As given in question

Expenditure on interest on loan = ₹ 2.6 crore

% of expenditure of loan = 17%

Let us assume

Total expenditure is ₹ x crore

$$\text{Expenditure on interest on loan} = \frac{x \times 17}{100}$$

$$17x = 2.6 \times 100$$

$$x = \frac{2.6 \times 100}{17} = 15.294 \text{ cr}$$

$$\text{i) Expenditure on advertisement} = \frac{15}{100} \times 15.294$$

$$= ₹ 2.294 \text{ cr}$$

$$\text{ii) Expenditure on taxes} = \frac{10}{100} \times 15.294$$

$$= ₹ 1.5294 \text{ cr} \checkmark$$

$$\checkmark \text{ 7 Q8 d) Exp. on salary} = \frac{20}{100} \times 15.294$$

$$= ₹ 3.0588 \text{ cr} \checkmark$$

$$\text{Total expenditure on above three} = \text{₹ (i) + (ii) + (iii)}$$

$$= ₹ 6.8822 \text{ crore} \checkmark \text{ (Ans)}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स में
सही विकल्प का
चिह्न (X) लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Questions.

62



इस दायरे में
कभी-कभी
उपेक्षा न करें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

(e)

Exp. on interest = 17%.

Exp. on adv. = 15%.

Difference between exp. of interest &
adv. = $17 - 15 = 2\%$ of total
exp.

Exp. on adv. = 15%.

Thus Answer = $\frac{2}{15} = \underline{\underline{0.1333}}$

Diff of exp. between interest on loan &
advertisement is 0.1333 times of exp.
on advertisement

✓ 5 Q8 e

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
Please Cross (X) unused space

63



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ़ कार्य के लिए स्थान



64



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ़ कार्व के लिए स्थान



★ ★ ★

MT23—3720

