Student Name - Roll No - 525541 Subject - GENERAL STUDIES - I

ANJALI JOSHI - RANK 4th (68th BPSC)

EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-02

विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—I
SUB : General Studies—I

उत्तर का माध्यम : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी उर्दू
Answer Medium : Hindi English Urdu
○ ● ○

Subject Barcode :

तिथि / Date 12/05/2023

प्रश्न संख्या Q. No.	प्राप्तांक / Marks Obtained (परीक्षक भरेंगे)

कुल (अंकों में) TOTAL (in figures)

कुल (शब्दों में) TOTAL (in words)

परीक्षक EXAMINER | प्रधान परीक्षक HEAD EXAMINER

विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—I
SUB : General Studies—I
EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-02

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परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश

इन्हें सावधानी से पढ़ें और इनका अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।

1. इस उत्तर पुस्तिका में (64) क्रमांकित पृष्ठ हैं। इनका सत्यापन कर लें। त्रुटि/कमी होने पर उत्तर पुस्तिका बदलवा लें।
2. प्रवेश पत्र से मिलान कर, केवल इस आवरण पृष्ठ पर विहित स्थान पर अपना नाम एवं अनुक्रमांक (Enrollment Number) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों तथा अक्षरों में लिखें।
3. अनुक्रमांक के सभी 'अंक' अलग-अलग बॉक्स में लिखें। 'शब्दों में' प्रत्येक अंक ठीक उसके नीचे, लम्बे बॉक्स में, [ए O / क N / E] अक्षरवार लिखें।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर किसी पृष्ठ पर प्रश्नोत्तर के अलावा अपना नाम, अनुक्रमांक, अन्य कोई (धार्मिक) शब्द या पहचान चिह्न एवं परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी।
5. प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिये गये निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गये उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। परीक्षार्थी जिस प्रश्नोत्तर को लिखना चाहते हों, उसके सामने बने बॉक्स के अंदर Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। उदाहरण—1.(a) ☐ or 1.(b) ☑
6. यदि आप किसी प्रश्नोत्तर को रद्द करना चाहें तो आर-पार क्रॉस (×) कर रद्द दें और उस पर 'रद्द' लिखें।
7. उपस्थिति पत्र पर प्रत्येक परीक्षा के लिए वही हस्ताक्षर करें, जो उपस्थिति पत्र पर आपने पूर्व में किया है। अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी।
8. प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक ही स्याही से लिखें। यदि स्याही बदलनी ही पड़े, तो इस आशय का वीक्षक (Invigilator) से आवरण पृष्ठ पर नियत स्थान पर ◉ अभिप्रमाणन अवश्य ही करावें।
9. उपस्थिति सूची में अपने नाम के समक्ष उत्तर पुस्तिका की संख्या अवश्य लिखें और हस्ताक्षर करें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी।
10. परीक्षा कक्ष में यदि कोई पुस्तक/उत्तर सामग्री आपसे बरामद होगी या नकल करते/कराते बात-चीत करते/दुर्व्यवहार करते पाये जाने की स्थिति में इस परीक्षा सहित आगामी पाँच वर्षों के लिए तथा परीक्षा से संबंधित भ्रामक एवं सनसनीखेज अफवाह फैलाने की स्थिति में तीन वर्षों के लिए आयोग की परीक्षाओं से वंचित किया जायेगा। साथ ही बिहार परीक्षा संचालन अधिनियम, 1985 के उपबंधों के अधीन भी दंडित किये जायेंगे।
11. कोई अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी।
12. उत्तर पुस्तिका सौंपने के उपरांत ही परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर निकलें।
13. केन्द्राधीक्षक के निर्देशों का पालन करना अनिवार्य है।

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[Full Marks : 300

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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 — 8
भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1858

Government of India Act, 1858 is the result of 1857 Revolt which is called as "India's First war of Independence by V.D Savarkar".

Government of India Act, 1858:-

1) End of East India Company ruling.

2) Queen Rule proclamation - with the administrative directly in the hand of Queen of England.

3) Promise made not to interfere in the religious matter of the Indians.

4) Promises made not to racially discriminated Indians.

5) Ensurance of political partiality towards Indians.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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6) change in Army's recruitment policy - to limit the recruitment from Bihar, United Province region due to their ~~an~~ involvement in 1857 Revolt.

Thus, Government of India Act, 1858 is the consequence of 1857 revolt which has shaken the foundational bedrock of British in India which compelled them to bring administrative changes.

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(b) ☑ Birsa Munda Movement 8
बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन

Birsa Munda movement is one of the organised tribal movement took place in 1895-1900 under the leadership of young & brave Munda - Birsa.

Causes of Birsa Munda Movement :-

1) Economic Causes :- Abolition of Munda's traditional feudal system - "Khuntkatti system"
Entrance of outsiders (Dekku), snatching of forest produce rights.

2) Socio-cultural causes :- Promotion of christianities, abolition of their religious practices, fear of identity crisis.

3) Political causes :- Abolition of their traditional panchayat system. Exploitation by British's police officials in the area.

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Course of movement –

1) Started in Rajmahal Hill region, Chotanagpur region.

Area popular are Khoonti, Taman, Chilkan village.

2) Violent in nature, Birsa said –

"Katou Baba katou, Sahib katou"

3) Mass movement – About 10k munda were involved.

4) CDM – Birsa asked not to pay taxes, foremost example of Civil Disobedience.

Consequence → Revival of Khuntkatti system.
→ Khoonti declared separate administrative area.
→ Social reform – mass prayer, respect to traditional religion

~~Thus~~

Thus, Birsa movement left a legacy of social reform in the form of new ~~reg~~ religion "Birsait" promote monotheism & establishment of Munda Raj in the Rajmahal area.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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(c) ☑ Indigo Revolt
इंडिगो/नील विद्रोह

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Indigo Revolt is one of the anti-feudal revolt against Britishers took place in 1855-56.

Cause :-

Causes
- → Force cultivation of indigo
- → Illegal & exorbitant taxation
- → Payment very minimal
- → Soil & land degradation
- → Food shortage due to which hunger & poverty increases.

Consequence of growing indigo :-

1) High benefit for Britishers, competition to German dyes.

2) Land degradation as indigo cultivation led to infertility of soil due to alkalination & salinization.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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Indigo Course of movement:-

1) Peasants of area of zamindari system started revolt against Britishers.

2) Violent in nature, use of traditional arrow & spikes.

3) Suppressed with violent retaliation by Britishers.

~~Consequence~~ Result → violently suppressed.
→ Indigo cultivation reduced due to market capture by German dyes.

Thus, Indigo cultivation is one of peasant revolt against agricultural ~~eco~~ proletarization policy of Britishers in which peasants showed exemplary bravery & commitment.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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(d) ☑ Patna Kalam Painting 7

पटना कलम चित्रकला

Patna kalam is the form of miniature painting offshoot of Mughal painting. During the reign of Aurangzeb, when the patronage of painters were removed & they were being prosecuted due to distaste of Aurangzeb, they moved to Patna where they reinforced the legacy of painting in the form of Patna kalam.

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Area where Patna kalam popularised → Patna, → Danapur, → Arrah

Features of Patna kalam Painting:-

1) Simple & lucid - Blend of both Indian & foreign elements.

2) Themes used are of 3 types —

Types of themes → Pirkas miniature - daily life.
→ Social life of individual
→ Get-together, festivities theme.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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3) Method used - "Kajli setu" - directly drawn with brush, no contouring, border delineation done.

4) Use of Natural Brush & paints -

Natural brush - Squirrel fur, horse & goat fur.

Natural colours / paint -

a) Black from soil c) Blue from Nili etc.

b) White from Shony

5) Human face were finely depicted -

Feature → sharp nose → lean face.
→ Big shearing eyes
→ Big moustache

6) Important painters → Mahadev lal
→ Kulas lal
→ Ishwari Prasad verma.
↓
Yamini Prasad.

Decline → Invention of photography
→ Competition with Madhubani painting - folk art form.

Thus, Patna kalam painting depicts the extraordinary social life of Bihar in ancient & medieval times

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(e) ☑ Development of Caves in Eastern India in Ancient Time 7

प्राचीन काल में पूर्वी भारत में गुहाओं का विकास

The ancient time marked the dynastical time of many rulers who flourished the art & architecture in the eastern India – Pala, Maurya's empire built caves out of influence of Buddhism in Eastern India.

Development of caves in Eastern India.

1) Barabar caves by Ashoka

Built for Ajivika Monks for residential & healthy purposes.

a) Lomas b) Sudama
c) Karan d) Visvakarma caves.

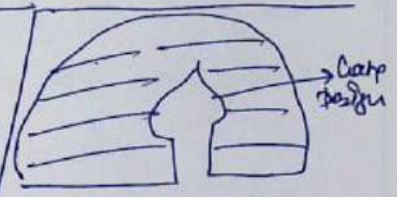

Fig:- Cave architecture

2) Nagarjuni Caves by Dasaratha.

Built in Jehanabad by Dasaratha, grandson of Ashoka.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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Caves built are –
Vapika, Vadathi, Kapi-da-kuba

Features
→ Buddhism, Jainism teaching
→ Wall decoration with terracotta images & painting.
→ Residential area for monks.

Thus, caves development occupies an important place in arts & architectural development in the Eastern India in ancient time.

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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।

The emergence of Indian National Movement is the culminating effect of multifaceted factors emerging from British exploitative policies as well as the rise of new liberal ideas. The emergence of freedom fighters & their leadership led to the propagation of nationalism which finally gave shape to India National Movement.

Factors for the emergence of Indian National Movements are :-

Factors
- → Unification of the country under British's administration
- → Western Education Spread. → International Ideas.
- → Indian Renaissance → Middle class Rise

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1) Political unification of the country –

British administrative changes in the country –

a.) Transportation – Railways, Roadways

b) Civil, criminal code

c.) Integrated judiciary

d.) British's exploitative policies

e.) Racial discrimination

It led to the spread of idea, movement of people from one place to another.

2) Spread of western Education –

Rise of Middle class Intelligentsia with the propagation of western Education, which led the rational movement.

3) Indian Renaissance – Revivalist & Reformist movement.

Contributors like – Raja Ram mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati ideologies.

4) Rediscovery of India's past – India as golden bird before britishers, pictured by Vivekanand & RG Bhandarkar.

5) Spread of Media –

Swadesh Mitram, Bihar Herald, Bihar Times etc. spread

the awareness & nationalist ideologies.

Above factors combined efforts gave direction to the freedom struggle.

Direction to the freedom struggle :-

1) Champaran Satyagraha, 1917 :- Against Tinkathiya's exploitative feudal law of Britishers.

2) Rowlatt Satyagraha :- Against Rowlatt Act which gives legality to "Deportation without trial" & abolition of Habeas Corpus.

3) Non-cooperation Movement :- Rise of socialism & self-government demand by the new leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Hindu-Muslim unity (Radicalism against Conservatism)

4) Civil Disobedience Movement :- Against no advance-ment of Britishers towards Indian government.

New methods of Gandhi's satyagraha - promoted women participation, student as well.

5) Quit India Movement, 1942 :- To give final blow to Britisher's administration. Rise of Nationalism

in every nook & corner of India.

Contribution of leaders in Indian National Movement -

1) Gandhi's satyagraha spirit :- Non-violence, Passive resistance, Truth, non cooperation.

2) JL Nehru & Subash chandra Bose :- Rise of International Socialism out of Russian Revolution.

3) Rajendra Prasad & Rammanohar Lohia :- To keep the spirit of movement in Bihar.

Thus, the Indian National Movement took the turn from violent, localised movement before 1917 to mass movement under the Mahatma Gandhi. Moreover spread of modern ideas, education, moderates's mean of 3Ps (Proposal, Petition & Prayer) as well as Extremist's mean to shaking the foundational bed of British's administration led the India Freedom struggle, which finally turned into Independence of India.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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3. (a) ☐ Analyse the development of temples in North India in ancient time. 38

प्राचीन काल में उत्तर भारत में हुए मंदिरों के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☑ Describe Rabindranath Tagore's ideas of society and culture. 38

समाज और संस्कृति पर रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के विचारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rabindranath Tagore is also known as "Kabiguru" whose ideas is the reflection of western & indian ideologies. His ideas of society & culture is the base of formation of egalitarian & educated society which gave direction to the contemporary youth generation.

Rabindranath Tagore –

" where the knowledge is free, where the head is held high,

To that heaven, lead the life moves forward into the era of views & action. My Father, Into that heaven of freedom, LET MY COUNTRY BE AWAKE"

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (×) कर दें।
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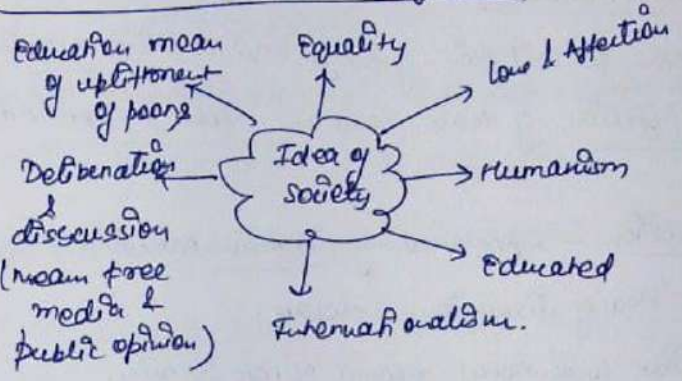
Above lines of Rabindranath Tagore perfectly resembles his of society & culture he embodies to be in Indian society.

Rabindranath Tagore's Ideas of society :-



1) Idea of Equality :- Every person should be treated equal in the society by the law of rule.
Equal rights, equal opportunities, equal freedom to live life according to their own way.

2) Propagation of Humanism :- Ardent of humanism with the purposeful educational means.

3) Society made on the roots of Love & Affection :-
To built healthy & happy societal values.

4) Internationalism – Talks about the idea of world's society binded with the principle of love, kindness & mutual benefits.

5) Against Nationalism – He thinks that Nationalism promotes politicisation of things which brings exploitation & subjugation of those who are poor & deprived.

6) Education – Importance of dynamic education based on the idea of discussion & debate against conventional method of rote learning.

7) Importance of natural environment

Confucius – "Human is a part of the nature" promotes the idea of conservation & deliberate consumption principle.

Idea of culture :-

Tagore's cultural ideas
- → Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- → Personal matter – religion
- → Multi multilateralism
- → Secular state

1) Tagore in one of his work "Musalmin Galpo" written about Hindu-Muslim religious style.

2) He favours the existence of multiculturalism — culmination of multiple cultural existence with no harsh segregation between them.

3) Hindu-Muslim Unity - His contribution during "Bangal division Movement, 1905". His song "Amar Sonar Bangla" became the theme song of the movement.

4) Secular state formation - Personal matter of religion, should not be interfered by the state.

5) Education over Religion :- Ardent promoter of educated society to remove the communal style which is being formented by certain political party for his own good.

6) Creation of Santiniketan, Bolepur - allows the enrollment for education irrespective of caste, gender & any discrimination.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

Thus, Rabindranath Tagore's idea is the perfect blend of western as well as Indian's ideologies. His vision of life which is free from political bondage & build on the ground of mutual respect & affection perfectly reflects his idea on society & cultural convension which he was vouching for the future India & world to be.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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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 जम्बूरी का आयोजन कहाँ किया गया था? इसके उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The 18th National Scouts & Guides Jamboree held in Rajasthan with the participation of President "Droupadi Murmu"

Objectives :-

1) To symbolize the integrity & unity of the Nation.

2) To supreme command of Indian army, military & navy.

3) To showcase the strength, capability of Indian army, military & airforce.

4) To increase the feeling of security, ~~proud~~ proud in the mind of Indian citizen.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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Thus, National Scouts & Guides Jamboree held after many years which symbolize the Spirit of unification & integrity of the India.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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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।

Recently, UN Public Administration Network releases the course of actions & regarding to built strong institutions under SDG-16.

Mandate of UN:

1) Digitalization promotion - to promote transparency & efficiency of delivery services.

2) Action against delinquent officer with faster justice delivery.

3) Infrastructural developement - to promote the productivity.

4) Independency from politicization & cooperative manpower - to deliver effective administration

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

5) Communication measures with common people to understand their grievances.

Bihar's government measures → SPARROW, → DRISHTI } to track the scheme implementation

Thus, strong institution of administration maintain the ethics of governance - efficiency, equality, ethics as well.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

(c) ☑ Discuss the right-based e-service delivery scenario of Bihar. 8

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

Bihar government is heading toward e-governance delivery services to fasten the governance & ensure quality & transparency in the service

Right based e-service delivery of Bihar :-

1) RTPS :- Customer's document online service.

2) Health :- E-Sajjivani App, Ayushman portal

3) Education :- e-Lahas, Bihar app to promote digital education in the State.

4) Service tracking :- DRISTI, SPARROW to surveillance the growth & implementation of program of Bihar government.

5) Agricultural Reforms :- BIHAN app to promote horticultural farming.

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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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6) Disaster management - vajra program, BEAMS to track the probability of flood.

Thus, Bihar's e-governance services have huge potential to ensure good-governance with transparency in the state.

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

(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।

Solar Energy is the energy produced by harnessing the sunlight using solar panel cells.

Bihar government have taken many initiatives to promote the growth of solar energy in the state.

Potential in Bihar
- → Tropical Area
- → Sunlight insolation
- → Huge importance in Bihar's primary economy

Efforts taken by the Bihar govt :-

1) solar rooftop program (SRISHTI) :- to incentive & subsidies the home-tax which promote the installation of solar plant on the roof of the houses.

2) PM-KUSUM program :- to promote the use of solar pump for irrigation in agriculture.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

3) Bihar Investor Summit – to promote Industrialisation, solar cell panel manufacturing & development in the state.

4) Incentive & subsidizing the procurement of solar cell:- to cut the cost of expensive solar cells.

Ways forward:
- → Mass scaling of electricity through solar cell. Incentivize the solar panel.
- → Installation in office, panchayat for awareness purpose.

Thus, with the efforts to promote solar energy, Bihar is moving towards green economy in the state.

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

इस हाशिये में उम्मीदवार कुछ 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. 7

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

Bihar saat Nischay-2 (2020-2025) aims at ensuring "Development with justice" programme to bring out development along with propagation of good governance.

Features of Bihar Saat Nischay-2 :-

1) Yuva Sashakt, Bihar ki pragati – Youth empowerment with job creation, skill development programme.

2) Sasakt Mahila, Saksham Mahila – women empowerment to bring inclusive development. Reservation, protsahan Rashi program to increase their participation.

3) Swachch Sehar, Vikshit Sahar – solid waste management along with planned urban development

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4) Swachh Gaon, Samriddh Gaon — Rural sanitation program, solar street lighting etc.

5) Sulabh Sampark — Road & Infrastructure dev.

6) Sabke liye Akrisht Swasthya Seva — Health infrastructure, development of PHCs, free medical treatment for special cases.

7) Har khet tak sinchai ka pani — to promote irrigation facilities in every agricultural field.

Challenges
- → Red tapism — slow down the pace of development & subsidy distribution.
- → leakages & corruption — implementation lazy-hearted
- → social structure — women participation low.

Thus, 7-Nischay program aims for inclusive development in the state which would bring economic growth with proper implementation.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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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।

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The Basic structure is the set of features of the Constitution which are out of scope of Parliament's Amendability power under the Article 368. It is evolved from the one of the Judgement of Supreme Court 1973 - "Kesavanand Bharti Case."

Vice-President's Remark :-

Our Honourable Vice-President said, the existence of power of Judicial Review which is a important

feature under "Basic structure Doctrine" is overpowering over the power of parliament, which is otherwise "supreme body of legislation".

Evolution of Basic structure doctrine :-

Sajjan Singh Case → Challenged the power of Parliament over the amendability of FRs.

Sankari Prasad Case → challenged the power of Parliament over the rewritity of a part of the constitution.

Kesavanand Bharti Case (24th April, 1973) → SC upheld the doctrine of Basic structure, out of scope of Article 368.

Basic Structure Doctrine :-

→ It represents the tenets of constitutionalism which preserves the principles of the constitution against the tyrannical government intervention.

→ Basic structures
- → Rule of law
- → Sovereignity, socialism, secular
- → Federalism
- → Independence of Judiciary.

Importance of Basic Structure :-

1) Protection of the Constitution :- To protect the ideas of our constitution, the principle of our founding fathers.

Keshavanand Bharti case, 1973 :- Sovereign, socialism, secularism, Rule of law etc.

2) Protect the democratic principle :- To ensure free & fair election, mandate of people, Importance of each vote.

Kuldip Nayar case :- Free & fair election is the basic structure.

3) Guarantee of citizen's fundamental right :-

a.) Minerva Mill case :- PN Bhagwati said that "Harmony of DPSP & FRs is the bedrock of Indian constitution & together can for social revolution".

b.) Navtej Singh Jauhar Case :- Decriminalise homosexuality.

c.) Shah Jafin Case :- Right to chose one partner.

d.) Maneka Gandhi case :- Article 21.

The independence of Judiciary grant it power to uphold

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the remedies of citizens provided by the constitution.

4) Against tyrannical & failure of the government.

a) Appoint of EC I Judgement, 2023 by collegium of PM, CJI, leader of opposition to hold its independency.

b) Covid-19 Intervention - to deploy National task force to deal with the problem of oxygen shortage.

5) Independency of Judiciary :- Declared as a basic structure under -

a) Padma Kumar Prasad Case - Independence of Judiciary is a basic structure.

Clash between the executive & Judiciary :-

1) Judicial Review power under Article 137 :-

Powered Supreme court to review the legislation of Parliament & action of executive.

Conflict over Appointment of Judges with collegium system.

SC in NJAC 2014 Judgement - Repeal the 99th CAA 2014,

uphold the Independence of Judiciary.

Recently – " law minister said – collegium system is an opaque system of appointment.

2) Judicial Activism In case of failure by legislature & executive –

Can be raised question on the supreme court over its pendity cases & ~~the~~ Inefficiency of Judiciary to fasten the Judicial process.

Intervention of Judiciary → covid-19 crisis
→ verdict on EC I – over VOB election during covid-19.

Balance Approach :-

1) Following of "Doctrine of seperation" to create the welfare state & respect the mandate of the people.

2) Judicial Activism ~~to~~ should be used as last resort, Judges should be constitutionally moral to enact law via Judicial activism.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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d) Independence of judiciary is needed to hold on the rights of the citizen.

C.V. Ramana said - "It is because of judiciary, people have faith in the constitution"

Thus, the clash between judiciary & executive need to be curtailed with the spirit of providing welfarism in the society. PN Bagrati said - "Judicial Review is one of the most important basic structure" reflects its crucidity to uphold the tenets of the constitution on ground.

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

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 महत्त्वाकांक्षा 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।

India is presiding the 2023's G20 summit in New Delhi. G20 is the intergovernmental forum of 20 nations (19 countries + EU) organized with the aim of stabilizing the global economic stability & growth, sustainable development across the globe.

G20 represents
- → $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the world population
- → 90% of the global GDP
- → 80% of global emission.

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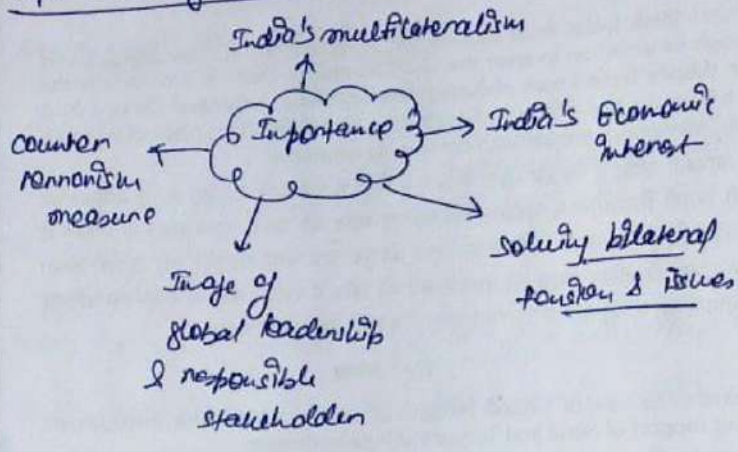
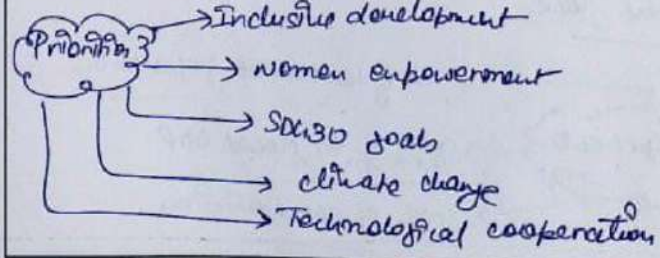
Importance of India's leadership in G20 summit :-



1) India holding G20 summit with theme of "Vasudhaiva kutumbakam" which means "The world is one family" which depicts the important of global cooperation to deal with the global issue, - climate change, terrorism etc.

2) India's priorities are -



with such priorities, India set the global's agenda & global's course of action.

3) Multilateralism in the divided world today :-

Due of Russia-Ukraine war, division of world -

USA led group	vs	Russia + China

India is engaging with both of them through QUAD & SCO & can bring them together on same page for global stability.

4) India's economic interest - to serve its own economic interest -

a) India-Australia bilateral cooperation - visa reform, educational cooperation in the form of trans-national educational program.

b) India-USA's MOU on semi conduction - to accelerate the pace of India's semiconduction mission with establishment of Intel 10 million investment.

Uniting the Global South in pursuit of common goals :-

1) G20's coming Troika :-

"Troika" = India + Brazil + South Africa. (from 2023-25)

Synergy of interest of developing nation, IBSA forum" can help to raise the demands of developing countries together on the international forum.

2) Global South summit 2023.

Recently launched by India in New Delhi, participants by 125 countries of global South.

Theme :- Unity of voice, Unity of purpose.

India can integrate the demands of Global South in G20 summit —

Demands
- → climate change justice
- → climate finance
- → industrial development investment
- → Nurturing of Global South's resources & labours.

3) Vouch for inclusion of more African representation -

Since only South Africa has membership in G20.

Challenges for India :-

1) Russia-Ukraine war :- polarised world, difficult in building consensus.

2) India abstained from voting on UNSC's Resolution on Russia's aggression.

3) India's economic problem - Due to global economic slowdown, outflow of FDI & stagnant global growth.

4) India's bilateral tension with Pakistan & China :-

China - Recent renaming of Arunachal Pradesh's area

Ways forward :-

1) Engage in multilateral relation to bring out

common interest & demands globally.

2) Proposal for inclusion of more southern economies to dominate over developed countries dominance.

3) Bilateral talk to peace with china.

4) Economic & technical cooperation with USA, Japan, Germany & France for national security & maritime security.

Thus, G20 presidentship gives an immense opportunity for India to level up the ladder of the global leadership & guides the world & emerged as the "VISHWAGURU" for the divisive world of today to bring out global decisive action & plan.

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

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 (×) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

इस हाशिये में उम्मीदवार कुछ न लिखें Candidate should not write in this 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?

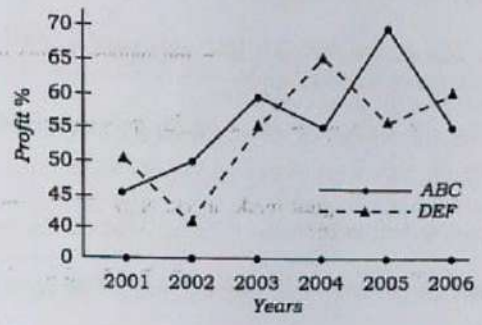
अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (×) कर दें।
Please Cross (×) unused space

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

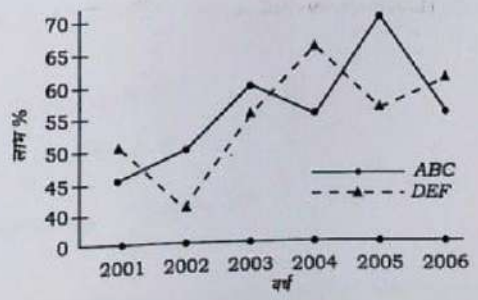
$$\left(\text{Profit percent} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100\right)$$



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

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



प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

इस हाशिये में उम्मीदवार कुछ न लिखें Candidate should not write in this 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? 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?

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

7.) a.) Given data:-

Profit %.

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

ANJALI JOSHI - RANK 4th (68th BPSC)

a.) Given, Income in 2005 of ABC & DEF in 3:4

Let the income of ABC be x

and income of DEF be y.

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{4}$

Profit of ABC = 70%

Profit of DEF = 55%

Using, formula Profit % = $\frac{I-E}{E} \times 100\%$

Expenditure of ABC, E_x

$$\frac{70}{100} = \frac{x - E_x}{E_x} \Rightarrow \frac{70E_x}{100} = x - E_x \Rightarrow E_x = \frac{170E_x}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_x = \frac{100}{170}x$$

Expenditure of DEF, E_y

$$\frac{55}{100} = \frac{y - E_y}{E_y} \Rightarrow y = \frac{155}{100}E_y \Rightarrow E_y = \frac{100}{155}y$$

$\therefore$ Ratio of $E_x : E_y = \frac{100}{170}\times x : \frac{100}{155}y$

$$= \frac{100\times 155}{170\times 100}\times \frac{x}{y}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{100}\times \cancel{155}^{31}}{\cancel{170}_{34}\times \cancel{100}}\times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{93}{136}$$

$$= \boxed{93:136} \text{ Ans.}$$

b.) Expenditure of company DEF in 2002 = 190 cr.

Income in 2002 = ?

Profit given for DEF in 2002 = 40%

$$\Rightarrow \frac{40}{100} = \frac{I - E}{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{40}{100} = \frac{I - 190}{190} \Rightarrow I - 190 = \frac{40}{100}\times 190 \Rightarrow I = 190\left(1 + \frac{40}{100}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow I = 190 \times \frac{140}{100}$

$= \boxed{₹266 cr}$

∴ Income of DEF in 2002 is $\boxed{₹266 cr}$ Ans.

c) Given

E of ABC = E. of DEF in 2001

Let the expenditure & income of ABC be E_x & I_x respectively.

Let the exp. & income of DEF be E_y & I_y respectively.

$I_x + I_y = 825$ & $E_x = E_y$.

Profit of ABC = 45%

Profit of DEF = 50%

$I_x = \frac{145}{100} E_x$ $\Rightarrow I_x + I_y = 825$

$I_y = \frac{150}{100} E_y$ $\Rightarrow \frac{145}{100} E_x + \frac{150}{100} E_y = 825$

Since, $E_x = E_y$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{145}{100} + \frac{150}{100}\right) E_x = 825$

$\Rightarrow \frac{295}{100} E_x \Rightarrow 825 \Rightarrow E_x = \frac{825 \times 100}{295} = 279.66 cr$

Total expenditure = 279.66 + 279.66

= 559.32 cr.

Total income given = 825 cr.

∴ Total profit = (825 − 559.32) cr

= 265.68 cr Ans

d) Income of company ABC in 2004 = 750 cr.

Profit given = 55%

Expenditure of ABC in 2004. Let the expenditure be x

$$\frac{I-x}{x} = \frac{55}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{750-x}{x} = \frac{55}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 750 - x = \frac{55x}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{55x}{100} + x = 750$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{155x}{100} = 750 \Rightarrow x = \frac{750 \times 100}{155}$$

$$= 483.87 \text{ cr}$$

∴ expenditure of ABC in 2004 is 483.87 cr Ans.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

Q.) Let the income be x in 2003 which is equal for both the countries.

Let the Expenditure of ABC be E_x & of DEF be E_y.

Profit in 2003 –

ABC = 60

DEF = 55

$E_x = \frac{100}{160}x$ (Since income is equal that is x)

$E_y = \frac{100}{155}x$

$\therefore$ Ratio of $\frac{E_x}{E_y} = \frac{\frac{100x}{160}}{\frac{100}{155}x} = \frac{155}{160} = 155:160$

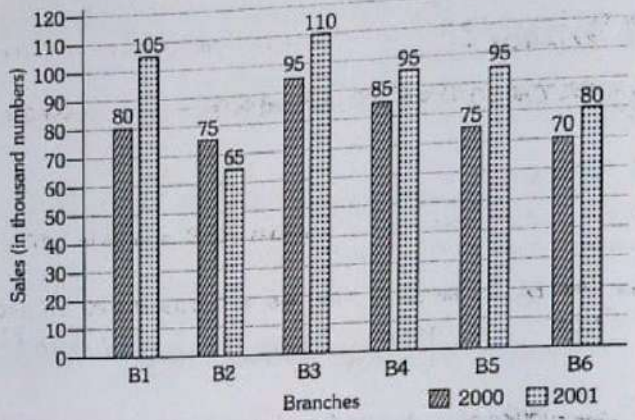
$= \boxed{31:32}$ Ans.

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

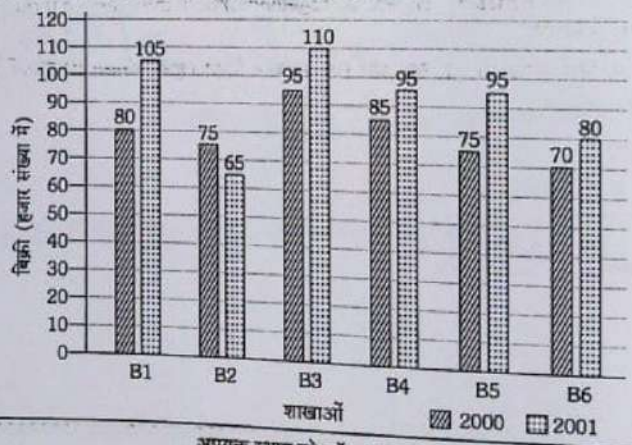
8. ☑ The Bar Graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.

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 (×) कर दें।
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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?

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

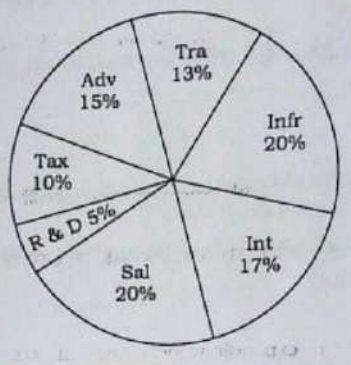
☐

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

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 :

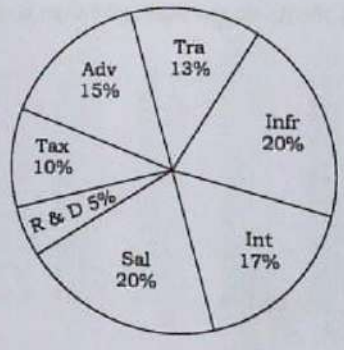
Percentage distribution of total expenditure of a company



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 (×) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

इस हाशिये में उम्मीदवार कुछ न लिखें Candidate should not write in this 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 (×) कर दें।
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8) a) Total sales of Branch B2 for 2000 & 2001

$= (75+65)$ thousands

$= 140$ thousands.

Total sales of Branch B4 for 2000 & 2001

$= 85+95$

$= 180$ thousands.

$\therefore$ Required Ratio $= 140 : 180$

$= 28 : 36$

$= \boxed{7:9}$ Ans.

b) Total sales of Branch B6 for 2000 & 2001

$= 70+80 = 150$ thousands

Total sales of Branch B3 for 2000 & 2001

$= 95+110 = 205$ thousands.

$\therefore$ Required % $= \frac{150}{205} \times 100 = \boxed{73.17\%}$ Ans

c.) In 2001,

Sales of B1 = 105

Sales of B2 = 65

Sales of B3 = 110

Average of B1, B2 & B3 in 2001 = $\frac{105+65+110}{3}$

$= \frac{280}{3} = 93.33$

In 2000,

Sales of B1 = 80

Sales of B3 = 95

Sales of B6 = 70

Average of B1, B3 & B6 in 2000 = $\frac{80+95+70}{3}$

$= \frac{245}{3} = 81.67$

∴ % Required % = $\frac{93.33}{81.67} \times 100\%$

$= \boxed{114.28\%}$ Ans

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

d) In year 2000,

Sales of –

B1 = 80

B2 = 75

B3 = 95

B4 = 85

B5 = 75

B6 = 70

Average sale of 2000 by all branches =

$$= \frac{80+75+95+85+75+70}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{80{,}000}$$ Ans.

e) Total sale in both year 2000 & 2001

2000 sales of B1, B3, B5

B1 = 80

B3 = 95

B5 = 75

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

2001 sales of B1, B3, B5

B1 = 105

B3 = 110

B5 = 95

∴ Total sales of B1, B3, B5 together for both the years = 80 + 95 + ~~75~~ + 105 + 110 + 95

= 560 thousands ~~Ans~~.

= 560,000 Ans

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

प्रश्नों के सामने बने सही बॉक्स में Tick ☑ का निशान लगायें। Mark Tick ☑ in the appropriate box in front of Question No.

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ़ कार्य के लिए स्थान

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