

Candidate Marks Report

Series : Mar-Apr 2017

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	RPSC	Assessment Code :	Paper - III_Eng Med_2
Candidate No :	311693	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	NONAME		
Total Marks :	93 / 200		

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	8004A
Paper Total:	93 / 200
Question	Total Mark / Max Mark
1	1 / 2
2	0.5 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	1 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	3 / 5
8	2 / 5
9	3 / 5
10	3 / 5
11	7 / 10
12	2 / 10
13	5 / 10
14	6 / 10
1	2 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	2 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	2 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	4 / 5
8	3 / 5
9	2 / 5
10	3 / 5
11	6 / 10
12	6 / 10
13	6 / 10
1	1 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0 / 2
5	0 / 2

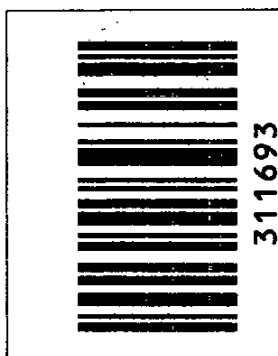
6	0.5 / 5
7	0 / 5
1	0.5 / 2
2	0 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0 / 2
5	0 / 2
6	0 / 5
7	0.5 / 5
1	0 / 2
2	0 / 2
3	1 / 2
4	1 / 2
5	2 / 2
6	2 / 5
7	2 / 5



PART - I

Paper Code

P-3



6

6

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IMPORTANT NOTES

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

- (A) Please fill up the OMR Sheet of this Question-Answer Booklet properly before answering.
प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व उसके संलग्न ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक को भली प्रकार से भर लें ।
- (B) The question paper is divided into different unit and parts. The number of questions to be attempted and their marks are indicated in each unit and parts.
प्रश्न-पत्र विभिन्न यूनिट एवं भागों में विभाजित है । प्रत्येक यूनिट एवं भाग में से किये जाने वाले प्रश्नों की संख्या और उनके अंक उस यूनिट एवं भाग में अंकित किये गए हैं ।
- (C) Attempt answers either in **Hindi or English**, not in both. For Language Papers, answer in concerned language and script, unless directed otherwise to write in Hindi or English specifically.
उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी भाषा में से किसी एक में दीजिये, दोनों में नहीं । भाषा विषयक प्रश्नों के उत्तर उनकी संबद्ध भाषा व लिपि में ही दिए जाएँ, जब तक कि प्रश्न विशेष के लिए अलग से हिंदी या अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने के लिए न लिखा गया हो ।
- (D) The candidates should not write the answers beyond the prescribed limit of words; failing this, marks will be deducted.
अभ्यर्थियों को अपने उत्तर निर्धारित शब्दों की सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए । इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जायेंगे ।
- (E) Please write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. Do not write any mark of identity inside the Answer Script (including Paper for rough work) i.e. name, address, telephone number, Name of God etc. or any irrelevant words other than the answer of question. Such act will be treated as unfair means. The Commission may also deduct 5 marks from the marks obtained, if Roll Number is not filled correctly on the O.M.R. Sheet.
किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें । प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका (रफ़ कार्य के पृष्ठ सहित) के अंदर कहीं पर भी अपना नाम, रोल नंबर अथवा अन्य कोई पहचान चिह्न यथा -- प्रश्नोत्तर में नाम, पता, दूरभाष नंबर, देवताओं के नाम अथवा अन्य कोई भी प्रश्नोत्तर से असम्बंधित शब्द, वाक्य एवं अंक आदि न लिखें । ऐसा करने पर आयोग द्वारा इसे अनुचित साधन अपनाने का कृत्य माना जायेगा । ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर रोल नम्बर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा उसके प्राप्तांकों में से 5 अंक भी काटे जा सकते हैं ।
- (F) Candidates are directed that they should not write (answer) out side the border line in every page. Answer written out side the border line will not be checked by the Examiner.
अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में बनाई गई बार्डर लाइन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें । बार्डर लाइन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को परीक्षक द्वारा जाँचा नहीं जायेगा ।
- (G) If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English version of the question, the English version will be treated as standard.
यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की त्रुटि हो तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा ।
- (H) The Question-Answer Booklet is provided in a sealed envelope to the candidate. Candidate must sign the declaration as per directions printed on the envelope and return it to the invigilator.
अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद लिफाफे में प्रदान की गई है । अभ्यर्थी लिफाफे पर अंकित निर्देशों को पढ़कर घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर कर लें और उसे अभिजागर को वापस कर दें ।
- (I) Candidate should fill up all desired details on this attached OMR sheet of Question-Answer Booklet with **blue** ball point pen. Please ensure that this OMR Sheet is not torn or damaged.
अभ्यर्थी प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर संलग्न इस ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सभी वांछित विवरण नीले बॉल पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें । ध्यान रखें कि यह ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक कहीं से कटे-फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो ।
- (J) This **OMR** Sheet consists of **Two** parts, in which some information is pre-printed; remaining details have to be filled by the candidate.
यह ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्वमुद्रित हैं । शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है ।
- (K) If the Question-Answer Booklet is torn or not printed properly, bring it to notice of invigilator and change the Question-Answer booklet, otherwise the candidate will be liable for that.
यदि प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका कहीं से कटी-फटी या अमुद्रित है, तो अभिजागर के ध्यान में ला दें तथा उसे बदलवा ले, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा ।

विशेष नोट :

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर गलत सूचना भरी जाती है या उसे किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार का पहचान चिह्न अंकित किया जाता है, तो आयोग द्वारा संपूर्ण परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यर्थिता निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा ।

Special Notes :

If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate or any attempt is made to damage it or any marking as identification is done, then his candidature for the entire examination shall be rejected by the commission, for which he will be liable.



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for rough work or calculations.

21

15



PAPER - III GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Total 200 Marks
Total 48 Questions

Unit - I
(यूनिट - I)

(75 Marks)
(75 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अ

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

Note : Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **15** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. What is the constitutional status of 'Right to Property' in India ?

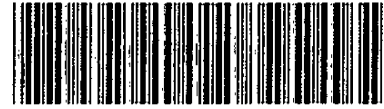
भारत में 'सम्पत्ति के अधिकार' की संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या है ?

Right to property is a ~~Constitutional~~ right in India under Article 300-A of the Constitution.

2. What is the relevance of 'Yekaterinburg Summit' ?

'येकातेरिनबर्ग शिखर सम्मेलन' की प्रासंगिकता क्या है ?

PM Narendra Modi participated in Yekaterinburg, Russia in India-Russia partnership. Vital for long term relationship in different field with Russia (e- Trade, defence, natural gas).



3. Enumerate the four grounds on which a member of Union Public Service Commission can be removed by the President of India.

उन चार आधारों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर भारत का राष्ट्रपति लोक सेवा आयोग के किसी सदस्य को पदच्युत कर सकता है।

1. If he is adjudged insolvent

2. Engaged in profit office ✓

3. physical illness

4. mental illness

4. Explain the phenomenon of 'Politicisation of castes' in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में 'जातियों के राजनीतिकरण' की परिघटना को समझाइये।

To use the caste for political gains & treating them just vote banks ✓

eg - Movement for reservation etc

5. Explain the relevance of G-20.

जी-20 की प्रासंगिकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

G-20 is a group of 19 most powerful economic countries of world (including India) + European Union. ✓

it represents 60% world population, 85% of global GDP & 80% world trade.



Part - B

भाग - ब

Marks : 25

अंक : 25

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

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

6. Discuss the major functions of Niti Aayog.
नीति आयोग के प्रमुख कार्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

NITI Aayog - National institution for transforming India.
It is an extra Constitutional body for economic planning in India replacing planning Commission:-
- It will work as a think tank for long term economic planning eg. 15 years vision document.
- It will render technical advice.
- It will robust the Cooperative federalism by involving state & Centre together.
- It will help in preparing strategic plan & long term fiscal road map.

7. What are the criteria for recognizing a political party as a National Political Party?
किसी राजनीतिक दल को राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने हेतु क्या मापदण्ड हैं?

Recently national party status has been granted to TMC (7th national party). The criteria for recognising national party are: ① party got 2% of Lok Sabha seat in last parliamentary elections. ② party got 6% of valid votes polled in last parliamentary Assembly elections + 4 Lok Sabha seats from any 3 states. ③ Recognised state party in 4 states. *Any one of the above conditions if fulfilled. Review after every 10 years (earlier 5 years).



8. What are the challenges confronting the SAARC at present ?

वर्तमान में सार्क (SAARC) के समक्ष क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं ?

South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a group of 8 South Asian Countries, Han Kathmandu, Nepal, formed in 1985 Major Challenges before SAARC :-

- ① Hostile relationship between India & Pakistan, even regular meeting are not held eg- Islamabad Summit Cancelled
- ② presence of different religions & ethnic disputes eg- Rohingya- Myanmar
- ③ presence of terror outfits (State sponsored) Boundary disputes (historical factors eg- India-Bangladesh, Ind-Pak)
- ④ Presence of trade barriers (eg negative list)

9. Discuss India's response to China's activities in the South China Sea.

दक्षिण चीन सागर में चीन की गतिविधियों के प्रति भारत की प्रतिक्रिया की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently China refused to accept the verdict of UNCLOS (United National Convention Law of the Seas) regarding judgement in favour of disputes in South China Sea. South China Sea has an economic importance for India, so India wants peaceful solution of the issue as per international law. India don't want to deteriorate its relationship with ASEAN as well China, so it is preventing from taking any hard stand as it would cause economic loss to India.



10. Point out the major recommendations of Punchi Commission.

पुंछि आयोग की प्रमुख सिफारिशों को इंगित कीजिए।

Punchi Commission gave its report regarding State-Centre relations & appointment of Governors in state. As per Punchi Commission report 1. Consultation of Chief minister should be taken by president before appointing governor. 2. He should be politically deactivated & preferably belong to minority community 3. He should not belong to state concerned 4. There should be impeachment process for removal of Governor like president.

Part - C

भाग - स

Marks : 40

अंक : 40

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

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

11. What are the major features of Paris Agreement (COP 21) of the United Nations' framework convention on climate change?

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन के पेरिस समझौते (सी.ओ.पी. 21) की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ क्या हैं?

COP-21 - Conference of party of the UNFCC took place in Paris, France in November, 2015. It is the most successful environment summit held so far as over 195 Countries participated in it & Contrary to earlier Intended Nationally Determined goals are accepted for every Country.



Voluntarily eg- India will reduce its Carbon emission intensity by 33-35% (2005 level) till 2030. This agreement will come in force after ratification of at least 55 countries (India 62nd to ratify) which are responsible for 55% of global carbon emission. In Paris summit it has been decided to lower 2% Carbon emission above pre industrialisation stage (if possible 1.5%) by 2050 & for this purpose developed countries will provide financial & technical help to developing countries under Common But differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) & for this purpose a fund of \$100b has been created. First time both developed & developing countries have come together ☒ without any dispute. The goals are not binding but have moral impact. It is expected that in the the later half of 21st Century the Carbon emission level will come to above 0% of pre industrialisation if Paris agreement is successfully implemented.



12. Discuss the significance of the landmark judgement of Supreme Court of 1997 regarding gender justice.

लैंगिक न्याय के संदर्भ में 1997 में उच्चतम न्यायालय के ऐतिहासिक निर्णय के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

1997 SC Judgement (Visakha) Significance

- ~~There should be~~ 1. Representation of women increased in different segments eg- PRTs, public administration.
2. Introduction of gender sensitive budget in the govt.
3. strict law implementation for committing crime against women.



13. Discuss the phenomenon of stabilisation of 'Two Party System' in the politics of Rajasthan since 1998.

1998 से राजस्थान की राजनीति में स्थिर हो रही 'द्विदलीय प्रणाली' की परिघटना की विवेचना कीजिए ।

Since 1998, there is two party rule in Rajasthan alternatively i.e. - 1998 - Congress (above 150 Seats), 2003 - BJP, 2008 - Congress & 2013 - BJP (above 160 Seats). For last 4 assembly elections this has been witnessed that Rajasthan's politics ~~is~~ ^{has been} moving around only these two parties. we have multi party system & ~~but~~ parties are not recognised in Constitution. with the stabilisation of two party system there is literally no role of other minor parties, on one-hand it result in clear majority of one party & prevent it from being hung assembly on the otherhand it bring Corruption, recklessness in govt's as people have only two option & if one govt underperform ~~other~~ party's govt. Come in power. One Side it gives majority (large mandate) to do develop work without hindrance on the other hand people had no option but to try again previous party in power in case of low performance.



14. What are the important recommendations regarding electoral reforms in the 255th Report of the Law Commission of India ?

भारत के विधि आयोग के 255वें प्रतिवेदन में निर्वाचन सुधारों से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण संस्तुतियाँ क्या हैं ?

255th report of Law Commission recommended:-

1. Giving more power to election Commissions.
2. Giving Constitutional protection to other two election Commission like that of chief election Commissioner.
3. Politicians with Criminal background (even charged) should be prevented from fighting elections.
4. The political funding from unknown sources should be reduced to Rs 2,00,000 from Rs 20,00,000 now.
5. Independent candidates should not be allowed to fight elections.
6. The election of the state assembly & parliament should be held together.
7. There should be increase in limit of election expenditure & only party funding should be allowed.



(Unit-II)

(65 Marks)

(यूनिट-II)

(65 अंक)

Part - A

Marks : 10

भाग - अ

अंक : 10

Note : Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **15** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. What is the purpose of writ of Habeas Corpus ?

बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण प्रलेख का प्रयोजन क्या है ?

✓2

If someone has been illegally ^{detained} ~~detected~~ by any person or govt body, SC or HC Can issue writ to present the person in front of Court.

2. What do you mean by Generalist Administrator ?

सामान्यज्ञ प्रशासक से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

Generalist administrator is one who deals with all types of Subjects in administration without having any technical requirement. eg- District Collector. - law & order + development work (Generalist)

Superintendent ^{✓2} of police - law & order only (Specialist)



3. What do you understand by politico-administration dichotomy?

राजनीति-प्रशासन द्विभाजन से आप क्या समझते हैं?

First time defined by woodrow wilson. ✓

(Politics)
Policy Making
Policy implementation
(Administration)

He said that politics should be separated from public administration as both have different nature.

4. Point out any two differences between authority and power.

प्राधिकार एवं शक्ति के मध्य कोई दो अन्तर इंगित कीजिये।

Authority	Power
1. when power is accepted by people it is authority	1. Compelling someone to do as per one's will
2. legal (legitimacy of people)	2. It may be legal or illegal
3. long term as it is accepted by people. ✓	3. Temporary, power centres shifts rapidly

5. Write any two functions of State Secretariat.

राज्य सचिवालय के कोई दो कार्य लिखिये।

1. Rendering advice to state cabinet on various issues to facilitate allocation of business.
2. Coordinate different departments across the state govt. ✓



Part - B

भाग - ब

Marks : 25

अंक : 25

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

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

6. Enumerate four basic features of New Public Administration.

नव लोक प्रशासन की चार आधारभूत विशेषताओं का निरूपण कीजिये।

New public administration (NPA) was a result of 1st Minnowbrook Conference (1968) its main feature is to make public administration:-

1. Relevant - As per the demand of the environment & society, administration should also make its relevancy.
2. Change oriented - It should as per need
3. Value based - it should have values & cater to the need of society
4. Equity - There should involvement of every segment without discrimination.

7. Explain the discretionary powers of the Governor.

राज्यपाल की स्व-विवेकीय शक्तियाँ समझाइये।

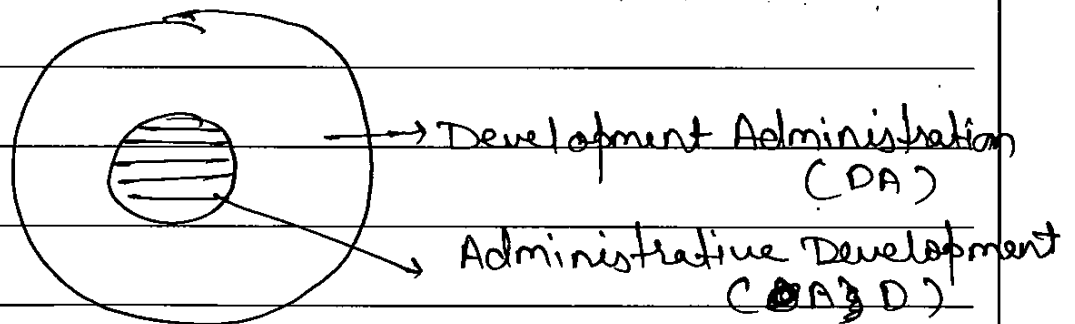
- ① Governor appoints the chief minister of state specially when no party gain majority, it is his discretion to invite any party to form govt.
- ② He manage the area under 5th & 6th Schedule
- ③ ~~Sp~~ Revenue any bill under Article 200 for president's approval if it encroach upon HC jurisdiction
- ④ Constitutional discretion under Article 163 to act on its own
- ⑤ using veto power (suspensive) over state govt bill. (Can delay it) (except money bill)



8. Write any five functions of Lok-Ayukta.
लोक आयुक्त के कोई पाँच कार्य लिखिये ।

1. He enquire the cases of Corruption against State govt. employees.
2. ✓ Give suggestions to State govt for improvement of transparency & efficiency of administration.
3. He prepares annual report & presents in State assembly.
4. He filed Cases against Corrupt public servants.
5. Advice the State govt on vital postings & posts.

9. Distinguish between Development Administration and Administrative Development.
विकास प्रशासन एवम् प्रशासनिक विकास के मध्य अन्तर कीजिये ।



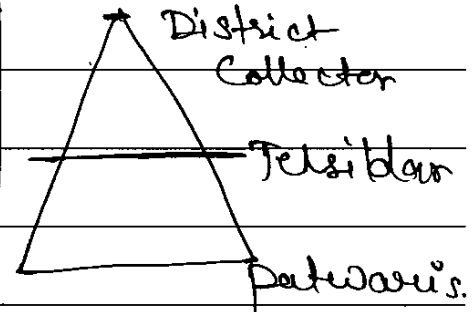
✓ Development Administration is a bigger term which includes administrative development. In DA new programmes & departments are created to cater to need of people eg- BOO post Created, Devolution of power, etc, whereas in AD existing setup (govt. machinery) is improved as per demand of environment eg- Citizen charter, RTI, Coppat etc.



10. "Grass-root unit of administration is Patwari". Comment.

“प्रशासन की तृणमूल इकाई पटवारी है” । टिप्पणी कीजिये ।

patwari is the lowest rank employee in the development administration of a district who is mainly responsible for maintenance of land records at village level. patwari is the grass-root unit in administration as he is the first one to solve grievances of people at village level. His role is very important in land record management & the success of administration is largely depends upon the patwari's at grass root level.



Part - C
भाग - स

Marks : 30

अंक : 30

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

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

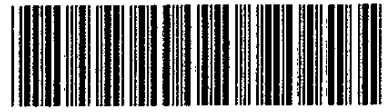
11. Critically examine the role of District Collector in District Administration.

जिला प्रशासन में जिला कलेक्टर की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये ।

The position & role of District Collector has been continuously changing since independence of our country. Earlier he was just focused on collection of land revenue but now he is more of a Coordinating authority.



For the development work in the district, District Collector is responsible for implementing all the central & state level schemes of the govt. in his district. He plays vital role in district planning Committee's & sends important advice to panchayat raj Institutions. District Collector is responsible for maintenance of land records, collection of revenue & also maintaining law & order in the district. He is the public relation officer of the district & assess the needs of the district specially during disasters & send the report to state govt. Since 1991 after opening of economy & establishment of PRTI, the ^{✓6} role of district collector has been changing from doer to more of a facilitator. He is often charged with abuse of authority & usurping the power of police administration (Specialist). But with the creation of more specialist service & Commissionerate system, the role of DC is been of a Coordinator & He still holds vital position as far as development work in district are concerned.



12. Point out the role of Chief Secretary in State Administration.

राज्य प्रशासन में मुख्य सचिव की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिये ।

Chief Secretary is the highest ranked civil servant in the state administration. He is the head of all civil & administrative services of state. He render important advice to state govt. on different issue. As a head of Secretariat he also played vital role in Coordination of different ~~stat~~ departments of state government. He prepares agenda of the govt & facilitate allocation of business. He helps in allocation of resources & prepares agenda of the meeting of Cabinet. He advices Chief minister on various appointments & effective implementation of plans & schemes. He acts & as a guide & philosopher of other civil servants in the state government. Chief Secretary is the Centre of all services from where instructions are issued for better implementation of policies & Constructive feedback is ensured.



13. Trace the evaluation of Public Administration as an independent academic discipline.

एक स्वतंत्र शैक्षणिक विषय के रूप में लोक प्रशासन के विकास को अनुरेखित कीजिये ।

The public Administration gone through following Era (Evolution)-

1. Era of Dichotomy - 1887-1927 - Woodrow Wilson brought PA as independent status.

policy making	politics
policy implem- entation	Administration

2. Era of principles - 1928-1937 - Thinkers like F.W Taylor, Fayol, Gullick, Lippitt focussed upon giving structure, function & process & PA become technical & scientific subject & it became value neutral (mechanistic)

3. Era of challenge - 1938-1948 - Thinkers like Chester Barnard, Attilio Mauro, M.P. Follett, Herbert A. Simon said that along with structure the role of human values & informal organisation are equally important.

4. Identity crisis - 1948-1970 - politics overshadowed admn, rampant corruption, inequality in society & difference b/w theory & practice found.

5. New Horizons - 1970s onwards - Values also included with NPA & efficiency & efficiency brought through PCT & NPM. The role of PA with LRA reform changed from rowing to steering in PPP.



(Unit-III) (Section - A)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट-III) (सेक्शन - A)

(20 अंक)

Part - A

Marks : 10

भाग - अ

अंक : 10

Note : Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **15** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें । निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं ।

1. Write the name of 'Cardinal Virtues' of Plato.

प्लेटो के मुख्य सद्गुणों के नाम लिखिए ।

1. patience

2. Justice ✓

3. Courage

4. Temperance

2. What is the meaning of 'Utilitarianism' according to J.S. Mill ?

जे.एस. मिल के अनुसार 'उपयोगितावाद' का क्या अर्थ है ?

utilitarianism approach believes in bringing maximum happiness to maximum no. of people. ✓

It is a teleological approach (result oriented).



3. What is the concept of 'Naturalistic Fallacy' ?

‘प्रकृतिवादी तर्कदोष’ की अवधारणा क्या है ?

The existence of personality of artificial person or corporation depends upon the law.

4. Define 'Swadharma' according to Geeta.

गीता के अनुसार 'स्वधर्म' को परिभाषित कीजिए ।

performing Nishkam (without thinking about result) ~~performing~~ Karma & running on the righteous path. Man never die or take birth its just body Soul which changes body.

5. Explain the meaning of 'Categorical Imperatives' according to Kant.

कांट के अनुसार 'निरपेक्ष आदेश' के अर्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Doing work & working on the path of right & moral values. It believes in doing right things irrespective of result. It is deontological (duty based approach)



Part - B

भाग - ब

Marks : 10

अंक : 10

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

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

6. Describe the notion of "Niskamakarmayoga" according to Geeta.
गीता के अनुसार 'निष्काम कर्मयोग' की धारणा का वर्णन कीजिए।

According to Geeta one should follow the path of righteous conduct & should not worry about result. Do your duty & god will take care. "Nishkamkarm yoga" is about contributing towards society & doing ^{✓ 1/2} our duty without expecting any gain. one should serve people & society with full devotion & follow righteous conduct without thinking any thing in return.

7. Explain the postulates of morality according to Kant.
कांट के अनुसार नैतिकता की पूर्वमान्यताएँ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kant believed in deontological approach & he said during certain things in such a way that they bring goodwill. It is about running on the path of morality irrespective of result. It is about doing things in right way without expecting any result because they are morally right.



(Unit-III) (Section - B)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट-III) (सेक्शन - B)

(20 अंक)

Part - A

Marks : 10

भाग - अ

अंक : 10

 **Note :** Attempt **all** questions. Answer the following questions in **15** words each. Each question carries **2** marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. What is Social Intelligence ?

सामाजिक बुद्धि क्या है ?

understanding others feelings & emotions and using it for better ^{social} cohesion is social intelligence important for maintaining social relationship.

2. Describe Allport's definition of Personality.

ऑलपोर्ट की व्यक्तित्व परिभाषा का वर्णन कीजिए।

personality is what which distinguish a person from other. It has three Constituent:-

1. Id - immediate gain for oneself
2. Ego - more important goals are focussed
3. Super ego -



3. What do you understand by Retroactive Inhibition ?

पृष्ठोन्मुखी व्यवधान से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

past factors which affects efficiency
of man & 0 distort his personality.
eg- relationship with family, society.

4. What is Stress ?

प्रतिबल क्या है ?

Stress 0 is the change in personality due
to strain internal & external relation
it inhibits performance & can lead to
depression & agony.

5. Define Ebbinghaus Curve.

एबिंगघोष वक्र को परिभाषित कीजिए ।

It describe the development of
personality from childhood to adulthood
& how different senses played
vital role 0



Part – B
भाग – ब

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

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

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

6. How Semi projective techniques are useful to assess personality ?
अर्ध प्रक्षेपण तकनीक, व्यक्तित्व मूल्यांकन में कैसे उपयोगी है ?

1. It describes psychology of man based on certain parameters.

2. Future behaviour can be predicted.

0

7. Analyse different ways of Coping for stress management.
तनाव प्रबंधन के विभिन्न साधकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

1. Proper exercise

2. Meditation

3. Connecting with emotions - preparing in advance

4. Self assessment

5. By increasing - Social cohesiveness



6. Improving relationship with people.
7. Consulting psychologist & Spiritual Gurus
8. Regular health check ups.
9. proper balance between **0** personal, **0** social & business relations.

(Unit-III) (Section - C)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट-III) (सेक्शन - C)

(20 अंक)

Part - A

Marks : 10

भाग - अ

अंक : 10

Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 15 words each. Each question carries 2 marks.

नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर 15-15 शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. State Salmon's definition of ownership.

सामान्यतः दी गई स्वामित्व की परिभाषा बताइये।

0 Ownership is the right 1. To possession of property 2. Right to disposal of property 3. Right to use without any restrictions

2. Who are entitled to seek information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 ?

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के अन्तर्गत सूचना माँगने के लिये कौन अधिकारी हैं ?

Anyone can ask information under RTI Act 2005 from the public authority on simple **0** paper whether pertaining to himself or other. (Third party)



3. What is the definition of 'child' under the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 ?

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 के अन्तर्गत बालक की क्या परिभाषा है ?

Child is anyone under age of 18 years & it is gender neutral who has relationship with perpetrator of crime)

4. Define 'Nazul Land' under the Rajasthan Law Revenue Act, 1956.

राजस्थान भू-राजस्व अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत 'नजूल भूमि' को परिभाषित कीजिये ।

Nazul land is any abadi land situation in village, municipality or city ~~situation~~ which is vested in the state government

5. What are the kinds of 'Person' under law ?

विधि के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ?

There two type of person in law



natural person



human beings

Artificial person



Corporations, Company, Trust etc.



Part - B
भाग - ब

Marks : 10
अंक : 10

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

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

6. What are the 'Primary Rights' of tenants under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 ?
राजस्थान काश्तकारी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत अभिधारियों के 'प्राथमिक अधिकार' क्या हैं ?

* Right to earn his livelihood from agriculture directly performing by himself or labour employed under his supervision.

* Right to own (khatedari rights)

* Right to possession

* Right to produce & own & dwell

* Right to Succession (inheritance)

7. What do you mean by "Hacking with Computer System" ?
'कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली के साथ हैकिंग' से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है ?

The illegal intrusion into the computer system ^{through network} by an authorised person is called hacking. By doing so the hacker steals the vital information of authorised user & make him crippled, often computer virus & unsolicited mails (spams) are used to hack the site. By Hacking vast damage can be done by stealing valuable economic & security personal information & disturbing the working of computer networks.

P - patience
J - justice
C - courage
T - Temperance

R
Ch.
Val

Id
└ Ego
└ Super ego

