

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 :	305543	Component Code :	01
Candidate Name :	NONAME		
Total Marks :	91 / 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:	91 / 200
Question	Total Mark / Max Mark
1	1 / 2
2	NR / 2
3	2 / 2
4	1 / 2
5	1.5 / 2
6	3 / 5
7	1.5 / 5
8	3 / 5
9	2.5 / 5
10	2 / 5
11	5 / 10
12	NR / 10
13	3 / 10
14	5 / 10
1	2 / 2
2	2 / 2
3	1.5 / 2
4	2 / 2
5	2 / 2
6	4 / 5
7	2.5 / 5
8	3.5 / 5
9	4 / 5
10	3 / 5
11	5.5 / 10
12	6 / 10
13	5 / 10
1	1 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	0.5 / 2
5	0.5 / 2

Shailish
khairva

Rank 2-A

6	0.5 / 5
7	0.5 / 5
1	0.5 / 2
2	0 / 2
3	0.5 / 2
1	1 / 2
5	NR / 2
6	2 / 5
7	2 / 5
1	1 / 2
2	1 / 2
3	0 / 2
4	1.5 / 2
5	1 / 2
6	1 / 5
7	2 / 5

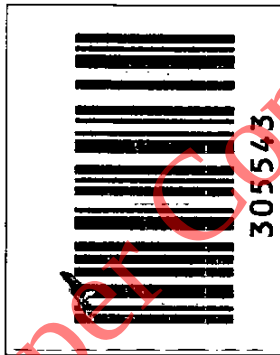
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PART - I

Paper Code

P-3



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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 संबंध 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 (एफ) 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 प्राप्तिकर्तों 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 लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें । बार्डर लाईन 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.



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PAPER – III GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Total 200 Marks
Total 48 Questions

Unit – I (75 Marks)
(यूनिट – I) (75 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 constitutional status of 'Right to Property' in India?

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

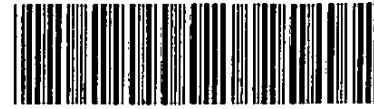
'Right to property' was a ^{fundamental} constitutional right under article

19. Through 44th Constitutional Amendment Act-1978, it has been changed into a ~~legal~~ ^{legal} constitutional right under article 300-A. ✓

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

'येकातेरिनबर्ग शिखर सम्मेलन' की प्रासंगिकता क्या है ?

SEEN



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।

Four grounds for removal of UPSC member by President:

(1) If he is adjudged an insolvent.

(2) If he engages in an employment (paid) outside the capacity of his office. (3) If he is unable to continue due to infirmity of body or mind. (4) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity. ✓₂

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

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

In Rajasthan, many castes are collectively aligned to a particular political ideology or party. Political parties try to woo castes as a collective group and people also try to leverage the collective negotiating power thus achieved. ✓₁

5. Explain the relevance of G-20.

जी-20 की प्रासंगिकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए। ✓₁

G-20 is a group of world's top 20 economies (19 countries + EU) which tries to ensure: (1) Global financial stability (2) Integration of economies of developing and developed world. (3) Combating tax evasion, money laundering, terror financing. ✓_{1/2}

So it is very much relevant in the today's time of unstable financial environment and spread of financial crime, terrorism.



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।

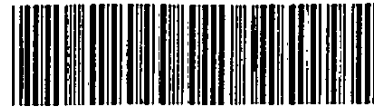
NITI (National Institution For Transforming India) is a government policy think tank, which has replaced erstwhile planning commission. Major functions of NITI Ayog are:

- (1) Advising government on all aspects of policy formulation.
- (2) Making policies and plans at lowest level and integrate them at upper levels (bottom-up approach)
- (3) Promoting cooperative federalism and ensure state participation.
- (4) To resolve disputes between different units of Indian Federation
- (5) To encourage innovation, capacity building etc.

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?

Election Commission of India grants the status of 'National Party' to a party if it conforms to certain conditions such as securing 10% seats in more than two states' assemblies or securing 2% of total votes in Lok Sabha general election.

A national party is given certain facilities such as time share on broadcast media etc.



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

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

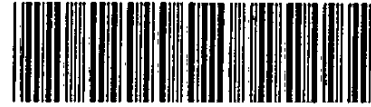
South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a group of 8 south Asian countries including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Major challenges to SAARC are: (1) Huge mistrust prevailing among member countries due to historical reasons. (2) It operates on the principle of unanimity, but members are almost never unanimous on any issue (recently cancelled SAARC summit) (3) Members see Indian attitude as 'Big-brotherly'. (4) members not able to conclude important agreements such as BBIN transport corridors.

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।

Before the coming in power of present government, Indian stand on South China Sea dispute was that it is a bilateral issue among countries and should be resolved through lawful means. So India didn't engage actively in the issue.

But now India, as a part of its 'Act East Policy', is actively cooperating with Vietnam for capacity building of its forces. India and Vietnam are also exploring oilfields in South China Sea. India is also engaging with Philippines and Malaysia so as to isolate China and put pressure on it. India has demanded the maintenance of freedom of SLOC.



10. Point out the major recommendations of Punchi Commission.

पुंछि आयोग की प्रमुख सिफारिशों को इंगित कीजिए ।

Punchi Commission was established in 2007 to recommend measures for cooperation among the units of Indian Federation. Major recommendation can be enlisted as follows: ✓₂

(1) Appointment of Governors should be based on concurrence of Chief ministers and there should be no arbitrary removal of Governor. (2) Inter-state council should be used more, as a platform to resolve disputes. (3) States should be given more autonomy in financial sphere. (4) Absolute veto power of president over state legislatures should be removed.

Part - C

भाग - स

Marks : 40

अंक : 40

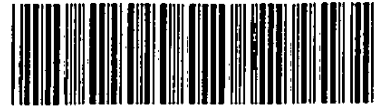
Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

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 ?

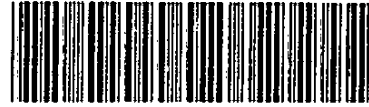
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is a convention agreed upon in Rio Summit of 1991. Conference of Parties (COP) - 21 of the convention was held in Paris in 2015.



Major features of COP-21 can be enlisted as follows:

- (1) Paris climate deal concluded at COP-21 is a historic event as it makes the efforts of climate preservation usher in a new phase after the end of second commitment period of Kyoto protocol (2012-20).
- (2) It provides the blueprint of future path of climate efforts. As per the agreement, all countries will have to undertake climate conservation efforts. They will submit INDC (Intended Nationally determined contribution) to UNFCCC. Abiding by these INDCs will be mandatory.
- (3) It aims to check the rise of average global temperature below 2°C as compared to pre Industrial Revolution era. It aims to strive for limiting it below 1.5°C if possible.
- (4) Developed countries have pledged a contribution of \$100 billion for climate adaptation and mitigation measure by 2020. They have also committed to providing of technological support to developing and least developed countries. ✓5

So, we can conclude that COP-21 and Paris agreement are landmark events in the history of UNFCCC.



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 ।

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SEEN



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।

Before 1998, Congress was the only party in power. Since independence, Congress has always secured majority in Rajasthan's politics. But after 1998, two party system began when Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) formed the government for the first time.

Since 1998, there is alternating tenure of Congress and BJP. BJP formed government under Bhawo Singh Sekhawat in 1998. Then after 5 years, Congress formed government in the chief ministership of Ashok Gehlot. Then again BJP formed the government. ✓✓

So this two party system is seen to be established properly in the state.



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 enshrines various principles and measure for reforming the electoral processes in the country. Electoral reforms are the need of the hour for the country. Commission points out major sections where electoral reforms are lacking and gives suggestion for them:

(1) Politicisation of castes and communal propaganda is the major problem and parties should be barred from doing it.

(2) Provisions of Anti-defection enshrined under schedule-10, should be strengthened.

(3) Use of money power, muscle power should be restricted. There should be proper account of election expenses incurred by candidates.

(4) Representation of People Act-1950 and other constitutional safeguards should be practised.

(5) Decriminalisation of politics should be undertaken.



So, this report is a comprehensive solution to electoral problems.



(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 ?



Habeas Corpus writ is issued by Supreme Court or High Court to command a person, who has illegally detained another person, to produce the latter before them. If the detention is found illegal, Courts order the released of the detained person.

2. What do you mean by Generalist Administrator ?

सामान्यज्ञ प्रशासक से आप क्या समझते हैं ?



Generalist administrator is one who is a multi-functionary and territorial area administrator. He is not required to have any special educational background, but he is well-versed with all fields of administration. An IAS officer is a generalist administrator per excellence.



3. What do you understand by politico-administration dichotomy ?
राजनीति-प्रशासन द्विभाजन से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

✓_{1½}

In the first phase of evolution of public administration as a discipline in 1883-1926 period, scholars opined that administration is different from politics. Administration is concerned only with the execution of policies framed by politicians.

4. Point out any two differences between authority and power.
प्राधिकार एवम् शक्ति के मध्य कोई दो अन्तर इंगित कीजिये।

✓₂

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Power</u>
(1) Official, formal	(1) Personal, informal
(2) It is backed by legitimacy so it is always positive	(2) There is no surety of legitimacy behind power, so it can be positive or negative

5. Write any two functions of State Secretariat.
राज्य सचिवालय के कोई दो कार्य लिखिये।

✓₂

Two functions of State Secretariat :

- (1) To help ministers in discharge of their public duties. In this capacity, State Secretariat formulates policies, gets them implemented and monitors them.
- (2) To house various government departments and supervising their administration.



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) emerged after Minnowbrook Conference of 1968. Four basic features of NPA are as follows:

- (1) Relevance - It stresses on the relevance of public administration regarding current social situation.
- (2) Values - It emphasises on value imparting function of administration and rejects value-neutral approach.
- (3) Social Equity - Public Administration should be aimed at bringing social equity and work as a 'change catalyst.'
- (4) Client-focus - Client's needs should be focused upon.

7. Explain the discretionary powers of the Governor.
राज्यपाल की स्व-विवेकीय शक्तियाँ समझाइये।

Constitution has envisaged some discretionary powers of the governor such as:

- (1) Reserving state bills for President's approval.
- (2) Recommending imposition of President's rule in a state.
- (3) Administering scheduled areas under schedule (5) and (6).
- (4) Making rules for good administration of Union territories under his charge.

Some situational discretionary powers: appointing CM when no party is in majority, dissolving state assembly if no party secures majority etc.



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

✓_{3½}

~~Lok~~ Lok-Ayukta is an independent body, generally constituted through state laws. Five functions of Lok-Ayukta are as follows : (1) To conduct investigation in cases of corruption by public officials, ministers, public representatives (Pradhan, Zila Pramukh etc.). (2) To ask for any document or evidence from any department of government. (3) To make use of state investigation agencies if required. (4) To recommend further course of action to authority if charges substantiated. (5) To present its report on working to Governor.

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

As per F.W. Riggs, Development administration consists of administrative development also. Differences between the two can be summarised as following : ✓₄

- (1) Development administration is concerned with the administration of socio-economic welfare programmes ; whereas administrative development is concerned with increasing capacity of the administration in engaging such programmes.
(2) DA is a broader term whereas AD is a part of DA.
(3) DA is people-centric whereas AD is internal to an administration. (4) DA promotes people welfare ; AD promotes administrative strengthening.



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

"प्रशासन की वृणमूल इकाई पटवारी है" । टिप्पणी कीजिये ।

Patwari is grass-root unit of administration^{✓3} as he is entrusted with the responsibilities of executing government schemes and functions at the lowest level. He directly interacts with people and has revenue powers over the lands of villages under him. He also ~~wields~~ wields some administrative powers such as looking after the execution of government welfare works, registration of birth and death. As revenue officer he maintains records of all lands under him and ensures timely collection of revenue. In this way, he is surely a grass-root unit of administration.

Part - C

भाग - स

Marks : 30

अंक : 30

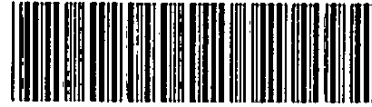
Note : Attempt all questions. Answer the following questions in 100 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

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 ।

Generally, all the departments of state government are represented on district level and are headed by specialist civil servants of the particular departments. District collector is the head of District administration and controls, superintends all departments at district level.



He is a multi-functionary, territorial area administrator who heads certain departments such as Revenue, Registration, General Purpose at district level directly. His role in district administration can be understood under following sub-heads:

(1) Head of district administration - He supervises all the district level offices of various departments and ensures coordination among them.

(2) As a revenue officer - He is responsible for all revenue matters in a district. He maintains land records, resolves land disputes etc.

(3) As a district magistrate - As a DM, he is responsible for administration of law and order in a district.

✓ District police is placed under his control and he can impose section-144 of CrPC for law and order maintenance.

✓ As a DM, he supervises subordinate judiciary, inspects jails, grants paroles, cancels licences etc.

(4) As a development officer - All the development related activities of various district level departments are supervised by him.

In this way, he is the king-pin of district administration.



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

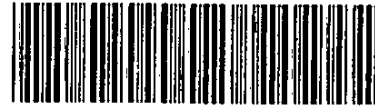
राज्य प्रशासन में मुख्य सचिव की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिये ।

Chief Secretary is the head of state administration and is the executive head of state secretariat. He is the chief of all the secretaries (primus inter pares).

Role of chief secretary can be summarised in following sub-heads :

- (1) Principle advisor to chief-ministers - He advises CM on all policy related matters of state administration.
- (2) Secretary to the cabinet - In this capacity, he prepares the agenda of cabinet and prepares minutes of meeting.
- (3) Head of civil services - He is the head of all civil servants in the state and acts as their 'conscience keeper'.
- (4) Head of state secretariat - In this capacity, he facilitates coordination among various state departments. ✓5
- ✓1 (5) Crisis manager-in-chief - He is the head of all disaster management related efforts in a state.
- (6) He is residual legatee, i.e., all functions which are not entrusted to others, shall fall under his ambit.

So we can conclude that entire state administration revolves around the chief-secretary.



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

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

Public administration gained significance as an area of research and study after industrial revolution era when large organisations were being incorporated. So there was a need to analyse this subject thoroughly.

Evolution of Public Administration as an independent discipline can be traced in following five stages:

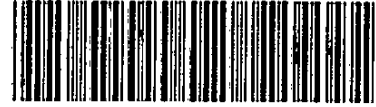
(1) Politics-Administration Dichotomy (1883-1926) - In this phase, administration was considered separate from politics. Woodrow Wilson, Goodnow were among the scholars who supported this view.

(2) Principles of Administration (1927-1937) - Administration was considered as pure science and principles of administration were formulated. Fayol, Gulick, Urwick, M.P. Follet were the notable scholars who supported this view.

(3) Era of challenges (1938-47) - Human Relation theorists challenged both the paradigm of public administration, namely, as a science and as different from politics.

(4) Crisis of Identity (1948-70) - NPA, behaviourist thinkers caused a crisis of identity for the discipline.

(5) Public Policy Perspective (1970 onwards) - Public administration is now concerned with public policy making and their implementation.



(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।

Plato gave four cardinal virtues, which he considered necessary for being ethical. These are:

(1) Prudence (2) Courage

(3) Temperance (4) Justice

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

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

As per J.S. Mill, Utilitarianism is dimension of ethics wherein actions are judged on the basis of utility of actions. Utility is based on the dictum of "Greatest Happiness of Greatest Number". All actions which uphold this dictum, are considered ethical. He added that quality of happiness is also equally important and rights and liberty of minorities shouldn't be outrightly violated.



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

‘प्रकृतिवादी तर्कदोष’ की अवधारणा क्या है ?

'Naturalistic fallacy' means, a person is naturally vulnerable to committing wrongs. It is very natural for a person to be at the false side of an argument.

4. Define 'Swadharma' according to Geeta.

गीता के अनुसार 'स्वधर्म' को परिभाषित कीजिए ।

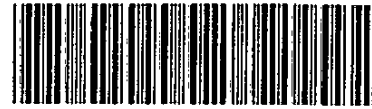
Geeta advocates the following of path of duty (Dharma).

'Swadharma' is the obligation on part of a person to discharge his duties unconditionally. 'Swadharma' means to do all that is required for following of inner moralistic duties of a person.

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

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

As per Kant, a categorical imperative is an action or activity which has to be undertaken irrespective of the external conditions or inner desires. A categorical imperative should follow the principle of Universalisation. For example, not stealing is a categorical imperative.



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.

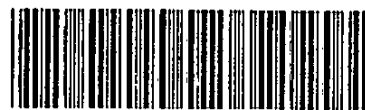
गीता के अनुसार 'निष्काम कर्मयोग' की धारणा का वर्णन कीजिए।

Geeta preaches the path of 'Nishkam Karma', i.e., to perform one's duties remaining uninterested towards the results. This notion says that a person has the right to perform his duties but he doesn't have any right over the fruits of the action. So it preaches for the 'renunciation in action' and not the 'renunciation of action'. When a person follows the path of Nishkam Karma, he is better able to perform his duties and chances of success increase.

7. Explain the postulates of morality according to Kant.

कांट के अनुसार नैतिकता की पूर्वमान्यताएँ स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As per Kant, every human being has innate ability to 'reason'. So every reasonable being will automatically follow the path of 'categorical imperative', i.e., to perform duties irrespective of situations. Universalisation - An action is permissible ethically only if it can be applied to all situations without yielding inconsistent results. Ends & Means - every human being should be considered as an end in himself, not a means to an end.



(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 ?

Social intelligence refers to the intelligence of a person regarding different social conditions' knowledge and proper strategy to deal with them. It includes good communication skills, knowledge of social rules, customs, sense of humour, tactfulness, impression management etc.

2. Describe Allport's definition of Personality.

ऑलपोर्ट की व्यक्तित्व परिभाषा का वर्णन कीजिए।

0

As per Allport, conscious motives and traits of a person better define personality rather than his unconscious motives.

As per him, Personality is the characteristic way in which a person thinks, speaks or acts. This personality is based on various traits. ~~such as~~ He divided these traits in three parts: (1) cardinal traits (2) central traits (3) secondary traits



3. What do you understand by Retroactive Inhibition ?

पृष्ठोन्मुखी व्यवधान से आप क्या समझते हैं ?



~~The~~ 'Interference Theory' of forgetting talks about 'Retroactive Inhibition', wherein recently learned information interferes with previously learned information and make the retrieval of previous information difficult.

4. What is Stress ?

प्रतिबल क्या है ?

Stress can be defined as a reaction on the part of an organism to various stimuli which cause the disturbance in the equilibrium condition of organism or exceeds its ability to cope with. Stress can be physical, psychological or social.

5. Define Ebbinghaus Curve.

एबिंगघोष वक्र को परिभाषित कीजिए ।

SEEN



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 ?

Semi Projective techniques are very much useful in assessing personality as they can assess the hidden unconscious motives of a person and the subject under assessment can't lie or fake responses. In these techniques, behaviour of a person is assessed on the basis of the reaction which he gives, when provided with some stimulus (such as pictures, sound etc.). Rorschach test and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) are two major techniques of projective assessment.



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

Coping is a process through which a person tries to alleviate stress or reduce it. Different techniques of stress management includes body relaxation techniques, meditation, seeking social support, spiritualism etc.



Three basic coping strategies are : (1) Task oriented strategy - stressed person analyse the situation logically and identifies the tasks to be performed. (2) Emotion oriented strategy - keeping hope alive and not letting emotions overwhelm. (3) Ignorance oriented - diverting attention towards other things and ignoring the seriousness of the situation.

(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.

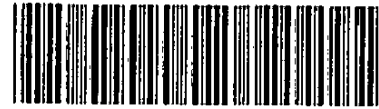
नोट : सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर **15-15** शब्दों में दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक निर्धारित हैं।

1. State Salmon's definition of ownership.
सामण्ड द्वारा दी गई स्वामित्व की परिभाषा बताइये।

As per Salmon, ownership is relationship between a person and right. Here right includes: to possess the thing, to use it for indefinite time, to dispose or transfer it.

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 ?

All Indian citizens are entitled to seek information under the RTI Act-2005 regarding from all public offices under central and state governments, government companies, corporations, local bodies or any organisation utilising public money.



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

0

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

As per Supreme Court ruling, 'Adult Male' ~~was~~ phrase has been removed from the Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Now children also can be prosecuted for violence charges.

Act defines child as a person either male or female who has not completed the age of 18 years.

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

✓_{1½}

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

'Nazul Land' under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is the land of 'Abadi' falling under the jurisdiction of a panchayat, municipality or any other authority under local bodies. Nazul land is identified for the purpose of revenue administration.

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

✓₁

विधि के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ?

Law defines two kinds of persons: (1) Natural persons - all human beings are natural persons.

(2) Legal persons - These are the fictitious persons whom law considers as right and duty bearing units like natural persons. eg. corporation, a group of person, a property 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.

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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 ?

Under Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, 'Primary Rights' of tenants are elaborately described. These rights include : (1) Right to not getting acquitted from the land until the expiration of contract term. (2) To use the land for better agriculture practices. (3) To use the land for the economic empowerment (4) To maintain the land in accordance with the best practices.



7. What do you mean by "Hacking with Computer System" ?

'कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली के साथ हैकिंग' से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है ?



Hacking is the invasion of security system of a computer which is generally done for stealing sensitive information from computers. Section 66 of IT Act, 2000 deals with hacking and provides various forms of hacking. Hacking is generally done by 'authentication breach' in which passwords are stolen by hackers. Increased use of internet has made all devices vulnerable to hacking.

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