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stion out of many and the candidate attempts more than one question then only

का विकल्प दिया गया है और परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार

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candidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as

on shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-I-A	10	5.25
Unit-I-B	25	9.25
Unit-I-C	40	22
Unit-II-A	10	7.25
Unit-II-B	25	17
Unit-II-C	30	18
Unit-III-A-A	10	1.75
Unit-III-A-B	10	3
Unit-III-B-A	10	6
Unit-III-B-B	10	4.5
Unit-III-C-A	10	3.75
Unit-III-C-B	10	2
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	99.75
Total Obt. Marks in Words		Ninety Nine+ $\frac{3}{4}$

PART - I

Paper Code

P-3



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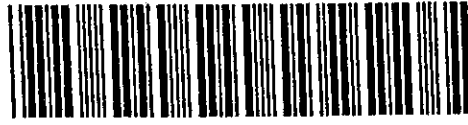
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CANDIDATE PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

परीक्षार्थी कृपया ध्यान से पढ़ें

Do not write any mark of identity inside the Answer Script (including Paper for rough work) i.e. Name, Address, Roll Number, Mobile Number etc. Not to be written even in the letter writing (XYZ, ABC etc. may be written) Name of God, any religious sign, any irrelevant sentence, words, number other than the answer of question must not be written. Such act will be treated as unfair means and entire examination of the Candidate shall be cancelled and he may be debarred by the RPSC from all the future examinations, for which the candidate will be liable.

प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका (एफ कार्य के पृष्ठ सहित) के अंदर कहीं पर भी पहचान चिह्न यथा अपना नाम, पता, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर इत्यादि नहीं लिखें। यहाँ तक कि पत्रादि लेखन में भी नहीं लिखें (XYZ, ABC अ ब स आदि लिखा जा सकता है)। कोई धार्मिक चिह्न, देवताओं के नाम, अनर्गल बातें, प्रश्नोत्तर से असंबंधित वाक्य, शब्द एवं अंक, आदि भी न लिखें। ऐसा करने पर आयोग द्वारा इसे अनुचित साधन अपनाने का कृत्य माना जायेगा तथा अभ्यर्थी की संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जाकर भविष्य में आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित करने की कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS (महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश)

- (A) It should be ensured that the Question-Answer Booklet is provided in a sealed envelope to the candidate. अभ्यर्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका सीलबंद लिफाफे में प्रदान की गई है।
- (B) If the Question-Answer Booklet is torn or not printed properly or some pages are missing (Please count the number of pages) then 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 या पृष्ठ कम हैं (कृपया पृष्ठ गिन लें) तो अभिजागर के ध्यान में ला दें तथा उसे बदलवा लें, अन्यथा उसका दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा।
- (C) Please fill up all desired details properly on Cover Sheet of Question-Answer Booklet with Blue Ball Point Pen before answering. The Commission may also deduct 5 marks from the marks obtained if Roll Number is not filled correctly on the Cover Sheet. प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रश्न हल करने से पूर्व कवर पृष्ठ पर सभी वांछित विवरण नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से सावधानीपूर्वक भरें। कवर पृष्ठ पर रोल नम्बर का त्रुटिपूर्ण अंकन करने पर आयोग द्वारा प्राप्तांकों में से 5 अंक काटे भी जा सकते हैं।
- (D) This Cover Sheet consists of two parts, in which some information is pre-printed, remaining details have to be filled by the candidate. Please ensure that this Cover Sheet is not torn or damaged. कवर पृष्ठ दो भागों में बंटा है, जिसमें कतिपय सूचनाएँ पूर्वमुद्रित हैं, शेष की पूर्ति अभ्यर्थी को करनी है। ध्यान रखें कि कवर पृष्ठ कहीं से कटे-फटे नहीं अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो।
- (E) The question paper is divided into different units 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 हल किये जाने वाले प्रश्नों की संख्या और उनके अंक उस यूनिट एवं भाग में अंकित किये गए हैं।
- (F) 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 या अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपान्तर मान्य होगा।
- (G) 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।
- (H) Candidates are directed to write answers only in the prescribed space of booklet. They should not write answer out side the border line. Answer written out side the border line will not be checked. अभ्यर्थियों को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि किसी भी प्रश्न का उत्तर प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका में निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। बॉर्डर लाइन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाइन के बाहर लिखे गये उत्तर को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
- (I) The candidates should not write the answers beyond the prescribed limit of words, failing this, marks may be deducted. अभ्यर्थियों को उत्तर निर्धारित शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं लिखना चाहिए, इसका उल्लंघन करने पर अंक काटे जा सकते हैं।
- (J) If there is a choice to attempt one question out of many and the candidate attempts more than one question then only first answer will be assessed. यदि कई प्रश्नों में से कोई एक हल करने का विकल्प दिया गया है और परीक्षार्थी द्वारा एक से अधिक प्रश्न हल किये जाते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में प्रथम उत्तर ही जाँचा जायेगा।

विशेष नोट: अभ्यर्थी द्वारा यदि कोई गलत सूचना दी जाती है या प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका को किसी प्रकार की क्षति पहुँचाई जाती है अथवा उस पर किसी प्रकार का पहचान चिह्न अंकित किया जाता है, तो आयोग द्वारा उसकी संपूर्ण परीक्षा निरस्त की जा सकेगी और उसके लिए अभ्यर्थी उत्तरदायी होगा।

Special Note:

If there is any wrong information filled by the candidate or any attempt is made to damage the answer script or any marking as identification is done, then his entire examination shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.



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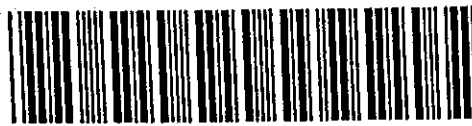
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PAPER – III
GENERAL STUDIES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(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. Explain 'Fraternity' as mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

भारत के संविधान की उद्देशिका में उल्लिखित 'बंधुता' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Fraternity word is taken from French Revolution
(1789-99)
it means — full development of sup-
— Brotherhood with all citizens
of country
— mention in preamble

1.25(One¼)
(Q.Unit-I-A-1)

2. What is the role of Election Commission in Article 103 of the Constitution of India?

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 103 में निर्वाचन आयोग की भूमिका क्या है?

Article 103 deals with disqualification of
members of Parliament.
Election Commission investigates the charges
of disqualification (office of profit etc) and
president can disqualify based on EC's
Report.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-I-A-2)



3. What are the key points of 'Abraham Accords'?

'अब्राहम समझौते' के मुख्य बिन्दु क्या हैं?

Signed in 2018

Initiative — US President Donald Trump

parties — Israel — UAE and Bahrain

Israel & UAE started diplomatic, trade relations

Significance: Crad (Common enemy)

4. What is 'THAAD'?

'थाड' क्या है?

THAAD — Terminal high Altitude anti missile

defence system, USA

It is ANH — missile defence system

Competitor — S-400 system (Russia)

Installed in South Korea against North Korea

5. Write four major issues discussed in G-20 Rome Summit 2021.

G-20 रोम शिखर सम्मेलन 2021 के चार प्रमुख मुद्दे लिखिए।

G-20 : 19 countries + EU, Year - 1999 &

2008 — Head of state

① Summit in Rome discussed Common

Global Response to Covid

② Inject money to prevent further economic downturn

③ Climate change & Glasgow Summit

④ India raised terrorism, money laundering & Covid vaccine patent issue

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6.

1.5(One $\frac{1}{2}$)

(Q. Unit-I-A-3)

1.25(One $\frac{1}{4}$)

(Q. Unit-I-A-4)

0.75(Zero $\frac{3}{4}$)

(Q. Unit-I-A-5)



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. "The first cabinet of Independent Indian was not of political character but of national character." Support or oppose the statement with facts only.

"आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान का पहला मंत्रिमंडल राजनीतिक चरित्र का नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का था।" केवल तथ्यों के साथ कथन का समर्थन या विरोध कीजिए।

First Cabinet Under PM Nehru was national

Unity's demonstration. (1) Dr B.R. Ambedkar who

was not a Congress member was Law Minister

(2) Dr S.P. Mukherjee who belonged to Jansamha was Minister for Industries

(3) Representation of all sections of society was

there (Dr Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - Education Minister)

(4) Nehru Ji used to take suggestions of Ram

Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash Narayan as well

(5) ~~There~~ Sardar Patel (even not in good terms with Nehru) was Deputy PM & HM.

7. Chief Justice Ramana said that the tendency to brand judicial review as judicial overreach is not correct. What does he mean?

मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति रामन्ना ने कहा है कि न्यायिक समीक्षा को न्यायिक अतिरेक के रूप में प्रदर्शित करने की प्रवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। उनके इस कथन का क्या अर्थ है?

Judicial Review : Under Article 13, SC can

review any law which is ~~contravenient~~ to

Fundamental Rights. It is part of Basic

Structure — Kesavanand Bharti (1973) Minerva Mills (1980)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-I-B-6)

0.25(Zero¼)

(Q. Unit-I-B-7)



Judicial overreach : After introduction of public interest litigation (PIL) SC has pronounced judgment termed in domain of legislature or executive.
Example - (i) Liquor judgment along with highways
 (ii) NJAC & Collegium dispute

CJI Ramana said that to ensure complete JUSTICE (Art-142) SC is well within its right to review.

8. Explain the constitutional provision to remove the President of India from his office.
 भारत के राष्ट्रपति को पद से हटाने के सांविधानिक प्रावधान को स्पष्ट करें।

Article 61 of the Constitution — Impeachment of Pres.
 Step ① — motion to be moved by $\frac{1}{10}$ members in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha

Step ② — First house will frame the charges & will pass it by $\frac{2}{3}$ of total membership of house

Step ③ — Second house will investigate charges (grounds)
 ↳ Unsound mind
 ↳ Anti-Constitutional Acts
 ↳ Incapacity & Insolvent

Step ④ — President has right to defend.

Step ⑤ — Second house to pass it by $\frac{2}{3}$ of total membership of House

9. Explain the concept of 'one sun, one world, one grid'.
 'एक सूर्य, एक विश्व, एक ग्रिड' की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करें।

International Solar Alliance (ISA) was established by India and France at Paris Climate Summit 2015.
 members — 121

1(One)
 (Q. Unit-I-B-7)

0.5(Zero½)
 (Q. Unit-I-B-8)

0.5(Zero½)
 (Q. Unit-I-B-8)

0.5(Zero½)
 (Q. Unit-I-B-8)

0.5(Zero½)
 (Q. Unit-I-B-8)



HQ - Gurgaon, Idea - PM Modi

One sun, one world, one grid is an initiative of ISA to establish a common grid of renewable solar energy to connect both hemisphere of earth

Benefits ① Reduce pollution & climate change

② In night other parts of world can provide energy

③ poor nations will get Technology & investments

④ opportunity for India to become global leader.

10. Describe the main features of First Assembly Election in Rajasthan, after independence.

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात्, राजस्थान में प्रथम विधानसभा चुनाव की मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

First Assembly elections were held in 1952

by election Commission of India (ECI)

* Congress (INC) emerged as biggest party

* Jai Narayan Vyas lost the election

* Swatantra party, Ram Rajya parished etc.

were in opposition

* Tika Ram pariwar was elected first CM (elector)

* Narotam Lal Joshi was first speaker.

* Ajmer-merwar, Abu-Delwar was not

part of this election

* Jai narayan Vyas (1953), M.L. Sukhadin (1954) ^{also} became CM ~~also~~

2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-I-B-9)

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-I-B-10)

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. Describe the features and evolution of Judicial Review in India.

भारत में न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन की विशेषताओं एवं उद्विकास का वर्णन कीजिए।

The constitution of India through separation of power (Article 50) ~~has~~ provided for an independent and integrated judiciary.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q. Unit-I-C-11)

Sources of Judicial Review: Article 13 → Any Law or ~~Const~~ Act which violates FR → Null & void
Kesavanand Bharti ~~Case~~ — 24 April, 1973: ~~Judicial~~
Basic structure doctrine → in Minerva Mills
Case Reaffirmed → Judicial Review is a part of Basic structure.

1(One)
(Q. Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q. Unit-I-C-11)

Features: (i) It is conferred by Article 13-
(ii) Any govt Act or constitutional amendment can be ^{reviewed}
(iii) Schedule 9 Laws ~~can~~ also be reviewed
(iv) Review is done to check if it violates fundamental rights

1(One)
(Q. Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q. Unit-I-C-11)

Evolution ① Shankri Prasad Case ¹⁹⁵¹: Parliament can amend any part of constitution
② Golak Nath Case — 1967, Parliament cannot amend FRs.



③ Sajjan Singh Case — Retained Golaknath Ruling

④ 24th & 25th Amendment — 1969, 39(b), 39(e) > FR

⑤ Kesavanand Bhasmi Case (1973) ⑥ 42nd Amendment

conclusively Supreme court has established

it as a part of Basic Structure and also evolved

into Judicial Activism through PIL/SLP route.

12. Differentiate the working of Planning Commission and Niti Aayog and its impact on Indian Federalism.

योजना आयोग और नीति आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली में अंतर तथा भारतीय संघवाद पर उसके प्रभाव का वर्णन करें।

Planning Commission was an executive body

established in 1950 for Five-year plan model.

NITI Aayog — 1 Jan 2015, Replaced it.

<u>Planning Commission</u>	<u>NITI Aayog</u>
① worked on principle of <u>centralised</u> planning	① working on <u>co-operative</u> and <u>competitive</u> federalism
② Was having binding Recommendation	② <u>Advisory</u> Role and <u>Think Tank</u>
③ Very little say of state government	③ <u>Governing Council & Team</u> India have states & UTs
④ made five year <u>planes</u>	④ made 3 & 15 year <u>vision documents</u>
⑤ Did financial allocation	⑤ No financial power it has.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)



Impact of Indian Federalism : Team India makes

positive ① established competitive and co-operative federalism

co-operative — Governing Council, Vision
competitive — Index, SDG, Report

② Specialization Role → Dr VK Paul — Covid Crisis

③ Common platform — Group of CMs on GSS

④ Long term vision : India@75, SDG cells

Negative Impact ① No Role in finances
② Ignoring statutory organisations
Hence it is positive step towards Indian democracy.

5.5(Five½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-12)

13. Discuss the strategic role played by 'Quad' in the Indo-Pacific Region.

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में 'क्वाड' की रणनीतिक भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिए।

QUAD — Quadrilateral on Indo-Pacific Region

Established — 2007, Shinzo Abe, 2008 — stopped

Restarted — 2017 @ ASEAN Summit

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)

Background — Malabar exercise, 2003 Tsunami

Strategic Role : QUAD — India, US, Japan, Australia

1(One)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)

Security — "Free, open, inclusive and Rule Based Indo-Pacific" (China's Assertion)

Mission — "SAGAR" — working towards

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)

Security and growth for all in the region

Securing International marine routes



South China sea & Malacca strait — It has been

established QUAD interest in South China sea.

Against → China's "9-dash line" policy.

Global trade — Indian Ocean trade routes

have more than 30% trade.

Response to China's BRI — "Asia-Africa growth corridor"

Other strategic roles — New Technology (5G)

Vaccination for Covid, ASEAN interests

Conclusively QUAD can stop China's aggression
and can expand its footprint ("QUAD plus") in Indo-

Pacific which can help in India's Act East policy as well.

14. Give suggestions for effective working of Gram Sabha in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में ग्राम सभा की प्रभावी कार्यप्रणाली के लिए सुझाव दीजिए।

Gram Sabha is the legislature of Gram Panchayat

which includes all voters of GP (>18 years)

It has been established by Article ~~243~~ 243A & 243B

by 73rd Constitution Amendment 1993.

Suggestion for effective working —

(*) General Administration Reforms (i) Regular monitoring

of meeting of Sabha which adequate participation

(ii) Increased Role in day to day Administration

(iii) should be given power to make Rules on Schedule II subjects.

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

2(Two)

(Q. Unit-I-C-14)



(*) Financial Reforms

(i) New taxation powers on Schedule 1 subjects should be given

(ii) Social Audit should be expanded beyond MGNREGS

(*) Legislative powers

(i) more subjects should be transferred to them by amendment.

(*) Gramsabha can prepare 'Gram panchayat plan' with help of experts ✓

(*) Digital Recording of meeting should be mandatory

(*) presence of BDO, CEO should be increased to monitor

(*) MGNREGS works should be monitored by it Adequately

(*) Women participation should be mandatory

(*) "Gram Swaraj" of Gandhiji can be a guiding light

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 difference between Unity of Command and Unity of Direction?
आदेश की एकता एवं निर्देश की एकता में क्या अंतर है?

According to Henry Fayol Unity of Command is the "Getting orders from one superior only". There should not be any dual control.

3.5(Three½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-14)



Supervision ① No Dual control	① Single plan for one group 2 similar objectives
② Introduce Discipline	② Introduce target clarity
③ Hierarchical, proper channel	③ Better Co-ordination
④ Improvement → ^{Functional form} Group ^{ship} block matrix org.	④ Improvements — defined objectives

2. Explain managerial view about the nature of administration.
प्रशासन की प्रकृति के सम्बन्ध में प्रबंधकीय दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Managerial view as given by Gullick & Urwick, Simon,

Fayol compares the adm. with management

⇒ It is a Top down view (only leadership involved)

⇒ Takes an economic-man ~~view~~ of employee

⇒ POSDCORB is the management & administration

⇒ lower level, clerks, workers not involved

3. What is Vote on Account?
लेखानुदान क्या है?

Vote on account is measure by which a government

in Role seeks fund for months of April, May

as Budget is fully prepared by June

— Temporary funding

— Due to delay in Budget approval

— Not used ^{now} as budget advanced to 1 Feb

4. Define Corporate Social Responsibility.
कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व को परिभाषित कीजिए।

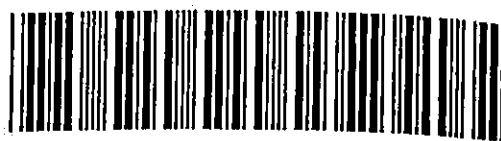
— Section 135 of companies Act 2013

— 2% of last 3 years average profit on social development

2(Two)
(Q.Unit-II-A-1)

0.75(Zero³/₄)
(Q.Unit-II-A-2)

1.5(One¹/₂)
(Q.Unit-II-A-3)



— if company has	Profit > 5 cr
	Turnover > 1000 cr
	Asset > 500 cr
— Srinivas indepeti Committee for Reforms	
— Eg: Nanhi Kali (mahindra group)	

5. What is Formal Delegation?
औपचारिक प्रत्यायोजन क्या है?

According to B.R. Terry formal delegation
the assigning the authority from one
Unit to another unit (usually lower level)

- Transfer of Authority & Responsibility
- Dual Control
- No further delegation
- Based on Merit

2(Two)
(Q. Unit-II-A-4)

1(One)
(Q. Unit-II-A-5)

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. Mention various forms of judicial control over administration.

प्रशासन पर न्यायिक नियंत्रण के विभिन्न रूपों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(*) Judicial Review — Under Article 13 only

Act/Order of Parliament/Assembly/Executive

(*) writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court — can be reviewed

Article 32: Habeus corpus, mandamus, quo warranto



Certiorari, prohibition can be issued

* Writ Jurisdiction of HC - Article 226

5 Writs of Article 32 + Legal Right writ

* PIIL/SLP : SLP (Article 136) ^{and} PIIL can be interchanged

* Article 142 - Complete Justice

7. Enlist major difference between conventional and development administration.

परम्परागत एवं विकास प्रशासन के मध्य प्रमुख अन्तर की परिगणना कीजिए।

<u>Conventional Adm.</u>	<u>development Adm.</u>
① It is based on concept of <u>Unity of command</u> <u>Webber's Bureaucracy</u>	① It is new concept for <u>Social Justice</u> in developing country
② Hierarchical	② flexible
③ Generalist	③ Both Generalist & Specialist
④ Rigid mode	④ flexible model
⑤ Goal - Economy	⑤ Goal - Effectiveness & outcome

8. Differentiate between Secretariat and Directorate.

सचिवालय एवं निदेशालय में भेद कीजिए।

<u>Secretariat</u> CS, ACS, PS	<u>Directorate</u> Director, DD
① It is staff agency	① It is a line agency
② It sits in Secretariat & includes Bureaucracy & political leadership	② Includes only Bureaucracy Bureaucracy & employees
Ep: Principal Secretary	Ep: Registrar, Director

2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-II-B-6)

3(Three)

(Q.Unit-II-B-7)



③ Generalist in nature	③ specialist in nature
④ makes policy	④ implements policy
⑤ In constant touch with CM, ministers	⑤ No direct link with CM/minister

9. Analyze the impact of lateral entry system in higher civil services.

उच्च लोक सेवाओं में पार्श्विक प्रवेश (लेटरल एंट्री) के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As recommended by NITI Aayog, UPSC has

invited Application for lateral entry.

Positive impact

Negative impact

① Can handle complex and Technical issues	① Conflict of interest
② e-governance based schemes	② Can increase corruption and insider trading
③ Examples like DR manmohan singh	③ Can be harmful for social equity
④ Greater understanding of issue	④ No Reservation

10. Discuss the jurisdiction of Lokayukta in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में लोकायुक्त के क्षेत्राधिकार की विवेचना कीजिए।

Lokayukta was established in 1973 by lokpal
and Lokayukta Act: Now - Pratap Lohia

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	① All ministers, IAS, RAS etc.
	② 1st / 11th / 12th / 14th class employees
	③ employees & Heads of Zila panchayat / Panchayat- Samiti / municipalities

4.5(Four½)

(Q.Unit-II-B-8)

3.5(Three½)

(Q.Unit-II-B-9)



Not included in jurisdiction ① CM, MLA
 ② Sarpanch ③ Employees of Vidhansabha Secretariat
 ④ HC Judges & staff ⑤ RPSC ^{and} its ~~members~~
 ⑥ Accountant General of state

Part - C

Marks : 30

भाग - स

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. Evaluate the salient features of the Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012.

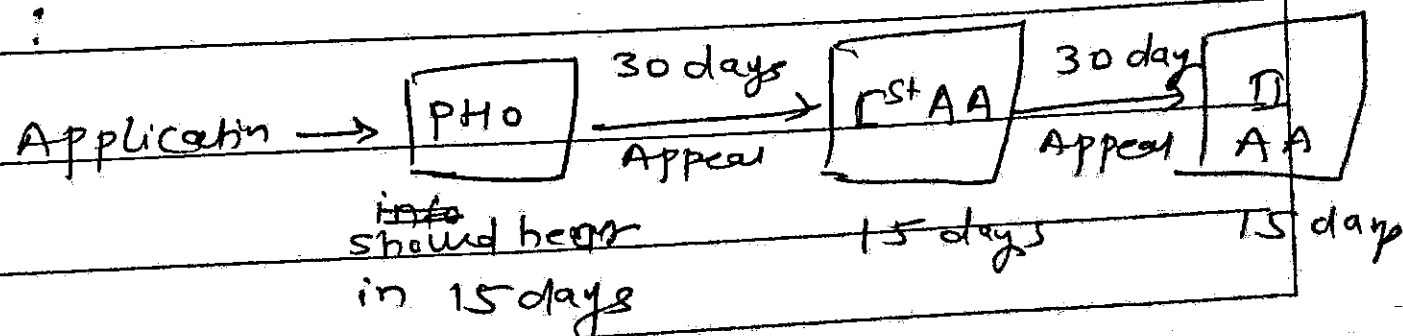
राजस्थान सुनवाई का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2012 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Rajasthan Right to Hearing Act, 2012 was introduced to expand the scope of Rajasthan Guaranteed delivery of public service Act 2011 (RGDPSA 2011) Effective — Since 1 August 2012

Salient features — ① Section 2 of the Act defines "Right to Hearing" as right to get the information of policy, programme, scheme and also get the info. on how decision was made

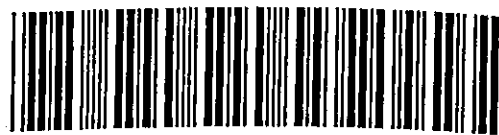
② public Hearing officer (PHO) to be in every office

③ process :



3.5(Three½)
 (Q.Unit-II-B-10)

0.5(Zero½)
 (Q.Unit-II-C-11)



④ PHO and 1st AA can be fined 500-5000 by 2nd AA

⑤ They can appeal to Revision Authority — 60 days

⑥ Amendments RTI & RGDPA 2011 includes
quasi judicial bodies excluded

Evaluation of Act

Positives

① Easy access to public officials near by

② fast mile delivery

③ public connect

④ Transparency

Negative

① adequate CAU centers, information centers not there

② No. of Appeal & fines

③ Very less

④ public awareness is low

Hence it can be transformative Act to Establish
 "Good Governance" if effectively implemented.

12. "The aim of good governance and morality in civil services can be achieved through following the Gandhi's Seven Social Sins concept." Analyze.

"सुशासन तथा लोक सेवाओं में नैतिकता के लक्ष्य गाँधीजी द्वारा बतायी गयी सात सामाजिक बुराइयों की अवधारणा को जानकर प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Mahatma Gandhi "Father of the Nation" gave

concept of seven social sins which can be

a guiding principle for all of us in general

as well as in administration.

① Commerce without morality : Civil servants should not do any government transaction which is unethical.

② Science without humanity : every innovation

3(Three)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)

2.5(Two½)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)

1(One)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)



should be directed towards Inclusive Society and empowerment of poor sections, women, child.

③ Knowledge without character: Ethical governance is more important than having mugged knowledge

④ politics without principles: Civil servant should follow principles of Integrity, openness, Honesty, selflessness, objectivity, Accountability (NOLAN Values)

⑤ Pleasure without conscience: As said by Ordway Teed - Civil servant are moral Agents and should be Role model in every aspect.

⑥ Worship without Sacrifice: Dedication to public service & Civil service values is worship

⑦ work without efforts: ~~there~~ should be efforts in each programme and policy.

Hence Civil servant can make an ethical governance on the lines of Dpsps of the constitution.

13. Analyse the roles of the District Collector vis-a-vis Superintendent of Police in maintaining the law and order in a district.
किसी जिले में कानून एवं व्यवस्था के संधारण हेतु जिला कलेक्टर एवं पुलिस अधीक्षक की भूमिकाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the district (without Commissionerate)

District collector and Superintendent of police have

Collective & Dual role for law and order.

5.5(Five½)
(Q. Unit-II-C-12)



Powers of DM in law & order ① District collector is established as District magistrate under CrPc 1973 to handle law & order

② DM can impose section 144 of CrPc to manage any disturbance in district

③ Can inspect Jails & police thanas

④ Can Ask for Report from SP

⑤ Issues Licence under Arms Act

⑥ Can use NSA Act ¹⁹⁸⁰ for preventive detention

⑦ Can inspect & order Arrest of possible crime

Role of SP - ① Under Indian Police Act 1860, SP is Head of Police force

② He lead the police force of district

③ Along with DM, he plans the law & order

④ Transfers, Rewards, punishment of constabulary

⑤ Investigation under his supervision

DM's powers of CrPc has (some) has been transferred (IPC 120, IPC 144, IPC 135) to Commissioner of police to reduce the Burden. (2009)

Hence we can say there is Dual control of law and order in our districts



(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. Name the award for excellence in sports in Rajasthan given annually and write the hierarchy of its selection committee.

राजस्थान में खेलों में उत्कृष्टता के लिए वार्षिक रूप में दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कार का नाम लिखते हुए इसकी चयन समिति का पदानुक्रम लिखिए।

Rajasthan Ratna Award — for excellence

Committee — Minister for ~~State~~ Dept. of sports

— Principal Secretary Dept. of sports

— ex-president of Arjuna Awardees

— President, RSSC, Jaipur

Other Award — ~~Mahara~~ Pratap Award

2. Write the types of yoga according to Yograj Upanishad.

योगराज उपनिषद के अनुसार योग के प्रकार लिखिए।

According to Yograj Upanishad

— Relaxative Yogas

— physical Yogas ✗

— Transformative Yogas

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-III-A-1)

0 (Zero)

(Q.Unit-III-A-2)



3. Write the contribution of Sh. Magan Singh Rajvi in Rajasthan sports.

राजस्थान के खेलों में श्री मगनसिंह राजवी के योगदान को लिखिए।

Sh. Magan Singh Rajvi was a famous player and coach of Rajasthan.
 — He won the Arjun ~~Award~~
 — Also inspired youth to take up sports as a profession.

0.25(Zero¹/₄)

(Q. Unit-III-A-3)

4. Name any 4 sports academies governed by Rajasthan State Sports Council.

राजस्थान राज्य खेल परिषद द्वारा संचालित किन्हीं चार खेल अकादमियों के नाम लिखिए।

Rajasthan Basketball Academy, Jaisalmer
 Rajasthan Mahila Badminton Academy, Jaipur
 Rajasthan ~~Mahil~~ Volleyball Academy, Jaipur
 Rajasthan Archery Academy Udaipur

0.5(Zero¹/₂)

(Q. Unit-III-A-4)

5. Name the paraplayers and their sports who were awarded Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratan Award in 2021.

मेजर ध्यानचंद खेल रतन पुरस्कार 2021 से सम्मानित पैरा-खिलाड़ियों के नाम उनके खेल सहित लिखिए।

① Apurvachandela — ~~Arch~~ Shooting
 ② Pramod Bhagat — ~~Badminton~~
 ③ Sumit Antil — High Jump
 ④ M. Narwal — Shooting
 ⑤ Sh. Nagar — Badminton

0.5(Zero¹/₂)

(Q. Unit-III-A-5)



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 is the significance of scientific backup to sports person in National Sports Policy?

राष्ट्रीय खेल नीति में खिलाड़ियों के वैज्ञानिक पूर्तिकर का क्या महत्व है?

National sports policy has focused on scientific technique by improve performance.

Authority - Sports Authority of India (SAI)

Significance : ① New Technique can prevent injury

② science based warm-up and exercises for fitness

③ Role of shoes, GNT Based Rackets in sports

④ can prevent wrong technique and excel in performance

⑤ Rehabilitation & Recovery - MICE, RICE, PRICE, TENS

7. What is rehabilitation in sports? Define TENS therapy.

खेलों में पुनर्स्थापन क्या है? टी.ई.एन.एस. चिकित्सा को परिभाषित कीजिए।

After an injury to a sports person, Rehabilitation refers to recovery to full fitness in the game

Rehabilitation - First Aid + Treatment + Recovery

Rehabilitation requires rest, treatment and

slowly starting warm-up exercises.

TENS is a scientific technique of rehabilitation

which involves treatment, support system to

enhance the fitness level of an athlete.

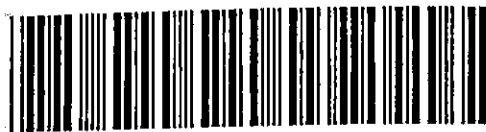
It is a quick recovery technique.

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-III-B-6)

1(One)

(Q.Unit-III-B-7)



(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - B)

(20 अंक)

Part - A

Marks : 10

भाग - अ

अंक : 10

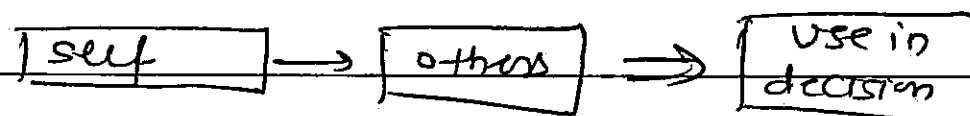
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1. What is meant by Emotional Intelligence?

संवेगात्मक बुद्धि से क्या आशय है?

According to Salovey and Mayer it is ability to understand your own emotions & others emotions and use them to make decisions



1(One)

(Q.Unit-III-A-1)

2. Which are the big five factors of personality?

व्यक्तित्व के बृहद् पाँच कारक कौन से हैं?

① Extroversion & introversion

② Agreeableness

③ Conscientiousness

④ Neuroticism

⑤ Openness

2(Two)

(Q.Unit-III-A-2)

3. Write about the three stages of memory.

स्मृति की तीन अवस्थाओं के बारे में लिखिए।

Stage model by — Atkinson & Siffarine

stage ① — Temporary memory

stage ② STM — Short-term memory

stage ③ LTM — long term memory

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-III-A-3)



4. Mention the sources of stress.
तनाव के स्रोत बताइए।

- ① Physical illness
- ② High work load & poor Worklife Balance
- ③ overthinking
- ④ poor planning & prioritization
- ⑤ poor fitness and lack of exercise

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-III-A-4)

5. Define intelligence.
बुद्धि को परिभाषित करिये।

According to Morgan intelligence is
ability to understand, comprehend and
use that understanding to take decisions.

It can be social, emotional, spiritual type

Harvard Gardner — 8 Factors

$$SQ = IQ + EQ$$

1(One)

(Q.Unit-III-A-5)

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

6. Describe the major projective measures of personality.
व्यक्तित्व के प्रमुख प्रक्षेपीय मापों का वर्णन करिये।

(*) Association Test : Rorschach's Ink blot test : it
involves 10 inblots — 5 Black & White & 5 Others.
person has to identify & explain image

(*) Completion Test : Sentence Completion :

Eg: my father

(*) Composition Test — Has to compose a story
by seeing a photo



* Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) - 30 Cards, 20 used

* Expressive Test * Choice test

7. Explain the strategies of stress management.

तनाव प्रबन्धन की युक्तियों को समझाइए।

① Prioritization of task : most important task first and focus on them

② Avoidance strategy - Avoid the complex task. And complete the durable

③ Ignorance or Ignore : Ignore the poor outcomes

Other methods - Relaxative, meditative, mind fullness

(Unit - III) (Section - C)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - C)

Part - A

भाग - अ

(20 Marks)

(20 अंक)

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 difference between 'perfect' and 'imperfect' right?
'पूर्ण' एवं 'अपूर्ण' अधिकार के मध्य क्या अंतर है?

Perfect Right

Imperfect Right

① It is absolute right

① It is not absolute

② involves passion

② does not involve

as well as Transfer

+ transfer right

③ It is legal

③ It is physical

2. Define the expression 'right to information' as used in the Right to Information Act, 2005.

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में प्रयुक्त अभिव्यक्ति 'सूचना का अधिकार' को परिभाषित कीजिए।

According to section 2 of the Right to information Act, it means right to

2005

3(Three)

(Q.Unit-III-B-6)

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-III-B-7)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-III-A-1)



get any information (document, digital, press release, minutes of meeting etc) from any Public Authority (Govt, State Govt, PSU) within stipulated time limit

1.25(One $\frac{1}{4}$)
(Q.Unit-III-A-2)

3. Write down the meaning of 'Sexual harassment' mentioned under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध एवं प्रतिकार) अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित "लैंगिक उत्पीड़न" का अर्थ लिखिए।

Sexual Harassment means — Touching, Indecent sign, asking for sexual favours, Indecent gestures towards women employees.

1.25(One $\frac{1}{4}$)
(Q.Unit-III-A-3)

It has provision for internal complaint committee (ICC)
Derived from — Vishaka judgement

4. Define the term 'relative' as per the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
माता-पिता एवं वरिष्ठ नागरिक भरण-पोषण एवं कल्याण अधिनियम, 2007 के अनुसार 'नातेदार' पद को परिभाषित कीजिए।

As per Mwpsc Act 2007, Relative means

- (i) Guardian of a minor who will inherit property
- (ii) Daughter & daughter in law
- (iii) Any other person who will be heir to property
- (iv) Also included adopted child

0.25(Zero $\frac{1}{4}$)
(Q.Unit-III-A-4)

5. Define the term 'Nazul Land'.
'नजूल भूमि' पद की परिभाषा दीजिए।

As per Rayastean Tenancy Act 1955
Nazul Land refers to "Abadi land" in village or municipalities which was once agricultural land.
Govt. can issue patta on it.
Belongs to gram panchayat/municipalities

0.5(Zero $\frac{1}{2}$)
(Q.Unit-III-A-5)



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. State the contents of "Record of Rights" under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956.
राजस्थान भू-राजस्व अधिनियम, 1956 में "अधिकार अभिलेख" की अन्तर्वस्तु बताइए।

Record of Right is a register maintain
by Land Record officer : ~~it~~ has

- (i) Name of the Khattedar / Khattedar
- (ii) Type of Land (Barani etc.)
- (iii) Khasra number of the land
- (iv) Available irrigation facilities
- (v) Land Revenue on the land (Amount)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-III-B-6)

7. Explain the term 'Sexual assault' as mentioned in the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012 में उल्लिखित 'लैंगिक हमला' पद का वर्णन कीजिए।

posco Act of 2012 is a "Gender Neutral"
Act to prevent sexual Harassment of child.
Here sexual assault means : -

- (i) Physically touching Genital parts of child
 - (ii) Indecent Comments / Gestures
 - (iii) forcing to touch Genital organ
 - (iv) Showing pornographic content to child
- other types : "penetrative sexual Assault", Aggravated sexual Assault", Aggravated penetrative sexual Assault"

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-III-B-7)

